TREE RISK ASSESSMENT

Maningham Wood

Illogan Park

Client: Illogan Parish Council

Reference: EV-4942-TRA-2026

Site visit Date:

Report Date:

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1 INSTRUCTION

1.1 Illogan Parish Council instructed Evolve Tree Consultancy to provide a Tree Risk Assessment for two sites with recommendations for works as necessary.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 The survey and report are intended to advise on an acceptable level of risk of harm occurring to people or property presented by the inspected trees.

2.2 The management of tree risk in this case relates to above-ground mechanical failure (of tree parts), which could result in harm to people or property and to assess the potential for damage, either direct or indirect, by tree root action.

2.3 The sites are;

1. Maningham Wood
2. Illogan Park

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 My inspection and report are prepared in a way consistent with national advice on managing the risks posed by trees[1].

3.2 I use a system called Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) to inform my judgement about risks.

3.3 My survey was a visual one made from ground level. Trees were inspected using the Visual Tree Assessment method as described by Mattheck and Breloer[2]. VTA is a method for tree inspection and hazard recognition which gives information about the body language and the mechanics of trees. It advises on failure criteria and instructs on the correct use of invasive testing techniques.

3.4 No climbing or invasive tests form part of this inspection, but they will be recommended, if required.

3.5 I did not have access to trees outside the boundaries or on other private properties. Any observations of these trees are confined to what is visible from within the property.

3.6 We have not addressed the risk associated to subsidence, heave or other forms of disturbance associated with tree root growth or removal.

[1] National Tree Safety Group (NTSG). 2011. Common sense risk management of trees.
[2] Mattheck and Breloer. 1994. The body language of trees Research for Amenity Trees No. 4. DoE.

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3.7 Where an existing tree tag was present, this is noted in the tree schedule below.

3.8 Illogan Parish Council's Tree Safety Policy is included in Appendix E. Our risk assessment is consistent with the policy.

4 RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 A hazard is something that can cause harm, in this case a tree. Risk is the likelihood that a negative effect will occur. It is often expressed as a combination of an event's consequences and the likelihood of it occurring. In this case, a potential consequence is death, serious injury or damage to property. The key parts of the assessment are the magnitude of the consequence and the likelihood of it occurring.

4.2 When assessing a tree, owners and managers need to judge whether the measures they adopt will fulfil society's reasonable expectations. "Reasonableness" is a key legal concept when considering the risks of trees and a tree owners' obligations. Deciding what is reasonable is influenced by the trees' place within the wider management context and how that context influences local decisions. The Health and Safety Executive presented this expectation in its risk philosophy. Please see image.

4.3 Where the risk falls within the 'tolerable' region, risk reduction measures may be recommended to ensure that they remain as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). The benefits of risk reduction will be measured against the sacrifice (cost, amenity value etc). Control measures will be recommended if the risk is unacceptable.

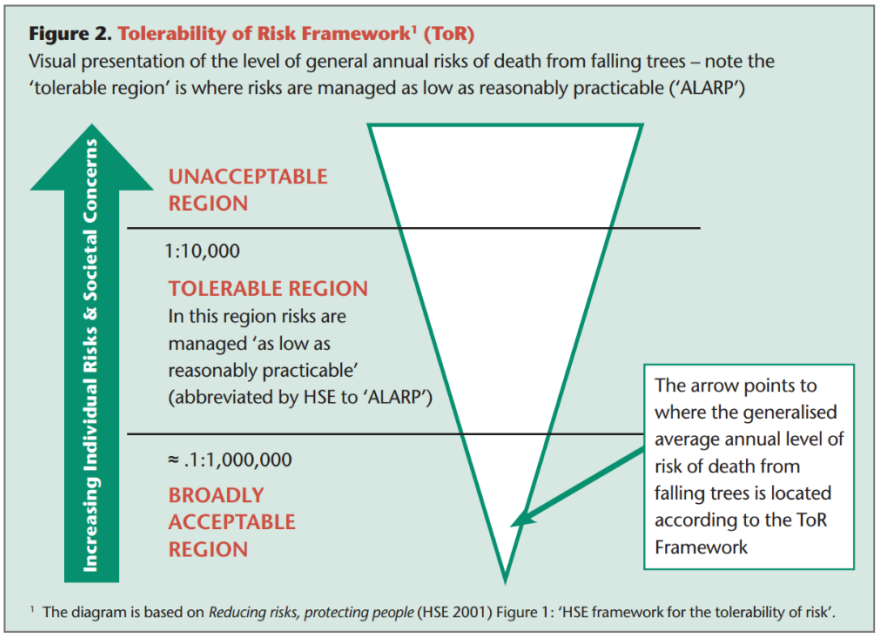

Image 1. Figure 2 from Health & safety Executive framework.

