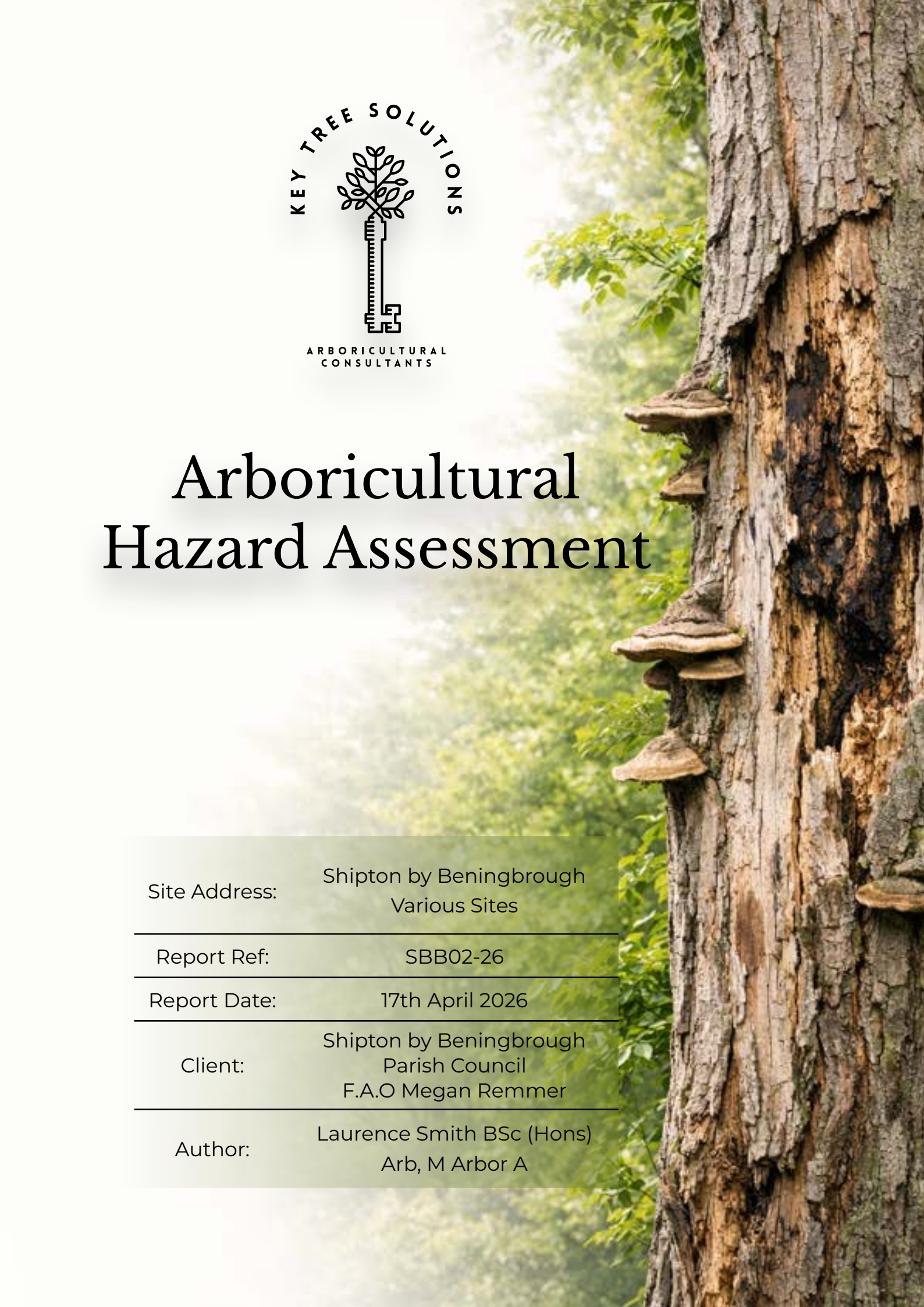
KEY TREE SOLUTIONS

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

Arboricultural Hazard Assessment



Site Address:	Shipton by Beningbrough Various Sites
Report Ref:	SBB02-26
Report Date:	17th April 2026
Client:	Shipton by Beningbrough Parish Council F.A.O Megan Remmer
Author:	Laurence Smith BSc (Hons) Arb, M Arbor A

1. Introduction

1.1 About the Author

This report and tree survey were conducted by Mr Laurence Smith BSc (Hons), M Arbor A, an experienced arboricultural consultant. Mr Smith holds a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture and a BTEC National Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture. He is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association and a registered Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) user.

