

TREE RISK ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

CLIENT: Jones Homes (North West) Ltd
PROJECT: Springfield Gate
 Green Lane
 Eccleston
 St. Helens
BRIEF: Walkover Tree Risk Assessment
SURVEYOR: T. Baron
SURVEY DATE: 26 February 2021
ISSUE DATE: 9 April 2021
PROJECT REFERENCE: CW/6257-SG-RAS-21-A

HEADINGS & ABBREVIATIONS

GRP REF/TREE REF: GROUP OR TREE REFERENCE
TAG NO: TAG NUMBER WHERE A TAG HAS BEEN AFFIXED TO TREE
AGE: Y = YOUNG, SM = SEMI MATURE, EM = EARLY MATURE, M = MATURE, PM = POST MATURE, V = VETERAN
HT: HEIGHT (IN METRES) OF TREE OR MAXIMUM HEIGHT FOR THE GROUP, APPROXIMATELY 1 IN 10 TREES ARE MEASURED AND THE REMAINDER ESTIMATED AGAINST THE MEASURED TREES
DBH: STEM DIAMETER (IN MM) FOR THE TREE OR MAXIMUM DIAMETER FOR THE GROUP - MEASURED OR ESTIMATED AT A HEIGHT OF APPROXIMATELY 1.5 METRES
VITALITY: A MEASURE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION. N = WITHIN NORMAL RANGE FOR SPECIES AND AGE, R = REDUCED FROM THE NORMAL RANGE FOR SPECIES AND AGE, P = POOR, MD = MORIBUND, D = DEAD
TARGET TYPE: V = VEHICLE ON HIGHWAY; H = HUMAN; P = PROPERTY (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)
Mx TARGETS: WHERE TARGET HAS A VALUE GREATER THAN CONSTANT OCCUPATION BY ONE PERSON, OR A LIKELY REPAIR/REPLACEMENT VALUE GREATER THAN THE VALUE OF STATISTICAL LIFE (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)
TARGET: LIKELIHOOD OF A TARGET BEING OCCUPIED OR THE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT VALUE OF PROPERTY EXPRESSED AS A FRACTION OF 'THE VALUE OF STATISTICAL LIFE' (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)
SIZE: QTRA SIZE RANGE (IF THE VALUE 'P' IS USED IN THE 'TARGET TYPE' COLUMN, THE RISK IS ASSESSED AGAINST THE COST OF REPAIRING OR REPLACING PROPERTY THE SIZE COLUMN WILL BE BLANK - SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)
POF: QTRA PROBABILITY OF FAILURE RANGE (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)
MASS %: WHERE THE MASS OF A BRANCH IS REDUCED BY DEGRADATION, A FRACTION OF 1/2 OR 1/4 MAY BE INTRODUCED TO REFLECT THE PROPORTION OF THAT REDUCTION (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)
ROH: ANNUALISED RISK OF HARM (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)

MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

- 1) SAFETY - HIGH
- 2) SAFETY - MEDIUM
- 3) SAFETY - LOW
- 4) SAFETY - LONG TERM
- 5) DAMAGE TO STRUCTURES - HIGH
- 6) DAMAGE TO STRUCTURES - MEDIUM
- 7) DAMAGE TO STRUCTURES - LOW
- 8) GENERAL MANAGEMENT - HIGH
- 9) GENERAL MANAGEMENT - MEDIUM
- 10) GENERAL MANAGEMENT - LOW
- 11) ONGOING MANAGEMENT
- 12) IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO NEXT ASSESSMENT
- 13) NO PRIORITY

GRP REF	TREE REF	TAG NO	SPECIES	AGE	HT	DBH	VITALITY	REVIEW COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT & CATEGORY	RISK ASSESSMENT OF	TARGET TYPE	Mx TARGETS	TARGET SIZE	POF	MASS %	ROH	
G1			Sycamore, Beech, Holly, Yew, Lime, Silver Birch, Hawthorn, Horse chestnut, Hazel, Alder	Y-M	22	1200	Y-D	2021 Feb: - Young trees have recently been planted throughout the woodland gardens as part of the woodland management plan. Some of the trees have died and should be replaced. Others are planted too close together and should be respaced where possible to 2m spacings - There has been recent ivy severance on many of the trees in the group, and some epicormic shoots have been removed - Minor dead branches within crowns, which generally present a low risk unless described elsewhere - Many trees have old stem and root collar damage, most of which appears to be superficial - There are signs that the ground levels have been altered in areas over time, which could impact long-term tree health and stability - Some trees have been poorly pruned in the past, and in the worst cases has led to unbalanced crowns	9: Replace young trees that have died and respace ones that are planted in dense clusters to 2m spacings	tree failure onto house	P	1	2	-	4	100%	1/30K
	G1/2		Lime	EM	11	750	R	2021 Feb: - Internal hollowing and decay to lower stem and root collar - Recently dismantled to 11m stump for safety reasons	3: Monitor stability	stem failure onto garden fence	P	1	4	-	3	100%	1/300K
	G1/3		Sycamore	EM	16	650	N	2021 Feb: - Overhanging the lawn area to the southeast, presenting a moderately poor long-term relationship with the garden space of plot no.10	9: Prune on the southeast side of crown to reduce lateral spread by 3-4m	(risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary)	-					<1/1M	
	G1/4		Beech	M	20	950	N	2021 Feb: - Several past first-order branch failures in crown, with what appears to be localised pockets of decay - Unidentified fungal sporophores to old wounds in crown		(risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary)	-					<1/1M	
	G1/5		Horse chestnut	EM	15	650	N	2021 Feb: - Past second-order branch failures - Crown biased to the south towards the house, with areas of bark dieback and sapwood decay to the north side of the stem from ground level to approximately 5m. There are rhizomorphs of <i>Armillaria</i> visible on the stem	3: Option a) Retain and monitor stability Option b) Fell to ground level, grind stump and replace with new tree to be 10-12cm girth	stem failure onto lawn	H	1	4	1	3	100%	1/400K
	G1/6		Beech	M	20	850	N	2021 Feb: - Dead branch of approx. 150mm overhanging the boundary fence	3: Remove dead branch	dead branch failure onto fence	P	1	5	-	2	100%	1/300K

