

NICHOLSONS

Tree Risk Assessment Survey Report

Market Bosworth PCC

Ambion Rise Spinney

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REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Description of change	Date	Initials
1	Original report	15.12.2025	SL
	Quality review	16.12.2025	FM
	Finalised for issue	17.12.2025	SL

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DISCLAIMER

While all reasonable efforts have been made to identify abnormalities in the subject trees, the statements made in this report do not take into account the effects of extreme weather events, vandalism or accidents, or changes to the site that may affect trees that have taken place since the date of the survey. Nicholsons does not accept any responsibility in connection with these factors.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Duty holders have a statutory duty of care¹ to do all that is reasonably practicable to ensure that people are not exposed to a risk to their health and safety. This duty can be fulfilled by having a system in place to control the risk of harm.

The purpose of this report is to offer guidance on the management of tree related risk. In doing so, it provides the duty holder with a system that identifies, evaluates and manages risk arising from trees.

The sum of these elements will provide the duty holder with a defensible risk management system through the provision of:

- A clear audit trail;
- A tree risk assessment; and
- A clear management system to detail what action will be taken to reduce the risk through mitigation of hazards.

This document will assist Market Bosworth PCC in demonstrating compliance with their statutory obligations as a duty holder in the management of tree related risk.

A total of 13 trees have been identified as a result of this tree risk assessment survey, 1 of which have been assessed as posing an unacceptable risk, 4 as posing an unacceptable risk (where imposed on others) or tolerable (by agreement), 4 as posing a tolerable risk (if ALARP) and 4 as posing a broadly acceptable risk.

The next tree risk assessment survey at the Site is due in March 2027 for trees within falling distance of gardens and properties, and in March 2032 for all trees within Ambion Rise Spinney

A high number of trees in the woodland had ivy obscuring their stems and unions. Ivy has the potential to conceal pests, diseases and other abnormalities, potentially limiting the accuracy of visual assessment. It is recommended that ivy is removed from tree stems up to chest height within 3 months of the next inspection.

Access to the base of some trees was restricted by dense thorny undergrowth, these trees were surveyed from the nearest accessible point.

The necessary checks for TPOs, Conservation Areas and Felling Licences should be undertaken as part of the tree works tender process. Contractors should check for protected species prior to undertaking any tree works.

¹ Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984

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ATTACHMENTS

Description	Reference	Version
Tree Schedule	NAC-5316.101	1
Tree Location Plan	NAC-5316.103	1

1. INSTRUCTION

- 1.1 Nicholson's has been instructed to undertake a tree risk assessment survey of trees that are growing on land under the control of Market Bosworth PCC at Ambion Rise Spinney (hereafter referred to as the 'Site').
- 1.2 This report should be read in conjunction with the attached Tree Location Plan (TLP) which shows the location of trees recorded during the tree risk assessment survey.
- 1.3 A detailed record of the recorded trees in the form of a Tree Schedule (SCH) is attached to this report.

Site Description

- 1.4 Ambion Rise Spinney is a small woodland located in Market Bosworth in the Southwest of Leicestershire. The treescape comprises of mostly deciduous species and is dominated by early mature pedunculate oak with occasional pine scattered throughout.
- 1.5 Residential dwellings surround the woodland to the north, east and partially to the south. Adjacent agricultural land lies to the south and west.

2. METHODS, CAVEATS AND LIMITATIONS

- 2.1 The tree risk assessment survey was undertaken during 1 site visit conducted on the 15th December 2025. The information gathered during the tree risk assessment survey pertains to that moment of time. Any changes to the site or local environment following the inspection may have an impact on the trees. This report cannot consider events which have occurred without the author's knowledge. Trees are self-optimising, mechanical structures that grow in and adapt to the environment in which they are located. They are living organisms that live and die, and are capable of being wounded or infected by other organisms. This means that even a mechanically perfect tree could be damaged or caused to fail by extreme events (e.g. weather) that overload specific areas (break points).
- 2.2 The tree risk assessment survey extents comprised all trees within Ambion Rise Spinney.
- 2.3 The tree risk assessment survey comprises two parts, the formal inspection and the tree risk assessment.
- 2.4 The formal inspections have been undertaken in accordance with industry best practice guidelines and in particular following the recommendation of the Visual Tree Assessment methodology (VTA) proposed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994).
- 2.5 VTA is a ground-based system of assessment and does not include any advanced techniques or technology.
- 2.6 The general principles behind the formal inspection have been defined by the National Tree Safety Guidelines document 'Common Sense Risk Management of Trees' (2024).
- 2.7 The formal inspection has been undertaken on a negative basis. This means that while every tree has been inspected, only those trees identified with clear and present signs of instability (uprooting or other structural failure) have been recorded. Upon identification of a tree with clear and present signs of instability a tree risk assessment has been undertaken on that tree.

