



Providing Expertise on Your Trees

Tree Condition Report

For

Tree Work Application

OUR REFERENCE	AC.2026.1111
CLIENT	Ms Preethi Sen Peddamala
SITE	46 Silverdale Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG6 7LS
SURVEY & REPORT BY	Mr I S Thompson (known as Tom) BSc. (Hons.) Arb. MSc. (eFor) MArborA
DATE	14 th August 2026
DATE OF INSPECTION	31 st July 2026

Arbor Cultural Ltd.

36 Central Avenue,

West Molesey, Surrey, KT8 2QZ

Phone: 0333 577 5523

W: www.arbor-cultural.co.uk

E: admin@arbor-cultural.co.uk

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Instructions	1
1.2	Summary of the Legal Situation	1
1.3	Qualifications and Experience:.....	2
1.4	Limitations and Use of Copyright	3
	Disclaimer	4
2	Health and Safety Assessment of Trees	5
2.4	There are three elements to the assessment of trees.	5
3	Findings.....	7
3.1	General Observations	7
4	Discussion and Opinion	9
5	New Planting	12
6	Conclusion and Recommendations	14
6.1	Conclusion.....	14
6.2	Recommendations	16
	References and Bibliography	18
Appendix II	Tree Survey Process and Details	21
Appendix III	Images	26
Appendix IV	Ground Treatment Around Trees	31
Appendix V	Tree Location Plan	33
Appendix VI	Tree Survey Records	34

1 Introduction

1.1 Instructions

1.1.1 Arbor Cultural Ltd was given written instruction from Ms Preethi Sen Peddamala to survey and report on trees located at 46 Silverdale Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG6 7LS. Arrangements were made for Arbor Cultural Ltd to survey the site on the 31st July 2026. The survey was undertaken at 08:00 in the morning, and the weather at the time of the inspection was sunny. This is with a view to submitting a tree work application for trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

1.1.2 The tree was inspected, and this report covers.

- The physiological condition of the trees
- The structural condition of the trees
- The likelihood of failure of the trees
- The risk that the potential failure would pose to people or property.
- The most appropriate future management of the trees
- The timeline for re-inspection and any proposed management

1.2 Summary of the Legal Situation

1.2.1 The Occupiers' Liability Act 1957 & 1984 established that the site owner or occupier holds the liability for the safety of visitors and those on adjacent lands. Where incidents are both reasonably foreseeable and reasonably preventable the owner or occupier may be held liable for losses (physical harm to life and/or property).

1.2.2 These circumstances include specific consideration for children; under s2 (3) (a) of the OLA 1957, 'an occupier must be prepared for children to be less careful than adults. The case of Tomlinson v Congleton Borough Council ([2003] 1 A.C. 46; [2004] UKHL 47), the 'shallow pond case', expanded on this requirement by stressing the need to consider the inequivalence of danger relative also to people of reduced mobility.

1.2.3 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.

1.2.4 An effective system of managing trees should meet the requirements set out in the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 and the associated ACoP (guidance is contained in HSG 65 Successful Health and Safety Management and INDG 163 Five Steps to Risk Assessment).

1.3 Qualifications and Experience:

1.3.1 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 forestry and list the details of this in Appendix I.

1.4 Limitations and Use of Copyright

- 1.4.1** 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 Ms Prakash and her 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 Arbor Cultural Ltd.
- 1.4.2** This report contains all my advice and opinions and any representation and/or statements that have or may have been made which are not specifically and expressly included in this report should not be relied upon and no responsibility is taken for the accuracy of such statements.
- 1.4.3** The Inspection was conducted on the basis of ground level, Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) examination of external features of each individual tree. Binoculars were used to assess the aerial parts. 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 property and adjacent areas. The report and recommendations relate to the condition of the trees and their surroundings at the time of inspection only. All measurements, proportions and assessments of age are approximate, except where stated.
- 1.4.4** Visual assessment, in accordance with accepted arboricultural practice, was based on apparent vitality (leaf cover, extension growth), presence of deadwood and die back, fractured, and detached limbs, evidence of excessive basal movement and external indications of stem and basal decay likely to affect the structural condition of the tree. No decay detection equipment either invasive or non-invasive was employed.

- 1.4.5** The survey findings are of a preliminary nature with regard to assessment of risk of direct damage (by contact) from trees to built structures. No soil samples were taken, or trial pits were dug, therefore no risk assessment was conducted with regard to subsidence (indirect damage). No parts of the drainage or service systems were inspected on site as I am not qualified to do so.
- 1.4.6** If you, or your advisers, have at your disposal any information to suggest that the property is or has been suffering any tree related structural defect, I would ask that you release the information to us. All relevant data is presented within this report together with any recommendations for further analysis, as appropriate.
- 1.4.7** Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. 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.

Disclaimer

- 1.5.1** I have no connection with any of the parties involved in this situation that could influence the opinions expressed in this report.

2 Health and Safety Assessment of Trees

2.1 This consists of an inspection of trees either individually or sometimes as a group. This is undertaken using VTA inspection techniques pioneered by Professor Claus Mattheck. The survey will record tree locations, identification numbers, height, crown spread, crown height, stem diameter, life stage, and condition of any trees that are identified for further action. This is known as a “negative-based” tree survey.

