# Tree Safety Report

Public Spaces under care of Kirkbymoorside Town Council


Surveyor:

Joseph Waite

*TechArborA, NatDip Forestry & Arboriculture, LANTRA PTI, QTRA Consultant*


Date: 07/04/2026

Client:

C/O Lisa Bolland

Kirkbymoorside Town Council

Sites:

Manor Vale Woodland

Ryedale View Play Area

Old Road Play Area

Kirkbymoorside Sports Field

WAITES

Tree

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**Waites Tree Surveys**

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Report on Tree Safety Survey conducted on all trees with potential to impact persons and property in maintained public spaces under care of Kirkbymoorside Town Council

# 1. INTRODUCTION & BRIEF

1.1. Acting upon the request of Lisa Bolland on behalf of Kirkbymoorside Town Council, a survey was carried out on all the trees within the publicly accessed maintained areas of land under their care and ownership. Site visits were undertaken on 26/02/26

1.2. Tree owners or managers, have a 'common law' duty of care to 'take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which they can reasonably foresee would be likely to injure their neighbour'. The Occupiers Liability Acts also requires that land owners 'take reasonable steps to ensure visitors or trespassers on their land are safe.' With this in mind a survey and report was commissioned to allow stakeholders to prove a competent individual has assessed the current tree stock for safety and management issues.

1.3. All trees were surveyed from ground level and visually assessed in line with with Visual Tree Assessment methodology as standardised practise fro arboricultural survey. All trees within the scope mentioned in 1.1 were surveyed. Most trees offer a Broadly Acceptable Risk, and the risks are deemed by the surveyor to be As Low as Reasonably Practicable' (ALARP) when considered over the coming year. Therefore only trees outside of that are noted and mapped. All trees noted and discussed are tabulated in Appendix 1 as a 'Tree Schedule', along with relevant data.

1.4. Where an unacceptable level of risk is encountered, or potential future problems are reasonably foreseen, these are mitigated either by tree pruning works or tree felling. Risks were assessed using the Quantified Tree Risk Assessment method detailed in Appendix 7. Factors also taken into account include wildlife value, amenity value, along with other relevant site and arboricultural indicators.

1.5. This report recommends any remedial actions alongside proposed timescales. Proposed timescales are there to aid with management of risk, the sooner the proposed timescale is the more urgent the works are.

1.6. This document has been prepared by Mr. Joseph Waite *TechArborA*, BTEC National Diploma Forestry & Arboriculture, holding a LANTRA Professional Tree Inspectors certificate, with over 19 years arboricultural consultancy and practical experience.

# 2. GENERAL SITE INFORMATION

2.1. The sites surveyed consist of 4 specific portions of land with multiple uses and site topography.

2.1.1. **Manor Vale Woodland**, Manor Vale Lane, YO62 6EX. Land currently used as woodland with public paths throughout, and has vehicle access for Kirkbymoorside Golf Club. The site is a shallow valley with some cliff/quarry faces and steep banks with a road running centrally. The upper elevation runs from 100m to 90m N to S. The trees on the upper bank to the East are exposed with open land beyond to the East. The trees on the upper bank to the W are lightly sheltered by buildings, the SE corner of the site is more exposed.

2.1.2. The access road through the centre of the sirte is in fairly constant use, with vehicles at slow speeds due to speed bumps. There are several Public Rights of Way running through this site which are well used, along with tributary footpaths.

2.1.3. Some housing backs onto areas of the woodland to the W, including houses accessed by Gillamoor Road, Amble Close, and Kirkdale Court.

2.1.4. **Ryedale View Play Area**, Ryedale View, Y062 6EH. Public play area and small woodland area with single public loop path. The site is at an elevation of 90m and is surrounded by housing and gardens making for a relatively sheltered site, although with few larger trees in proximity to neighbouring properties.

2.1.5. **Old Road Play Area**, Swineherd Lane, Y062 6BE. Public play area and field area leading to further public paths. The site elevate is slightly downhill N to S at around 65-60m. It has a strong shelter belt woodland to the East with open land directly adjacent to the North and East. The site borders public roads to the South and West which are 30mph roads with traffic typical of well used suburban areas.

2.1.6. **The Sports Field**, New Road, Y062 6NG. Sports field and base for several recreational clubs, including buildings pitches and courts. The site is open and exposed with some building shelter to the West. It is at a general elevation of 40m running at a slight slope from North to South. It borders a public A road along the Southern boundary which some trees have the potential to impact but only in event of severe stem or footplate failure. One house on the Keldholme road has the potential to be impacted by trees to the SE of the site.

2.1.7. The field areas have regular high footfall events on certain days of the week which was taken into account when assessing risk.

2.2. The map in figure 1 shows the property boundaries as drawn by ourselves to highlight the site locations, as well as the extent of the sections surveyed with the brief in mind.

