

DUCKWORTHS
ARBORICULTURE LTD.

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

TREE CONDITION SURVEY

KENDRICK SCHOOL
41-43 LONDON ROAD
READING
BERKSHIRE
RG1 5BN

CLIENT: IKLIM JOSEPH

SEPTEMBER 2026
Ref: 07057 / 2026

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File ref: 07057 / 2026

Date Issued: 9th September 2026

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

This Arboricultural Report has been commissioned by Iklim Joseph on behalf of Kendrick School.

I have been asked to carry out a health and safety assessment of trees at Kendrick School, 41-43 London Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 5BN.

The report is to specify any necessary remedial tree works to address identified hazards in individual trees whilst acknowledging and respecting their significance to the amenity and ecology of the local area.

No arboricultural survey can certify a tree as “safe.” The purpose is to demonstrate a reasonable and proportionate inspection regime under duty-of-care principles, not eliminate all risk.

1.2 Inspection information

The trees were inspected on 2nd September 2026 by Sarah Duckworth, Arboricultural Consultant.

On the day of the survey the weather was dry and sunny. Visibility was good.

Trees were inspected from ground level only. Non-invasive inspection equipment (mallet and metal probe) were used to assess the structural integrity at the base and trunk of individual trees where the visual inspection identified the need.

1.3 Access

The school is accessed by children and staff throughout the year in all weathers. Trees are therefore growing in areas considered to be growing in a high usage (occupancy) area.

1.4 Qualifications

Surveyor: Sarah Duckworth

- Royal Forestry Society’s Professional Diploma
- Arboricultural Association’s Technicians Certificate (with Distinction)
- LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector
- Arboricultural Association Professional Member

1.5 Insurance

Sarah Duckworth t/a Duckworths Arboriculture Limited is insured with Hiscox Insurance

- Public Liability £10,000,000
- Professional Indemnity £2,000,000

2 STATUTORY TREE PROTECTION

2.1 Tree Preservation Orders

I have confirmed on the Reading Borough Council's Tree Preservation Order database, that several trees on site are subject of Tree Preservation Order ref. 31/06.

No works should be undertaken to any trees on site without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority – Reading Borough Council (exemptions apply).

2.2 Conservation Areas

The southern area of the school adjacent to London Road also falls within the Kendrick Conservation Area which affords a certain level of protection to the trees.

Under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 all trees in a Conservation Area with a trunk diameter of 75mm or more (measured at 1.5m above natural ground level) are protected (subject to some exemptions). It is an offence to prune, fell or otherwise damage a tree without first giving notice to the Council.

You are required to give the Borough Council six – weeks' notice of works to trees within a Conservation Area (a Section 211 Notification). The Local Authority cannot refuse the works, but it will use the six-week notification to consider whether the work is sufficiently harmful to amenity that it is expedient to serve a tree preservation order on the tree(s) in order to prevent or modify the works.

The protected status of trees can change; therefore, you are advised to re-confirm the status on the Council's online Tree Preservation Order Map immediately prior to carrying out tree works.