- 2.8 The tree risk assessment has been carried out following the Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) method². This process identifies the three primary components of tree failure risk (target, size of hazard and probability of failure) and then calculates the risk of harm.
- 2.9 When considering the three primary components of tree failure risk estimations were made based on observations at the time of the assessment.
- 2.10 Any tools used in the tree risk assessment have been limited to sounding hammers, probes, and binoculars. No advanced technologies have been used during this tree risk assessment.
- 2.11 No excavation or other invasive methodologies have been used during this tree risk assessment. The soil around the base of the tree was not removed and no root collars have been exposed except where, and to the extent that, they are already. No soil samples or other testing has been done, and no samples have been taken from the tree, roots or leaves for any form of testing.
- 2.12 A high number of trees in the woodland had ivy obscuring their stems and unions. Ivy has the potential to conceal pests, diseases and other abnormalities, potentially limiting the accuracy of visual assessment. It is recommended that ivy is removed from tree stems up to chest height within 3 months of the next inspection.
- 2.13 Access to the base of some trees was restricted by dense thorny undergrowth, these trees were surveyed from the nearest accessible point.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT AND THRESHOLD

- 3.1 The HSE has published guidelines relating to the management of the risk from falling trees or branches (SIM 01/2007/05)³. This document follows the principles defined in the HSE document Risk Assessment – *A brief guide to controlling risks in the workplace*. This establishes the principle that the objective of a risk assessment system is to reduce a risk to “as low as reasonably practicable” (ALARP)⁴.
- 3.2 The Risk of Harm probability calculated for each recorded tree or group within the Site will fall within one of five advisory risk thresholds (**Table 1**), as adopted from the Tolerability of Risk (ToR) framework⁵ (HSE 2001).
- 3.3 The principle applied for the Site has been to ensure that mitigation is proposed to reduce all tree related risks to as low as is reasonably practicable. Where trees have been identified as presenting a Broadly Acceptable risk, no risk management recommendations have been made as the risk is already ALARP.
- 3.4 The duty holder should have the recommended risk management actions completed within the timeframe specified by the inspector. For tolerable risk only, a Cost Benefit Analysis⁶ (CBA) undertaken by the duty holder can determine whether the risk reduction measures recommended are reasonably practicable.

² <https://www.qtra.co.uk/cms/index.php?section=4>

³ https://www.hse.gov.uk/foi/internalops/sims/ag_food/010705.htm

⁴ <https://www.hse.gov.uk/enforce/expert/alarpglance.htm>

⁵ <https://www.hse.gov.uk/enforce/assets/docs/r2p2.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.hse.gov.uk/enforce/expert/alarpcba.htm>

Based on observations made at the time of the survey, it is advised that the next tree risk assessment survey at the Site is undertaken in March 2027 for trees within falling distance of gardens and properties, and in March 2032 for all trees within Ambion Rise Spinney.

Table 1: QTRA Advisory Risk Thresholds

Thresholds	Description	Action
1/1,000	Unacceptable Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	Control the risk
	Unacceptable (where imposed on others) Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	- Control the risk - 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 - Review the risk
	Tolerable (where imposed on others) Risks are tolerable if 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

4. TREE SURVEY AND OBSERVATIONS

4.1 A SCH is attached to this report. This document contains:

- Details of the tree including species, height, stem diameter, physiological and structural condition and approximate age class;
- An assessment of the three primary components of tree failure risk (target, size of hazard and probability of failure);
- A risk of harm calculation;
- A recommendation for works to reduce the risk of harm; and
- A timeframe in which any recommended works should be completed.