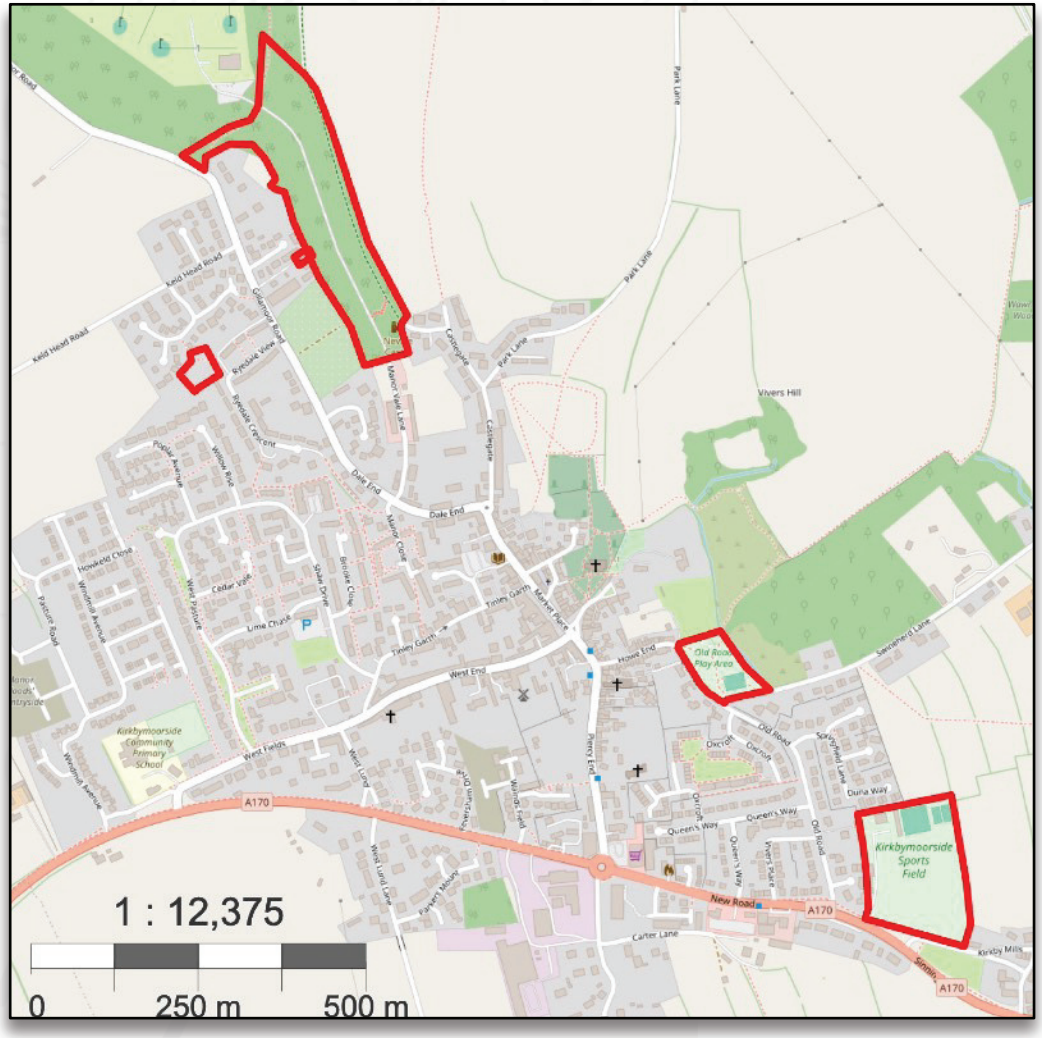



*Figure 1 - Site Boundaries in wider site context*

2.3. **Local Topography:** The site comprises four separate parcels located within and on the edge of Kirkbymoorside, set within a gently undulating landscape characteristic of the wider Ryedale area. The parcels vary in context, with some located within established residential areas and others positioned at the interface between built development and open countryside. Overall, changes in elevation across the individual sites are gradual and are not considered to significantly influence tree stability, although localised variations in level may be present along site boundaries and adjacent land.

2.4. **Wind Exposure:** Wind exposure across the site parcels varies depending on their position within the settlement. The more centrally located sites benefit from shelter provided by surrounding buildings and existing vegetation, resulting in relatively moderate exposure. In contrast, the Sports Field is adjacent to open agricultural land and is likely to experience greater exposure to prevailing winds. Localised wind funnelling may also occur along streets and between buildings; however, overall conditions are typical for a semi-rural settlement edge

2.5. **Soil Conditions:** The majority of the site is underlain by Soilscape 18 identified using Cranfield Soilscapes data, described as slowly permeable, seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils. These soils are typically associated with impeded drainage and periodic waterlogging, which can influence rooting depth, anchorage, and overall tree vigour. The Ryedale View play area is characterised by Soilscape 6, comprising freely draining slightly acid loamy soils, which are generally more favourable for root development and drainage. The variation in soil conditions across the site were taken into account when considering tree establishment and long-term management.

2.6. **Planning and Statutory Constraints:** A review of available information indicates that no Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) apply to the site parcels. The sites are not located within a designated Conservation Area, and no statutory tree protection constraints are known to affect the surveyed areas at the time of inspection. Notwithstanding this, it is recommended that confirmation of the current statutory protection status is obtained from the Local Planning Authority prior to the undertaking of any tree works. This assessment is based on a desktop review of available mapping resources and site observations.

2.7. A clear a history of maintenance is evident in the way all sites are managed, multiple examples of recent works show ongoing care is taken already to ensure path and road clearance etc.

## 3. TREE SCHEDULE DISCUSSION

3.1. The trees surveyed are noted in the schedule found in Appendix 1. The areas for survey were assessed generally, with the trees posing the highest residual risk identified regardless or whether works were needed or not.

3.2. Trees were assessed from the ground using the Visual Tree Assessment method, and risks were calculated using the QTRA method (V.5). No climbed inspection, removal of ivy or detailed investigation of decay was made. Some measurements are approximate or estimated due to lack of access, visibility, thick undergrowth or vine

3.3. The far column notes the recommendation from the surveyor in order to reduce the immediate or future risks posed. These can be forwarded to a contractor and Appendix 1 to 5 can be used to ensure works are carried out to the correct trees and to the right specification. The timescales mentioned in the recommendations reflect the urgency of the works required.

3.4. One tree was assessed as being high risk and therefore works are required with a high level of urgency. Identified as T044, a pedunculate oak above a footpath in Manor Vale Woodland. The tree is a large specimen currently failed at its root plate and resting on the top of the bank. This should be attended to by a contractor as soon as practicably possible.

