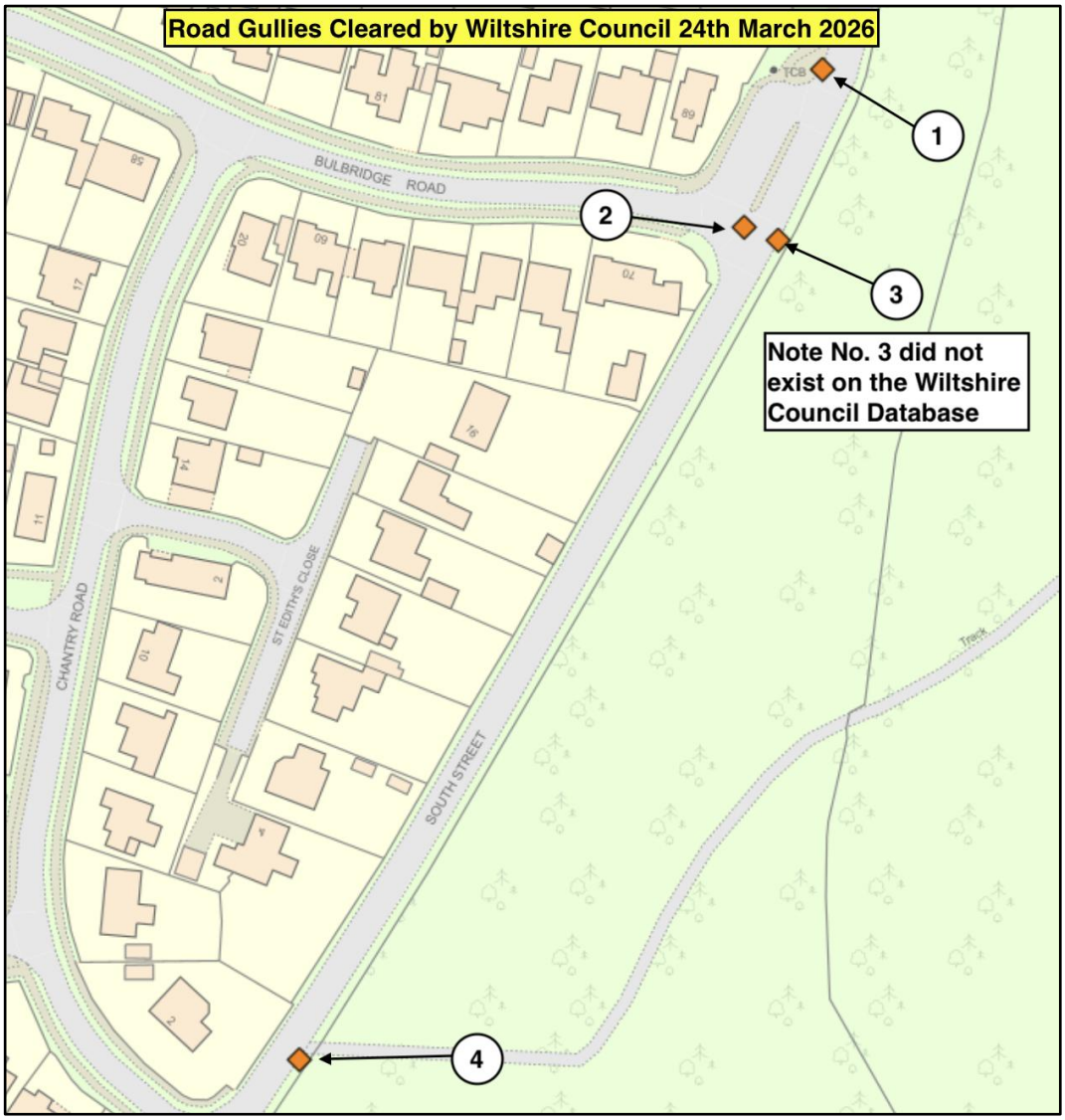
Map below shows the location of the road gullies emptied and associated pipework cleared by Wiltshire Council's Discretionary Gully Emptying Service on the 24th March 2026.



No.	W3W Location	Initial Condition	Cleared	Comments
1	https://w3w.co/cavalier.starting.pairings	Blocked	Yes	
2	https://w3w.co/rephrase.clerics.shells	Blocked	Yes	
3	https://w3w.co/staked.equipping.screeches	Blocked	Yes	Not on WC database
4	https://w3w.co/motorist.shark.describes	Blocked	Yes	

