



DOWN TO EARTH
— ROOTED 1979 —

Trosley Country Park, Waterlow Rd, Gravesend DA13 0SG

Tree Condition Report

7th February 2025



Instructing client:	Trosley Country Park
Site address:	Trosley Country Park, Waterlow Rd, Gravesend DA13 0SG
Report reference:	DTE #RF23463

	Name	Position	Date
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1.0 Executive Summary

1.1.1 Down To Earth Trees Ltd conducted a visual inspection of significant trees within a specific area of Trosley Country Park, Waterlow Rd, Gravesend DA13 0SG. The inspection aimed to assess tree health and condition, identify structural or health-related defects, and provide recommendations for any necessary remedial work. All assessments adhered to industry best practices, including the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology by Mattheck and Breloer (1994) and hazard evaluation principles outlined by Lonsdale (1999). All trees within the surveyed area were inspected, but only those requiring intervention have been recorded in this report

1.1.2 A total of 6 individual trees and 1 tree group trees were recorded, on 6th February 2025, under clear and dry conditions. The survey identified several trees requiring urgent management interventions due to structural weaknesses, decay, or disease. Notably, a mature Common Beech (T1) exhibits major deadwood and signs of slime flux but remains stable, requiring targeted deadwood removal. In contrast, several Common Ash trees (T2, T3, G5, and T6) exhibit severe signs of Ash Dieback (ADB), with significant canopy dieback, necessitating felling in line with best practice guidance. Additionally, T7, an unidentified fallen tree, presents an immediate risk to highway users and requires urgent removal. Other Ash trees along the road also showed early signs of Ash Dieback and will require continued monitoring to assess disease progression and determine if further intervention is needed. Risk ratings were assigned following a structured risk assessment approach, prioritising works accordingly. The recommended tree works focus on mitigating risks while preserving valuable ecological features where feasible.

1.1.3 Recommended works and their priority levels are outlined in the Tree Survey Schedule ([Appendix 2](#)), and tree locations are mapped in the Tree Location Plan ([Appendix 3](#)).

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Instructions

- 2.1.1** Down To Earth Trees Ltd was appointed by Trosley Country Park to conduct a visual inspection of significant trees at Trosley Country Park, Waterlow Rd, Gravesend DA13 0SG. The inspection aimed to assess tree health and condition, identify structural or health-related defects, and provide recommendations for any necessary remedial work. All assessments adhered to industry best practices, including the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology by Mattheck and Breloer (1994) and hazard evaluation principles outlined by Lonsdale (1999).

2.2 Site Description

- 2.2.1** The survey boundary encompassed an area of Trosley Country Park that consists of woodland edge trees that border a road. The trees are on a steep bank that becomes increasingly tall towards the west of the site. The survey boundary is indicated by the client-provided image below, with the survey boundary marked with a grey box.

