

Shaftesbury Town Council

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To: Members of Shaftesbury Town Council's Recreation, Open Spaces and Environment Committee (ROSE), Councillors Hall (Chair), Kirton (Vice Chair), Cook, Jackson, Loader & Proctor. All other recipients for information only.

You are summoned to a meeting of the Recreation, Open Spaces and Environment Committee for the transaction of the business shown on the agenda below. To be held at 7.30pm on **Tuesday 22 January 2019 in the Council Chamber, Shaftesbury Town Hall**

Claire Commons, Town Clerk

Members are reminded of their duty under the Code of Conduct

Public Participation

The Chairman will invite members of the public to present their questions, statements or petitions submitted under the Council's Public Participation Procedure.

Members of the public and Councillors are entitled to make audio or visual recordings of the meeting provided it does not cause disruption or impede the transaction of business. Out of courtesy to those present, the Council requests that intention to record proceedings is brought to the Chairman's attention prior to the start of the meeting.

Agenda

- 1 APOLOGIES 3**
To receive and consider for acceptance, apologies for absence
- 2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST 3**
To declare interests in accordance with the Code of Conduct 2012. The Clerk will report any dispensation requests received.
- 3 MINUTES 3**
To confirm as a correct record, the minutes of the previous meeting of the Recreation, Open Spaces and Environment Committee.
- 4 REPORTS 7**
To receive and note reports from Advisory Committees, Tree Group, Open Spaces Group, Officers and any other organisations on matters relating to work of the Committee
- 5 TREE PLANTING 10**
To consider recommendation for planting a tree native to Syria
- 6 PARK WALK – VEHICULAR ACCESS 11**
To consider options for management of vehicular access to Park Walk
- 7 TREE MANAGEMENT 13**
To receive the Town Council's tree report and consider any actions arising

(End)

Bibliography

Act, Open Spaces, 1906. *Legislation*. [Online].

Open Spaces Act, 1906 s10. [Online]

Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Edw7/6/25/section/10>

Tharmarajah, M., 2013. *Local Council's Explained*. 1st ed. London: NALC.

1 Apologies

To receive and consider for acceptance, apologies for absence

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The Council (including committees) should approve (or not) the reason for apologies given by absent councillors. If a council member has not attended a meeting of the council (or its committees) or has not tendered apologies which have been accepted by the council (or committee), for six consecutive months, they are disqualified.

1.2 Apologies received to date

1.2.1 . Councillor Proctor due to personal commitments.

STRATEGIC PLAN AREA: POLICIES, PROCEDURE AND GOVERNANCE, MARK JACKSON

2 Declarations of Interest

To declare interests in accordance with the Code of Conduct 2012. The Clerk will report any dispensation requests received.

2.1 Declarations of Interest or dispensations received to date

2.1.1 There have been no declarations received at the point of papers being issued.

STRATEGIC PLAN AREA: INTERNAL ENGAGEMENT, MARK JACKSON

3 Minutes

To confirm as a correct record, the minutes of the previous meeting of the Recreation, Open Spaces and Environment Committee.

3.1 Background

- 3.1.1 When the meeting is approving the draft minutes of a previous meeting as an accurate record, the only issue for the meeting is whether the minutes accurately record the proceedings of the meeting and the resolutions made at them. It is irrelevant if the chairman or other councillors were not present at the meeting to which the draft minutes relate.
- 3.1.2 If it is necessary for the draft minutes of the previous meeting to be corrected because of an inaccuracy in them, then the amendments to the draft minutes must be approved by resolution. (Tharmarajah, 2013, p. 154)

3.2 Minutes to be adopted

3.2.1 20th November 2018

STRATEGIC PLAN AREA: INTERNAL ENGAGEMENT, MARK JACKSON

Recreation, Open Spaces and Environment Committee

20/11/2018



SHAFTESBURY TOWN COUNCIL

Recreation, Open Spaces and Environment Committee

Minutes of the Recreation, Open Spaces and Environment Committee held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, High Street, Shaftesbury Dorset SP7 8LY on Tuesday, 20 November 2018 commencing at 7.43pm.

Members Present

Councillor Hall (Chair)
Councillor Jackson
Councillor Proctor

Councillor Cook
Councillor Loader

Absent:

Councillors Kirton

Officers Present:

Claire Commons, Town Clerk
Zoe Moxham, Office Administrator
Andy Dodd, Head Groundsman

In Attendance:

11 members of public, (2 representative from open spaces group)
2 members of the press
Councillors Brown, Lewer and Taylor.

MINUTES

Public Participation

Members of the public were invited to make representations to the Council on any matters relating to the work of the Council or to raise any issues of concern. The following matters were raised;

- Castle Mound - A representative of the Open Spaces group as the following questions:
A member of the press asked about Castle mound and the 'at Risk' register.
- Street furniture - Was consultation being carried out with a local expert regarding the Town's design plan for Town furniture, including St James Railings? – Yes

R34 Apologies

Apologies were received and accepted from Councillor Kirton due to family commitments.

R35 Declarations of Interest and Dispensations

All members were invited to declare any interests throughout the meeting if the need arose. None were declared.

R36 Minutes

It was **RESOLVED** to approve the minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday 16th October 2018. They were duly signed.

R37 Swimming Pool

Officer report 1118ROSE4 was received and noted.

- R37a It was **AGREED** to pass on congratulations to the pool team for their hard work and to ask them for feedback regarding maintenance jobs before the next season.

ACTION: TOWN CLERK/FINANCE AND SERVICES OFFICER

R38 The Wilderness

Officer report 1118ROSE5 was received and it was **RESOLVED** to;

- R38a Consult with the public via an online survey and social media.

- R38b Recommend to Full Council to support the purchase.

- R38c Investigate costs through a professional negotiator.

- R38d To approach the current landowner regarding the Council's interest in purchasing the land.

ACTION: TOWN CLERK

R39 St James Footpath

Officer report 1118ROSE6 was received and noted.

- R39a It was **AGREED** to carry out a public consultation after the path has been made safe to decide on future action.

ACTION: TOWN CLERK/FINANCE AND SERVICES OFFICER

R40 Castle Hill

Officer report 1118ROSE7 was received and noted.

- R40a It was **AGREED** to try a non-glyosphate product to maintain the footpaths.

ACTION: TOWN CLERK/FINANCE AND SERVICES OFFICER

R41 Mampitts Square

Officer report 1118ROSE8 was received and noted.

Recreation, Open Spaces and Environment Committee

20/11/2018

R41a It was AGREED to contact the National Citizen Service (NCS) group during the consultation process.

ACTION: FINANCE AND SERVICES OFFICER

R42 Tree Charter

Officer report 1118ROSE9 was received and noted.

There being no further business, the meeting was closed at 9.07pm.

Signed

Date

4 Reports

To receive and note reports from Advisory Committees, Tree Group, Open Spaces Group, Officers and any other organisations on matters relating to work of the Committee

4.1 Recommendation

- 4.1.1 That the reports are received and noted and any actions arising identified for future meetings of the Council or its Committees

4.2 Summary

- 4.2.1 The ROSE Committee has strong working relationships with the Shaftesbury Open Spaces Group and the Shaftesbury Tree Group.
- 4.2.2 The ROSE Committee may also receive reports from the Council's Advisory Committees. Where such reports include formal recommendations, these will be identified as separate agenda items.
- 4.2.3 The Council's scheme of delegation provides for officers to make decisions on behalf of the Council within certain parameters. Any decisions made relating to the work of the Committee will be reported here.

4.3 Financial, Legal and Risk Implications

- 4.3.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report as the item is not specific enough to give advance notice of a decision to be taken.
- 4.3.2 There are no legal implications arising from this report for the reasons identified in Financial Implications.
- 4.3.3 There is a risk of decisions being taken on items not clearly identified on the agenda. This is mitigated by clear agendas and deferring items not notified in advance.

*STRATEGIC PLAN AREAS: ENGAGEMENT, PHIL PROCTOR
POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND GOVERNANCE, MARK JACKSON*

4.4 Delegated Decisions Report

- 4.4.1 The following decision was made under the scheme of delegation and are reported in accordance with the Recording of Decisions Policy;
In relation to an ancient Lime in advanced state of decline: To fell tree immediately and notify NDDC Tree Officer of our decision.

4.5 Officer Report

- 4.5.1 Mampitts Square. The Neighbourhood Plan consultation will include consideration for requirements on the East of Shaftesbury and Mampitts Square. Consultation is scheduled to start 18th February 2018.
- 4.5.2 Enmore Green Play Area. Replacement play equipment has been installed, a Post Implementation Review (PIR) is being carried out and will be reported to the Committee accordingly.
- 4.5.3 A30 Allotments. Works are being scheduled for full completion of carpark and path by the summer of 2019 and planning on plots being available by March 2019 (provided safe access by tenants can be achieved). A full project plan will be presented at the next meeting of the Committee.

(End)

Report Author:

Claire Commons, Town Clerk

Appendix B. Delegated Decisions



Shaftesbury Town Council

Officer Delegated Decision Form



Managing Internal Operations

1. Date of Decision	29 th November 2018
2. Matter for Decision	Removing ancient pollard Lime which is in an advance state of decline and has become unstable in the current high winds, and has become 'Dangerous' with the potential to fall at any moment.
3. Decision	To fell tree immediately and notify NDDC Tree Officer of our decision.
4. Reason(s) for Decision(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of falling onto footpath and causing injury to public.
5. Decision Maker (Officer name and title)	Claire Commons, Town Clerk
6. Alternative options considered and rejected	
7. Any conflict of interest declared by any member consulted	<p>Officers consulted: Head Groundsman Tree Officer NDDC John Parker – Trinity/Open Spaces Group Sophie Franks – Trinity Trust</p>
8. Any dispensation granted in respect of any declared conflict of interest	None

Council Committee Meeting_____

Minute Reference_____

5 Tree Planting

To consider recommendation for planting a tree native to Syria

5.1 Recommendation

- 5.1.1 That consideration is given to a peace garden or tree planting in acknowledgement of the refugee families in Shaftesbury and direction is given to officers to scope out a costed proposal.

5.2 Summary

- 5.2.1 An enquiry has been received by a Shaftesbury resident on whether the Town Council could plant a tree native to Syria, the proposal reads;

I have an idea of planting a peace tree one native to Syria, so as [Syrian refugees] and their children grow, so does the tree, perhaps a more ambitious project would be to plant a peace garden , where native plants were grown to relevant areas in conflict, i.e, Yemen, Afghanistan,, Syria, sadly the list would be a too long one due to 'man's inhumanity to man' A think this latter idea although a bigger project could be brilliant and attract visitors to the area.

- 5.2.2 Shaftesbury Tree Group have considered this and provided their response which was provided in full in the councillor digest of 18th January. Considerations are;
Are the Syrian families in support of this idea?
Could the Council consider planting a tree *with* the Syrians rather than *for*.
What about other refugees from other areas?
A few non-native trees should not be detrimental
A tree that offers meaning for them and us - the Sweet Chestnut was a refugee in their land.
A peace garden is a good idea – where?

5.3 Financial Implication

- 5.3.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report. Following discussion, the Committee can provide direction for a costed proposal to be brought back for decision.

5.4 Legal Implication

- 5.4.1 The Council shall maintain its open spaces. (Act, Open Spaces, 1906)

5.5 Risk

- 5.5.1 Caution must be exercised to ensure that the actions are in accord with the refugee families and the residents wishes.

STRATEGIC PLAN AREA: RESIDENTS LIFESTYLE - OUTDOOR, LUKE KIRTON

(End)

Report Author: Claire Commons, Town Clerk

6 Park Walk – vehicular access

To consider options for management of vehicular access to Park Walk

6.1 Recommendation

- 6.1.1 That consideration of management of parking on Park Walk is referred to the Visitor Experience Advisory Committee.

6.2 Summary

- 6.2.1 There has been an increase in complaints about people taking vehicles onto Park Walk without necessarily having authorisation.
- 6.2.2 Park Walk is a scheduled ancient monument and protected by that classification, a map with red hatching is appended to this report to show the area concerned. It is not a highway.
- 6.2.3 Its surface is predominantly tarmac with some grass and tree pits. The surface is not laid to highways specifications but occasional vehicular access is required for a small number of houses and occasional events such as Gold Hill Fair.
- 6.2.4 Abbey Walk is a highway and the Council may not obstruct it even at its very end.
- 6.2.5 The Council is advised to seek a solution that will still allow permitted and emergency access whilst deterring visitors who are unaware that Park Walk is not a highway.
- 6.2.6 The Council is recommended to seek solutions that respect the historic nature, the general use and special use of the area. Sombre events such as the Remembrance Parade should be considered as well as the festivals and fairs.

