Species:	Common (and *binomial name*)	**Multiple Targets:**	Average number of simultaneous targets (people or assets) exposed to the tree hazard.
Age:	**Young (Y):** Young sapling/newly planted tree **Semi-mature (SM):** Trees in within first-third of SULE for the species type **Early-mature (EM):** Trees in second-third of SULE for the species type **Mature (M):** Trees in final-third of SULE for the species type		**Post mature (PM):** Trees that have exceeded the usual life span for the species type **Veteran (V):** Trees of any age which display veteran characteristics **Ancient (A):** Trees which are remarkably old for the species type

Priority Categories	
N/A: The risk is broadly acceptable or as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and no further work is prescribed	**Moderate:** The risk has a moderate likelihood and/or moderate consequences
High: The risk has a high likelihood and/or significant consequences	**Low:** The risk is broadly acceptable or is ALARP and any further work relates to site management purposes

Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Calculations

Target Zones		Size	Probability of Failure (PoF)
Target Zone 1:	• Estimated annual average traffic flow of 4,800 – 47,000 vehicles p/day	**Size 1:** > 450 mm DBH **Size 2:** 450-260 mm DBH **Size 3:** 250-110 mm DBH **Size 4:** 100-25 mm DBH **Size P:** Used to calculate damage to property	**1:** 1/1 - > 1/10 **2:** 1/10 - > 1/100 **3:** 1/100 - > 1/1K **4:** 1/1K - > 1/10K **5:** 1/10K- > 1/100K **6:** 1/100K – 1/1M **7:** < 1/1M
Target Zone 2:	• Estimated annual average traffic flow of 480 – 4,700 vehicles p/day • Potential to cause £20,000 – £200,000 in damage to property • Average estimated occupancy of 15 mins – 2.4 hrs p/day		
Target Zone 3:	• Estimated annual average traffic flow of 48 – 470 vehicles p/day • Potential to cause £2,000 – £20,000 in damage to property • Estimated traffic of 2 – 7 pedestrians/cyclists p/hr • Average estimated occupancy of 2 – 14 mins p/day		
Target Zone 4:	• Estimated annual average traffic flow of 6 – 47 vehicles p/day • Potential to cause £200 – £2,000 in damage to property • Average estimated occupancy of 2 mins p/week – 1 min p/day • Estimated traffic of 3 pedestrians/cyclists p/day – 1 pedestrian/cyclist p/hr		
Target Zone 5:	• Potential to cause £20 – £200 in damage to property • Average estimated occupancy of 1 min p/week – 1 min p/week		

QTRA Advisory Risk Thresholds

Risk of Harm (RoH) Category	RoH Threshold	Description	Action
Broadly Acceptable (BA)	< 1/1,000,000	RoH is already ALARP	• No action is currently required
Tolerable (T)	1/1,000,000 – 1/10,000	RoH is tolerable (where imposed on others) if ALARP	• Assess the costs and benefits of risk control • Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at a reasonable cost
	1/10,000 – 1/1,000	RoH may be tolerated (by agreement), if those exposed to the risk accept it or the tree has exceptional value	• Control the risk unless there is a broader stakeholder agreement to tolerate it or the tree has exceptional value
Unacceptable (U)	> 1/1,000	RoH is unacceptable and will not ordinarily be tolerated	• Control the risk