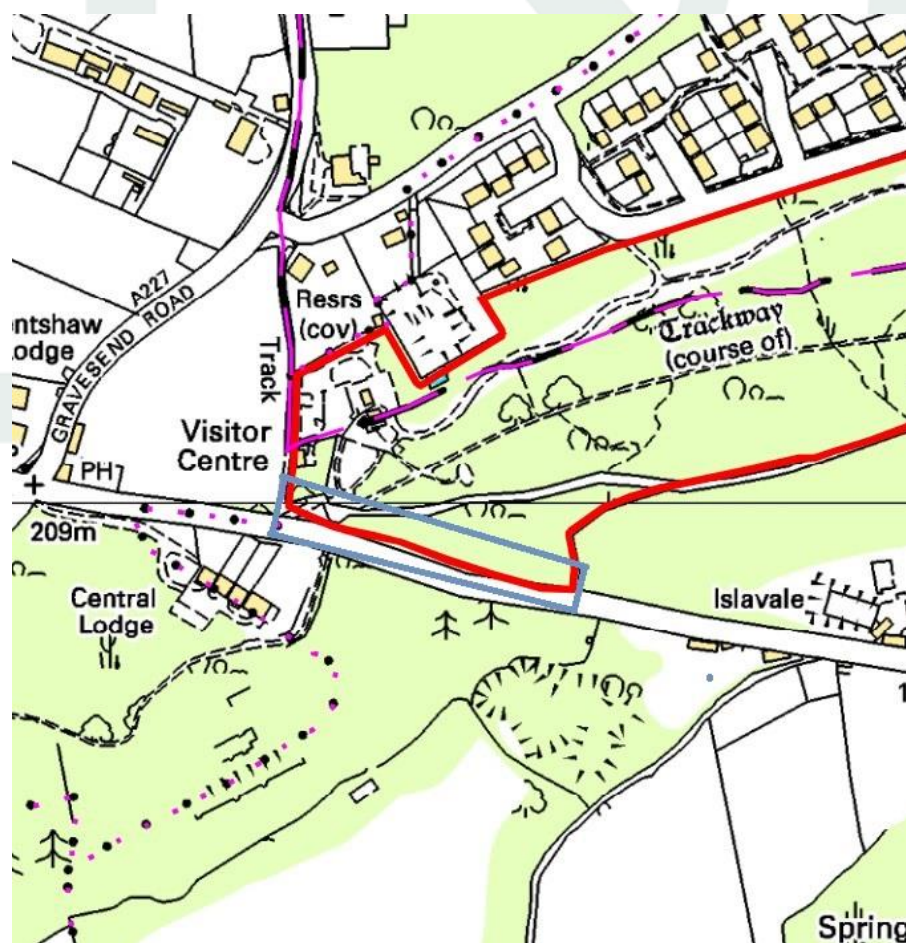


Figure 1 Image showing extent of survey boundary

2.3 The Trees - Observations

- 2.3.1** The site visit and inspections were carried out by Ian Dalton on the 6th February 2025. All significant trees were assessed using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method, and a total of 6 individual trees and 1 tree groups were recorded.

3.0 Ash Dieback

- 3.1.1** Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) is a fungal disease that causes extensive decline in Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), leading to progressive crown dieback, branch failure, and structural instability. The disease spreads via airborne spores and primarily affects young shoots and leaves before progressing into the main stem. Over time, trees with advanced infection develop basal lesions, decay, and increased susceptibility to secondary infections, such as *Armillaria* (honey fungus). While some trees may display tolerance, most infected trees will decline over several years. Due to the disease's unpredictable progression, regular monitoring is essential to assess risk levels and determine appropriate management responses.

3.2 Legal Status of the Trees

- 3.2.1 Correspondence with Gravesham Borough Council has confirmed that the site is protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). (see image below, and TPO plan in [Appendix 4](#))

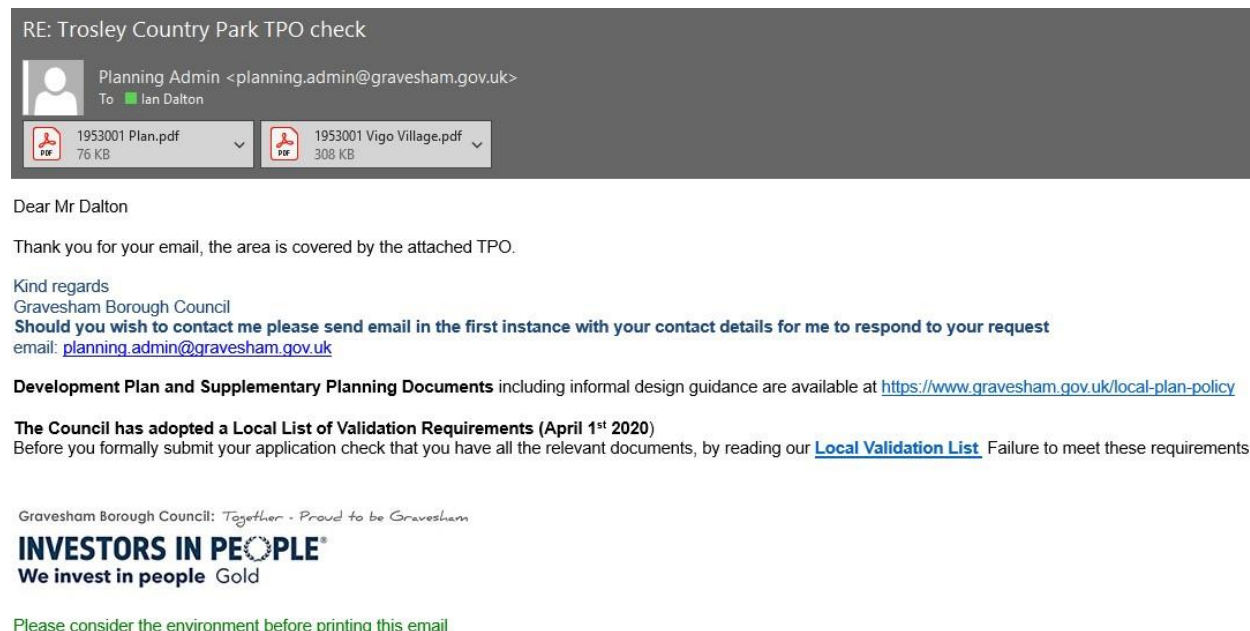


Figure 2 Snapshot of email from Gravesham Borough Council's confirming the presence of area TPO

- 3.2.2 Due to the TPO protection in place, it would be essential that the Local Planning Authority's consent is obtained (or, in the case of conservation areas, confirmation of non-objection) before any tree work is undertaken, including those recommended within this report. Failure to do so could lead to a criminal prosecution with substantial implications. See [Appendix 4](#) for more information on the statutory protection of trees.
- 3.2.3 If Down To Earth Trees Limited's contracting department is instructed to carry out any tree works, it will also check the trees' protection status and, where required, make formal applications to the Local Planning Authority on the client's behalf.