With over a decade of experience in the arboricultural industry, Mr Smith initially worked as an arborist, gaining extensive hands-on experience in climbing, dismantling, and pruning. This practical background has provided in-depth knowledge of tree biomechanics, wood structure, load-bearing capacity, and the limitations of pruning techniques. For the past eight years, he has worked as a consultant, specialising in tree risk assessment and development-related arboriculture.

1.2 Intention of the Report

The client, Megan Remmer, working on behalf of the Shipton by Beningbrough Parish Council, has commissioned Key Tree Solutions to conduct an independent arboricultural survey of the trees located within the boundaries of three sites within the village, as shown in the site plans (Appendix D).

This report identifies potential tree-related risks and assigns a Risk of Harm (RoH) rating ranging from 1/4 to <1/1M (one in a million). The RoH is calculated based on:

- The size of the tree component most likely to fail
- The presence and value of potential targets
- The Probability of Failure (PoF) within the next 12 months

Where appropriate, tree work recommendations are provided to mitigate risk to a tolerable or broadly acceptable level, prioritising tree retention wherever feasible. This risk-based approach ensures that tree management decisions are proportionate and evidence-based. Further details on the QTRA methodology used in this assessment can be found in Appendix F.

All survey data, along with management recommendations, are compiled in the Arboricultural Schedule of Works (Appendix B). This should be referenced alongside the site plan (Appendix D) and relevant images (Appendix C) for a complete understanding of the findings.

1.3 Scope of the Report

This report is based on a ground-level walkover survey of the site, assessing all relevant trees. However, detailed risk assessments have only been conducted on:

- Noteworthy specimens within the site, or
- Trees with significant observed defects

Trees within the site boundary that are not included in the Arboricultural Schedule of Works (Appendix B) are generally considered to be in good health with a broadly acceptable Risk of Harm (RoH).

While the focus is on trees within the site, general observations may have been made about off-site trees that could impact the area if they were to fail. However, the client is responsible for informing third parties about any concerns that are recorded. Key Tree Solutions does not assume responsibility for managing or assessing trees beyond the site boundary.

Where trees are assessed as groups, risk assessment is prioritised toward those individuals exhibiting the most significant defects or indicators of elevated risk. If the highest-risk tree within a group is assessed as falling within a broadly acceptable level of risk, the remaining trees in that group are reasonably assumed to present an equal or lower level of risk, and further individual risk assessments are not undertaken. In some instances, groups may comprise trees with no observable defects that would elevate the level of risk above a broadly acceptable threshold, in which case individual risk assessment is not considered necessary.

To assess the Probability of Failure (PoF), this survey follows the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology (Mattheck, 1991). VTA is a ground-level visual inspection that identifies:

- Mechanical defects
- Signs of ill health
- Potential structural failures
- The tree's suitability for its location

In some cases, further investigation may be necessary, such as:

- Removing ivy to inspect hidden defects
- Using ladders or climbing techniques to assess cavities not visible from the ground
- The use of decay detection equipment

Any requirement for additional investigation and the justification for it will be clearly identified within the arboricultural schedule of works.

1.4 Limitations to the survey

Tree assessments are inherently influenced by seasonal variations, which can affect both visibility and the accuracy of observations. For instance, during periods when trees are in full leaf, assessors are better able to evaluate canopy health. However, the dense foliage typical of these conditions can also obscure critical structural elements such as branches and stems. Additionally, some indicators of internal decay, such as fungal fruiting bodies, are only present

during specific times of the year. As a result, their absence at the time of inspection does not necessarily indicate the absence of decay.

The survey was conducted from ground level and remained within the defined site boundary. In certain instances, full access around individual trees may have been restricted. These are both factors which can limit the ability to observe them from all angles.

1.5 Tree Condition & Environmental Factors

Trees are dynamic, living organisms that continuously respond to changes in their surrounding environment. Their condition may be affected by a variety of external influences beyond human control. Severe weather events such as storms, high winds, or snow accumulation can place sudden stress on trees, while shifts in groundwater levels or inadvertent root damage caused by nearby construction can also have significant effects.