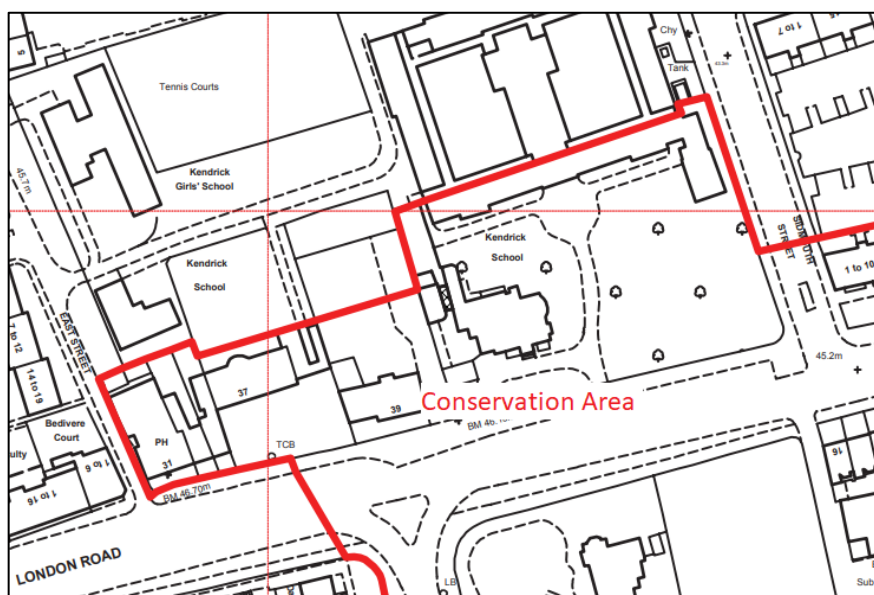


Figure 1 – Plan showing boundary of the Kendrick Road Conservation Area

2.3 Felling Licences

Outside of domestic gardens, you must first apply to the Forestry Commission for a felling licence if you want to cut down trees containing more than five cubic metres of wood in any calendar quarter. However, there are exceptions to this rule. For example, you do not need a licence to fell trees in enclosed gardens or removing dead or dangerous trees.

The Forestry Commission usually requires felled trees to be restocked or natural regeneration to be retained to keep woodland sustainable.

A felling licence does not override local rules like Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or Conservation Area restrictions, which need separate local council checks.

3 GENERAL GUIDANCE

3.1 Tree Work Good Practice

Where possible, recommended tree works should be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 'Tree Work Recommendations'.

To limit the harm to deciduous trees, pruning work on live trees (aside from trees to be felled) should be undertaken during their dormant season, which is generally between late autumn and late winter (November through March). Pruning during this window helps prevent the spread of diseases, such as oak wilt, and minimizes stress on the tree. The next best time is during the summer months (July and August) avoiding periods of drought. No tree pruning work is advisable during the period immediately before or after leaf break (February to June) when the trees' energy reserves are most depleted.

Chippings arising from the work should not be piled around the bases of trees on or off the site. Wood, brash and any other arisings from the tree work should not be burnt on site.

When undertaking tree work, you are advised to use a properly qualified and experienced company who carry Public and Products Liability Insurance with a minimum of £2,000,000 cover and the relevant Employers Liability Insurance. A List of approved contractors is available from the Arboricultural Association – www.trees.org.uk.

3.2 Protected Species

In accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act - 1981, Conservation - Natural Habitats - Regulations 1994 and Countryside Rights of Way Act - 2000, you must consider the timing and type of tree work operations including hedge pruning to avoid causing disturbance to any nesting or breeding birds or bat roosts that may be present within trees and hedgerows.

It is an offence (subject to exceptions) to intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places.

Non-urgent major tree work involving tree removal or reduction and hedge cutting operations should not be undertaken during the bird nesting or breeding season, which is considered to be from 1 March to 31 July. However, depending on seasonal temperatures, some birds continue breeding into August and September.

All wild birds, their young, their eggs and active nests are protected under law. It is an offence to damage a nest intentionally while it is in use or being built and hedge cutting is highly likely to damage nests or cause them to be deserted.

3.3 Fungal decay

Trees can be colonised by a number of decay-causing fungal pathogens which degrade wood and leave trees weak, structurally undermined and vulnerable to trunk / branch failure. As many fungi fruit only annually, their presence may not always be apparent in a seasonal tree survey.

School site managers are advised to monitor the ground where trees may be rooting. Any unusual fungal growths around any tree should be photographed and forwarded to a professional arborist for identification. The fungus growth should be left in situ to mature (for identification purposes).

3.4 Ivy

Ivy is an attractive habitat for insects and invertebrates and consequently bird and animal life can benefit as a result of an increase in available food source. Bats, which are rare and protected by law regularly roost amongst ivy, as well as inside small cavities in suitable trees. Ivy growth is not a threat to the health of otherwise healthy trees; however, it does obscure the base, trunk and forks of trees.

Defects present on trees can be hidden by ivy and dense vegetation. It was beyond the scope of this survey to clear ivy and vegetation from around all trees and the client is advised that where present, climbing plants and dense vegetation may obscure trunk defects.

When severing ivy, it is important to use sharp hand tools only. Ivy stems should be cut at ground level and 1.5m, taking care not to damage the tree bark. Cut stems should then be removed to height of 1.5m. The ivy growth above 1.5m can be left in the canopy (unless it obscures another necessary point of inspection) from where it will die back and eventually fall from the tree.