4.0 Recommendations

4.1 Work Priorities and Risk Ratings

4.1.1 All recommended tree works have been prioritised based on the assigned risk ratings for each individual tree and tree group. This prioritisation ensures that risks are managed effectively and proportionately, addressing the most urgent issues first. The risk ratings are represented using colour-coded categories which are cross-referenced with the Tree Location Plan ([Appendix 3](#)), and with the Tree Survey Schedule ([Appendix 2](#)), to facilitate easy identification of associated trees and their respective risk levels.

4.1.2 The recommended timescales for actions are:

Risk Rating	Recommended Timescale	Details
Extreme Risk	As soon as practicably possible	Work should be prioritised immediately, focusing on mitigation works for these trees first.
High Risk	As soon as practicably possible	After extreme-risk trees, high-risk trees should be addressed promptly.
Moderate Risk	As soon as practicably possible	Work to be completed after finishing work in the high and extreme-risk categories.
Low Risk	Within 1 year	Can be scheduled for routine maintenance within 1 year. Trees that do not require any tree work will also appear in this category.

4.1.3 The necessary tree work should be prioritised according to risk ratings, beginning with those categorised as extreme risk, followed by high risk, and then moderate risk. All low-risk tasks must be completed within one year at the latest.

Important Note: Failure to address identified risks within a reasonable timeframe may expose duty holders to legal liabilities.

4.1.4 The table below displays the number of trees and tree groups assigned to each risk rating

Risk rating	Number of trees and tree groups
Extreme Risk	None of the trees surveyed fall into the extreme-risk category
High Risk	2 trees fall into the high-risk category
Moderate Risk	2 trees fall into the moderate-risk category
Low Risk	3 trees fall into the low-risk category
	Total: 7

4.1.5 For detailed information on our risk assessment methodology and the assignment of risk ratings, please refer to [Appendix 4, Section 7: Tree Risk Assessment System](#).

5.0 Recommended re-inspection Cycles

- 5.1.1** As a guideline, a three-year inspection cycle provides a reasonable baseline for monitoring tree health and safety. For areas with higher traffic, such as frequently used pathways, car parks, or entrances, more regular inspections may be appropriate. In such cases, an annual or biennial inspection schedule may be more appropriate to address risks associated with structural defects or health declines due to increased human interaction or environmental pressures.
- 5.1.2** It is important to recognise that tree inspections assess the condition of trees at the time of the survey. While inspections aim to identify potential risks, unforeseen factors such as extreme weather events, soil changes, or outbreaks of pests and diseases may still result in tree failures between inspections. As such, this recommended inspection schedule forms part of a proactive tree management strategy but cannot eliminate all potential risks.
- 5.1.3** The responsibility for ensuring trees are inspected at appropriate intervals ultimately rests with the tree owner. Regular inspections, combined with ongoing observation by site users, are key to identifying and addressing potential issues. Any visible concerns, such as dead branches, leaning trees, fungal growth, or cavities, should be reported promptly to the appropriate person and assessed by a qualified Arborist.

5.2 Inspections Following Adverse Events

- 5.2.1** In addition to routine inspection cycles, additional inspections may be necessary after significant events that could impact tree health or stability. Such events include:
- ✔ Severe weather conditions, such as storms, high winds, or heavy snowfall.
 - ✔ Extended periods of drought or flooding.
 - ✔ Construction or excavation activities near trees.
 - ✔ Evidence of pest infestations or disease outbreaks.
- 5.2.2** Prompt assessment after these events helps identify any new risks and ensures timely intervention to maintain safety and tree health.

6.0 Conclusion

- 6.1.1** The surveyed trees present varying levels of risk, with several requiring immediate intervention to ensure public safety. The prevalence of Ash Dieback within the surveyed area aligns with national trends, underscoring the necessity for proactive management and future succession planting. Where felling is required, replanting strategies should be considered to maintain the site's arboricultural and ecological integrity. Deadwood removal and structural pruning will be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 recommendations, ensuring that tree works adhere to industry best practice. Given the findings, ongoing monitoring, particularly of remaining ash trees, is recommended to assess disease progression and determine any further necessary interventions.