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5 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

5.1 Illogan Parish Council's Tree Safety Policy (presented at Appendix E).

6 SITE 1 MANINGHAM WOOD

6.1 The site is located to the north of Alexandra Road in Illogan. The main pedestrian access point is at the south of the site at Paynter's Lane End. A path exits at the south-west corner of Park an Lann housing estate. The site borders residential properties to the north and south. A public highway is to the east. To the west is agricultural land.

Image 2. Aerial view.
©Google Map Data 2025.

7 STATUTORY PROTECTION & OTHER CONTROLS

7.1 Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Area: I have used information supplied by the Cornwall Council Interactive map.

7.1.1 Tree Preservation Orders: Trees on site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order. Reference: The Old Rectory Illogan (Cornwall) Tree Preservation Order confirmed 1964.

7.1.2 Conservation Area: The site is not within a designated Conservation Area. Reference:

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7.1.3 Public Rights of Way: No Public Rights of Way pass through the site, but public access is available throughout. The highest occupancy levels are along the formal path that passes through the wood from north to south. Pedestrian and vehicular traffic passes the site adjacent to its east boundary.

7.2 Planning Conditions/Covenants: I did not investigate whether any planning conditions or legal covenants relevant to the trees are in place.

7.3 Further advice on Legal Constraints is presented as Appendix C.

8 THE TREES

8.1 This is a mature woodland that was originally planted in the 1700s for the owners of Maningham House and is now a community space. It was originally a semi-natural plantation which is evident from the inclusion of beech and Turkey oak. Generally, the woodland has a closed canopy, but some openings occur where trees have fallen or been removed. We understand that a priority for management is biodiversity, but that risk needs to be kept as low as reasonably practicable.

8.2 The significant trees include ash, beech, oak, Turkey oak and lime. There are a large number of ash, particularly to the east of the main path and adjacent to the path. Ash dieback disease (ADB) is present. Some small trees have succumbed, but generally the disease is not well advanced. In relation to managing the trees, ADB (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) is a key factor because of its potential influence on woodland structure and risk. The disease is caused by a fungus which originated in Asia. Its introduction to Europe about 30 years ago has devastated the European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Our native species did not evolve with the fungus which means that it has no natural defence against it. It is likely to kill around 80% of ash trees across the UK. It can kill young trees and recently coppiced trees quite quickly. Older trees can resist it for some time, but prolonged exposure, or another pest or pathogen, such as honey fungus (*Armillaria* sp) can cause them to succumb. Some advice about management of ash is given later in Section 9.

9 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Please refer to the Tree Schedule in Appendix C.

9.2 High priority works are shaded dark gold in the tree schedule, works of a lower priority are shaded light gold.

9.3 Ash dieback disease is affecting trees within the site. There are various options for managing the disease, which should be influenced by your priorities and objectives. Without an ash dieback management policy, we would make the following suggestions. Where occupancy levels are low, the

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disease can be allowed to progress naturally in the interests of biodiversity, because standing and fallen dead wood provide different ecological niches.

9.3.1 Where occupancy levels are such that there is potential for risks to become unacceptable consider managing the trees through pruning or felling. In recommending/deciding a course of action the costs and benefits will be balanced. Large, mature trees usually provide greater benefits to amenity and other ecosystem services and are more likely to persist with the disease. Consequently, it might be reasonable to expend resources removing dead wood or reducing the canopy of a mature tree, rather than felling it.

9.3.2 Please refer to the Tree Council's publication Ash Dieback Disease – A Guide for Tree Owners. Appendix F includes an extract which describes disease progression in four stages. Generally, stages 1 and 2 do not require action unless pre-emptive works are justified. The risk to people and property should be considered when stages 3 and 4 are evident.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 Should you have any queries I am happy to provide further advice and opinion.

10.2 We understand that the site is inspected annually.

10.3 Informal inspections should occur as grounds staff go about their normal activities and after strong winds. Significant defects or recent changes should be reported for an inspection by a competent person.