3.5 Soil Amelioration

There is substantial evidence for the benefit of mulches to trees and particularly mature trees to increase their root development and improve tree health and physiological condition. To do this, lay a black plastic membrane around the tree's rooting area for two-three weeks to restrict light and kill off the grass and ground flora. There is no rule for how much of the ground should be included. Out to the canopy line is best but not always practical. A smaller area (with a radius of 2-3m around the tree's base) will still benefit the tree.

Once cleared of turf, the grass should be raked back and the soil around the base of the tree should be lightly tined / broken up with a garden fork to improve aeration and reduce compaction.

Once the area is cleared and tined, the tree should be watered then mulched with 60-100mm of well-rotted bark chip or fully composted organic material or ericaceous compost raked over the rooting area taking care not to obscure the root collar.

The mulch improves Mycorrhizal growth (beneficial root fungi), stabilises soil temperature and moisture levels, reduces compaction and improves soil nutrient levels and porosity for the benefit of healthy tree root growth.

4 SCOPE & LIMITATIONS

4.1 Scope

All trees have been looked at in detail using the 'Diagnosis of Ill Health in trees' and 'Inspecting Trees for Signs of Decay' methodologies described by R.G. Strouts and T.G. Winter¹.

A visual assessment is a non-invasive method of examining the health and structural condition of an individual tree. Non-invasive inspection equipment (plastic-headed mallet and metal probe) were used to make an assessment of the structural integrity at the base and trunk of each tree where the visual inspection identified the need. The lower stems of trees were tapped with a plastic-headed mallet to check for indications of internal decay. The differing sound intonation can often reveal some types of decay or hollow trunks. Any cavities in the base of the stem were probed with a steel rod to record depth and condition of residual wood.

The report is to identify visible defects on trees and to specify any necessary remedial tree works which may be required to address identified hazards from the trees whilst acknowledging and respecting their local significance to the amenity of the residential development and biodiversity of the wider landscape.

This report is not a structural report, and it does not consider the structural integrity of property and its use as such is invalid.

The report refers to the condition of tree(s) and an assessment of the site on the days the evaluation was undertaken. The trees were assessed from ground level only and were not climbed.

It was beyond the scope of this survey to sever and remove ivy or clear dense vegetation. Reasonable effort was made to access the base of each tree, however in some areas, dense vegetation and ivy prevented a full visual inspection of some trees - tree canopies and physiological health were still appraised.

The extent of the survey was limited to a survey of trees in the grounds of Kendrick School as requested by the client. Fences present on site have been taken as the presumed site boundary. Neighbouring properties were not entered into or included in the survey.

It is the client's responsibility to ensure that this report covers all areas under the brief of the tree inspection and refer any concerns regarding this matter back to the Arboricultural Consultant.

¹ R.G Strouts & T.G. Winter, 'Diagnosis of Ill Health in Trees' Published for the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, under license from the Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright 1994.

4.2 Caveats

The report is for the sole use of the client and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

This report is a baseline survey and reflects the condition of the trees on the day of the survey. The report is valid for normal weather conditions only.

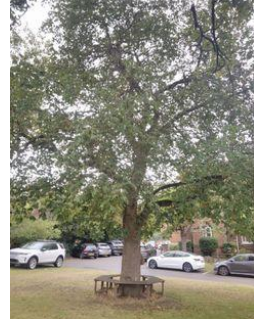
The survey looks for defects which may make the failure of all or part of the tree foreseeable. The report then makes recommendations for remedial works which would reduce the probability of failure where the hazard presented poses an unacceptable risk to persons or property. Healthy trees or parts of healthy trees may fail in normal weather situations, although the risk increases with storm conditions and, as the consequences of such weather events are unforeseeable, Sarah Duckworth (trading as Duckworths Arboriculture Limited) cannot be held liable for any such failures.

Trees are dynamic living organisms subject to change, whose health and condition can be subject to significant change influenced by internal and external factors. The assessment, conclusions and recommendations from the report are based on the condition of the trees and surrounding ground conditions at the time of my visit. If the condition of the trees evidently changes or where tree(s) are subject to development or ground works within their rooting areas or extreme weather conditions, further inspection may be required.