- 4.2 All trees in the SCH have been given a number that cross references to the attached TLP. The location of the trees on the plan is approximate only. The trees have been recorded using a handheld GPS device. The tree positions will remain indicative, but the GPS system, in the right environment, can plot to within 0.5-1m accuracy. We do not make any guarantees as to this accuracy.
- 4.3 Those trees that require attention have been marked with either a small aluminium tag or an orange sprayed on dot at an easily identifiable location on the tree.

General Observations

- 4.4 A selection of key findings of this survey are detailed below. Full details of all recorded trees can be found in the attached SCH.
- 4.5 A total of 13 trees have been identified as a result of this tree risk assessment survey, 1 of which have been assessed as posing an unacceptable risk, 4 as posing an unacceptable risk (where imposed on others) or tolerable (by agreement), 4 as posing a tolerable risk (if ALARP) and 4 as posing a broadly acceptable risk.
- 4.6 A high number of trees in the woodland had ivy obscuring their stems and unions. Ivy has the potential to conceal pests, diseases and other abnormalities, potentially limiting the accuracy of visual assessment.
- 4.7 A large piece of unattached deadwood was identified hanging over the footpath, northwest. It is recommended this is removed as soon as possible.



4.8 A Glossary of Terms has been included in **Appendix 1**.

5. STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS

Wildlife

- 5.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (amended by the Countryside and Right of Way Act 2000) provides statutory protection to birds and other protected species that may inhabit trees.
- 5.2 It is essential to check for nesting birds, bat roosts, badgers and hibernating animals such as hedgehogs under trees before pruning or removing trees as negligent disturbance is an offence under the EC Habitat Directive 1992 and CROW Act 2000.
- 5.3 All bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (Schedule 5). They are also included in Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994, and The Countryside and Right of Way (CRoW) Act 2000. The Acts and Regulations include provisions making it illegal to:
 - Deliberately kill, injure or capture (take) bats;
 - Deliberately disturb bats (whether in a roost or not); and
 - Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts.
- 5.4 A Bat roost is interpreted as “any structure or place which is used for shelter or protection”, whether or not bats are present at the time. If proposed work is likely to destroy or disturb bats or their roosts the appropriate Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation (SNCO – in this case Natural England) must be notified and allowed a reasonable time to advise on whether the proposed work should be carried out and, if so, the method to be used.
- 5.5 Tree work contractors should check for protected species prior to undertaking any tree works.

Tree Protection

- 5.6 Part VII of The Town and Country Planning Act (1990) (the Act) provides protection to trees in specified circumstances, through the use of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO), or by a tree being located within a Conservation Area.
- 5.7 The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation Order)(England) Regulations 2012 prohibits any works to trees that are subject to a TPO without the written consent of the local planning authority. There are exemptions to the regulations relating to planning and the conditions of the trees. No works can be undertaken on a protected tree until the authority has granted consent in writing.
- 5.8 Section 198 of the Act also provides protection to trees that are located within a Conservation Area. Prior to any works being undertaken on such trees the local planning authority must be informed. Once notice has been given, the authority has up to six weeks to consider whether it wishes to object to the works. After this period and in the absence of any response from the authority, works can be undertaken.
- 5.9 The necessary checks for TPOs and Conservation Areas should be undertaken as part of the tree works tender process.

Felling Licence

- 5.10 The felling of trees that are growing outside of private gardens may be subject to the Forestry Act (1967). This requires that a felling licence be obtained from the Forestry Commission prior to works commencing. There are exemptions to this requirement, including an exemption for the felling of a low volume of timber (under 5 cubic metres per calendar quarter) or trees that need to be removed on health and safety grounds.
- 5.11 It is essential to check if a felling licence is required for the felling of trees or if any exemptions are applicable. Exemptions for felling licences can be found on Gov.uk website⁷ under 'Tree felling licence: when you need to apply'.
- 5.12 The necessary checks for the requirement for Felling Licences should be undertaken as part of the tree works tender process.