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Individual Trees

Tree Ref:	Species	A	SULE	H	CS	DBH	PC	Comments	Area of Tree Risk Assessed	Target Description	QTRA Calculations: Target Type /Zone	Multiple Targets	Size	Mass	PoF	RoH	Management	Priority Category
T002	Common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	M	10-20	23	7	92	F	Bifurcates at 0.5 m into two co-dominant stems; the attachment angle of this union is < 25°, with the two stems occluded together up to 2 m, and there is also some lateral broadening of the parent stem directly beneath the point of bifurcation. Therefore, this union is likely to contain lateral fibres and included bark. Several detached and decomposing shaggy bracket *Inonotus hispidus* fruiting bodies around the base of the main stem.	Failure of main stem initiated by I. hispidus	Powerlines	P2	1	P	100 %	4	1/30K (T)	Remove the tree or carry out further assessment of decay caused *by I. hispidus* using resistance micro drill or sonic tomography	Moderate
T005	Common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	M	40-80	23	8	59	F	Deadwood (> 100 mm in diameter) scattered throughout the crown.	Deadwood	Internal footpaths	H3	1	3	100	3	1/500K (T)	Remove deadwood > [illegible] in diameter	Moderate
T007	Common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	EM	< 5	16	5	48	P	Deadwood (> 100 mm in diameter) around the outer crown and watershoots on structural branches. These symptoms are likely attributed to Chalara ash dieback *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. Several detached and decomposing shaggy bracket *Inonotus hispidus* fruiting bodies around the base of the main stem.	Failure of main stem initiated by I. hispidus	Internal road	V3	1	1	100 %	4	1/400K (T)	Remove the tree	Moderate
T008	European beech *Fagus sylvatica*	M	40-80	24	10	92	G	Historical mechanical damage to the south aspect of the main stem, approx. 150 cm (h) x 100 cm (w), with some visible decaying of th[illegible] through with extensive wound wood forming around the margins of the defect.	Main stem/root plate failure	Fall Rd	V2	1	1	100		< 1/1M (BA)	No works [illegible]	N/A
T009	Flowering cherry *Prunus serrulata*	SM	20-40	7	3.5	31	G	No obvious significant defects.	Main stem/root plate failure	Car park	P3	1	2	100 %	7	< 1/1M (BA)	No works recommended	N/A
T016	Common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	M	40-80	22	10	93	F	Multiple historic pruning wounds on main stem up to 7 m, sustained from	Deadwood	Internal footpaths	H3	1	4	25%	3	< 1/1M (BA)	No works recommended	N/A

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Tree Ref:	Species	A	SULE	H	CS	DBH	PC	Comments	Area of Tree Risk Assessed	Target Description	QTRA Calculations: Target Type /Zone	Multiple Targets	Size	Mass	PoF	RoH	Management	Priority Category
								historic crown lifting works, some of which have formed branch cavities. Deadwood (< 100 mm in diameter) scattered throughout the crown.										
T017	Lombardy poplar *Populus nigra* 'Italica'	EM	10-20	23	3	45	G	Cavity at the base of the main stem, approx. 10 cm (h) x 5 cm (w), and probed to a depth of 25 cm. Substantial reactionary buttress roots evident at the base of the main stem.	Main stem/root plate failure	Amenity area	H3	1	2	100 %	5	< 1/1M (BA)	No works recommended	N/A
T018	Lombardy poplar *Populus nigra* 'Italica'	EM	10-20	22	3	40	G	Cavity at the base of the main stem, approx. 10 cm (h) x 10 cm (w), and probed to a depth of 20 cm. Substantial reactionary buttress roots evident at the base of the main stem.	Main stem/root plate failure	Amenity area	H3	1	2	100 %	5	< 1/1M (BA)	No works recommended	N/A
T019	Lombardy poplar *Populus nigra* 'Italica'	EM	10-20	25	3	61	G	Cavity at the base of the main stem, approx. 15 cm (h) x 5 cm (w), and probed to a depth of 25 cm. Substantial reactionary buttress roots evident at the base of the main stem.	Main stem/root plate failure	Amenity area	H3	1	1	100 %	5	< 1/1M (BA)	No works recommended	N/A
T020	Common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	EM	10-20	16	6	65	P	Bifurcates between 0-2 m into three co-dominant primary stems; the attachment angles of these branch unions are all < 25°, and therefore, they potentially may contain included bark. Deadwood (> 100 mm in diameter) around outer crown and watershoots on structural branches. These symptoms are likely attributed to Chalara ash dieback *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*.	Deadwood	Internal footpath	H3	1	3	100 %	3	1/500K (T)	Remove deadwood > 50 mm in diameter	Moderate
T021	Common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	EM	40-80	16	6	48	F	Deadwood (< 100 mm in diameter) scattered throughout the crown.	Deadwood	Internal footpath	H3	1	4	25%	3	< 1/1M (BA)	No works recommended	N/A
T022	Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*	SM	40-80	5	2	10	G	No obvious significant defects.	Main stem/root plate failure	Car park	P5	1	3	100 %	7	< 1/1M (BA)	No works recommended	N/A
T023	Common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	SM	< 5	9.5	2	18	P	Displays advanced symptoms of Chalara ash dieback *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*.	Deadwood	Amenity area	H3	1	4	25%	3	< 1/1M (BA)	Remove the tree	Low

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