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Tree Condition Assessment Prepared for

Harberton Parish Council Parks and Green Space

Prepared by
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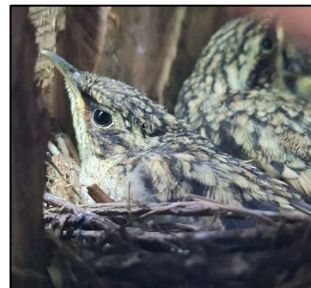


Table of Contents

No.	Section	Page
1	Instruction and Purpose of Report	4
2	Report Methodology & Limitations	4
3	Site Details	7
4	Condition of Trees and Groups of Trees	10
5	Tree Risk Assessment	15
6	Recommendations	17
7	References / Bibliography	19

Appendices

Appendix 1: Tree Schedule Heading and Abbreviations

Appendix 2– QTRA Target Ranges

Appendix 3: Individual Tree Risk Survey

Appendix 4: Stages of Ash Dieback Disease

Appendix 5: Statutory Obligations

Appendix 6: Tree Location Map and Compartment Map

Client:	Harberton Parish Council – Cat Radford	Ref:	AK/894/100926
Location:	 Harberton Playing Fields, Harberton, Totnes, Devon  Harbertonford Playpark, Harbertonford, Totnes, Devon.		
Date of site Inspections:	9 th September 2026		
Survey Inspector(s):	Aran Kimberlee BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, PGCert Ecology, M Arbor A, PTI, Vet Cert.		
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Signature:		Date:	14 th September 2026

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1.0 Instruction and Purpose of Report

- 1.1 I have been verbally instructed by Cat Radford clerk to Harberton Parish Council to undertake a tree safety inspection of the significant trees located within and on the boundaries of Harberton Playing fields and playpark and Harbertonford Playpark, near Totnes in Devon.
- 1.2 The purpose of the inspection was to assess the current condition and structural integrity of the trees on site, and to evaluate the level of risk they may pose to persons, property, and other relevant targets.

Where significant risk features were identified in relation to identifiable targets, the potential risk of harm has been assessed using the Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) methodology. Further details of this assessment method are provided in Section 5.0 of this report.

- 1.3 This report provides observations made at the time of inspection and, where appropriate, recommendations for the management of the trees identified. The recommendations are intended to assist tree owners or managers in addressing tree-related risk in a reasonable and proportionate manner.

2.0 Report Methodology & Limitations

- 2.1 I carried out the survey on the 9th September 2026. The weather was fine and the visibility good.
- 2.2 The inspection process consisted of a general ground-based visual assessment only. A walk-over assessment was undertaken throughout each site to identify any obvious tree risk features that may present an unacceptable risk to persons or property. The survey involved visual inspection of trees from accessible ground level positions, with particular attention given to areas of higher occupancy, including footpaths, roads, car parks, buildings, play areas and other locations frequently used by members of the public.

The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the principles of Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) and the risk-based approach outlined in Common Sense Risk Management of Trees ([NTSG-full-guidance.pdf](#)). Trees were inspected for observable risk features that may affect tree stability or increase the likelihood of branch or whole-tree failure.

Where accessible from ground level, cavities or areas of decay may have been probed using a thin metal instrument to assist in determining the extent and significance of

any decay present. A nylon sounding hammer may also have been used to detect changes in wood density and identify potential internal decay within the main trunk, stems or branches. Binoculars may have been used to assist inspection of the upper canopy and crown structure.

The inspection was non-invasive and no climbing inspections, aerial inspections, decay detection equipment, root investigations or other specialist diagnostic techniques were undertaken unless specifically stated within the report. Trees were assessed in the condition in which they were found on the day of inspection and conclusions are based upon observable features visible from ground level at that time.

Where risk features could not be adequately assessed from ground level, or where further investigation was considered necessary to determine the extent of a decay or the level of risk present, recommendations for a more detailed inspection have been made within the report.

- 2.3 The assessment consisted of an above ground inspection only and soil type has not been ascertained on site. Therefore, this report makes no reference to the possible effects of tree roots and shrinkable soils, and any possible effects on building foundations or underground services.
- 2.4 Unless otherwise specified in the recommendations, this report is valid for 12 months from the date of site inspection.

The condition of trees can change due to the effects of pests and diseases, prolonged drought, severe weather events or other biotic and abiotic factors. The findings and recommendations within this report relate to the condition of the trees at the time of inspection and are based on the conditions observed during the survey.

The report is valid only for typical weather conditions and site circumstances prevailing at the time of inspection. Healthy trees, or parts of healthy trees, may fail during unusually high winds, violent storms or other extreme weather events. Furthermore, periods of prolonged drought, heat stress, flooding or changes to the rooting environment may adversely affect tree vitality and structural stability over time. As the timing, extent and consequences of such events cannot be predicted, the author of this report cannot be held liable for tree failures resulting from unforeseeable environmental conditions or events occurring after the date of inspection.