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11 SITE 2 ILLOGAN PARK

11.1 Illogan Park is an open public recreation space and includes the Parish Council Community Office and small car park. A surfaced path is established around the perimeter of the park and through a landscaped garden to the west. Vehicular access is off Trevelyan Road. Pedestrian access is available at various points around the site.

Image 3. Site Area.
©Google Map Data 2025.

12 STATUTORY PROTECTION & OTHER CONTROLS

12.1 Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Area: I have used information supplied by the Cornwall Council Interactive map.

12.1.1 Trees on site are not protected by a Tree Preservation Order, nor is the site within a designated Conservation Area.

12.1.2 Public Rights of Way: A PRoW runs adjacent to the east of the site, but public access is available across the site.

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12.2 Planning Conditions/Covenants: I did not investigate whether any planning conditions or legal covenants relevant to the trees are in place.

12.3 Further advice on Legal Constraints is presented as Appendix A.

13 THE TREES

13.1 Trees occur within the garden and infrequently around the perimeter. They include a mixture of native and exotic species including ash, sycamore, alder, birch, lime, Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, London plane, willow, spruce apple and hawthorn. Their ages range from young to mature.

13.2 All the trees were subject to an appropriate visual inspection. No significant defects, disease or disorders were found.

13.3 One semi mature alder tree (T036) at the south-west corner of the site exhibits some historical damage to its base. Sapwood is exposed over approximately 50% of its circumference, but a wound is being occluded by new wood and the tree is growing with reasonable vitality. It is sheltered from prevailing winds. The tree is now infected with a crust fungus and we therefore recommend annual review of the progress of this infection as affecting crown vitality.

13.4 A small group of middle-aged ash trees are present along the south boundary adjacent to the play area. ADB is present but the symptoms are at an early stage.

13.5 Because the trees are inspected annually, these issues can be monitored and addressed if necessary.

14 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

14.1 There are no recommendations for works.

15 CONCLUSION

15.1 Should you have any queries I am happy to provide further advice and opinion.

15.2 We understand that the site is inspected annually.

15.3 Informal inspections should occur as grounds staff go about their normal activities and after strong winds. Significant defects or recent changes should be reported for an inspection by a competent person.

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James Fergusson

On behalf of Evolve Tree Consultancy

I have an MSc in Forestry and Forest Ecology and have been working in arboriculture and woodland management since 1994. I have a particular specialism in pomology and orchard management and lecture on these subjects regularly.

The authority of this report ceases when any site conditions change or pruning or other works unspecified in the report are carried out to, or affecting, the subject tree(s). The statements made in this report do not consider the effects of extremes of climate, vandalism, or accident, whether physical, chemical or fire. Evolve Tree Consultancy cannot accept any liability about these factors, nowhere prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice.

The recommendations within this report remain valid for the period stated for re-inspection or twelve months from the date of survey.

The limit of Evolve Tree Consultancy's indemnity over any matter arising out of this report extends only to the instructing client; Evolve Tree Consultancy cannot be held liable for any third-party claim that arises following or out of this report. This report remains the intellectual property of Evolve Tree Consultancy.

APPENDIX A LEGAL CONSTRAINTS

Trees outside the site or property

Landowners and managers have a duty of care not to damage trees on the neighbouring land. The common causes of damage (root damage, compaction, physical damage and inexpert pruning) must be avoided through good planning and site management. However, branches and roots from trees on adjacent properties that extend over boundaries can be pruned back to the boundary line without the permission of the owners. However, the branch material belongs to the tree owner and should be retuned where appropriate

Statutory Wildlife Obligations

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 200 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All wild birds are protected by law under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, and it is an offence to disturb, injure or kill a nesting bird intentionally or to take, damage or destroy an occupied nest or egg. If nesting birds are discovered, works on the trees should be deferred until the nests are abandoned. Care should be taken during any felling operation, or surgery works to trees to avoid damage or disturbance to birds during the nesting season.

Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 states that wilfully cutting, uprooting, damaging or destroying a protected tree without the council's permission is a criminal offence. Exceptions to this law are:

Cutting down a tree when it is already dead,

Cutting down a tree that presents "an immediate risk of serious harm",

Pruning part of a tree that presents "an immediate risk of serious harm",

Removing dead branches from a living tree,

Preventing or controlling a "legal nuisance",

When requested by an organisation listed in the council's regulations,

When it is the interests of national security,

Where the tree is a fruit tree being pruned in accordance with good horticultural practice, or where the tree is in a commercial orchard,

Cutting down trees in accordance with a grant or felling licence obtained from the Forestry Commission,

Where the tree is directly obstructing development for which full planning permission has been granted (not including permitted development).