3.5. The other items for recommendations are of lesser urgency and can be scheduled in to work to the timescales prescribed. Several items are noted as for 'Monitoring' or re-survey' and these are surveyor notes only and not to be assigned to a contractor.

3.6. The accompanying maps in Appendix 2 - 5 can be used as reference as to locations of each tree as well as other passive data. The accompanying images in Appendix 3 can be used to identify trees, specific things mentioned in the survey notes, or desired cut points/guidance on pruning. They can also serve as a marker for future surveying so that certain long term issues can be monitored. Additional images are also kept on file for our benefit for future reference.

## 4. FURTHER ACTIONS

4.1. **Future Survey**: A future survey should be scheduled in for a date within 3 years from this surveys completion on the 26/02/26. This would be prudent due to ongoing liability presented by trees in well used areas areas, as well as permissive access concerns. It would also be good practice to perform the next survey at a slightly different time of year to allow the trees to be assessed more generally in different seasons. A proposed date would be: **November 2028**

### Manor Vale Woodland Management Strategy

4.1.1. Manor Vale Woodland, would benefit from a more structured and proactive approach to its long-term management. Observations during the site visit indicate that a combination of ash dieback, historic under-management, and challenging topography has resulted in declining woodland quality in places, including localised tree failures, limited age diversity, and the spread of ivy and other dominant vegetation. Given the presence of public rights of way, informal access routes, and its proximity to residential areas and the golf course, the woodland represents a higher-use environment where a considered management approach is important in meeting the landowner's duty of care

4.1.2. **Woodland Management Plan:** It is recommended that consideration be given to commissioning a Woodland Management Plan (WMP) for Manor Vale Woodland. Such a document would provide a clear, long-term framework for managing tree safety, improving woodland structure, and enhancing ecological and amenity value.

4.1.3. A WMP would typically include an assessment of current woodland condition, identification of key risks and constraints, and a phased programme of works addressing issues such as ash dieback, selective thinning, invasive vegetation control, and the promotion of natural regeneration or replanting where appropriate. All of this is guidance not found in a Tree Safety Survey, which has an alternative aim.

4.1.4. **Benefits and Long-Term Outcomes:** The preparation and implementation of a Woodland Management Plan would support a more consistent and defensible approach to tree management, particularly in areas subject to public access. It would allow the Town Council to demonstrate a clear and proactive duty of care, whilst also improving the overall condition and resilience of the woodland over time. In addition, a structured approach to management would help to enhance the woodland's contribution to the local townscape, improving its visual amenity, accessibility, and biodiversity value for residents and visitors.

4.1.5. **Implementation and Budgeting:** Given the scale of the woodland, it is recognised that management interventions are likely to require phased implementation over a number of years. It is therefore recommended that the Town Council consider allocating a singular budget toward the preparation of a Woodland Management Plan, and then include the its ongoing delivery into annual budgeting. This would enable works to be prioritised and carried out incrementally, ensuring that safety, amenity, and ecological objectives can be achieved in a practical and financially sustainable manner.

## 5. CAVEATS

5.1. Potentially trees covered in this report may also be habitat for species of bird and bat. It is therefore recommended that appropriate advice should be sought with regard these matters and any other environmental concerns.

5.2. All works should be performed by trained arborists and work done in accord with BS:3998-2010 (*guidance published by the British Standards Institute*). Malpractice can lead to disproportionate stress on trees retained, cavities from poor pruning cuts, and other negative consequences for the tree owner.

5.3. Climate and other factors can cause damage and failure in apparently healthy trees. All trees potentially pose a hazard, however they should be managed based on their level of risk and no guarantee can be given as to their safety.

5.4. The assessment was made using the Visual Tree Assessment and QTRA methodologies. There are always factors that are beyond the observation and control of the observer; however this report is finalised with all the information required to reasonably make analysis and formulate professional opinion.

5.5. Where trees were extensively ivy clad or covered in other foliage, visual assessment is impaired and a more accurate assessment wasn't possible, for example, to identify defects, decay, or cavities. Where this was deemed necessary a recommendation will have been made to remove so a resurvey can complete a more accurate picture. The tree owner may decide generally that ivy should be removed for future reference.

5.6. No liability can be accepted by the author of this report where the recommendations are not carried out to specification and within timescales advised