- 2.5 The conclusions of this report will remain valid for 12 months from the date of the inspection, but any alteration or deletion from this report will invalidate it as a whole.

- 2.6 Only trees exhibiting obvious risk features in proximity to roads, footpaths, buildings, or areas of regular activity were individually recorded during the survey. Accessible individual trees were tagged with a unique numbered metal disc, except where existing tags were present. Trees within groups, or trees that were inaccessible, were not tagged but were identified on the survey plan as trees or groups, individually photographed, and marked with biodegradable paint where necessary to aid identification.

Paint markings comprise orange spots, an 'O' indicating remedial pruning works, and an 'X' indicating felling or coppicing. Some trees were inaccessible and could not be individually tagged or marked. Tree positions have been plotted on the site plan using GIS software. These trees should be readily identifiable from the descriptions provided in the report and by reference to the site plan in Appendix 6.

Trees within the survey remit that were not individually recorded were inspected but excluded from the schedule because they showed no obvious risk features considered to present a medium or high risk to people or property.

- 2.7 Due to site conditions and the timing of the assessment, access to the bases of certain trees was restricted. Dense understorey, bramble, bracken, or ivy growth, steep slopes, and locations where access was considered unsafe limited the level of inspection that could be undertaken. In such cases, trees were assessed from a distance, with physiological condition used as an indicator of potential structural defects or other risk features.

Within woodland areas, the inspection methodology will adopt a proportionate and practical approach to managing the risks associated with large tree populations. Inspections will comprise a systematic walk-over survey of accessible roads, footpaths, congregation areas and other locations where people or property are likely to be present. Trees within falling distance of these target areas will be visually assessed from accessible locations, with particular attention given to crown condition, vitality, tree form and any visible structural risk features.

Trees exhibiting good physiological condition and no visible indicators of structural weakness will not routinely be subjected to a detailed inspection of the stem base. Where physiological decline, abnormal crown form, decay, structural risk features or other indicators suggest an increased likelihood of failure, a more detailed inspection of the tree, including the stem base where accessible, will be undertaken.

In areas with dense understorey vegetation, or where lower crown growth obscured stems, trunks, and upper crown structures, the ability to fully assess structural form

and identify risk features may also have been limited. Where such constraints affected the inspection, a follow-up assessment is recommended during a period of reduced leaf cover or following selective vegetation clearance.

- 2.8 No estimated pedestrian or vehicular usage for any of the sites requiring tree inspection has been provided. This information is used to determine the appropriate target range when assessing the risk of failure of trees. Therefore, an estimated pedestrian and vehicular usage has been calculated whilst carrying out the survey. Should the client feel the site usage for pedestrians and vehicles or property values described at the detailed sites are inaccurate, then Dartforest Ltd. must be made aware of this matter as soon as possible in order for the report to be amended.

3.0 Site Details

- 3.1 The parks, recreational areas and green spaces detailed in section 1.1 of this report are owned/ managed by Harberton Parish Council. The sites contain a varied mix of species of tree, age ranges and tree sizes. The majority of sites contain early mature planted specimens with larger mature boundary ash, oak and sycamore trees.
- 3.2 Topographical and satellite imagery were reviewed, alongside on-site observations made during the survey, to provide a general impression of the site's exposure to prevailing winds. The sites appeared to be moderately exposed at Harberton and more sheltered to the prevailing south westerly winds at Harbertonford. The site at Harbertonford are approximately 30 m above sea level and Harberton Playing Field is approximately 97m above sea level.

It should be noted that this assessment is based on a combination of desktop review and visual observations at the time of survey. While these methods provide a useful indication of relative exposure, localised wind patterns are influenced by numerous factors including vegetation, buildings, and microclimatic conditions that cannot be accurately determined without detailed meteorological analysis. Such analysis falls outside the remit of this report and the professional expertise of an arboriculturist. Consequently, this appraisal should be regarded as indicative and used only as a general guide to site exposure, rather than a definitive assessment of wind dynamics for the site.