6.3 Financial Implication

- 6.3.1 There are no financial implications at this point

6.4 Legal Implication

- 6.4.1 Consideration must be given to the Scheduled Ancient Monument status of the area. The Council has a responsibility to maintain its open spaces. (Open Spaces Act, 1906 s10)

6.5 Risk

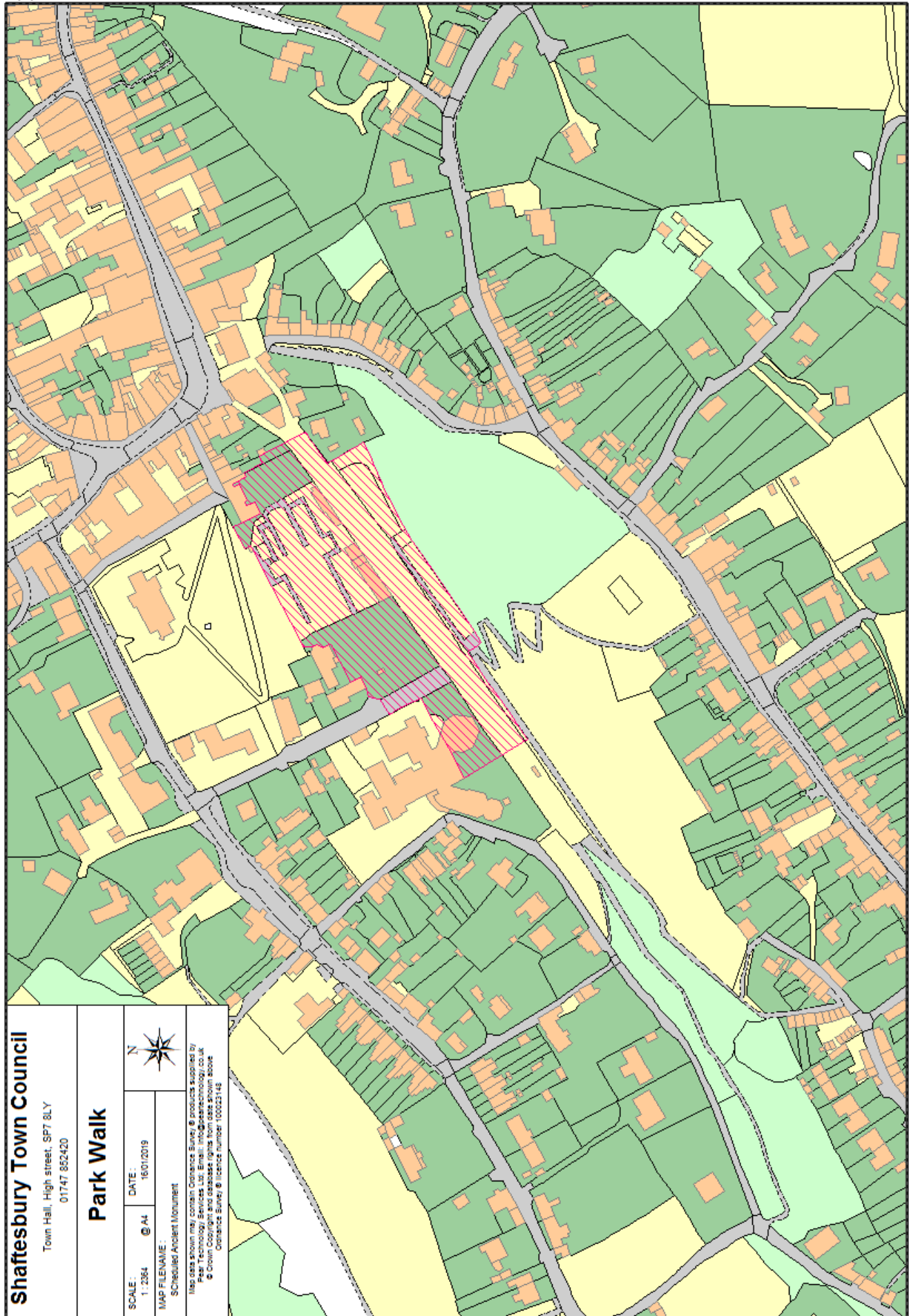
- 6.5.1 There is a risk that no action will result in risk of injury or damage through increased vehicular access.
- 6.5.2 There is a risk that works are undertaken without approval from the relevant authorities in relation to the Scheduled Ancient Monument, Highways and Listed Building.

***STRATEGIC PLAN AREA: ASSET MANAGEMENT, ANDY PERKINS, RESIDENTS LIFESTYLE -
OUTDOOR, LUKE KIRTON AND WELCOME OUR VISITORS, GEORGE HALL***

(End)

Report Author:
Claire Commons, Town Clerk

Appendix C. Scheduled Ancient Monument



7 Tree Management

To receive the Town Council's tree report and consider any actions arising

7.1 Recommendation

- 7.1.1 That the tree report is received and noted.
- 7.1.2 That the inspections are carried out annually or bi-annually in accordance with the recommendations within the report.
- 7.1.3 That the Committee receives quotes for works to be carried out during the municipal year 2019/20 at its February meeting.

7.2 Summary

- 7.2.1 The Town Council has carried out a tree management / risk assessment survey to understand the extent of works required to trees on land that it owns.
- 7.2.2 Trees marked as High have already been addressed as urgent works.
- 7.2.3 Trees marked as Non-urgent are being assessed by location and works required by the Grounds Team to establish which works can be carried out and which will require external contractors. Quotes for these will be presented to the committee when it meets in February.
- 7.2.4 Trees marked as advisory will be monitored and reported to the committee with proposed action if there are any material changes to their condition.
- 7.2.5 A review of tree clusters and the advised frequency of monitoring was also carried out and this is shown on page 32 of these committee papers.

7.3 Financial Implication

- 7.3.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report.

7.4 Legal Implication

- 7.4.1 The Council shall maintain its open spaces. (Act, Open Spaces, 1906)

7.5 Risk

- 7.5.1 There is a risk to health or property if trees are not maintained adequately. This is mitigated through the attached risk assessment and carrying out the recommendations contained therein.

STRATEGIC PLAN AREA: RESIDENTS LIFESTYLE - OUTDOOR, LUKE KIRTON

(End)

Report Author:
Claire Commons, Town Clerk

Appendix D. Tree Risk Assessment

Tree Risk Assessment 2018

For trees on land managed by
Shaftesbury Town Council



Inspected and prepared by Nick Baxter *BSc(Hons) TechArborA*
3rd December 2018

Tree Risk Assessment 2018
Land managed by Shaftesbury Town Council



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Appendix 1: Tree schedule, group schedule and schedule key

Appendix 2: The Tree Plans (TP-1 – TP-12) and The Proposed Zone Plan (ZP-1)

Appendix 3: The Tree Works Specification with a prioritised tree works schedule (provided separately)

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E: nick@tree-management.com W: www.nbtreemanagement.com

i



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background information

Shaftesbury Town Council has recently taken ownership of numerous areas of land from North Dorset District Council, many of these areas have mature trees close to footpaths, roads and properties.

As owners and managers of the land, Shaftesbury Town Council has a duty to ensure that members of the public are not put at risk because of any failure to take all reasonable precautions to ensure their safety. Accordingly, there is a need to inspect trees in or near public places, or adjacent to buildings or working areas to assess whether they represent a risk to life or property, and to take remedial action as appropriate.

There are Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) that applies to 75 individual trees and one of the tree-groups; these are administered by North Dorset District Council. A conservation area also covers a large area of the town and some of the sites that have been included in this survey.

1.2 The assignment

I have been instructed by Tracy Moxham at Shaftesbury Town Council to carry out a tree survey and advise appropriate management. The following information is provided to accompany this report:

- A schedule listing the details of each tree or tree group surveyed, and management recommendations;
- Numbered plans showing the location of the trees surveyed;
- A tree works specification including a prioritised list of recommended tree works (provided as a separate document).

1.3 Limitations

No account has been taken of the effects of leaves, fruit, exudation and insect activity associated with trees that may impact people or property. In addition this report does not consider any aspect of tree-related building subsidence or any other tree-related nuisances.

The risk assessment has considered current site usage. New facilities or activities may change the patterns of site usage and hence necessitate a re-assessment of the trees. The estimated risk of harm posed by the tree remains relevant for 12 months from the date of the site visit in the absence of environmental change (including but not limited to major storms and ground works).

Aerial tree inspection, invasive procedures and sub-soil investigations are outside the scope of the survey. Should further assessment involving any of these be required it will be highlighted in the report.

Tree Risk Assessment 2018
Land managed by Shaftesbury Town Council



Some of the trees in this survey were part of a woodland and whilst efforts were made to inspect each entire tree, it may be that some small defects in the upper canopies could not be seen through the understorey from ground level.

Overgrown shrub species such as elder and buddleia were not included in the survey.

One area in the north-eastern corner of St. James Park was largely overgrown with brambles and was deemed inaccessible. This area is indicated on TP-5.

2 TREE SURVEY INFORMATION

2.1 Site visit and tree assessment methodology

I undertook numerous site visits in October 2018. The weather conditions did not pose a constraint to the survey

The inspection took place from ground level aided by the Visual Tree Assessment method¹. The survey considered all trees with a trunk diameter greater than 15cm within the site boundaries. Trees growing close together and with similar characteristics were grouped if it was considered that they would benefit from being managed as a group. All of the trees in the tree-groups were surveyed but only trees with obvious defects were recorded as individuals. During the survey each individual tree surveyed was tagged and its location added to the tree plan. Details of 381 individual trees and 29 groups of trees were recorded.

2.2 The tree plans

The sites are extensive and are spread across the town, so the maps have been divided into 12 A4 plans. These plans are provided at the rear of this document (TP-1 to TP-12). The maps show the location of the trees and tree groups included in the survey and the numbers that they have been allocated.

2.3 Assessing tree condition

An assessment of a tree's condition and the environment around the tree gives an impression of the physiological vitality of the tree and of its expected tolerance to stress, wounding, pathogenic attack or competition. Observations made during the tree survey informed conclusions as to the extent and nature of decayed or dysfunctional wood, and whether these may increase the risk of structural failure. This evaluation of tree condition has informed the types of management that have been recommended.

2.4 The approach to risk assessment

During tree risk assessments features within the falling distance of the tree (targets) can be people, property or road traffic. When considering the risks posed by the tree the inspection considered the usage of the target zone, the size of the part that could impact the target, and the likelihood of that part failing.

¹ Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1995). *The Body Language of Trees: A handbook for failure analysis. Research for Amenity Trees 4*. HMSO, London.

Tree Risk Assessment 2018
Land managed by Shaftesbury Town Council



Any trees of safety concern were surveyed using a simple version of the Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) methodology². QTRA applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management. The outcome of the QTRA assessment is a score and this value has been used as the risk rating tool that has informed the work priorities that are recommended in this report (see table 1). In some situations works are recommended in the interests of good management but it is not essential for risk management that these works are carried out, such works are listed as 'Advisory'.

Table 1: The system for prioritising recommended tree works.

Level of Risk	Probability of Harm	Works Priority	Timescale
Very High	1 – 1/1000	Urgent	Immediately, without any delay
High	1/1000 – 1/10,000	High	As soon as reasonably practicable
Moderate	1/10,000 – 1/1,000,000	Non-urgent	In order of priority and as funds allow
Acceptable	<1/1,000,000	N/A	N/A
None	-	Advisory	N/A

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Recommended tree work

Works have been recommended for 108 of the trees and one of the tree-groups. The priority for works assigned to these trees is summarised in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 2: A summary of the works recommended.

Works Priority	No. of Trees	No. of Tree-Groups
Urgent	0	0
High	2	0
Non-urgent	30	0
Advisory	76	1
Total	108	1

Two trees were considered to have a high risk of harm, (T101 and T228). Management works for these trees should be carried out as soon as is reasonably practicable, (within the next eight weeks).

In accordance with the strategy, trees assessed to have moderate levels of risk ('non-urgent' priority) should be programmed into annual works schedules. They should be addressed in the order that they are listed in the prioritised tree schedule so that the most dangerous trees are worked on first. As the sites are spread across the town, in some cases, it might be sensible for contractors to carry out work to near-by trees if they have a similar works priority. This could be

² Ellison, M.J. (2005). Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Used in the Management of Amenity Trees. J. Arboric. International Society of Arboriculture, Savoy, Illinois. 31:2 57-65.



financially beneficial as it would save contractors moving across sites just to work on one tree as a time.

Works listed as 'advisory' have been recommended in the interests of good arboricultural practice. There is no time-frame for carrying out advisory works.

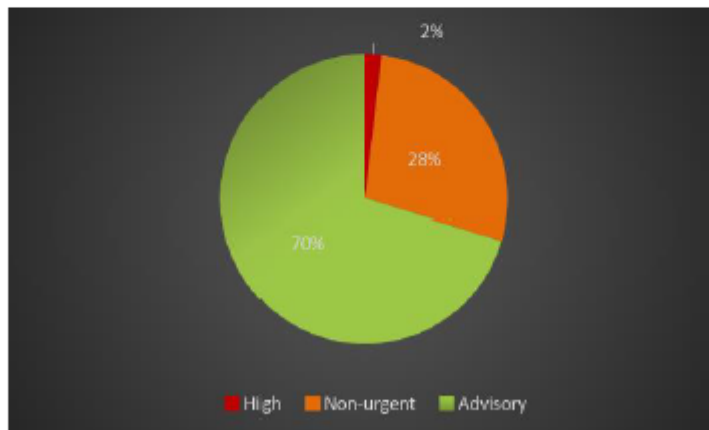


Figure 1: A breakdown of the priority assigned to the trees for which arboricultural works were recommended.

3.2 Long-term management of poplars in St. James Park

A prominent group of mature poplars are situated on the south-eastern boundary of St. James Park. Three of these are a hybrid black poplar (T226, T228 and T230) which have become dominant trees. Two smaller balsam poplars (T227 and T229) are situated between the larger hybrid black poplars which have developed tall narrow crowns in order to compete with their companions.

One of the balsam poplars (T227) has been identified to have a moderate risk of harm and so its removal has been advised. The removal of T227 would leave one balsam poplar left in this group (T229) and as it is asymmetrical with poor form, I would advise that this is also felled but replaced with a more suitable species in another area of the park. In other words, the three larger poplars would have greater amenity value if the second balsam poplar (T229) was also removed.

The three mature hybrid black poplars (T226, T228 and T230) have all developed crowns with long limbs. Except for two over-extending limbs on T230, the remaining crowns do not show any obvious significant defects to give indication of limb or stem failure, as a result no further management has been specified at this time. You should be aware that poplars are prone to limb or stem fracture in high winds even in the absence of defects³. It would be a viable option to heavily reduce the crown of these trees to lessen the chances of stem fracture however, their amenity value will be significantly lowered and they will require regular pruning (approximately every 5 years).