Given these variables, it is recommended that trees undergo periodic reassessment to ensure their ongoing safety and health. The frequency of these follow-up inspections should reflect the specific context and usage of the site. For example, trees located in high-priority areas, such as schools or public spaces, are generally best served by annual inspections. In contrast, trees in lower-priority settings like private gardens or parklands may only require reassessment every one to three years.

It is important to understand that this report reflects the condition of the trees at the time of inspection and remains valid for 12 months. However, due to the unpredictable nature of biological and environmental change, the report cannot provide any long-term guarantee of safety. Unexpected factors, such as pest or disease outbreaks or sudden structural failure, may still arise. Should any significant changes become evident, such as visible decline or storm damage, an additional inspection is advised.

1.6 Survey Details

The arboricultural survey was carried out on 1st January 2025, with the primary aim of recording data on the existing tree stock within the site. The survey took place during the winter season, following the natural senescence of leaves. Weather conditions on the day were overcast, accompanied by a moderate breeze. While such conditions may have influenced visibility and measurement accuracy to a limited extent, they were considered suitable for the purposes of this assessment.

Measurements were taken using a combination of tools selected for precision and practicality. An electronic distometer was employed to record accurate distances where possible, while a specialist measuring tape was used in situations that allowed for manual measurement. In instances where direct measurement proved impractical, such as where access was restricted, dense ivy obscured the trunk, or multiple trees formed a cluster, estimates were made instead. These estimated values are clearly marked in the report using the following notations:

- (est.) denotes an estimated measurement, such as where high Ivy cover is in situ.
- (ave.) indicates an average where multiple trees are included within groups.
- (MAB.) signifies that the measurement was taken at the base of the tree.

This approach ensured that even under challenging conditions, meaningful and representative data could be recorded for all trees surveyed.

2. Site Targets

The survey was undertaken across three distinct areas: an allotment, a small recreational space, and a section of land surrounding the community centre, which is also used for informal recreation.

Across all three sites, tree cover is predominantly composed of early mature and mature specimens, largely consisting of native or naturalised species. The sites are relatively level, with minimal variation in topography; as such, wind exposure is considered to be broadly consistent throughout.

Target occupancy across the majority of the sites is associated with members of the public utilising the outdoor spaces. This includes allotment users, pedestrians, and individuals engaging in recreational activities. These targets are generally transient in nature, although certain areas—such as seating, access routes, and areas of regular use—may experience more sustained occupancy.

An exception to this is the eastern boundary of the community centre, where the site adjoins a main highway. In this location, target occupancy is significantly higher and includes both vehicular and pedestrian traffic, resulting in an increased likelihood of interaction with trees.

The assessment of risk within this report has been undertaken in accordance with the principles of Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA). Target levels have therefore been considered in terms of occupancy and usage patterns, ranging from low-use areas within the allotments and peripheral green spaces, to higher-use zones adjacent to access routes and the highway. These variations in target occupancy have been factored into the calculation of Risk of Harm for each tree or group assessed.

3. Legal Requirements

3.1 Statutory Protection

Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) have the authority to protect certain trees and woodlands through the issuance of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Additionally, trees located within a Conservation Area (CA) that are not subject to a TPO are also afforded special protection. The LPAs derive these powers from the following legislation:

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Town and Country Planning (Determination of Appeals by Appointed Persons) (Prescribed Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008
- Town and Country Planning (Trees) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2012

The primary purpose of a TPO is to prevent the cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage, or destruction of protected trees without obtaining prior consent from the relevant LPA. Similarly, for any tree work within a Conservation Area, a six-week notification period must be observed before commencing any work. Unauthorised works on trees protected by a TPO or those within a Conservation Area may result in an unlimited fine.

According to information available on the North Yorkshire Council's online mapping system (accessed on the 17th of April 2026), there are no TPO designations within the survey area or 15 meters of its boundary. Furthermore, the site is not located within a Conservation Area.

For further details, refer to the Planning Interactive map query results in Appendix E: Statutory Protection.

3.2 Protected Species Considerations

Before any work is carried out, trees must be inspected for the presence of protected species. Although this tree survey does not assess the likelihood of protected animal species being present, it is important to note that it is illegal to disturb bats or their roosts under the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations (2010). Similarly, nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended), particularly between March and July. Badgers are also protected under the Protection of Badgers Act (1992).

If any protected species are discovered during work, all activities should cease immediately, and advice should be sought from Natural England.

4. Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

If appropriate, risk-assessed trees have been tagged onsite with an ID number. This number has been suffixed within the report with the letter T to represent it as a Tree entity. In some instances, the element may not be tagged due to a lack of access, the size of a stem or ease of identification. Non-tagged trees are assigned sequential ID numbers (T1, T2, etc.) in the Arboricultural Schedule of Works. Other non-tagged entries could include (G)roup, (W)oodland or (H)edge.

For each entry, collected data, along with a narrative comment and any relevant management recommendations, have been given within the Arboricultural Schedule of Works found in Appendix B. This can be cross-referenced with any images (Appendix C), where applicable and the site plans found in Appendix D.

Trees posing an unacceptable level of risk should be prioritised for urgent management, while those with long-term issues are monitored as part of an ongoing risk strategy. An explanation for the arboricultural survey, including any shorthand or acronyms, can be found in Appendix A.

5. Conclusion

The tree stock across the surveyed areas is generally in good condition, comprising a mix of early mature, mature, and post-mature specimens. The majority of trees display typical characteristics for their age and species, with no widespread structural defects or significant health concerns identified.

The Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) indicates that, in most cases, the Risk of Harm remains within broadly acceptable thresholds. This is reflective of both the generally sound condition of the trees and the relatively low to moderate target occupancy across much of the site.

The only tree requiring significant intervention is T22, where extensive internal decay and reduced residual wall thickness have been identified. While the tree retains ecological and amenity value, the structural condition warrants management. A substantial crown reduction to form a pollard is recommended to reduce loading on the compromised stem while facilitating retention of the tree in a reduced form.

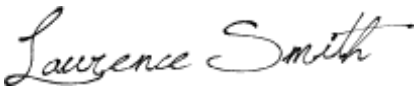
Elsewhere, recommended works are limited and largely precautionary in nature. These include minor canopy pruning to maintain clearance over access routes, particularly where trees are subject to repeated contact with vehicles, and the selective removal or severance of Ivy where it may impede inspection or contribute to longer-term management issues.

Several trees and groups are recommended for retention without intervention, particularly where they provide ecological benefits and are located within areas of low target occupancy. In

these instances, the presence of minor defects, deadwood, or natural decline is considered acceptable and consistent with good arboricultural practice.

Overall, the tree stock can be retained with a relatively low level of intervention. The implementation of the recommended works, combined with ongoing monitoring, particularly in relation to Ash Dieback and changes in site conditions, will ensure that the trees continue to provide amenity and ecological value while maintaining an acceptable level of risk.

Signed:



Laurence Smith BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, M Arbor A

6. Caveats and Limitations

6.1
Climate conditions, such as storms, droughts, and temperature fluctuations, can cause damage and failure in trees that may appear healthy. The client needs to recognise that all trees potentially pose a hazard, and any action should be justified based on the associated risk level and the value of the target. While every effort has been made to identify significant defects during the tree inspection, it is not possible to provide a guarantee regarding the safety of any tree.

6.2
Comments on the tree conditions and associated risks are relevant to the date and time of the survey. Given the biological nature of trees and the potential for mechanical or physical changes in their surroundings, tree health and structure can evolve. Consequently, trees should be inspected at regular intervals in accordance with identified site risks and following relevant Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) guidelines and government recommendations. Typically, this should occur between 1 and 3 years, depending on the level of risk.

6.3
No reports regarding underground utilities or past construction works have been provided to the author. The client should be aware that the existence of such documentation may influence the recommendations made in this report, particularly if the root systems of trees have been disturbed or damaged.

6.4
As an arboricultural report, the author is not qualified to assess damage to buildings or underground utilities potentially caused by tree roots. Any observations regarding the condition of such structures are made from a layperson's perspective and should not be considered as expert analysis of structural or utility-related damage.

6.5
All tree work should be conducted in accordance with the appropriate Duty of Care, following the standards outlined in the British Standard BS 3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations. It is essential that any contractor engaged in tree work includes site-specific risk assessments and performs due diligence inspections to identify the presence of protected species, such as nesting birds and bats, as part of their safety and legal obligations.