Please get in touch with us first if you have any questions regarding this survey or report.

Ian Dalton DipArbL4 (ABC)

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Down To Earth Trees Limited

Appendix 1: Key to Tree Survey Schedule

Tree numbers – Each tree or group of trees is assigned a unique identification reference number. These numbers are interactive and clickable, linking directly to Google Maps to show the precise location of the tree, marked by a pin. This facilitates easy identification and navigation. For example:

- ✔ **T1** – Individual tree
- ✔ **G1** – Group of trees
- ✔ **H1** – Hedge

Species – The species are listed by scientific name with the accompanying common name in parentheses.

Attributes – Key characteristics of the tree, such as size, form, or notable features.

Survey notes – This section consists of two key elements:

- ✔ **Survey Notes:** Observations about the tree, such as its general condition or notable defects, that may influence its health and structural stability.

Physiological Condition – Describes the tree's overall health, vitality, and biological function. Categories include:

- ✔ **Dead:** A tree that is entirely dead.
- ✔ **Dying:** A tree showing poor health or vitality.
- ✔ **Low:** A tree with low health and/or vitality
- ✔ **Below average:** A tree with below-average health and/or vitality.
- ✔ **Normal:** A tree with normal health and/or vitality.

Structural Condition – Assesses the tree's structural stability and form, referenced by the following categories:

- ✔ **Critical:** A tree with severe structural defects that is likely to fail.
- ✔ **Irremediable:** A tree with structural defects that cannot be corrected.
- ✔ **Manageable:** A tree with structural defects that can be addressed through management, such as pruning or bracing.
- ✔ **Stable:** A structurally sound tree with no significant defects.

Risk Assessment – An assessment of potential risks posed by the tree, particularly regarding its location and proximity to targets.

Risk Rating – The assigned risk rating is based on a combination of physiological and structural condition, target proximity, and other risk factors.

Recommended Works – The recommended actions to maintain or manage the tree, such as pruning, removal, or monitoring. The term **ALARP** (As Low As Reasonably Practicable) will be used here when no tree works are required. **ALARP** refers to a level of risk that is considered broadly acceptable.

Appendix 2: *Tree Survey Schedule*

Weather conditions: clear and dry
Site address: Trosley Country Park, Waterlow Rd, Gravesend
DA13 0SG

Report ref: #RF23463
Survey date: 6th February 2025
Surveyor: Ian Dalton

Tree no. (with Google map link)	Species	Attributes	Survey notes	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Risk Assessment	Risk Rating	Tree work recommendations	Photo
T1	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Height (m): 22 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (mm): 900 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Mature	Major deadwood. Slime flux visible on base of stem on West Side. Some decay visible on east side. Tree has unusual buttress root formation, likely caused by soil erosion over time. Sounding mallet did not signify any significant decay. Tree appears to be stable.	Normal	Manageable	Likelihood of Failure: Imminent Likelihood of Impact: Medium Failure x Impact: Likely Consequences: Significant Risk Rating: High	High	Remove deadwood over road - greater than 25 mm.	
T2	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (mm): 450 Life Stage: Mature	Sparse crown, significant dieback. Large open cavity at base with extensive decay. Tree is leaning towards the road. Ash Dieback Health Class 3 - 50%-25% remaining canopy	Low	Irremediable	Likelihood of Failure: Probable Likelihood of Impact: Medium Failure x Impact: Somewhat likely Consequences: Severe Risk Rating: Moderate	Moderate	Fell tree.	

Weather conditions: clear and dry
Site address: Trosley Country Park, Waterlow Rd, Gravesend
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Surveyor: Ian Dalton

Tree no. (with Google map link)	Species	Attributes	Survey notes	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Risk Assessment	Risk Rating	Tree work recommendations	Photo
T3	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (mm): 350 Life Stage: Early Mature	Fallen tree that is balanced on the edge of the bank, and dead branches are hanging over the highway.	Dead	Critical	Likelihood of Failure: Possible Likelihood of Impact: Medium Failure x Impact: Unlikely Consequences: Significant Risk Rating: Low	Low	Cut and clear fallen tree.	
T4	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 3N, 3E, 6S, 3W DBH (mm): 450 Life Stage: Early Mature	Tree is leaning heavily over highway. Major deadwood. Large longitudinal cavity on stem at 6-7m, approximately 1.5m in length and appears to be extensively decayed. The tree has formed significant reaction wood. Cavity is a potential bat roost habitat.	Normal	Manageable	Likelihood of Failure: Probable Likelihood of Impact: Medium Failure x Impact: Somewhat likely Consequences: Severe Risk Rating: Moderate	Moderate	Reduce stem in height, removing as much as possible whilst retaining as much as possible of the cavities (see photo).	

