



Connick Tree Care



Connick Tree Consultants

Specialist in Arboricultural Assessment

ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY *(Health & Safety)*

OUR REFERENCE	191608/RT
CLIENT	Philippa Assender
SITE	Nutfield C of E Primary School, 59 Mid Street, South Nutfield
SURVEY & REPORT BY	Mr Richard Tilling
DATE	7 th June 2022
DATE OF INSPECTION	7 th June 2022

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INSTRUCTION

- 1.1.1 Connick Tree Care were instructed by Mrs Philippa Assender to undertake a ground level visual assessment of all trees located within Nutfield C of E Primary School, 59 Mid Street, South Nutfield and provide a report detailing the condition of all trees assessed and any recommended management requirements on those identified with defects.
- 1.1.2 The principal objective of the survey was to identify trees, or parts of trees, which appear to be in a hazardous condition and to advise remedial action to ameliorate the risk they could represent to users of the site and adjacent areas.

1.2 SCOPE OF REPORT

- 1.2.1 The survey included all established trees/groups of trees with a stem diameter greater than 150mm. Unless specifically instructed to, newly planted or self-set trees less than 150mm in diameter or shrub species were not included.
- 1.2.2 The inspections were carried out from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method (Mattheck, C and Breloer, H, 1994) examining the external features of each individual tree. All measurements, proportions and assessments of age are approximate, except where stated.
- 1.2.3 The report and recommendations relate to the condition of the trees and their surroundings at the time of inspection only. Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly and all trees, even healthy ones, are at risk from unpredictable climatic and man-made events. This report and recommendations relate to the condition of the trees and their surroundings at the time of inspection only.
- 1.2.4 The conclusions and recommendations in this report are only valid for one year. Any changes to the site as it stands at present will invalidate this report, e.g., building of extensions, excavation works, importing of soils, extreme weather events etc.
- 1.2.5 The re-inspection frequency is specified on an individual tree basis and is recorded in the survey data in Appendix I.
- 1.2.6 No decay detection equipment either invasive or non-invasive was employed.



1.3 SUMMARY OF LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

- 1.3.1 A considerable body of case law has established that, in order to be in a position to foresee and indeed to prevent harm arising from a tree failure, it is necessary to subject the tree or trees in question to 'regular inspection', with this inspection undertaken by someone competent both to identify any defects present and to interpret their significance for public safety.
- 1.3.2 Within the United Kingdom the land owner in which a tree stands upon has a duty in relation to the health and safety of those on or near the land. This duty is covered by both civil and criminal law and would leave the owner responsible for any liabilities arising from the falling of a tree or branch either financially or through prosecution (NTSG, 2011).
- 1.3.3 The breach of or infringement of this duty can lead to potential liabilities to pay damages within civil law under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1957 and 1984 or to the risk of prosecution within criminal law under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.

1.4 QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

- 1.4.1 I have based this report on my site observations and investigations, and I have come to conclusions in the light of my qualifications gained and experience obtained whilst working in the field of arboriculture. I have qualifications and practical experience in arboriculture and list the details of this in Appendix III.

1.5 LIMITATIONS AND USE OF COPYRIGHT

- 1.5.1 All rights in this report are reserved. No part of it may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means without our written permission. Its contents and format are for the exclusive use of Nutfield Church School and their associates. It may not be sold, lent out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in this situation without the written consent of Connick Tree Care.
- 1.5.2 **DISCLAIMER:** I have no connection with any of the parties involved in this situation that could influence the opinions expressed in this report.



2 ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 SITE VISIT

- 2.1.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 7th June 2022 by the author of this report; Mr R. Tilling who is a qualified arboriculturist. The weather at the time of inspection was bright and showery with good visibility.

2.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.2.1 The site is located within the village of South Nutfield and is home to Nutfield Church of England Primary School and caretaker's accommodation. The site predominately consists of open playing fields with the school, caretaker's accommodation and playgrounds within the south west corner of the site adjacent to the public highway of Mid Street. The remaining boundaries are bordered by residential properties to the north and south and to the east by agricultural fields.