³ Lonsdale, D. (1999). Principles of Tree hazard Assessment and Management. Research for Amenity Trees No. 7. HMSO, London



One additional balsam poplar (T220) is also situated in the south-eastern corner of the park. This tree leans south-east towards the road and has developed a tall straight stem in the upper crown. Although it does not currently present a significant risk of harm, in my opinion this has low-amenity value and so its removal could be an option for future years. I suggest this could be replaced with a more attractive species.

3.3 Replacement trees

Some trees have been recommended for removal even though their calculated risk of harm does not require them to be removed entirely (T229, T250 and T307). As these trees are situated in the conservation area and have relatively high public visibility it would be sensible to replace them with new trees close-by. Taking into consideration the existing tree cover the following species would be appropriate replacements;

- Small leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*)
- Common lime (*Tilia x europea*)
- Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)
- Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)

3.4 Ivy control

There is ivy throughout the sites and many of the trees have some degree of covering. Ivy is not a plant which directly causes harm to trees but where ivy has grown high into the crown it may affect tree stability. The natural balance of the crown, stem and roots may be adversely affected by dense ivy growth and the tree may be liable to blow over in high winds, particularly when accompanied by rain or snow. Dense ivy growth in the tree canopy is often associated with trees already weakened by disease or old age (because they have thin canopies). It can also take away light from the bark of the tree, so preventing dormant buds from sprouting and renewing foliar coverage.

The removal of all ivy from trees would be excessive, but in some cases it has been recommended because it is smothering or constricting tree stems. Also, the dense covering of ivy prevents a thorough visual inspection of a tree and so for some trees the removal of ivy has been recommended to improve the access to the base during future tree inspections. Such works have been listed as 'Advisory'.

The most effective way of controlling ivy is to cut it near to the base of the tree. When doing this, it is necessary to remove a section of all the stems around the entire circumference of the tree's trunk. Once severed from its roots the ivy can be left to die on the tree.

I expect that it would be more economic for ivy control to be carried out by members of the Grounds Maintenance team rather than an arboricultural contractor.

3.5 Nature conservation and tree works

Any arborist working at the site must comply with all statutory requirements concerning flora, fauna and habitat in accordance with relevant nature conservation legislation. The arborist should make sure that they are familiar with current best working practices to minimize disturbance to flora and fauna.

Tree Risk Assessment 2018
Land managed by Shaftesbury Town Council



The arborist must consider the risk of impacting protected species prior to carrying out arboricultural works, especially when dealing with trees that have veteran characteristics. Natural England must be notified if there is reason to believe that arboricultural operations may disturb bats because a licence for the works may be required. If nesting birds are found to be present then the tree work must not commence. If the tree surgery has already started and nesting birds are then discovered then the work must stop immediately and be re-scheduled for later in the year.

The responsibility for protecting wildlife will be held by the contractor but the need to protect wildlife may result in some works being delayed, and this requirement may also result in increased costs for tree management.

3.6 General advice

Trees form a dynamic biological resource subject to the vagaries of pests and diseases, extremes of weather and the influence of human activities. Furthermore, as trees grow they may develop dead wood, cavities or other potential defects through the natural course of their life. Site managers must understand that all trees will drop branches during their lifetime and that no tree is 100% safe.

Trees can be damaged during high winds and so it would be sensible to check them after severe storms. A formal re-survey of the trees may be excessive following a storm, but I advise that a designated person walks around the site to look for any obvious damage that may need addressing.

3.7 Recommended tree risk management approach

Now that a full tree survey has been completed, it would be sensible to continue regular tree risk management surveys in order to meet the duty of care. As the land managed by Shaftesbury Town Council is extensive and some of the trees are either small or in low-use areas, it would be excessive to survey every tree each year. I recommend that the sites are separated into two zones, 'Zone 1' and 'Zone 2'. Trees in Zone 1 would be surveyed every year and trees in Zone 2 would be surveyed every two years. This will concentrate attention to where it is needed most. The proposed zones are indicated on the proposed Zone Plan (ZP-1) at the rear of this document.

I advise that Shaftesbury Town Council have an annual budget for tree management that is set each year. This will first be used to cover the costs of essential risk management works and any remaining funds will be spent on trees that are found to be a moderate level of risk during the tree survey. Essentially the trees should be addressed in order of priority (as indicated in the prioritised tree schedule) until the allocated budget runs out.

4 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1 Implementation of the recommended works

The most important requirement is that designated remedial tree work is implemented within the recommended timescales. Arrangements should be made to work on high priority trees and must be addressed within the next eight weeks. The non-urgent works must be addressed in order of priority and as funds allow. Advisory works may be carried out at any time, or not at all.

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All of the tree work must be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 – Recommendations for tree work⁴. A glossary of terms used in the survey schedule is provided in section 3 of the accompanying tree works specification (Appendix 3).

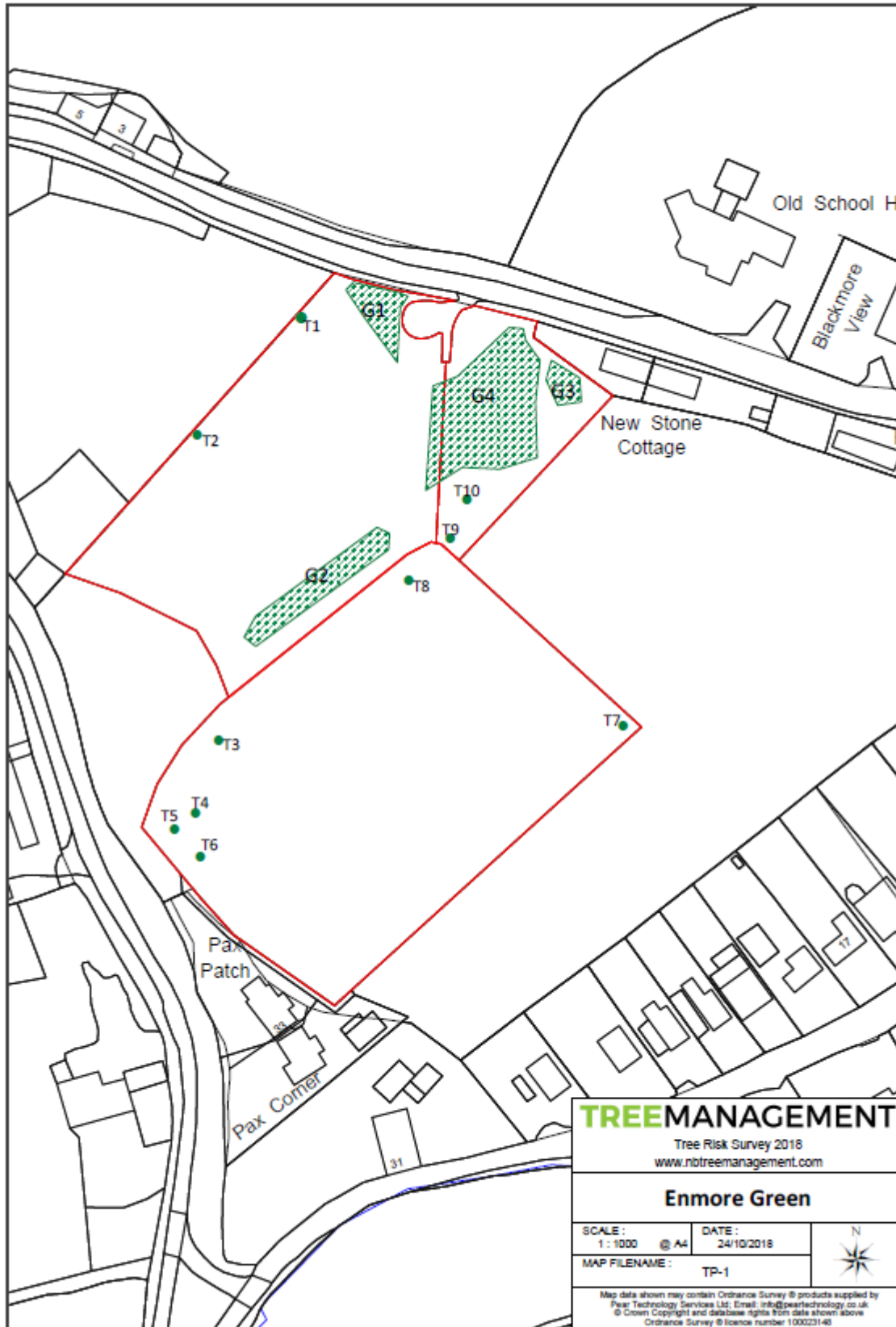
There are 10 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) that applies to 75 individual trees and one of the tree-groups. These trees are highlighted grey in the tree schedules and the TPO name is cited in the species column.

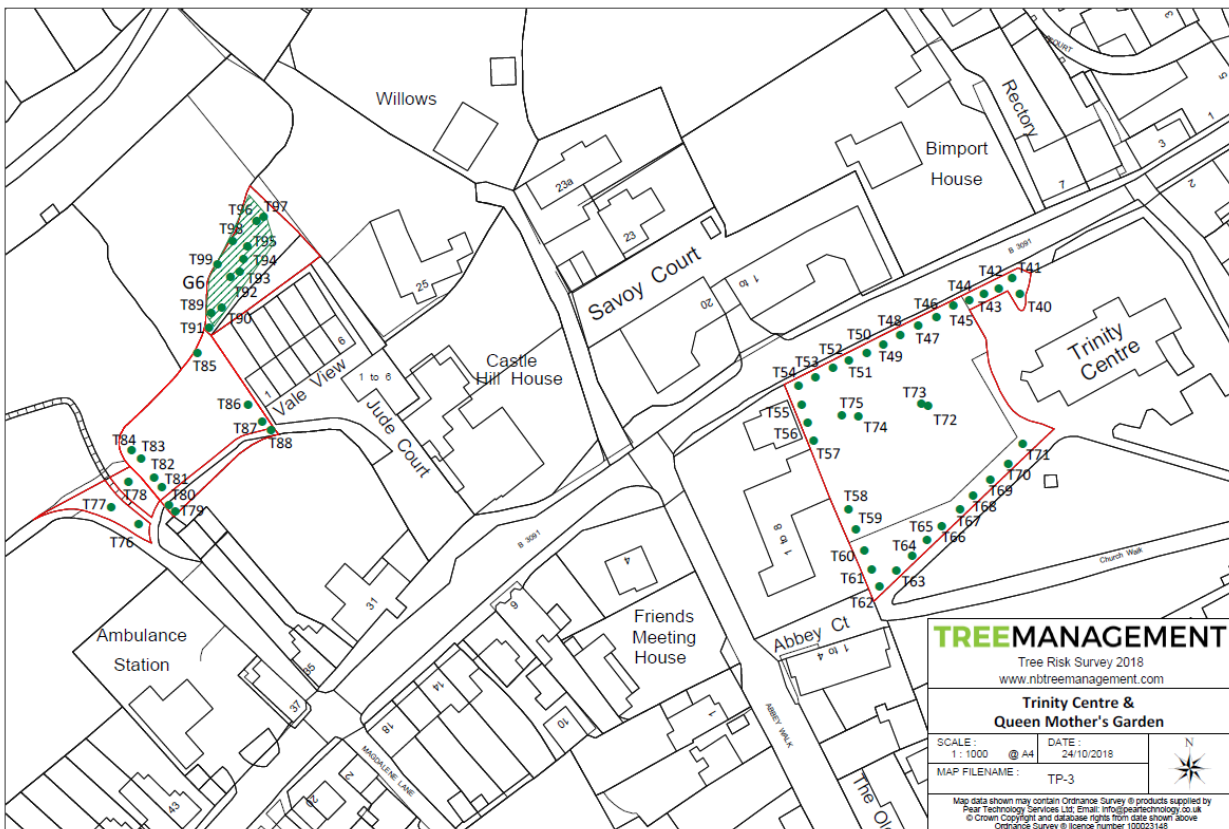
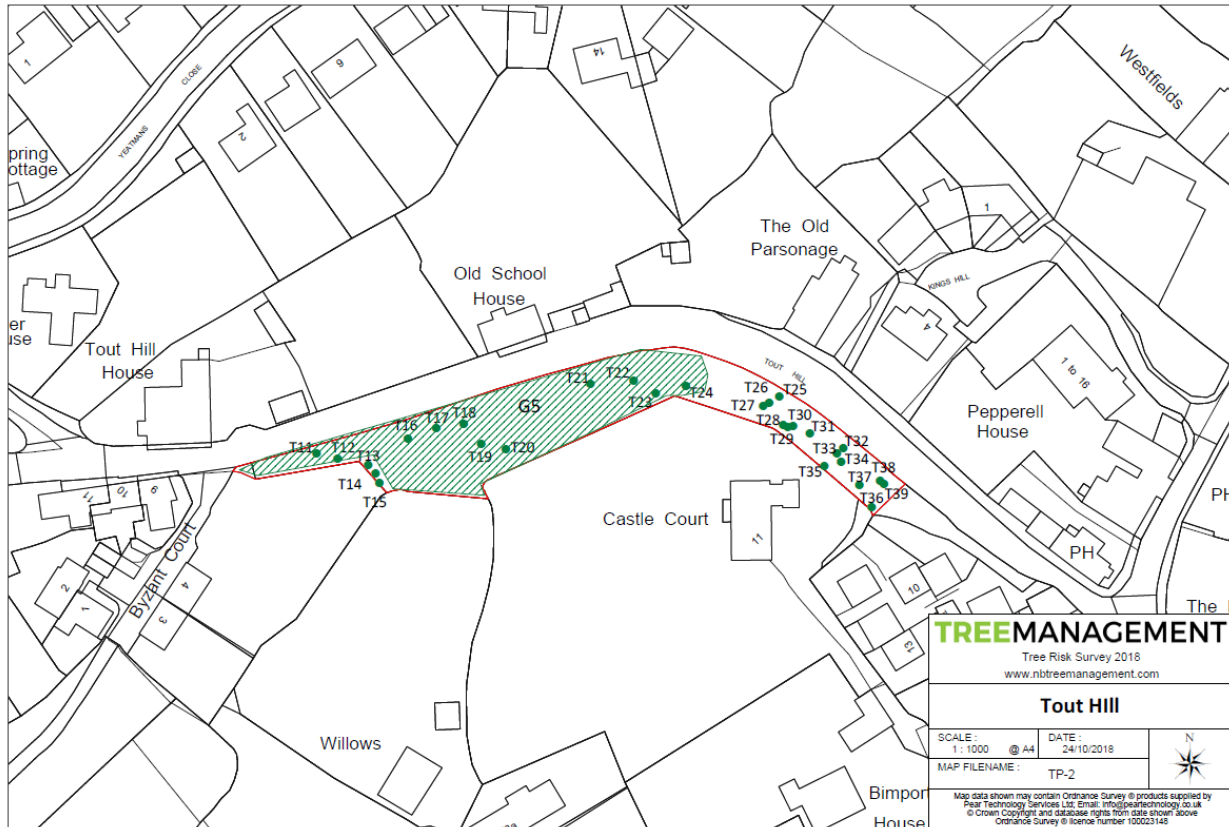
Eight of the trees that are protected by the TPOs have been specified work during this survey however the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) Regulations 2012 specify under the exceptions that dead branches may be removed from a living tree and so the works recommended for T38 and T40 may be carried out without getting permission from the council. Ivy severance will also not require permission. The other work listed in the works specification will need permission from the local planning authority before they are carried out. The simplest way of doing this would be to submit a copy of the report and management specification along with an application for works. This application can be made by you or by an agent acting on your behalf. Once an application is made the local authority will respond within 8 weeks.

