

TREE SAFETY AND CONDITION REPORT.

Daniel Del-nevo Cert.Arb(RFS) CertHE PTI Lantra TechArborA



AUGUST 5TH 2025

St Joseph's Collage, Upper Redlands Road, Reading RG1 5JT



CONTENTS:

1. Instruction & Remit.
2. Caveats.
3. Survey Methodology.
4. Re-Inspection Procedure.
5. General Recommendations.
6. Statutory Obligations.
7. Scope of report and limitations.
8. Additional investigative equipment.

Appendix:

Appendix A. Tree location plan (maps).

Appendix B. Results and findings (in charted format).

Appendix C. Definitions And Terms (as requested).

1.0 Instruction & Remit.

To conduct the survey and inspection of all trees located on site for there; position, measurements, condition, and any recommended works to prevent damage for danger to the tree(s) or public, including property.

2.0 Caveats.

All trees have been inspected from ground level only. Should further, more detailed inspection be deemed appropriate, this will be mentioned in the recommendations section of the appended schedule of works.

Trees are dynamic living organisms, whose health and condition can be subject to rapid changes, depending upon a number of internal and external factors. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based on the trees at the time of inspection. *It should be noted that even completely sound, healthy trees, can fail, given sufficiently severe weather conditions.*

3.0 Survey Methodology.

3.1 All trees have been assessed for general condition and health & safety issues, using the recognised system known as VTA (Visual Tree Assessment) as popularised by eminent arboriculturists such as Dr. David Lonsdale (Ref. Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment & Management 1999) and Mattheck & Breloer (Ref. The Body Language of Trees 1999).

3.2 Management recommendations have been given for each tree (or group) based on the relevant risk zone and the probability of failure, and these recommended works have been prioritised as High, Medium, or Low, as follows:

High Priority: Conduct works within 1 months.

Medium Priority: Conduct works within 6 months.

Low Priority: Conduct works within 1 year.

These timescales are unless otherwise stated in the attached documents following these.

Works not immediately relevant to health & safety but should ideally be undertaken for reasons of sound Arboricultural practice or to avoid an increase in the probability of failure – 18 months is suggested as a maximum timescale.

3.3 This survey was conducted By Daniel Del-Nevo, who holds the formal qualification Cert.Arb. (RFS) Cert.Arb L4 and the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Qualification. He is also a technician member of the Arboricultural Association.

4.0 Re-Inspection Procedure.

The procedure for re-inspection by a competent person is broadly based on the risk zones i.e.

- High Risk - re-inspect annually.
- Medium Risk - re-inspect every two years.
- Low Risk - re-inspect every three years.

There may be certain exceptions to this rule e.g., where a particularly large or important tree has been recommended for more frequent inspections than the risk zone would normally require, these will be indicated in the report charts to follow.

All trees should be included in routine risk assessments conducted by a suitably competent member of the site staff – a risk assessment should always be undertaken immediately following severe weather events i.e., high winds, heavy rain, or snow falls. If in doubt regarding the safety of a particular tree always consult a qualified arboriculturist.

5.0 General Recommendations.

5.1 It is always advisable to sever Ivy where it is growing on trees, with the exception of those situated in areas of particular conservation value where it may constitute a valuable habitat resource.

5.2 For detailed and specific recommendations please refer to the tree inspection results.

6.0 Statutory Obligations.

- Works to trees which are covered by Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or are within a Conservation Area (CA) require permission or consent from your Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- It is a criminal offence under normal circumstances to disturb or destroy - whether intentional or unintentional - the nesting sites of wild birds or the roost sites of bats, under the 'Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, the 'Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000' and the 'Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010' (as amended).

We strongly recommend that prior to commencement of any significant tree works, a thorough aerial inspection is conducted by a suitably competent arborist in order to check for signs of bat activity or occupied nest sites where suspected.

7.0 Scope of the report and limitations:

7.1 This report is only concerned with the structural and physiological condition of the tree(s) found that is considered to pose a threat to the users of the site and that of the adjacent land immediately adjacent to the site shown on the plan included in the site plan. This plan is for illustrative purposes only and should not be used for directly scaling measurements. All the relevant information is contained within this report. It takes no account of any other trees. It includes a detailed assessment based on the site visit at the time that the survey was conducted.

This report was undertaken on a 'negative' basis only, meaning that all trees were all inspected from ground level, with only those tree(s) that were considered to be in significant decline or with significant structural defects or other features of concern where remedial pruning, felling or further investigatory works are considered to be required were recorded, unless requested otherwise by the client/site manager.

