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Tree condition survey

Location of trees

Beresford Court, 146 palatine road, Manchester, M202QH

On the instructions of:

Michael Baker

Beresford Court, 146 palatine road, Manchester, M202QH

Site visit: 10 June 2026

Report Date: 11 June 2026

(Roots and Shoots Tree Surveys Limited)

Jason Isherwood HND, M Arbor A, PTI, TRAQ, TechICFor, Bond Solon Expert Witness.

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Instruction

Roots and Shoots tree surveys, acting on instruction from Michael Baker, Beresford Court, 146 palatine road, Manchester, M202QH commissioned Roots and Shoots Tree Surveys Limited (Jason Isherwood) to undertake a ground-level tree condition (site) to conduct a tree inspection of all the trees on this location. The findings are compiled into this report that has a full table of all the trees listed as well as a second table of recommendations (based upon TRAQ) which has a time scale on which the tree work should take place. There is also a site plan of the location of all the trees. The full table and site map with the location of the trees can be found in the appendix.

1. This report is based on my site observations and the information provided, and I have come to conclusions in the light of my experience. I have 14 years of experience in arboriculture and 30 years in horticulture. I have a HND Horticulture, several CS certs, LANTRA Professional Tree Inspector and International Society of Arboriculture TRAQ Tree Risk Assessment Qualification supported by the ISA Credentialing Council. I am a technical member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, TechICFor. Also, I am a professional member with the Arboricultural Association, M Arbor A.

2. The advice in this report is underwritten by our professional indemnity insurance to the sum of one million pounds sterling in every claim which covers Jason Isherwood’s Tree Consultancy (Roots and Shoots Arborists Ltd)

Survey Methodology

3. Initially, a site map locating each tree and making observations concerning physiological, structural, and overall condition is constructed. This plan of the map is for illustrative purposes only and it should not be used for directly scaling measurements. On larger sites a separate map is sent in order to enlarge the area and make the trees more visible.

4. The limit of the survey is from ground level only and is based on visual observation only, the only tools used are a probe, a Thor sounding hammer, Digital range finder (SLRF600), and binoculars. Any defects in the tree are listed along with recommendations of remedial work. Along with a recommended appropriate timescale with each of the tree work that is listed. This timescale is not a guarantee of safety regarding any part of the tree failing. Whether a tree is sound or weak, in windy conditions the sail effect can exceed the viable strength and flex of the tree to the point of failure.

5. The method of risk assessment is called **TRAQ Tree Risk Assessment Qualification**, that is the industry standard used and supported by the International Society of Arboriculture. The methodology is as follows:

6. Establish what type of targets there are: static, movable or mobile targets and approximate the occupancy rate of the targets as either, **Constant, Occasional, Frequent, or Rare**.

7. Make observations and record any parts of the tree that have the potential of failure and could impact any of the targets.

8. Establish the likelihood of failure within in a certain timeframe of a tree or parts of a tree as either, **Imminent, probable, possible, or improbable.**

9. Establish the likelihood within a certain timeframe of a tree failure impacting a target. This is done using the ISA **Matrix 1**, Likelihood matrix, using **likelihood of failure and likelihood of impact.**

10. Assess the consequences of failure which are, **Severe, Significant, Minor, Negligible.**

11. Finally, we use **Matrix 2**, Risk rating matrix using **likelihood of failure and impact combined with consequences of failure** establish a risk rating of **Extreme, High, Moderate, Low.**

12. In the case of this survey the method of recording is a negative recording only. In that only trees that have significant and obvious defects that rate on a risk rating and require mitigation to fulfil a duty of care are noted.

Tree Survey Summary

13. On the 11 June 2026, the survey was carried out. The site is located on a plot of land that is used by residents. There are several residential neighbours, there are a significant number of trees in the locality. The trees that are situated around the residential building and notably over a main road.

15. The following require intervention:

- **High (1) T003 (remove tree)**
- **Moderate (2) T002, T004 (deadwood)**
- **Low (1) (crown reduce from the wires)**

14. This does not include, requiring remedial work pruning epicormic growth, removing deadwood, annual trimming, removing ivy or there is no action required. The minor work is listed on the table under recommendations

15. A full table listing all the trees surveyed in numerical order whether in need of work or not can be found in the details of tree inspection under Appendix 1. I will also include a colour code symbol for ease of cross reference.