- 2.2.2 The trees within the site are predominately located around the edges of the site on the boundaries and within the wildlife area in the north-east corner. There are also a small number of trees located adjacent to the main school building and playgrounds.

2.3 TREE SURVEY

- 2.3.1 The survey was carried out from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck, C and Breloer, H, 1994) examining the external features of each individual tree. The observations, approximate measurements and a description of location of all trees included within the survey were recorded during the site inspection on a handheld computer.

- 2.3.2 In total 69 individual trees and 6 groups of trees were surveyed within the site. The information obtained during the survey process is recorded within the tree survey schedule attached as Appendix I.

- 2.3.3 Due to the nature, location and usage of the sites, with adjacent roads and buildings, school buildings, play areas and sports fields most of the trees have a high "target risk" associated with them as they may cause harm or damage should they fail as a whole or in part.

- 2.3.4 A number of the Ash trees within the site are showing signs of crown die back and minor deadwood were identified on site. A disease of Ash trees caused by a fungus called *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*, it is worth noting that there are a number of Ash trees throughout the site.

- 2.3.5 It is recommended that all the Ash trees are viewed regularly by staff at the school, taking regular photographs to allow assessment remotely by a tree consultant. The images taken throughout the growing season will allow a fuller assessment of the spread of Ash Dieback within the site.

- 2.3.6 No remedial dead wooding of Ash trees in low use areas has been recommended as it is likely to be an expensive ongoing task with money best budgeted for possible future removal of infected trees. This does not apply to the larger trees closer to the school and in higher use areas. Felling of Ash at this stage is dependant on the progression of the disease, some recommendations have been made for a 2 year period where trees are likely to die rapidly.



- 2.3.7 Ash Dieback causes leaf loss, crown dieback and bark lesions in affected trees. Once a tree is infected the disease is usually fatal, either directly, or indirectly by weakening the tree to the point where it succumbs more readily to attacks by other pests or pathogens, especially Armillaria fungi, or Honey fungus. As such it will be necessary to proactively check these trees for signs of the diseases and remove them before they become a threat. Details of the symptoms of the disease can be found on the forestry commissions website at <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ashdieback#Symptoms>.

2.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.4.1 The tree survey has identified a total of 12 individual and 2 groups of trees which require some form of management. These recommendations have been made to mitigate against identified possibly hazardous defects and/or on the basis of sound arboricultural management. The management recommendations are identified within Table 1 below:

Table 1 - Identifying management recommendations.

Tree No.	Tag No.	Tree Species	Recommendation	Priority Code	Work Reason	Re-inspect
T3	420	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Remove major deadwood	6 mths	Health and Safety	1 yr.
T6	405	Roble beech (<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>)	Fell to ground level	6 mths	Health and Safety	-
T17	537	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus canadensis</i>)	Fell to ground level	6 mths	Health and Safety	-
T21	534	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Re-pollard as not completed from previous survey 2021	6 mths	Health and safety	1 yr.
T74	-	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Fell to ground level	6 mths	Health and Safety	-
T48	98	Tulip tree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	Crown lift to 3m over adventure playground.	1 yr	Maintenance	1 yr.
T49	99	Himalayan birch (<i>Betula utilis</i> var. <i>Jacquemontii</i>)	Remove epicormic growth from stem base	1 yr	Maintenance	1 yr.
G50	-	2 no. Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	coppice group	1yr	Maintenance	1 yr.
T5	550	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Fell to ground level	2 yrs	Health and Safety	-
T30	365	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Fell to ground level	2 yrs	Health and Safety	-
G67	488	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Fell to ground level	2 yrs	Health and Safety	-
T69	-	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Fell to ground level	2 yrs	Health and Safety	-
T72	-	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Fell to ground level	2 yrs	Health and Safety	-
T75	-	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Fell to ground level	2 yrs	Health and Safety	-