Tree positions are shown on the site plans of this report. Please note that tree positions have been plotted as carefully as possible but in the absence of a detailed topographical survey, location accuracy is not guaranteed.

All works should be conducted to **B.S. 3998:2010 recommendations for tree works** or as modified by more recent research. It is advisable to select a contractor from the approved contractors list as found on the Arboricultural Associations, Register of Contractors, which is available at:
<http://www.trees.org.uk/find-a-professional/directory-of-tree-surgeons>.

8.0 Additional investigative equipment.

8.1 As shown below, is a IML Resi F400. Commonly referred to as a Resistograph.



A Resistograph is a mechanical resistance measurement device, developed by Frank Rinn (since 1986 in Heidelberg, Germany).

Driven by an electric battery drill, a long, thin needle is driven into a selected area of the tree which is deemed to show possible decayed or structurally compromised timber. Variations in resistance to torque are recorded by a stylus on wax graph paper by the device to be interpreted by the surveyor to aid in the result of the overall safety and condition of the tree and what reactive and or maintenance works maybe required including increased frequency of inspections.

8.2 PiCUS sonic tomography.



The PiCUS Sonic Tomograph is used for detailed safety examinations on trees in order to assess the inner condition of trunks with hollows or fungi. Sonic tomographic measurements are particularly common in the area near the base of trees, additionally PiCUS Sonic Tomograms also provide valuable information on pruning wounds and branch forks when diagnosing trees.

A 2D image is calculated from the measured speeds and geometrical information on the measuring level.

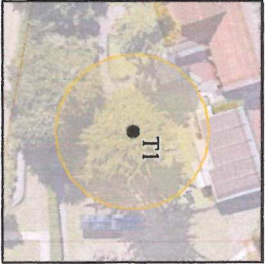
The graphic representation displays areas with different transit times in different colours. In this way, not only can a distinction be made between intact and defective wood, but gradations in the degree of decomposition can also be recognised.

The associated PiCUS-Expert-Software enables the creation of 3D graphics using different tomographic measuring levels. This allows the spread of the damage to be shown vividly and inserted into a photo of the tree.

The images produced by the device and associated software are able to produce a Remaining Strength Calculation, showing in a percentage what structural integrity remains within the area(s) selected.

Ref:	Species.	Description.	Measurements.		Survey Notes.	Condition.	Risk Category.	Inspected.	Inspect Period.	Recommendations.	Photo.
T1	Atlas cedar (<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>)	located alongside footpath to main entrance and play area.	Height (Meters)	20.5	Major intonations in sounding from base to 2m from E to SW signs of FFB S to W to 8m noticed, multiple previous pruning point throughout canopy. Resistograph indicating excess of 300mm loss W at 450mm from base max 80mm wall thickness between SE and SW.	Poor	High	05-Aug-25	6 Months	Monolith 6m and retain for ecology purposes	
			Canopy Spread (Meters)								
			N-	6.5							
			E-	7.5							
			S-	7.2							
			W-	11.5							

Tree Survey / BS3998 Report



Tree No : 1	Norm Root Radius : 15 m [Calc]	Age Class : Mature
Species : Atlas Cedar	Root Protection Area : 707 m² [Calc]	Life Expectancy (Yrs) : <10
Grid Ref : E 473079 m, N 172456 m	CAVA1 (E): 21080.53 [Calc]	
Category : B2		
Trunk Dia : 2100 mm [Calc]	Surveyor : Daniel Del-nevo TechArborA	Work Priority : High
Height : 20.4 m	Survey Date : 5 August 2025	Reinspection : Within 1 Year
Spread N : 6.5 m	Client : St Josephs Collage	
Spread E : 7.5 m	Location : Upper Redlands Road	
Spread S : 7.2 m	Reading: RG1 5JT	
Spread W : 11.5 m		

Summary of Observations

Root Condition :
Soil Level Raised
Soil Compaction Suspected

Stem Condition :
Necrotic Bark
Fungal Fruiting Structure Identified
Included Bark Unions

Crown Condition :
Weak Branch Unions
Poor Pruning and Old Stubs
Dead Bark
Bark Cracks
Crossing Branches
Deadwood (major)

Summary of Recommendations :

Monolith to 6m

Within Falling Distance :
Parking Area
Play Equipment
Site Entrance
Property or Structure

Within Influencing Distance :
Desire Line or Footpath
Parking Area
Play Equipment
Site Entrance
Property or Structure
Boundary Wall or Fence