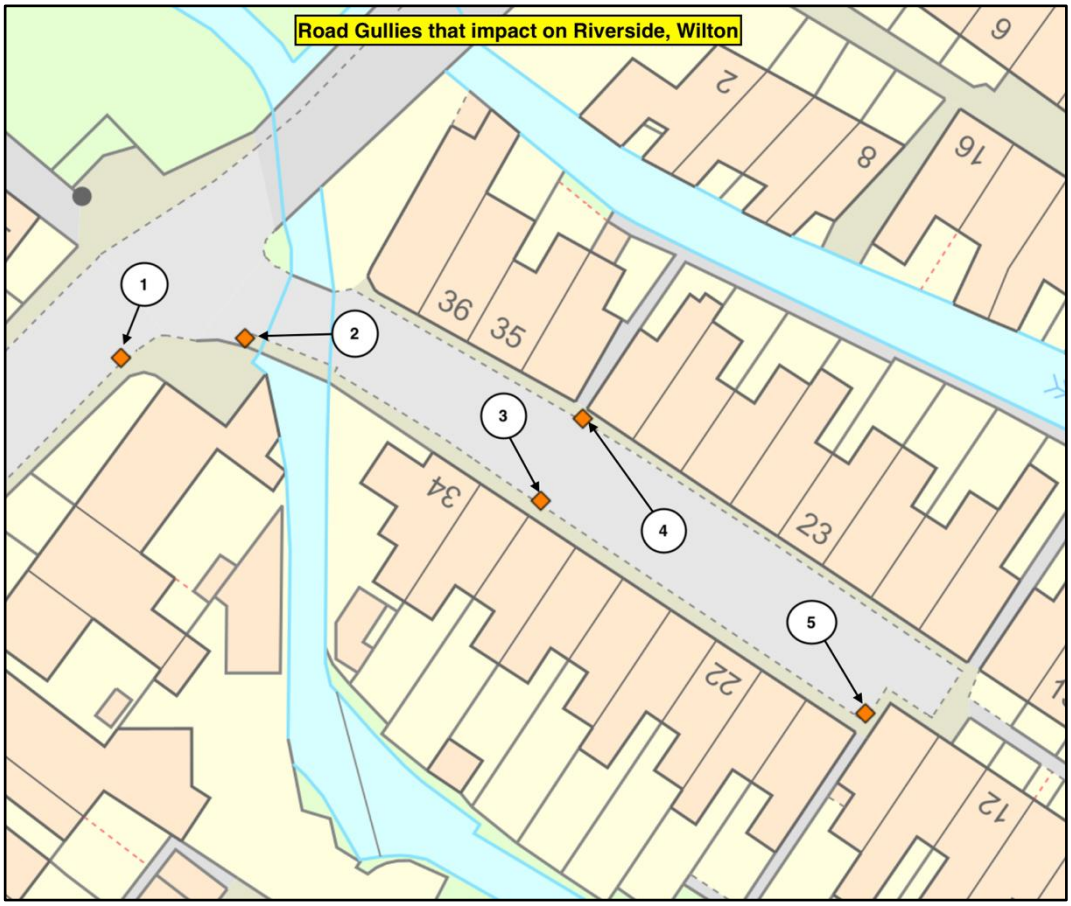
Unfortunately, the Discretionary Gully Tanker visited Riverside but was unable to clear the blocked drains as requested.

Apparently, the drains on Riverside do not fall under the responsibility of Wiltshire Council Southern Highways but the Wiltshire Council's Rights of Way Department.

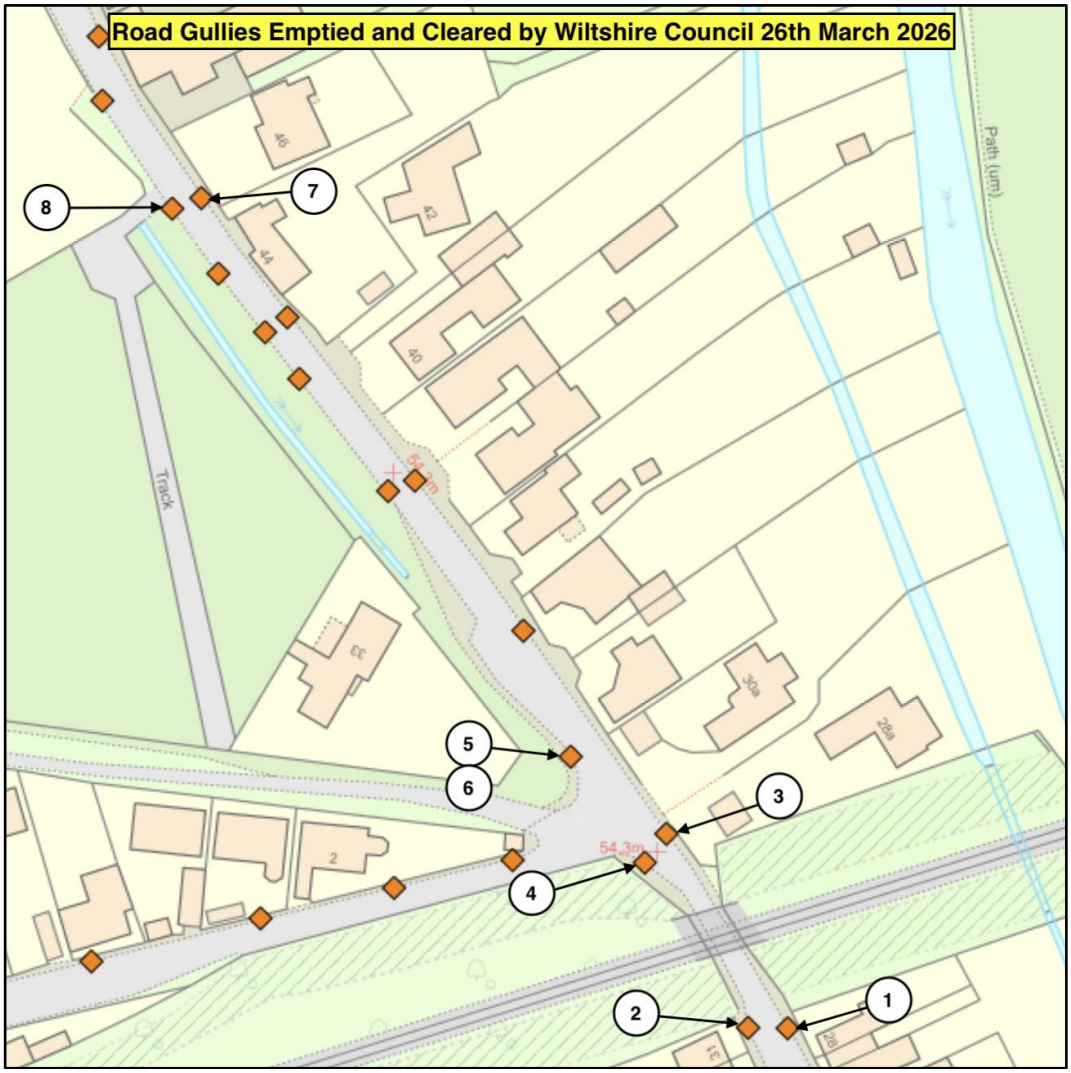
There are 3 drains in Riverside that are fully blocked and 2, one that on the edge of North Street and the other at the entrance to Riverside are partially blocked. These are shown on the map below.

