RMTTree Consultancy Ltd
36 Chetwode Place, Aldershot, Hants, GU12 4BS – [redacted]

Negative Return Tree Hazard Risk Assessment

Site Address:
Lambrook School
Winkfield Row
Bracknell
RG42 6LU

Robert Toll
HND Urban Forestry - ND Forestry - MArborA

Ref: RMT916
Site inspection date: 17th and 19th October 2023
Date report published: 12th December 2023

Arboricultural ASSOCIATION Professional Member
PRO2239

Contents

1. Instruction

1.1. I was instructed by Neil Moulton, who is the Bursar of Lambrook School, to undertake a negative return tree hazard assessment of the trees growing at Lambrook School, Winkfield Row, Bracknell, RG42 6LU.

2.1 The purpose of a tree hazard assessment is to determine whether trees pose an abnormal risk to persons or property.

2.2 Trees are not usually hazardous simply because of their size. In many instances trees may be predisposed to failure because of recognisable hazardous features including, for example, root damage, cracks or cavities in the main stem(s), the presence of fungal fruiting bodies which may indicate internal decay, weak forks, break-out cavities and abrupt bends in branches. This assessment cannot predict the effects of unpredictable and extreme inclement weather conditions.

2. Introduction

Scope and method of inspection

2.3 The inspection was carried out from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment *(VTA)* system *(Mattheck and Breloer 1994).* Visual tree assessment has been the standard method of assessment for the purpose of assessing and inspecting trees in the UK for several decades. The term describes a general approach to tree assessment using visual observation and recording, combined with experience and knowledge of tree biology and structure, to draw conclusions about tree condition and stability. The VTA system follows a standard process which guides the inspector from biological and mechanical observations through to diagnosis, using experience and knowledge of failure criteria.

2.4 The survey is a negative return survey, which means that while all the trees have been inspected only those trees that require works or require recorded observations have been detailed at **Appendices 1**. The conclusions in this report are based on observations taken at the time of my visit and relates to the general tree condition, site conditions and constraints.

2.5 A nylon hammer was used to strike the stems of the tree to test for any noticeable sound changes which may indicate internal decay. I have used a Bosch GLM 120 C Professional Laser Measure to aid me in measuring distances, and a Nikon Forestry Pro height measurer.

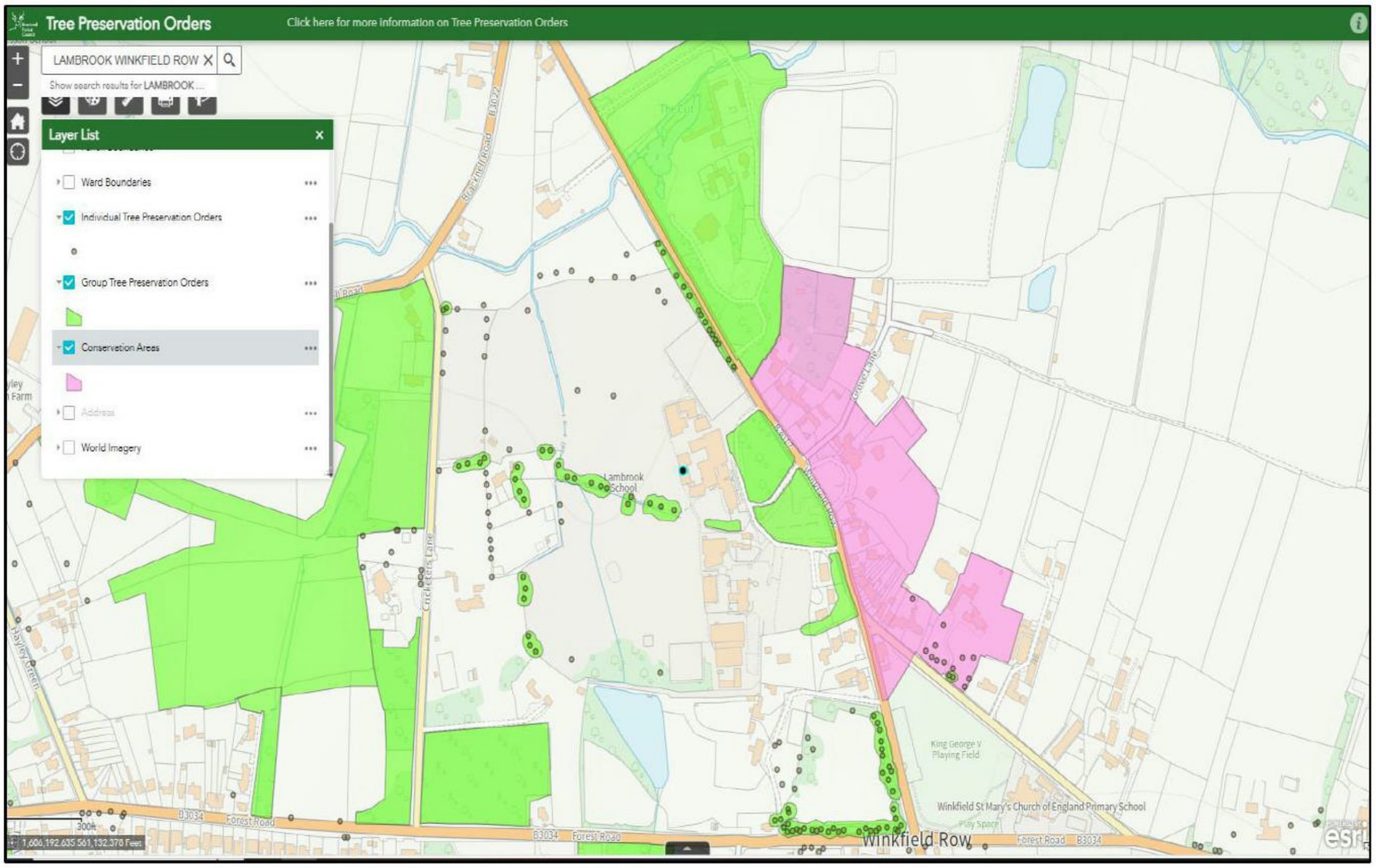
2.6 I have indicatively annotated the growing locations of each tree onto the location plan shown at **Appendix 1**.

Legal restrictions

2.7 I have not contacted the local planning authority LPA Bracknell Forest Council directly to ascertain whether the trees on the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or if the property it is within a Conservation Area.

2.8 On the 30th November 2023 I checked on the Bracknell Forest Council online tree protection map and it indicates that various trees are protected by individual, group and area TPOs. At the time of my search the site was not indicated as being within a Conservation Area.