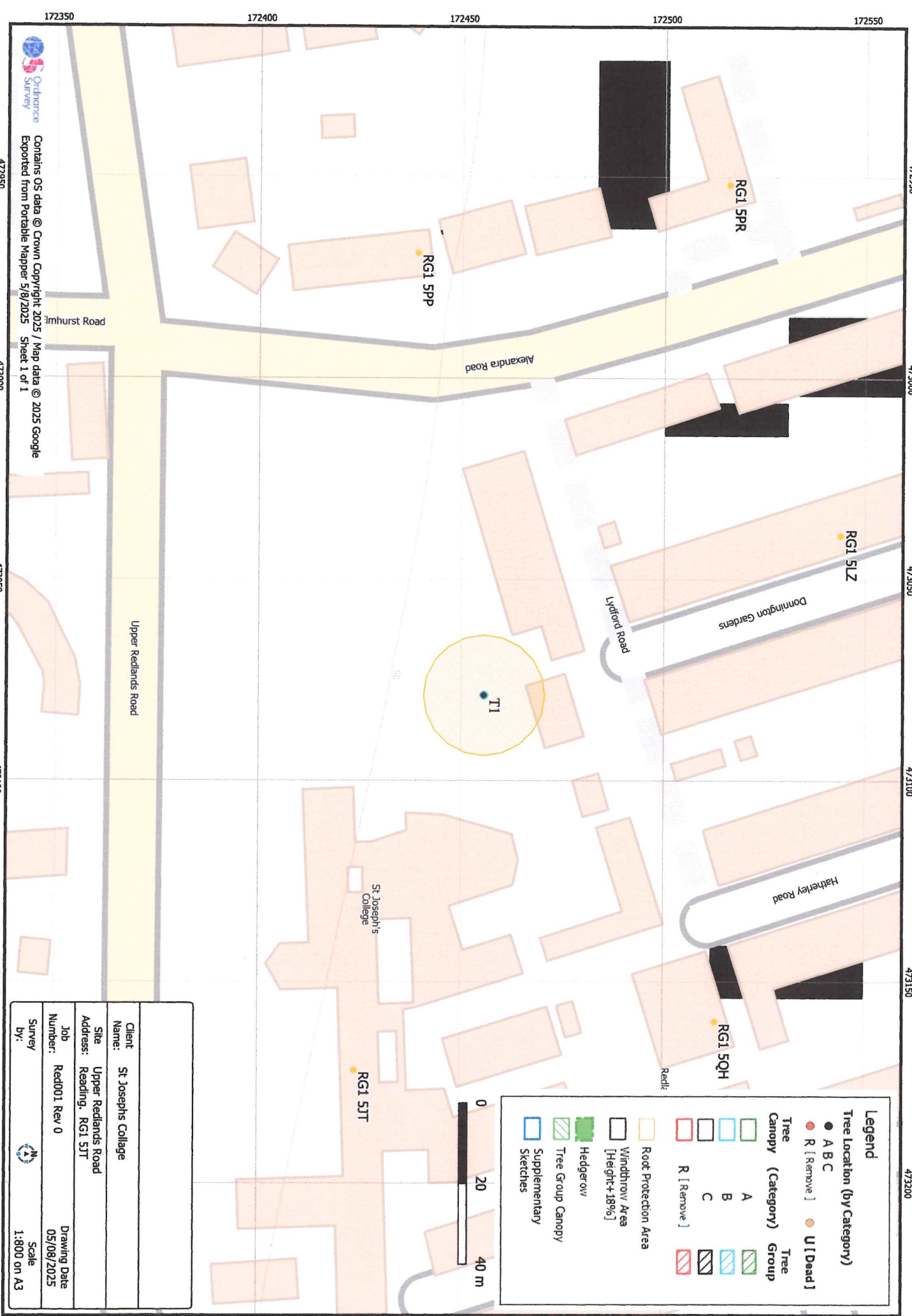
Wildlife Habitats :
Cavity
Dead Wood

Landscape Importance :
Considerable

Under Observation :

Comments :

Large area of internal decay leading to very little remaining wall thickness SE to SW over 300mm in depth of loss with resistograph testing, fungal fruiting bodies (ffb) noticed in both canopy (Dyers mazegill) and unidentified remains of ffb on stem from base to 7m E to SW



Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2025 / Map data © 2025 Google
Exported from Portable Mapper 5/8/2025 Sheet 1 of 1

Legend

Tree Location (by Category)

● A B C

● R [Remove]

● U [Dead]

Tree Canopy (Category)

A

B

C

Tree Group

Group

Root Protection Area

[Height+18%]