Currently this is the area at most risk of flooding assuming the Environment Agency Barrier has been deployed in Crow Lane.

Note: No.5 is at the lowest point on the road



No.	W3W Location	Initial Condition	Responsibility
1	https://w3w.co/wells.starts.weary	Partially Blocked	maybe Highways
2	https://w3w.co/cooks.notch.draw	Partially Blocked	maybe Highways
3	https://w3w.co/targeted.profiled.hung	Blocked	Rights of Way
4	https://w3w.co/dishes.grinders.sleep	Blocked	Rights of Way
5	https://w3w.co/plump.flasks.engulfing	Blocked	Rights of Way

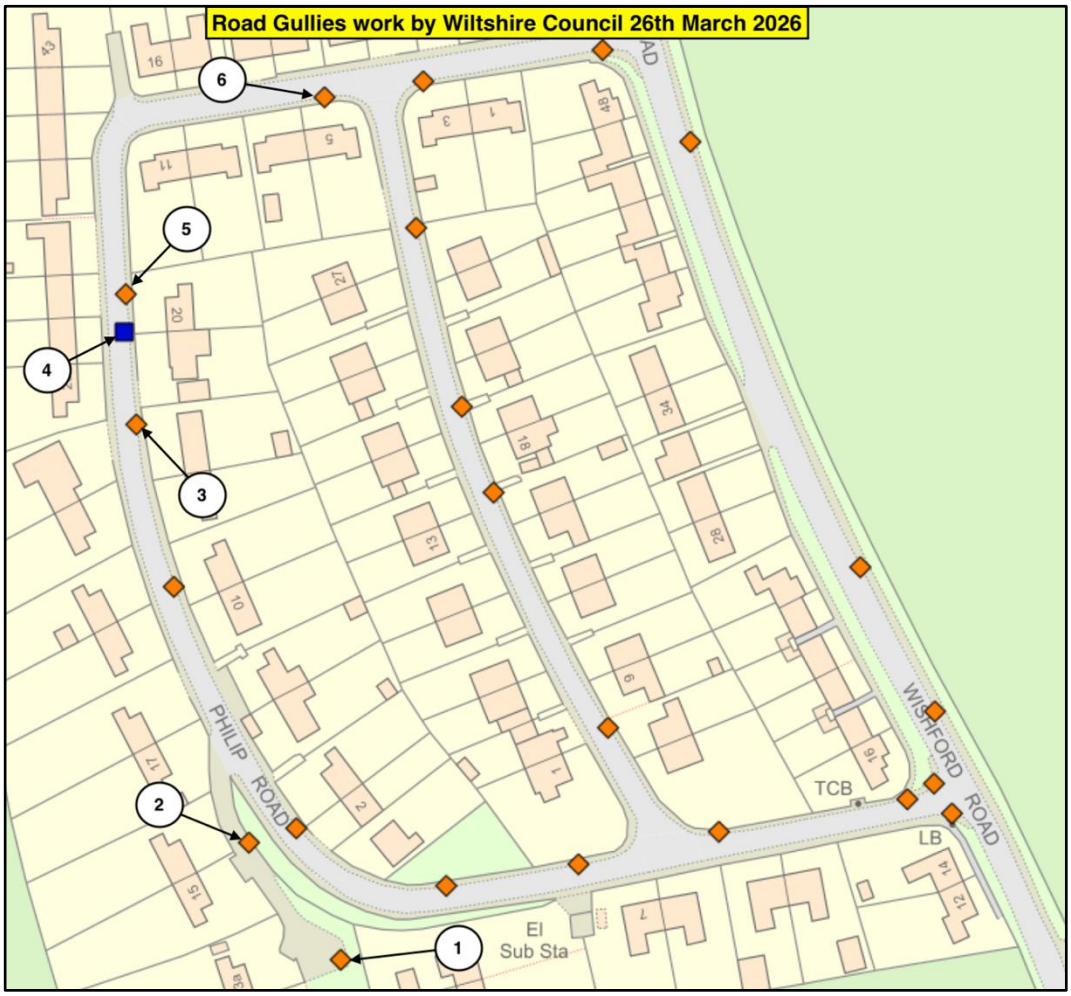


No.	W3W Location	Initial Condition	Cleared	Comments
1	https://w3w.co/resold.rank.perplexed	Blocked	Yes	
2	https://w3w.co/ended.recipient.diverting	Blocked	Yes	
3	https://w3w.co/saints.couriers.emphasis	Blocked	Yes	
4	https://w3w.co/saints.couriers.emphasis	Blocked	Yes	
5	https://w3w.co/levels.crescendo.cups	Blocked	Yes	
6	https://w3w.co/levels.crescendo.cups	Full of Silt	Yes	Catchpit full of silt
7	https://w3w.co/fake.shirtless.rashers	Blocked	Yes	Discharge pipe blocked
8	https://w3w.co/chart.variances.reminder	Blocked	Yes	Discharge pipe blocked

Note: Gullies 7 & 8 these have their own discharge pipes with outlets which discharge into the ditch. Both these discharge pipes were blocked with silt.