Figure 1 – Bracknell Forest Council online maps showing that various trees are protected by individual, group and area TPOs.



2.9 It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Rights of Way Act 2000 to disturb nesting birds or roosting/breeding bats. When carrying out tree work care should be taken to avoid disturbance. If necessary, advice should be taken to avoid disturbance. If necessary, advice may need to be sought from a qualified Ecologist.

3. Observations and Findings

Tree situation and considerations

3.1. The moderate and high target areas have been identified as follows:

- School buildings, footpaths, access roads and car parks;
- School playing fields and sports pitches;
- Third party residential properties;
- Public highways and footpaths;

Physiological and structural condition

3.2. Twenty sixtrees and one group (T810, T811, T813, T831, T1048, T1049, T1051, T1052, T1055, T1059, T1061, T1064, T1070, T1073, T1074, T1075, T1076, T1077, T1078, T1080, T1094, T1096, T1097, T1110, T1111, T1113) have been identified as having medium sized deadwood that requires removal because it poses an abnormal risk to persons and property.

3.3. Three trees (T807, T808, T1053)) have been identified as having decay fungi on their main stems. It is considered that the type of fungus may allow for these trees to be retained with remedial works, however it will be necessary to ascertain an indication of the extent of decay. Therefore it has been recommended that further internal decay detection is carried out using tools such as a Resistograph or PICUS Tomograph.

3.4. Six trees (T1052, T1058, T1066, T1067, T1087, T1102,) have been identified as requiring remedial works to reduce their overall crown size or specific branches. These works are considered to reduce the loading on parts of the tree, for example the root plate or areas of decay, and thereby normalising the risk of failure. Additionally some works have been specified to maintain adequate clearances from the fabric of buildings.

3.5. Fifteen - trees (T801, T812, T821, T1045, T1046, T1047, T1054, T1060, T1062, T1063, T1065, T1068, T1085, T1088, T1109) have been identified as being in such an impaired structural or physiological condition, that their removal is considered necessary.

3.6. -

3.7. Three trees (T1051, T1056, T1057) have been observed to have indications of crown retrenchment. Retrenchment of the crown is a process where a mature tree attempts to reduce the demand for energy by allowing areas of the crown to die while maintaining good vitality. Crown retrenchment can occur for several reasons which include old age of the tree or the loss of rooting environment. This process can be aided by remedial pruning works to reduce the crown size of the tree.

3.8. [redacted]

3.9. One tree (T1071) was observed to be of such structural and physiological condition that it should be monolithed and retained as standing deadwood. The removal of the upper main stem and crown will remove a significant amount of loading so the risk of failure is normalised. The retention of deadwood has significant ecological benefits. Due to the fact that monolithed trees are dead and more susceptible to decay that living trees, this tree any other monolithed tree on the school site should be monitored closely to ensure that they can be retained without posing an abnormal risk to persons and property.

4. Conclusions

4.1. A negative return tree hazard assessment of all trees growing Lambrook School, Winkfield Row, Bracknell, RG42 6LU has been carried out and recommendations for their management have been detailed at **Appendix 1**.

4.2. Trees have been identified as requiring works and they have been detailed.

4.3. All trees on this site should be inspected regularly enough to detect any changes in health or condition (usually annually) and at an interval not exceeding three years.

4.4. This report, its observations and recommendations remain valid for one year.

4.5. In terms of tree work recommendations to address identified hazards:

- 0 tree has priority 1 recommendations
- 9 trees have priority 2 recommendations
- 43 trees and one group have priority 3 recommendations
- 2 trees have priority 4 recommendations

4.6. The next tree condition survey should be carried out before **17th October 2025** unless otherwise specified.

A1,T21, G3 ETC REFERS TO TPO 1372 LOCATIONS

Appendix 1 – Observations and Recommendations

Lambrook School, Winkfield Row, Bracknell, RG42 6LU								
Tree No.	**Species**	**Height (m)**	**Trunk diameter (mm)**	**Crown Spread (m)**	**Age class**	**Physiological/Structural Condition Comments**	**Recommendations**	**Priority**
T801 A2	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	21m	1280mm	N10 E9m S11m W4.5m	Mature	Fair to poor vitality demonstrated by significantly reduced foliage density. Crown has been previously reduced. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove tree.	3
T1045 A2	Western Red Cedar *(Thuja plicata)*	8m	400mm	N2m E3.5m S4.5m W2m	Early mature	Suppressed as overtopped by adjacent tree. Western half of crown has mostly died; remove tree.	Remove tree.	2
T1046 A2	Japanese Larch *(Larix kaempferi)*	18m	600mm	N5m E5m S4m W5m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density; previously lost central stem at 17m with moderate decay at failure point; remnants of Phaeolus schweinitzii fungal fruiting bodies within 1m main stem to the north. Significant tonal change on main stem to 1m agl.	Remove tree. (Tree believed to have been removed)	4
T1047 A2	Japanese Larch *(Larix kaempferi)*	13m	700mm	N1.5m E1.5m S5.5m SW4m W1.5m	Mature	Crown has been previously topped at 13m. Crown has been previously heavily reduced. Woodpecker holes between 9m and 13m agl indicating internal decay and cavity. Significant tonal change on lower main stem to 2m agl Damaged buttressing with significant tonal change on northern side.	Remove tree. (Tree believed to have been removed)	4
T1048 A1	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	21m	1100mm	N4m E5m S7.5m W7.5m NW7m	Mature	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm. Works previously recommended in August 2021.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
T1049 A2	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	23m	1300mm	N8m E8m S8.5m W5m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density. Medium and large sized deadwood greater than 25mm. Exudations on trunk between gl and 6m agl. Area of raised bark on eastern side of main between 1.3m and 1.6m.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1050 A2	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	15m	600mm	N3m E3m S4.5m W3.5m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm. Works previously recommended in August 2021.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1051 A2	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	22m	850mm	NE2m SE10m SW3.5m W5m NW4m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density and crown retrenchment between 7m and 16m. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Top to 16m and reduce lowest south-eastern branch to 6m in length. Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1052 A2	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	20m	750mm	NE3.5m E7m SE6m S9m SW3.5m NW2m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density. Exposed eastern and southern branches due to dieback of crown. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm. Works previously recommended in August 2021.	Reduce eastern and south-eastern radial lateral spreads by up to 4m to leave final radials spread of 5m. Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1053 A2	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	20m	1200mm	N7m E4m S9m W9m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm. crown has been previously heavily reduced with moderate decay at pruning points. Fistulina hepatica (Beefsteak Fungus) fungal fruiting body on northern buttress at 300mm agl. Damaged buttresses on western side of main stem with significant decay.	Carryout further internal decay detection to provide an indication of the extent of decay. This will aid in detailing remedial works. Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
T1054 A2	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	20m	650mm	N2m NE6m E4m S6.5m W7m	Mature	Fair to poor vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density. 100mm dia hole on south-western side main stem with potential wasp nest indicates cavity formation.	Remove tree.	3
T1055 A2	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	20m	750mm	N5.5m E5.5m S6.5m W5m	Mature	Crown has been previously topped at 20m. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1056 A2	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	22m	800mm	NE8m SE5m SW3.5m NW9m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm; Potential retrenchment of crown below 18m agl.	Aid crown retrenchment by reducing the height by 4m to final height of c18m. Reduce north-eastern and north-western lateral radial spreads by up to 3m to leave final lateral spreads of c6m. Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	2
T1057 A1	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	19m	750mm	NE7m SE7m SW6m NW6m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm. Possible retrenchment of crown below 17m agl	Aid crown retrenchment by reducing the height by 4m to a final height of c15m. Tip north-eastern and south-eastern lateral radial spreads by up to 2m to leave final lateral spreads of c5m. Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	2
T1058 A1	Corsican Pine *(Pinus nigra ssp. laricio)*	26m	1100mm	NE8m SE6.5m SW12m NW4m	Mature	South-western branch at 8m agl has vertical growth growing beyond the general crown line which is considered to have excessive loading that may result in failure.	Reduce south-western branch at 8m agl by up to 4m to leave a final branch length of c8m.	2