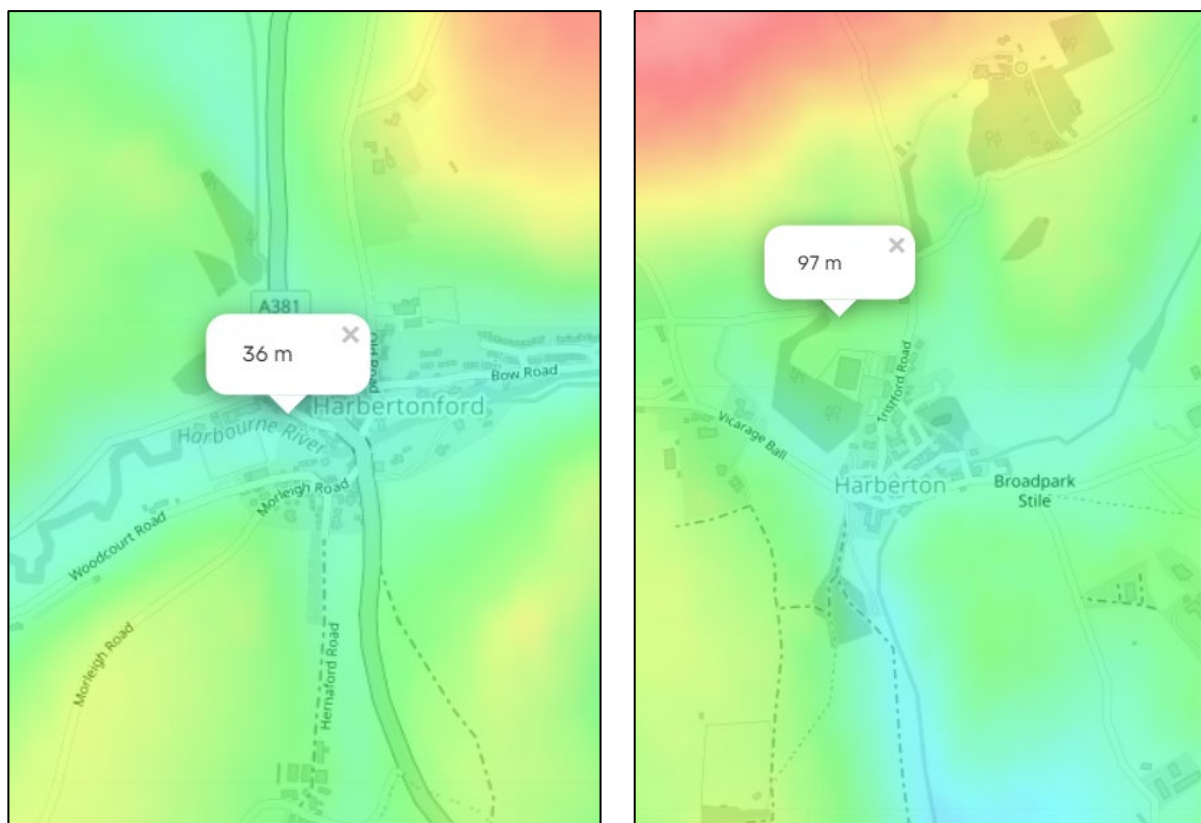


Figure 1: Topographical land use map of the study area created using QGIS 3.28 with SRTM elevation data.

- 3.3 Soil type on-site has not been ascertained. However, the National Soil Resources Institute online resource (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>) indicates that the soil in this location comprises of: Harberton Playing fields and Harbertonford Play Park: Nordon Formation - Mudstone, siltstone, limestone and sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 393.3 and 372.2 million years ago during the Devonian period.
- 3.4 Historic mapping from the National Library of Scotland (<https://www.nls.uk/>) 1830-1880 shows that Harbertonford Play Park was once part of a larger traditional orchard and Harberton Playing Field was once part of a larger pastoral field system.

Harberton Playing Fields is just outside of the Harberton Conservation Area. Several trees located on the sites southern boundary with Higher Orchard are subject to a TPO (TPO Ref: 102 – T01-T11). Therefore, any remedial tree surgery works advised to these specific trees in this report will require permission from South Hams District Council.

However, land owners and site managers should make their own enquiries with the relevant authorities prior to carrying out any work to trees.

4.0 Condition of Trees and Groups of Trees

4.1 Harberton Playing Fields

4.1.1 Harberton Playing field is a large green space which is located in the centre of the village of Harberton, near Totnes in Devon. The site includes the Village Hall, a play park and a car park with planted trees, hedges and shrubs. Within the playing field are a number of planted wooded areas and open grown trees. The western boundary has several large mature oak and ash hedgerow specimens with a wooded area beyond.

4.1.2 Compartment 1 consists of mixed broadleaf trees surrounding the parking area, main access driveway, and children's playpark. A single semi-mature ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) is located on the bank adjacent to the lane leading into Harberton village. Several other ash trees are present within the wooded areas that screen the playing field from the playpark. These trees generally showed only minor symptoms of ash dieback (ADB) in their crowns and most appear stable, presenting a low risk at present.

However, the small ash tree adjacent to the container in parking area is in poor condition and requires further monitoring. The tree has been calculated as being a Broadly Acceptable risk at present.

4.1.3 Since the previous survey, some of the ash trees at the playing fields have declined further. These are young, etiolated specimens within the wooded groups.

4.1.4 Within the central belt of trees stands a single pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) with a swing attached to its lower branches. The tree has an open-grown crown of good form and reaches approximately 15 metres in height. The main trunk bifurcates at around 1.5 metres, forming an included union that appears stable at present. A threaded steel rod has recently been installed between the two stems above the union to provide additional structural support.

- 4.1.5 Compartment 2 comprises a banked wooded area of young ash, wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) growing alongside the original field boundary to the south-west. Along the hedgerow and within this wooded area, there is a large mature oak and a mature ash.