- 2.4.2 The works laid out are prioritised and it's recommended that they are carried out within the given time frames.
- 2.4.3 All recommended works should be undertaken by appropriately qualified Arboricultural Contractors, to BS3998 Recommendations for Tree Work 2010 or current Industry Best Practice.
- 2.4.4 The environmental implications of hazard and disease management must be considered in relation to the need to conserve biodiversity in the deadwood fauna and flora. Our recommendations for remedial tree works are intended to strike a reasonable balance between the need for tree safety and the encouragement of biodiversity.
- 2.4.5 **The Local Planning Authority has not yet been contacted to establish whether any Tree Preservation Order (TPO) covers any of the trees, or to determine if the site is situated within a Conservation Area (CA). It would be necessary to determine whether either of these planning controls are in operation before commencement of any works and submitting the required notifications or obtaining the required permission.**



2.5 TREE RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

- 2.5.1 The level of risk of harm or damage rises with numbers of people using the site and the proximity of trees to buildings and property. The free access over most of the site, the play areas, sports fields, buildings and adjacent roads means that most of the trees on the site require a frequent inspection regime.
- 2.5.2 The re-inspection frequency is specified on an individual tree basis and is recorded in the survey schedule in Appendix I.
- 2.5.3 A qualified arboriculturist would carry out the yearly inspection, while grounds staff could undertake other inspections as part of their general duties. The grounds maintenance staff would need some very basic instruction and reporting forms to enable them to carry out this function. The yearly inspection by the arboriculturist would identify any specific problem trees and also check on any defects reported by the ground staff. The arboriculturist would serve the function of a consultant, i.e., only be called in (other than for the yearly inspection) if there was a situation which the on-site staff were not able to resolve.
- 2.5.4 A walk-round survey following any major storm event should be undertaken to identify new hazards, uprooted / partially uprooted trees, major branch fractures, breaking out of parts of the crown etc.
- 2.5.5 Clearly any emergency situations would require action immediately and generally no need to call in the arboriculturist at this time. However, they should be informed of such actions in case there is some likely impact on the safety of trees remaining e.g., increased exposure to prevailing winds.
- 2.5.6 The above approach allows the day to day management of the risk to be with those who are in close proximity to it and can respond quickly, while the overall strategic risk and detailed assessment of risk associated with individual trees is kept at the technical level needed for assessing such risks.
- 2.5.7 This system allows a detailed picture of the condition of the trees to be built up and it becomes possible to provide more accurate analysis of the hazards and level of risk associated with the tree population on site. This in turn will allow management to more precisely identify implications for revenue budgets over a period of 5 to 10 years of tree management on the site. It will also allow evaluation of impacts on trees and / or impacts of trees on buildings etc. that arise from proposed changes in infrastructure layout. This will be of benefit in reducing costs and reducing hazards.
- 2.5.8 Risk Management Strategy is now a 'common' policy area for all those who are involved in managing any large public or private facility. The assessment of the hazard associated with trees and the management of the risk is no different than that of ensuring that buildings are in good repair and that action is taken to prevent accidents that would be considered 'reasonably foreseeable'.



3 REFERENCES and BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1994) The body language of trees, Research for Amenity Trees No.4 HMSO.

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APPENDIX I TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE and KEY