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
T1059 A1	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	21m	800mm	NE8m SE4m SW8m NW8m	Mature	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1060 A1	Common Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	7m	375mm	NE5m E5m SE0m SW0m NW2m	Semi mature	Poor vitality demonstrated by very limited foliage; suppressed as overtopped by adjacent tree. Inonotus hispidus fungal fruiting body on north-western side of main stem at 3m agl.	Remove tree.	3
T1061 G3	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	18m	850mm	NE9m E8m SE6m SW6m NW4m	Mature	Vegetation impedes survey. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Clear vegetation and reinspect. Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1062 G3	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	21m	850mm	NE1.5m SE2m SW2.5m NW2m	Mature	Poor vitality demonstrated by significantly reduced foliage. Crown has been previously heavily reduced. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove tree.	2
T1063 G3	Common Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	23m	750mm	NE8m SE6m SW6m NW5m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by distal dieback in outer crown. Vertical twig growth within lower crown indicates onset of Ash Dieback. South-western branch at 9m agl has been previously reduced at 4m from main union. Stub consistent with that of decay fruiting fungal body Inonotus hispidus bracket on south-eastern stem at 14m agl with woodpecker hole just below indicating cavity formation.	Remove tree.	3

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
T1064 G3	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	19m	750mm	NE6m SE1m SW5m W6m NW5m	Mature	Ivy impedes survey. Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density and Ivy suppression. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1065 G3	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	19m	-	-	Dead	Dead tree. Works previously recommended in August 2021.	Remove tree.	3
T1066 T21	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	20m	1000mm	N6m E8m S12m W10m NW6m	Mature	Extended southern primary branch has excessive loading and is considered susceptible to branch failure.	Reduce southern radial lateral spread by to 4m to leave a final radial spread of c8m.	2
T1067 T20	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	24m	1250mm	NE9.5m SE6m SW8m NW9m	Mature	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm. Woodpecker hole on eastern side of north-western branch at 13m agl and 1m from main indicates internal cavity formation.	Reduce north-western branch at 13m agl by to c5m in length to leave a branch length of 6m.	3
T1068 T19	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	24m	1400mm	N13m E9m S9m W9m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density. Ganoderma resinaceum brackets on southern side of main between 250mm and 600mm agl. Decaying Inonotus dryadeus fungal fruiting body on northern side at 300mm agl. Significant tonal change above Ganoderma brackets to 1.5m. Significant tonal change between southern and western buttressing to a height of 1.5m agl indicates cavity.	Remove tree.	3

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
[redacted]								3
[redacted]								3
T1070 T23	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	16m	900mm	N7m E4m S6.5m W9m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density, especially in northern and eastern crown. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1071 G6	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	16m	850mm	N2m E5m S5m W5m	Mature	Poor vitality demonstrated by significantly less than normal foliage density. Various openings and wounds on main stem and into main branch structure. Woodpecker holes throughout. Works previously recommended in August 2021.	Monolith to c7m agl and retain as standing deadwood.	3
[redacted]						Crown has been previously heavily reduced.		4
T1073 T13	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	24m	1260mm	N11m E11m S11m W10m	Mature	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
T1074 T12	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	16m	600mm	N5.5m E7m S6m W8m	Early mature	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1075 G2	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	20m	1100mm	N8m E9m SE9m S2m W8m	Over mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density. Co-dominant form with adjacent trees. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1076 T4	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	23m		N8m E8m S7m W9m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm. Exudate on eastern side of main stem at 1.5m.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1077 T3	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	23m	1300mm	N8m E12m S9.5m W8m	Mature	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm. Collybia fusipes (Spindle Shank) fungal fruiting bodies on north-eastern buttress.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1078 T11	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	14m	850mm	N6m E5m S6m W3m NW6m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by minor distal dieback at branch ends. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm;	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
[redacted]				N4m		Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm		3

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
								3
								3
								3
								2
								3

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
[redacted]								2
T817 T29	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	21m	1100mm	N9m E12m S12m W10m	Mature	Vegetation impedes survey. Low hanging long and slender south-eastern lateral limb; at significant risk of failure Old pruning wound on north-western side of main stem at 2m agl with decay - depth c400mm. Works previously recommended in August 2021.	Reduce south-eastern limb by c5m to leave a final branch length of c7m.	2
[redacted]								3
T1085 T33	Scots Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	18m	700mm	N4m E6m S3m W5m	Mature	Fungal fruiting bodies of decay fungus Phaeolus schweinitzii around buttressing.	Remove tree.	3
[redacted]								3