Carrying out tree surveys at different times of the year helps to provide a more complete assessment of tree health and condition. Some issues are more readily identified when trees are in leaf, while other defects can be more readily observed when trees are dormant and the branches are bare. For this reason, follow-on tree surveys are recommended at approximately 26-month intervals, rather than annually, so that successive inspections take place at a different time of year and seasonal changes in tree condition can be identified. This report is therefore valid for 26 months and recommendations for tree work within this report are based on a presumed re-inspection prior to 1st November 2028.

Trees can never be guaranteed 100% safe. Regular inspections by competent and / or suitably qualified arboriculturists will help identify potential problems before they become acute.

5 TREE SURVEY DATA

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T001	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 10-15 Crown Radius (m): 6.5N, 8.5E, 8S, 7.5W DBH (cm): 65 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. Sound intonation even and satisfactory. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single stem to 4m. Union optimised, satisfactory. Foliage dense and clustered, slightly gappy. 2.5m clearance over public footpath (offsite) and school grounds. Nesting birds previously recorded in canopy. Previous survey noted marked loss of vitality in upper crown compared with lower canopy. This discrepancy no longer exists. Foliage density normal. Minor deadwood. Long, low lateral branch on southeast side, foliage touching chain-link fence.	Good	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: Good	Crown-lift to create 3.5m canopy clearance above ground level. Timescale: 01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)	
T002	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 15-20 Crown Radius (m): 7N, 8E, 7S, 7W DBH (cm): 56 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Base and trunk partially obscured by ivy and dense vegetation. Epicormic growth on West side of trunk. Where accessible, no fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Compost heap at base previously removed. Single stem to 5m, union structure satisfactory. Foliage density normal, reasonable vitality. Minor deadwood. 4m canopy clearance over footpath (offsite).	Fair	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and Dense Vegetation	Sever ivy and remove epicormic growth prior to next inspection Timescale: 01-Sep-2028 (2 Years)	
T003	Horse chestnut 'Baumanii' (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Height (m): 10-15 Crown Radius (m): 6.5N, 6E, 6.5S, 5.5W DBH (cm): 61 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. Warty boles on lower trunk (not significant). No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Main branching from 2.5m. Unions satisfactory. Foliage even, moderate vitality. Canker / bud proliferation on upper side of low lateral branch on north side of canopy. Minor deadwood in canopy. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Blotch (<i>Guignardia aesculi</i>)	Good	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: Good	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T004	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 15-20 Crown Radius (m): 8N, 8E, 8S, 7.5W DBH (cm): 95 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Mature tree with a seating bench around lower trunk. Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Ganoderma fungal bracket emerging from east side at base. Metal probe can be pushed 100mm into trunk in this area. Audible decay around lower trunk on east and southeast side of tree. Bleeding canker on north and southeast side of trunk. Drawing pins stuck into trunk. Pruning cuts on lower trunk fully occluded. Broad crown. Foliage sparse, clustered, slightly gappy. Tree in poor physiological health – under stress. Deadwood in canopy. One dead broken branch hung up in southwest side of crown. Fungus: Ganoderma adspersum (Southern Bracket)	Poor	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: Good	Fell to ground level Timescale: 01-Dec-2026 (3 Months)	 
T005	Indian bean tree (<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>)	Height (m): 10-15m Crown Radius (m): 5N, 6E, 7S, 9W DBH (cm): 56 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Tree growing within lawn area. Bench around base resting on and slightly restricting tree roots. Swept stem to southwest. Sound intonation even and satisfactory. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Historic wound 1m high on west side of trunk fully occluded. Slight ribs of helical growth on trunk. Split stem at 2.5m with a tight fork and included bark union, stems entwined. Cut branch stump at 3m. Broad canopy. Foliage more sparse than usual for the species and this may be the result of compaction within the trees' rooting area. Outer canopy remains gappy and foliage slightly stunted. Large low lateral branch on northern side of canopy reduced in line with recommendations from previous survey. Tree would benefit from mulching or aeration of the area around the tree. Broad canopy with outer branch tips less than 0.5m from building & lean-to bike shelter. Small and medium sized deadwood throughout canopy	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Fair	Remove deadwood over 1m long and / or 25mm diameter. Reduce branch tips on West side of canopy to create 1m canopy clearance to building. Timescale: 01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)	 