2.2 Tree locations can either be georeferenced, or hand-plotted on a plan. Alternatively, small, numbered disks can be attached to the trees with these numbers georeferenced or indicated on a plan.

2.3 The tree risk assessments will ascertain the condition of the trees and recommendations made for any tree work considered necessary along with a timescale for its completion. This will be accompanied by a recommended re-inspection cycle. This will address the clients’ “Duty of Care” liabilities.

2.4 There are three elements to the assessment of trees.

- Likelihood of failure
- Load or size of part most likely to fail.
- Target in terms of number and frequency of people or value of property within the falling zone

2.5 I have in the past used the ISA methodology and then THREATS (Tree Hazard Risk Evaluation and Treatment System), and more recently have completed the QTRA (Quantified Tree Risk Assessment) and TRAQ (Tree Risk Assessment Qualification).

- 2.6** All tree work recommendations will comply with the relevant British Standard BS3998 Tree Work - Recommendations (2010), unless otherwise specified in a report, with a clear justification for any deviation from the standard.
- 2.7** Additionally, further investigation may be recommended that does not form part of a basic tree survey. These investigations include:
- Decay detection testing.
 - Climbing inspections
 - Drone inspections
 - Vitality testing, (Chlorophyll fluorescence)
 - Vegetation clearance
 - Soil / root excavation
 - Laboratory testing
- 2.8** Further tree survey details and methodology are recorded in Appendix II.

3 Findings

3.1 General Observations

3.1.1 The trees were all located within 46 Silverdale Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG6 7LS.

T01 and T02 are located in the garden area, while T03 and T04 are located close to the dwelling, parking, and garden areas, with T04 standing just inside the boundary fence.

3.1.2 T01 is a sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), twin stemmed from the ground, with stems of 51 cm and 48 cm diameter. The trunk is covered in ivy extending into the crown. The tree is dead and collapsing, with large branch failures, see Image 1 in Appendix III.

3.1.3 T02 is also a sweet chestnut, twin stemmed from the ground, with stems of 50 cm and 46 cm diameter. Its trunk is likewise covered in ivy extending into the crown. The tree is all but dead and is collapsing, with large branch failures, see Image 2.

3.1.4 T03 is a silver birch (*Betula pendula*), with an ivy-covered dead stem with decay. The tree is dead and collapsing, see Image 3.

3.1.5 T04 is a common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), located just inside the boundary fence. The tree is dying and collapsing, with large branch failures. There is clear evidence of ash dieback disease (ADB), in the form of not just dieback and deadwood but also stunted regrowth, see Images 4 to 10.

3.2 Previous Works

- 3.2.1** We were not provided with any previous tree surveys or tree work recommendations, so it was not possible to assess whether all the previously recommended work had been undertaken.

4 Discussion and Opinion

- 4.1** The trees were categorised as a moderate risk. This was due to the potential use of the site, with the dwelling, parking, and garden areas all within falling distance of the trees.
- 4.2** The four trees surveyed are in a serious state of decline; two are dead and two are dying and collapsing.
- 4.3** All four trees present a risk to the users of the garden, which includes a young child who spends a lot of time in the garden, supervised and unsupervised.
- 4.4** The trees T03 and T04 also present a risk to the nearby adjacent dwelling and to the cars parked in the parking bays next to the trees.
- 4.5** Whilst the “dying” option was removed from the dead, dying and dangerous exemption a number of years ago, these trees do present a significant risk of harm to people and of damage to property. This is enough to justify their removal now. They will not recover their physiological health and will continue to decline and shed more and larger limbs.
- 4.6** Ash dieback disease (caused by the fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) results in a progressive decline of affected trees. As the disease progresses the timber becomes increasingly brittle, making affected trees more hazardous to work on and more prone to sudden branch failure, so removal should not be delayed.
- 4.7** All four trees were identified for further action. These are detailed below, with more information in the tree location plan in Appendix V and the tree survey records in Appendix VI.

- 4.8** All of the recommended work is on health and safety grounds, to remove dead and dying trees and thereby reduce the risk of whole tree or partial tree failure, preventing damage to property or injury to people.
- 4.9** There were several trees that had excessive ivy growth around the base, main stem, and canopy. There is a wildlife benefit to ivy and the habitat that it creates so, if possible, it should be retained, but if there is enough cause for concern then the severance of the ivy and a re-inspection will be recommended.
- 4.10** Excessive ivy will not only obscure parts of the tree, making it difficult to determine if there are any structural defects underneath, but it will also add to the wind sail of the tree, dramatically increasing the loads on the tree. In this case the ivy cover on T01, T02 and T03 obscured parts of the stems, but the dead and collapsing condition of these trees was clearly evident.
- 4.11** The sweet chestnut tree T01 is dead and collapsing, with large branch failures. This tree is recommended for removal, subject to local authority approval because the tree is covered by a TPO. This is a moderate priority, with a three-month timescale.
- 4.12** The sweet chestnut tree T02 is all but dead and is collapsing, with large branch failures. This tree is recommended for removal, subject to local authority approval because the tree is covered by a TPO. This is a moderate priority, with a three-month timescale.
- 4.13** The silver birch tree T03 is dead, with a decaying, ivy covered stem and is collapsing. This tree is recommended for removal, subject to local authority approval because the tree is covered by a TPO. This is a moderate priority, with a three-month timescale.