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
T807 T22	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	15m	800mm	N7m E6m S7m W6m	Mature	Crown has been previously reduced with to significant decay at pruning points. Fungal fruiting bodies of decay fungus Fistulina hepatica (Beefsteak Fungus) at 5m agl on southern side of eastern primary limb. White rot decay fungal fruiting body of Ganoderma fungal fruiting on northern side of buttressing however unable to identify the specific type. Remnants of old Ganoderma fungal fruiting bodies on north-eastern buttressing. Collybia fusipes fungal fruiting bodies around southern and north-western buttressing. No tonal change when struck.	Carryout further internal decay detection to provide an indication of the extent of decay. This will aid in detailing remedial works.	3
T808 G6	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	17m	800mm	N9m E6m S6m W8m	Mature	Previously lost central limb at 8m agl with 200mm dia opening and cavity formation. Exudations on eastern side of trunk to 6m agl. In August 2021 a Laetiporus sulphureus fungal fruiting body was observed on the ground within 3m to the of main stem. Decay fungus Ganoderma australe on south-western buttress at 200mm agl. Works previously recommended in August 2021.	Carryout further internal decay detection to provide an indication of the extent of decay. This will aid in detailing remedial works.	3
T1087 T24	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	16m	850mm	N6.5m E11m S11m W16m	Mature	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm. Long and slender lateral western branch at 3m agl; at significant risk of failure due to end loading.	Reduce western radial lateral spread by 4m to leave final radial spread of 12m.	2
[redacted]				N4m [redacted] W6m				3

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
								2
								3
								3
								3
T810 G5	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	20m	900mm	N4m E8m S10m W8m NW7m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by distal dieback. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm diameter. 100mm opening with cavity on eastern side of main stem at 6m agl. Old pruning wound with moderate decay to a depth of 200mm on western side of main stem at 3m agl. Minor to moderate decay within several old pruning wounds.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
T811 G5	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	26m	1200mm	N8m E10m S12m W12m	Mature	Less than normal foliage density characterised by canopy dieback most significantly in the upper canopy. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm diameter. Collybia fusipes (Spindle Shank) fungal fruiting bodies on western buttressing.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T812 G5	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	25m	1500mm	N9m E9m S11m W6m	Mature	Vertical south-western branch at 8m agl has woodpecker holes between 10m and 11m indicating cavity, however the branch has been previously reduced so no works are necessary at this time. Inonotus dryadeus at 300mm agl on north-west buttressing with tonal change below, c200mm either side and c400mm above the fungal fruiting bodies.	Remove tree.	3
T813 G6	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	27m	1000mm	N10m E7m S11m W10m	Mature	Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density; same as previous report. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm diameter. Old pruning wound with a small opening and potential cavity on northern side of main stem at 7m agl. Exudations on trunk up to 2.5m agl.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
[redacted]								3
[redacted]								3

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
T821 T37	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	14m	1300mm	N7m E4m S9m W6m	Mature	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm diameter. Crown has been previously heavily reduced and does not need further reduction at this time. Decay fungus Ganoderma australe on eastern, southern and western sides of the main stem between gl and c700mm agl. Tonal change when struck and visual evidence of cavity within eastern, southern and western sides of lower main stem up to c1m agl. Large opening with cavity on western side of main stem at c7m.	Remove tree.	3
T1094 G9	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	20m	1400mm	N6m E9m S3m SW8m W11m	Mature	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1095 G9	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	20m	1300mm	N5m E8m S4m W8m	Mature	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1096 G10	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	18m	900mm	N7m E9m S3m W7m	Mature	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1097 G10	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	21m	1500mm	N6m NE7m E5m S9m W6m	Mature	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
T1098 G10	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	18m	1100mm	N2m E9m S7m W7m	Mature	Vegetation impedes survey. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Clear vegetations and reinspect. Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
[redacted]								3
[redacted]								3
[redacted]								3
[redacted]						Works previously recommended in August 2021.		3

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
						Poor vitality demonstrated by significantly		3
								3
								3
								3
								3

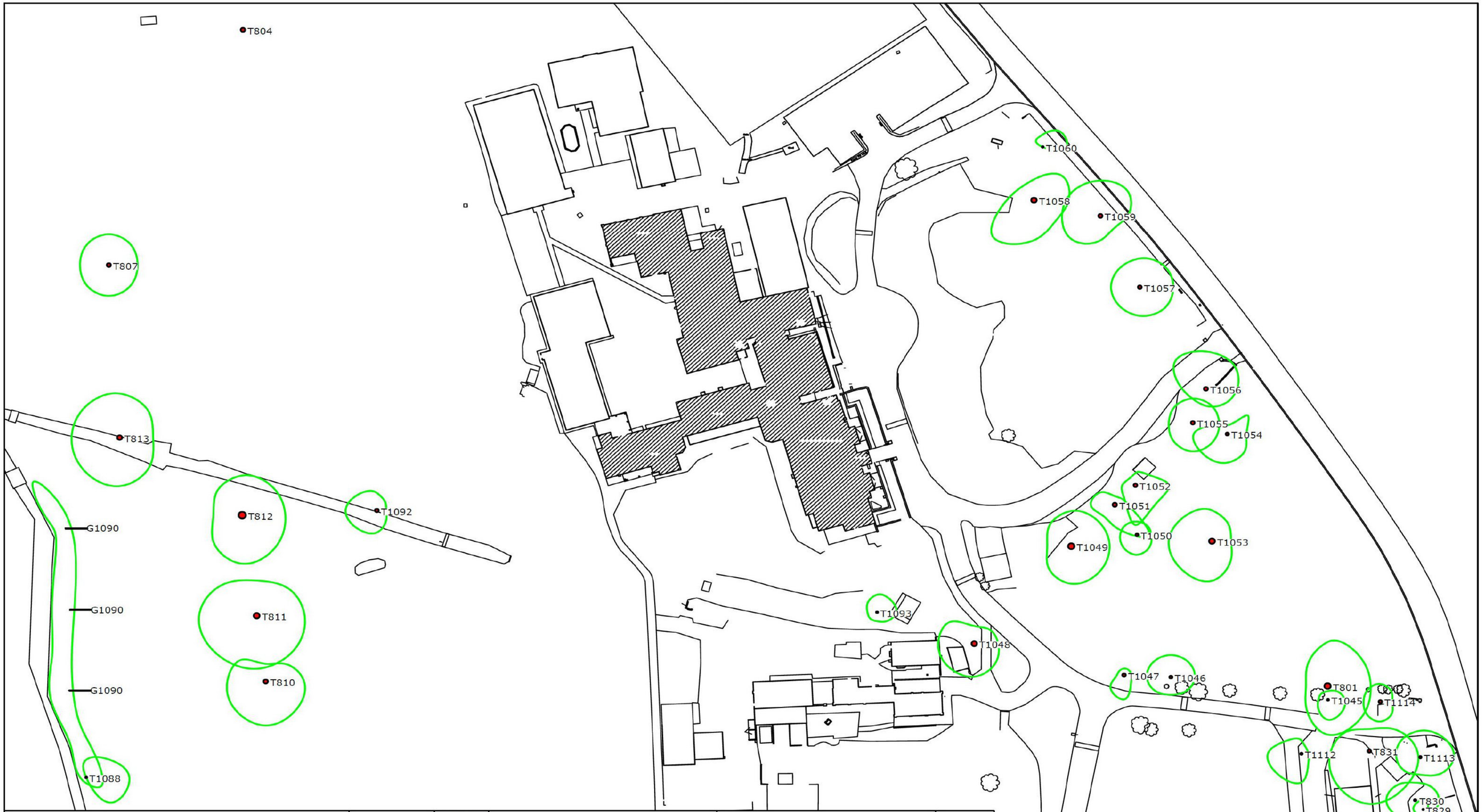
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
[redacted]								3
T1109 A3	Scots Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	19m	600mm	N3m E3m S3m W3m	Mature	Decaying fungal fruiting bodies of decay fungus Phaeolus schweinitzii within 1.5m of northern side of main stem.	Remove tree.	3
T1110 A3	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	17m	400mm	N5.5m E1.5m S4.5m W4m	Early mature	Co-dominant form with adjacent trees. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
T1111 A3	Common Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	20m	400mm	N4m E2m S5m W6m	Early mature	Co-dominant form with adjacent trees. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3
[redacted]								3
T1113 A3	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	16m	500mm	N6m E7m S4m W5m	Mature	Ivy impedes survey of main stem. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	Clear Ivy and reinspect. Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological/Structural Condition Comments	Recommendations	Priority
T831 A3	Common Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	23m	700mm	N5m E10m S12m W8m	Mature	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm diameter. Works previously recommended in August 2021.	Remove deadwood >25mm diameter.	3