Weather conditions: clear and dry
Site address: Trosley Country Park, Waterlow Rd, Gravesend
DA13 0SG

Report ref: #RF23463
Survey date: 6th February 2025

Surveyor: Ian Dalton

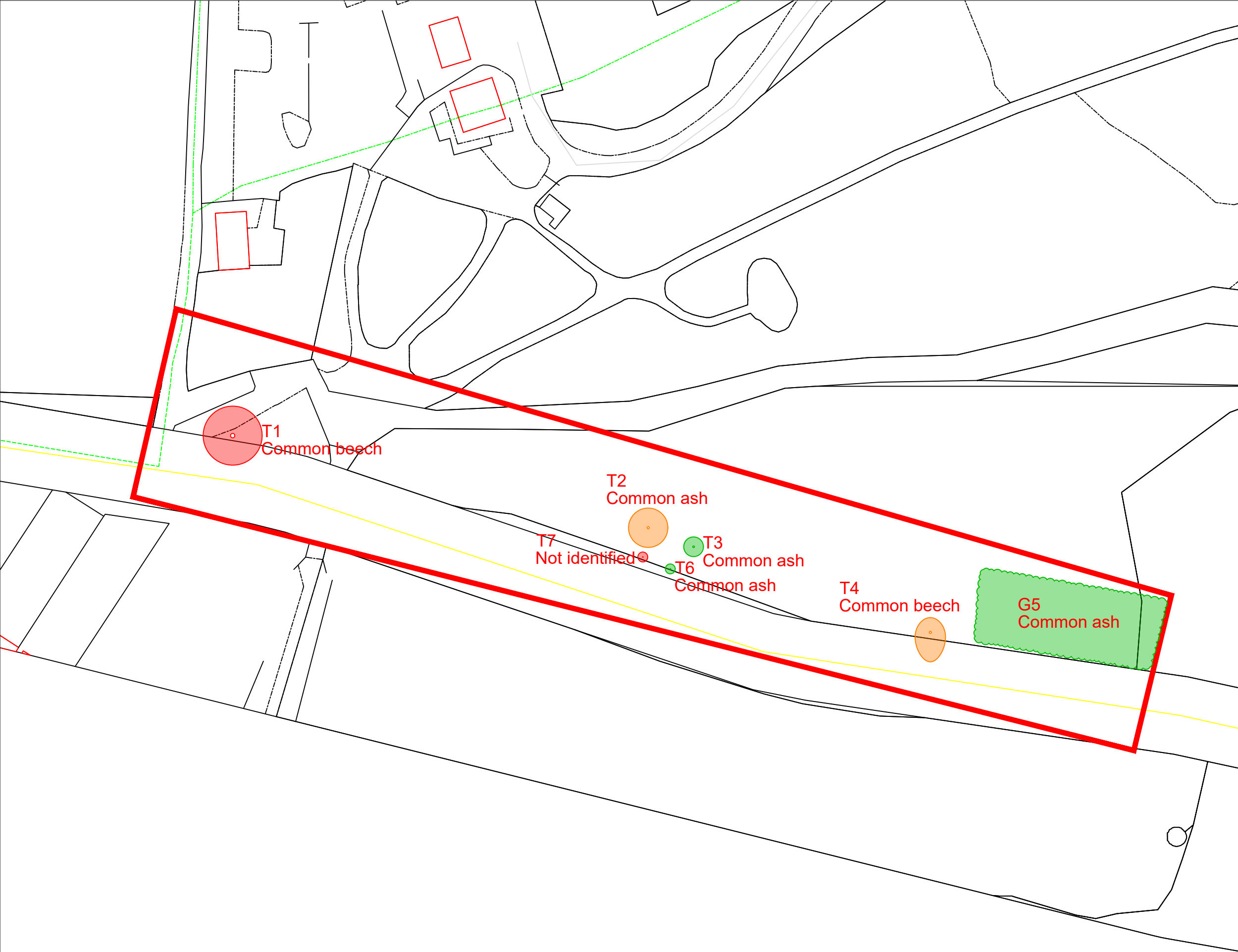
Tree no. (with Google map link)	Species	Attributes	Survey notes	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Risk Assessment	Risk Rating	Tree work recommendations	Photo
G5	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (mm): 200 Life Stage: Young	Several young Ash trees are dead and dying, some have failed and are leaning against adjacent trees, others are still standing. Ash Dieback Health Class 4 - 25%-0% remaining canopy	Dying	Critical	Likelihood of Failure: Possible Likelihood of Impact: Medium Failure x Impact: Unlikely Consequences: Significant Risk Rating: Low	Low	Fell all dead/dying Ash trees.	
T6	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (mm): 150 Life Stage: Young	Fallen tree on edge of road.	Dead	Critical	Likelihood of Failure: Possible Likelihood of Impact: Medium Failure x Impact: Unlikely Consequences: Minor Risk Rating: Low	Low	Cut and clear fallen tree.	
T7	Not identified (<i>Not identified</i>)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (mm): 100 Life Stage: Young	Dead tree has fallen and is overhanging the highway.	Dead	Critical	Likelihood of Failure: Imminent Likelihood of Impact: Medium Failure x Impact: Likely Consequences: Significant Risk Rating: High	High	Remove fallen tree.	