Important: Exceptions for tree work relating to planning permission and permitted development from the Planning Practice Guidance 15 April 2012 paragraph 36-083-20150415

Under the heading "Is there an exception for the tree work relating to planning permission and permitted development?", the PPG states:

"The authority's consent is not required for carrying out work on trees subject to an Order so far as such work is necessary to implement a full planning permission. For example, the Order is overridden if a tree has to be removed to make way for a new building for which planning permission has been granted.

However, the authority's consent is required for works on trees subject to an Order if:

Development under a planning permission has not been commenced within the relevant time limit (i.e. the permission has 'expired'):

Only outline planning permission has been granted; and

It is not necessary to carry out works on protected trees in order to implement a full planning permission

Forestry Commission Felling Licence

In any quarter (1 January to 31 March, 1 April to 30 June, 1 July to 30 September and 1 October to 31 December), you may fell up to 5 cubic metres on your property without a licence if no more than two cubic metres are sold. Contact your local Forestry Commission office if you are not certain whether these exemptions apply.

Exemptions: Certain types of felling do not need permission from the Forestry Commission. The Forestry Act 1967, as amended, and related regulations give these exceptions in full.

The main categories are listed below:

Lopping and topping (which usually includes tree surgery, pruning and pollarding).

Felling included in an approved dedication plan.

Felling fruit trees, or trees growing in a garden, orchard, churchyard or designated public open space(e.g. under the Commons Act 1899).

Felling trees which, when measured at the height of 1.3 metres from the ground: have a diameter of 8 centimetres or less; or if thinnings have a diameter of 10 centimetres or less; or if coppice (i.e. managed by cutting to promote multi-stemmed growth arising at or near ground level) or underwood, have a diameter of 15 centimetres or less.

Felling trees immediately required for carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or for work carried out by certain providers of gas, electricity and water services and which is essential for the provision of these services.

Felling necessary for the prevention of danger or the prevention or abatement of a nuisance (e.g. which may involve the threat of danger to a third party). This exemption will only apply if there is a real rather than perceived danger. We may be able to give you advice that would minimise the danger without felling the trees in these circumstances. You may be prosecuted for illegal felling if it is shown that the tree did not present and real or immediate danger.

Felling necessary to prevent the spread of a quarantine pest or disease and done in accordance with a notice served by a Forest Commission Plant Health Officer (under the Plant Health (Forestry) (Greta Britain) Order 1993, as amended.

The felling is done in compliance with any obligation imposed by or under an Act of Parliament.

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997

The hedgerow regulations do not apply to the boundary of a domestic curtilage but will affect those hedgerows that border land used for keeping horses or agriculture. The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 make it an offence to remove most countryside hedges without first giving the local planning authority 42 days' notice.

APPENDIX B QTRA NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

What is Quantified Tree Risk Assessment?

Tree safety management is a matter of limiting the risk harm from tree failure while maintaining the benefits conferred by trees. Although it may seem counter-intuitive, the condition of trees should not be the first consideration. Instead, tree managers should first take account of the usage of the land on which the trees stand, which in turn will inform the process of assessing the trees.

The Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) system applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management. Firstly, the targets (people and property) upon which trees could fail are assessed and quantified, thus enabling tree managers to determine whether to assess trees and to what degree of rigour a survey or inspection of the trees is required. Where necessary, the tree is then considered in terms of both size (potential impact) and probability of tree branch failure. Values derived from the assessment of these three components (target, size and probability of failure) are combined to calculate the probability of significant harm occurring.

The system moves the management of tree safety away from labelling trees as either 'safe' or 'unsafe' and requiring definitive statements of tree safety form either tree surveyors or tree managers. Instead, QTRA quantifies the risk of harm from tree failure in a way that enables tree managers to balance safety with tree value and operate to predetermined risk thresholds.