Additional work carried out due to collaborative working.

Note these areas were some of the works outstanding from December 2024.



No.	W3W Location	Initial Condition	Cleared	Comments
1	https://w3w.co/underline.sadly.potions	Blocked	No	Car parked over gully
2	https://w3w.co/meanings.pretty.multiples	Blocked	No	Car obstructing access from Philip Road
3	https://w3w.co/tablet.pavement.clogging	Blocked	Partial	The connecting drain to catchpit is obstructed with roots.
4	https://w3w.co/irrigated.protected.irritated	Blocked	Yes	Catch pit found blocked with roots and outlet from pit blocked after short distance.
5	https://w3w.co/keener.grafted.interview	Blocked	Yes	Clear between gully & catchpit
6	https://w3w.co/bulky.unfounded.advice	Blocked	Partial	Gully and discharge pipe full of roots. Managed to clear about 2 meters before pipe blocked.

				Unable to locate access manhole.

No's 3,4,5 & 6 have been recorded and photographed by Wiltshire Councils Discretionary Gully Service.

I would like to thank the operators Mark & Matt for their enthusiasm, knowledge and skills, actively engaging and promoting a professional can do attitude.

This resulted in:

1. Increased work being carried out due to communication with Wilton Town Council meant residents could be informed of on-going work in Wilton via social media.
2. Timely information such as the ownership of the road gullies in Riverside.
3. Identifying gullies that were not on Wiltshire Council's database
4. Perform additional/alternative gully emptying/clearing when time permitted.
5. Notifying local representative of approximate arrival time so that access to the required gullies could be achieved.

The road gullies in Riverside, I believe sit initially with Danny Everett as the Drainage Engineer for Wiltshire Council.

Pete Blackman
Chairman Wilton Flood & River Management Advisory Committee
Peteblackman60@gmail.com
+44 (0)7914 167895

QUOTE

Wilton Town Council

Date
30 Mar 2026

Expiry
29 Apr 2026

Quote Number
QU-0340

Reference
Emergency Lighting

VAT Number
394256959

Mayberry Electrical Limited
The Old George
Middle Wallop
Stockbridge
Hampshire
SO20 8HN
UNITED KINGDOM

Description	Quantity	Unit Price	VAT	Amount GBP
Labour to install emergency lighting to the front entrance, Harvey and Snowdon offices and Wilton Town Council Office. Install fire resistant cabling with metal P clips to prevent premature collapse in the event of a fire. Install new self test emergency exit signs. EMAB3ST is a LED maintained emergency exit box, low energy, ultra slim alternative to conventional exit boxes. It has self-test functionality, 3 hour maintained mode as standard Install new emergency key switch to mains cupboard to isolate emergency lighting and prevent further disturbances when offices are in use.	1.00	400.00	20%	400.00
1 Gang 10A DP ☐Emergency Test Key Switch - White 1 Gang 35mm Surface Box - White Alabama LED Emergency Exit Box - Self Test 20mm Nylon Compression Gland White for Cable Diameter 6-12mm - LSF Fire Cable P Clip - White - LS0H - To suit cables 6.9mm - 7.9mm dia NoBurn Platinum Fire Resistant Cable 1.5mm² 2+E White - 100Mtr Drum	1.00	266.56		266.56

Subtotal	666.56
TOTAL VAT 20%	80.00
TOTAL GBP	**746.56**

NBTREEMANAGEMENT
Arboricultural Consultancy

Tree Risk Assessment 2026

For two trees on at St. Mary's Church in Wilton

On behalf of Wilton Town Council
The Council Offices
Kingsbury Square
Wilton
SP2 0BA

Inspected and Prepared by Nick Baxter BSc(Hons) MArborA

16th March 2026

NBTREEMANAGEMENT

Contents

Appendices

1 Introduction

1.1 Background information

St. Mary's Church is located at Market Place in the centre of Wilton. I have been instructed by Wilton Town Council to undertake a survey of two trees at the site and specify appropriate works.

As managers of the site, Wilton Town Council have a duty to ensure that site users, members of the public, staff and any occupants are not put at risk because of any failure to take all reasonable precautions to ensure their safety. Accordingly, there is a need to inspect trees in or near public places, or adjacent to buildings or working areas to assess whether they represent a risk to people or property, and to take remedial action as appropriate.

A check of the Wiltshire online mapping system informs me that whilst none of the trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), the site is situated within a conservation area.

1.2 Instructions

I have been instructed to visit the site and survey the trees to assess their condition, carry out risk assessments and to recommend suitable arboricultural management. A glossary, tree plan and schedule all accompany this report.

Table 1: *Information that accompanies this report.*

A glossary	A glossary of arboricultural terms that may be used throughout the report.
A tree schedule	A schedule listing the details of each tree and their management recommendations.
A tree plan	A numbered plan showing the location of the trees included in the survey.