Appendix 3: *Tree Location Plan*

Tree Condition Report

Appendix 3
Tree Location Plan





Key

- Extreme risk tree
- High risk tree
- Moderate risk tree
- Low risk tree
- Trees to be removed
- Trees to be pruned
- Survey Boundary

Individual trees

Groups

NOTE:
TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AT A3 SIZE

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Rev	Update	Date

Site	Trosley Country Park	
Client	Trosley Country Park	
Drawing title	Tree Condition Survey	
Drawing no.	TCS/#RF23463/07-02-25	

Revision ~	Scale A3 Not to scale	Date 07/02/25
	Drawn by ID	Checked by JR

Appendix 4: *Legal and Risk Assessment Considerations*

Tree Condition Report Appendix 4

Statutory Restrictions and Legal Responsibilities for Tree Work
Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) and Tree Inspection Method
Occupancy Rate Estimates in Tree Risk Assessments
List of References



4.0 Legal Responsibilities

4.1 Occupiers' Liability Acts (1957 and 1984)

- 4.1.1** The Occupiers' Liability Acts require landowners and managers to take reasonable steps to prevent foreseeable injury or damage caused by trees on their property. Tree owners, or those in control of tree management, owe a duty of care at common law to all people who might be injured by the tree. This includes a responsibility to identify and manage risks from tree defects or structural failures.
- 4.1.2** **Health and Safety at Work Act (1974):** For public and private organisations, there is a duty to manage risks "as low as reasonably practicable" (ALARP), particularly in areas with regular public access.

4.2 Common Law Rights

- 4.2.1** Under common law, landowners have the right to prune back overhanging branches or encroaching roots to their boundary, provided the work is reasonable and does not harm the tree. However, this right is subject to statutory restrictions, including Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or Conservation Area (CA) legislation, which must be observed.

5.0 Statutory Restrictions

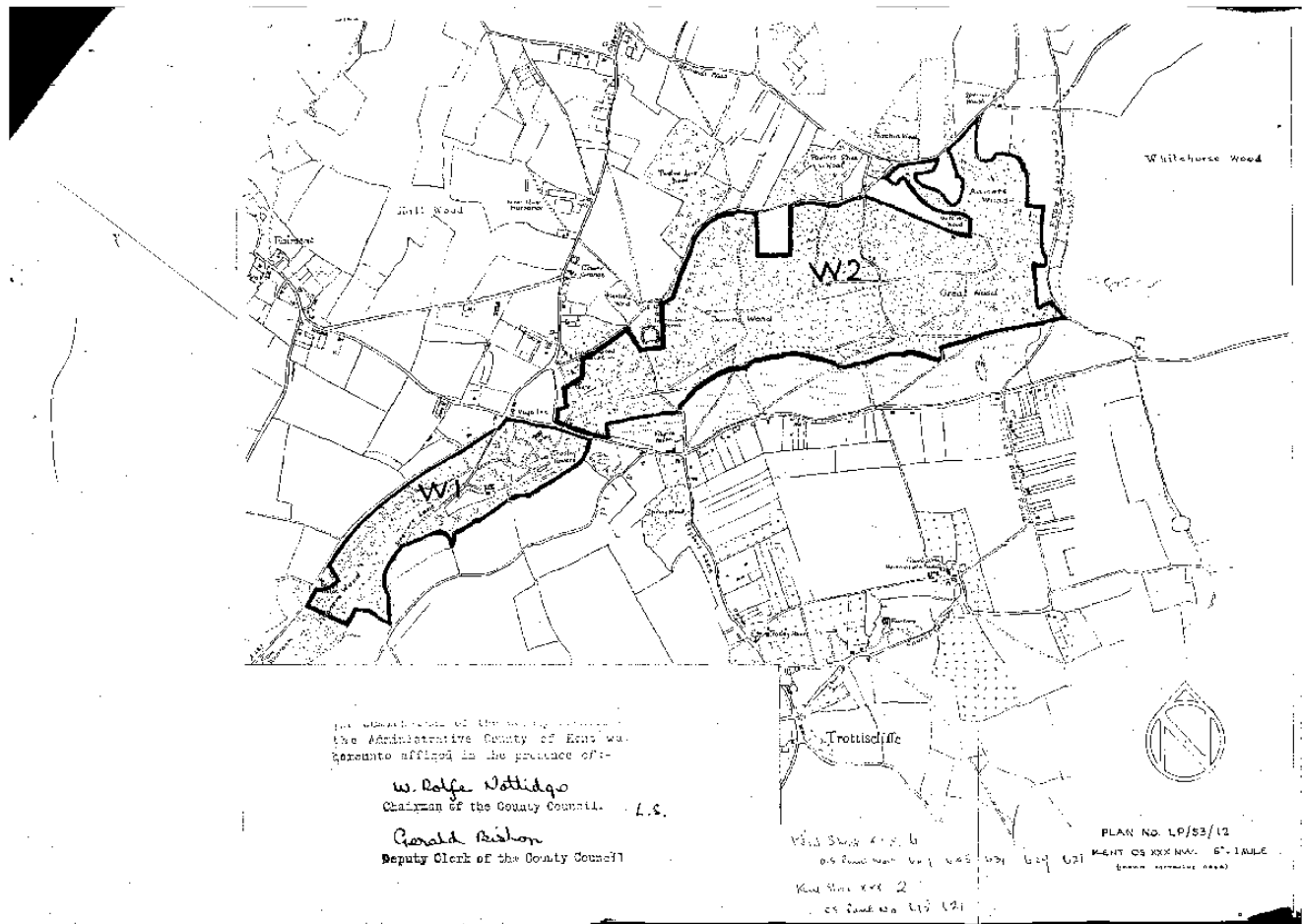
5.1 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)