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	G1/7		Beech	M	24	850	N	2021 Feb: - Dead branch stubs on the west side of the crown overhanging children's play equipment - Ratchet straps affixed to lower stem which should be adjusted every year to avoid stem constriction	3: Remove dead branch stubs 4: Adjust equipment straps annually	(risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary)	H	1	4	4	1	100%	1/500K
	G1/8		Beech	EM	17	700	N	2021 Feb: - Ratchet straps affixed to lower stem which should be adjusted every year to avoid stem constriction	4: Adjust equipment straps annually	(risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary)	-						<1/1M
	G1/9		Beech	M	26	1000	R	2021 Feb: - Signs of reduced vitality in crown - Significant stem decay of approx. 30-40% of the north side of the stem from ground level to 1.5m, with bleeding lesions associated with <i>Phytophthora</i> . The tree leans towards the house, where it is within falling distance, and is structurally compromised as a result of the decay, and the risk is not ALARP - Dead branch stub on southeast side, which can be removed if the tree is to be retained - Ratchet straps affixed to lower stem which should be adjusted every year to avoid stem constrict 2021 Apr: Resistance drill test confirmed significant sapwood decay to the lower stem and root collar, with a significantly elevated probability of tree failure. The tree's removal is advised	5: Option a) Dismantle to 5m stump Option b) Fell to ground level, grind stump and replace with new tree to be 10-12cm girth	tree failure onto house	P	1	2	-	3	100%	1/3K
	G1/10		Beech	EM	12	650	R	2021 Feb: - Most of the crown has been removed or damaged by storms in the past, with only the southwest part remaining - Significant damage to root collar and surface roots, most likely as a result of machine impact, with localised decay of the damaged sections - Cavity to lower stem of northern side, with fungal sporophores of <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> within. Additional fruiting bodies were identified on the southern side of the stem. However, a large section of the lower stem appears to be free of decay 2021 Apr: Resistance drill test carried out. Whilst areas of undecayed wood were identified, the significant bark damage to the root collars are likely to become increasingly decayed. The risk from the tree is borderline and should be considered against the benefits of the tree. Annual inspections are advised if the tree is to be retained	6: Option a) Monitor stability through annual inspections and after storms Option b) Dismantle to 5m stump	tree failure onto house	P	1	2	-	5	100%	1/300K
	G1/11		Beech	EM	18	675	N	2021 Feb: - Visible and audible decay with structurally adaptive growth to approximately 50-60% of the lower stem and root collars - Old fungal sporophores of <i>Ganoderma</i> sp. - There is an elevated probability of tree failure onto the road 2021 Apr: Resistance drill test carried out. There is a relatively thick residual wall where tested on the west side of the stem where it is considered to be the thinnest point, which is considered to be sufficient for stability and functionality. Annual inspections are advised if the tree is to be retained	2: Monitor stability	tree failure onto road	V	1	3	1	4	100%	1/400K
	G1/12		Beech	M	22	1300	N	2021 Feb: - Leaning towards to the road - Co-dominant stem at 3m with included-bark union	4: Monitor included-bark union at 3m	(risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary)	-						<1/1M

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G2			Oak, Holly, Cherry, Lime, Horse chestnut, Goat willow, Ash, Lawson's cypress, Scot's pine, Beech, Elder, Alder, Sycamore, Hornbeam	Y-M	20	1100	N-D	2021 Feb: - Woodland garden area which has recently seen management in terms of minor regrading of the ground, and hard and soft landscaping - Ivy to the stems of some trees - Some regrading and pruning works have been carried out that are associated with the development - In some areas, recent tree planting has been carried out and it would be prudent to replace dead or dying trees - Bark wounds to stems - Several large stumps remaining from dead/dismantled trees	9: Replace young trees that have died and respace ones that are planted in dense clusters	(risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary)	-					<1/1M	
	G2/13		Beech	EM	20	700	N	2021 Feb: - Swing attached to low lateral branch on the northwest side of the crown, with dead branch stubs of approx. 150mm dia. overhanging it	3: Remove dead branch stubs	dead branch failure onto swing	H	1	4	3	2	50%	1/1M
	G2/14		Horse chestnut	EM	16	550	R	2021 Feb: - Infection from horse chestnut bleeding canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Aesculi</i>) with cracking of the bark and bleeding lesions to the stem - Signs of reduced vitality in the crown	4: Monitor vitality 3: Monitor structural condition of main stem and primary branches	first-order branch failure onto garden	H	1	4	3	4	100%	<1/1M
	G2/15	126	Lime	EM	17	600	N	2021 Feb: - Audible signs of decay to lower stem with structurally-adaptive growth	4: Monitor stability	(risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary)	-					<1/1M	
	G2/16		Beech	M	24	1400	N	2021 Feb: - Past first and second-order branch failures - Twin-stemmed at 1m - On the easternmost stem, there is a decay column at 2m with fungal sporophores of <i>Ganoderma resinaceum</i> , which should be monitored	4: Monitor localised stem decay	(risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary)	-					<1/1M	
	T1		Beech	M	19	1300	N	2021 Feb: - Located within verge of main residential access - Crossing and abrading branches in the crown - Pruned in past to provide separation between a dwelling on the north side		(risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary)	-					<1/1M	