Prepared by: **Mr. Joseph Waite**

Date: 7th April 2026

# APPENDIX 1 - TREE SCHEDULE

**Key:**

**Greens - ID, Location Data** **Pinks: Survey Notes** **Navy: Recommendations**

**Recommendations Urgency Key:** Red = Urgent Orange = Requires Attention Yellow = Less Urgent Green = Non-urgent

## Manor Vale Woodland

| Ref. | What 3 Words | Species | Description | Measurements | QTRA | Physio' Condition | Structural Condition | Overall Condition | Public Amenity Value | Wildlife Value | Survey Notes | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T011 | ///fits.bibs.mason | Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | Ivy clad. Slight lean SE. Hawthorn undergrowth. | Height (m): 17<br>Crown Radius (m): 3<br>DBH (cm): 45<br>Life Stage: Dead<br>Life Exp.: <10 years | QTRA T3 S2 PoF2 RoH 1/10k | Poor | Fair | Poor | Low | Low | Severe ash dieback. Little canopy left. Becoming dual stemmed at 6m.<br><br>Pests and Diseases:<br>Ash Dieback Infection Level 4: 75% to 100% | Fell tree.<br>Timescale: 26-Feb-2027 (1 Year) |
| T013 | ///flasks.paradise.chugging | Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | Small roadside tree S near passing place. Near start of path | Height (m): 12<br>Crown Radius (m): 2<br>DBH (cm): 25<br>Life Stage: Semi Mature<br>Life Exp.: 10+ Years | Medium | Poor | Fair | Poor | Low | Low | Some weakening of canopy. Tree has declined since previous survey. Has leaning neighbouring stem hung up in canopy.<br><br>Pests and Diseases:<br>Ash Dieback Infection Level 2: 25% to 50% | Fell tree<br>Timescale: 26-Aug-2026 (6 Months) |
| T022 | ///tightrope.holiday.jumbo | Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | Bankside tree. Nearly completely dead. | Height (m): 19<br>Crown Radius (m): 4<br>DBH (cm): 70<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Life Exp.: <10 years | Medium | Poor | Poor | Poor | Low | Moderate | Only slight epicormic remaining. Rest of tree is dead. Has potential to impact road.<br><br>On review: tree NOT removed.<br><br>Pests and Diseases:<br>Ash Dieback Infection Level 4: 75% to 100% | Fell tree.<br>Timescale: 26-May-2026 (3 Months) |
| T026 | ///reseller.cake.motivate | Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | Tree on boundary with lean West. Ownership unclear. | Height (m): 20<br>Crown Radius (m): 5<br>DBH (cm): 45<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Life Exp.: 10+ Years | Low | Fair | Fair | Fair | Moderate | Moderate | Has small secondary stem. Showing signs of ash dieback. Failure would impact neighbouring garden making it low risk.<br><br>On review. Tree appears similar to prior inspection. Ivy cladding prevents lower canopy growth.<br><br>Pests and Diseases:<br>Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25% | Monitor Ash dieback levels<br>Timescale: 27-Feb-2029 (3 Years) |

| Ref. | What 3 Words | Species | Description | Measurements | QTRA | Physio' Condition | Structural Condition | Overall Condition | Public Amenity Value | Wildlife Value | Survey Notes | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T028 | ///<br>advising.curry.expansion | Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | Growing in small group with other mature Ash and Sycamore on top of cliff face over car park. Ownership undetermined. | Height (m): 18<br>Crown Radius (m): 7<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Life Exp.: <10 years | QTRA T5 S2<br>PoF 2 RoH 1/1m | Poor | Poor | Poor | Low | Moderate | Severe ADB symptoms. Only small internal canopy left. Access difficult due to cliff face and thick undergrowth. No pathway. Some large snapped out branches noted.<br><br>Review- tree has declined. Access so area beneath limited.<br><br>Pests and Diseases:<br>Ash Dieback Infection Level 4: 75% to 100% | Fell tree.<br>Timescale: 26-Feb-2027 (1 Year) |
| T029 | ///<br>readily.striving.quietest | Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | Woodland style tree on bank side. Lean N. | Height (m): 18<br>Crown Radius (m): 3<br>DBH (cm): 40<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Life Exp.: <10 years | QTRA T3 S3<br>POF2<br>ROH1/50K | Poor | Fair | Poor | Low | Low | Severe ash dieback symptoms. Upper canopy dead. Ivy clad main stem. Only live growth is epicormic. Low potential. Some brittle branches directly over path.<br><br>Pests and Diseases:<br>Ash Dieback Infection Level 4: 75% to 100% | Fell tree.<br>Timescale: 26-Feb-2027 (1 Year) |
| T030 | ///<br>songbook.rather.beeline | Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | | Height (m): 16<br>Crown Radius (m): 2.5<br>DBH (cm): 40<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Life Exp.: <10 years | | Poor | Fair | Poor | Moderate | Low | Growing 2m away from larger healthy Ash. Holly understory. Tips completely dead. Minimal canopy remaining. Mainly epicormic on scaffold branches. Slight lean SE to path.<br><br>Pests and Diseases:<br>Ash Dieback Infection Level 4: 75% to 100% | Fell tree.<br>Timescale: 26-Feb-2027 (1 Year) |
| T032 | ///<br>reference.provide.intro | Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | | Height (m): 15<br>Crown Radius (m): 3<br>DBH (cm): 40<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Life Exp.: <10 years | | Poor | Fair | Poor | Moderate | Low | Severely ivy clad. Tips completely dead. Minimal canopy remaining. Mainly epicormic on scaffold branches. Slight lean SE to path. One main limb growing E over footpath.<br><br>Pests and Diseases:<br>Ash Dieback Infection Level 4: 75% to 100% | Fell tree.<br>Timescale: 26-Feb-2027 (1 Year) |
| T035 | ///<br>brotherly.paraded.additives | Common ash x2 (Fraxinus excelsior)<br>Elm x3 (Ulmus sp.) | Scattered smaller elm and dual stemmed ash within 10 of road between speed bump and leaning oak. | Height (m): 11<br>Trees: 5<br>Life Stage: Early Mature<br>Life Exp.: <10 years | QTRA T3 S3<br>PoF 2 RoH 1/50k | Poor | Fair | Poor | | | Several elm are standing dead. Ash with ADB symptoms, weakening upper canopy and ivy clad. | Fell trees<br>Timescale: 26-Feb-2027 (1 Year) |