Appendix 2 – Site Plans
Location Plan 1 - Site location plan

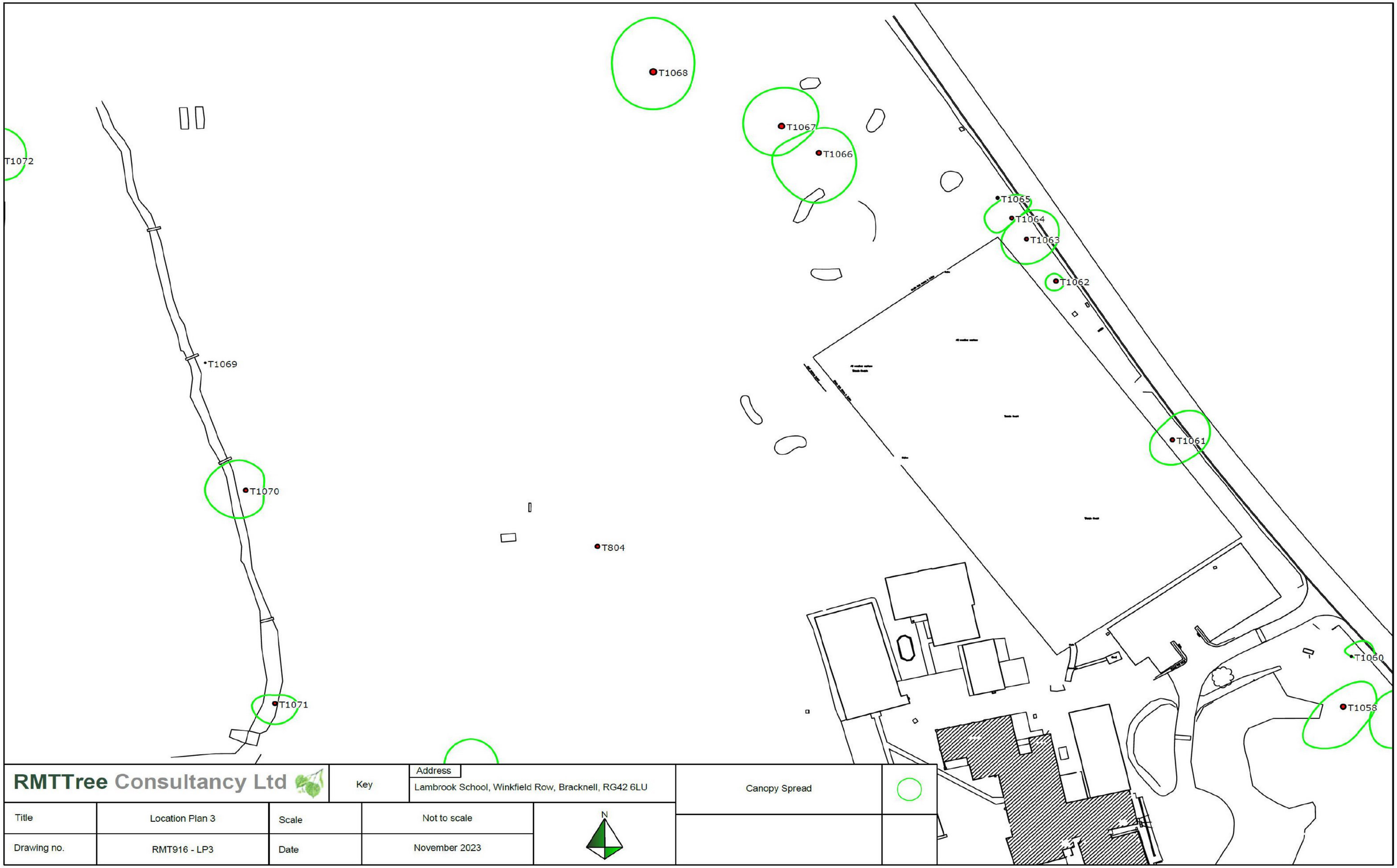
RMTTree Consultancy Ltd		Key	Address: Lambrook School, Winkfield Row, Bracknell, RG42 6LU	Canopy Spread	
Title	Location Plan	Scale	Not to scale	N	
Drawing no.	RMT916 - LP1	Date	November 2023		

