



Tree Hazard Assessment Survey & Condition Report:

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There are Tree Preservation Orders at the site. The site is not situated within a Conservation Area.			

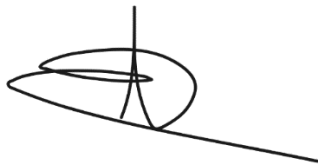
Dear Sirs,

We write further to a recent visit to Reading College, Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 4HJ where we undertook a detailed inspection of all prominent trees.

This is a negative survey whereby only defective trees have been tagged and specified for remediation. It is imperative that this site be surveyed annually.

Please find report overleaf.

Yours sincerely

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke.

Andy Fulbrook MArborA, CertArb L6, HND Countryside Management – Director

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, featuring a large, prominent 'M' and 'G'.

Martin Grew MArborA, CertArb L6, CertHE Architectural Studies – Director

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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions & Terms of Reference

- 1.1.1 A F A Consulting Ltd was instructed by Mr. Tim Gamble to undertake a formal Tree Condition Assessment at Reading College, after which a subsequent Tree Hazard Assessment and Condition Report would be provided. As remediation is required and the defective tree stock **is** subject of a Tree Preservation Order or situated within a Conservation Area, a formal notification/application **will** need to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority before any work commences.
- 1.1.2 Details of the proximity of the trees can be found in Figure 1 Tree Location Plan.
- 1.1.3 All individual trees included as part of this report were tagged (where they were clearly within the landholding and the property of Reading College).
- 1.1.4 Tree groups were not tagged but were assigned a group number (shown on the Tree Location Plan and the Tree Survey Schedule, both appended to this report).
- 1.1.5 The target area and retention values of each tree were carefully considered during the inspection. In general, trees with high target areas which could affect; residents, neighbours, footpaths and road users should be inspected in order to fulfil the Duty of Care requirements of the landowner (The Occupiers' Liability Act 1984).
- 1.1.6 Any queries relating to this report or any of the content within should be directed to the authors:
- 1.1.7 Andy Fulbrook or Martin Grew, A F A Consulting Ltd, 105 Ambleside Road, Lightwater, Surrey, GU18 5UJ. The site address should be used as a reference.

1.2 Summary

- 1.2.1 The primary objective of the survey was to undertake a detailed inspection of all prominent trees within falling distance of target areas at Reading College.
- 1.2.2 The trees were inspected in July 2024.
- 1.2.3 The trees were inspected by Andy Fulbrook & Martin Grew (Level 6 Certificate Arboriculture and Level 3 Professional Tree Inspection).
- 1.2.4 The report was written by Andy Fulbrook (Level 6 Certificate Arboriculture and Level 3 Professional Tree Inspection).
- 1.2.5 The report was reviewed Martin Grew (Level 6 Certificate Arboriculture and Level 3 Professional Tree Inspection).

- 1.2.6 This report is being provided to allow the client to undertake reasonable management of their tree stock in accordance with good arboricultural practices. This report is not sufficient in support of any planning applications for proposed development at the property.
- 1.2.7 All trees situated within falling distance of target areas at the college (within the specified survey area) were subjected to a detailed inspection from ground level.
- 1.2.8 A negative only survey was conducted where all trees were subject of the same detailed level of inspection, but only defective trees were tagged, and management recommendations provided.
- 1.2.9 14 individual trees and 1 group were identified as requiring safety critical or proactive tree surgery work.
- 1.2.10 The next annual tree survey should be undertaken in summer 2025.

1.3 General Site & Background Information

- 1.3.1 The site is in Reading, Berkshire and consists of multiple college buildings, car parks and access roads.
- 1.3.2 The site is not situated within a Conservation Area.
- 1.3.3 There are Tree Preservation Orders at the site.
- 1.3.4 Oak Processionary Moth (OPM) was not found at the site.
- 1.3.5 Massaria disease of Plane (*Splanchnonema platani*) was not found at the site.
- 1.3.6 Any tree surgery recommendations outlined by this report are deemed as 'reasonable' and 'justified' and in most instances they're deemed to be safety critical.
- 1.3.7 There are currently no known development proposals ongoing at the site. This investigative report seeks to ascertain whether or not there are safety critical or beneficially proactive tree surgery works to be undertaken at the property.

1.4 Tree Inspection – Key Considerations

- 1.4.1 The landowner has a duty of care to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, that any trees within their ownership are unlikely to cause harm. Efforts should be made to mitigate the risk that trees pose to any person who could be harmed by them.
- 1.4.2 A defensible tree safety policy should include an understanding and compliance with the following considerations:
- An awareness of the hazards, risks and legal obligations associated with the trees and their management.