- 4.14** The common ash tree T04 is dying and collapsing, with large branch failures, and shows clear evidence of ash dieback disease. This tree is recommended for removal, subject to local authority approval because the tree is covered by a TPO. This is a moderate priority, with a three-month timescale.
- 4.15** Organic mulch should be applied to the base of all newly planted trees, to a diameter of around 0.5 m, with a small gap immediately around the trunk. This is to suppress any grass and weed growth around the tree, so that there is no need for any mowing or strimming close to the young trees. Mowers and strimmers cause massive damage to tree trunks, so this is a measure to prevent this damage occurring.
- 4.16** The trees are all individually covered by a TPO, reference 1243 (2008). Within the TPO the trees are identified as T5 (T01 in this report), T4 (T02), T3 (T03) and T2 (T04). This tree condition report is to support a tree work application. It is a criminal offence to remove or reduce any protected tree without written permission.
- 4.17** Subject to consent, the four trees are recommended for removal within three months. It is recommended that any retained trees on the site are re-inspected within three years.

5 New Planting

- 5.1** It is strongly recommended that there should be some replacement planting implemented to mitigate the loss of the four trees recommended for removal. A mixed species choice is recommended, as a poor species mix makes a site potentially prone to species specific diseases, as demonstrated by the ash dieback disease affecting T04, and results in a low resilience to climate change.
- 5.2** This is recommended to be undertaken in the next planting season, during November to March. All replacement planting will be fully compliant with BS8545 Trees; from the nursery to independence in the landscape, clauses 6-11.
- 5.3** The tree is recommended to be a standard with a girth of 14-16 cm and of a minimum height 3.5-4 metres at planting. It will have been formatively pruned to create a good canopy shape, so that only minimal formative pruning will be required once it has been planted.
- 5.4** It will have good structural branching, a clear stem to 2 metres, a good stem taper, and a visible root flare with the planting mark clearly visible. It shall comply with BS8545 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape; Recommendations, Clauses 6-11. It is recommended to use container grown stock.
- 5.5** They shall be planted to the planting mark, and an irrigation tube will be installed around their rooting systems to allow watering during their establishment and then on-going in any periods of drought (greater than 1 week without significant rainfall).
- 5.6** Organic mulch shall be placed around the base of the tree to a radius of 0.5m but ensuring that there is a small gap immediately around the base of the tree of around 100mm.

- 5.7** They shall be secured with a twin stake system with hessian used to secure the trees between the two stakes. These shall be removed once the tree roots have stabilised, usually after the first growing season that the trees are in the ground. The stake is only there to ensure that the root ball does not move in the ground and should be removed when this has been achieved.
- 5.8** It is recommended to plant with a mixed species of native or naturalised trees, to create a more species diverse treescape, as well as some exotic species to prepare the site for climate change. This would make the site more resilient to the threat of disease.

6 Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

- 6.1.1** The four trees surveyed are in poor condition; two are dead and two are dying. All four trees are recommended for removal, with replacement planting.
- 6.1.2** The sweet chestnut tree T01 is dead and collapsing and is recommended for removal, subject to local authority approval. This is a moderate priority, with a three-month timescale.
- 6.1.3** The sweet chestnut tree T02 is all but dead and collapsing and is recommended for removal, subject to local authority approval. This is a moderate priority, with a three-month timescale.
- 6.1.4** The silver birch tree T03 is dead and collapsing and is recommended for removal, subject to local authority approval. This is a moderate priority, with a three-month timescale.
- 6.1.5** The common ash tree T04 is dying and collapsing, with clear evidence of ash dieback disease, and is recommended for removal, subject to local authority approval. This is a moderate priority, with a three-month timescale.
- 6.1.6** Replacement planting is strongly recommended to mitigate the loss of the removed trees, as specified in Section 5. This is recommended to be undertaken in the next planting season, during November to March.

6.1.7 The trees are all individually covered by a TPO, reference 1243 (2008). Within the TPO the trees are identified as T5 (T01 in this report), T4 (T02), T3 (T03) and T2 (T04). This tree condition report is to support a tree work application. It is a criminal offence to remove or reduce any protected tree without written permission.

6.2 Recommendations

- 6.2.1** Management recommendations given in the survey data are given based on good arboricultural management and to mitigate Health and Safety risk.
- 6.2.2** The works laid out are prioritised and it is recommended that they are conducted within the given time frames.
- 6.2.3** All recommended works should be undertaken by appropriately qualified Arboricultural Contractors, to BS3998 Recommendations for Tree Work 2010 or current Industry Best Practice.
- 6.2.4** This survey and survey results are for the sole use of the client Ms Preethi Sen Peddamala and her associates.
- 6.2.5** The survey results are based upon current site conditions. Arbor Cultural Ltd should be informed of any future change in those conditions at the earliest opportunity.
- 6.2.6** It is advised to check with the local authority to see if there are any tree protection measures in place on any of the trees. These can be put on trees at any time. Whilst it is required to notify the site owner and adjacent properties of any new protection measures, sometimes there are omissions. It is a criminal offence to remove or reduce any protected tree without written permission.
- 6.2.7** It is recommended that any retained trees on the site are re-inspected within three years.