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-felling-licence-when-you-need-to-apply#exemptions>

6. REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Atkins v Scott (2008)
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- Forestry Act 1967
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- Management of the risk from falling trees or branches SIM 01/2007/05
- Mattheck, K., & Breloer, H., (2001) The Body Language of Trees – A handbook for failure analysis. HMSO
- Poll v Bartholomew (2006)
- Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Ltd, (2022) Quantified Tree Risk Assessment User Manual V5.3.6. (<https://www.qtra.co.uk/cms/>)
- Selwyn-Smith v Gompels (2009)
- Stagecoach South Western Trains Ltd v Hind & Steel (EWHC) 2014
- Tree felling licence: when you need to apply. (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-felling-licence-when-you-need-to-apply#exemptions>)
- The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.
- The Highways Act 1980
- The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976
- The National Tree Safety Groups' Common Sense Risk Management of Trees 2024
- The Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984.
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 containing the Country Planning (Tree Preservations) (England) Regulations 2012
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010

7. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Tree Glossary of Terms

Abnormality. In relation to tree hazards, any feature of a tree which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment

Bark. A term usually applied to all the tissues of a woody plant lying outside the vascular cambium, thus including the phloem, cortex and periderm; occasionally applied only to the periderm or the phellem

Branch:

- **Primary.** A first order branch arising from a stem
- **Lateral.** A second order branch, subordinate to a primary branch or stem and bearing sub-lateral branches
- **Sub-lateral.** A third order branch, subordinate to a lateral or primary branch, or stem and usually bearing only twigs

Buttress zone. The region at the base of a tree where the major lateral roots join the stem, with buttress-like formations on the upper side of the junctions

Compartmentalization. The confinement of disease, decay or other dysfunction within an anatomically discrete region of plant tissue, due to passive and/or active defences operating at the boundaries of the affected region

Compression strength. The ability of a material or structure to resist failure when subjected to compressive loading; measurable in trees with special drilling devices

Compressive loading. Mechanical loading which exerts a positive pressure; the opposite to tensile loading

Condition. An indication of the physiological vitality of the tree. Where the term 'condition' is used in a report, it should not be taken as an indication of the stability of the tree

Crown/Canopy. The main foliage bearing section of the tree

Deadwood. Branch bearing no live tissues.

Dieback. The death of parts of a woody plant, starting at shoot-tips or root-tips

Disease. A malfunction in or destruction of tissues within a living organism, usually excluding mechanical damage; in trees, usually caused by pathogenic micro-organisms

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height). Stem diameter measured at a height of 1.5 metres (UK) or the nearest measurable point. Where measurement at a height of 1.5 metres is not possible, another height may be specified

Heartwood/false heartwood/ripewood. Sapwood that has become dysfunctional as part of the natural aging processes

Included bark (ingrown bark). Bark of adjacent parts of a tree (usually forks, acutely joined branches or basal flutes) which is in face-to-face contact

Loading. A mechanical term describing the force acting on a structure from a particular source; e.g. the weight of the structure itself or wind pressure

Longitudinal. Along the length (of a stem, root or branch)

Measurements:

- **H(M)** – Tree height in metres
- **CS(m)** – Crown spread in metres
- **DBH(cm)** – Stem diameter at breast height
- **LS** – Life stage
- **LE** – Life expectancy

Minor deadwood. Deadwood of a diameter less than 25mm and or unlikely to cause significant harm or damage upon impact with a target beneath the tree

Mycelium. The body of a fungus, consisting of branched filaments (hyphae)

Pruning. The removal or cutting back of twigs or branches, sometimes applied to twigs or small

branches only, but often used to describe most activities involving the cutting of trees or shrubs

Reactive Growth/Reaction Wood. Production of woody tissue in response to altered mechanical loading; often in response to internal defect or decay and associated strength loss (cf. adaptive growth)

Removal of dead wood. Unless otherwise specified, this refers to the removal of all accessible dead, dying and diseased branchwood and broken snags

Removal of major dead wood. The removal of, dead, dying and diseased branchwood above a specified size

Selective delignification. A kind of wood decay (white-rot) in which lignin is degraded faster than cellulose

Snag. A forest ecology term for a standing dead tree

Stem/s. The main supporting structure/s, from ground level up to the first major division into branches

Targets. In tree risk assessment (with slight misuse of normal meaning) persons or property or other things of value which might be harmed by mechanical failure of the tree or by objects falling from it

Wind exposure. The degree to which a tree or other object is exposed to wind, both in terms of duration and velocity