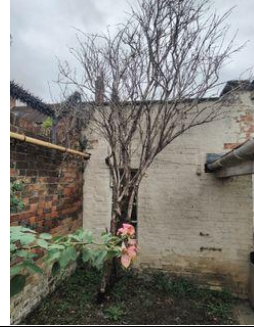
Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T006	Red oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)		Tree felled		-	-	No Photo
T007	London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>)	Height (m): 15-20 Crown Radius (m): 6N, 7E, 7S, 7W DBH (cm): 170 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Mature street tree subject of Tree Preservation Order. Pollarded in 2020. Base and trunk obscured by prolific sucker and ivy growth. Large bole. Twin stem from 3.5m, union/fork under tension and in a satisfactory condition. Small cavity previously noted on north side 300mm deep – now fully obscured by ivy. Where accessible, hammer test even and satisfactory. No fungal fruiting bodies visible. Good vitality – regrowth 4-6m long following previous reduction.	Good	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Prolific Ivy	Pollard back to previous reduction points. Remove ivy / sucker growth around base up to 2-2.5m above ground level prior to next inspection to enable full inspection of base. Timescale: 01-Sep-2028 (2 Years)	 
T008	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	Height (m): 5-10 Crown Radius (m): 5.5 DBH (cm): 86 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Mature street tree subject of Tree Preservation Order. Parking on soft landscaped area at base of tree. Much of base obscured by prolific epicormic growth. Where accessible, base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Graft point at 2m above ground level. Tree managed as a pollard and last cut in 2020. Good recovery. 4-5m new growth on previous reduction points. Foliage dense and even. Good vitality.	Good	Public Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Dense epicormic growth.	Repollard back to previous reduction points. Remove sucker growth around base up to 2-2.5m above ground level prior to next inspection to enable full inspection of base. Install stakes / bollards or similar to stop informal parking on soft landscaped area where roots are vulnerable to compaction. Timescale: 01-Sep-2028 (2 Years)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T009	Cherry plum 'Pissardii' (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Pissardi')	Height (m): 0-5m Crown Radius (m): 1N, 2E, 1S, 2W DBH (cm): 22 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Small, shrubby tree. Decay fungi on trunk and branches Split branch removed from north side, decay in branch on south side over highway now reduced. Topped crown. Decaying small tree - low risk to persons but risk of damage to parked cars in the event of stem failure. Fungus: Phellinus pomaceus	Poor	Public Amenity Value: Wildlife Value: Inspection Limitations:	Fell to ground level Timescale: 01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)	
T010	Cherry plum 'Pissardii' (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Pissardi')	Height (m): 0-5m Crown Radius (m): 1N, 1E, 2S, 2W DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Restricted access to base. Heavily reduced small tree in sheltered location. Prolific ivy obscures trunk but decay likely due to nature of tree species and condition of crown. Very limited live growth in crown. Tree represents a low risk in this location. Option to remove but tree is not an immediate health and safety concern.	Poor	Public Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation and prolific ivy.	No works identified	
T011	Common pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	Height (m): 0-5 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Old, espaliered specimen growing adjacent to brick boundary wall. Age and character. Sickly crown. 1m+ new growth on previous reduction points. Prolific fungal foliar disease - scab / leaf blight. Fair fruit production despite drought conditions.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Dense Vegetation	No works identified	
T012	Common pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	Height (m): 0-5 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Old, espaliered specimen growing adjacent to brick boundary wall. Entwined stems, pollarded at 2m. Age and character. 1m+ new growth on previous reduction points. Less vigour than T013. Fungal foliar disease - scab / leaf blight.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Dense Vegetation	Pollard new growth back 1-2m to previous reduction points during dormant season only. Timescale: 01-Sep-2028 (2 Years)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T013	Common pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	Height (m): 0-5 Crown Radius (m): 2N, 1E, 2S, 1W DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Old, espaliered specimen growing directly adjacent to brick boundary wall. Pollarded at 2m. Good vitality. Age and character. 2m new growth on previous reduction points.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Dense Vegetation	Pollard new growth back 1-2m to previous reduction points during dormant season only. Timescale: 01-Sep-2028 (2 Years)	
G014	Sycamore (<i>A. pseudoplatanus</i>)		Tree felled.		-	-	-
T015	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)		Tree felled	-	-	-	-
T016	Holm oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	Height (m): 5-10 Crown Radius (m): 3N, 2.5E, 2.5S, 3W DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Small tree adjacent to site entrance. Prolific ivy on trunk into crown. Where accessible, no major defects. Single stem. Compact crown. Foliage density normal. Good form and vitality.	Good	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Prolific Ivy	Sever ivy prior to next inspection Timescale: 01-Sep-2028 (2 Years)	
T017	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)	-	Tree felled.		-	-	-