Appendix A: Survey Reference Information

A1. Survey Key

Column Heading	Description
Tree ID	Each risk asesed tree has been given a unique number. Where feasable these have been tagged to the stem at approximatly 2m from ground level.
Age Class	The tree is described as Young, Semi-Mature, Early-Mature, Mature, Over-Mature, Veteran or Dead.
Species	The English common name has been used along with the botanical name in brackets and italics.
Height (m)	An indication of the group or tree's height measured in metres.
Crown Spread (m)	An indication of the avarage crown spread of individual trees within the group.
Diameter (mm)	An indication of the avarage or range of stem diamiters at 1.5m from ground level.
Vitality	A single word evaluation regarding the tree health, structure and condition. Stated as Normal, Fair, Reduced or Poor
General Observations	Narrative comments which may include observations on the general condition including defects and overall appearance.
Assessed Part	The part of the tree most likely to fail after visual analysis.
Target	Set target ranges within QTRA for targets including vehicular, pedestrian and property. Target rage is a number allocation between 1-6 with 1 representing the highest target rating.
Size of Part	The size of the part with potential for failure. Size rage is a number allocation between 1-4 with 1 representing the largest size.
Probability of Failure (PoF)	The Probability of Failure (PoF) of the risk assessed part. PoF rage is a number allocation between 1-7 with 1 representing the highest risk.
Reduce Mass	Where deadwood is assessed, there is the potential for a reduction in mass due to the drying of the wood. This is accounted for within the assessment. Where applicable reduced mass is given as 25% or 50%.
Risk of Harm	QTRA calculated Risk of Harm (RoH) using the inputs generated by the surveyor. These are given as a fraction between 1 in 4 (1/4) and greater that 1 in 1 million (<1/1m). For risk thresholds see A2 below.
Management Recommendations	Any works recommended in order to minimise risk, improve form or maintain a high value.
Image Ref.	An image of the tree or defect if applicable.

A2. Risk Decision Informing Framework

Risk Thresholds	Description	Action
1/1,000	Unacceptable Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	. Control the risk . Periodically review the risk
	Unacceptable (where imposed on others) Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	. Control the risk . Periodically review the risk
1/10,000	**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 . Periodically review the risk
	Tolerable (where imposed on others) Risks are generally tolerable	. Assess costs and benefits of risk control . Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at a reasonable cost . Periodically review the risk
1/1,000,000	Broadly Acceptable	. No action currently required . Periodically review the risk

Appendix B: Arboricultural Schedule of Works

ID	Age Class	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Diameter (mm)	Vitality	General Observations	Risk Assessment of	Target Range	Size Range	PoF	Reduce Mass to	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Figure ref.
T1	Semi Mature	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	11	6	420	Normal	The tree is located on the boundary shared with the adjacent school. A damaged limb was previously present at approximately 5 m, with a reasonable potential for further failure. Several additional torn and broken branches were noted within the canopy; however, these were not considered to pose a significant risk. **2026:** Previously damaged limbs have either failed or been removed. No new defects or observations were identified.	-	-	-	-	-	<1/1M	No works recommended at present. Continue to monitor the condition, particularly for any development of defects within the primary unions.	Fig. 1
G2	Semi Mature	Ash & Oak (*Fraxinus* & *Quercus*)	10 - 18	N/A	400-900	Normal	A group of trees located on either side of the access track to the allotments, comprising three Ash and one Oak. In addition, several Maples from the adjacent school grounds extend over the track. The Ash trees exhibit minor cambial damage, likely associated with repeated impact from high-sided vehicles using the access route. **2026:** The northernmost Ash shows signs of minor canopy decline and the development of internal epicormic growth, which may be indicative of early-stage Ash Dieback infection.	Falling branches	4	3	7	-	<1/1M	No immediate works required. Continue to monitor Ash trees for progression of Ash Dieback. Consider periodic pruning to maintain clearance over the access track if vehicle conflict persists.	
T3	Mature	Oak (*Quercus robur*)	18	6	900	Normal	A large tree located along the field boundary. Numerous instances of small-diameter deadwood are present throughout the canopy. One larger dead limb extends over the adjacent school; however, this appears well attached at present. Minor cambial damage is evident around the base on the eastern aspect, though this is not currently considered significant. **2026:** Deadwood remains present within the canopy. The stem is becoming increasingly clad in Ivy, which may obscure visibility of potential defects and limit the effectiveness of visual inspection.	Falling deadwood	4	4	4	25%	<1/1M	Consider removal or severance of Ivy to improve visibility for inspection and reduce potential long-term impact on the tree.	Fig. 2
T4	Mature	Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	5	860*	Reduced	A mature tree located along the boundary, exhibiting notably low vigour and minor deadwood throughout the canopy. The reduced condition is likely attributable to ongoing disturbance within the neighbouring field, potentially associated with repeated ploughing impacting the rooting environment. **2026:** The tree continues to exhibit low vigour; however, there are no clear signs of progressive dieback at this time.	Falling deadwood	5	4	4	25%	<1/1M	No works recommended at present. Continue to monitor the condition given reduced vigour.	