Ref	Species	Measurements	Recommendations
T01	Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 51 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Dead	Remove this tree subject to local authority approval because the tree is covered by a TPO. Timescale: 3 Months
T02	Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 50 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Dying Life Exp.: <10 years	Remove this tree subject to local authority approval because the tree is covered by a TPO. Timescale: 3 Months
T03	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 36 Life Stage: Dead	Remove this tree subject to local authority approval because the tree is covered by a TPO. Timescale: 3 Months
T04	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 46 Life Stage: Dying	Remove this tree subject to local authority approval because the tree is covered by a TPO. Timescale: 3 Months

References and Bibliography

Anon, British Standard BS 5837 (2012), "Guide for Trees in Relation to Construction", British Standards Institute. London.

Anon, British Standard BS 3998 (2010), "Recommendations for Tree Work", British Standards Institute. London.

DOE, "Tree Preservation Orders - A guide to the law and good practice," Department of Environment, 1994.

Forbes-Laird, J. (2010) THREATS, Tree Hazard: Risk Evaluation and Treatment System, A method for identifying, recording & managing hazards from trees.

Lonsdale L (1999) Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management HMSO

Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1994) The body language of trees. HMSO 240 pp

Shigo, A.L., (1986) A new tree biology. Shigo & trees, associates, Durham, New Hampshire, USA, 595 pp

Shigo, A.L. (1991) Modern Arboriculture. Shigo & trees, associates. Durham, New Hampshire, USA, 490pp

Town & Country Planning Act Part VIII (1990). Issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment, HMSO.

Appendix I Abridged CV: Qualifications and Experience

I S Tom Thompson BSc (Hons Arb), MSc eFor, MArborA Cert Arb

1 Qualifications

Subjects	Level	Dates	
Bond Solon Expert Witness Training (CUBS)	Pass		2017
International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist	Pass	May	2012
Professional Tree Inspection Course (LANTRA)	Pass	April	2011
BSc Hons Arboriculture	(2.1)	2008	2009
FdSc Arboriculture	Distinction	2004	2007
MSc. Environmental Forestry (MSc eFor)	Pass	2001	2002
BSc. Hons Env Science (Conservation Management)	(2.2)	1997	2000
Environmental Studies	Access Course	1996	1997
Forestry & Practical Environmental Skills	NVQ I & II	1996	1997

2 Career Summary

Tom Thompson is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association (AA), an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist, Chairman of the Consulting Arborist Society (CAS).

He has worked in the private and public sector, before setting up Arbor Cultural in 2014, to promote the value and benefits of trees.

He currently heads up the BIM4Arb group promoting Building Information Modelling (BIM) to the arboricultural industry.

He then spent five years working in new woodland creation, firstly for ADAS in the National Forest and then for 18 months with the Forestry Commission in Cobham, Kent. During this time, he began a degree in Arboriculture through Myerscough College.

This course enabled him to make the transition from forestry to arboriculture where he spent 5 years as a tree officer, firstly at St Albans and then more recently at King's Lynn and West Norfolk. He joined Connick Tree Care in May 2012, where he worked as their Principal Arboricultural Consultant.

Having worked as the principal tree consultant at Connick tree care for two years he established Arbor Cultural Ltd. in 2014, with the intent to provide professional advice in all aspects of tree consultancy, to enable clients to obtain planning permission, house purchase completion, and successfully address all tree related health and safety matters. He is passionate about trees, and he is keen to promote the economic value and benefits of the urban forest.

3 Areas of Competence

- Tree hazard risk assessments for tree owners
- Decay assessment and mapping.
- Mortgage and Insurance reports to assess the influence of trees on buildings.
- Pre-development site surveys and arboricultural implication studies
- Tree management reports to prioritise maintenance programs.
- Tree related insurance claims
- Diagnosis of tree disorders
- Arboricultural Expert Witness

4 Selected Continual Professional Development

Tom continually keeps up to date with regular in person and online training to exceed the requirements of all his professional membership.

These are UK, European, and American based trainings.

He regularly attends conferences, and networking events to share and discuss current and future developments on the arboricultural industry and associated industries.

Subjects covered include:

- Tree Risk Assessment
- Decay Detection Equipment
- Tree Biomechanics
- Tree Pull Testing
- Expert Witness
- Pest and Diseases
- Tree Valuation and Economics
- Veteran Tree Management
- Tree Population Management
- Building Information Modelling
- Digital Practice
- Business Management
- Trees and Buildings
- Tree Law and Policy
- Soil and Tree Interaction
- Tree Pruning Practices
- Biodiversity and Wildlife
- Designing with Trees
- Young Tree Establishment

Training Providers Include but are NOT Limited to:

- Arboricultural Association
- Consulting Arborist Society
- International Society of Arboriculture
- Municipal Tree Officers
- London Tree Officers
- LANTRA
- Rinntech
- Claus Mattheck / IML
- Frank Rinn / Rinntech
- Landscape Institute

5. Professional Affiliations

Arboricultural Association (AA) Professional Member	since 2008
International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist	since 2012
Consulting Arborists Society (CAS) Professional Member	since 2014
Royal Forestry Society	since 1999

Appendix II Tree Survey Process and Details

The Survey Schedule

- Approximate tree height in metres.
- Tree stem diameter, in millimetres, measured at 1.5m*.
- Age class.
- Observed physiological/structural condition and assessment of direct damage to built structures excluding drains.
- Management recommendations.
- Works priority.
- Tree location.