- An awareness of their amenity and environmental values and importance.
- A clear and concise management decision process.
- An adequate recording, monitoring and feedback process.

1.5 Priority of Works

- 1.5.1 Where trees have been acknowledged as having high targets, any recommended works will be identified as being higher priority. If there are several trees spanning over a large area which pose low, medium, and high risks due to their associated targets, any recommended works will be prioritised accordingly (highest priority first).
- 1.5.2 One overview Tree Location Plan has been provided and should be printed in A3, or ideally viewed on an iPad or similar as this will allow the recipient to zoom in and get a more accurate idea of the exact tree locations.

Tree Location Plan Overview

All surveyed trees are shown.

1 Month (Critical - Immediate Action Required):

All trees requiring intervention ASAP or within 1 month are shown as dark red circles.

3 Months (High Priority):

All trees requiring intervention within three months are shown as red circles.

6 Months (Medium Priority):

All trees requiring intervention within six months are shown as orange circles.

1 year (Low Priority):

All trees requiring intervention within one year are shown as green circles.

1.6 Ongoing Inspection & Monitoring

- 1.6.1 Some trees surveyed may have been identified as requiring monitoring. This is likely to have been recommended because of defects associated with a tree which are likely to get worse or become more problematic in the future. It is therefore imperative that trees designated for monitoring are subjected to additional inspections in accordance with the time frame specified within the recommendations.
- 1.6.2 Similarly, each defective tree (unless being felled) will require an additional inspection following any recommended remedial works listed within the recommendations. This must be undertaken as stated and is important since trees are dynamic structures which respond differently to arboricultural intervention. The time frame varies in accordance with the work required, overall condition, vigour, vitality, or target area of the tree. For some trees this will equate to a subsequent inspection after three months and for others it may not be required for three years.

1.6.3 It is recommended that all trees at the property are surveyed by a competent professional on an annual basis (or after each storm event if deemed necessary).

2. Tree Inspection Report

2.1 Objectives

2.1.1 The primary objectives of this tree inspection report are to:

- To ensure retention (where possible) of all trees within the landholding
- To ensure that the associated risk posed to members of the public by all trees within the landholding is minimised (in this instance, only the risk being posed by trees situated within impacting distance of footpaths, roads and byways)
- To ensure that any resulting liability claim is minimised.

2.1.2 With specific reference to the trees at Reading College, this report seeks to:

- Identify any physiological, biological or biomechanical defects associated with the trees so that remedial intervention can be recommended (if required and if appropriate).
- To provide concise and appropriate recommendations to enable the client to take reasonable steps to reduce any liability claim arising due to damage or injury being caused to people or property.
- To consider management options which may benefit the overall health, vigour and retainability of prominent trees.
- To conserve and enhance the ecological value of all trees where possible and to employ modern arboricultural methods in order that tree risk can be mitigated without the complete loss of niche habitats (stabilising dead wood rather than removing it etc.).

2.2 Data Recorded During Inspection

2.2.1 All trees were carefully inspected. All management recommendations are found in the Tree Survey Schedule in Figure 1.

2.3 Limitations of This Tree Inspection Report

2.3.1 The conclusions and recommendations in this report are valid for a period of one year from the date of survey. Trees are living organisms subject to change; this validity period may be reduced should changes in condition occur to the subject(s) of the report or surrounding area. All recommendations are given in the context of the site's current usage; any change would dictate a re-inspection.

- 2.3.2 Trees were inspected from ground level with the aid of binoculars, an acoustic mallet and a probe.
- 2.3.3 No invasive techniques were employed while undertaking the inspection of trees. Neither internal or below ground investigation was undertaken but may have been specified as an additional requirement within the tree survey schedule appended to this report.
- 2.3.4 Most trees diameters were measured using a diameter tape, but some measurements may have been estimated.
- 2.3.5 Most tree heights were measured using a laser height measuring device, but some measurements may have been estimated.
- 2.3.6 Any existing tags found on trees were left in situ but hold no relevance to this report.
- 2.3.7 Within the scope of any tree inspection report there will be the potential for risks of failure which cannot be foreseen. This is true of the roots, stem and canopy. A good example of this is 'summer branch drop' which occurs commonly, often in trees displaying no notable defects.

