

TREE REPORT

August End, Reading, RG30 2JP



Client: Chaney's

Site Address: August End

Reading

RG302JP

Date: 12/09/25

TREE REPORT

Author Qualifications & Experience:

Author: Jed Donovan

The author has over ten years of arboricultural experience, relevant qualifications to the tree report are Lantra Professional Tree Inspection Certification. I also have NPTCCS30, CS31 and CS32, CS38, EFAW+F and Lantra (MEWPs) and Wood chippers Certificates.

Legal

Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work on protected trees, before authorizing any tree work a check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to see if the trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or if they are within a Conservation Area (unless such works are approved by planning permission). If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place.

When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance. All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

Tree Survey Results

The 4 horse chestnut Tree's included in the Survey are covered by a group Tree Protection 138/05 T9

The Tree Survey consists of 4 individual *Aesculus Hippocastanum* (horse chestnut).

Two trees (T1 and T2) are situated in close proximity to properties along August end and two trees (T3 and T4) on the boundary line between the barracks and August End.

All four trees are situated in a high foot and road traffic area and the public can access up to the trunk of every tree. According to the site manager, children often play on the grass area under T1 and T2. There is a road and pavement approx 4-8 metres from each tree and tree T1 is approx 5 metres from 10 August End.

Visually from the ground the two trees T1 and T2 appear healthy with good leaf coverage and reasonably balanced crowns. Historically, T1 and T2 have been pollarded many years ago resulting in a multi stemmed canopy with many long, top heavy, stems and branches.

Upon aerial inspection, trees T1 and T2 showed many signs of stress fractures to the main stems at around 15 metres progressing upwards ranging from 1 metre to 8 metres in places. Some of these fractures are historic and show signs of occluding but some are more recent and have not yet begun to occlude.

There were also visible signs of previous failed limbs and some failed limbs still suspended in the canopies. The lateral limbs were very dense and heavy and appeared to be under a lot of stress. The buttresses and trunks of trees T1 and T2 were visibly healthy with no signs of fungal fruiting bodies at the time of the inspection.

The two trees T3 and T4 from the ground appeared to be in reasonable condition. The buttresses and trunks of the trees were visibly healthy with no signs of fungal fruiting bodies at the time of the inspection.

Once aerially inspected, T3 and T4 had limited signs of stress fractures to the upper crown but a few failed limbs and dead wood still suspended in the canopies. There were also many previous pruning wounds that have failed to occlude, now early signs of rot are developing.

Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report:

The trees were surveyed from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) methodology. VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of the tree's biomechanics and physiological features.

Measurements were obtained using a laser distometer, loggers tape and a sounding hammer. Where this is not practical, measurements are estimated. Shrubs and insignificant trees may have been omitted from the survey.

This tree report is an observational survey and should not be accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report. However, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon as observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998:2010 - 'Tree Work: Recommendations'.

Explanation of Tree Descriptions:

HEIGHT of the tree is an approximate measurement from the stem base to the top of the crown in metres.

STEM DIAMETER is measured at 1.5 metres above ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

CROWN SPREAD is measured at its widest from the tip of the branch to the opposing branch tip.

AGE CLASS of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

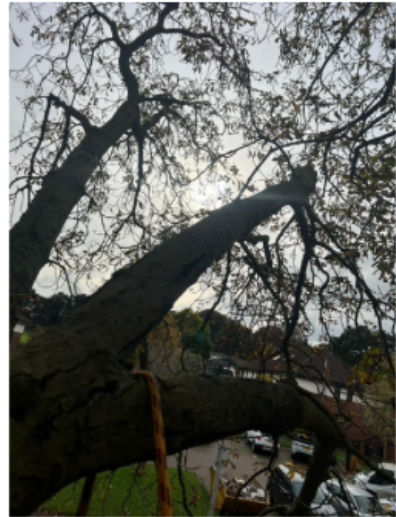
COLOUR CODING:

- Trees that have been deemed as healthy and safe are highlighted in green.
- Trees that have been deemed as either healthy or safe but NOT both are highlighted in orange.
- Trees that have been deemed as dangerous and require action to be taken immediately have been marked in red and pictures of those trees have been attached at the end of the report.

A map has also been created detailing the locations of all the trees listed in the report.