| Ref. | What 3 Words | Species | Description | Measurements | QTRA | Physio' Condition | Structural Condition | Overall Condition | Public Amenity Value | Wildlife Value | Survey Notes | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T036 | ///exploring.prepares.allowable | Elm (Ulmus sp.) | Standing dead tree next to road, before passing place | Height (m): 13<br>Crown Radius (m): 3<br>DBH (cm): 25<br>Stems: 3<br>Life Stage: Dead | | Dead | Decaying | Dead | Low | Low | Standing dead tree. Smaller stems with one major stems growing upright but with canopy bias towards the road | Fell tree.<br>Timescale: 26-Feb-2027 (1 Year) |
| T039 | ///assures.bootleg.waltz | Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur) | | Height (m): 20<br>Crown Radius (m): 10<br>DBH (cm): 180<br>Life Stage: Ancient<br>Life Exp.: 30+ Years | QTRA T4 S1<br>POF3<br>ROH1/400K | Fair | Fair | Fair | | | Stocky ancient main stem. Fungal brackets present on the ground and 3 attachments points on lower main stem near ground. No sign of decay evident. Canopy becomes broad and multi-stemmed from 4m. Slightly weak crown specifically mid to lower laterals. Moderate deadwood throughout canopy.<br><br>Fungus:<br>Ganoderma spp<br>Inonotus spp | Review fungal activity and summer canopy health Aug/sept 2026<br>Timescale: 26-Aug-2026 (6 Months) |
| T041 | ///trim.divorcing.starts | Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | Leaning tree set back from road | Height (m): 10<br>Crown Radius (m): 1<br>DBH (cm): 25<br>Life Stage: Semi Mature<br>Life Exp.: <10 years | None | Poor | Poor | Poor | Low | Low | Poor condition. Strong lean hung up in neighbouring roadside tree also delayed for removal<br><br>Pests and Diseases:<br>Ash Dieback Infection Level 3: 50% to 75% | Fell tree.<br>Timescale: 26-Feb-2027 (1 Year) |
| T044 | ///lasts.unsigned.coaching | Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur) | Tree above path on bank side. | Height (m): 7<br>Crown Radius (m): 5<br>DBH (cm): 50<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Life Exp.: 20+ Years | QTRA T4 S1<br>POF1 RoH 1/4k | Fair | Poor | Fair | Good | Moderate | Severe lean over path, in contact with neighbouring tree acting as slight protection from target. Failed at root plate with potential to impact neighbouring trees. Part of multi stemmed, group of the stems, middle one has failed previously. Large bulging reactionary growth and buttressing due to cliff location | Fell tree.<br>Timescale: 27-Feb-2026 (Urgent) |
| T045 | ///tiptoes.wished.conforms | Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | Pathside tree. | Height (m): 15<br>Crown Radius (m): 1.5<br>DBH (cm): 27<br>Life Stage: Semi Mature<br>Life Exp.: <10 years | QTRA T4 S2<br>POF1<br>ROH1/10K | Poor | Poor | Poor | | | Severe ADB symptoms with no lower canopy. Lean over path. Section of decay at 1m upwards leading to dead section of bark and fungal growth. | Fell tree.<br>Timescale: 27-Feb-2027 (1 Year) |
| T047 | ///glorified.reflect.appeal | Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Silver birch (Betula pendula) | Mid way up bank side from footpath. | Trees: 2 | QTRA T4 S2<br>POF1<br>ROH1/10K | Poor | Collapsing | Poor | | | Tree lower down back had failed, losing protection for footpath. Both trees have failed at root plate with lean towards footpath. Now resting on smaller stems. | Fell trees<br>Timescale: 27-May-2026 (3 Months) |

| Ref. | What 3 Words | Species | Description | Measurements | QTRA | Physio' Condition | Structural Condition | Overall Condition | Public Amenity Value | Wildlife Value | Survey Notes | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G048 | ///looms.stooping.explain | Common ash x7 (Fraxinus excelsior) | All mature Ash on bank above road and footpath. From path to bank top | Height (m): 18<br>DBH (cm): 50<br>Trees: 7<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Life Exp.: <10 years | QTRA T4 S2<br>PoF1 RoH 1/10k | Poor | Physical Defect | Poor | | | All ash in poor condition and subject to ADB. Several other Ash stems in vicinity have failed at root plate, altering exposure and presenting a pattern elevating the potential of failure. Understory damaged from recent tree failures with several sections remaining on woodland floor. | Fell trees. Consider woodland management<br>Timescale: 27-Aug-2026 (6 Months) |

## Ryedale View Play Area

| Ref. | What 3 Words | Species | Description | Measurements | QTRA | Physio' Condition | Structural Condition | Overall Condition | Public Amenity Value | Wildlife Value | Survey Notes | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T001 | ///siesta.cuter.eclipses | Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | On boundary. Canopy over seating area. Close to neighbouring building and over garden. Access difficult | Height (m): 20<br>Crown Radius (m): 7<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Life Exp.: 10+ Years | QTRA T3 S4<br>POF2<br>ROF1/500K | Fair | Good | Good | Good | Moderate | Showing some signs of weakening canopy possibly due to Ash dieback. Main stem is ivy clad.<br><br>On review: high key yield. Weakened upper canopy.<br><br>Pests and Diseases:<br>Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25% | Recommendations 1: Crown lift to 3 m for pedestrian clearance.<br>Timescale: 27-Feb-2027 (1 Year) |