2.4 Information Recorded During the Tree Inspection

- 2.4.1 Tree Description – Standard data such as species, size, age and canopy spread has been recorded.
- 2.4.2 During the inspection the following specific details were focused on:
- Tree condition (whether or not the vigour or safety of the tree is noteworthy).
 - Additional remedial requirements.
 - With specific regard to Ash trees; whether the onset of Ash Dieback is becoming prevalent and; whether or not pre-emptive removal would be prudent.

2.5 Method of Inspection

- 2.5.1 During the inspection, trees were subjected to visual tree assessment (VTA). The approximate girth measurement (mm) and tree height (m) was recorded, and the overall condition and vitality of the tree was identified.

- 2.5.2 VTA (Mattheck and Breloer 1994) has been identified as the industry's standard method of tree surveying for several years. The method incorporates visual observation and a knowledge of tree biology and physiology to determine the stability and overall condition of a tree. The VTA system considers the frequency and speed of adjacent use or traffic and assesses the vulnerability of the target. An example of a high target could be a dwelling. An example of a high frequency of adjacent traffic could be a busy road.
- 2.5.3 The VTA system adopted for this tree inspection report did not include any internal investigation measures.
- 2.5.4 During the inspection, the physiological and biomechanical attributes of each tree (lateral limbs and compressed unions etc.) were carefully assessed and form the basis of the findings and recommendations outlined by this report.
- 2.5.5 Defective trees or trees requiring proactive remedial intervention were identified and appropriate management recommendations have been outlined by this report. These trees were not tagged but are numbered on the Tree Location Plan provided.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1.1 It is recommended that all works outlined by this report are carried out within the recommended time frame (shown on the Tree Survey Schedule included at the rear of this report).

Critical	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority
0	11 trees	3 trees & 1 group	0

- 3.1.2 There no trees identified as being critical in terms of priority. Any works recommended for these trees should be undertaken within 1 month but ideally ASAP. These are denoted as a dark red circle on the Tree Location Plan found at the rear of this report.
- 3.1.3 There are 11 individual trees identified as being high in terms of priority. Any works recommended for these trees should be undertaken within 3 months. These are denoted as red circles on the Tree Location Plan found at the rear of this report.
- 3.1.4 There are 3 individual trees and 1 group identified as being medium in terms of priority. Any works recommended for these trees should be undertaken within 6 months. These are denoted as orange circles on the Tree Location Plan found at the rear of this report.
- 3.1.5 There are no trees identified as being low in terms of priority. Any works recommended for these trees should be undertaken within 12 months. These are denoted as green circles on the Tree Location Plan found at the rear of this report.

- 3.1.6 Tree surgery works should be undertaken by a competent contractor with a sound understanding of tree biology, biomechanics and phenology. All works should be carried out in accordance with the British Standard – BS3998: Tree Works – Recommendations.

3.2 Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*)

- 3.2.1 Ash dieback is caused by a fungus (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) which spread rapidly throughout Europe in the 1990s having arrived from Asia. The first recorded case of the disease in the UK was in 2012 at a nursery in Buckinghamshire and by May 2018 the disease had been evidenced in nearly two thirds of England's 10km Ordnance Survey squares.
- 3.2.2 There are an estimated two billion ash trees, including seedlings and saplings, across the UK and ash dieback will lead to the decline and death of the majority of these, with perhaps as many as 90% being infected. Four million of those trees are located within the urban environment, a further four million are adjacent to highways and nearly half a million large ash trees are growing next to the rail network. Over 125 million trees are growing in woodland areas.
- 3.2.3 Ash trees of all ages are affected by the disease, although it is easier to identify in young trees. Larger, mature trees, by their very size, present a much more dangerous situation and should therefore be surveyed by experienced and qualified tree experts so that any risk can be appropriately assessed, and suitable management recommendations prescribed.
- 3.2.4 The Symptoms. In summary, infected trees exhibit a number of symptoms including:
- The tips of shoots become black and shrivelled and side shoots on saplings die.
 - Dead, blackened leaves can be seen, and veins and stalks of leaves turn brown.
 - Dieback of branches, often with bushy, epicormic growth lower down in the crown noticeable in mature trees.
 - Long, thin and diamond-shaped dark lesions appear on the trunk close to dead side shoots and may appear at the base of infected trees.
 - In late summer and early autumn (July to October), small white fruiting bodies can be found on blackened leaf stalks.