Many of the younger ash in this group appear to be affected by ash dieback disease. G1500 comprises of two dead ash trees which are within falling distance of the recreational field. Although the risk of harm is Tolerable, the two marked trees could be either felled or reduced at approximately 2 metres in height to provide a deadwood resource for invertebrates and other wildlife.



Photographs 1 and 2: G1500 group of two ash within falling distance of recreational ground (left) and beech showing signs of drought stress (right).

- 4.1.6 The large ash tree that formerly supported a swing remains in good condition, showing only minor symptoms of ash dieback. It is considered to present a Broadly Acceptable risk.
- 4.1.7 The prolonged dry periods experienced this summer have affected many trees. During the inspection, it was noted that a group of beech trees growing on the bank close to the basketball court had lost their leaves unusually early this year. The group should be monitored over the next few years to assess how the recent dry and hot conditions have affected the trees and whether any longer-term decline develops.

4.2 Harbertonford Playpark

- 4.2.1 Harbertonford Playpark is a small public park in the village of Harbertonford, near Totnes, Devon. It is accessed from Riverdale, with an additional entrance from the grounds of Harbertonford Church of England Primary School. The playpark contains climbing apparatus, a small football pitch, several planted specimen trees, a willow (*Salix* spp.) arbor, and groups of historic coppiced boundary ash and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).
- 4.2.2 Compartment 1 consists of planted specimen trees and a willow arbor located near the play equipment. No significant risk features were observed during inspection. The hedge alongside the footpath from the school to the park has been cut back from the path. A young oak tree growing by the park gate has now been crown raised over the entrance of the park.
- 4.2.3 Compartment 2 contains several larger boundary trees, historically coppiced, growing along the southern and western boundaries. On the southern boundary is a historically coppiced ash and sycamore. The two larger coppices have now been re-coppiced and regrowth is forming from the cut stumps.
- 4.2.4 A group of sycamore and ash trees are growing on the western boundary of the park and overhang into Harbertonford Primary School. The ash within the group were in very poor condition in 2020 and it was recommended for both ash and sycamore to be pollarded along this boundary. These works have now been completed and the sycamore has responded well to this work with new regrowth. The ash regrowth has started to become diseased from ADB but is still alive and this tree should be monitored. No further works are required at present.

General Observations

- 4.3 During the survey I observed a number of ash trees within the sites and wooded areas which could be prone to Ash Dieback Disease. The stage of the disease has been classified using the guide produced by The Tree Council (2019) Ash Dieback Disease: A Guide for Tree Owners located in Appendix 4 of this report.
- 4.4 Ash Dieback Disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) (ADB) is a serious fungal pathogen that attacks ash trees and was first confirmed in Britain in 2012. The disease causes significant leaf loss, stem and branch lesions and crown dieback. It is reported that older mature trees can sometimes live with the disease but can become weakened or stressed and are therefore more susceptible to secondary fungal infections from honey fungus. Once a tree is infected there is no cure or treatment and the crown can die very quickly, modifying the structural condition of the wood sometimes as

quick as in one season. Therefore, dead standing trees in high/ moderate target areas need to be assessed fairly quickly. I advise all sites and areas with ash trees present to be continually monitored and inspected by a competent person on an annual or biennial basis, particularly during the summer months.

- 4.5 A note on deadwood. Deadwood is a vital component of forest ecosystems as well as urban environments, offering important habitats for saproxylic invertebrates and avifauna while posing a relatively low risk of harm due to its structural characteristics. Its presence supports biodiversity, nutrient cycling, and food web dynamics, making it an essential element of forest and urban forest management. Properly managed deadwood enhances the ecological health of sites while presenting minimal risk to persons and property.
- 4.6 Wherever possible, it is always advocated to leave stumps high or reduce high-risk trees requiring removal down to monoliths or standing deadwood (where appropriate). In many cases, retaining stumps in this way is preferable, as some trees have the potential to rejuvenate through epicormic growth or basal sprouting, eventually forming lower crowns. These lower crowns generally present a lower level of structural risk. Even when regeneration is unlikely, dead stumps, regardless of height, provide ecological value by offering habitat and food sources for a range of wildlife.

The balance between managing risk and recognising ecological value is important. Therefore, wherever possible, and where the assessed level of risk is considered tolerable or broadly acceptable, I will recommend this type of approach.

Standing deadwood offers a number of ecological benefits. It provides habitat for a variety of organisms, including saproxylic invertebrates, nesting birds, bats, fungi, and other species associated with the natural process of wood decay. Some of these species are highly specialised and depend on upright, decaying wood structures that are often missing from managed environments. These standing features may support full life cycles for certain organisms, particularly those that rely on specific types of decaying wood or internal cavities found in upright stems.