Windthrow Area

[Height+18%]

Hedgerow

Tree Group Canopy

Supplementary

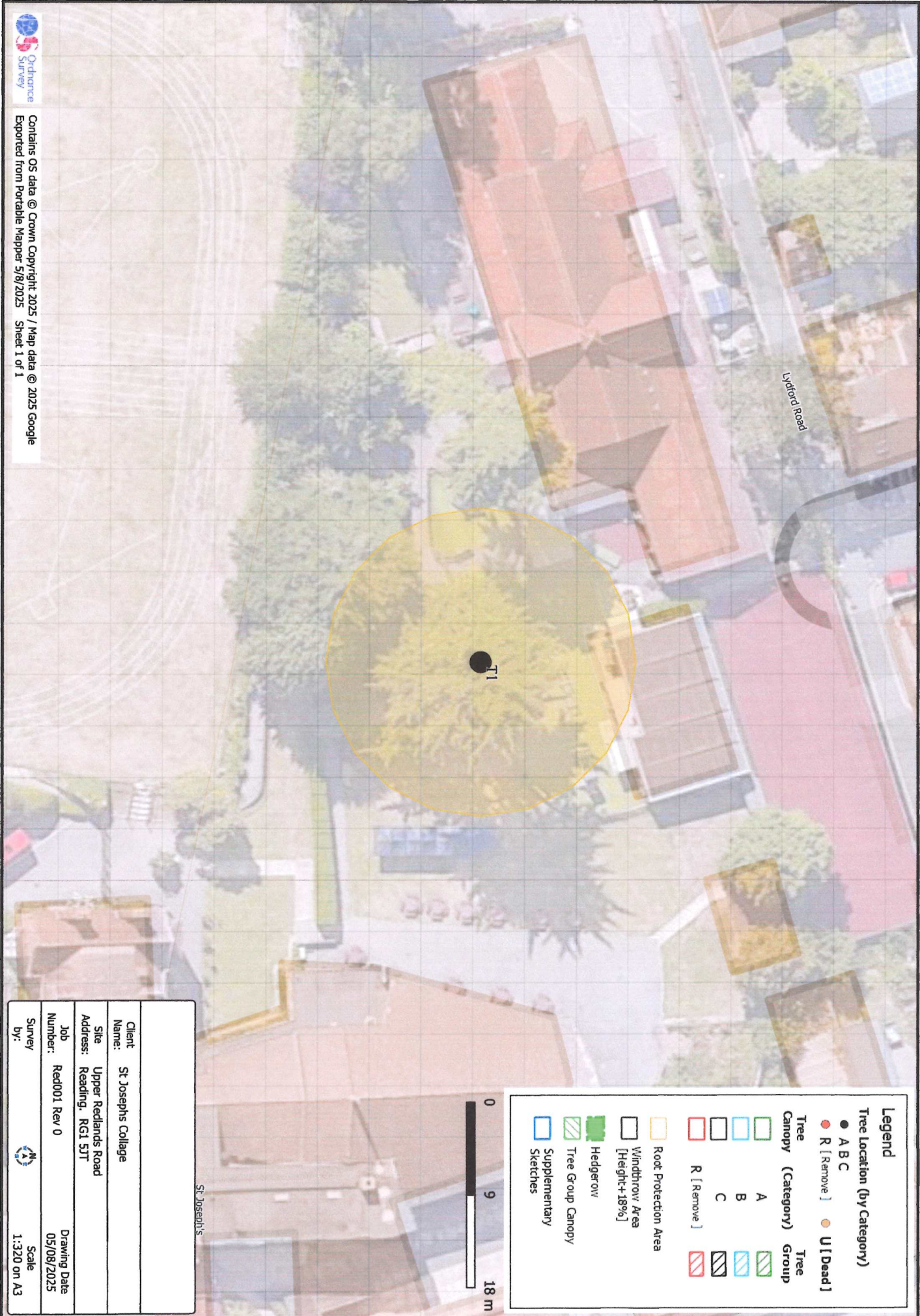
Sketches



Client Name:		St Joseph's College
Site Address:		Upper Redlands Road Reading, RG1 5JT
Job Number:	Red001 Rev 0	Drawing Date 05/08/2025
Survey by:		Scale 1:800 on A3