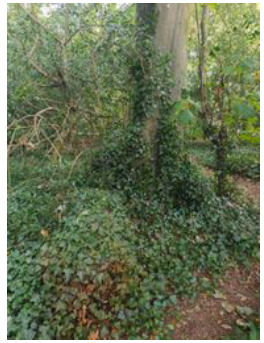
QTRA Advisory Risk Thresholds

Threshold	Description	Action
<1/1000	Unacceptable Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	Risk reduction works will be recommended
1/1000-1/10,000	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- 1/1,000,000	Tolerable (where imposed on others) Risks are tolerable if as low as reasonably practicable (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	Broadly Acceptable Risk is already ALARP	No action currently required Review the risk

APPENDIX C TREE SCHEDULE

Ref.	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	RoH	Inspect Period	Recommendations	Photo
G001	Common ash x5 *(100%)(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath. Target # - road.	Height (m): 21 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 50 Trees: 5 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	ADB Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	Fair	1/100K	1 Year	Review progress of ash dieback in roadside group annually and following significant storms. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T001	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - building Target # - dwelling. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 23 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	ADB. Heavily ivy infested. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	Fair	1/300K	1 Year	Review progress of ash dieback annually and following significant storms. Sever ivy. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T002	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - building Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 25 Crown Radius (m): 14 DBH (cm): 100 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Bark necrosis and weeping lesions which may indicate the early stages of beech bark disease. Decay in large limb. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases:	Good	1/1M	1 Year	Review following significant storms. Check progress of disease annually. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	

				Beech Bark Disease (Cryptococcus fagisuga)					
T003	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 24 Crown Radius (m): 15 DBH (cm): 115 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Reaction growth, but appears adapted. Long lateral with heavily buttressed base. Some bark necrosis. Some evidence of decay in old wound site. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Good	1/1M	1 Year	Review following significant storms Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T004	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 25 Crown Radius (m): 14 DBH (cm): 110 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Extensive decay in major upper crown limb. Some thinning/loss of crown. Fungus: None evident	Good	1/400K	1 Year	Control Measures 1: Close park in high winds. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year) Long term Recommendations: Review progress of decay annually	

				Pests and Diseases: None evident					
T005	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - dwelling.	Height (m): 21 Crown Radius (m): 11 DBH (cm): 55 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	ADB. Leaning and weighted towards adjacent dwelling. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 1 - 100%-75% remaining canopy	Fair	1/300K	1 Year	Review progress of ash dieback annually Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T006	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 24 Crown Radius (m): 12 DBH (cm): 85 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Basal decay and reaction growth. Visible ganoderma fruiting bodies and decay at old wound site. Tag 0179 Fungus: Ganoderma apalanatum (Artists fungus) Pests and Diseases: None evident	Fair	<1/1M	1 Year	Close park in high winds. Review progress of decay annually. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	

T007	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - dwelling.	Height (m): 24 Crown Radius (m): 14 DBH (cm): 95 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	ADB. Crust fungus fruiting bodies at base on opposite side of stem to adjacent dwelling. Fungus: Stereum sp. Possible Peniophora limitata Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 4 - 25%-0% remaining canopy	Poor	1/30K	1 Year	Recommend felling tree ahead of storm season. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T008	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - dwelling. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 22 Crown Radius (m): 11 DBH (cm): 65 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Extensive decay in stem and into base. Crown not showing some current loss in vitality. Basal epicormic growth. Tag 0185 Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Fair	1/300K	1 Year	Review progress of decay annually in loss of crown vitality. Review following significant storms. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	

T009	Turkey oak *(Quercus cerris)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - dwelling. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 21 Crown Radius (m): 12 DBH (cm): 80 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Basal decay from old wound site Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Good	<1/1M	1 Year	Review following significant storms Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T010	Turkey oak *(Quercus cerris)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 24 Crown Radius (m): 14 DBH (cm): 120 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Cavity in stem and minor bark necrosis Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Good	<1/1M	1 Year	Review following significant storms Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T011	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 25 Crown Radius (m): 16 DBH (cm): 110 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Large included union but adapting well and braced in crown. Tag 0183 Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Good	<1/1M	1 Year	Review following significant storms Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	

T012	Turkey oak *(Quercus cerris)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath. Seating area.	Height (m): 24 Crown Radius (m): 18 DBH (cm): 110 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Heavily leaning over seating area and footpath. Soil heave on side opposite of lean. Large lowest lateral limb showing weeping lesions and reaction increment. Third lateral showing bark necrosis and crown loss. Minor deadwood and crown loss throughout. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Fair	1/400K	1 Year	Consider removal of two lower laterals and close park in high winds. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T013	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - dwelling. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 25 Crown Radius (m): 16 DBH (cm): 110 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Recent loss of significant limb. Included unions. Reaction growth. Altered exposure. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Good	1/300K	1 Year	Review following significant storms. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	