Location Plan 2



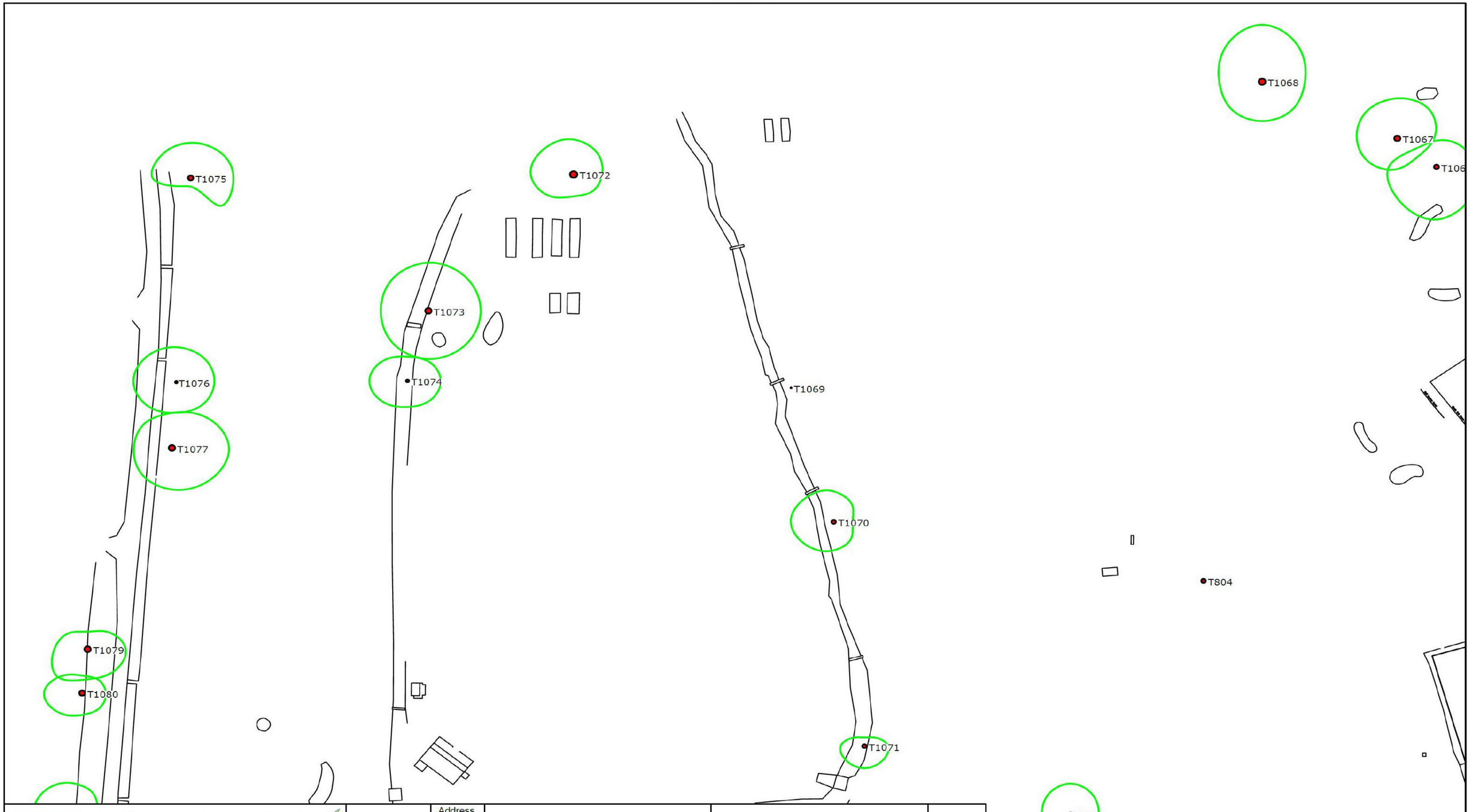
RMTTree Consultancy Ltd		Key	Address: Lambrook School, Winkfield Row, Bracknell, RG42 6LU	Canopy Spread	
Title	Location Plan 2	Scale	Not to scale	N	
Drawing no.	RMT916 - LP2	Date	November 2023		

Location Plan 3



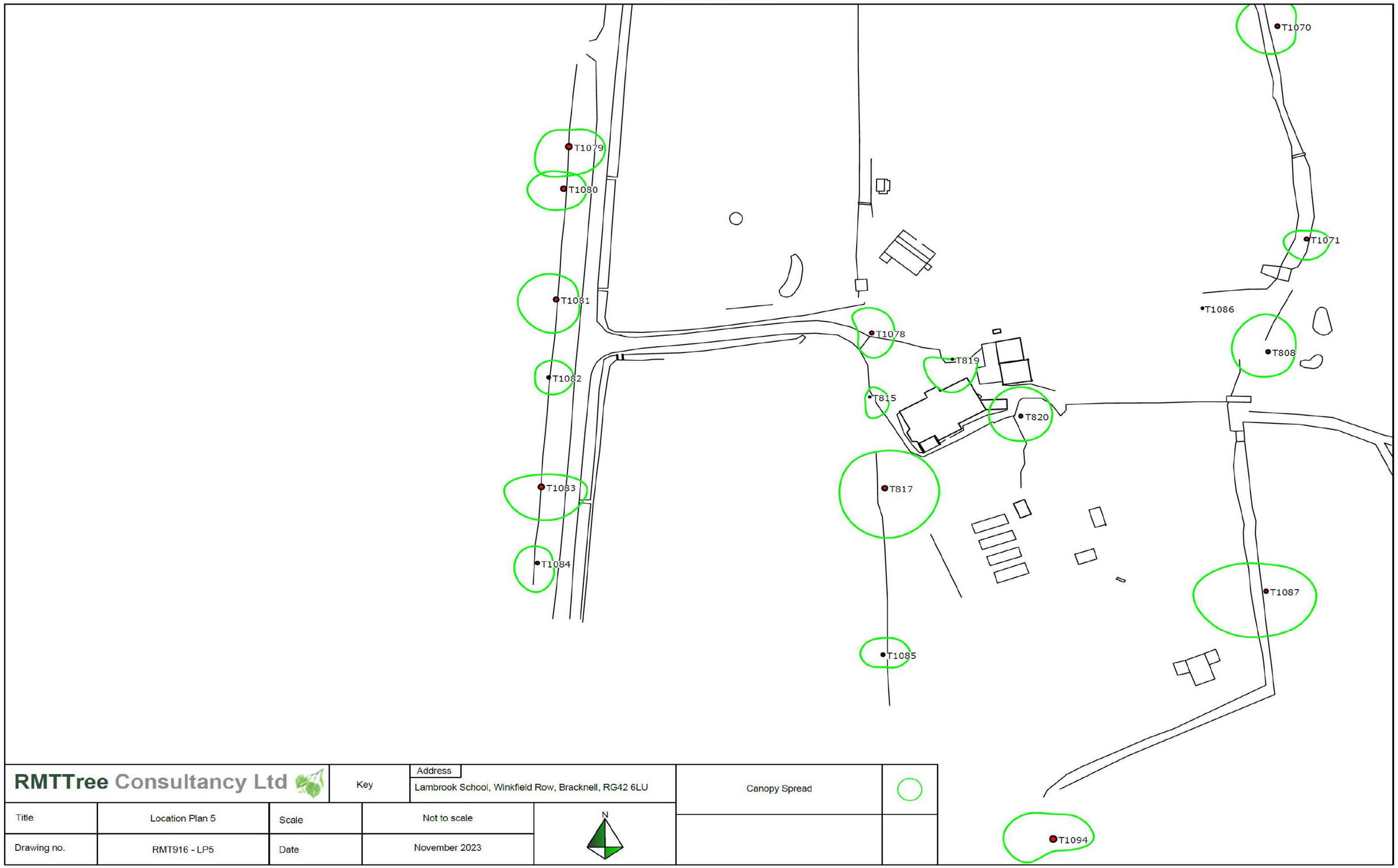
RMTTree Consultancy Ltd	Key	Address: Lambrook School, Winkfield Row, Bracknell, RG42 6LU	Canopy Spread	
Title	Location Plan 3	Scale	Not to scale	N
Drawing no.	RMT916 - LP3	Date	November 2023	