- 3.2.5 As the fungus destroys the trees' vascular system, the lack of water and nutrient movement depletes energy reserves in the trees and makes them more susceptible to attack from secondary, root killing pathogens such as Honey Fungus (*Armillaria* spp.) which are widespread and common in soils. Another aggressive pathogen called Shaggy Bracket (*Inonotus hispidus*) also colonises Ash trees affected by Ash Dieback and can cause sudden catastrophic failure as both the cellulose and lignin within the trees' woody structure are depleted in equal measure. Both pathogens cause the tree to become brittle and lose branches eventually causing the death of the tree.
- 3.2.6 Harder to spot, lesions at the base of the trees quickly develop into a butt or root rot and ultimately lead to the trees becoming unstable and dangerous. Worryingly, there may be no evidence of ash dieback in the canopy of these trees making them difficult to identify without a closer inspection. This is particularly true of Ivy-covered Ash trees.

3.3 Oak Processionary Moth (OPM)

- 3.3.1 The oak processionary moth (OPM) is currently subject to a Government Plant Health Notice. This means that any land or tree owner where OPM is found is legally obliged to eradicate this pest from any tree on their landholding, even in remote areas.
- 3.3.2 Not only does the presence of OPM lead to the defoliation and eventual death of oak trees, their hairs, which can take many years to disintegrate, cause significant skin irritation in people and animals as well as respiratory problems and tongue necrosis in dogs and grazing animals. All material associated with their presence must be disposed of as hazardous waste, in a similar way to the disposal of asbestos.
- 3.3.3 OPM has been found to be spreading year by year around London.

3.4 Massaria Disease of Plane

- 3.4.1 Massaria Disease of London Plane (*Macrodiplodiopsis desmazieresii* / *Splanchnonema platani*).
- 3.4.2 The disease commonly is more known as Massaria and infects the branches of plane trees. A branch, while still alive, in leaf and appearing relatively healthy may have become infected and significantly weakened by the disease. These affected branches are prone to suddenly breaking off at their junction with the stem (although some branches will snap in other areas also).
- 3.4.3 The disease appears on the upper side of the branch, close to its base or often mid-way along its length, where a fungal attack takes hold. At the beginning, the disease shows as a long pink-brown strip, later brown and finally black with spores. It has a clearly delimited area where it attacks the bark and cell tissues of the branch and subsequently the woody structure steadily decays, becoming dry and soft and eventually losing its strength (often causing failure).

- 3.4.4 The affected branches are often up to twenty centimetres in diameter. These can be very large and therefore pose a serious health and safety risk where affected trees have high targets.
- 3.4.5 The most appropriate way of managing trees which may be affected by Massaria is to undertake periodic aerial inspections. Any affected limbs should be reduced or removed after being detected by our climbing consultant arborists.

3.5 Summer Branch Drop

- 3.5.1 Occasionally, apparently healthy, stable trees shed large limbs during the summer for no obvious reason. This phenomenon, known as 'Summer branch drop', appears to be associated with certain weather patterns, although the inter-relationship of factors is not fully understood. Loosely, it is a term for branches on mature trees which fail after a period of dry weather. Whilst there is an accumulating body of anecdotal evidence, it is not yet possible to reliably identify the individual branches that may fail. For trees which do not have a history of summer branch drop, even at times of the year when it is most likely to occur, the risk is Acceptable. However, species of trees which display a genetic pre-disposition to the sort of limb failure characteristic of summer branch drop, may require the application of appropriate control measures.

3.6 Protected Species

- 3.6.1 European legislation identifies bats as a protected species and it is therefore a criminal offence to disturb them, or their roosts (without the correct authority from DEFRA or English Nature). The relevant legislation in England & Wales is the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017.
- 3.6.2 It is possible that some of the trees surveyed as part of this report will contain temporary or permanent bat roosts as the trees are located in woodland areas and display the attributes required by bats (listed beneath).
- 3.6.3 The timing of any works recommended by this report are of significant importance as works in the summer could disturb bats which are bringing up their young in maternity sites, whereas works in the winter could disturb bats which are hibernating.
- 3.6.4 It is the landowner's responsibility, in addition to those conducting the works, to ensure that protected species, such as bats, have been taken into account before any actions are conducted that could disturb those animals. This legislation is still applicable regardless of the presence of a TPO or Felling Licence.