- * If multi-stemmed then measures at ground level B.D. (Basal Diameter)
If not possible to measure, then estimated and recorded with the # symbol.

Survey Procedure

The survey was conducted to industry Best Practice.

Trees Included

Only young trees and older were included in the survey data, newly planted or shrub species were not included.

Only onsite trees were included in this survey.

Description of Tree Categories

Age Class:

NP	Newly Planted – A tree that is still receiving post planting maintenance and still has a stake supporting it.
Y	Young – Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e., up to 12-14cm stem diameter.
SM	An establishing tree which is still exhibiting strong apical dominance and has significant growth potential.
EM	A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height and losing apical dominance, whose growth rate is slowing down but will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread and has safe life expectancy remaining.
M	Mature tree with limited potential for any increase in size but with reasonable safe useful life expectancy
OM	Over mature – A senescent or moribund specimen with a limited safe useful life expectancy
V	Veteran – Trees of great age for species with important biological, aesthetic, conservation, or cultural value. Trees are in a state of decline due to old age.
D	Dead tree

Tree Condition

P = Physiological	Good	No significant health problems
	Fair	Symptoms of ill health that can be remediated.
	Poor	Significant ill health
	Dead	Dead Tree

S = Structural:	Good	No significant defects
	Fair	Significant defects that can be remediated
	Poor	Significant defects no remedy

Deadwood Categorisation

Minor Deadwood Less than 50mm in diameter or less than 3m in length

Major Deadwood Greater than 50mm in diameter or greater than 3m in length

Target

Target is quite an emotive word, but in a tree risk assessment context it is used to describe the likelihood of harm or damage occurring, based on the likely presence of people or the proximity of buildings or vehicles.

An allowance is made for unsupervised children.

It is simply classified as.

Low	Rarely used buildings or roads and areas with only occasional public/resident/client access.
Medium	Occasionally used buildings and roads and areas of low public/residents/client usage.
High	Buildings and roads used during working hours, and regular public/resident/client usage. Also, to cover areas of less frequent usage but where unsupervised children have access.
Very High	Constant use buildings and roads and areas of high public use.

Work Reason

There are three reasons for tree work to be undertaken, hazard, nuisance, and formative.

Hazard is where there is a defect present that has the potential to cause harm or damage.

Nuisance is where a tree is close to a building or street furniture or is low over a road or path, whereby they can potentially obstruct vehicles or pedestrians. Generally, trees are cut to give a 2m clearance of any buildings or street furniture to allow for two years' worth of growth, or 5m and 2.5m over roads and paths, respectively.

Formative is where the pruning is for aesthetic reasons, whether to create a better formed canopy or to clear a view.

Work Timescale

Immediately – The tree presents an imminent threat of harm or damage, and a tree surgeon has to be called out immediately and the area cordoned off until the required action is completed.

The rest of the time scales are self-explanatory, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months and 6 months.

Anything that does not need to be completed within a year, either because of its condition or its low target value would just be placed on a re-inspection regime of that frequency.

Re-Inspection Frequency

This is the last aspect of the tree survey and is based on the trees condition and its target value.

The normal frequency of re-inspection will be 18 months.

If a tree has a defect of some concern but not justifying tree surgery at the time of inspection it can be placed on a more frequent inspection.

If a tree is required to be seen at a different time of year, e.g., out of leaf if the initial survey was undertaken in the spring and summer months or in leaf if the initial survey was undertaken in the winter months, then a re-inspection regime of 6 or 18 months can be specified.

Sometimes a course of action is required such as ivy severance or basal clearance. This may be followed by a more frequent re-inspection to fully assess whatever was obscured. The frequency of this will depend on the perceived risk, how soon the action can be undertaken and how long it will take to take effect.