In addition, standing deadwood contributes to structural diversity in the environment, offering opportunities such as perching, nesting, and shelter that are less commonly found in fallen wood. The upright position of standing deadwood can create different microhabitats, which are not replicated by timber left to decay on the ground.

By considering both the potential ecological benefits and the level of risk, and applying a balanced, site-specific approach, it is possible to support biodiversity while still meeting safety and management requirements.

- 4.7 The risk associated with unpredictable branch loss due to factors such as summer branch drop cannot be quantified. Should these trees lose additional, relatively healthy and structurally sound branches within the period covered by this report, I advise that these trees would then require re-assessment as soon as possible after the event.

5.0 Tree Risk Assessment

- 5.1 The Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) system applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management. Firstly, the targets (persons and property) upon which trees could fail are assessed and quantified, thus enabling tree managers to determine whether or not and to what degree of rigour a survey or inspection of the trees is required. Where necessary, the tree or branch is then considered in terms of both impact potential (size) and the probability of failure. Values derived from the assessment of these three components (target, impact potential and probability of failure) are combined to calculate the probability of significant harm occurring.
- 5.2 The system moves the management of tree safety away from labelling trees as either "safe" or "unsafe", thereby requiring definitive statements of tree safety from either tree surveyors or tree managers. Instead, QTRA quantifies the risk of significant harm from tree failure in a way which enables tree managers to balance safety with tree value and operate to a predetermined limit of reasonable or acceptable risk.
- 5.3 The QTRA system also require an allocated target range; mapping of land use by road classification; estimated levels of pedestrian occupation; and estimated structure values. Whilst surveying I only saw a brief glimpse of site usage on the site and therefore, I advise that my target appraisal is considered against the knowledge of site managers or users.
- 5.4 The target ranges can vary from each site. The ones used during the risk assessment are as follows:
- Target 1: Estimated pedestrian usage 720-73 per hour; property repair or replacement cost £2 000 000 – £200 000 and/or 47000 – 4800 vehicles per day at 30 mph.
 - Target 2: Estimated pedestrian usage 72-8 per hour; property repair or replacement cost £200 000 – £20000 and/or 4700 – 480 vehicles per day at 30 mph.
 - Target 3: Estimated pedestrian usage 7-2 per hour; property repair or replacement cost £20 000 – £2000 and/or 470 – 48 vehicles per day at 30 mph.
 - Target 4: Estimated pedestrian usage 1-per hour – 3 per day; property repair or replacement cost £2000 – £200 and/or 47 – 6 vehicles per day at 30 mph.
- 5.5 Should the client consider this estimate to be inaccurate they should report back to Dartforest Limited so that the risk assessment can be refined.

5.6 QTRA Advisory Thresholds

Thresholds	Description	Action
1/1 to 1/1000	Unacceptable Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	Control the risk
1/1000 to 1/10 000	Unacceptable (Where imposed on others) Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	- Control the risk - Review the risk
	Tolerable (by agreement) 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 - Review the risk
1/ 10 000 to 1 000 000	Tolerable (Where imposed on others) Risks are tolerable if as low as reasonably possible (ALARP)	- Assess costs and benefits of risk control - Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at reasonable cost - Review the risk
1/ 1 000 000 or less	Broadly Acceptable Risk is already as low as reasonably possible (ALARP)	- No action currently required - Review the risk

Source: Quantified Tree Risk Assessment User Manual V5.1.3

- 5.7 The risk of harm from all the trees (excluding G1500) has been calculated at 1/ 1 000 000 which is within the Broadly Acceptable threshold (Risk is already ALARP). The recommended tree works should be considered in terms of both risk management and long-term management of the tree.
- 5.8 The risk of harm from G1500 has been calculated at within the Tolerable threshold (Where imposed on others) Risks are tolerable if as low as reasonably possible (ALARP). At this risk level the owners of the tree should consider the costs required against the benefits of risk control.

6.0 Recommendations

6.1 Work Priorities

The work priorities assigned within this report are based on the QTRA risk level calculated for each tree. The work priority is intended to assist with the management and programming of recommended works and should not be interpreted as a prediction of when a tree or tree part will fail.

Low Work Priority – Broadly Acceptable Risk

Trees assessed as presenting a Broadly Acceptable risk are assigned a Low Work Priority. Recommended works should be undertaken when budget and resources allow. These recommendations may relate to general tree management, soil amelioration, monitoring or other works that may benefit the health and longevity of the tree or prevent a more significant issue from developing in the future.

Medium Work Priority – Tolerable Risk

Trees assessed as presenting a Tolerable risk are assigned a Medium Work Priority. Recommended works should be programmed as part of planned tree management, with the aim of reducing the risk and preventing the tree from progressing towards an Unacceptable risk. This may include remedial works, monitoring or other management measures that could benefit the tree and reduce the likelihood of further deterioration.

High Work Priority – Unacceptable Risk

Trees assessed as presenting an Unacceptable risk are assigned a High Work Priority and require action as soon as reasonably practicable. High Work Priority trees are further divided into Imminent and Urgent categories.