ID	Age Class	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Diameter (mm)	Vitality	General Observations	Risk Assessment of	Target Range	Size Range	PoF	Reduce Mass to	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Figure ref.
G5	N/A	Mixed	3 - 17	N/A	N/A	N/A	A group of trees located to the north-west of the allotment, comprising three Oak and two Plum specimens.	-	-	-	-	-	<1/1M	No work required.	
T22	Post Mature	Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	7.5	1000 est.	Reduced	A post-mature Oak exhibiting extensive internal hollowing, extending from approximately 1 m to 9 m along the main stem. At circa 8 m, the extent of decay is visible, indicating a significantly reduced residual wall thickness. While the majority of canopy weight is biased towards the adjacent field, this does not guarantee the direction of failure. The tree is located within a low target area and retains a relatively high ecological and amenity value.	Stem failure	2	1	4	-	1/40K	Undertake a significant crown reduction to form a pollard at approximately 10 m, reducing loading on the compromised stem while retaining the tree for its ecological value.	Fig. 3
G6	Post Mature	Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	5	1000*	Reduced	A group of two Oaks located just outside the site boundary, both leaning away from the allotment. The stems exhibit significant internal hollowing associated with cubical brown rot. Despite this, there is strong reaction growth surrounding open cavities, suggesting that residual structural integrity remains. In the event of failure, the most likely direction would be towards the adjacent field. Given the low target occupancy, the trees are not considered to present a significant risk and offer high habitat value. **2026**: No significant defects or changes in condition were observed.	Stem failure	5	1	6	-	<1/1M	No works recommended. Retain trees as habitat features, given low target occupancy and high ecological value.	Fig. 4
G7	Mature	Ash & Holly (*Fraxinus* & *Ilex*)	9.5 ave.	4	N/A	Normal	Two trees are located at the edge of the allotment, comprising one Ash and one Holly. Both trees are in good physiological condition, with no significant defects observed. The Ash shows no visible signs of Ash Dieback at the time of inspection.	-	-	-	-	-	<1/1M	No works required.	
G8	Semi Mature	Hazel & Laurel (*Corylus* & *Prunus*	6	4.5	100	Normal	A group comprising three Hazel coppice stools and one Laurel, all exhibiting multiple stems arising from ground level. The trees are in generally good condition and present a low level of risk; however, continued growth may result in the development of elongated, potentially unstable stems if not managed.	Stem failure in Hazel	5	4	6	-	<1/1M	Re-coppice Hazel stools to manage size and prevent stem failure associated with overextension.	Fig. 5

ID	Age Class	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Diameter (mm)	Vitality	General Observations	Risk Assessment of	Target Range	Size Range	PoF	Reduce Mass to	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Figure ref.
G9	Mature	Mixed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	A small area of open parkland containing four Whitebeam, two Hawthorn, and one fallen Plum. The Plum remains alive despite stem failure and is currently supported by the ground. Due to the absence of targets beneath the canopy, the tree does not present a significant risk. **2026:** Further failure of the Plum has occurred, with one of the two main stems now entirely dead. The tree continues to provide low-level habitat value through associated scrub development.	-	-	-	-	-	<1/1M	Retain the fallen Plum as a habitat feature. Removal may be considered for aesthetic or management reasons; however, this would not reduce risk and may reduce ecological value.	Fig. 6
T10	Mature	Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	5.5	520*	Normal	A mature Oak located on the bank, exhibiting good physiological condition. Ivy is becoming established on the stem and lower branches. **2026:** Minor deadwood is present within the canopy, consistent with the species and not considered significant.	Stem failure	4	1	7	-	<1/1M	Consider removal or severance of Ivy to allow for effective inspection and reduce potential long-term impacts.	
T11	Post Mature	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	6	0	110	Dead	A dead Hawthorn stem located within the hedgerow. **2026:** No change; the tree remains in situ.	Stem failure	4	4	4	50%	<1/1M	No works recommended at present due to low target occupancy. Removal may be considered if site use changes.	
T12	Mature	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	9.5	5	590*	Normal	A mature Ash in good physiological condition, with no visible signs of Ash Dieback infection. Ivy is present on the stem and lower branches.	-	-	-	-	-	<1/1M	Sever or remove Ivy to improve inspection and reduce long-term competition. Continue to monitor for signs of Ash Dieback.	
T13	Mature	Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)	12	5	780	Normal	A mature Horse Chestnut exhibiting minor cambial damage at the base, including vertical areas of cambial dysfunction associated with bleeding canker. There is potential for internal decay. A bark-included union is present at approximately 2 m; however, there are currently limited visible signs of associated strain. **2026:** Cambial damage remains evident, with secondary thickening appearing intact.	Union failure	3	1	5	-	<1/1M	No immediate works required. Continue to monitor the condition of the union and the progression of bleeding canker.	Fig. 7