- 5.1.1 Tree Preservation Orders, made under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, protect trees of significant amenity value. Written consent from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) is required for any work on a protected tree. Applications for TPO consent are assessed based on arboricultural justification, the extent of proposed works, and the condition and amenity value of the tree(s).
- 5.1.2 Unauthorised work on a tree under a TPO is a criminal offence, carrying fines of up to £20,000 for wilful destruction or £2,500 for wilful damage.

5.2 Conservation Areas

- 5.2.1 In conservation areas, as designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, trees with a stem diameter exceeding 75mm at 1.5 metres above ground level are protected. Written notice must be provided to the LPA at least six weeks before carrying out any work.
- 5.2.2 Work must not proceed until the LPA confirms non-objection or allows the six-week notice period to lapse. Unauthorised work carries penalties similar to TPO violations.
- 5.2.3 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and Conservation Regulations
- 5.2.4 Tree work must comply with wildlife protections, including those outlined in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. These laws protect habitats for species such as nesting birds and bats. Pre-work surveys may be necessary to identify risks to protected species.
- 5.2.5 If evidence of a bat roost or nesting bird is discovered during work, operations must cease immediately, and advice should be sought from Natural England or an ecologist.

6.0 Plan showing the extent of TPO protection on site



7.0 Tree Risk Assessment System

- 7.1.1 The risk assessment conducted in this report follows the Down To Earth Tree Risk Assessment (DTERA) methodology, which aligns with the International Society of Arboriculture's (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) and the National Tree Safety Group (NTSG) guidelines.

7.2 DTERA Principles

- 7.2.1 The DTERA methodology is a semi-quantitative approach aligned with ISA TRAQ principles. It categorises risk into four descriptive bands, using a colour-coded risk rating system:

-  **Green** = Low risk
-  **Amber** = Moderate risk
-  **Red** = High risk
-  **Purple** = Extreme risk

- 7.2.2 This risk assessment system adheres to the Health and Safety Executive's (HSE) *Tolerability of Risk* framework, which identifies risk levels as either unacceptable, tolerable, or broadly acceptable. Trees rated as low risk (tolerable) typically do not require intervention, whereas moderate- to high-risk trees may necessitate management actions within specified timeframes to achieve an "As Low As Reasonably Practicable" (ALARP) outcome. This approach aligns with NTSG guidance on reasonable and balanced tree safety management.
- 7.2.3 The DTERA methodology considers both the likelihood of tree failure and the potential consequences. Notably, NTSG reports that the likelihood of injury from tree failure is extremely low, with fewer than five fatalities per year on average in the UK. This level of risk is significantly lower than many everyday hazards, justifying a proportionate approach to tree management and intervention.