T018	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 0-5 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 15 Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Tree felled to high stump. Some regeneration from cut stem.	Poor	Public Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense Vegetation	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T020	English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	Height (m): 5-10m Crown Radius (m): 4N, 7E, 5S, 4W DBH (cm): 55 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Mature ivy clad tree. Prolific ivy obscures trunk. Where accessible, sound intonation even and satisfactory. Cut trunks on north side on the lower trunk with limited wound wood formation. Feathered form on the south side. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Twin stem from 1.2m. Epicormic growth emerging from trunk. Suppressed oval crown. Needles sparse and slightly chlorotic.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Prolific Ivy	Sever ivy prior to next inspection Timescale: 01-Sep-2028 (2 Years)	
T021	Flowering cherry (<i>Prunus Serrulata</i>)	Crown Radius (m): 6N, 4E, 5S, 4W Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Basal graft discrepancy with rootstock causing pronounced swelling around lower trunk. Major mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Weeping lesions on trunk. Single stem to 3m. Foliage uneven throughout canopy with notable decline on north side of crown. Major deadwood on north side of tree extends over bench and parking areas	Poor	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate	Remove larger pieces of deadwood from tree canopy (approximately over 1m long or 25mm diameter). Cover exposed surface roots with mulch / topsoil to prevent further root damage. Timescale: 01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)	 
T022	Cherry plum 'Pissardii' 'Purpurea' (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Pissardi')	Height (m): 5-10 Crown Radius (m): 2.5N, 3E, 2.5S, 2W DBH (cm): 15 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Multi-stem small tree. Shrubby form. Foliage density normal. Outer branch tips close to building.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate	No essential works identified – option to cut back to increase clearance to property if necessary. Timescale: 01-Sep-2027 (Optional)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T023	Box elder maple (<i>Acer negundo</i>)	Height (m): 10-15 Crown Radius (m): 6N, 5E, 7S, 8W DBH (cm): 44 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Light suckering shoots from base. Twin stem from 1.2m. Vertical stem above branch form suppressed, lateral stem kinks upwards and resumes vertical growth to create the main canopy. Broad low crown. Rapid growth bark cracks on branches. Foliage dense and even. Good vitality.	Good	Public Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good	Cover exposed surface roots with topsoil to prevent further damage to roots. Timescale: 01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)	
T024	Maple 'Brilliantissimum' (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Brilliantissimum')	Height (m): 5-10 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 14 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Small tree. Suppressed, asymmetrical canopy due to competition with adjacent trees. Foliage dense and even. Minor deadwood in canopy. Good vitality.	Good	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate	No works identified	
T025	Black mulberry (<i>Morus nigra</i>)	Height (m): 0-5 Crown Radius (m): 3N, 3E, 1S, 2W DBH (cm): 10 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Young tree. Good form and vitality	Good	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate	No works identified	
T026	Black mulberry (<i>Morus nigra</i>)	Height (m): 0-5 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 10 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Small tree. Still staked. Young, commemorative tree, fair form and vitality.	Good	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Low	Remove stake and tie Timescale: 01-Mar-2027 (6 Months)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T027	Flowering cherry 'Pendula' (<i>Prunus Serrulata</i>)	Height (m): 0-5 Crown Radius (m): 0.5 DBH (cm): 5 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Commemorative small tree. Heavily reduced. Poor form and low vigour. Unlikely to recover to good health.	Poor	Public Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low	No works identified	
T028	Mulberry (<i>Morus sp.</i>)		Inaccessible area of school. I have been advised that T028 has been felled.		-	-	No Photo
T029	Holm oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	Height (m): 0-5 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Tree causing an unacceptable nuisance to school building and felled to high stump. Dense regeneration from previous reduction points.	Poor	Public Amenity Value: None Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense Vegetation	No works identified	
T030	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	Height (m): 0-5 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 5 Stems: 3 Life Stage: Dead	Large shrub / small tree. Previously in decline, now fully dead.	Poor	Public Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low	Fell to ground level Timescale: 01-Mar-2027 (6 Months)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T031	Broadleaf cockspur thorn (<i>Crataegus prunifolia</i>)	Height (m): 0-5m Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 11 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Small ornamental tree. Basal graft. Compact crown. Fair form and vitality.	Good	Public Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low	No works identified	