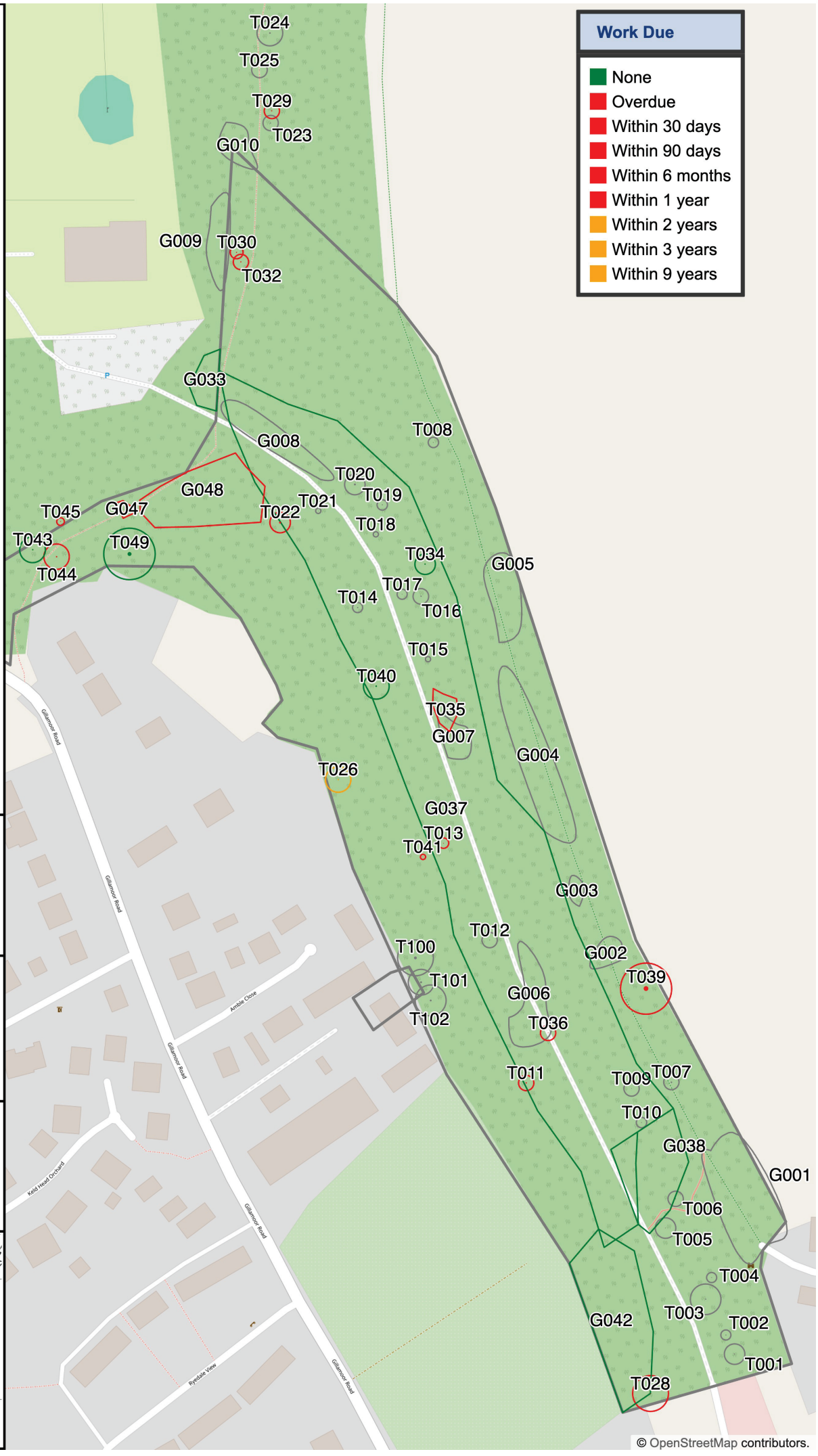
## Old Road Play Area

| Ref. | What 3 Words | Species | Description | Measurements | Risk Calc | Physio' Condition | Structural Condition | Overall Condition | Public Amenity Value | Wildlife Value | Survey Notes | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T007 | /// shook.shiver.wishes | Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | | Height (m): 13<br>Crown Radius (m): 6<br>DBH (cm): 38<br>Stems: 3<br>Life Stage: Early Mature<br>Life Exp.: 10+ Years | N/A | Fair | Fair | Fair | Moderate | Moderate | Pitting up main stems. Some surface wound and graffiti. Broad form with some thin upright stems on road side. Main central union from thickest stem at 6m with split failure, potential to impact road. Removal of defect will open the central canopy to exposure. Retention post hazard removal works require all-round canopy reduction to around 6m. This will allow for natural regrowth without large stems being exposed.<br><br>Pests and Diseases:<br>Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25% | Remove central stem with split and reduce canopy all round to 6m.<br>Timescale: 26-May-2026 (3 Months) |

## Sports Field

| Ref. | What 3 Words | Species | Description | Measurements | Risk Calc | Physio' Condition | Structural Condition | Overall Condition | Public Amenity Value | Wildlife Value | Survey Notes | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T010 | /// arose.passwords.takers | Swedish whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia) | | Height (m): 8<br>Crown Radius (m): 4<br>DBH (cm): 42<br>Life Stage: Early Mature<br>Life Exp.: 30+ Years | N/A | Good | Good | Good | | | Tree within row. Close proximity to street lamp. Branches in SW canopy beginning to encroach on street lamp. | Ensure 1m for street lighting.<br>Timescale: 26-Feb-2027 (1 Year) |