ID	Age Class	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Diameter (mm)	Vitality	General Observations	Risk Assessment of	Target Range	Size Range	PoF	Reduce Mass to	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Figure ref.
G14	Semi Mature	Rowan & Whitebeam (Sorbus)	6	3	150 ave	Normal	A group of approximately 16 Rowan and Whitebeam trees growing in close proximity. Several trees exhibit rabbit damage at the base, with some early-stage decay evident; however, this is not currently considered significant to structural stability. Two suppressed trees beneath T15 have died due to competition. Their size and location mean they do not present a significant risk.	Stem failure	3	3	6	-	<1/1M	No work required. Natural attrition within the group is acceptable given low target occupancy.	
T15	Mature	Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*)	12	6	480	Normal	A mature Norway Maple with a bark-included union at approximately 2 m. The level of associated strain appears limited at present. Minor deadwood is present within the canopy, typical of the species and not considered significant.	Falling deadwood	4	4	4	50%	<1/1M	No works required.	Fig. 8
G16	Mature	Sycamore, H. Chestnut & Lime (*Acer, Aesculus & Tilia)*	10	3	450 ave	Normal	A linear row of trees comprising three Sycamore, three Lime, and one Horse Chestnut. The trees are well-formed, with sufficient space for continued growth. Minor deadwood is present throughout, but is not considered significant.	-	-	-	-	-	<1/1M	Consider lifting canopies to approximately 2.5 m to facilitate access and ongoing ground maintenance.	
G19	Mature	Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*)	13	5	350 ave	Normal	A shelterbelt comprising approximately 11 Norway Maple trees growing adjacent to a row of Cypress. The trees are generally in good condition but contain a high volume of small-diameter deadwood. Two central Cypress trees have failed, likely altering local wind exposure. One adjacent Maple to the east exhibits a moderate bark-included union, with a slightly elevated potential for failure under increased loading.	Union failure	3	2	5	-	<1/1M	No immediate works required. Monitor trees adjacent to failed Cypress for any changes in exposure and associated structural response.	Fig. 9
G20	Mature	Mixed	13	4	400 ave	Normal	A mixed species group comprising Holly, Birch, Plum, Cherry, Cypress, and Lime. The trees are generally well developed, with no significant structural defects observed. Some specimens exhibit minor reductions in vigour; however, this is not considered significant.	-	-	-	-	-	<1/1M	No work required.	
G21	Early Mature	Mixed	5-10	3	N/A	Normal	A mixed species group surrounding the car park, including Hawthorn, ornamental Pear, Whitebeam, and Norway Maple. The trees are in good condition with no significant defects observed. Those adjacent to the pavement appear to be subject to regular canopy lifting.	-	-	-	-	-	<1/1M	Continue cyclical canopy management to maintain a minimum clearance of 2 m above the pavement.	Fig. 10

Appendix C: Images

Figure 1. T1 clad in Ivy.

Figure 2. T3 is displaying low vigour.

Figure 3. T22 with a hollowing stem.

Figure 4. Hollowing on a limb of a tree within G6

Figure 5. A Hazel copice within G8 which has not been recently managed.

Figure 6. Failed Plum tree within G9.

Figure 7. A compression union within T13.

Figure 8. A compression union within T15.

Figure 9. Two dead stems within G19.

Figure 10. A compression union within a cypress tree within the G20 group.