1.3 Site visit and tree assessment methodology

I visited St. Mary's Church on 9th March 2026 to survey two trees only. Weather conditions did not present any constraints during the survey.

The inspection took place from ground level aided by the Visual Tree Assessment method (as developed by Mattheck & Breloer, 1995).

1.4 The tree plan

The tree plan presented at the rear of this report shows the location of the trees at St. Mary's Church. The tree positions are approximate, and some may have been triangulated from adjacent buildings and features.

1.5 Limitations

The report refers to the condition of the trees and an assessment of the site on the day that the evaluation was undertaken.

The assessment was conducted from ground level only using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method. Only a sounding hammer and trowel were deemed necessary tools for this assessment; as a result, an aerial tree inspection, invasive procedures and sub-soil investigations were outside the scope of the survey. Should further assessment involving any of these be required, it will be highlighted in the report.

No account has been taken of the effects of leaves, fruit, exudation and insect activity associated with trees that may impact people or property. In addition, this report does not consider any aspect of tree-related building subsidence or any other tree-related nuisances. The assessment of risk was calculated with the current site usage so any changes in site use will require a reassessment of the trees. The estimated risk of harm posed by the trees remains relevant for 12 months from the date of the site visit in the absence of environmental change (including but not limited to major storms and ground works).

This report is only for typical weather conditions. Healthy trees or parts of healthy trees may fail in normal weather situations, although the risk is significantly increased in storm conditions and as the consequences of such weather events are unforeseeable, Nick Baxter cannot be held liable for any such failures.

2 The Tree Assessments

2.1 Assessing tree condition

An assessment of a tree's physiological condition and the environment around the tree gives an impression of its vitality and its expected tolerance to stress, wounding, pathogenic attack or competition.
As part of the condition assessment the surveyor looks for signs of mechanical weakness in the tree that could lead to windthrow, trunk failure or branch shedding. These weaknesses are assessed in conjunction with the potential target of the hazard to determine a 'risk of harm' as detailed further in section 2.2.

2.2 The tree risk assessment

During tree risk assessments, features within the falling distance of the tree (targets) can be people, property or road traffic. When considering the risks posed by the tree, the inspection considered the usage of the target zone, the size of the part that could impact the target, and the likelihood of that part failing.

Trees that present obvious significant defects are assessed in more detail using the Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) method (as developed by Ellison, 2015). The areas within falling distance of the tree are assessed for targets, the size of any hazardous tree parts is estimated and the probability of their failure within the next year is recorded. A 'risk of harm' is then produced by using these three components in the QTRA calculator. The risk of harm is a figure than can be used to define the level of risk which are illustrated in Figure 1. They range from 1/1 (i.e. will definitely fail and strike a target within 1 year) to less than 1/1,000,000 per year. The risk of harm values can therefore be used to make management decisions about the tree, based on published advisory risk thresholds, or levels of risk which the tree owner is prepared to accept.

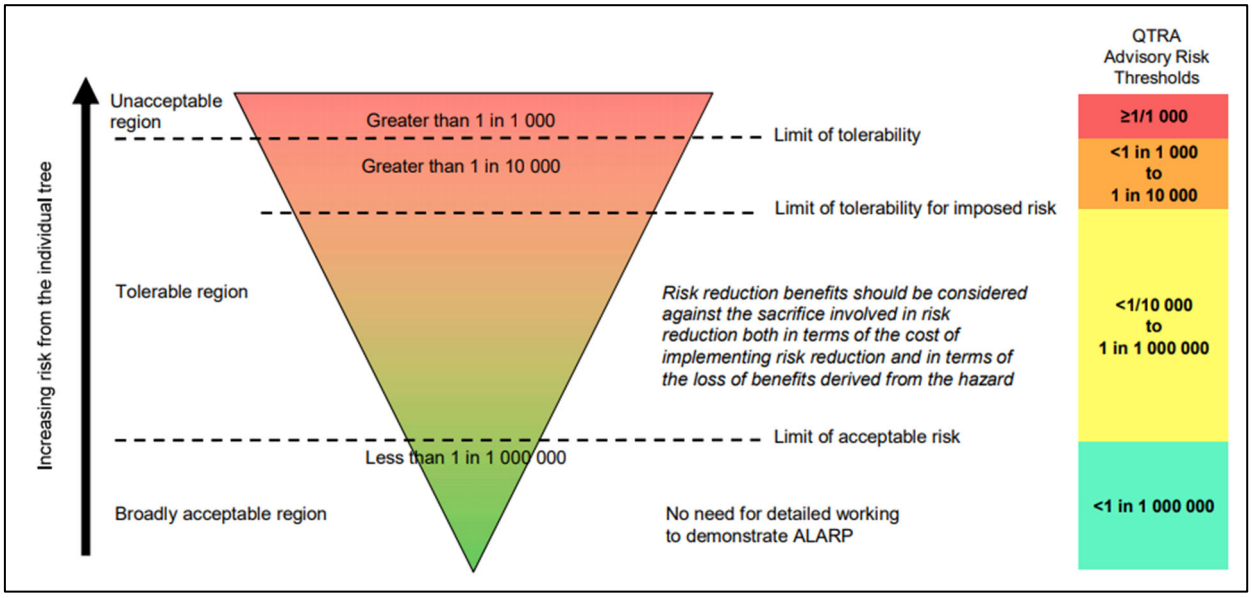


Figure 1: *QTRA tolerability of risk framework.*

During the survey, recommendations may be written for trees with calculated risks of harm in the 'Unacceptable' and 'Tolerable' regions. It is the responsibility of the tree owners and managers to decide the level of risk that is acceptable to be imposed on others based on their situation, values and resources.