Imminent trees are those where there is a high likelihood of failure and immediate action is required. This will generally apply where the QTRA risk is within 1/1 to 1/1000 range and there is clear evidence that failure may occur imminently. Where the recommended works cannot be undertaken immediately, temporary measures such as exclusion zones, preventing access or restricting vehicle movements should be implemented to reduce the risk to persons and property as far as reasonably practicable.

Urgent trees are those with significant risk features resulting in an Unacceptable risk, generally within the 1/10,000 to 1/1,000 QTRA range, but where failure is not

considered imminent. Works should be programmed and, where possible, completed within two months. This period allows time for necessary arrangements such as permissions, contractor availability, access restrictions or road closures. However, clients should seek to undertake the recommended works as soon as reasonably practicable rather than treating two months as a fixed deadline.

The work priorities should therefore be used as a management tool for programming works, rather than as a fixed timescale for when work must be completed.

Site	Tree No.	Species	Observations	Recommendations	Work Priority
Harberton Playing Fields	G1500	Ash	Two dead and dying small ash within falling distance of recreation ground area.	Fell 2 x dead marked trees or reducing to deadwood monoliths at approx. 2 m.	Medium – Risk is Tolerable but work is advised within a year for sound arboricultural management

- 6.1 In the event of any new defects, concerns or the occurrence of seasonal fungal fruiting bodies on any of the trees with high targets, Dartforest Limited should be contacted as soon as possible in order to re-assess the tree/s and update this report.
- 6.2 All tree works should be undertaken to BS3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Works. It is strongly recommended that any tree surgery works are undertaken by highly skilled and qualified contractors.

End AK/894/140926

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Appendix 1: Tree Schedule Heading and Abbreviations

Tree No.	Identifying number classed as either Individual (T), Group (G), Area (C), Compartment (C) or Woodland (W)	
Species	Species common and/ or Latin	
Age Range	Y	Young -Recently planted or established tree.
	SM	Semi-Mature – Grown less than one third of the species life expectancy.
	EM	Early Mature – Grown one to two thirds of the species life expectancy.
	M	Mature – Grown over two thirds to completed life expectancy.
	V	Veteran – A tree that shows biological, aesthetic or cultural interest due to its age, size or condition.
Height	Given in meters and either estimated or measured with inclinometer	
Stem dia.	Tree stem diameter recorded in millimeters at breast height (DBH – 1.5m) from ground level.	
Vitality	General physiological condition of the tree recorded as Good (G), Moderate (M), Poor (P) or Dead (D).	
Structural cond.	Structural condition of tree identifying severity of any potential defects or features that may cause failure of parts or all the tree, given as Good (G), Moderate (M), Poor (P).	
Observations	General observations of tree(s) detailing defects, features, pathogens and potential wildlife features.	
Recommendations	General management recommendations for the tree(s) informed by the survey and risk assessment.	
Target Size	Highest value target that the most significant part likely to fail could strike. ranges 1-6. 1 = high, 6 = low value/occupancy	
Size Range	Size category of most significant part considered likely to fail. ranges 1-5. 1 = large, 5 = small	
Probability of Failure	Probability of failure within 12 months. ranges 1-5. 1 = high, 7 = low	
QTRA Risk In Index	Risk of significant harm , 1,000 = risk index (e.g. risk index 20 = risk of significant harm 1 in 20,000)	

Appendix 2– QTRA Target Ranges

Target Range	Property (repair or replacement cost) Pro	Human (not in vehicles)	Vehicle Traffic (number per day)	Ranges of Value
1	£2 000 000 – >£200 000	Occupation: Pedestrians & cyclists: Constant – 2.5 hours/day 720/hour – 73/hour	26 000 – 2 700 @ 110kph (68mph) 28 000 – 2 900 @ 100kph (62mph) 31 000 – 3 200 @ 90kph (56mph) 32 000 – 3 300 @ 80kph (50mph) 36 000 – 3 700 @ 70kph (43mph) 42 000 – 4 300 @ 60kph (37mph) 47 000 – 4 800 @ 50kph (32mph)	1/1 – >1/10
2	£200 000 – >£20 000	Occupation: Pedestrians & cyclists: 2.4 hours/day – 15 min/day 72/hour – 8/hour	2 600 – 270 @ 110kph (68mph) 2 800 – 290 @ 100kph (62mph) 3 100 – 320 @ 90kph (56mph) 3 200 – 330 @ 80kph (50mph) 3 600 – 370 @ 70kph (43mph) 4 200 – 430 @ 60kph (37mph) 4 700 – 480 @ 50kph (32mph)	1/10 – >1/100
3	£20 000 – >£2000	Occupation: Pedestrians & cyclists: 14 min/day – 2 min/day 7/hour – 2/hour	260 – 27 @ 110kph (68mph) 280 – 29 @ 100kph (62mph) 310 – 32 @ 90kph (56mph) 320 – 33 @ 80kph (50mph) 360 – 37 @ 70kph (43mph) 420 – 43 @ 60kph (37mph) 470 – 48 @ 50kph (32mph)	1/100 – >1/1 000
4	£2 000 – >£200	Occupation: Pedestrians & cyclists: 1 min/day – 2 min/week 1/hour – 3/day	26 – 4 @ 110kph (68mph) 28 – 4 @ 100kph (62mph) 31 – 4 @ 90kph (56mph) 32 – 4 @ 80kph (50mph) 36 – 5 @ 70kph (43mph) 42 – 5 @ 60kph (37mph) 47 – 6 @ 50kph (32mph)	1/1 000 – >1/10 000
5	£200 – >£20	Occupation: Pedestrians & cyclists: 1 min/week – 1 min/month 2/day – 2/week	3 – 1 @ 110kph (68mph) 3 – 1 @ 100kph (62mph) 3 – 1 @ 90kph (56mph) 3 – 1 @ 80kph (50mph) 4 – 1 @ 70kph (43mph) 4 – 1 @ 60kph (37mph) 5 – 1 @ 50kph (32mph)	1/10 000 – >1/100 000
6	£20 – £2	Occupation: Pedestrians & cyclists: <1 min/month – 0.5 min/year 1/week – 6/year	None	1/100 000 – 1/1 000 000