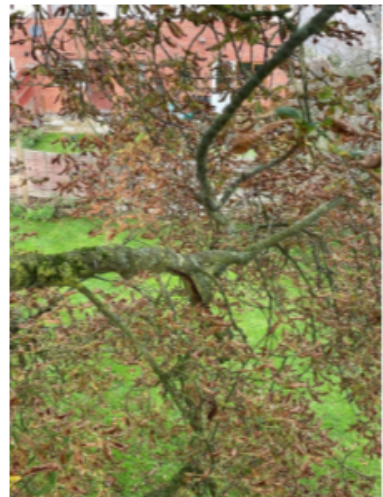
Tree No	Tree Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Trunk Circumference at 1.5m	Age Class	Crown density	Structural Condition	General Health	Comments	Recommendation	Timescale for recommended work
T01	Horse Chestnut	Approx 25m	East to West Approx. 16m North to South Approx. 25m	Approx 2.8 m	Mature	75% - 100%	Fair	Good	Historically, the tree has been pollarded many years ago resulting in a multi stemmed canopy with many long, top heavy, stems and branches. As a result of this abnormal structure, the tree is displaying various stress fractures along many of the leading stems. There are also a number of failed limbs and cavities that may compromise the structural integrity of some unions.	The tree would benefit from being reduced all round by 3-4 meters to reduce the leverage imposed on the canopy. Any broken branches and dead wood should be removed.	1-2 years

T1



Tree No	Tree Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Trunk Circumference at 1.5m	Age Class	Crown density	Structural Condition	General Health	Comments	Recommendation	Timescale for recommended work
T02	Horse Chestnut	Approx 25m	East to West Approx. 18m North to South Approx. 27m	Approx 2.8 m	Mature	75% - 100%	Fair	Good	Historically, the tree has been pollarded many years ago resulting in a multi stemmed canopy with many long, top heavy, stems and branches. As a result of this abnormal structure, the tree is displaying various stress fractures along many of the leading stems. There are also a number of failed limbs and cavities that may compromise the structural integrity of some unions. The tree has also been pruned back away from number 10 August End at some point in the last few years.	The tree would benefit from being reduced all round by 3-4 meters to reduce the leverage imposed on the canopy. Any broken branches and dead wood should be removed.	1-2 years

T2



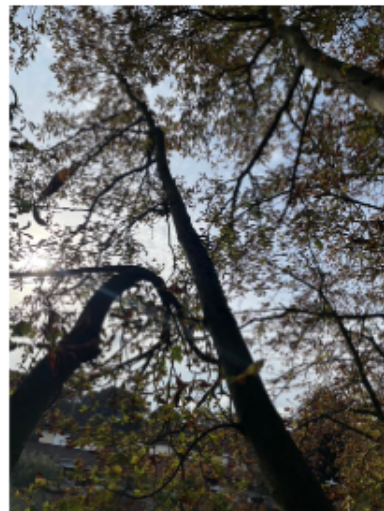
Tree No	Tree Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Trunk Circumference at 1.5m	Age Class	Crown density	Structural Condition	General Health	Comments	Recommendation	Timescale for recommended work
T03	Horse Chestnut	Approx 15m	East to West Approx. 8m North to South Approx. 10m	Approx 1.5 m	Semi Mature	75% - 100%	Good	Good	Historically, the tree has been pollarded many years ago resulting in a multi stemmed canopy with many long, top heavy, stems and branches. Unlike T1 & T2, T3 is smaller so is not experiencing as much leverage on the upper canopy. There are also a few failed limbs and cavities that may compromise the structural integrity of some unions.	Any broken branches and dead wood should be removed.	1-2 years