Location Plan 4



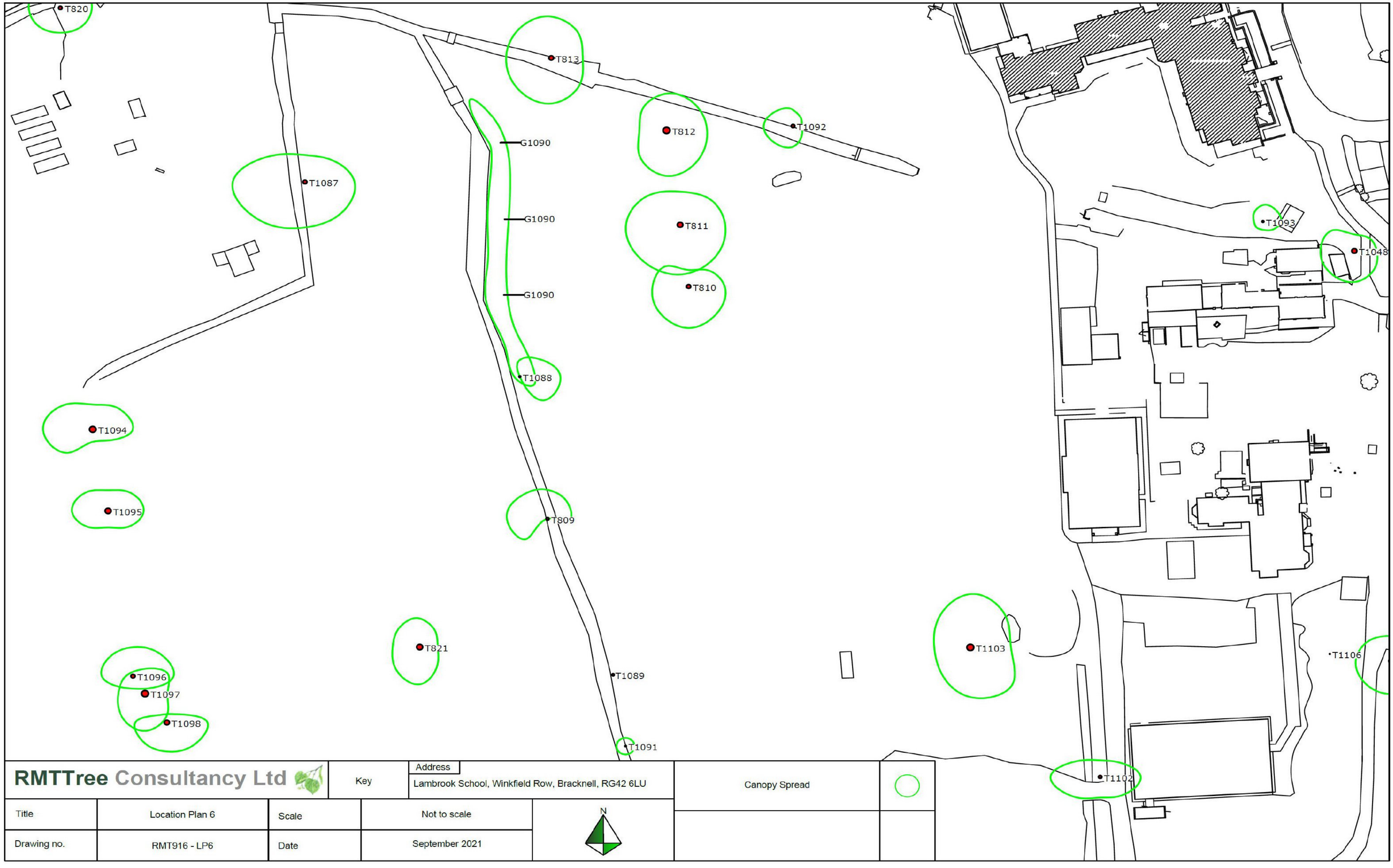
RMTTree Consultancy Ltd		Key	Address: Lambrook School, Winkfield Row, Bracknell, RG42 6LU	Canopy Spread	
Title	Location Plan 4	Scale	Not to scale	N	
Drawing no.	RMT916 - LP4	Date	November 2023		