Appendix 3: Individual Tree Risk Survey – Harberton Playing Fields

Tree No/ ID	Tree Species	Age Range	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Structural Condition	Vitality	Comments	Management Recommendations	Target Range	Size Range	PoF	Risk Index
C1	Mixed Broadleaf-	Y	Up to 12	-	Up to 450	G	G	- Screening trees on bank in car park. - Mix of ornamental planted specimens. - Group of screening trees and scrub between play Park and field. - Three ash trees growing in play park area have varying degrees of ADB. Although considered low risk at present. - Oak with included union to monitor, now bolted.	Monitor Ash trees annually during summer months for Ash Dieback Disease.	2	2	6	<1M
C2	Mixed Broadleaf	M-EM	Up to 20	-	Up to 1050	G	G	- Trees growing on boundary bank and wooded planted area. - Planted young specimens of cherry, hazel and ash. - Large mature boundary oak and two ash. Ash trees are in good physiological condition.	None	3	1	5	<1M
C3	Copper Beech, Oak, Cherry, Hazel	EM	Up to 15	-	Up to 560	G	G	Small copse with fire pit. Boundary trees.	No works required.	3	1	6	<1M
G1500	Ash	SM	14	4	320	P	P	Two dead and dying small ash within falling distance of recreation ground area.	Consider felling 2 x dead marked trees or reducing to deadwood monoliths at approx. 2 m.	3	2	4	1M

Appendix 3: Individual Tree Risk Survey – Harbertonford Play Park

Tree No/ ID	Tree Species	Age Range	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Structural Condition	Vitality	Comments	Management Recommendations	Target Range	Size Range	PoF	Risk Index
C1	Mixed Broadleaf	EM	Up to 10	-	Up to 250	G	G	- Ornamental and self-seeded specimen trees around play park equipment. - Oak at main gate has low overhanging branches	Crown raise low branches at park gate entrance up to 2.5 m from ground level.	2	2	6	<1M
C2	Mixed broadleaf- Sycamore, Ash, Hazel, Willow	M	Up to 21	-	Up to 450	M	G	- Area of historic coppiced ash and sycamore growing on southern and western boundary. Sycamore stem in group with basal decay. - Ash recently reduced. - No change in condition of trees	No works required.	3	2	6	<1M

Appendix 4: Stages of Ash Dieback Disease taken from
The Tree Council (2019) Ash Dieback Disease: A Guide for Tree Owners

Class 1 – 100% - 76% Crown present	
Class 2 – 75% - 51% Crown remains	
Class 3 – 50% - 26% Crown remains	
Class 4 – 25% - 0% Crown remains	

Appendix 5 – Statutory Obligations

Prior to any tree work being carried out it is recommended that professional advice is sought to ensure that the correct permissions are fully obtained for tree or woodland work as set out in this report. This includes, Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's), Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licenses or restrictions on the site such as the presence of the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). In addition, the following restrictions should also be considered particularly where protecting European Protected Species (EPS) such as dormouse and all bat species.

All birds and their nests and eggs are protected by law under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000), The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Habitat Regulations (2010). Many other species of animal are also protected including badgers and common and widespread amphibian species.

The following measures must be taken into account prior to works being carried out:

-  Postponing or abandoning work around affected areas, i.e. undertaking works to vegetation likely to contain nesting birds outside of the bird nesting season;
-  Seeking expert advice, i.e. contacting a suitably qualified bat worker where a tree is identified as being of high potential to support roosting bats;
-  Modifying works to avoid affected areas, i.e. retaining trunks as standing dead wood where identified as being of habitat potential;
-  Specifying works to be undertaken in such a way to reduce the impact of these works on protected species or habitats i.e. retaining ivy or dead wood wherever possible.