Appendix III Images

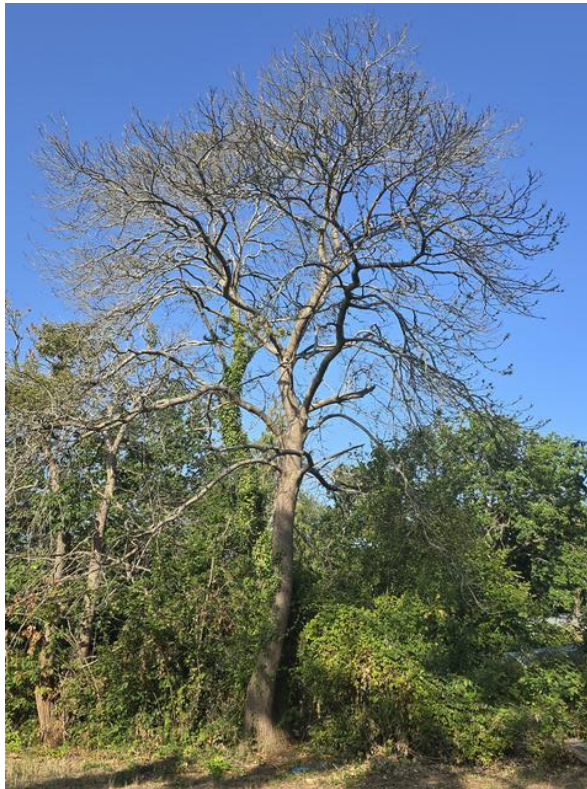


Image 1 **T01 a dead twin stemmed sweet chestnut tree.**



Image 2 **T02 an all but dead twin stemmed sweet chestnut tree.**



Image 3 **T03 a dead ivy-covered silver birch stem.**



Image 4 **T04 a large ash tree with significant deadwood and dieback from ADB.**



Image 5 Very sparse crown on T04, with dieback, deadwood, and stunted regrowth.

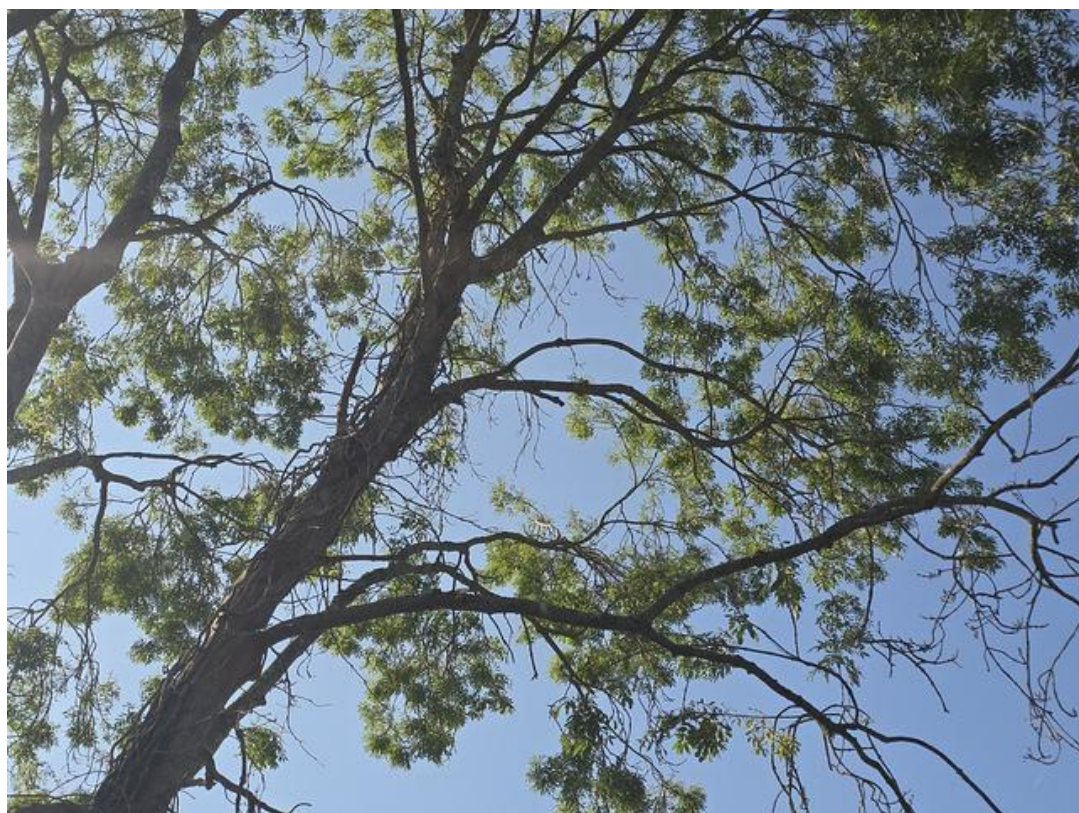


Image 6 Very sparse crown on T04, with dieback, deadwood, and stunted regrowth.



Image 7 Very sparse crown on T04, with dieback, deadwood, and stunted regrowth.



Image 8 Very sparse crown on T04, with dieback, deadwood, and stunted regrowth.



Image 9 Very sparse crown on T04, with dieback, deadwood, and stunted regrowth.