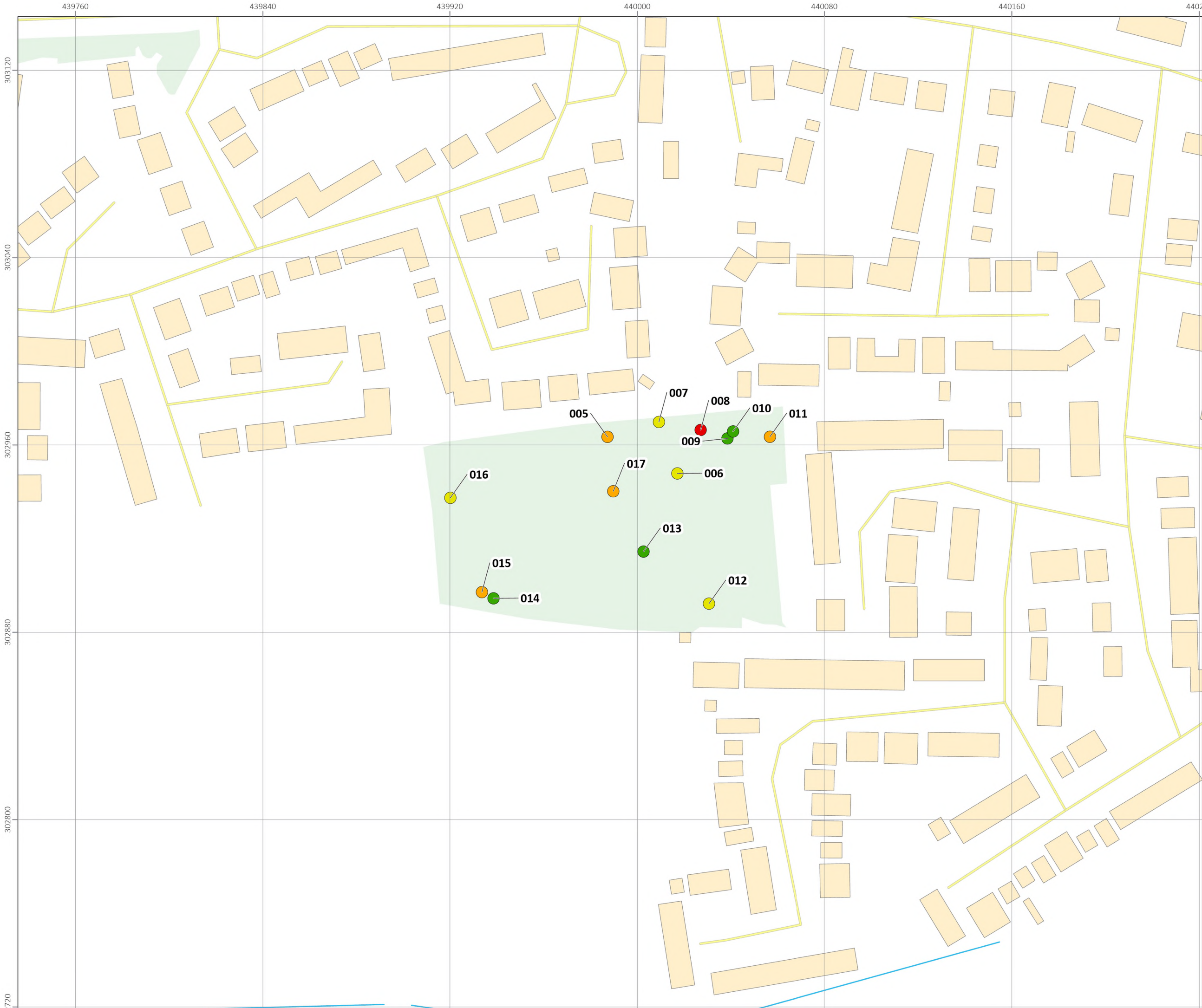
Windthrow. The blowing over of a tree at its roots

Client: Market Bosworth PCC
 Site: Ambion Rise Spinney
 Surveyor: Sophia Leslie Dip Arb