T032	Lawson cypress 'Glaucia' (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	Height (m): 5-10 Crown Radius (m): 1N, 2E, 2S, 2W DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Compact Lawson Cypress, 'blue' cultivar, topped. Quirky shape. Foliage density normal.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low	No works identified	
T033	Cherry plum 'Pissardii' (<i>Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardi'</i>)	Height (m): 5-10 Crown Radius (m): 3N, 3E, 2S, 2W DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Topped at 2m. Significant dieback in canopy. Tight forks and overall poor structural form. Warty bole, deadwood in canopy. Latent decay fungi on main branches throughout crown. East side of crown mostly dead. Branch failure foreseeable.	Poor	Public Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low	Tree has very limited safe, useful life expectancy. Fell and replace. Timescale: 01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)	
G034	Hornbeam x6 (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Height (m): 5-10m Crown Radius (m): 2.5 DBH (cm): 18 Trees: 6 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Well-established young trees. Outer canopies touching windowless side wall of school and low over pub outbuilding. Foliage dense and even. Good form and vitality.	Good	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T035	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Height (m): 5-10 Crown Radius (m): 2.5 DBH (cm): 16 Stems: 3 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Multi-stem tree from ground level. Tree growing in a small island of soil surrounded by tarmac. Ivy cut, dead stems remain on trunk. Foliage sparse and chlorotic, tree appears to be in decline but has the potential to recover.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate	No works identified	
T036	Flowering cherry (<i>Prunus Serrulata</i>)	Height (m): 0-5m Crown Radius (m): 4N, 2E, 3S, 4W DBH (cm): 44 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Trunk grafted at 1.3m above ground level. Cankers and bark wounds on stem and branches. Base clear, decay pocket on west side of base 150mm deep – small, not a concern at this time. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Pigeon defoliation in upper crown. Foliage slightly sparse. Minor deadwood in canopy.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Low	No works identified	
G037	Hornbeam x5 (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Height (m): 5-10 Crown Radius (m): 2.5 DBH (cm): 15 Trees: 5 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Well established planting. Multi-stem crowns. Fastigate form. Tree ties included into trunks. Foliage density normal. Canopy of end tree obstructing streetlight.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Moderate	- Remove tree stakes and ties - Reduce lateral canopy spread of end tree to give 1-1.5m clearance to adjacent streetlight. Timescale: 01-Mar-2027 (6 Months)	
T038	Magnolia (<i>Magnolia sp.</i>)	Height (m): 5-10 Crown Radius (m): 2N, 2E, 2.5S, 2W DBH (cm): 10 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Mature shrub in brick raised planter. Twin stem from ground level. Foliage density normal. Good vitality.	Good	Public Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Low	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T039	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Height (m): 5-10 Crown Radius (m): 2.5N, 4E, 3S, 3W DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Well established planting. Multi-stem crown. Fastigate form. Loss of vitality in central-upper crown. Tree tie included into trunk.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Moderate	Remove stake and ties Timescale: 01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)	
T040	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Height (m): 5-10 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Well established planting. Multi-stem crown. Fastigate form. Tree tie included into trunk.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Moderate	Remove stakes and tie. Timescale: 01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)	
T041	Alder (<i>Alnus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 10-15 Crown Radius (m): 2N, 2.5E, 3S, 2W DBH (cm): 15 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Base and trunk obscured by dense vegetation. Good form and vitality.	Good	Public Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Dense Vegetation	No works identified	
T042	Holm oak (<i>Quercus ilex</i>)	Height (m): 0-5 Crown Radius (m): 0.5 DBH (cm): 5 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Young tree, recent replacement planting to replace T028. Suckering growth removed from base and trunk. Good form and vitality.	Good	Public Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
G042	Alder (<i>Alnus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 5-10 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 10 Stems: 3 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Group of three trees, no access to base. Good vitality and reasonable form as viewed from Silver Street.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access	No works identified	
T043	Portugal laurel (<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>)	Height (m): 0-5 Crown Radius (m): 1.5N, 3E, 2S, 3W DBH (cm): 10 Stems: 4 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Multi-stem large shrub/small tree, light ivy coverage. Four crossing and entwined stems. Foliage density normal.	Fair	Public Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Dense Vegetation	No works identified	