T3

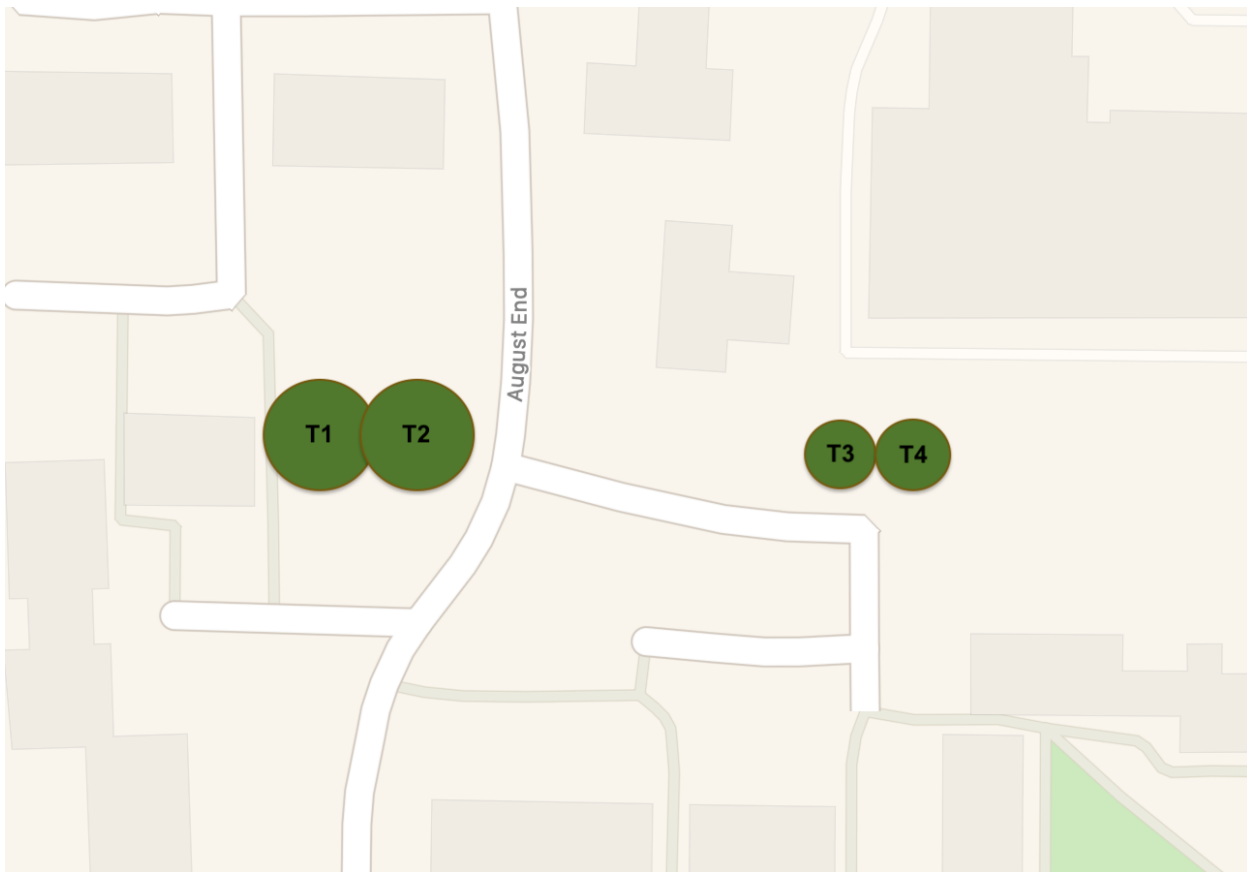


Tree No	Tree Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Trunk Circumference at 1.5m	Age Class	Crown density	Structural Condition	General Health	Comments	Recommendation	Timescale for recommended work
T04	Horse Chestnut	Approx 15m	East to West Approx. 8m North to South Approx. 10m	Approx 1.5 m	Semi Mature	75% - 100%	Good	Good	Historically, the tree has been pollarded many years ago resulting in a multi stemmed canopy with many long, top heavy, stems and branches. Unlike T1 & T2, T4 is smaller so is not experiencing as much leverage on the upper canopy. There are also a number of failed limbs and cavities that may compromise the structural integrity of some unions.	Any broken branches and dead wood should be removed.	1-2 years

T4



Site Map:



Disclaimer and Limitation of Liability

This report is based on a visual inspection using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) techniques. No invasive testing was carried out. Observations are limited to what was visible at the time of inspection, and no guarantee is given, expressed or implied, regarding the absolute safety, stability, or long-term condition of any tree mentioned in this report.

Recommendations contained herein are based on best professional judgement at the time of inspection. Conditions may change due to environmental factors, hidden decay, or structural defects not visible during the survey.

The information contained in this report is valid for twelve (12) months from the inspection date. Arborwood Solutions shall not be held liable for any loss, damage, or injury resulting from reliance on this report beyond its scope or period of validity.