7.2.4 Risk assessments are determined using the following DTERA matrices.

DTERA Matrix 1. Likelihood matrix

Likelihood of failure	Likelihood of impacting a target			
	Very low	Low	Medium	High
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely	Very likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

DTERA Matrix 2. Risk rating matrix

Likelihood of failure and impact	Consequence of failure			
	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Very likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low

7.2.5 The risk assessment is valid for a period of two years following the date of this report.

7.2.6 This assessment remains valid for two years, provided that all mitigation recommendations are implemented in full and without modification unless further consultation has taken place. Any subsequent changes to the tree's above- or below-ground environment, significant weather events, or the emergence of diseases not evident at the time of inspection may necessitate reassessment.

7.2.7 The two-year timeframe does not imply that the tree will remain risk-free during this period. Risk ratings are based on the tree's condition at the time of inspection, with the likelihood of failure assessed within a limited timeframe.

8.0 *Health and Safety Executive (HSE) Compliance*

- 8.1.1** This system follows HSE's "Tolerability of Risk" framework, prioritising actions to reduce risks to "as low as reasonably practicable" (ALARP). Low-risk trees typically require no intervention, while moderate- and high-risk trees may necessitate action to mitigate potential hazards.

8.2 *Occupancy Rate Estimates*

- 8.2.1** Estimated occupancy rates are a critical factor in contextualising tree-related risks. These rates provide a practical framework for assessing the potential consequences of tree failure by considering the likely presence of people or property in specific areas of the site.
- 8.2.2** Basis for Estimates: Occupancy rates are informed assumptions derived from observed or typical usage patterns of key zones, such as playgrounds, pathways, or car parks. These estimates are not based on empirical data or detailed studies but rather serve as a tool to guide risk prioritisation.
- 8.2.3** Limitations: These estimates may not fully reflect actual site conditions and should be periodically reviewed to ensure relevance, particularly if site usage changes significantly.
- 8.2.4** Application in Risk Assessment: By integrating occupancy rates into the DTERA methodology, the likelihood of harm in the event of tree failure can be assessed with greater specificity, ensuring that recommendations are proportionate and targeted.

9.0 Limitations of the Report

9.1 Tree Dynamics & Health Changes

9.1.1 Trees are dynamic, living organisms whose health and condition may change rapidly due to environmental factors, disease, or unforeseen events. This report represents conditions observed at the time of inspection and does not guarantee future stability.

9.1.2 Seasonal Considerations

9.1.3 Seasonal factors may limit observations, such as the absence of fungal fruiting bodies or foliage-related indicators during specific periods. Repeat surveys in different seasons may provide a fuller assessment of tree health.

9.2 Unforeseen Deterioration

9.2.1 This report cannot account for unexpected deterioration after the inspection date. Regular monitoring is advised to detect new risks or changes in tree condition.

10.0 Methodological Constraints

10.1.1 The assessment was based on a ground-based, visual inspection using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method. No internal diagnostic tools, such as decay detection or sonic tomography, were employed unless explicitly stated. Upper crown or subsurface root defects may remain undetected.

10.1.2 Validity and Survey Frequency

10.1.3 The recommendations in this report are valid for a maximum of two years from the inspection date, subject to no significant changes in site conditions or tree health. It is recommended that tree risk assessments be conducted every 2–5 years, depending on site usage and tree condition.

11.0 Conservation and Tree Work

11.1.1 Down To Earth Trees Ltd is committed to conservation and sustainable arboricultural practices. While remedial tree surgery may be necessary to address safety concerns, such work should be viewed as a last resort. Where possible, interventions are designed to minimise harm to trees and their associated ecosystems.

Appendix 5: List of References

- ✔ BS 3998:2010 - *Tree Work – Recommendations*. British Standards Institution, 2010.
- ✔ National Tree Safety Group (NTSG) - *Common Sense Risk Management of Trees: Guidance on Trees and Public Safety in the UK for Owners, Managers, and Advisers*. Forestry Commission, Second Edition, 2024.
- ✔ Mattheck, C. & Breloer, H. - *The Body Language of Trees: A Handbook for Failure Analysis*. Department of the Environment, 1994.
- ✔ Lonsdale, D. - *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*. Forestry Commission, 1999.
- ✔ International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) - *Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) Manual*. Second Edition.
- ✔ Health and Safety Executive (HSE) - *The Tolerability of Risk Framework*. HSE Books, current edition.
- ✔ Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) - *The Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*.
- ✔ VALID Tree Risk-Benefit Management Strategies:
 1. *Homeowner Strategy v9.0*. VALID, 2024.
 2. *Landowner Strategy v9.0*. VALID, 2024.
 3. *School Strategy v9.0*. VALID, 2024.
- ✔ Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) - *Best Practice Guidance*. QTRA, 2024.