Appendix 2
Manor Vale Woodland
Tree Location Plan

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Kirkbymoorside Town Council

Site: Manor Vale Lane, Kirkbymoorside, YO62 6EG

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1 : 1,409

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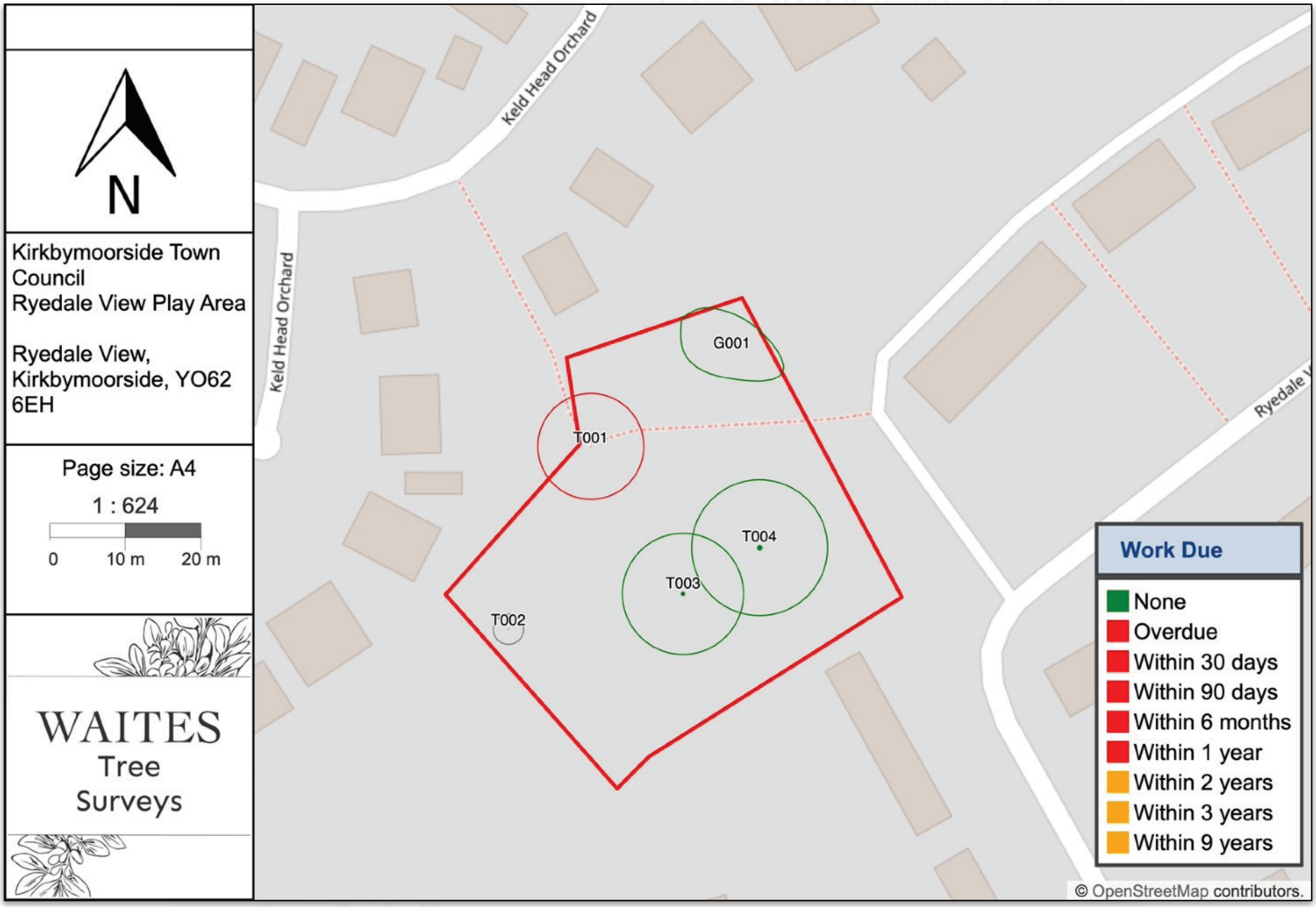
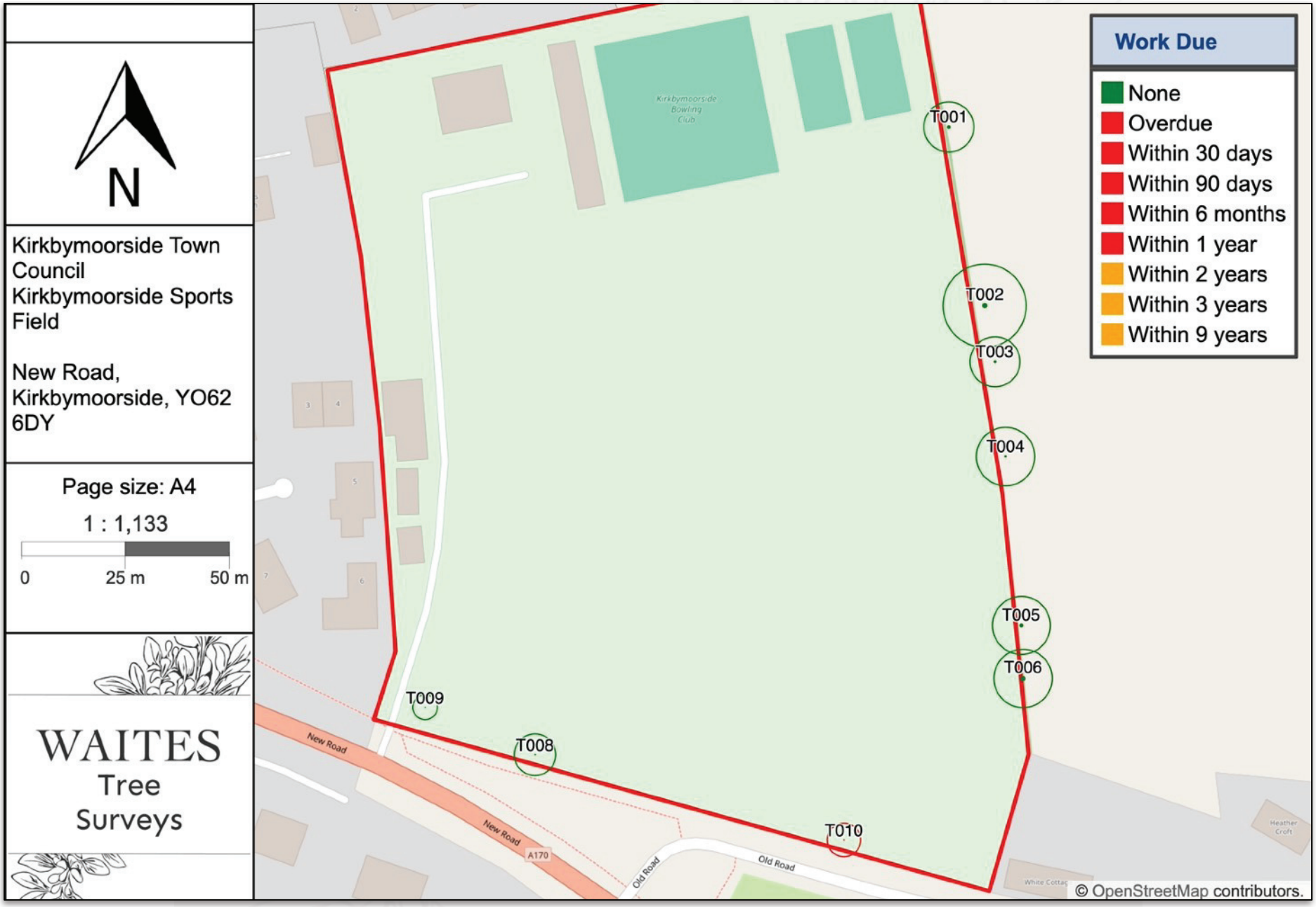
# APPENDIX 3 - RYEDALE VIEW PLAY AREA TREE LOCATION PLAN