Figure 11. Trees from the G21 group are growing into the car park.

KEY TREE SOLUTIONS
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

Arboricultural Hazard Assessment site plan to be viewed in color alongside report reference no. SBB02-26

Icon	Description	Action
	Unacceptable Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	1. Control the risk 2. Periodically review the risk
	Unacceptable (where imposed on others) Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	1. Control the risk 2. Periodically review the risk
	Tolerable (by agreement) Risks may be tolerated if those exposed to the risk accept it, or the tree has exceptional value	1. Control the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to tolerate it, or the tree has exceptional value 2. Periodically review the risk
	Tolerable (where imposed on others) Risks are generally tolerable	1. Assess costs and benefits of risk control 2. Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at a reasonable cost 3. Periodically review the risk
	Broadly Acceptable	1. No action currently required 2. Periodically review the risk

Site Location

Shipton by Beningbrough Community Center

Key Tree Solutions
Rolys Cottage,
YO61 2QY
Tel. 07716 638 613
www.KeyTreeSolutions.co.uk

Job
Arboricultural Hazard Assessment

Title
Appendix D:
Arboricultural Locations Plan

Drawn by	Date	Scale @ A3	Drg. no.
L Smith	**April 2026**	**NTS**	**1/3**

Arboricultural Hazard Assessment site plan to be viewed in color alongside report reference no. SBB02-26

Icon	Description	Action
	Unacceptable Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	1. Control the risk 2. Periodically review the risk
	Unacceptable (where imposed on others) Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	1. Control the risk 2. Periodically review the risk
	Tolerable (by agreement) Risks may be tolerated if those exposed to the risk accept it, or the tree has exceptional value	1. Control the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to tolerate it, or the tree has exceptional value 2. Periodically review the risk
	Tolerable (where imposed on others) Risks are generally tolerable	1. Assess costs and benefits of risk control 2. Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at a reasonable cost 3. Periodically review the risk
	Broadly Acceptable	1. No action currently required 2. Periodically review the risk

Site Location

Shipton by Beningbrough Community Center

Key Tree Solutions
Rolys Cottage,
YO61 2QY
Tel. 07716 638 613
www.KeyTreeSolutions.co.uk

Job

Arboricultural Hazard Assessment

Title

Appendix D:
Arboricultural Locations Plan

Drawn by	Date	Scale @ A3	Drg. no.
L Smith	**April 2026**	**NTS**	**2/3**

Arboricultural Hazard Assessment site plan to be viewed in color alongside report reference no. SBB02-26

Icon	Description	Action
	Unacceptable Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	1. Control the risk 2. Periodically review the risk
	Unacceptable (where imposed on others) Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	1. Control the risk 2. Periodically review the risk
	Tolerable (by agreement) Risks may be tolerated if those exposed to the risk accept it, or the tree has exceptional value	1. Control the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to tolerate it, or the tree has exceptional value 2. Periodically review the risk
	Tolerable (where imposed on others) Risks are generally tolerable	1. Assess costs and benefits of risk control 2. Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at a reasonable cost 3. Periodically review the risk
	Broadly Acceptable	1. No action currently required 2. Periodically review the risk

Site Location

Shipton by Beningbrough Community Center

Key Tree Solutions
Rolys Cottage,
YO61 2QY
Tel. 07716 638 613
www.KeyTreeSolutions.co.uk

Job

Arboricultural Hazard Assessment

Title

Appendix D:
Arboricultural Locations Plan

Drawn by	Date	Scale @ A3	Drg. no.
L Smith	**April 2026**	**NTS**	**3/3**

Appendix E: Statutory Protection

Screenshot 1. A screenshot taken from the North Yorkshire Council's website showing the lack of Tree Preservation Orders within the survey sites.

Appendix F: What is Quantified Tree Risk Assessment?

Tree safety management is a matter of balancing the Risk of Harm from falling trees with the benefits from trees. Although it may seem counterintuitive, the condition of trees should not be the first consideration. Instead, tree managers should first consider the usage of the land on which the trees stand, which in turn will inform the process of assessing the trees.

Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management following ISO 31000:2009, Risk Management – Principles and guidelines, which are 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.

Using the QTRA approach, the land use (people and property) upon which trees could fail is assessed and quantified first. This enables 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 size (potential impact) and probability of failure. Values derived from the assessment of 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 method 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 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 fewer 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.