Tree No.	Tag No.	Tree Species	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Physical Condition	Structural condition	Location	Recommendation	Priority Code	Work Reason	Re-inspect
T1	-	Apple spp (<i>Malus domestica</i>)	—	—	—	—	Felled	-	—	—	—	-
T2	401	Apple spp (<i>Malus domestica</i>)	M	8	360	Good.	Good. No signs of ill health or major structural defects. minor ivy encroachment on lower stem	North site boundary adjacent to access road.	No action required	-	-	1 yr.
T3	420	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	M	15	680	Fair.	Good. Epicormic growth throughout crown, major deadwood over adjacent road	North site boundary adjacent to access road.	Remove major deadwood	6 mths	Health and Safety	1 yr.
T4	457	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	SM	11	190	Good	Good. Low crown to ground level	North area of site in field.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T5	550	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	SM	12	450	Poor	Crown die back from Ash dieback infection. Epicormic growth throughout crown	North site boundary adjacent to access road.	Fell to ground level	2 yrs	Health and Safety	-
T6	405	Roble beech (<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>)	SM	10	250	Dead	Tree has died since previous inspection	North area of site in field.	Fell to ground level	6 mths	Health and Safety	-
T7	439	Large-leaved lime (<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>)	SM	12	450	Good	Good. No signs of ill health or major structural defects. Low crown to all cardinal points	North site boundary adjacent to retirement accommodation garden.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T8	546	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	SM	11	330	Good.	Good. No signs of ill health or major structural defects.	North site boundary adjacent to retirement accommodation garden.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T9	545	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	SM	11	500	Good.	Fair. Exposed sapwood and bark wounding on trunk caused by rubbing on adjacent fence post. Squirrel damage within upper crown. Included bark at union with southern stems	North site boundary adjacent to retirement accommodation garden.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.



Tree No.	Tag No.	Tree Species	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Physical Condition	Structural condition	Location	Recommendation	Priority Code	Work Reason	Re-inspect
T10	543	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	SM	10	320	Good	Fair. Multi-stemmed from base with acute stem unions. Adjacent fence has fallen over due to displacement by tree. Minor deadwood throughout crown squirrel damage throughout crown	Northern site boundary.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T11	542	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	19	750	Good	Good. Minor and major deadwood over unmanaged area. No sign of Ash die back	Northern site boundary.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T12	369	Service tree (<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>)	SM	7	320	Good	Good. No signs of ill health or major structural defects.	Northern site boundary.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T13	90	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	M	16	500	Good	Good. Minor and major deadwood over low use area. Low limb extending east	In wildlife garden.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T14	540	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	16	640	Good	Fair. Minor deadwood throughout. Not believed to be Ash dieback monitor	In wildlife garden.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T15	539	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus canadensis</i>)	SM	8	440	Poor	Tree is managed as a pollard, 2m regrowth evident, 50% of the crown has died	In wildlife garden.	No action required	-	-	1 yr.
T16	538	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus canadensis</i>)	SM	22	600	Good	Good. No signs of ill health or major structural defects.	In wildlife garden.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T17	537	Hybrid Black Poplar (<i>Populus canadensis</i>)	SM	7	390	Dead	Dead standing pollard	In wildlife garden.	Fell to ground level	6 mths	Health and Safety	-
T18	92	Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	Y	6	160	Fair	Fair, Leaning stem with sparse crown	In wildlife garden.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T19	536	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	M	16	570	Good	Fair. Multi-stemmed from 1.4 metres with acute stem unions and included bark. deadwood in central crown	In wildlife garden.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T20	93	Pendunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	SM	12	350	Good	Good. Major deadwood over low use area.	In wildlife garden.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.



Tree No.	Tag No.	Tree Species	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Physical Condition	Structural condition	Location	Recommendation	Priority Code	Work Reason	Re-inspect
T21	534	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	M	18	600 B.D	Good	Fair. Multi-stemmed from base with evidence of one stem having been previously removed, resulting in decay at base on east side. Extent of crown maintained with re-growth measuring up to 6m in length.	In wildlife garden.	Re-pollard as not completed from previous survey 2021	6 mths	Health and safety	1 yr.
G22	n/a	Hazel group	SM	3 to 5	75 - 100	Good	Group of 6 no. multi stemmed Hazel showing no signs of ill health or structural defects.	In wildlife garden.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T23	-	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	—	—	—	—	Felled	-	—	—	—	-
G24	533	Ornamental Cypress group	SM	4 to 7	200 - 350	Good	Good. Group of 5 no. Cypress trees. Some collapsed branches within group	In wildlife garden.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T25	94	Pendunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	SM	10	390	Good	Fair. No signs of ill health or major structural defects. Epicormic growth on branches, low crown over benches	In wildlife garden.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T26	95	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	SM	5	200	Fair	sparse, shaded crown	In wildlife garden.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T27	566	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	SM	8	330 B.D.	Good	Fair. Extensive squirrel damage throughout tree.	Eastern field boundary.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T28	367	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	SM	14	450	Fair	Ash die back present	Eastern field boundary.	Monitor	-	-	1 yr.
T29	96	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	SM	12	400	Good	Fair. Decay pocket at union of secondary stem on east side overhanging adjacent field and secondary stem on north east side has weakened union with occluded bark.	Eastern field boundary.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.