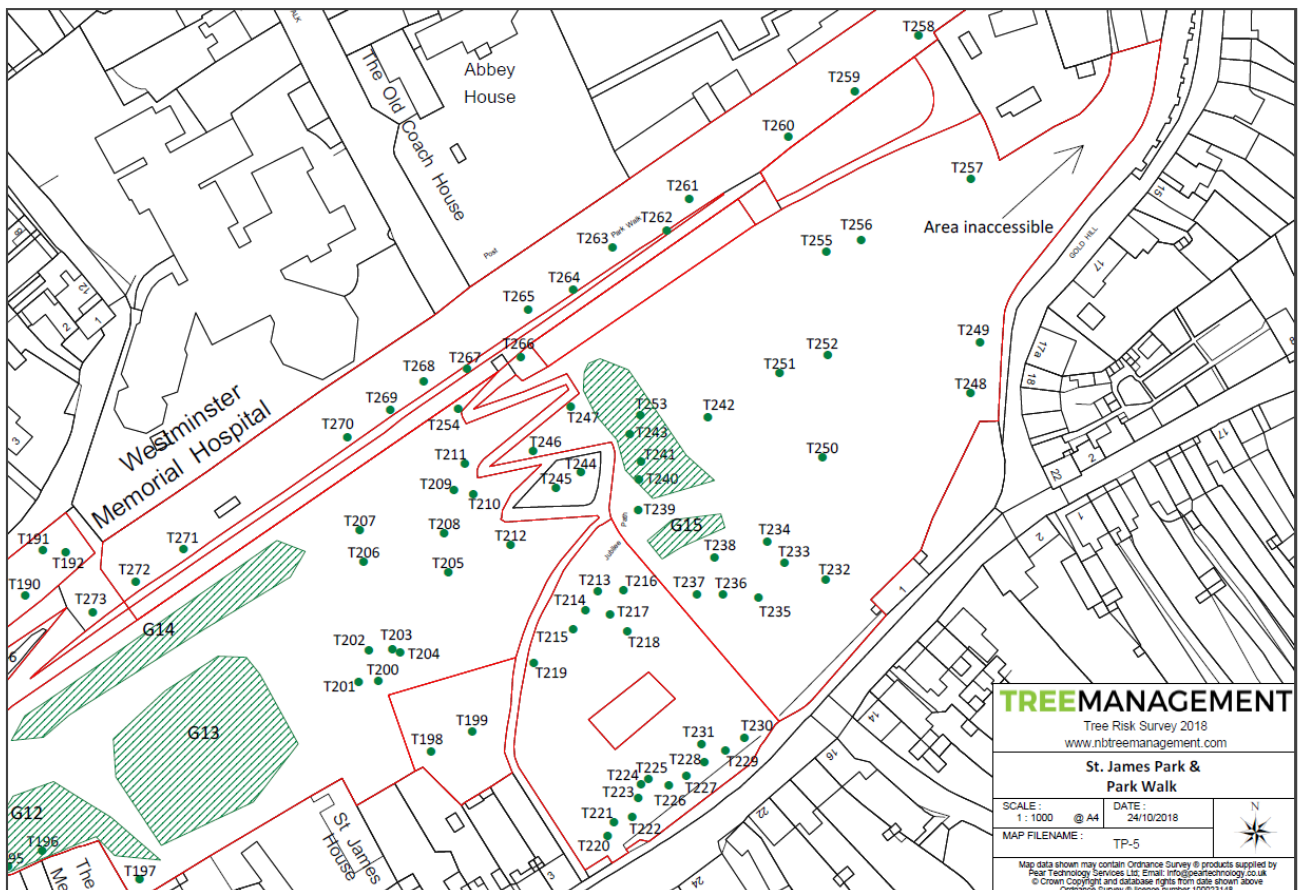
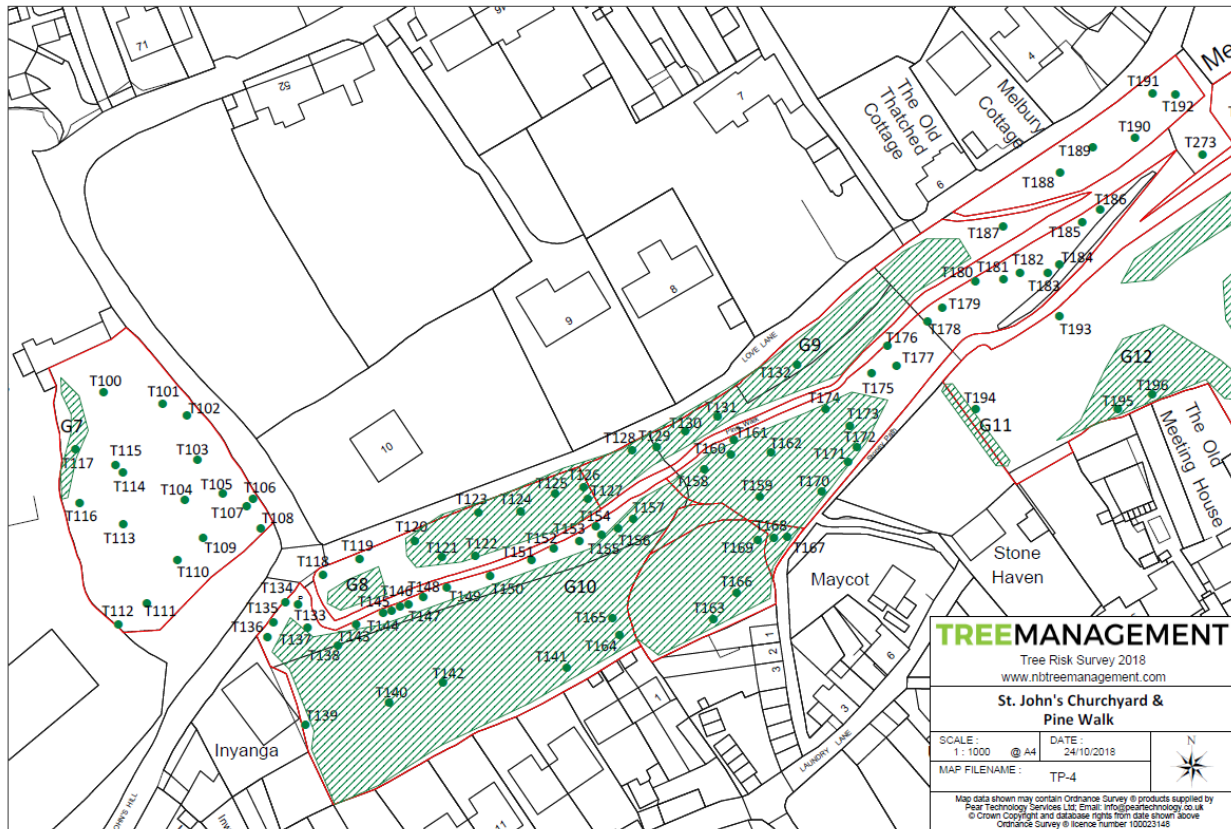
A conservation area covers many of the trees included in this survey so a notification of the proposed works to these trees will need to be made to North Dorset District Council before they are carried out.

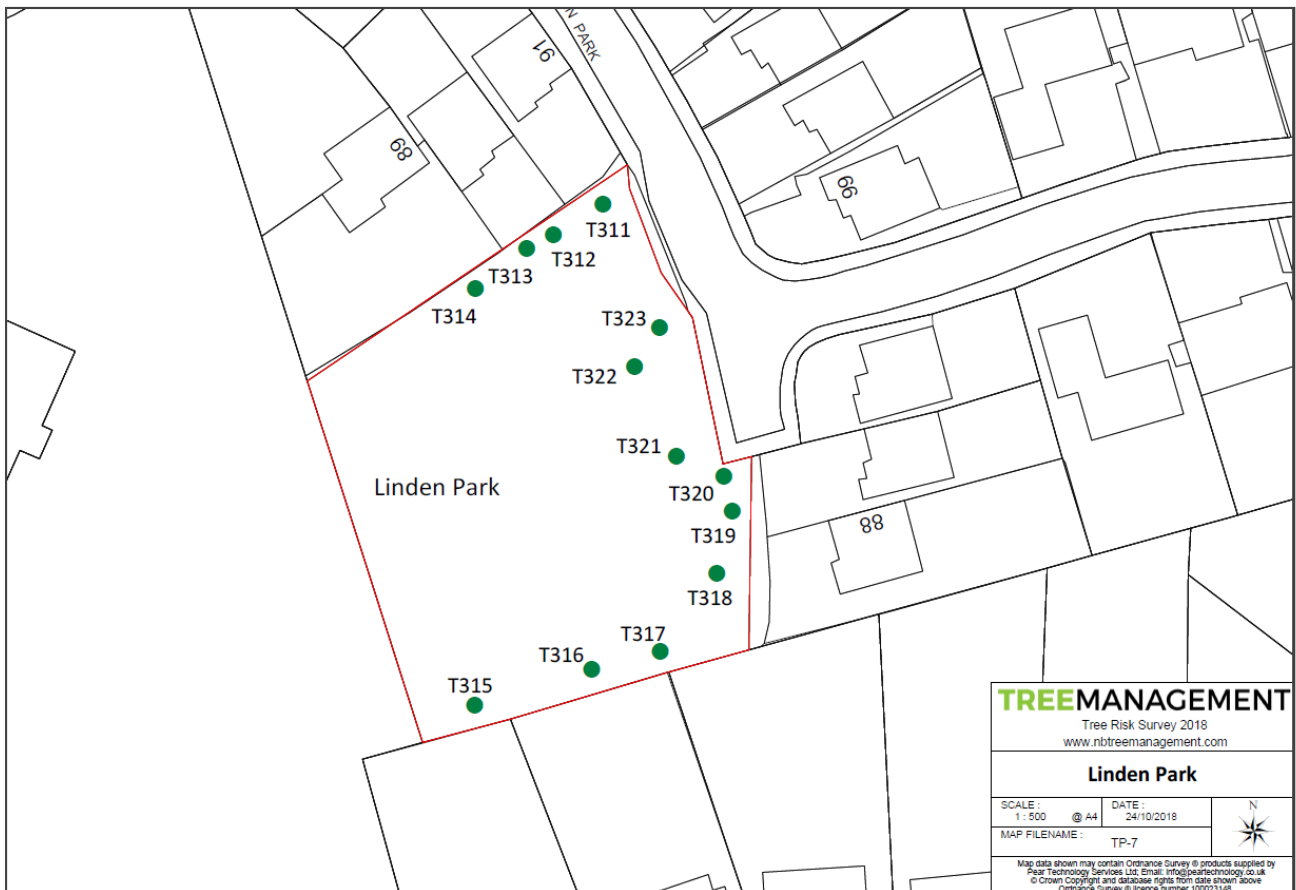
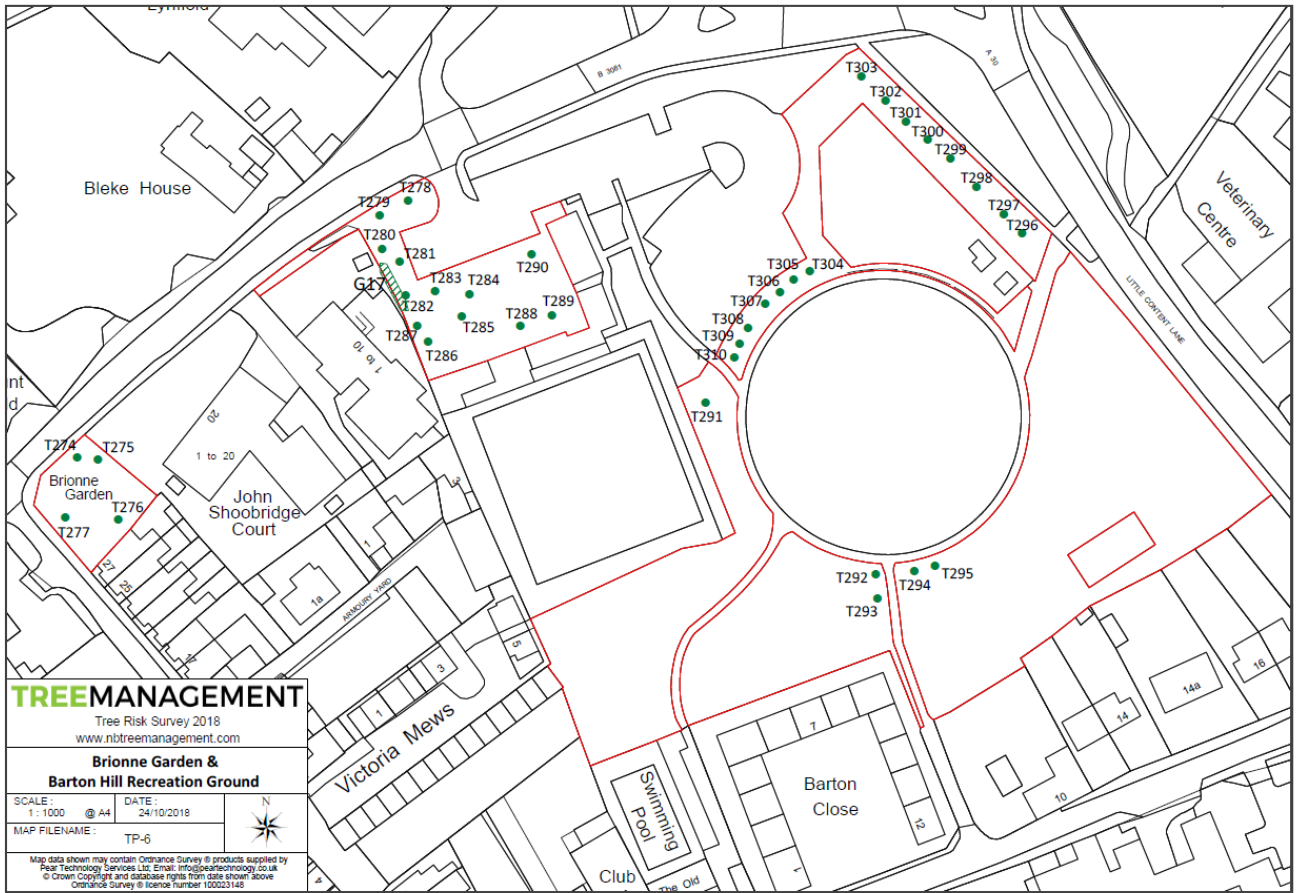
If contractors need any advice on works specifications, or if they would like to discuss management options for particular trees, they should contact Nick Baxter on 07415 890038 or nick@tree-management.com.