T014	Turkey oak *(Quercus cerris)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 24 Crown Radius (m): 16 DBH (cm): 110 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Weeping lesions and bark necrosis. Forming reaction growth. Tag 0136 Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Good	<1/1M	1 Year	Review following significant storms. Close park in high winds. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T015	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 23 Crown Radius (m): 12 DBH (cm): 80 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Included unions. Some historic wounding and bark necrosis. Heavily buttressed with some indication of decay in stem base. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Good	<1/1M	1 Year	Review following significant storms and close park in high winds. Timescale: Not Recorded	
T016	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 26 Crown Radius (m): 19 DBH (cm): 130 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Some bark inclusion and minor decay in base Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Good	<1/1M	1 Year	Review following significant storms and close park in high winds. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	

T017	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 25 Crown Radius (m): 15 DBH (cm): 110 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Some bark inclusion and reaction growth Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Good	<1/1M	1 Year	Review following significant storms and close park in high winds Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T018	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 22 Crown Radius (m): 12 DBH (cm): 85 Life Stage: Dead	Dead. White rot. Losing bark. Fragmenting crown. Fungus: Cerioporus squamosus (Dryad's saddle) Pests and Diseases: None evident	Dead	1/40K	1 Year	Reduce to monolith when resources allow. Close park in high winds. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T019	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 22 Crown Radius (m): 14 DBH (cm): 45 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Crown dieback, deadwood, bark necrosis. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Poor	1/1M	1 Year	Consider reducing to monolith when resources allow. Close park in high winds. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	

T020	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 19 Crown Radius (m): 11 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Significant loss of crown. Bark necrosis.Tag 0490. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Poor	1/1M	1 Year	Close park in high winds. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T021	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 21 Crown Radius (m): 10 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Has lost large limb in storms which is overhanging minor footpath. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Good	1/50K	1 Year	Remove hung up limb as soon as resources allow. Close park in high winds. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T022	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath. Target # - road.	Height (m): 26 Crown Radius (m): 16 DBH (cm): 120 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Some minor deadwood throughout crown. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Good	1/400K	1 Year	Review following significant storms Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	

T023	Common beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - dwelling. Target # - footpath. Target # - road.	Height (m): 25 Crown Radius (m): 17 DBH (cm): 130 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Significant losses of limbs in previous storms Fungus: Ganoderma apalanatum (Artists fungus) Pests and Diseases: None evident	Fair	1/40K	1 Year	Fruiting bodies of ganoderma evident to 10m above ground level indicating advanced stem decay in process. Recommend reducing tree to monolith as soon as resources allow. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T024	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath. Target # - road.	Height (m): 24 Crown Radius (m): 14 DBH (cm): 75 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	ADB. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	Fair	1/1M	1 Year	Review progress of ash dieback annually. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T025	Cornish elm *(Ulmus minor 'Stricta')*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath. Target # - road.	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 25 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Semi Mature	DED Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: Dutch Elm Disease (Ophiostoma novo-ulmi)	Dead	1/500K	1 Year	Fell dead elm x 2 by bus stop when resources allow. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	

T026	Cornish elm *(Ulmus minor 'Stricta')*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath. Target # - road.	Height (m): 21 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 45 Life Stage: Dead	DED Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: Dutch Elm Disease (Ophiostoma novo-ulmi)	Dead	1/100K	1 Year	Fell dead elm when resources allow Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T027	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath. Target # - road. Target # - street lights.	Height (m): 22 Crown Radius (m): 12 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Crown dieback Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Fair	1/1M	1 Year	Review progress of crown loss annually and following significant storms Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T028	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath. Target # - road.	Height (m): 22 Crown Radius (m): 12 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	ADB Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	Fair	1/100K	1 Year	Review progress of ash dieback annually and following significant storms Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	

T029	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath. Target # - road.	Height (m): 22 Crown Radius (m): 15 DBH (cm): 80 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Some crown dieback and deadwood in crown Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Good	1/1M	1 Year	Review progress of crown loss annually and following significant storms. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T030	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath. Target # - road.	Height (m): 23 Crown Radius (m): 16 DBH (cm): 90 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	ADB. Fractured and hung up limb. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 1 - 100%-75% remaining canopy	Fair	<1/1M	1 Year	Review progress of ash dieback annually and following significant storms. Consider removal of hung up fractured limb when resources allow. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T031	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - building Target # - footpath. Target # - road.	Height (m): 21 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 55 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	ADB Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	Fair	1/300K	1 Year	Review progress of ash dieback annually and following significant storms. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	