- 3.6.5 If a roost has been confirmed and is likely to be lost as a result of the necessary work, a European Protected Species (EPS) derogation licence is likely to be required. The issuing of this licence follows on from conducted surveys (with mitigation plans where relevant) and allows the works to be undertaken lawfully (an ecologist would be required to fulfil this requirement). EPS licences are granted by the relevant Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation (SNCO) and any questions should be directed to the licencing team of that SNCO. Where it is confirmed that a bat roost is not present, the work can proceed as planned.
- 3.6.6 The author of this report has limited ecological knowledge. However, further to research being undertaken, it seems reasonable to assume that the trees surveyed could be providing habitat for several species of bat. These could include Pipistrelle, Brown long-eared bat, Noctule, Barbastelle, Bechstein's bat and Natterer's bat.
- 3.6.7 It is therefore strongly recommended that an adequate bat survey be employed prior to any works commencing.

3.7 Potential Bat Habitats

- Woodpecker holes
- Cavities
- Vertical and horizontal splits or cracks
- Hollow sections
- Loose ivy
- Beneath loose bark
- Bat or bird boxes

3.8 Nesting Birds

- 3.8.1 Many trees surveyed as part of this report contained good bird nesting habitat, and these could be utilised by birds and bats at varying times of the year.
- 3.8.2 Remedial tree surgery works should be avoided during the bird nesting season.
- 3.8.3 The bird nesting season is widely accepted as starting on March 1st and ending on September 1st. However, it should be noted that some species' (such as pigeons) may nest well into September and it's therefore imperative that if any works are to be undertaken outside of the dormant winter months, the trees are first subjected to a full nesting bird inspection.

3.9 Third Party Trees (Offsite Trees)

3.9.1 It should be noted that the trees surveyed as part of this report were only the trees presumed to be situated within the landholding (based on the Land Registry information available at the time of the inspection).

3.10 Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas

3.10.1 The site is not within a Conservation Area but there are Tree Preservation Orders present.

3.10.2 No TPO information was available on the Reading Borough Council website but there appears to be one TPO covering trees.

3.10.3 Where tree ownership is unclear, consent from the landowner must be sought prior to **any tree surgery works being undertaken.**

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One Tree Preservation Order is present at the site (TPO 93/09). It is not clear which trees are included.

The information is not freely available but can be purchased for a fee of £27.50.



OPM caterpillars situated on a nest with visible urticating hairs.





Ash tree with
advanced onset of
Ash Dieback disease.





**General Tree Assessment (Summary)**

Tree Ref	Species	H (m)	Spr (m)	Maturity	Condition	Action Recommendations	Priority	Done	Inspected
G1	A Group	12	4	M	Varied	Ground :: Soil amelioration Remove :: Sucker Growth	6 Months 6 Months	No No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature linear group of Yew trees, all displaying reduced vigour and crown vitality attributed to soil compaction and restricted rooting environment. This group is also likely affected by drought stress due to reduced growing environment and competition with grass. Minor twiggy deadwood visible but does not need to be removed. Epicormic response on the majority of stems within the group hinders detailed inspection and should be removed. This growth should be pruned back to the main stem. Low canopies are beginning to encroach towards parking bays and will likely require lifting at the next inspection. The soil beneath this group should be top dressed with a well rotted organic mulch to improve vigour and vitality and retain moisture in periods of drought.									
1040	Sycamore	19.8	7	M	Fair	Remove :: Major deadwood	6 Months	No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature tree situated in grass area and immediately adjacent to parking bays. Upright growth habit with spreading canopy. Normal vigour and crown vitality. U shaped unions throughout canopy. The stem was tapped with a sounding mallet and was audibly normal in terms of resonance. Major deadwood visible throughout canopy which should be removed. No fungal fruiting bodies visible at the time of inspection. Historic root plate heave is visible at southwestern basal area with a pronounced buttress flare on the tension side of the stem.									
Age Classification: NP Newly planted EM Early Mature Condition: Overall unless specified as - C Crown Y Young M Mature S Stem SM Semi-mature OM Over Mature B Basal area									