6 TREE WORKS IN PRIORITY ORDER

Ref:	Species	what3words (Location Identifier)	Recommendations	Work Timescale
T004	Sycamore	///stops.bond.keeps	Fell to ground level	01-Dec-2026 (3 Months)
G037	Hornbeam x5	///loves.reader.valve	- Remove tree stakes and ties - Reduce lateral canopy spread of end tree to give 1-1.5m clearance to adjacent streetlight.	01-Mar-2027 (6 Months)
T026	Black mulberry	///shed.stream.opera	Remove stake and tie	01-Mar-2027 (6 Months)
T030	Elder	///bricks.supper.action	Fell to ground level	01-Mar-2027 (6 Months)
T001	Sycamore	///zones.doll.traps	Crown-lift to create 3.5m canopy clearance above ground level.	01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)
T005	Indian bean tree	///comical.stones.flown	- Remove deadwood over 1m long and / or 25mm diameter. - Reduce branch tips on west side of canopy to create 1m canopy clearance to building.	01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)
T009	Cherry plum 'Pissardii'	///corn.fish.chemistry	Fell to ground level	01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)
T021	Flowering cherry	///wants.diary.cycle	- Remove larger pieces of deadwood from tree canopy (approximately over 1m long or 25mm diameter). - Cover exposed surface roots with mulch / topsoil to prevent further root damage.	01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)
T023	Box elder maple	///spice.wooden.fork	Cover exposed surface roots with mulch / topsoil to prevent further root damage.	01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)
T033	Cherry plum 'Pissardii'	///tone.crowd.port	Tree has very limited safe, useful life expectancy. Fell and replace.	01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)
T039	Hornbeam	///librarian.prices.spared	Remove stake and ties	01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)
T040	Hornbeam	///rank.silk.rear	Remove stakes and tie.	01-Sep-2027 (1 Year)
T002	Sycamore	///singer.other.levels	Sever ivy and remove epicormic growth prior to next inspection	01-Sep-2028 (2 Years)
T007	London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>)	///market.menu.save	- Pollard back to previous reduction points. - Remove ivy / sucker growth around base up to 2-2.5m above ground level prior to next inspection to enable full inspection of base.	01-Sep-2028 (2 Years)
T008	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	///error.unable.tonic	- Re-pollard back to previous reduction points. - Remove sucker growth around base up to 2-2.5m above ground level prior to next inspection to enable full inspection of base. - Install stakes / bollards or similar to stop informal parking on soft landscaped area where roots are vulnerable to compaction.	01-Sep-2028 (2 Years)
T012	Common pear	///park.waddled.crest	Pollard new growth back 1-2m to previous reduction points during dormant season only.	01-Sep-2028 (2 Years)
T013	Common pear	///stow.chin.apron	Pollard new growth back 1-2m to previous reduction points during dormant season only.	01-Sep-2028 (2 Years)
T016	Holm oak	///sticky.print.pages	Sever ivy prior to next inspection	01-Sep-2028 (2 Years)
T020	English yew	///laser.energy.horn	Sever ivy prior to next inspection	01-Sep-2028 (2 Years)
T022	Cherry plum 'Pissardii'	///warm.tight.bricks	No essential works identified – option to cut back to increase clearance to property if considered necessary.	Optional

7 SITE PLAN