Tree No.	Tag No.	Tree Species	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Physical Condition	Structural condition	Location	Recommendation	Priority Code	Work Reason	Re-inspect
T30	365	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	SM	14	400	Poor	Poor. Crown die back and deadwood with epicormic growth on branches Advanced ash dieback, Bifurcated stem at 3m	Eastern field boundary.	Fell to ground level	2 yrs	Health and Safety	-
T31	364	Pendunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	SM	10	500	Fair, epicormic on limbs	Fair. Twin stemmed from 0.3 metres with stems having become entwined when growing. Minor deadwood throughout crown, 2 m crown height above ground level	Eastern field boundary.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T32	363	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	SM	7	270	Fair. Minor crown die back.	Fair. Extensive squirrel damage though out the tree.	Eastern field boundary.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
G33	-	2 no. Willow group (<i>Salix spp</i>)	-	-	-	-	Felled	-	-	-	-	-
T34	97	Grey Poplar (<i>Populus canescens</i>)	SM	14	260	Good	Fair. Bark wound at 8 metres on west side.	Eastern field boundary.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T35	-	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	-	-	-	-	Felled	-	-	—	—	-
T36	361	Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	M	17	580	Good	Fair. Trunk dog legs at 9 metres, at present no concern.	Southern field boundary.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
G37	522	Mixed species hedge	SM	6 to 10	150 - 400	Good	Good. No signs of structural defects. Some ash species with suspected ash dieback	Southern field boundary hedge line.	Monitor Ash	-	-	1 yr.
T38	444	Pendunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	M	15	700	Fair. Epicormic growth on main structural branches.	Good. No signs of structural defects. Minor deadwood throughout crown	Southern field boundary.	No action required	-	-	1 yr.
T39	359	Corsican pine (<i>Pinus nigra var. martima</i>)	M	18	800	Good	Fair. Previous loss of main leader has resulted in tree becoming multi-stemmed from 10m.	Southern field boundary.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T40	358	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	SM	5	330	Good	Good. Previously reduced to a height of 1.7m. Crown has re-established	Southern field boundary.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.