Reference: NAC-5316.101
 Date of Survey: 19th December 2025

Tree No.	Tag Ref.	Species	Location	Measurements	Survey Notes	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Risk Assessment Description (Tree/Branch & Target)	Target Range	Size Range	POF Range	Reduced Mass %	Risk of Harm	Photo	Recommendations	Date Works Completed
005	N/A	Pedunculata oak (Quercus robur)	52.62296929, -1.41073862	H(m): 10 CS(m): 4 DBH(cm): 40 LS: Early Mature LE: <10 years	Tree marked with orange spray. Garden assessed as the most significant target. Access restricted by dense thorny vegetation. Decay at the base southeast with a significant change of resonance audible. Stem bifurcates at approximately 2m, tensile union. Eastern stem historically failed with decay extending down the stem, compromising the union.	Fair	Poor	Compromised stem within falling distance of residential garden & trampoline.	Occupation(3) 14 min/day - 2 min/day	Size(2) 450mm - 260mm dia.	PoF(2) 1/10 - 1/100	100%	1/10K		Remove tree to ground level. Or; Reduce to a snag less than the falling distance to the garden. Timescale: 3 Months (Mar-26)	
006	N/A	Oak (Quercus sp.)	52.62282647, -1.41029972	H(m): 15 CS(m): 0 DBH(cm): 30 LS: Dead LE: Dead	Dead tree marked with orange spray. Multiple longitudinal cracks and invertebrate holes present on the stem.	Dead	Poor	Dead tree within falling distance of footpath.	Human(4) 1/hour - 3/day	Size(2) 450mm - 260mm dia.	PoF(2) 1/10 - 1/100	100%	1/100K		Remove to ground level. Timescale: 1 Year (Dec-26)	
007	N/A	Pedunculata oak (Quercus robur)	52.6230249, -1.41041365	H(m): 12 CS(m): 4 DBH(cm): 50 LS: Early Mature LE: <10 years	Tree marked with orange spray. Decay at the base south extending 180°. Loose bark exposing softened underlying wood with mycelium present - significant change of resonance audible. Ivy on the main stem. Asymmetrical crown weighted north over the target.	Fair	Poor	Tree within falling distance of residential garden.	Occupation(3) 14 min/day - 2 min/day	Size(2) 450mm - 260mm dia.	PoF(3) 1/100 - 1/1K	100%	1/100K		Remove to ground level. Or; Reduce to a snag less than the falling distance to the garden. Timescale: 1 Year (Dec-26)	
008	N/A	Oak (Quercus sp.)	52.62299305, -1.41015068	H(m): 16 CS(m): 70 DBH(cm): 70 LS: Dead LE: Dead	Dead tree marked with orange spray. Small fungal fruiting bodies growing in between bark platelets. Asymmetrical crown weighted over the target.	Dead	Poor	Dead tree within falling distance of residential garden.	Occupation(3) 14 min/day	Size(1) > 450mm dia.	PoF(1) 1/1 - 1/10	100%	1/40K		Remove to ground level. Or; Reduce to a snag less than the falling distance to the garden. Timescale: 1 Month (Jan-26)	
009	2773	Pedunculata oak (Quercus robur)	52.62295922, -1.40996205	H(m): 17 CS(m): 4 DBH(cm): 60 LS: Mature LE: 20+ Years	Major deadwood overhanging the footpath.	Fair	Fair	Deadwood over footpath.	Human(4) 1/hour - 3/day	Size(3) 250mm - 110mm dia.	PoF(4) 1/1K - 1/10K	100%	1/50M		No action required as the risk of harm is broadly acceptable.	
010	2774	Pedunculata oak (Quercus robur)	52.62296632, -1.40994648	H(m): 17 CS(m): 4 DBH(cm): 60 LS: Mature LE: 20+ Years	Major deadwood overhanging the footpath.	Fair	Fair	Deadwood over footpath.	Human(4) 1/hour - 3/day	Size(3) 250mm - 110mm dia.	PoF(4) 1/1K - 1/10K	100%	1/50M		No action required as the risk of harm is broadly acceptable.	
011	N/A	Oak (Quercus sp.)	52.62296468, -1.40971471	H(m): 16 CS(m): 4 DBH(cm): 60 LS: Mature LE: <10 years	Tree marked with orange spray. Major decay and bark degradation around the base 360° exposing softened underlying wood - significant change in resonance audible. Inadequate reaction growth.	Fair	Poor	Tree within falling distance of residential property & garden.	Property(3) £20,000 - £2,000	Property	PoF(2) 1/10 - 1/100	100%	1/3K		Remove to ground level. Timescale: 3 Months (Mar-26)	
012	N/A	Oak (Quercus sp.)	52.62232607, -1.41010703	H(m): 8 CS(m): 3 DBH(cm): 40 LS: Semi Mature LE: <10 years	Declining tree near residential garden with major deadwood over both garden & footpath.	Fair	Poor	Declining tree within falling distance of residential garden.	Occupation(3) 14 min/day - 2 min/day	Size(2) 450mm - 260mm dia.	PoF(3) 1/100 - 1/1K	100%	1/100K		Remove tree to ground level. Or; Reduce to a snag less than the falling distance to the garden. Timescale: 1 Year (Dec-26)	
013	2775	Oak (Quercus sp.)	52.62252799, -1.41051694	H(m): 16 CS(m): 4 DBH(cm): 50 LS: Early Mature LE: 20+ Years	Major deadwood over the footpath.	Fair	Fair	Deadwood overhanging the footpath.	Human(4) 1/hour - 3/day	Size(2) 450mm - 260mm dia.	PoF(5) 1/10K - 1/100K	100%	1/100M		No action required as the risk of harm is broadly acceptable.	
014	2776	Oak (Quercus sp.)	52.622352748757116, -1.4114649199034892	H(m): 16 CS(m): 4 DBH(cm): 50 LS: Early Mature LE: 20+ Years	Major deadwood over the footpath. Prolific ivy on the main stem to approximately 5m. Asymmetrical crown.	Fair	Fair	Deadwood overhanging the footpath.	Human(4) 1/hour - 3/day	Size(3) 250mm - 110mm dia.	PoF(6) 1/100K - 1/1M	100%	1/5B		No action required as the risk of harm is broadly acceptable.	