16. To ensure that the trees onsite are monitored and assessed properly it is necessary that they are assessed for risk on a set cycle of inspection. It is normal for most trees to have an eighteen-month inspection cycle with extra inspections after high winds.

17. Report images sometimes have red arrows indicating where dead wood is or other faults and failures. This is only a guide and does not mean that all the dead wood, faults or failures are highlighted with red arrows.

Site Survey Location



Work Schedule of Trees

1. To keep the order of works clear I have ordered the priority of works needed listing from the top down. The categories go from urgent, to three months, to six months to a year. On the site map **urgent or dead is black**, **three months red**, **six months amber** and **a year green**. If a trees' target is ranked higher the timescale can change where needed.

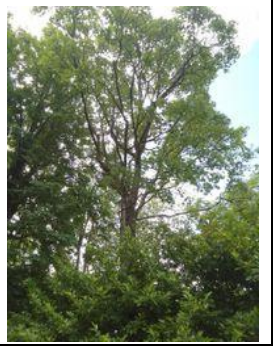
Recommendations summary

2. This section orders the work involved in two priorities namely the degree of work involved and the risk ranking of each tree. Where clarity is needed these works can be listed as **Necessary for tree risk mitigation, Optional but advisable, and Optional**, however the burden of proof will be weighted on the risk rating.

Tree Survey Report

Client:	Michael Baker
Site:	Beresford court

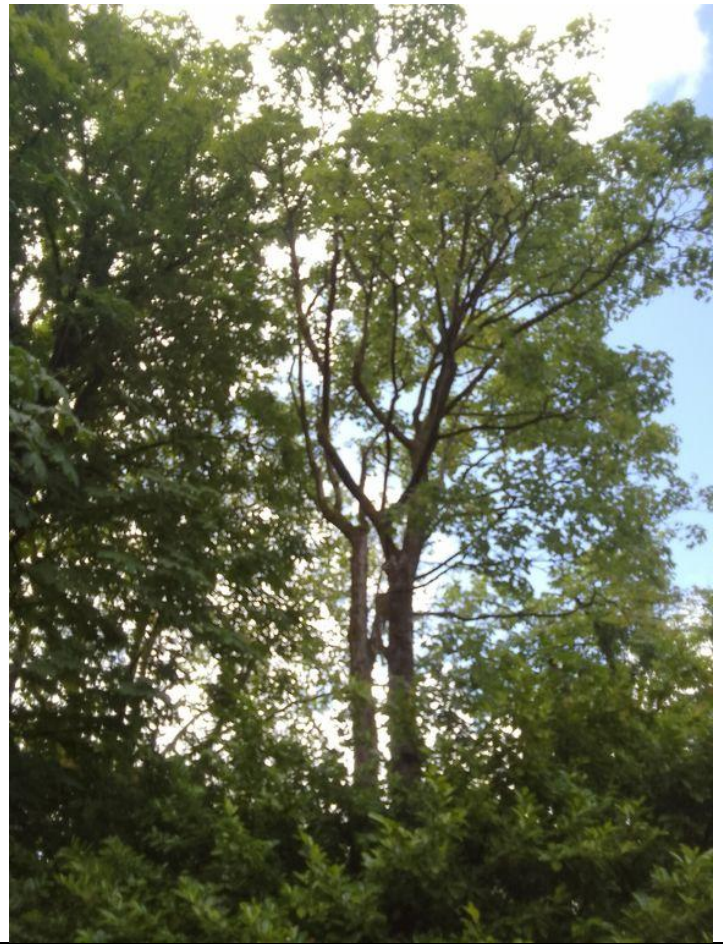
Overall Condition	No. trees
Fair	1
Good	2
Poor	1
Total	4