Location Plan 5



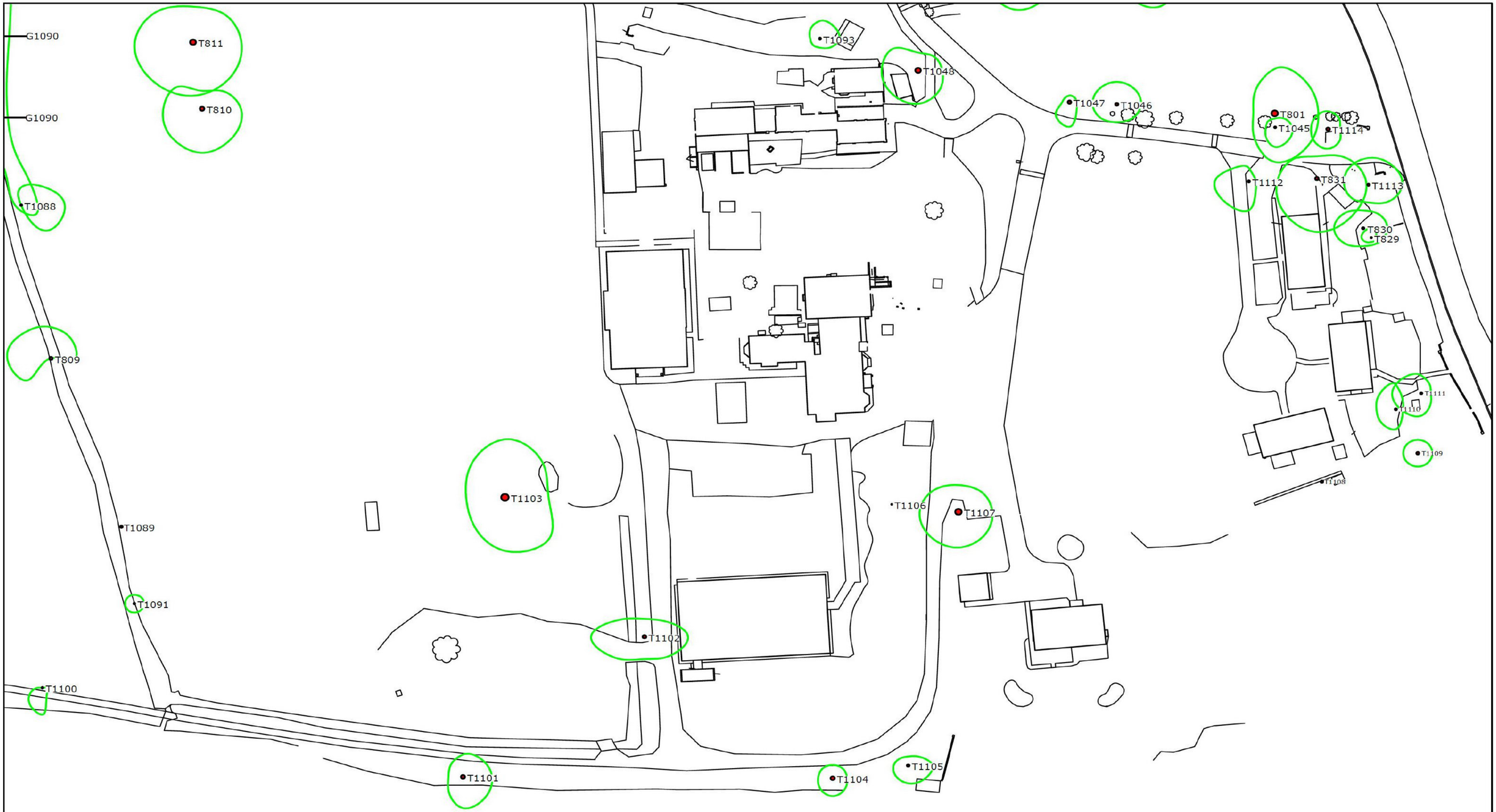
RMTTree Consultancy Ltd	Key	Address: Lambrook School, Winkfield Row, Bracknell, RG42 6LU	Canopy Spread	
Title	Location Plan 5	Scale: Not to scale	N	
Drawing no.	RMT916 - LP5	Date: November 2023		

Location Plan 6



RMTTree Consultancy Ltd		Key	Address: Lambrook School, Winkfield Row, Bracknell, RG42 6LU	Canopy Spread	
Title	Location Plan 6	Scale	Not to scale	N	
Drawing no.	RMT916 - LP6	Date	September 2021		

Location Plan 7



RMTTree Consultancy Ltd		Key	Address: Lambrook School, Winkfield Row, Bracknell, RG42 6LU	Canopy Spread	
Title	Location Plan 7	Scale	Not to scale	N	
Drawing no.	RMT916 - LP7	Date	November 2023		

Appendix 4 – Glossary of terms

Physiological Condition Classification	
Good	A tree in good health which demonstrates good bud, twig and leaf development.
Fair	A tree in fair health which is demonstrating signs of less than expected bud, twig and leaf development, distal dieback and early indications of decay.
Poor	A tree showing serious decline demonstrated by characteristics such as poor leaf, bud and twig development, dieback, significant deadwood, and decay.
Dead	No longer living.

Age Classifications		
Young	Y	A tree considered to be less than approximately 20 years old.
Middle Aged	MA	A tree in approximately the first 1/5th of its normal life span with apical dominance (rapidly growing with a clear main leader) and not yet fully at its environmental potential full height.
Mature	M	A tree in its 2/5ths to 5/5ths of its normal life span with apical dominance lost and at its environmental potential full height.
Over Mature	OM	A tree beyond the normal life span for the location with apical dominance lost and with symptoms of canopy decline.
Veteran	V	A tree of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age and is old relative to others of the same species.

General Word Abbreviations	
AGL	Above Ground Level
GL	Ground Level
C	Circa
h x w x d	Height x Width x Depth

Priority of Works	Time from assessment in which to have recommended works undertaken.
N/A	Non applicable
Minor - 1	24 months
Moderate - 2	12 months
High - 3	3 - 6 months
Imminent - 4	5 days

Appendix 5 – Qualifications and experience

Robert Toll has been working with trees since 2004 when he completed his studies.

In 2000 he began his studies at Riseholme College, Lincoln where achieved a pass with merit in Forestry at National Diploma level. In 2002 he attended Moulton College in Northampton where he gained a Level Five Higher National Diploma in Urban Forestry with merit.

In 2004 Robert began work as a temporary tree inspector at Northampton Borough Council, undertaking inspections of trees in response to enquiries from the public. After 4 months Robert took up a permanent tree inspector role at Coventry City Council which predominantly involved undertaking safety inspections of trees on school sites.

In 2006 Robert moved to Warwick District Council to take up a temporary post of Tree Protection Officer which involved reviewing old area tree preservation orders and identifying those trees which were considered worthy of protection under new specific orders. He also streamlined the council procedure for making new tree preservations orders, cutting the time from making to serving from up to 2 weeks to within 2 hours.

In 2008 Robert moved to Hart District Council, Hampshire to take up the role of Tree Officer within the planning department. This role included determining works trees applications, commenting on planning proposals, liaising with the public and providing arboricultural advice to other departments within the Council.

Between 2014 and 2016 Robert took up the role of Tree Officer at Elmbridge Borough Council, Surrey, once again carrying out tasks such as determining works trees applications, commenting on planning proposals and liaising with the public. While at Elmbridge Borough Council he passed the Arboricultural Association's Professional Tree Inspection course.

Since leaving local authority employment Robert has provided locum arboricultural assistance to Elmbridge Borough Council, Woking Borough Council, Test Valley Borough Council, Epsom and Ewell Borough Council and Rushmoor Borough Council.

Robert is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association.