T032	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 23 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 80 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Advanced crown loss and extensive bark necrosis. Tag 0137. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Poor	<1/1M	1 Year	Consider reducing to monolith when resources allow. Review following significant storms and close park in high winds. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T033	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - dwelling. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 19 Crown Radius (m): 14 DBH (cm): 45 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	ADB. Recent loss of limbs in storms. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	Fair	1/300K	1 Year	Review progress of ash dieback annually and following significant storms. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T035	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Large historic wound in base. Crown thinning. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: None evident	Fair	<1/1M	1 Year	Review progress of decline annually and following significant storms. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	

T036	Italian alder *(Alnus cordata)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath.	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Historic wound site, bark necrosis around this. Crown thinning. Fungus: Crust fungus, probably a Hymenochaete - white rot causer Pests and Diseases: None evident	Fair	<1/1M	1 Year	Review progress of fungal infection annually as affecting crown vitality and following significant storms. Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	
T037	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Owned by the estate. Target # - footpath. Target # - playground.	Height (m): 22 Crown Radius (m): 16 DBH (cm): 85 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Significant historic wounds in stem and base, appear well adapted but there is loss of crown and basal epicormic growth, possible ADB, but decline may be due to decay processes. Fungus: None evident Pests and Diseases: Possible ash dieback.	Fair	<1/1M	1 Year	Review progress of decline annually Timescale: 13-Aug-2027 (1 Year)	

APPENDIX D SITE PLANS

Manningham Woods

Illogan Park

APPENDIX E ILLOGAN TREE SAFETY POLICY

Clerk: Ms Sarah Willsher
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Tolvaddon, Camborne TR14 OHX
Telephone: 01209 711433
Email: enquiries@illoganparishcouncil.gov.uk

ILLOGAN PARISH COUNCIL

Tree Safety Policy

The main areas of trees that are the responsibility of Illogan Parish Council are Manningham Wood and Illogan Park. This policy will cover all areas that contain trees for which the Council is responsible.

Manningham Wood is adjacent to Robartes Terrace and otherwise is surrounded by residential dwelling.

Manningham Wood is leased by Illogan Parish Council from two landowners. As lessees it is Illogan Parish Council's responsibility to reasonably protect members of the public, contractors and staff who enter the wood. There will usually be a 5-year management plan in place for Manningham Wood.

Illogan Park is located between Paynters Lane End Road and Trevelyan Road. The Council own the Park.

There is public access to Manningham Wood and Illogan Park all of the time. There are designated paths through the wood which are regularly used by parents and children on their way to and from Illogan School. Manningham Wood and Illogan Park are regularly used by dog walkers and leisure walkers. Illogan Parish Council's contractor is in the wood and park at least once a week completing various tasks including litter picking, maintenance. Other contractors empty the bins, maintain the benches and complete tree works when required. There are benches, information signs that form part of a nature trail and carvings located around the wood.

Illogan Parish Council will manage the risks from trees in a balanced way to maximise the benefits from trees whilst taking reasonable precautions to protect the safety of its members, The Clerk, contractors and members of the public. It will achieve this by adopting procedures for the inspection, management and maintenance of trees proportionate to the risks identified. Resources will be identified to manage the risks in a prioritised way whilst seeking to maintain or enhance the overall asset value.

Adopted: 24.03.21 Minute Number: GR21/03/21.2

Zoning by level of Risk

The highest risk areas are adjacent to formal public paths; adjacent to the highway, adjacent to neighbouring properties and structures; near seating and information boards.

The lowest risk areas are in the middle and on the fringes of the woodland that are infrequently accessed by people and where falling trees or parts of trees will not interfere with the high risk areas.

Inspection Regime

There will be one annual detailed inspection.

The inspection will be completed by a competent person with the appropriate level of training.

Detailed Inspections

The Council will commission a full tree survey by a suitably qualified person annually during a different season each year.

The person completing the full tree surveys will be trained to a minimum of Level 3 arboricultural qualification with at least two years practical experience of tree management and surveying.
The details of the inspections and the significant defects identified will be recorded along with recommendations for further action.

Remedial Works

The Clerk has delegated powers to instruct a contractor to complete remedial works to trees that are dangerous or high risk.

The Clerk will obtain three quotes for all other tree works required and will present them to the Planning and Environment Committee who will consider the quotes and appoint a contractor to complete the works.