473050

473100



172450

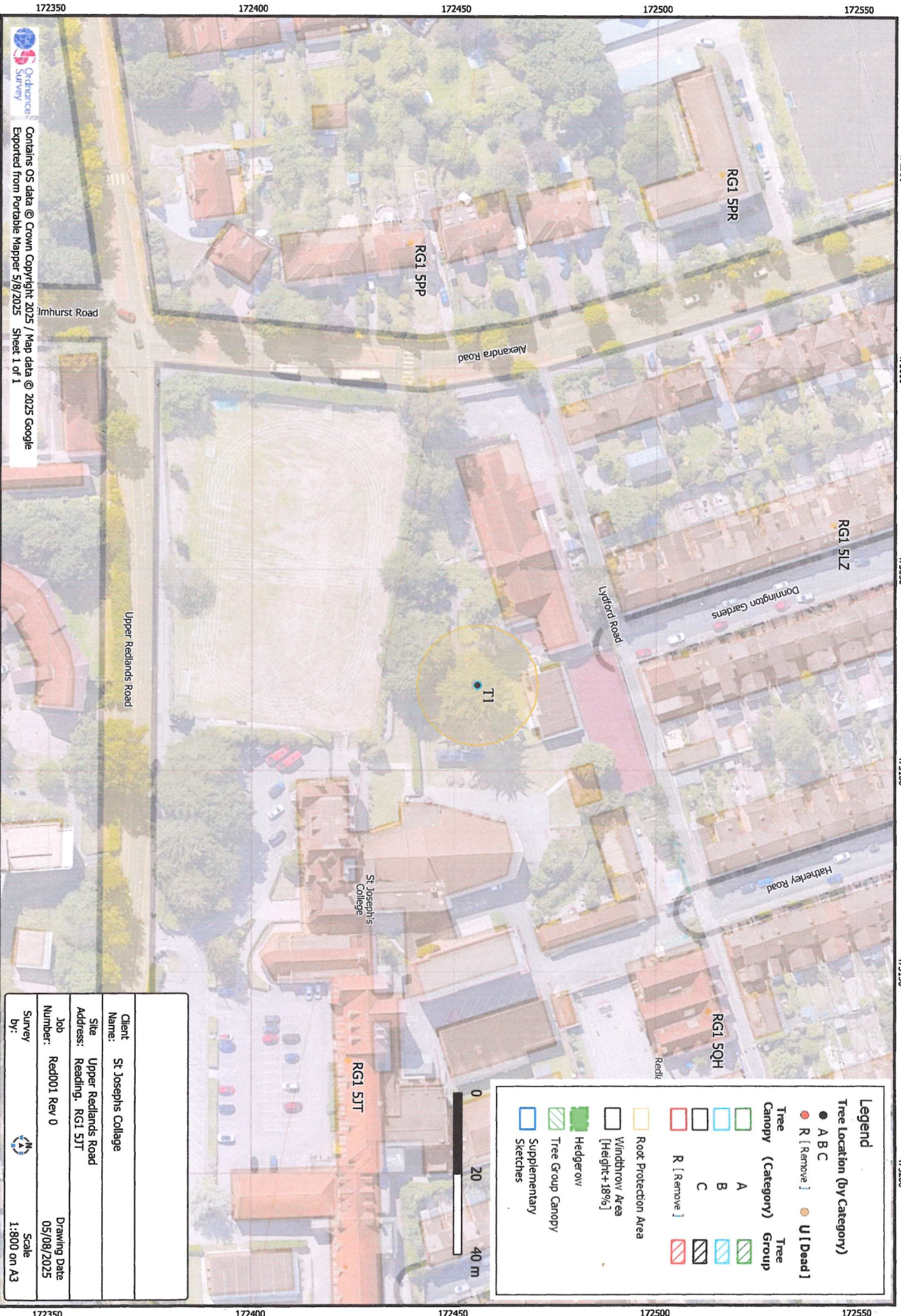
172450



Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2025 / Map data © 2025 Google
Exported from Portable Mapper 5/8/2025 Sheet 1 of 1

473050

473100



Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2025 / Map data © 2025 Google
Exported from Portable Mapper 5/8/2025 Sheet 1 of 1

Legend

Tree Location (by Category)

- A B C
- R [Remove]
- U [Dead]

Tree Canopy (Category)	Tree Group
A	
B	
C	
R [Remove]	
R [Remove]	

- Root Protection Area
- Windthrow Area [Height + 18%]
- Hedgerow
- Tree Group Canopy
- Supplementary Sketches

Client Name:	St Josephs Collage
Site Address:	Upper Redlands Road Reading, RG1 5JT
Job Number:	Red001 Rev 0
Survey by:	Red001 Rev 0
Drawing Date	05/08/2025
Scale	1:800 on A3