The calculated risk of harm has been used to prioritise works as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: *The system for prioritising recommended tree work*

Level of Risk	Risk of Harm (per year)	Works Priority	Timescale
Unacceptable	1 – 1/1000	Urgent	Immediately without any delay
Unacceptable	1/1000 – 1/10,000	High	As soon as reasonably practicable
Tolerable	1/10,000 – 1/1,000,000	Non-urgent	In order of priority & as funds allow
Acceptable	<1/1,000,000	N/A	N/A
None	-	Pragmatic	Before the next inspection
None	-	Advisory	N/A

3 T1 – Western red cedar

3.1 Findings

This tree has several surface roots with damage to the upper sides from lawn mower use. There are numerous large healthy buttresses on all sides, and several large limbs extend from below 6m. One limb on the south side of the canopy has an old wound on its upper side, however this has years of healthy wound wood present. There is minor deadwood present but only over a low-use area. The whole tree has had a past crown lift to approximately 4m.

It is my understanding that this tree is decorated with Christmas lights during the festive season, and that Wilton Town Council would like to explore options for management to improve its appearance for that time. The tree has a particularly wide canopy that has been crown-lifted to allow access beneath it, and it also has a rounded upper crown. In contrast, a typical Christmas tree has a narrower canopy that extends to ground level and features a distinctive apical leader at the top. In my opinion, it is for these reasons that the tree does not appear as visually impressive during the Christmas season as might be hoped. Achieving the desired shape would require significant pruning; however, this would not be feasible for this species because there is very little internal growth to retain. Such pruning would likely result in an unattractive appearance and could also reduce the tree's longevity. Furthermore, the extent of pruning required would not receive approval from a local authority tree officer.

3.2 Recommendations

In this instance, no remedial works have been recommended, nor are any works considered realistic to improve the appearance of the living Christmas tree.

Figure 2: *T1 – Western red Cedar*

4 T2 – Cherry

4.1 Findings

This tree has a large pruning wound at the base with associated decay. The whole crown is asymmetric, leaning east into the adjacent yew trees. One low stem extends south-east and the remaining crown extends north-east. The whole crown has once been reduced but only the southern side has re-grown since light is better in this space. Overall, given its asymmetric shape, this tree has little aesthetic value.

4.2 Recommendations

I recommend that this tree is felled and re-placed with a smaller flowering specimen that will not conflict with the adjacent yew trees. Suitable replacements would be, *Prunus incisa 'The Bride', Prunus 'Snow Goose'* or *Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'*.

If retention of this tree is preferred then instead, prune out the new shoot growth from past pruning points on the south and eastern sides of the canopy, also remove the upright water shoots.

These are advisory works only which are recommended for general tree management rather than for risk management purposes. There is no timeframe for carrying out advisory works.

Figure 3: *T2 - Cherry*

5 Project Management

5.1 Statutory tree protection

Since the trees are in a conservation area, Wiltshire Council will need to be notified of the proposed works to T2 before they may be carried out. Accordingly, I advise that an application for works to protected trees is made to Wiltshire Council, and that it is accompanied by a copy of this report.

5.2 Nature conservation and tree works

Any arborist working at the site must comply with all statutory requirements concerning flora, fauna and habitat in accordance with relevant nature conservation legislation. The arborist should make sure that they are familiar with current best working practices to minimise disturbance to flora and fauna.

The arborist must consider the risk of impacting protected species prior to carrying out arboricultural works, especially when dealing with trees that have veteran characteristics. Natural England must be notified if there is reason to believe that arboricultural operations may disturb bats, because a licence for the works may be required. If nesting birds are found to be present then the tree work must not commence. If the tree surgery has already started and nesting birds are then discovered, then the work must stop immediately and be rescheduled for later in the year.

The responsibility for protecting wildlife will be held by the contractor but the need to protect wildlife may result in some works being delayed, and this requirement may also result in increased costs for tree management.

5.3 General advice

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 they may develop dead wood, cavities or other potential defects through the natural course of their life. Site managers must understand that all trees will drop branches during their lifetime and that no tree is 100% safe.

Trees can be damaged during high winds and so it would be sensible to check them after severe storms. A formal re-survey of the trees may be excessive following a storm, but I advise that a designated person walks around the site to look for any obvious damage that may need addressing.

All of the tree work must be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 – Recommendations for tree work. A glossary of terms used in the survey schedule is provided at the rear of this report.

If contractors need any advice on works specifications, or if they would like to discuss management options for particular trees, they should contact Nick Baxter on 07415 890038 or nick@nbtreemanagement.co.uk.

Adventitious shoots/growth: Shoots that develop other than from apical, axillary or dormant buds.

As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP): Determining the risks have been reduced to ALARP involves an evaluation of both the risk to be reduced and the sacrifice or cost involved in reducing the risk.

Bole: The main stem or trunk of a tree before it divides into branches.

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.

Brown-rot: A type of wood decay in which cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.

Buttress zone: The basal part of a tree, where the major lateral roots join the stem, with buttress-like formations on the upper sides of the junctions.

Canker: Disease-damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungi or bacteria.

Canopy: The extent of the tree's crown. It can also be used to describe the topmost layer of twigs and foliage in a woodland or group of trees.

Chalara ash dieback: A common fungal disease in ash trees causing leaf loss, crown dieback, and usually tree death.