Managing Risk

Illogan Parish Council recognises its duty under the Health and Safety At Work Act 1974 and otherwise under the law to protect The Clerk and members of the

public, so far as is reasonably practicable, from danger arising from trees on its premises for which Illogan Parish Council has a duty of care.

Trees form a dynamic biological resource subject to the vagaries of pests and diseases, extremes of weather and the influence of human activities. Furthermore, as trees grow and mature they may develop dead wood, cavities or other potential defects such as is a natural part of the aging process.

Where a tree's condition has some weakness that renders it significantly likely to fail, it becomes a 'hazard'. Where there is both a hazard and a target (i.e. people or property) that may be damaged by failure of a tree or part of a tree, then there is a quantifiable risk that requires assessment and management.

Risk assessment of trees is implemented through regular inspections, undertaken by competent people as part of a prioritised survey programme, linked to timely actioning of appropriate remedial tree work.

Records

Records, including maps, provide the basis for safety management reviews and, in the extremely rare event of an accident, can support evidence of reasonable tree management. It is not necessary to record every tree inspected. However, records of trees presenting a serious risk and requiring treatment are useful, as is a record of how they have been treated.

Illogan Parish Council will keep records of when inspections are carried out, who has completed the inspection, the recommendations for work to trees and any actions taken and when tree work has been carried out.

Trees within falling distance of the road

During the annual tree inspections the person completing the inspection will walk along the pavement to inspect the trees adjacent to the road.

An appropriate person will also inspect the trees after strong winds, heavy rainfall, and storms and in response to any concerns reported by members of the public, councillors, contractors or The Clerk.

Methods of Reporting and How the Council will deal with reports

Concerns regarding Manningham Wood or any other trees can be telephoned, emailed or reported to the Clerk in the Council Office by members of the public, councillors, contractors. Once the Clerk receives a report regarding trees they

will be responsible for arranging a site visit and inspection of the tree(s) in question by a competent person and a record of the findings will be kept by the Clerk. If there are any defects or concerns the Clerk will get a suitably qualified arboriculturist to assess the tree and provide a written report as to its condition and any remedial works required. The inspection will provide one of the following three outcomes:

1. The tree(s) has no observed significant defects and therefore requires no further action.

2. The tree(s) requires a more detailed inspection, or the inspector needs further advice or clarification from a suitably qualified arboriculturist. The tree will be prioritised as being low, medium or high risk.

3. The work is an emergency. In emergency situations the Clerk will instruct a suitably qualified contractor to complete the work required and make the tree(s) safe.

Extract from HSE Guidance

Trees in high use zones are typically inspected once a year. It might not be practical or necessary to record every individual tree. Maps of groups of trees inspected may be helpful. However, you might need to record an individual inspection if a particular tree presents a high risk. For example, if you decide to retain a tree with structural faults in a high us e zone it would need an individual record. This could include the risk control measures that you have taken, and would most certainly include regular, ongoing monitoring.

Zones of medium use will have fewer visitors and are likely to be inspected less frequently (maybe every three to five years).

Low use zones typically have restricted access or few visitors. They may be remote or well away from paths. These zones may have no formal inspection procedure.

Review Date:	Reviewed By:	Amendments	Minute No.

APPENDIX F TREE COUNCIL ASH DIEBACK DISEASE GUIDE FOR TREE OWNERS (EXTRACT)

By looking at the crown of an ash tree, you should be able to place it in one of the following classes. Don't worry if you're not completely sure – just make your best guess:

CLASS 1 100%–76% of the crown remains

CLASS 2 75%–51% of the crown remains

CLASS 3 50%–26% of the crown remains

CLASS 4 25%–0% of the crown remains

This system does not allow you to make specific management judgements about the safety of any individual tree, but it helps to identify trees that may need attention.

If you are concerned about the extent of decline in your tree's canopy (especially if it starts to look like a class 3 or 4 tree), you need to decide how to manage your tree. It is usually best to consult a qualified tree professional who can survey your tree or trees, assessing their condition and the circumstances in which they are growing, to advise you on what action to take. If the tree is assessed as presenting an unacceptable risk to people or property, felling may be recommended. It is important to seek guidance quickly if you think your tree may be in a dangerous condition.

Otherwise, pruning work such as the removal of dead wood, a reduction of the crown, or the removal of a specific limb might manage the safety risk while allowing the tree to continue providing benefits to the landscape and to nature.

For your management options for an ash tree **see page 16.**

Class 1

Class 2

Class 3

Class 4

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