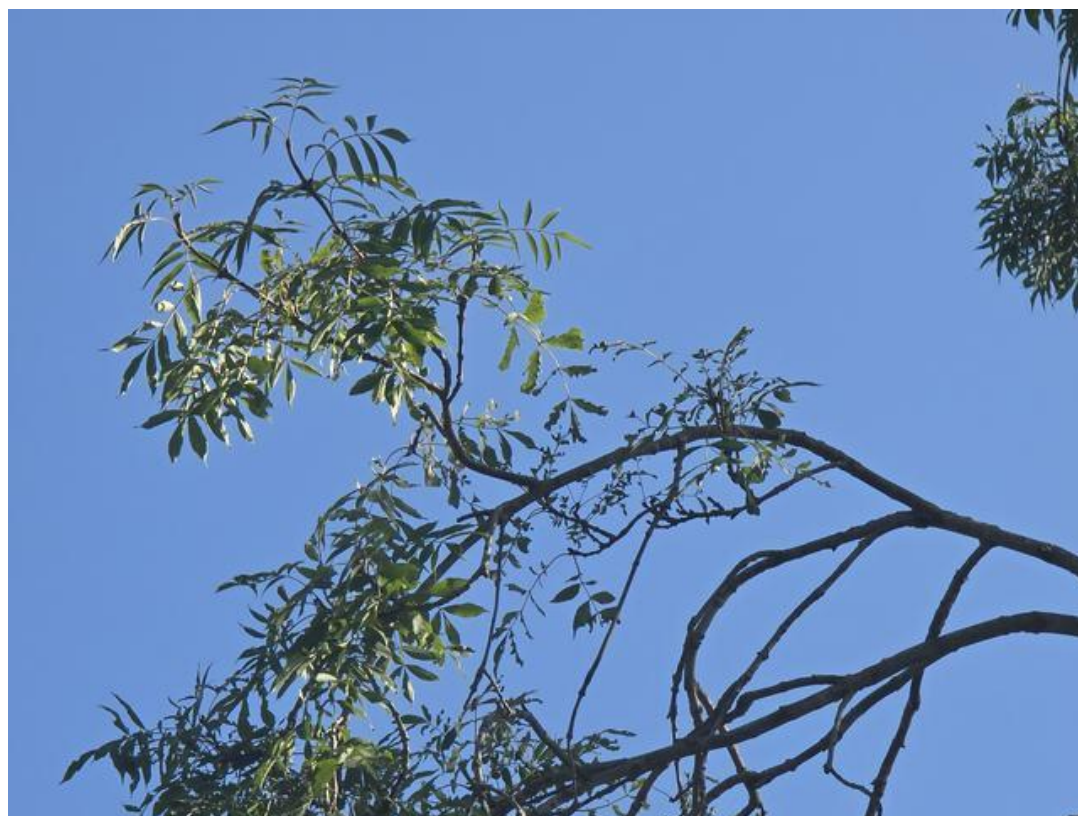


Image 10 Very sparse crown on T04, with dieback, deadwood, and stunted regrowth.

Appendix IV Ground Treatment Around Trees

Mulching

This is the single best and simplest treatment that can be applied to any tree, as long as it has an area of soil around its base. This will suppress any competition from other vegetation like grass. The area should be cleared of vegetation of any height before application but can be laid on top of turf or short grass or herb layers.

It should be applied to a depth of around 50mm, to the full extent of the crown spread of the tree. There should be a small gap left around the trunk(s) of the tree to allow air to circulate. Any type of compost can be applied, ideally it would be wood chip. Fresh or composted can be applied.

This has several benefits for the trees. Firstly, it will remove the competition, so there will be more water and nutrients available. It will also encourage earth worms, and other soil organism into the area to help recycle the material. This will result in the breaking up of the soil to improve water percolation and reduce soil compaction. There will also be a slow release of nitrogen and other minerals as the mulch decomposes.

Sugar Water Solution

This can be applied again to the extent of the canopy. This can be made from sugar that can be bought at the supermarket, although it was found that molasses was more effective in some more recent experiments, as this has a slower release. This is simply applying carbohydrates to the soil where the tree roots can immediately take it up. This short circuits the process where they produce it for themselves using the process of photosynthesis. It is also found to stimulate the mycorrhizae, which are soil-based fungi that have a symbiotic relationship with tree roots.

This is particularly useful for trees that are struggling physiologically and will assist in the production of more fibrous roots systems. This should be applied at the rate of 10g, per litre per m² of root zone or 10ml, per litre per m².

Biochar and Fertiliser

This a charcoal product that has been produce in such a way that the chemicals in normal charcoal have been removed. This results in a beneficial non-toxic soil treatment that dramatically increased the surface area within the soil, enabling the storage and release of significantly more nutrients.

This should be applied at the rate of 50% John Innes No 2 or 3, 45% West Morland tree compost, 5% biochar, 2-3% slow-release fertiliser, when applied to 300mm deep cores at 1m or 0.5m spacing. Alternatively, it can be applied to the surface, ideally with a layer of mulch applied over the top. Manufacturers will specify the dose rate of this sort of application.