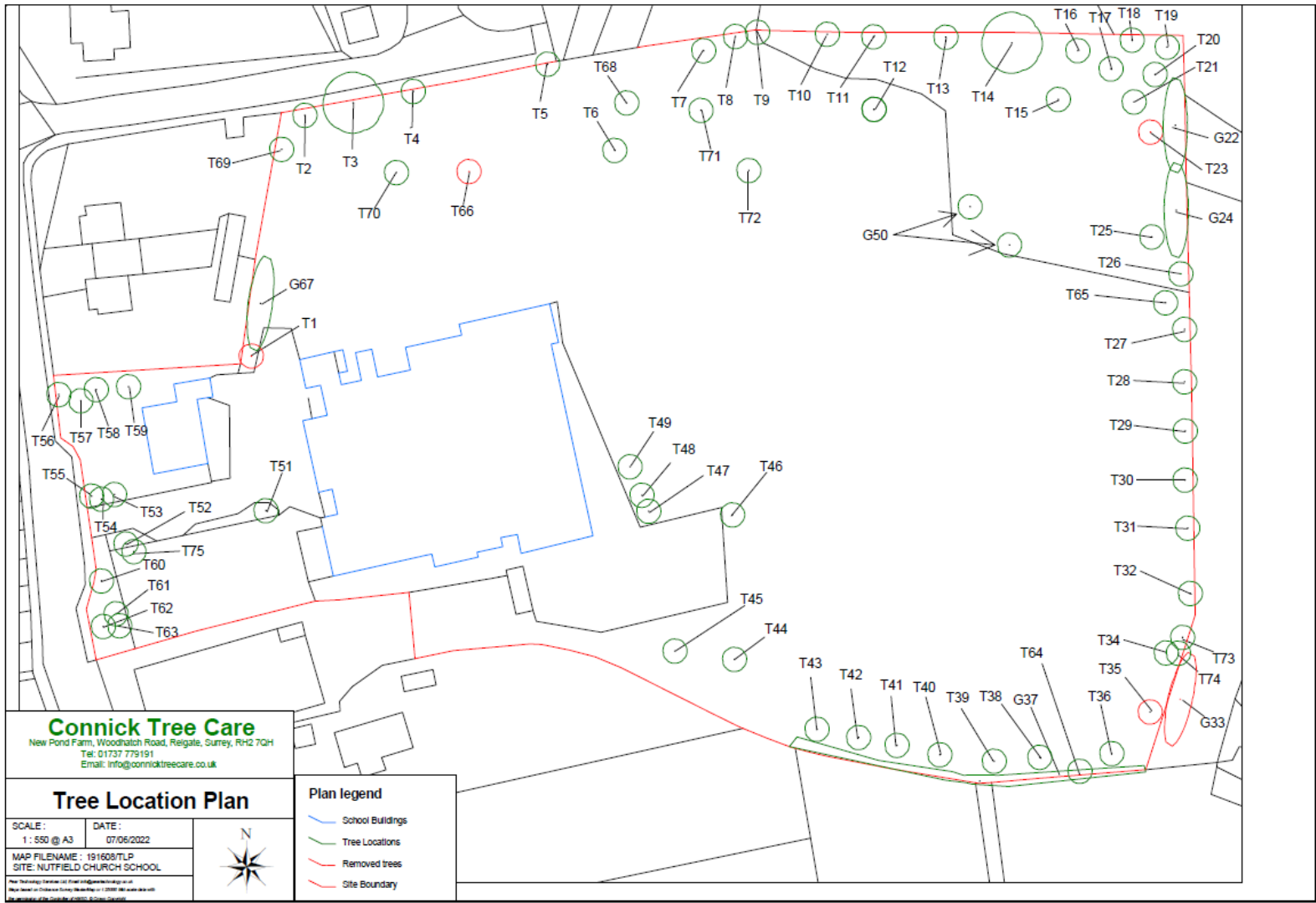


Tree No.	Tag No.	Tree Species	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Physical Condition	Structural condition	Location	Recommendation	Priority Code	Work Reason	Re-inspect
T41	357	Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	SM	12	490	Good	Fair. Forked trunk at 8 metres.	Southern field boundary.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T42	356	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	SM	3	290	Good	Fair. Coppice stool with natural re-generation.	Southern field boundary.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T43	355	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	SM	6	160 B.D	Good	Fair. twin stemmed from base with extensive squirrel damage.	Southern field boundary.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T44	354	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	18	780	Fair	Fair. Growing at an angle towards playground. Crown has minor apical dieback with evidence of defoliation by caterpillar, tree condition does not appear worse than previous inspection	Right hand side of playground.	monitor	-	-	1 yr.
T45	412	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	20	920	Good	Previously reduced with a dense re-established crown. Lost leader at 9m. Roots causing damage to playground surface. Epicormic growth on lower branches condition has improved since previous inspection	Right hand side of playground.	Monitor	-	-	1 yr.
T46	409	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	SM	9	390	Good.	Fair. Twin stemmed from 1.4 metres with included bark and acute union. Minor deadwood in crown	East edge of playground.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T47	402	Cherry ornamental (<i>Prunus spp</i>)	SM	8	270	Fair.	Good. soil compaction around base	North edge of playground.	No action required.	—	—	1 yr.
T48	98	Tulip tree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	SM	12	550	Good.	Good. No signs of ill health or major structural defects. Minor deadwood throughout crown compacted soil around base	North edge of playground.	Crown lift to 3m over adventure playground.	1 yr	Maintenance	1 yr.
T49	99	Himalayan birch (<i>Betula utilis</i> var. <i>Jacquemontii</i>)	SM	7	350	Good.	Fair. Bark wound and exposed sapwood from base to 0.7m. epicormic growth around base of stem	North edge of playground.	Remove epicormic growth from stem base	1 yr	Maintenance	1 yr.