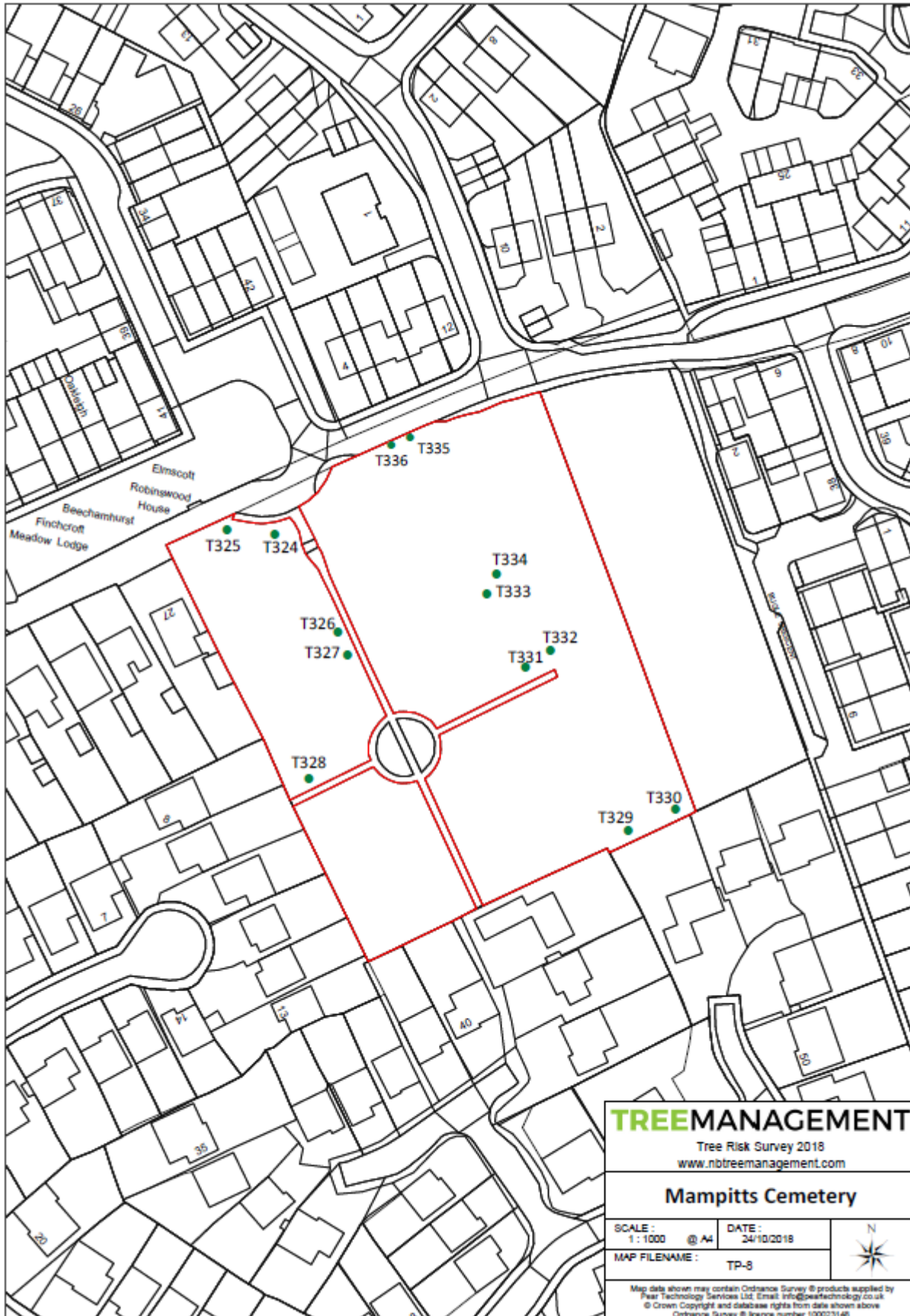
⁴ British Standards Institution (2010). BS3998 Recommendations for Tree Work. BSI, London.