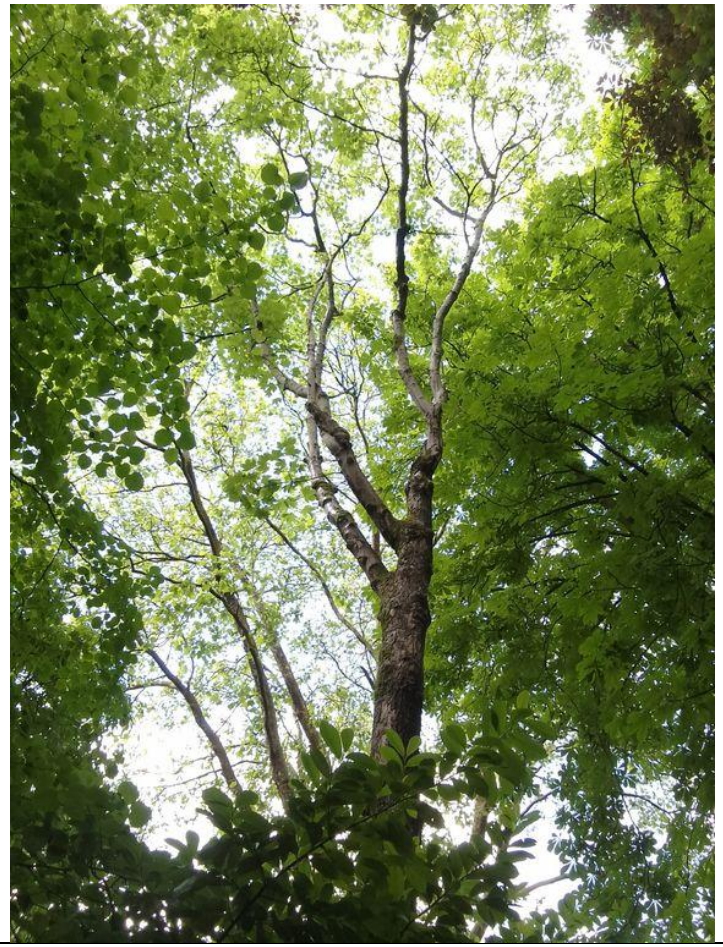
Ref.	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Risk Rating	Inspect Period	Recommendations	Photo
T001	Small-leaved lime *(Tilia cordata)*	Target # - car park. Target # - dwelling. Target # - footpath. Target # - overhead wires. Target # - road. - Occupancy - Constant(4).	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Young	The tree is encroaching on the wires	Good	Low	1 Year	Best practice prune from the wires by 1 metre Timescale: 08-Jun-2027 (1 Year)	
T002	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Target # - car park. Target # - dwelling. Target # - overhead wires. Target # - road. - Occupancy - Constant(4).	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Early Mature	There is deadwood present in the crown of the tree	Fair	Moderate	1 Year	Tree risk mitigation: remove major Deadwood above 50 mm approximately Timescale: 08-Dec-2026 (6 Months)	

T003	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Target # - car park. Target # - dwelling. Target # - footpath. Target # - road. - Occupancy - Constant(4).	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Semi Mature	The architecture of the tree is poor. Major deadwood is present in the crown of the tree	Poor	High	1 Year	Tree risk mitigation: remove the tree. Timescale: 08-Sep-2026 (3 Months)	
T004	Lime *(Tilia sp.)*	Target # - dwelling. Target # - footpath. Target # - road. - Occupancy - Constant(4).	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Mature	There is deadwood present in the crown of the tree	Good	Moderate	1 Year	Tree risk mitigation: remove major Deadwood above 50 mm approximately Timescale: 08-Dec-2026 (6 Months)	

Site Photos

Ref.	Species	Photo	Photo
T001	Small-leaved lime *(Tilia cordata)*		

T002	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*		

T003	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*		

T004	Lime *(Tilia sp.)*		

Implementation of works.

25. All tree works should be carried out to BS3998/2010. The work should conform to the work at height regulations 2005. It is advisable to select a contractor who is an approved by the Arboricultural Association. www.trees.org.uk/contractors.htm

Statutory wildlife obligations

26. The wildlife and countryside act 1981 as amended by the countryside and rights of way act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist must be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.

Trees subject to statutory controls

27. If the tree is covered by a tree preservation order or located in a conservation area, it will be necessary to consult the council before any pruning works other than certain exemptions where tree work can be carried out. The works specified above are necessary for reasonable management and should be acceptable to the council. However, tree owners should appreciate that they may take an alternative point of view and have the option to refuse consent.

Disclaimers

28. There have not been any checks done with reference to any statutory controls that may apply, for example, Tree Preservation orders, conservation areas or any other planning conditions.

29. The survey technique employed is conducted strictly from ground level and relies solely on observational methods. The only tools used during the survey include a probe, a Thor sounding hammer, and a Digital Range Finder (SLRF600). All data collected and recorded are specific to the time of the survey. It is important to note that tree conditions may change over time due to factors such as disease, wind, or excavation activities for construction. In cases of high winds, a follow-up inspection should be requested to assess any potential risks. Additionally, any change in land use may alter the risk assessment. For these reasons, it is recommended that a regular inspection schedule be established and agreed upon to ensure the site remains up to date and any potential risks are promptly identified.