Class 1: 100%-76% remaining live canopy.

Class 2: 75%-51% remaining live canopy.

Class 3: 50%-26% remaining live canopy.

Class 4: 25%-0% remaining live canopy.

Co-dominant: Two or more stems of a similar size and position within the canopy.

Coppice: A coppiced tree is one cut near ground level and then allowed to produce new shoots from the stool.

Crown: The part of a tree where the greater mass of foliar bearing growth is present and is composed of limbs, branches and foliage.

Crown reduction: A specified reduction in crown size whilst preserving a natural tree shape.

Crown lifting: The removal of limbs and small branches to a specified height above ground level.

Defect: A tree feature which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment.

Deadwood: A dead branch or stem. Deadwood is valued for the range of habitats that it supports and so, wherever possible, it should be retained within the crown.

Dieback: The death of part of a plant, usually starting from a distal point and often progressing proximally in stages.

Drip-line: The outermost extent of the tree's crown.

Dysfunction: In woody tissues, the loss of physiological function, especially water conduction, in sapwood

End-loading AKA 'Lions tailing': A term applied to a branch of a tree that has few if any side-branches except at its end, and is thus liable to snap due to end-loading.

Epicormic growth: Growth derived from a dormant or adventitious bud on a main stem or branch. Such growth within the crown of fully mature and veteran trees is valued for longevity and its protection and promotion is an important aspect of veteran tree management. Basal epicormic growth is common on some trees, particularly lime trees.

Exudation: A flow of viscous liquid (cf. bleeding from bark) exuded onto the surface of the bark from the underlying tissues.

Girdling root: A root which circles and constricts the stem or roots possibly causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue.

Hazard: A tree-failure hazard is the tree or branch that has potential to cause harm.

Hazard beam: An upwardly curved part of a tree in which strong internal stresses may occur without being reduced by adaptive growth; prone to longitudinal splitting.

Included bark union: Bark of adjacent parts of a tree (usually forked stems, acutely joined branches or basal flutes) which is in face-to-face contact; i.e. without a woody connection. Such a structure lacks inherent strength but is in many instances strongly reinforced by a surrounding "shell" of wood.

Lateral limbs: Crown limbs that grow horizontally away from the trunk.

Limbs: The main branches that make up the framework of the crown. In these specifications 'branches' are smaller and originate on crown limbs.

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).

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.

Major deadwood: Deadwood of a diameter greater than 25mm.

Mulch: Composted wood-chip and leaf material often laid over the root zone to supress weeds, retain moisture and encourage earthworms to de-compact the soil.

Occlusion: The process whereby a wound in a tree is progressively closed by the formation of new wood and bark around it.

Pathogen: A micro-organism which causes disease in another organism.

Pollarding: The complete or partial removal of the crown of a tree so as to encourage the development of numerous branches.

Primary branch: A major branch, generally having a basal diameter greater than 0.25 x stem diameter.

Pruning: The removal or cutting back of twigs, branches or roots; in some contexts applying only to twigs or small branches, but more often used to describe all kinds of work involving cutting.

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).

Ring-barking (girdling): The removal of a ring of bark and phloem around the circumference of a stem or branch, normally resulting in an inability to transport photosynthetic assimilates below the area of damage. Almost inevitably results in the eventual death of the affected stem or branch above the damage.

Risk: Risk is the combination of the probability of an event occurring and its consequence.

Risk of harm: The QTRA output is termed the Risk of Harm and is a measure of the likelihood x consequence of tree failure,

Root zone: Area of soils containing absorptive roots of the tree/s described. The Primary root zone is that which we consider of primary importance to the physiological well-being of the tree.

Secondary branch: A branch, generally having a basal diameter of less than 0.25 x stem diameter.

Soft-rot: A kind of wood decay in which a fungus degrades cellulose within the cell walls, without any general degradation of the wall as a whole.

Stem: The principal portion of the woody structure (i.e. the trunk), or one of a number of such portions with similar size and status.

Squirrel damage: Stripping of the bark from stems or branches by squirrels. This can result in the death of branches or even entire trees.

Target Canker: A kind of perennial canker, containing concentric rings of dead occluding tissues.

Targets: In tree hazard assessment (and with somewhat incorrect use of English), persons or property or other things of value which might be harmed by mechanical failure of the tree or by objects falling from it.

Understorey: A layer of vegetation beneath the main canopy of woodland or forest.

Union: AKA 'tree fork' is a bifurcation in the trunk of a tree giving rise to two roughly equal diameter branches.

Veteran tree: Tree that, by recognised criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. These characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem.

White-rot: A range of kinds of wood decay in which lignin, usually together with cellulose and other wood constituents, is degraded.