G50	-	2 no. Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	M	4	110	Good	Multiple coppiced specimens 6m of regrowth evident	Located on south west corner of nature area.	coppice group	1yr	Maintenance	1 yr.

Tree No.	Tag No.	Tree Species	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Physical Condition	Structural condition	Location	Recommendation	Priority Code	Work Reason	Re-inspect
T51	499	Norway maple (Acer platanoides)	SM	8	320	Good	Fair. Old pruning wounds on trunk at 1.4m and in main stems at approximately 2m. Damaged and exposed roots.	Front of main building entrance.	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T52	507	Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	SM	6	160	Good	Fair. Historic bark wounding at base of tree. Epicormic growth on tree	Right hand side of main drive by bin area.	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T53	n/a	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Y	4.5	110	Good	Good. bark damage to lower stem	Caretakers back garden.	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T54	505	Field maple (Acer campestre)	SM	6	200	Good	Good, crown regrowth good since previous pruning	Caretakers back garden.	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T55	504	Apple spp (Malus domestica)	SM	4	180	Good	Fair. Suppressed crown	Caretakers back garden.	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T56	502	Bird cherry (Prunus padus)	SM	8	240	Good	Good. Growing at angle due to suppression from adjacent tree (503).	Caretakers back garden.	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T57	503	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	SM	14	420	Good	Good. No signs of ill health or major structural defects.	Caretakers back garden.	No action required.	–	–	3 yr.
T58	502	Bird cherry (Prunus padous)	SM	6	260	Fair	Fair. Crossing and rubbing branches. Low crown over lawn	Caretakers back garden.	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T59	472	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	SM	16	400	Good	Good. low branch from base of stem over garden	Caretakers back garden.	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T60	508	Cherry ornamental (Prunus spp)	SM	6	250	Fair.	Fair. 2m from ground level decay pocket, 1st metre of stem has bark cracking, central leader removed in past	Grass area along road frontage.	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T61	510	Field maple (Acer campestre)	SM	11	330	Good	Fair. Growing within Conifer Hedge, unable to fully assess low stem	Grass area along road frontage.	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.