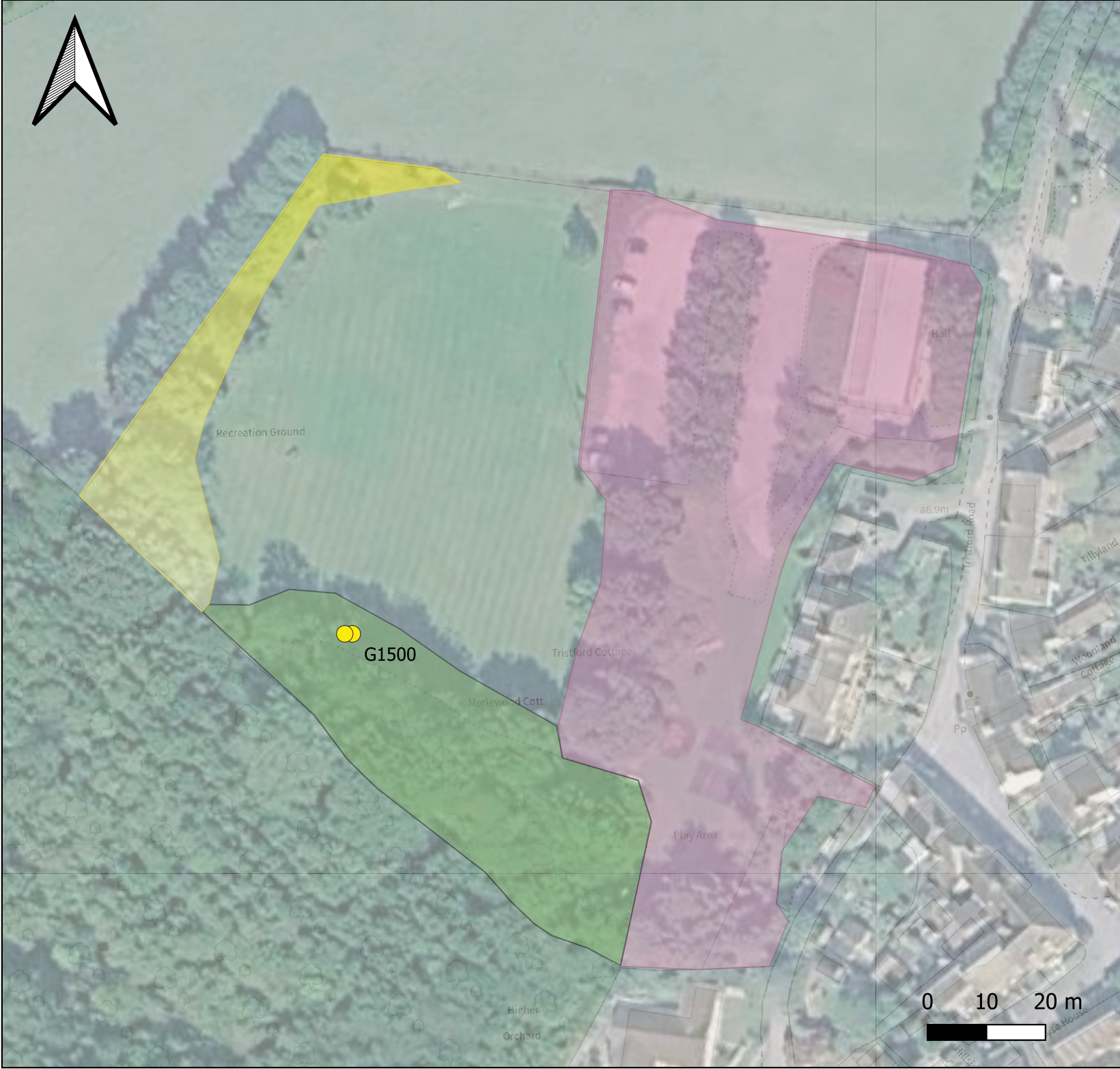
All tree works operators need to be aware of the current legislation regarding protected species and their habitats. Such as:

-  Details of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, CROW Act 2000 and the Habitat Regulations 2010, detailing their effect on arboriculture;
-  Guidance on bats and arboriculture;

Details of the Forestry Commission's Decision Tree for European Protected Species



- Compartiment 3
- Compartiment 2
- Compartiment 1



Project: Harberton Playing Field - Tree Survey	
Title: Compartiment and Tree Locations Map	
Client: Harberton Parish Council	Author: AK/894/100926
Date: 14th September 2026	Ref: HPCHPTS





- Compartment 2
- Compartment 1

Project: Harbertonford Play Park Tree Survey	
Title: Compartment and Tree Location Map	
Client: Harberton Parish Council	Author: AK/894/100926
Date: 14th September 2026	Ref: HPCHPP24