30. All content within this report is copyrighted by Jason Isherwood's Tree Consultancy (Roots and Shoots Tree Surveys Limited), unless otherwise used under license. Reproduction of this report is prohibited unless explicitly authorized in writing.

31. This report has been prepared exclusively for the use of the client named herein. It does not constitute advice to any other party, by any means. No third party may rely on this report without a written agreement. Jason Isherwood's Tree Consultancy (Roots and Shoots Tree Surveys Limited) accepts no liability for any damages or losses incurred from relying on the observations recorded in this report.

32. Any edits, deletions, or alterations to this report will render it null and void. The report will also be considered void in the event of extreme weather or any failures arising from unforeseen circumstances. The author accepts no liability for any issues arising from misinterpretation, misreading, or misrepresentation of the report's contents. Jason Isherwood's Tree Consultancy (Roots and Shoots Tree Surveys Limited) is solely responsible for the contents of the report that have been invoiced; we are not liable for any work carried out based on the report.

Appendix 1 – Tree Risk Rating Plans (TRAQ)



Appendix 2

Tree risk mitigation -v- Tree Management best practices

20. Tree risk mitigation refers to the process of identifying, assessing, and managing potential risks associated with trees, especially in urban, suburban, or developed environments. This process aims to reduce the likelihood of tree failure or damage to property, people, or infrastructure by addressing hazards such as weak or decayed branches, unstable roots, or poor tree structure.

21. The goal of tree risk mitigation is to implement corrective actions, such as pruning, cabling, removal of hazardous trees, or other preventive measures, to minimize the potential impact of tree-related incidents. Proper risk mitigation ensures that trees continue to provide their ecological, aesthetic, and social benefits while reducing the dangers they may pose.

22. Tree management best practices refer to a set of guidelines, strategies, and techniques designed to promote the health, safety, and longevity of trees. These practices ensure that trees are maintained in a way that supports both their natural growth and their role in the environment.

Key aspects of tree management best practices include:

23. Pruning and Maintenance: Regular pruning to remove dead, diseased, or damaged branches, as well as to shape the tree for healthy growth and structural integrity.

24. Planting and Selection: Choosing the right tree species for the location, considering factors such as soil type, climate, space, and the tree’s potential for growth.

25. Watering and Fertilization: Ensuring proper irrigation, especially during drought periods, and providing nutrients for optimal tree growth.

26. Pest and Disease Management: Monitoring for pests and diseases and taking preventive measures or applying treatments when necessary.

27. Soil Care: Maintaining healthy soil conditions through proper mulching, aeration, and avoiding soil compaction around tree roots.

28. Tree Risk Assessment: Identifying and mitigating risks associated with weakened or hazardous trees, especially in urban environments.

29. Environmental Considerations: Promoting biodiversity by protecting native species and ensuring trees provide ecological benefits, like supporting wildlife or improving air quality.

30. By following tree management best practices, tree owners and care professionals help ensure trees are safe, healthy, and beneficial to the community and environment over the long term.

Appendix 3

Reason for Survey and Rationale for Works

This survey was commissioned to assess the condition, physiological state, structural integrity and management requirements of trees within the surveyed area. The purpose of the inspection was to identify material arboricultural defects, foreseeable targets and any tree work reasonably required in the interests of sound tree management, public safety, duty of care and proportionate risk control.

The report identifies four trees: T001, a young small-leaved lime, *Tilia cordata*; T002, an early mature sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus*; T003, a semi-mature sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus*; and T004, a mature lime, *Tilia* sp.

The trees are located within a target-rich environment. Recorded targets include a car park, residential dwellings, footpaths, overhead wires and the adjacent road. For T002, T003 and T004, occupancy has been recorded as constant. This is therefore not a remote or low-use tree setting. The trees are situated close to people, vehicles, property, public access routes, highway users, residential receptors and, in some cases, overhead infrastructure.

The potential consequences of branch failure, deadwood shedding or crown failure are materially greater in this setting than they would be in an open field, low-use woodland edge or other low-target environment. The recommendations are therefore based on the relationship between the observed condition of each tree, the defects recorded, the likelihood of failure, the likelihood of failed material impacting a target, and the likely consequence of such an impact.