Tree No.	Tag No.	Tree Species	Age Class	Height (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Physical Condition	Structural condition	Location	Recommendation	Priority Code	Work Reason	Re-inspect
T62	509	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	SM	13	350	Fair. Minor apical die back	Fair. Decay pocket at 3m towards road, minor apical dieback in upper crown	Grass area along road frontage.	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T63	511	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	SM	11	440	Fair	Good. Minor deadwood.	Grass area along road frontage.	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T64	522	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	18	520	Fair	Good. Ivy on trunk.	Located within hedgerow G37 towards the eastern end.	Monitor	-	-	1 yr.
T65	-	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	M	5	100	Fair	multi-stemmed specimen with numerous bark wounds and growing out at an angle over seating area. pollarded with 1m regrowth evident	Located along eastern perimeter.	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T66	-	Plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	-	-	-	-	Felled	-	-	-	-	-
G67	488	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	SM	13	200	Fair	Fair, group of ash, early stage ash die back present, approximately 15 stems	north west field edges	Fell to ground level	2 yrs	Health and Safety	-
T68	89	Cherry ornamental (<i>Prunus spp</i>)	Y	4	100	Good	Fair. basal decay and canker at base	north boundary	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T69	-	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Y	9	160	Fair	Established young tree, apical die back evident, Ash die back present	Scrub north boundary by road	Fell to ground level	2 yrs	Health and Safety	-
T70	449	Apple spp. (<i>Malus spp.</i>)	Y	4	150	Good	Low crown to all cardinal points	In Trinity Garden	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T71	-	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Y	5	150	Good	Low crown to all cardinal points, silver jubilee planting	Grass towards north boundary	No action required.	–	–	1 yr.
T72	-	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Y	5	150	Poor	Ash die back present	Dense hedge planting to north above football pitches	Fell to ground level	2 yrs	Health and Safety	-
T73	-	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Y	7	240	Fair	Early stage ash die back present	South east boundary copse	monitor	-	-	1 yr.
T74	-	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	-	-	160	Dead	Standing dead stem	South east boundary fence	Fell to ground level	6 mths	Health and Safety	-
T75	-	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Y	5	150	Poor	Ash die back present	Front driveway hedge between playground and access road	Fell to ground level	2 yrs	Health and Safety	-

APPENDIX II TREE LOCATION PLAN





Appendix III QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE

Richard Tilling

Subject	Level	Date
Microdrill Training	Pass	November 2019
Getting to grips with subsidence	Pass	March 2019
Undertaking Aerial Inspections	Pass	February 2019
Lantra Accredited Professional Tree Inspection	Pass	May 2010 - Refreshed May 2018
CMI Level 3 certificate in First Line Management	Pass	July 2017
NPTC Level 3 Certificate of Competence in the Thorough Examination of Arboricultural Equipment	Pass	April 2006 – Refreshed May 2016
IOSH Training - Managing Safely	Pass	April 2013
Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture	Pass	September 1992 – June 1995

2. CAREER SUMMARY

I began my career in the Arboricultural industry in 1995 following the successful completion of a Higher National Diploma course at Houghall Agricultural College in County Durham. The Course included three placements. Three months with Guildford Borough Council's Arboricultural Department, three months at the National Trusts Winkworth Arboretum and twelve months working for an independent Tree Surgery company.

Upon leaving college I worked for a sole trader Tree Surgeon for two years working mainly for domestic customers. This was followed by sixteen years working for larger tree surgery firms carrying out both domestic and commercial work where I completed certification in climbing and chainsaw use, risk assessments and health and safety.

I progressed from climbing supervisor, followed by two years of quoting for private work, through general management to Contract Management in one of the largest UK tree firms where I managed Council tree contracts including Sutton, Bromley, Bexley, Richmond upon Thames, Hounslow and Islington councils.

During my career within the Arboricultural industry, I have built up valuable practical based Arboricultural knowledge, in depth contract management skills and gaining certification including Professional Tree Inspection Course over ten years ago and LOLER inspection: Certificate of Competence in the Thorough Examination of Arboricultural Equipment over fifteen years ago.

My qualifications have allowed me to carry out varied tree survey work including a full survey of Camden Councils tree stock, 'dead, dying and dangerous' surveying for The Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames Council, Health and Safety surveying for Transport for London (Southern) and climbing bat roost inspection surveying for Chiswick House and Gardens.



My Contract Management role has giving me experience of Health and Safety, Asset Management and Contract meetings.

I joined Connick Tree Care in January 2018 to expand my knowledge in tree assessment and to get back to a closer relationship with trees and woodland as a whole. I now work as an Arboricultural Consultant with a wide experience of individual tree assessments including Micro drilling, health and safety surveying, Climbing inspections, full site surveying, Insurance or Mortgage surveys and woodland inspection.