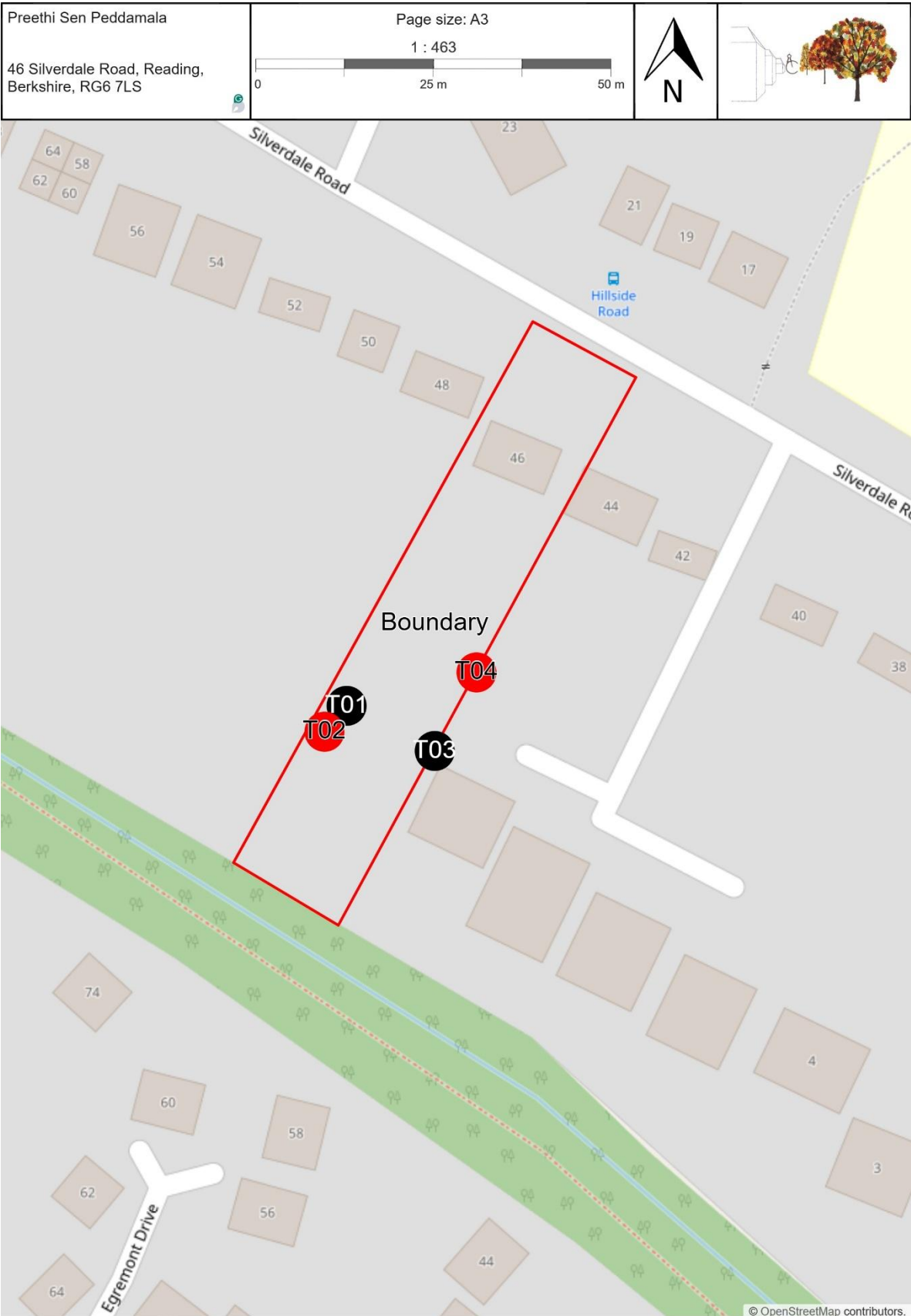
Decompaction

This can be achieved either using hand tools such as a fork, or by using an air spade, which ai a lance on the end of a compressor with compressed air blown into the soil. This will result in an immediate decompaction of the soil with improved soil percolation, gaseous exchange, and nutrient cycling.

Worms

It is now possible to buy worms on the internet. These can be added to a soil environment where there is none or little present. This is in order to speed up the process of soil decompaction.

Appendix V
Tree Location Plan



Appendix VI - Tree Survey Records

Abor Cultural Ltd.

Tree Survey

Site -	46 Silverdale Road, Reading, Berkshire, RG6 7LS
Client -	Ms Preethi Sen Peddamala
Survey Date -	31st July 2026
Surveyor -	Mr I S Thompson (known as Tom)

Ref	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Risk Rating	Inspect Period	Recommendations
T01	Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Garden area.	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 51 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Dead	Twin stemmed from the ground. Stems are 51 cm and 48 cm. Ivy covered trunk extending into the crown. Tree is dead and collapsing with large branch failures. T5 of TPO 1243 (2008)	Dead	Mod	N/A	Remove this tree subject to local authority approval because the tree is covered by a TPO. Time scale: 3 Months.
T02	Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Garden area.	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 50 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Dying Life Exp.: <10 years	Twin stemmed from the ground. Stems are 50 cm and 46 cm. Ivy covered trunk extending into the crown. Tree is all but dead and it is collapsing with large branch failures. T4 of TPO 1243 (2008)	Poor	Mod	N/A	Remove this tree subject to local authority approval because the tree is covered by a TPO. Time scale: 3 Months.

Appendix VI - Tree Survey Records

Ref	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condi tion	Risk Rating	Inspect Period	Recommendatio ns
T03	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Dwelling Parking Area Garden area.	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 36 Life Stage: Dead	Ivy covered dead stem with decay. Tree is dead and collapsing. T3 of TPO 1243 (2008)	Dead	Mod	N/A	Remove this tree subject to local authority approval because the tree is covered by a TPO. Time scale: 3 Months.
T04	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Dwelling Parking Area Garden area.	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 46 Life Stage: Dying	Tree is located just inside of the boundary fence. Tree is dying and collapsing with large branch failures. Clear evidence of ash dieback disease ADB in the form of not just dieback and deadwood but also stunted regrowth. T2 of TPO 1243 (2008)	Poor	Mod	N/A	Remove this tree subject to local authority approval because the tree is covered by a TPO. Time scale: 3 Months.