Appendix 2 - Tree Schedule

Site: St. Mary's Church, Wilton

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

Date of Survey: 9th March 2026

NBTREEMANAGEMENT

Tree Number	Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure	Risk of Harm	Management Recommendations	Priority
T1	Western red cedar	142	25	FM	G	Several surface roots present with old mower damage. Large healthy buttresses on all sides. Several large limbs extend below 6m. One limb on the south side has an old wound on its upper side, however this has years of healthy wound wood present. Minor deadwood over a low-use area. Past crown lift. Few options for management. A prominent tree in the south-western corner of the churchyard.	3	1	6	<1/1 000 000	No action required at present.	N/A
T2	Cherry	36	6	M	G	Large pruning wound at base with associated decay. The whole crown is asymmetric, leaning east into the yew trees. One low stem extends south-east and the remaining crown north-east. The whole crown has once been reduced but only the southern side has re-grown since light is better in this space. Little aesthetic value. Buds breaking at the time of the survey so species ID is not realistic.	3	P	5	<1/1 000 000	Fell and re-plant with a smaller specimen that will not conflict with the adjacent yew trees. If retention is preferred then prune out the new shoot growth from past pruning points on the south and eastern sides of the canopy, also remove the upright water shoots.	Advisory

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

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Key Headings	Definition	Key Headings	Definition
Tree or Group Number	Reference number for tree as illustrated on the accompanying plan.	**Target Range**	Highest value target that the most significant part likely to fail could strike. Ranges from 1-6 where 1= high and 6= low value occupancy.
Species	Common name of the tree.	**Size Range**	Size category of the most significant part likely to fail. Ranges from 1-5 where 1= large and 5= small. Alternatively, P= Property if the most likely target is a building/structure or parked vehicle.
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height. Diameter of the main trunk measured at 1.5m.	**Probability of Failure**	Probability of failure from the relative hazard within 12 months. Ranges 1-7 where 1=high and 7= low.
Height	Estimated tree height (m) from ground level.	**Risk of Harm**	The result of the calculation where the target range, size range and probability of failure are quantified using the QTRA calculator. The result shows the probability of harm over the next 12 months.
Age Class	**Y** = Young, **SM** = Semi-Mature, **EM** = Early Mature, **M**= Mature, **FM** = Fully Mature & **V** = Veteran	**Management Recommendations**	Recommended arboricultural works.
Physiological Condition	A measure of physiological condition. **G** = Good, **F** = Fair, **P** = Poor and **D** = Dead.	**Priority**	**Urgent** = Control the risk immediately. **High** = As soon as is reasonably practical. **Non-Urgent** = As funds allow. **Pragmatic** = Before the next tree survey. **Advisory** = No time frame. **N/A** = No recommendations made.
Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Observations of the trees structural integrity and notes of site features or property within falling distance.		

Elmcroft, Stour Row, Shaftesbury, Dorset, SP7 0QH
***E:** nick@nbtreemanagement.co.uk **W:** www.nbtreemanagement.co.uk*

N

Key

Canopy spread
Trunk position
T1
Tree/Group number

NBTREEMANAGEMENT
www.nbtreemanagement.co.uk
Tel: 07415 890038

Project Name:
St. Mary's Church
Wilton

Drawing Title:
Tree Plan

Drawing Number: TP-1

Revision:

Client: Wilton Town Council

Agent:

Date: 16-3-2026

Scale: 1:500 @ A4

Highways Improvement Request Form

Contact Details

Name:	Wilton Town Council	**Date:**	14/04/2026
Address:	Council Offices, Kingsbury Square, Wilton SP2 0BA		
Telephone No:	01722 742093		
Email Address:	Clerk@wiltontowncouncil.gov.uk		

Issue Details

Location of Issue:	(Please add a location plan where possible)
Community Area:	Southern Wiltshire
Parish or Town Council:	Wilton Town Council

Nature of Issue: (max 600 characters)

Wilton Town Council is submitting this request to install a drop-kerb at Market Square, adjacent to Wilton Baptist Church, to improve safe and inclusive access for people with mobility impairments.

Wilton Baptist Church is used as the primary venue for Wilton Town Council meetings. At present, the absence of a dropped kerb at this location creates a significant barrier for residents who use mobility scooters, wheelchairs, walking aids, or pushchairs. Users are required to negotiate a full-height kerb, which is not safely passable for many and can discourage attendance altogether.

This issue has been raised previously (including in 2008, 2019, and 2023), but has not progressed to delivery. Given the Town Council's increased use of the building as an accessible meeting venue, and the continued emphasis on inclusion and participation in local democracy, it is considered timely and necessary to resubmit this request.

How long has it been an issue?	Since 2008

What would you like done to resolve this issue? (max 600 characters)

The proposed dropped kerb would:

- Enable independent and dignified access for people using mobility scooters and wheelchairs.
- Improve access for older residents, people with temporary mobility issues, and parents or carers with pushchairs.
- Reduce the risk of trips, falls, and unsafe manoeuvres at the kerb edge.
- Support the Town Council's commitment to accessible venues and inclusive civic participation.
- Improve permeability and legibility of the pedestrian environment in Market Square, a key public space.

Although Wilton Baptist Church itself provides step-free access internally, the lack of corresponding highway infrastructure undermines that accessibility and creates a clear disconnect between public highway and community facility.

Have you been in touch with your local Wiltshire Councillor? (Yes/No)	Yes

Wiltshire Council

This form needs to be completed and e-mailed or sent to your local Town or Parish Council. Town and Parish contact details are available via the link below:
https://cms.wiltshire.gov.uk/mgParishCouncilDetails.aspx

Town or Parish Council Comments: **(To be completed by Town or Parish Council only. Max 600 characters)**

The proposal is modest in scale but would deliver a high public benefit, particularly for residents who are currently excluded or deterred from attending council meetings in person.

Wilton Town Council is keen to work with Wiltshire Council officers to:

- Confirm the most appropriate location and design.
- Address any constraints relating to underground services or highway layout, which were previously cited as a challenge.
- Contribute the required parish funding contribution should the scheme be approved through the LHFIG process.

The Town Council is keen to see this long-standing accessibility issue resolved and believes the proposal represents a proportionate, deliverable, and inclusive improvement to the public realm.

Wiltshire Council