The recommendations are not made on the basis of unnecessary intervention or a general preference for tree removal. They are defect-led and proportionate to the level of risk identified. Where trees can reasonably be retained through pruning or deadwood removal, that is the recommended approach. Removal is only recommended where the defect profile and target context justify that level of intervention.

T001 — Small-leaved lime, *Tilia cordata*

T001 is a young small-leaved lime recorded as approximately 6 metres in height, with a crown radius of approximately 3 metres and a stem diameter of approximately 30 centimetres. The tree has been assessed as being in good overall condition and has been assigned a low-risk rating, with a recommended re-inspection period of one year.

The recorded targets include the car park, dwelling, footpath, overhead wires and road. The principal management issue identified is that the tree is encroaching on the overhead wires. No significant structural or physiological defects have been recorded in the survey notes.

The recommended work is best-practice pruning from the wires by approximately 1 metre, to be completed by 08 June 2027. This recommendation is not a risk-driven removal proposal. It is a proportionate management action intended to prevent avoidable conflict with overhead infrastructure as the tree develops.

Pruning should be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve suitable clearance and should be undertaken in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010, with pruning cuts made to appropriate growth points wherever reasonably practicable. Where works are close to overhead services, the relevant utility provider should be consulted where necessary, and no works should be undertaken in a manner that exposes operatives or the public to avoidable risk.

T002 — Sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus*

T002 is an early mature sycamore recorded as approximately 14 metres in height, with a crown radius of approximately 4 metres and a stem diameter of approximately 60 centimetres. The tree has been assessed as being in fair overall condition and has been assigned a moderate risk rating, with a recommended re-inspection period of one year.

The recorded targets include the car park, dwelling, overhead wires and road, with occupancy recorded as constant. The survey notes record deadwood within the crown of the tree.

In a low-use setting, some deadwood may be tolerable or may be retained for ecological value where appropriate. However, the setting of T002 is materially different. The tree is associated with constant occupancy and is located close to vehicles, residential property, highway use and overhead infrastructure. In that context, major deadwood within the crown represents a foreseeable and manageable risk.

The recommended work is to remove major deadwood above approximately 50 mm diameter from the crown, to be completed by 08 December 2026. This is a proportionate risk mitigation measure. It does not require removal of the tree and does not require excessive crown intervention. The purpose of the work is to reduce the risk of deadwood shedding while retaining the tree within the landscape.

T003 — Sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus*

T003 is a semi-mature sycamore recorded as approximately 15 metres in height, with a crown radius of approximately 5 metres and a stem diameter of approximately 50 centimetres. The tree has been assessed as being in poor overall condition and has been assigned a high-risk rating, with a recommended re-inspection period of one year.

The recorded targets include the car park, dwelling, footpath and road, with occupancy recorded as constant. The survey notes record poor tree architecture and the presence of major deadwood within the crown.

The combination of poor architecture, major deadwood and constant target occupancy materially increases the risk profile of this tree. In isolation, deadwood may sometimes be managed by pruning. However, where major deadwood is present in a tree that also displays poor structural architecture, and where the tree stands within a constant-use target environment, the case for retention becomes weaker.

The recommended work is removal of the tree, to be completed by 08 September 2026. This recommendation is made because the identified defects are not limited to isolated deadwood

alone. The poor architecture of the tree indicates a more fundamental structural concern, and the presence of major deadwood further increases the likelihood of material falling into areas used by people, vehicles or adjacent property.

In this case, removal is considered a proportionate response to the recorded condition, target occupancy and high-risk rating. It is not a blanket response to the species or the presence of deadwood alone. It is a site-specific recommendation based on the relationship between defect, target and consequence.

T004 — Lime, *Tilia* sp.

T004 is a mature lime recorded as approximately 17 metres in height, with a crown radius of approximately 5 metres and a stem diameter of approximately 70 centimetres. The tree has been assessed as being in good overall condition and has been assigned a moderate risk rating, with a recommended re-inspection period of one year.

The recorded targets include the dwelling, footpath and road, with occupancy recorded as constant. The survey notes identify deadwood within the crown.

Although the tree is recorded as being in good overall condition, the presence of deadwood within the crown requires active management because of the target context. The tree is not located in a remote or low-use setting. It is close to residential property, pedestrian access and highway use. Accordingly, major deadwood has the potential to affect foreseeable targets beneath or adjacent to the crown.