Tree Ref	Species	H (m)	Spr (m)	Maturity	Condition	Action Recommendations	Priority	Done	Inspected
1041	Sycamore	18.7	8	M	Fair	Remove :: Major deadwood	3 Months	No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature tree situated in grass area and immediately adjacent to parking bays. Upright growth habit with spreading canopy. Normal vigour and crown vitality. U shaped unions throughout canopy. Bifurcated at approximately 1m with tight union and minimal adaptive growth. The stems were tapped with a sounding mallet and were audibly normal in terms of resonance. Major deadwood visible throughout canopy which should be removed. No fungal fruiting bodies visible at the time of inspection. Historic soil compaction/erosion is visible with a pronounced buttress flare.									
1042	Common Lime	14.5	5	M	Fair	Raise low canopy :: To 4.0m	3 Months	No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature tree situated in grass area and immediately adjacent to road. Upright growth habit with spreading canopy. Normal vigour and crown vitality. The accessible stem was tapped with a sounding mallet and was audibly normal in terms of resonance. Sucker growth prevents detailed inspection of basal stem. Major deadwood visible throughout canopy which should be removed. No fungal fruiting bodies visible at the time of inspection. Low canopy over footpath requires lifting.							3 Months	No	
							3 Months	No	
1043	Robinia	17.7	6	M	Fair	Remove :: Major deadwood	6 Months	No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature tree situated in grass area and immediately adjacent to main entrance. Upright growth habit with spreading canopy. Normal vigour and crown vitality. Trifurcated at approximately 1m with tight unions and minimal adaptive growth. Included bark visible. The stems were tapped with a sounding mallet and were audibly normal in terms of resonance. Major deadwood visible throughout canopy which should be removed. No fungal fruiting bodies visible at the time of inspection.									
1044	London Plane	17.3	9	M	Fair	Raise low canopy :: To 4.0m	3 Months	No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature tree situated in grass area and immediately adjacent to road. Upright growth habit with spreading canopy. Normal vigour and crown vitality. The stem was tapped with a sounding mallet and was audibly normal in terms of resonance. No fungal fruiting bodies visible at the time of inspection. Minor twiggy deadwood visible but not deemed significant. Low canopy over footpath requires lifting. Lift to 4m removing secondary growth only. This will also clear obscured security cameras.									
Age Classification: NP Newly planted Y Young SM Semi-mature EM Early Mature M Mature OM Over Mature Condition: Overall unless specified as - C Crown S Stem B Basal area									

Tree Ref	Species	H (m)	Spr (m)	Maturity	Condition	Action Recommendations	Priority	Done	Inspected
1045	Red Oak	19.3	8	M	Fair	Remove :: Major deadwood	3 Months	No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature tree situated in grass area and immediately adjacent to seating area. Upright growth habit with spreading canopy. Normal vigour and crown vitality. The stem was tapped with a sounding mallet and was audibly normal in terms of resonance. No fungal fruiting bodies visible at the time of inspection. Major deadwood visible throughout canopy which should be removed. Canopy decline visible in low and middle canopy typical of the species. Historic pruning wound at approximately 2m on western stem occluding well.									
1046	Common Lime	11.6	4	M	Fair	Raise low canopy :: To 4.0m Remove :: Sucker Growth Remove :: Major deadwood	3 Months 3 Months 3 Months	No No No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature tree situated in grass area and immediately adjacent to road. Upright growth habit with spreading canopy. Normal vigour and crown vitality. The accessible stem was tapped with a sounding mallet and was audibly normal in terms of resonance. Sucker growth prevents detailed inspection of basal stem. This growth has been managed with trimming but requires removal back to the stem (complete removal). Major deadwood visible throughout canopy which should be removed. No fungal fruiting bodies visible at the time of inspection. Low canopy over footpath requires lifting.									
1047	Wild Cherry	7.5	4	M	Fair	Ivy :: Sever and remove ivy 0-100cm	6 Months	No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature tree situated in grass area and immediately adjacent to road. Upright growth habit with spreading canopy. Normal vigour and crown vitality. The accessible stem was tapped with a sounding mallet and was audibly normal in terms of resonance. Ivy prevents detailed inspection of stem and should be removed from ground level to at least 1m. No fungal fruiting bodies visible at the time of inspection. Exudation visible on northern basal stem. Early onset of Bleeding Canker.									
1048	Sycamore	13.5	6	M	Poor	Remove :: Major deadwood	3 Months	No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature tree situated in raised planter and immediately adjacent to road. The planter has cracked significantly in several places, structural investigation into the stability of the wall should be undertaken by others. Upright growth habit with spreading canopy. Poor vigour and crown vitality with notable apical dieback. Bifurcated at ground level. U shaped union with minimal adaptive growth. The stems were tapped with a sounding mallet and were audibly normal in terms of resonance. No fungal fruiting bodies visible at the time of inspection. Major deadwood visible throughout canopy which should be removed. May require felling at the next inspection.									
Age Classification: NP Newly planted EM Early Mature Y Young M Mature SM Semi-mature OM Over Mature Condition: Overall unless specified as - C Crown S Stem B Basal area									