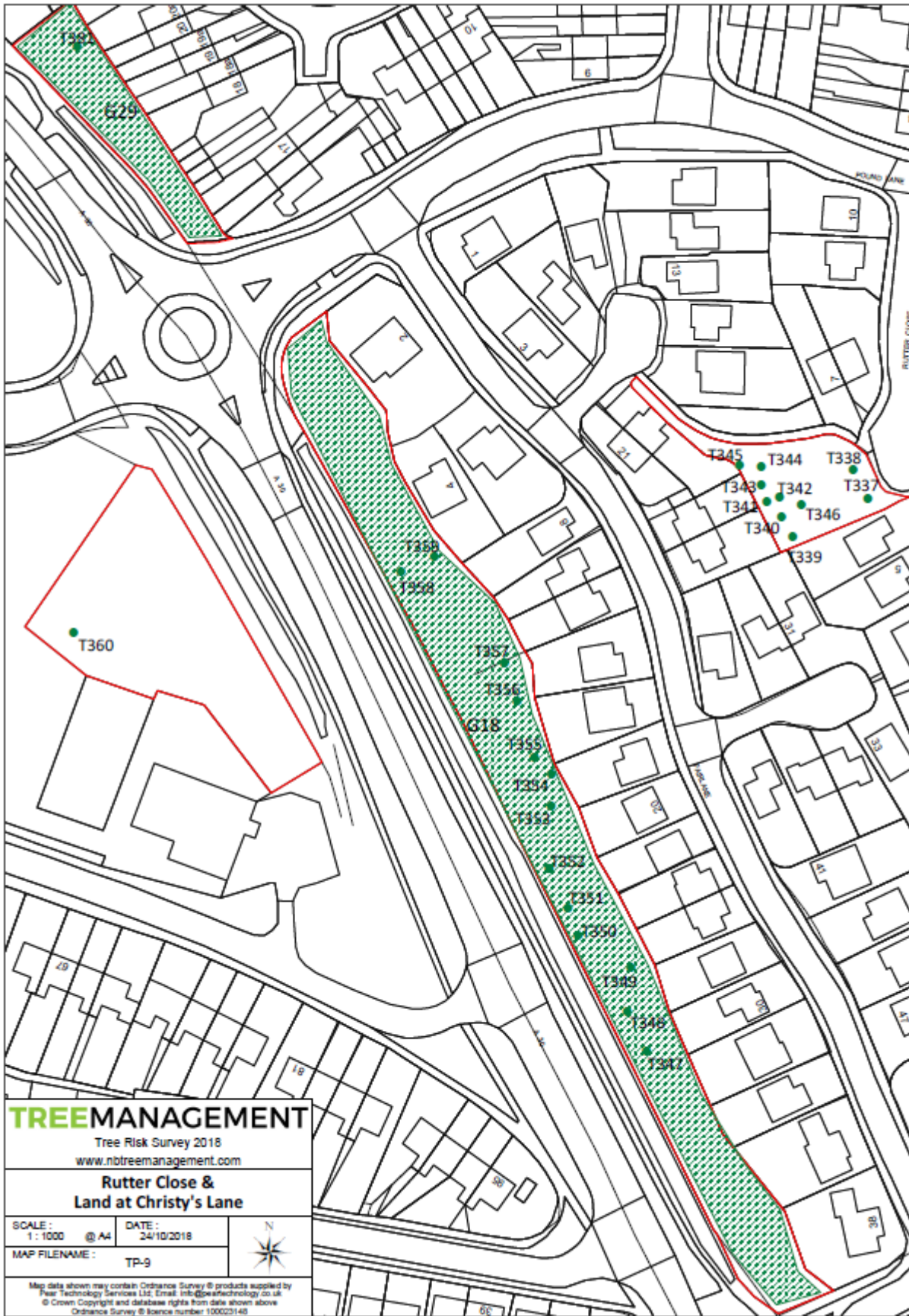


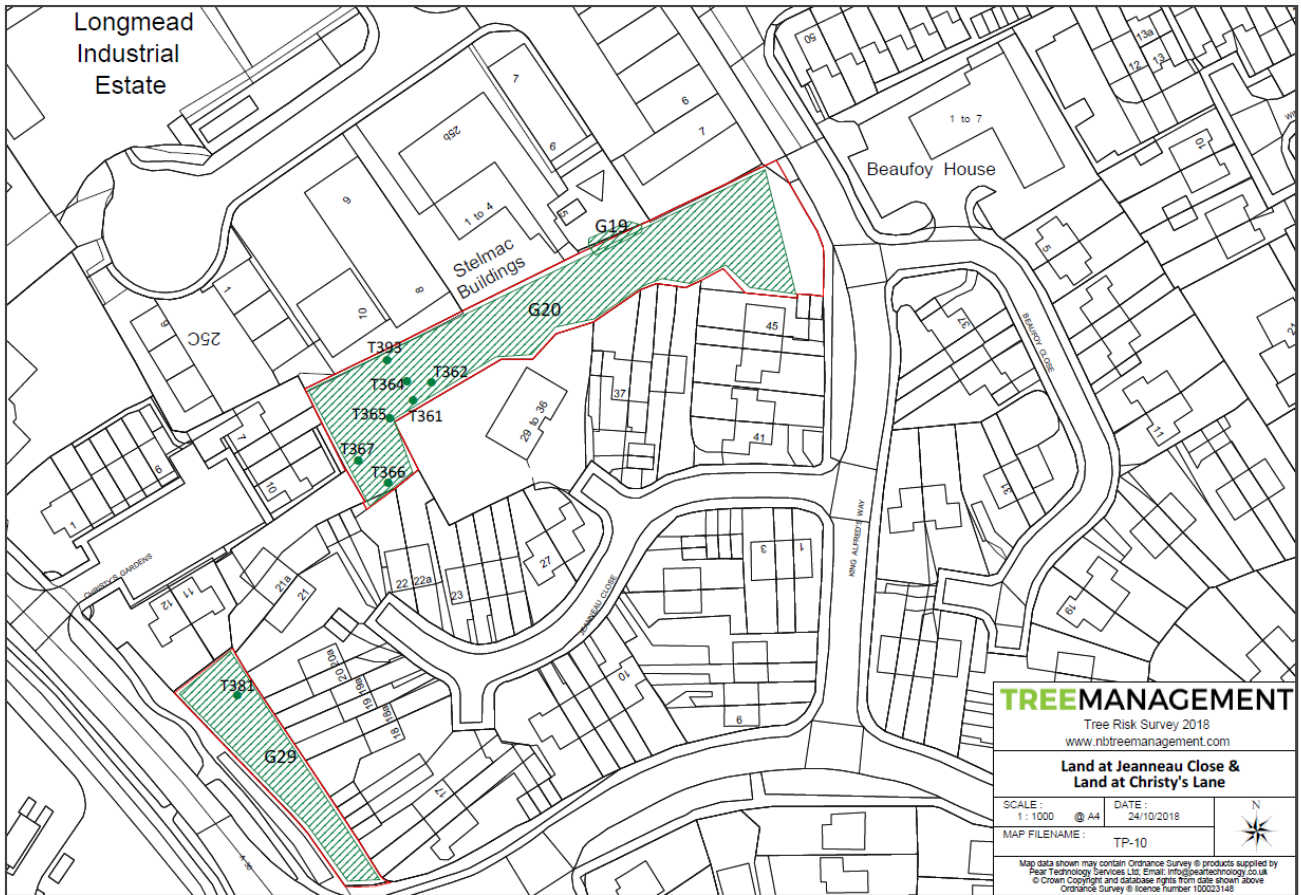




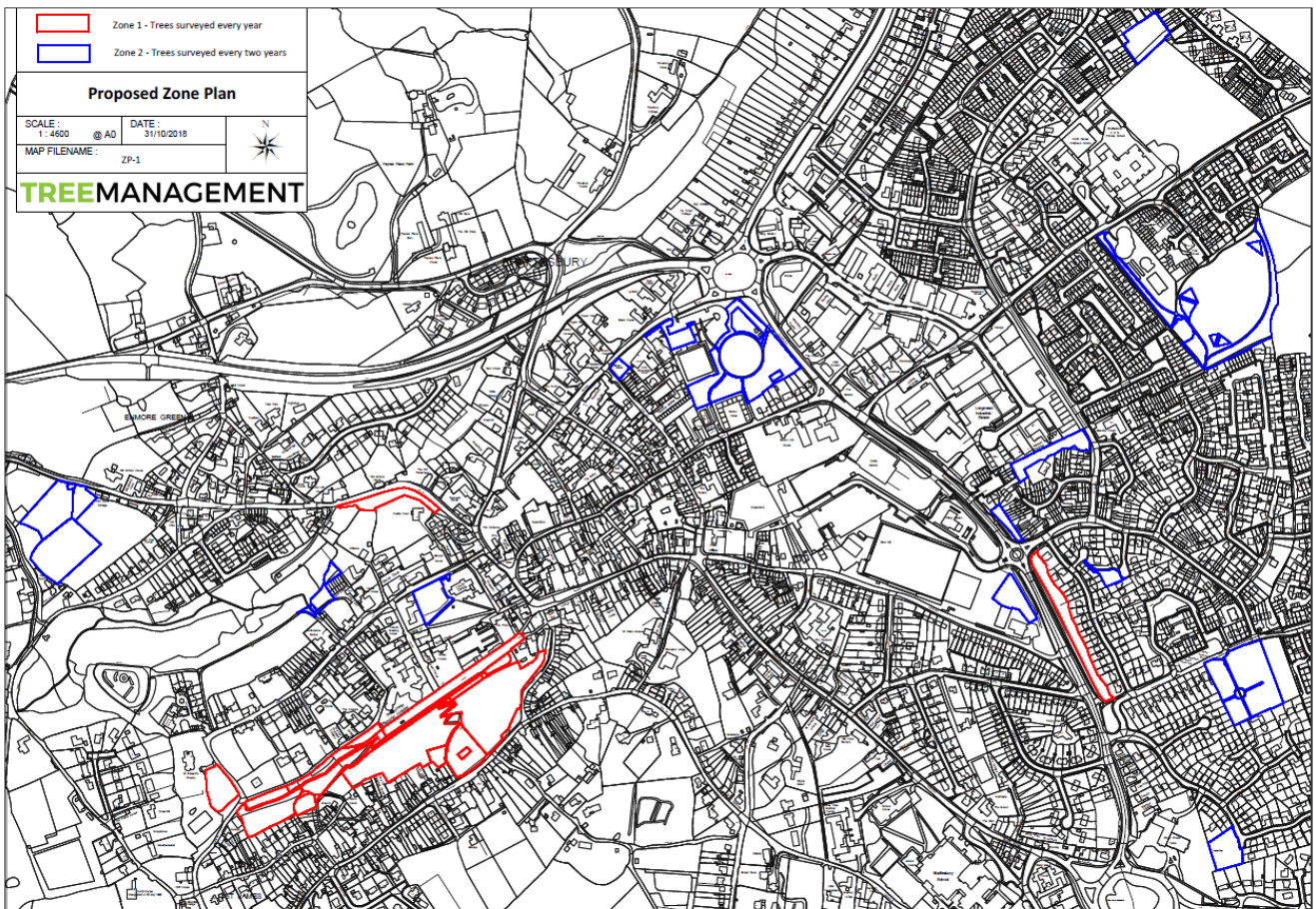
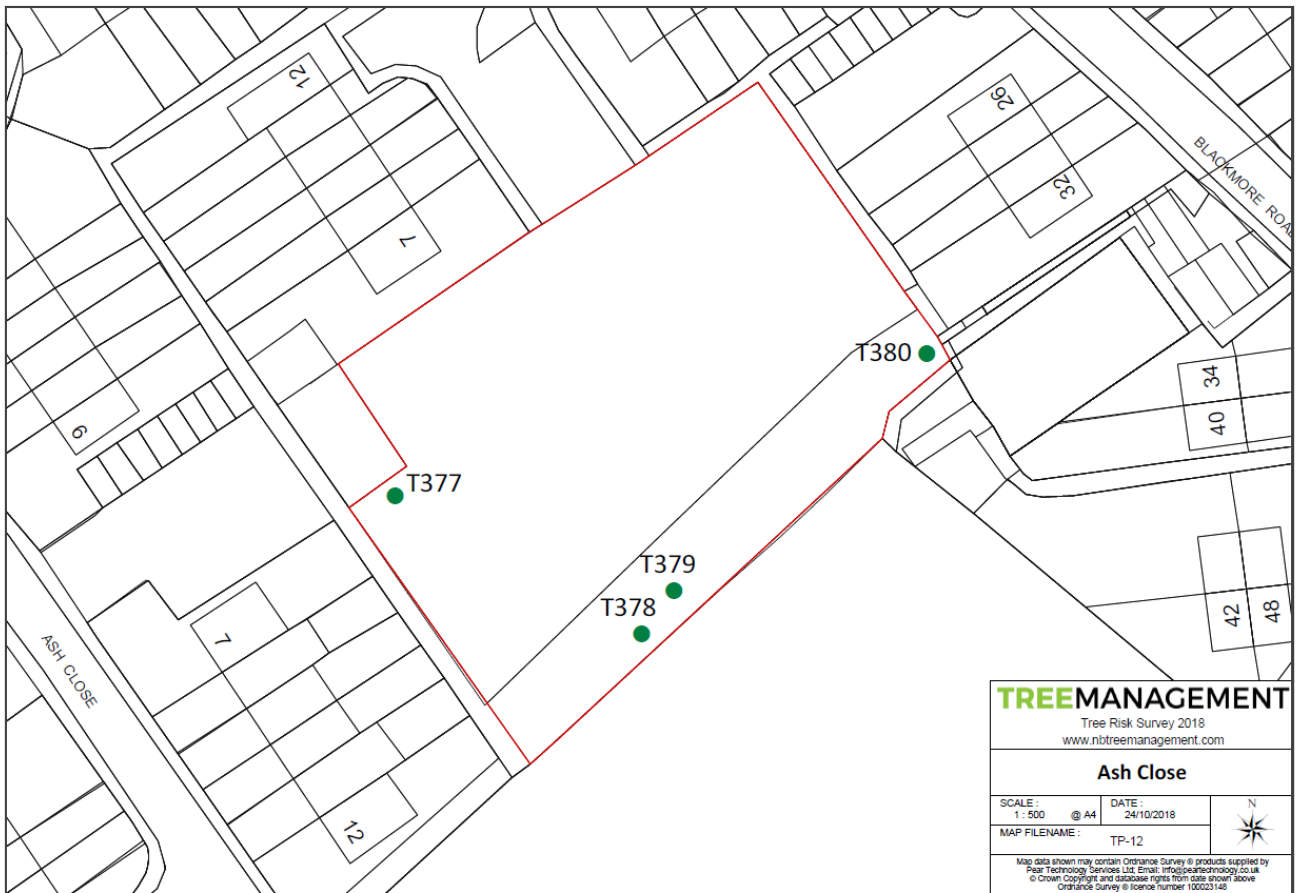












Tree Works Specification

Appendix 3 of the 2018 Tree Risk Assessment

Trees on land managed by
Shaftesbury Town Council



Inspected and prepared by Nick Baxter *BSc(Hons) TechArborA*
3rd December 2018



1.1 The tree assessments

The tree survey included every individual tree at the site, but trees with similar characteristics growing close together were grouped. The inspection took place from ground level aided by the Visual Tree Assessment method¹. All of the individual trees identified in the survey were tagged but tree-groups were not tagged.

An assessment of a tree's condition and the environment around the tree gives an impression of the physiological vitality of the tree and of its expected tolerance to stress, wounding, pathogenic attack or competition. This evaluation of tree condition has informed the types of management that have been recommended.

1.2 The approach to risk assessment

During the risk assessment features within the falling distance of each tree (target areas) were assessed and the value of targets upon which trees could impact in the event of failure was quantified. When considering the risks posed by the tree, the inspection took into consideration the target zone, the size of the part that could impact the target and the likelihood of that part failing. Observations made during the tree survey informed conclusions as to the extent and nature of decayed or dysfunctional wood, and whether these may increase the risk of structural failure.

Any trees of safety concern were surveyed using a simple version of the Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) methodology². QTRA applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management. The outcome of the QTRA assessment is a score and this value has been used as a risk rating tool that has informed the work priorities that are recommended in this report (see table 1). There are several trees at the sites that require maintenance but do not represent a significant risk of harm to people or property at the present time; in these situations tree works have been recommended but it is not essential for risk management that these works are carried out, such works are listed as 'Advisory'.

Table 1: The system for prioritising recommended tree works.

Level of Risk	Probability of Harm	Works Priority	Timescale
Very High	1 – 1/1000	Urgent	Immediately, without any delay
High	1/1000 – 1/10,000	High	As soon as reasonably practicable
Moderate	1/10,000 – 1/1,000,000	Non-urgent	In order of priority and as funds allow
Acceptable	<1/1,000,000	N/A	N/A
None	-	Advisory	N/A

¹ Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1995). The Body Language of Trees: A handbook for failure analysis. Research for Amenity Trees 4. HMSO, London.

² Ellison, M.J. (2005). Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Used in the Management of Amenity Trees. J. Arboric. International Society of Arboriculture, Savoy, Illinois. 31:2 57-65.



1.3 The tree plans

12 A4 plans of the trees included in the survey has been produced and these are provided at the rear of the tree risk assessment (Appendix 2). The maps show the location of the trees and tree groups included in the survey and the numbers that they have been allocated.

2 TREE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Recommended arboricultural works

A prioritised tree schedule is provided at the rear of this report. Two trees were found to require a high priority of work (T101 and T228). Management works for these trees should be carried out as soon as reasonably practicable. 30 trees were found to require non-urgent works, management works for these trees should be carried out in the order of priority that they are listed in so that the most dangerous trees are worked on first. 'Advisory' works have been recommended for a further 76 trees and one of the tree-groups. There is no time-frame for carrying out advisory works.

Overall, works have been recommended for 108 of the trees and one of the tree-groups. The priority for works assigned to these trees is summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: A summary of the works recommended.

Works Priority	No. of Trees	No. of Tree-Groups
Urgent	0	0
High	2	0
Non-urgent	30	0
Advisory	76	1
Total	108	1

2.2 Implementation of the recommended arboricultural works

It is important that the recommended tree work is implemented in accordance with the order listed in the tree schedule as this will ensure that the most dangerous trees are addressed first. Advisory works may be carried out at any time.

Contractors undertaking the work must be fully insured and hold the valid certificates of competency for the work being undertaken. Contractors are also expected to undertake a site specific risk assessment and adopt appropriate control measures. All tree work must be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 – Recommendations for tree work³. A glossary of terms used in the management schedule is provided in section 3.

³ British Standards Institution (2010). BS3998 Recommendations for Tree Work. BSI, London.

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2.3 Constraints to tree works

There are 10 tree preservation orders (TPOs) that applies to 75 individual trees and one of the tree-groups. These trees are highlighted grey in the tree schedules and the TPO name is cited in the species column.

Eight of the trees that are protected by the TPOs have been specified work during this survey however the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) Regulations 2012 specify under the exceptions that dead branches may be removed from a living tree and so the works recommended for T38 may be carried out without getting permission from the council. Ivy severance will also not require permission. The other works to protected trees listed in the works specification will need permission from the local planning authority before they are carried out. The simplest way of doing this would be to submit a copy of the report and this works specification along with a completed application form. This application can be made by you or by an agent acting on your behalf. Once an application is made the local authority will respond within 8 weeks.

A conservation area covers many of the trees included in this survey so a notification of the proposed works to these trees will need to be made to North Dorset District Council before they are carried out.

Any arborist working at the site must comply with all statutory requirements concerning flora, fauna and habitat in accordance with relevant nature conservation legislation. The arborist should make sure that they are familiar with current best working practices to minimize disturbance to flora and fauna.

The arborist must consider the risk of impacting protected species prior to carrying out arboricultural works, especially when dealing with trees that have veteran characteristics. Natural England must be notified if there is reason to believe that arboricultural operations may disturb bats because a licence for the works may be required. If nesting birds are found to be present then the tree work must not commence. If the tree surgery has already started and nesting birds are then discovered then the work must stop immediately and be re-scheduled for later in the year.

Avoid arboricultural works, vehicle use and other types of ground disturbance in wet conditions because these activities could increase the chances of spreading tree pathogen(s). Vehicle use in wet weather can also cause soil compaction and this is likely to have adverse impacts on trees near-by.

If contractors would like to discuss management options for particular trees, they should contact Nick Baxter on 07415 890038 or nick@tree-management.com.

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3 GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE WORKS SPECIFICATIONS

Branch: A limb extending from the main stem or parent branch of a tree.

Buttress zone: The basal part of a tree, where the major lateral roots join the stem, with buttress-like formations on the upper sides of the junctions.

Cable bracing: When cables or ropes are used for bracing, the system is usually designed to prevent the braced parts from causing damage in the event of failure.

Canker: A lesion in which bark and cambium have been killed, sometimes exposing the wood and often showing a swollen appearance owing to the encircling growth of new tissues.