The recommended work is to remove major deadwood above approximately 50 mm diameter from the crown, to be completed by 08 December 2026. This is a limited and proportionate intervention. The recommendation does not seek to reduce the whole crown or remove the tree. It is intended to retain the tree while reducing a clearly identifiable risk.

Duty of Care and Negligence

Those responsible for the management of land and trees are not required to eliminate all tree-related risk. Trees are living, dynamic structures and some residual risk is unavoidable. The relevant duty is one of reasonable, informed and proportionate management.

In practical arboricultural terms, this means that known or reasonably identifiable defects should be properly considered, recorded and acted upon where intervention is justified. In this survey, the relevant defects include crown encroachment onto overhead wires, major deadwood, poor architecture and deadwood within trees located close to foreseeable targets.

Where deadwood or structural defects are identified in trees adjacent to dwellings, roads, footpaths, car parking areas and overhead services, it would not be reasonable to ignore those defects. Conversely, a documented inspection, reasoned risk assessment and implementation of proportionate recommendations provide evidence of prudent tree management.

The recommendations in this report are not based on a zero-risk approach. They are based on identifying defects that materially alter the risk profile of the trees in this setting and specifying works that reduce that risk to a more reasonable level.

Statutory and Legal Responsibilities

Where any of the trees are subject to a Tree Preservation Order, or are located within a conservation area, the appropriate statutory process must be followed before works are undertaken, unless a valid exemption applies.

Any pruning should be undertaken in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010, *Tree work – Recommendations*. This is particularly relevant where pruning is required near overhead wires or where deadwood is to be removed from retained trees. Cuts should be made to suitable growth points wherever reasonably practicable, and unnecessary wounding, topping or poor pruning practice should be avoided.

Tree works must also be undertaken with regard to wildlife legislation. Wild birds, their eggs and active nests are protected by law. Pre-commencement checks should be undertaken where

relevant, particularly if works are carried out during the bird nesting season or where cavities, splits, ivy cover or other potential habitat features are present.

The presence of overhead wires is also a practical safety consideration. Works near overhead services should be planned carefully, and where necessary the relevant utility operator should be consulted before works are undertaken.

Priority and Reason for Recommended Works

The priority assigned to each recommendation reflects the relationship between defect, likelihood of failure, likelihood of impact and consequence.

For T001, the recommendation is low-priority best-practice pruning to provide clearance from overhead wires. The tree is young, in good condition and has a low-risk rating. The purpose of the work is preventative management and avoidance of future conflict with overhead infrastructure.

For T002, the recommendation is removal of major deadwood above approximately 50 mm diameter. The tree is in fair condition but stands within a constant-use target environment. Deadwood removal is therefore a reasonable and proportionate risk control measure.

For T003, the recommendation is removal of the tree. This is justified by the combination of poor architecture, major deadwood, poor overall condition, high risk rating and constant occupancy of nearby targets. In this case, pruning alone may not adequately address the broader structural concern.

For T004, the recommendation is removal of major deadwood above approximately 50 mm diameter. The tree is otherwise recorded as being in good condition, and therefore retention remains appropriate, subject to the identified deadwood being removed.

Professional Context Statement

This appendix sets out the arboricultural basis for the recommended works to T001, T002, T003 and T004. It explains why the works are considered necessary, reasonable and proportionate

having regard to the condition of the trees, their target context, the presence of overhead wires, the proximity of dwellings, footpaths, roads and car parking areas, and the recorded risk ratings.

The recommendations are not made based on excessive risk aversion. They recognise the amenity, screening and environmental value of retained trees. However, they also recognise that where identifiable defects coincide with foreseeable targets, active management is required.

In my professional opinion, the recommended works represent a balanced and evidence-led approach. T001 is retained with minor clearance pruning. T002 and T004 are retained with targeted deadwood removal. T003 is recommended for removal because its poor architecture and major deadwood create an elevated risk profile within a constant-use target environment.

Following completion of the recommended works, the residual risk associated with the retained trees should be reduced to a level that is reasonable on present evidence. All retained trees should remain subject to the recommended inspection cycle, with further inspection after severe weather or where any material change in condition is observed.