Tree No.	Tag Ref.	Species	Location	Measurements	Survey Notes	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Risk Assessment Description (Tree/Branch & Target)	Target Range	Size Range	POF Range	Reduced Mass %	Risk of Harm	Photo	Recommendations	Date Works Completed
015	N/A	Oak (Quercus sp.)	52.62237712, -1.41153822	H(m): 10 CS(m): 1 DBH(cm): 60 LS: Dead LE: Dead	Dead tree marked with orange spray within falling distance of footpath. Prolific ivy on the main stem.	Dead	Poor	Dead tree within falling distance of footpath.	Human(4) 1/hour - 3/day	Size(1) > 450mm dia.	PoF(1) 1/1 - 1/10	100%	1/4K		Remove to ground level. Timescale: 3 Months (Mar-26)	
016	N/A	Not identified (Not identified)	52.6227402, -1.41173206	H(m): 10 CS(m): 2 DBH(cm): 50 LS: Early Mature LE: <10 years	Failed tree hung up over the footpath.	Poor	Poor	Failed tree overhanging footpath.	Human(4) 1/hour - 3/day	Size(1) > 450mm dia.	PoF(3) 1/100 - 1/1K	100%	1/400K		Remove failed tree over the footpath. Timescale: 1 Year (Dec-26)	
017	N/A	Pine (Pinus sp.)	52.62276036, -1.41070458	H(m): 18 CS(m): 1 DBH(cm): 50 LS: Dead LE: Dead	Dead tree marked with orange spray. Stem swamped in ivy.	Dead	Poor	Dead tree near footpath.	Human(4) 1/hour - 3/day	Size(1) > 450mm dia.	PoF(1) 1/1 - 1/10	100%	1/4K		Remove to ground level. Timescale: 3 Months (Mar-26)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Remove ivy from tree stems at ground level to chest height. Timescale: Within 3 months of the next inspection.	



LEGEND

Risk Rating

●

Unacceptable

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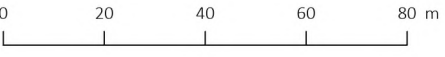
Unacceptable (where imposed on others) or Tolerable (by agreement)

●

Tolerable (if ALARP)

●

Broadly Acceptable



TITLE:
Tree Location Plan

PROJECT/SITE:
Ambion Rise Spinney

CLIENT:
Market Bosworth PCC

VERSION:
V1

DATE:
17/12/2025

APPROVED BY:
SL

MAP REF:
NAC-5316.103

SCALE:
1:1,500 @ A3

PRODUCED BY:
AS

Nicholsons is a trading name of Nicholsons Nurseries Ltd.
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