# APPENDIX 4 - OLD ROAD PLAY AREA TREE LOCATION PLAN

# APPENDIX 5 - SPORTS FIELD TREE LOCATION PLAN



# APPENDIX 6 - PHOTOS AND IMAGES

**Manor Vale - 1 - G038**

*Stems in group to be removed*

**Manor Vale - 2 - T011**

*Ivy clad stem slated for removal*

**Manor Vale - 3 - T030**

*Red line showing stem to be removed*

**Manor Vale - 4 - T013 & T041**

*Blue line is T013, and yellow line is T041 showing proximity to road.*

**Manor Vale - 5 - T044**

*Showing stems photographed from lower down the bank*

**Manor Vale - 6 - T044**

*Root plate with failure point including exposed roots.*

# APPENDIX 7 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**This glossary should help provide some clarity on commonly used terms in Arboricultural reports.**

- **Arboriculture**: The study of the care and management of trees, including their health, cultivation, and management.
- **Crown**: The branches and leaves of a tree, usually located at the top of the trunk.
- **Canopy**: The outermost layer of the tree's branches and leaves, which is formed by the crown.
- **Pruning**: The removal of specific branches or parts of a tree to improve its health, structure, and appearance.
- **Crown Lifting**: A pruning method that involves removing the lower branches of a tree to increase the space beneath the tree's canopy.
- **Pollarding**: A pruning method that involves removing all of a tree's branches back to its main trunk or framework branches, usually done to keep a tree at a specific height or to promote new growth.
- **Coppicing**: A pruning method that involves cutting a tree's trunk or stems down to ground level to promote new growth and maintain a desired height or shape.
- **Decay**: The decomposition of wood within a tree, caused by fungi or other organisms.
- **Cavity**: A void or hollow space within a tree caused by decay or damage to the wood.
- **Codominant stems**: Two or more stems that emerge from a common point on a tree, often leading to structural weaknesses.
- **Tree preservation order (TPO)**: A legal designation that protects trees from being cut down or pruned without permission from the local council or authority.
- **Soil compaction**: The compression of soil, which can lead to reduced water and air flow to a tree's roots, causing stress and potential health issues.
- **Epicormic**: Refers to the growth of shoots or buds on a tree's trunk or branches, usually caused by stress or damage to the tree.
- **RPA**: Root Protection Area, refers to a designated area around a tree's base which should be protected during construction or other activities. The RPA is calculated based on the tree's size and the type of soil it is growing in, and is designed to ensure that the tree's roots are not damaged, which can lead to stress, decline or death.
- **DBH**: Diameter at Breast Height, is a measurement taken of the diameter of a tree's trunk at a standard height of 1.3 meters above the ground. DBH is often used as a standard measure for tree size and is used to estimate the age, growth rate, and other characteristics of a tree.

# APPENDIX 8 - QUANTIFIED TREE RISK ASSESSMENT

Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management in accordance with *ISO 31000:2009, Risk management – Principles and guidelines*, which is published by national standards agencies.

By quantifying the Risk of Harm as a probability, QTRA enables the tree manager to manage the risk from tree failure to widely accepted risk thresholds.

Values are derived from the assessing the target of a potential failure, the size of the tree or branch in question, and the likelihood of failure. These three components are combined to calculate the risk of harm as a probability, which can then be compared to advisory levels of risk acceptability.

The table to the right is courtesy of QTRA, and is a table to show advisory risk thresholds

QTRA quantifies the risk of significant harm from tree failure in a way that enables tree managers to balance safety with tree value and operate to predetermined risk thresholds.

By taking a QTRA approach to tree risk, tree managers commonly find they spend less resources on assessing and managing tree risk, whilst maximising the benefits their tree populations provide. Furthermore, in the event of a 'tolerable' or 'acceptable' tree risk being realised, they are in a robust position to demonstrate that they have acted reasonably and proportionately.

| Thresholds | Description | Action |
|---|---|---|
| | **Unacceptable**<br>Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated | • Control the risk |
| 1/1 000 | | |
| | **Unacceptable**<br>(where imposed on others)<br>Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated | • Control the risk<br>• Review the risk |
| | **Tolerable**<br>(by agreement)<br>Risks may be tolerated if those exposed to the risk accept it, or the tree has exceptional value | • Control the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to tolerate it, or the tree has exceptional value<br>• Review the risk |
| 1/10 000 | | |
| | **Tolerable**<br>(where imposed on others)<br>Risks are tolerable if ALARP | • Assess costs and benefits of risk control<br>• Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at reasonable cost<br>• Review the risk |
| 1/1 000 000 | | |
| | **Broadly Acceptable**<br>Risk is already ALARP | • No action currently required<br>• Review the risk |

*Chart taken from QTRA guidebook 2024 edition*