Tree Ref	Species	H (m)	Spr (m)	Maturity	Condition	Action Recommendations	Priority	Done	Inspected
1049	Sycamore	11.5	6	M	Fair	Ivy :: Sever and remove ivy 0-100cm Remove :: Major deadwood	3 Months 3 Months	No No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature tree situated in raised planter and immediately adjacent to road. Upright growth habit with unbalanced canopy (western bias). Normal vigour and crown vitality. The accessible stems were tapped with a sounding mallet and were audibly normal in terms of resonance. Ivy prevents detailed inspection of stems and should be removed from ground level to at least 1m. No fungal fruiting bodies visible at the time of inspection. Major deadwood visible in western canopy which should be removed.									
1050	Sycamore	14.3	6	M	Fair	Prune :: From buildings/structure/tree by1.5m Remove :: Major deadwood	3 Months 3 Months	No No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature tree situated adjacent to building and parking bays. Upright growth habit with balanced spreading canopy. Multi stemmed with tight and poor unions displaying included bark. Normal vigour and crown vitality. The stems were tapped with a sounding mallet and were audibly normal in terms of resonance. No fungal fruiting bodies visible at the time of inspection. Major deadwood visible in northern canopy which should be removed. Northern canopy is fouling light column and requires nuisance pruning.									
1051	Common Yew	7.4	4	M	Poor	Remove :: Major deadwood	3 Months	No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature tree forming part of G1 and displaying similar attributes. Upright growth habit with suppressed canopy. Reduced vigour and crown vitality. The stem was tapped with a sounding mallet and was audibly normal in terms of resonance. No fungal fruiting bodies visible at the time of inspection. Minor twiggy deadwood visible but not deemed significant. Two primary stems are dead and require complete removal.									
1052	Sycamore	14.8	7	M	Fair	Ground :: See Comment Remove :: Major deadwood	3 Months 3 Months	No No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature tree situated in grass area and immediately adjacent to road. Upright growth habit with spreading canopy. Normal vigour and crown vitality. Bifurcated at approximately 1m with U shaped union displaying minimal adaptive growth. The stems were tapped with a sounding mallet and were audibly normal in terms of resonance. Major deadwood visible throughout canopy which would strike parked cars and should be removed. No fungal fruiting bodies visible at the time of inspection. Recent ground works have resulted in an elevated soil level. This will promote basal cambium dysfunction and should be rectified. The soil mound should be lowered to its original level using hand tools only.									
Age Classification: NP Newly planted EM Early Mature Y Young M Mature SM Semi-mature OM Over Mature Condition: Overall unless specified as - C Crown S Stem B Basal area									

Tree Ref	Species	H (m)	Spr (m)	Maturity	Condition	Action Recommendations	Priority	Done	Inspected
1053	Sycamore	14.4	8	M	Fair	Ground :: See Comment Remove :: Major deadwood	3 Months	No	16-Jul-24
Comment: A mature tree situated in grass area and immediately adjacent to road. Upright growth habit with spreading canopy. Normal vigour and crown vitality. The stem was tapped with a sounding mallet and was audibly normal in terms of resonance. Major deadwood visible throughout canopy which would strike parked cars and should be removed. No fungal fruiting bodies visible at the time of inspection. Historic ground works (decking) have resulted in an elevated soil level. This will promote basal cambium dysfunction and should be rectified. The soil mound should be lowered to its original level using hand tools only.							3 Months	No	

Tree Location Plan
Reading College

SCALE :
1 : 1000 @ A3

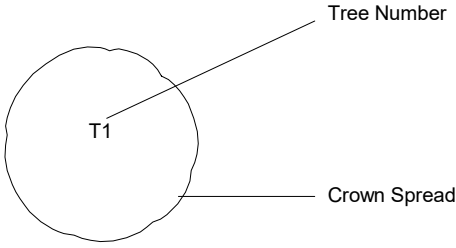
DATE :
17/07/2024

MAP FILENAME :
Figure 1 - TLP Reading 2024



Map data shown may contain Ordnance Survey ® products supplied by
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Tree Work Priority