Canopy: The extent of the tree's crown. It can also be used to describe the topmost layer of twigs and foliage in a woodland or group of trees.

Co-dominant: In trees, a similarity between two or more stems or branches with regard to their size and their position within the canopy.

Coppice: A coppiced tree is one cut near ground level and then allowed to produce new shoots from the stool. The shoots from a woodland coppice are regularly cut to produce useful sticks or poles. A range of tree species produce coppice growth, some more readily than others.

Crown: That part of a tree where the greater mass of foliar bearing growth is present and is composed of limbs, branches and foliage.

Crown reduction: Crown reduction alleviates biomechanical stress by reducing both the leverage and the soil area of the tree. It involves pruning growth to an appropriately sized lateral branch, twig or bud to leave well distributed weight balance as feasible. The general principle is that, following reduction, there should still be a strong framework of healthy small-diameter branches and twigs capable of producing dense leaf cover during the following growing season. The crown should normally be reduced in proportion to its original shape unless the reduction is necessary to reduce the loading experienced by a structural fault.

Crown stems: The limbs that grow vertically and develop from the main trunk.

Dieback: The death of part of a plant, usually starting from a distal point and often progressing proximally in stages.

Drip-line: The outermost extent of the tree's crown.

Epicormic growth: Growth derived from a dormant or adventitious bud on a main stem or branch. Such growth within the crown of fully mature and veteran trees is valued for longevity and its protection and promotion is an important aspect of veteran tree management. Basal epicormic growth is common on some trees, particularly lime trees.

Exudation: A flow of viscous liquid (cf. bleeding from bark) exuded onto the surface of the bark from the underlying tissues.

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Group: Trees that form a cohesive arboricultural feature (visually, culturally or aerodynamically) have been assessed as a group.

Bark included junction: Bark of adjacent parts of a tree (usually forked stems, acutely joined branches or basal flutes) which is in face-to-face contact; i.e. without a woody connection. Such a structure lacks inherent strength but is in many instances strongly reinforced by a surrounding “shell” of wood.

Lateral limbs: Crown limbs that grow horizontally away from the trunk.

Limbs: The main branches that make up the framework of the crown. In these specifications 'branches' are smaller and originate on crown limbs.

Occlusion: The process whereby a wound in a tree is progressively closed by the formation of new wood and bark around it.

Pollarding: The complete or partial removal of the crown of a tree so as to encourage the development of numerous branches; also, further cutting to maintain this growth pattern.

Pruning: The removal or cutting back of twigs, branches or roots; in some contexts applying only to twigs or small branches, but more often used to describe all kinds of work involving cutting.

Remove/Reduce deadwood: Deadwood is valued for the range of habitats that it supports and so, wherever possible, it should be retained within the crown. Nevertheless it should be removed (or reduced to a stable size) where its presence poses an unacceptable level of risk to the public. When carrying out deadwood removal arborists must avoid injury to living bark or sapwood as this could lead to the development of further dysfunction and colonisation by decay fungi or pathogens.

Remove limb: The removal of whole limb or branch by pruning back to the branch collar. The specific limb should be identified in the management schedule.

Sever ivy: Remove a 5–10cm section of all the stems around the entire circumference of the tree's trunk. This should be carried out as close to ground level as possible.

Stem: The principal portion of the woody structure (i.e. the trunk), or one of a number of such portions with similar size and status.

Targets: In tree hazard assessment (and with somewhat incorrect use of English), persons or property or other things of value which might be harmed by mechanical failure of the tree or by objects falling from it.

Trunk: The main stem of the tree (see stem above).

Prioritised Tree Schedule

Site: Land managed by Shaftesbury Town Council

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

Date of Survey: October 2018



Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Vitality	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T228	Hybrid black poplar	82	20+	FM	G	One limb extends low over the road, another suppresses the birch on the north side. A small branch has torn but remains attached over the fence. Minor deadwood throughout. The upper crown extends into several tall stems.	4	Property	1	1/3000	Remove the hanging branch from the south side of the crown. Reduce the length of the lowest limb that extends over the road by 5m. Lift the crown on the north side over the birch by removing the second to lowest limb on the north side entirely.	High
T101	Goat willow	86	10-15	FM	F	Multi stemmed from 2m. One limb extends over the road from an included bark junction. A partially torn hanging branch present over the road. Recent crown lift, a hinge remains on one pruning wound on the north side. Upper crown dieback. By removing or reducing the length of the limb with the weak fork, it will only expose the remaining crown to wind and increase chances of further branch fracture over the road. It will also continue to make the tree even more unbalanced.	2	2	3	1/10 000	Pollard down to a height of 7m.	High

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Vitality	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T131	Beech	109	20+	FM	G	Large open cavity between buttresses on the eastern side. The adjacent root cleft also has minor decay present. The buttresses show positive signs of adaptive growth. Small basal wound on the south side. Armillaria sp. fruiting bodies between buttresses on the south-western side. Trunk leans north towards Love Lane. Two limbs in the middle of the crown have previously been reduced.	2	Property	4	1/30 000	Reduce the height of the crown and branches that extends towards Love Lane by 3m. This will reduce wind loading at the base and encourage supportive lower crown growth so that the crown be reduced further if required in 5-10 years time. The new height should be below the dominant beech to the south of the path so that it no longer receives the full force of the prevailing wind. Given the crown is largely hidden from the understorey, I do not think the reduction will be too noticeable by the public from Pine Walk.	Non-urgent
T357	Sycamore T1 of Shaftesbury TPO 505-2012	128	15-20	FM	F	Open basal cavity on the south-eastern side. The use of a sounding hammer indicates significant decay up to 1.5m on all corners of the trunk, few sound buttresses present between the columns of decay. Large pruning wound at 5m on the southern side with associated hollowing. Old scar on the northern side, also at 5m. Two stems extend from 7m but the union is obscured by ivy growth. Deadwood in crown. Crown extends north-east towards Fair Lane.	2	Property	4	1/30 000	Reduce the height of the crown by 3-4m. Reduce the length/height of the limb that extends towards the houses at Fair Lane to the north by 5-6m. The reduction should create a natural flowing crown shape. Remove ivy from the union to allow a more thorough inspection.	Non-urgent
T361	Ash	20	5-10	EM	D	Dead tree. One limb has already collapsed.	3	Property	3	1/30 000	Fell.	Non-urgent

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Vitality	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T229	Balsam poplar	45	20+	M	G	Basal wounding. Trunk leans to the south east. Three branches over-extend to the south-east towards the road. It has grown a tall, narrow crown from being suppressed by its companions. This will never become an attractive specimen. Its removal would make the remaining three poplars more prominent.	2	Property	4	1/40 000	Fell and poison the stump. Plant a replacement in another part of the park. If the community argues its retention, the two lowest over-extending branches should at least be shortened by 4m.	Non-urgent
T194	Ash T4 of Shaftesbury TPO 503-2012	45	15-20	M	G	Four stems extend from base. One stem forks into two from a bark included junction at 3m, the lowest secondary stem over extends into the garden of Stonehaven. This union has a noticeable crack and opens in the wind.	5	2	1	1/100 000	Remove the stem on the south-western side that leans into Stonehaven entirely.	Non-urgent
T198	Small leaf lime	92	20+	M	G	Old tear wound at the base of a primary limb at 6m, the same limb extends over the swing set. Two further past limb failures in the lower crown on the south side. The crown largely leans to the north-west.	2	2	4	1/100 000	Reduce the length of the lowest limb that overhangs the swing set by 3-4m to lessen the loading on the union and to lift away from the swings. Remove the deadwood.	Non-urgent
T33	Sycamore A1 of TPO 45-6-65	38	15-20	M	G	Four stems extend from base. One smaller stem over extends to the east up Tout hill from a weak fork. Small hanging branch in lower crown. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	2	Property	5	1/300 000	Reduce the height of the stem that leans over the road towards the beech on the opposite side of the road by 4-6m. Sever ivy at base. Remove the deadwood and hanging branches.	Non-urgent
T40	Yew A1 of TPO 45-13-89	97	10-15	M	G	Minor deadwood throughout the crown. Co-dominant stems. Parking bays beneath the crown.	4	Property	3	1/300 000	Remove the deadwood that overhangs the car park and entrance.	Non-urgent
T136	Beech	95	20+	FM	G	A secondary stem extends over a neighbouring house from a union with small amounts of included bark but no bulge wood formation and no natural brace present. The main trunk splits into two stems from another bark included junction at 1.5m, this union does have slight bulge wood formation and a small natural brace. Situated at the very edge of a steep road verge.	3	Property	5	1/300 000	Reduce the height and length of the secondary stem that extends over the property by 2-3m. Install a non-invasive flexible brace at 6-7m from the secondary to the main stem.	Non-urgent

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Vitality	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T197	Small leaf lime	130	20+	FM	G	The crown extends from 5m from unions that appear to be sound from ground level. Two stems over-extend beyond the crown edge to the south-west over adjacent gardens.	4	Property	3	1/300 000	Reduce the length/height of the stems that extend south/south-west over the gardens by 4-5m to create a natural crown shape.	Non-urgent
T284	Common lime G1 of The Shaftesbury TPO - 600 - 2018	38	10-15	M	G	Small basal wound. A secondary stem extends from a bark included junction at 1.5m.	3	Property	4	1/300 000	Reduce the height of the crown by 2m to lessen the wind-loading on the weak union and allow it to form a stronger union for the future. The reduction should create a natural flowing crown shape.	Non-urgent
T311	Common lime	37	10-15	M	G	Past limb removal at 2m. Two stems extend from 2m, one union has included bark.	3	Property	4	1/300 000	Reduce the height of the secondary stem that extends over the drive by 3-4m.	Non-urgent
T363	Alder	25	10-15	M	F	One dead limb extends over the boundary fence. Large wound on trunk at 1.5m. Trunk leans south.	4	Property	3	1/300 000	Fell.	Non-urgent
T364	Ash	39	10-15	M	D	Standing dead tree.	5	Property	4	1/300 000	Fell.	Non-urgent
T365	Ash	39	10-15	M	D	Standing dead tree.	6	Property	5	1/300 000	Fell.	Non-urgent
T132	Beech	91	20+	FM	G	Kretschmaria deusta fruiting bodies present at the base on the south, south-western and eastern sides between buttresses. The use of a sounding hammer indicates sound buttresses. Upper crown has a slight lean to the north. Deadwood overhangs the path.	4	1	3	1/400 000	Reduce the height of the crown by 3-4m. This will reduce wind loading at the base and encourage supportive lower crown growth so that the crown be reduced further if required in 5-10 years time. Remove the deadwood that overhangs the path.	Non-urgent
T185	Norway maple	26	5-10	EM	G	Minor deadwood overhangs the path.	3	4	2	1/400 000	Remove the deadwood that overhangs the path.	Non-urgent

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Vitality	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T186	Beech	133	15-20	FM	G	A secondary stem extends from an included bark junction at 3.5m, the union shows minor bulge wood formation on the south side but not on the north. Water run present from union. This union is unlikely to develop into a cup shaped union now that it is mature. No natural brace present. This is a prominent tree in the local landscape with high amenity value so a brace has been recommended instead of pruning.	3	1	4	1/400 000	Install a non-invasive flexible brace from the secondary stem on the western side to the primary stem at 10m. Remove any deadwood that overhangs either path.	Non-urgent
T227	Balsam poplar	46	20+	M	G	Basal hollow. Multiple scars from past helical fractures on lower trunk. The use of a sounding hammer indicates significant hollowing up to 2m on the whole south-western side. The remaining trunk leans north.	5	1	2	1/400 000	Fell and poison the stump.	Non-urgent
T38	Sycamore A1 of TPO 45-6-65	55	15-20	M	G	Arboreal ivy extends into the upper crown. Minor deadwood over the road. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	3	3	3	1/500 000	Remove deadwood from the crown and sever ivy at base.	Non-urgent
T107	Ash	47	15-20	M	G	Minor deadwood over the road. No obvious significant defects.	2	4	3	1/500 000	Remove deadwood that overhangs the road.	Non-urgent
T135	Sycamore	30	15-20	EM	G	Three stems extend from base. Minor deadwood overhangs the road. Situated at the very edge of a steep road verge.	2	4	3	1/500 000	Remove the deadwood that overhangs the road.	Non-urgent
T199	Common lime	101	20+	M	G	Co-dominant stems extend from a 'U' shaped union at 7m. Minor deadwood.	3	4	2	1/500 000	Remove the deadwood.	Non-urgent
T216	Cherry	47	10-15	M	G	Past wounding to trunk. Minor deadwood throughout.	4	4	1	1/500 000	Remove the deadwood.	Non-urgent
T219	Norway maple	56	10-15	M	G	Crown extends from 2m. All main unions seem to be sound. Two lower limbs are over-extending and have bulge wood formation beneath. Minor deadwood throughout.	4	4	1	1/500 000	Remove the deadwood.	Non-urgent
T273	Sycamore	50	10-15	M	G	Two stems extend from 3m. Deadwood in crown. Tarmac at base.	4	4	1	1/500 000	Remove the deadwood.	Non-urgent
T34	Sycamore A1 of TPO 45-6-65	41	15-20	M	G	Basal hollow on the north side. Three stems extend from bark included junctions at base. Crown leans south-east.	3	2	4	1/1000 000	Reduce the height of the crown by 4m.	Non-urgent