Appendix 4

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Appendix 5: TRAQ Risk Categorisation – Glossary and Methodology

This appendix provides definitions and context for the Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) framework developed by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA). These definitions underpin the qualitative methodology used in this report for assessing tree-related risk.

The TRAQ system combines assessments of the Likelihood of Failure, Likelihood of Impact, Consequences of Failure, and the resultant Risk Rating, using standardised matrices. The following glossary sets out key terms used in this process.

1. Likelihood of Failure (LOF)

This describes the probability that a tree or tree part will fail within the time frame of concern, typically 12 months, unless otherwise stated.

- **Imminent**

  Failure is expected at any moment; signs of instability or structural compromise are actively visible.

- **Probable**

  Failure is expected under normal environmental conditions within the specified timeframe.

- **Possible**

  Failure could occur under abnormal or loading conditions but is not expected under typical environmental influences.

- **Improbable**

  Failure is unlikely even in the event of storms or other external pressures; the tree or part appears structurally sound.

2. Likelihood of Impact (LOI)

This reflects the probability that a person, vehicle, structure, or other target will be present in the potential impact zone at the time of failure.

- **High**

  Target is continuously or frequently present (e.g., residential homes, busy roads, schools).

- **Medium**

  Target is present regularly but not continuously (e.g., car parks, playgrounds, commercial premises).

- **Low**

  Target is occasionally present (e.g., lightly used paths, occasional car access).

- **Very Low**

  Target is rarely or unpredictably present (e.g., open space with no formal access).

3. Likelihood of Failure and Impact (LOFI)

This term combines the likelihood of failure and likelihood of impact to estimate how probable it is that a failure would result in contact with a target.

LOFI Matrix

Likelihood of Failure ↓	Very Low (LOI)	Low (LOI)	Medium (LOI)	High (LOI)
Imminent	Somewhat Likely	Likely	Very Likely	Very Likely
Probable	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely	Likely	Very Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely	Likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely

LOFI Definitions:

- **Very Likely**

  Failure and impact are expected under normal conditions, high probability of occurrence.

- **Likely**

  The event is more probable than not under foreseeable conditions.

- **Somewhat Likely**

  There is a reasonable possibility of the combined event occurring.

- **Unlikely**

  The event is improbable based on both structural and target-use factors.

4. Consequences of Failure

This relates to the **severity of outcomes** if the failure and impact occur. Considerations include potential injury, damage to property, interruption to utilities, or other liabilities.

- **Severe**

  Death or serious injury is possible; or significant property damage; may include disruption to critical services.

- **Significant**

  Moderate injuries or property damage could result; risk to users or vehicles, but not life-threatening.

- **Minor**

  Cosmetic or easily repairable damage; potential for minor injury.

- **Negligible**

  Very limited damage; no expected injury; disruption is minimal.

5. Risk Rating (Overall Risk Level)

The final risk level is derived by combining the Likelihood of Failure and Impact with the Consequences of Failure, as per the matrix below.

Risk Rating Matrix

LOFI ↓	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Very Likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat Likely	Low	Low	Moderate	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Moderate

Risk Rating Definitions:

- **Extreme Risk**

  Failure is imminent or very likely with severe consequences. Immediate action required. Access may need to be restricted, and removal or substantial intervention may be necessary.

- **High Risk**

  Failure is likely and could result in significant or severe outcomes. Remedial action should be prioritised.

- **Moderate Risk**

  Failure and impact are possible with minor to significant consequences. Mitigation should be considered based on risk tolerance.

- **Low Risk**

  Risk is acceptable under current management practices. Monitor or review as appropriate.

6. Notes for Report Inclusion and Application

- TRAQ is a structured, qualitative assessment system grounded in field observation, arboricultural expertise, and the use of standardised risk matrices.
- The risk assessment timeframe is typically up to one year, but can be adjusted depending on the growth rate, health condition, or species-specific behaviour of the tree.

- Risk tolerance levels may vary depending on land use context, client objectives, duty of care, and applicable legislation or guidance (e.g., NTSG, BS 3998).
- The TRAQ process is intended to guide reasonable, proportionate decision-making, not to eliminate risk entirely.
- All tree risk assessments in this report are made in good faith, based on observable factors at the time of inspection. Hidden defects or future changes (e.g., decay progression, storms, root disturbance) may alter the risk profile and warrant reinspection.
- Limitations of access and site use patterns have been considered where relevant, and any assumptions regarding target occupancy are stated within the body of this report.