Tree Number

Crown Spread



Critical
ASAP

High
< 3 months

Medium
< 6 months

Low
< 1 year

0

80m

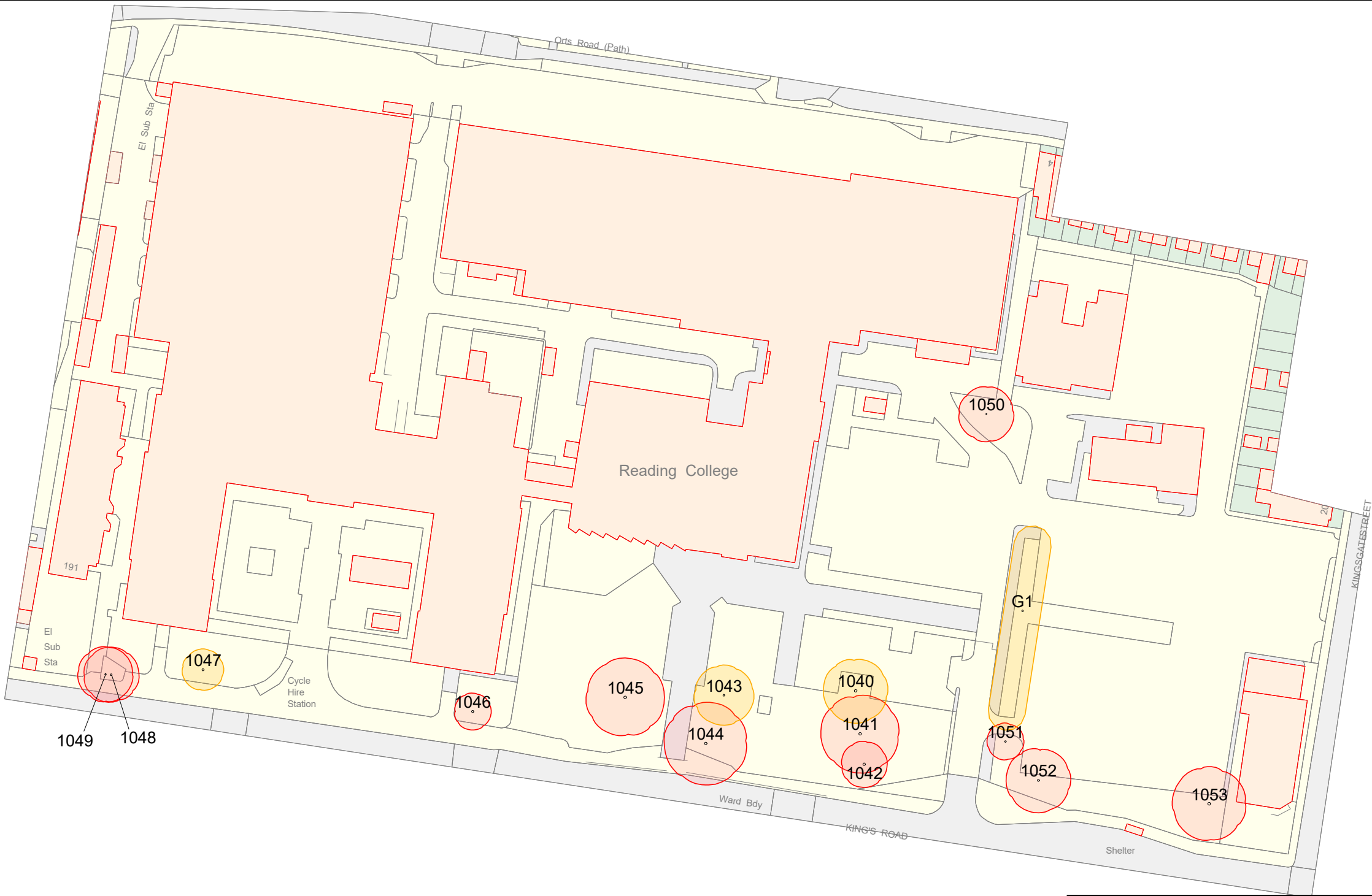


Statutory protection checked on date above:

The site is not within a Conservation Area.

1 Tree Preservation Order is present on site.
TPO No: 93/09 (T4) (G5)
Applied to unkown trees:

Further details can be found with
Reading Borough Council



Tree ID	Common Name	Priority	Next Survey
1040	Sycamore	6 months	Jul-25
1041	Sycamore	3 months	Jul-25
1042	Lime	3 months	Jul-25
1043	Robinia	6 months	Jul-25
1044	London Plane	3 months	Jul-25
1045	Red Oak	3 months	Jul-25
1046	Lime	3 months	Jul-25
1047	Wild Cherry	6 months	Jul-25
1048	Sycamore	3 months	Jul-25
1049	Sycamore	3 months	Jul-25
1050	Sycamore	3 months	Jul-25
1051	Yew	3 months	Jul-25
1052	Sycamore	3 months	Jul-25
1053	Sycamore	3 months	Jul-25
G1	A Group	6 months	Jul-25