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Vitality	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T90	Ash	44	10-15	M	F	Polyporus squamosus fruiting bodies at .5m above a large open basal cavity. Upper trunk leans heavily over the adjacent gardens. This tree will always be suppressed and a risk to the adjacent garden.	3	2	4	1/1000 000	Fell and poison the stump.	Non-urgent
T165	English oak	35	10-15	EM	P	Co-dominant stems from base. Recently windblown and is now supported by the crown of T164.	6	2	1	1/1000 000	Fell.	Non-urgent
T230	Hybrid black poplar	97	20+	FM	G	Two low over-extending limbs extend south above the road, both limbs conflict with the telephone cables. One low branch has been pruned back on the north side. Another low branch interferes with the new path on the north side. The upper crown extends into several tall stems. The risk calculation is for the two lowest over-extending limbs, these have no obvious defects but could be prone to failure as they have grown so long.	2	2	5	1/1000 000	Remove the two over-extending lowest limbs. Also, remove the branch that extends low over the path on the north side.	Non-urgent
T1	Sycamore	34	10-15	M	G	Three stems extend from .5m. Low crown extends over the footpath. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Crown lift over the footpath up to 3m by removing the secondary branches below this point entirely.	Advisory
T2	Goat willow	21	5-10	EM	G	Trunk leans north away from the path. Low crown extends over the footpath. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Crown lift over the footpath up to 2.5m by removing the secondary branches below this point entirely.	Advisory
T8	Silver birch	18	5-10	EM	G	Past crown lift. No obvious significant defects. The trunk has begun to grow against the adjacent park bench.	-	-	-	-	Move the benches beyond the edge of the crown.	Advisory
T9	Hemlock	40	10-15	M	G	Arboreal ivy extends into the upper crown. No obvious significant defects. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T21	Beech A1 of TPO 45-6-65	120	20+	FM	G	One old limb fracture in the middle of the crown. Two stems extend from 8m. Past crown lift. No obvious significant defects. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Vitality	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T23	Beech A1 of TPO 45-6-65	130	20+	FM	G	The crown extends from 5m from unions that cannot be fully inspected from ground level. Understorey limits inspection.	-	-	-	-	Carry out a climbing inspection for included bark on the main unions. Report back with photos.	Advisory
T25	Sycamore A1 of TPO 45-6-65	59	15-20	M	G	Co-dominant stems extend from a bark included junction at 2m. Tree leans over the road away from the larger companions. Past crown lift over the road. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	2	Property	6	<1/1000 000	Remove ivy and deadwood from the crown to allow a more thorough inspection.	Advisory
T26	Ash A1 of TPO 45-6-65	46	15-20	M	G	Tall woodland tree. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	-	-	-	-	Remove ivy and deadwood from the crown to allow a more thorough inspection.	Advisory
T27	Sycamore A1 of TPO 45-6-65	45	15-20	M	G	Co-dominant stems from base. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T31	Ash A1 of TPO 45-6-65	29	20+	EM	G	A small secondary stem has previously been torn from 4m. Upper crown leans north away from the larger companion sycamore. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T39	Sycamore A1 of TPO 45-6-65	55	15-20	M	G	Arboreal ivy extends into the upper crown. No obvious significant defects. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	3	4	3	<1/1000 000	Remove ivy from around the buttresses to allow a more thorough inspection.	Advisory
T41	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	29	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 481	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T42	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	37	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. Hollow trunk. Old tag no. 475	3	Property	6	<1/1000 000	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T43	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	30	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 474	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory

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Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Vitality	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T44	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	49	5-10	M	G	Basal shoots. Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T45	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	36	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T46	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	48	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T47	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	32	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 470	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T48	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	33	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 469	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T49	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	28	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. Large wounding on trunk at 2m.	3	Property	6	<1/1000 000	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T50	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	53	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 467	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T51	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	42	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 466	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T52	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	41	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 465	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory

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Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Vitality	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T53	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	43	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 464	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T54	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	38	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. Cavity on trunk at 2m. A sounding hammer indicates hollow trunk from 1.5m. Old tag no. 463	3	6	1	<1/1000 000	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T55	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	61	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding. Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T56	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	35	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding. Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T57	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	37	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 482	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding. Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T58	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	46	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding. Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T59	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	69	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding. Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T60	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	54	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. One short stem is now entirely dead. Arboreal ivy.	6	2	4	<1/1000 000	Continue regular pollarding. Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T61	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	59	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. Large open cavity from base up to 1m. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	6	1	6	<1/1000 000	Continue regular pollarding. Sever ivy at base.	Advisory

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Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Vitality	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T62	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	50	5-10	M	F	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. The use of a sounding hammer indicates a hollow trunk. Old tag no. 419	6	1	7	<1/1000 000	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T63	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	45	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 5m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. The use of a sounding hammer indicates a basal hollowing. One stem has previously torn from 2m. Old tag no. 418	5	1	3	<1/1000 000	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T64	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	41	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 4m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. Basal wounding, open cavity on lower trunk. The use of a sounding hammer indicates a hollow trunk. Flaking bark and further wounding at the top of the trunk. One stem has previously torn from the crown. Old tag no. 417	6	1	5	<1/1000 000	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T65	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	42	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 4m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Large open cavity from the base up to 1m, the remaining trunk is hollow. Decay present at the top of a short stem extending north-east. Further decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. Leans away from the path.	6	1	3	<1/1000 000	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T66	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	42	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 4m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Open cavity at 1m, a second at 2m. Hollow trunk. Decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. Old tag no. 415	4	1	6	<1/1000 000	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T67	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	41	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 4m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Basal wounding and a column of flaking bark and trunk decay extends up to 3m. The use of a sounding hammer indicates a hollow trunk. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. Old tag no. 414	4	1	6	<1/1000 000	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory

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Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Vitality	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T68	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	45	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 4m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. The use of a sounding hammer indicates a hollow trunk. The main upper stem has been lost which now leaves an exposed cavity. The two short remaining stems at now at risk of failure. Old tag no. 413	6	2	4	<1/1000 000	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T70	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	44	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 4m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Open cavity on lower trunk. The use of a sounding hammer indicates a hollow trunk. The main upper stem has been lost which now leaves an exposed cavity. The two short remaining stems at now at risk of failure. Old tag no. 411	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding.	Advisory
T71	Common lime A1 of TPO 45-13-89	47	5-10	M	G	Previously pollarded at 4m, it now seems to be regularly pruned. Minor associated decay present at the top of the trunk from pruning wounds. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Continue regular pollarding. Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T73	Holly A1 of TPO 45-13-89	15	5-10	EM	G	Two stems from base. No obvious significant defects. This holly is growing through the canopy of the larger yew tree, it will soon grow larger than the yew and become the dominant tree. Although this is within the TPO area I doubt it was present when it was made (1989).	-	-	-	-	Fell and poison the stump.	Advisory
T74	Sawara cypress cv. A1 of TPO 45-13-89	57	10-15	M	G	Arboreal ivy extends into the upper crown. No obvious significant defects. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T75	Lawson cypress sp. A1 of TPO 45-13-89	60	10-15	M	G	Arboreal ivy extends into the upper crown. No obvious significant defects. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T92	Ash	44	10-15	M	G	This is a tall woodland tree. The upper crown cannot be seen through the woodland canopy and ivy. Slight trunk lean to the south-east. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T93	Ash	45	10-15	M	G	This is a tall woodland tree. The upper crown cannot be seen through the woodland canopy and ivy. Slight trunk lean to the south-east. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory

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Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Vitality	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T94	Ash	37	15-20	M	G	This is a tall woodland tree. The upper crown cannot be seen through the woodland canopy and ivy. Slight trunk lean to the south-east. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T95	Ash	75	20+	M	G	This is a tall woodland tree. Two stems extend from base, both stems have prolific ivy covering. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T97	Ash	60	20+	M	F	Basal cavity. The trunk has been ring-barked on the southern side which has caused the flaking bark and associated decay throughout the lower trunk. Polyporus squamosus fruiting bodies present on trunk. If this tree was to collapse, it would fall up the hill into a low use area. Only the fences would be partially damaged.	4	Property	4	<1/1000 000	No action required at present.	Advisory
T151	Sycamore	49	10-15	M	G	Hollow cavity at base which seems to extend at least 1m up the trunk. Two stems extend from 5m but the union is obscured by ivy growth.	6	1	6	<1/1000 000	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T163	Ash	35	10-15	EM	G	Suppressed crown. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T166	Ash	60	10-15	M	G	No obvious significant defects. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T167	Ash	60	10-15	M	G	Suppressed crown. One limb appears to have torn but remains attached, this overhangs a low-use area. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	6	3	3	<1/1000 000	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T169	Ash	28	10-15	M	G	Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects. T168 and T169 are from the same tree but can be managed as individuals.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T171	Beech	25	10-15	EM	G	No obvious significant defects. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T172	Beech	30	10-15	EM	G	No obvious significant defects. Ivy limits inspection of the tree.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T183	Sweet chestnut	90	10-15	FM	G	Basal shoots extend over Stoney Path. Minor deadwood overhangs Pine Walk. Past limb tear on the south side at 9m. Past crown lift.	4	4	2	<1/1000 000	Remove basal shoots to lift the crown up to 2.8m over Stoney Path.	Advisory

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Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Vitality	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T184	Sweet chestnut	90	10-15	FM	G	Basal shoots extend over Stoney Path. Past crown lift. Arboreal ivy.	4	4	2	<1/1000 000	Remove basal shoots to lift the crown up to 2.8m over Stoney Path.	Advisory
T206	Beech	21	15-20	M	G	Two secondary leaders extend from 1.5m. This will be a prominent tree in the future. No obvious significant defects. Situated in a low-use area.	-	-	-	-	Formatively prune by removing both secondary leaders entirely.	Advisory
T235	Cherry	55	10-15	M	G	Low crown over the seesaw. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Lift the crown to give 3m above the seesaw.	Advisory
T250	Horse chestnut	45	5-10	FM	P	Most limbs have torn from weak unions. The trunk is now largely wounded with associated decay. This will never become an attractive specimen.	6	2	3	<1/1000 000	Fell and replace with a more appropriate species.	Advisory
T277	Downy birch	5	<5	Y	G	A recently planted tree. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Loosen tree tie.	Advisory
T307	Common lime	8	5-10	EM	G	The main stem has previously been removed. This will never become a healthy specimen.	-	-	-	-	Fell and replace by planting a new tree in another part of the park.	Advisory
T346	Pear	5	<5	Y	G	A recently planted tree. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Loosen tree tie.	Advisory
T348	English oak	20	5-10	EM	G	Recent lower limb failure from included bark. Although this tree does not present a risk, it will never become an attractive specimen. Its removal will allow the adjacent trees to thrive.	6	3	1	<1/1000 000	Fell.	Advisory
T353	Ash	22	10-15	EM	P	Bacterial canker throughout the lower trunk. Major crown dieback. Although this tree does not present a risk, it will never become an attractive specimen. Its removal will allow the adjacent trees to thrive.	6	4	1	<1/1000 000	Fell.	Advisory
T354	Cherry	30	5-10	M	P	The crown is obscured by the climber that grows from beneath.	-	-	-	-	Cut the climber that grows from beneath to allow re inspection.	Advisory
T356	Ash	19	10-15	EM	F	Wound from the top of the trunk all the way to the base, possibly a lightening wound. Although this tree does not present a risk, it will never become an attractive specimen. Its removal will allow the adjacent trees to thrive.	6	3	5	-	Fell.	Advisory

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Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Vitality	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T358	Ash	28	5-10	EM	F	Planting stake at base. Bacterial canker on trunk. No obvious significant defects. Although this tree does not present a risk, it will never become an attractive specimen. Its removal will allow the adjacent trees to thrive.	-	-	-	-	Fell.	Advisory
T359	Ash	39	10-15	M	F	The secondary stem has torn from a bark included junction. Only half the original crown now exists. Although this tree does not present a risk, it will never become an attractive specimen. Its removal will allow the adjacent trees to thrive.	6	2	4	<1/1000 000	Fell.	Advisory
T368	English oak	30	5-10	EM	F	Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T374	Field maple	45	5-10	M	G	Arboreal ivy limits inspection. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T375	Field maple	30	5-10	M	G	Suppressed crown. Arboreal ivy limits inspection. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T376	Field maple	45	5-10	M	G	Two stems extend from base. Arboreal ivy limits inspection. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Sever ivy at base.	Advisory
T380	Hawthorn	15	10-15	M	G	Multi stemmed from base. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Crown lift by removing the lowest branch that extends towards the play set.	Advisory

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Prioritised Group Schedule

Site: Land managed by Shaftesbury Town Council

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

Date of Survey: October 2018



Group Number	Tree Species	No. of Trees	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Score	Impact Potential	Probability of Failure	QTRA Score	Recommended Management	Priority
G19	Ash	3	18	5-10	M	G	This is a group of three understorey ash trees. They all have suppressed crowns that leans heavily towards the radio tower. There will never become attractive specimens. No obvious significant defects.	-	-	-	-	Remove all three suppressed trees.	Advisory

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) Schedule Key



Key Headings	Definition	Key Headings	Definition
Tree or Group Number	Reference number for tree as illustrated on the accompanying plan.	Target Range	Highest value target that the most significant part likely to fail could strike. Ranges from 1-6 where 1= high and 6= low value occupancy.
Species	Common name of the tree.	Size Range	Size category of the most significant part likely to fail. Ranges from 1-5 where 1= large and 5= small.
DBH	Diameter of the main trunk measured at 1.5m using diameter tape.	Probability of Failure	Probability of failure within 12 months. Ranges 1-7 where 1=high and 7= low.
Height	Estimated tree height (m) from ground level.	Risk of Harm	The result of the calculation where the target range, size range and probability of failure are quantified using the QTRA calculator. The result shows the probability of harm over the next 12 months.
Age Class	Y = Young, SM = Semi-Mature, EM = Early Mature, M= Mature, FM = Fully Mature, and V = Veteran	Management Recommendations	Recommended arboricultural works.
Vitality	A measure of physiological condition. G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor and D= Dead.	Priority	Urgent = Control the risk immediately. High = As soon as is reasonably practical. Non-Urgent = As funds allow. Advisory = No time frame. N/A = No recommendations made.
Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Observations of the trees structural integrity and notes of site features or property within falling distance.		