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Tree condition survey

Location of trees

181 Northgate

On instructions of:

Joe Summers

181 Northgate

Date of site visit: 12/11/2026

Report Date: 12/11/2026

(Roots and Shoots Tree Surveys Limited)

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

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Instruction

Acting on instructions from Joe Summers, Roots and Shoots Tree Surveys Limited (Jason Isherwood) undertook a ground-level tree condition survey at 181 Northgate on 12 November 2026. Seven individual trees were inspected. This report records their condition, identified defects, risk ratings and recommended management. The tree schedule gives the work required and completion dates, with plans and photographs identifying the surveyed trees.

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 risk assessment uses the qualitative framework associated with the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ). It considers the likelihood of failure, likelihood of impact and consequences, 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. This report records all seven trees included in the survey, T001 to T007. It distinguishes work recommended for risk mitigation from optional but advisable management and best-practice maintenance. The schedule records the condition and overall risk rating of each tree.

Tree Survey Summary

13. The survey was carried out on 12 November 2026 at 181 Northgate. The trees are situated within a residential garden. T001 to T006 are shown together on the garden plan; T007 is shown separately towards the road frontage. The schedule identifies a dwelling as the target for each tree, with occupancy recorded as Constant (4).

15. The recorded risk ratings are:

- High (1): T001.

Moderate (4): T002, T004, T005 and T007.

- Low (2): T003 and T006.
- Condition and management summary
- Overall condition: five Fair, one Good and one Poor.
- T001: remove the tree by 12 February 2027.
- T002, T004 and T005: remove major deadwood by 12 May 2027; also remove masonry banked against T005.
- T003: removal is optional but advisable because of suppressed crown development; the scheduled date is 12 November 2027.
- T006: remove major deadwood and the damaged branch over the entrance. T007: manage ivy. Both are scheduled by 12 November 2027.
- Total surveyed: seven individual trees, comprising six poplars and one cherry. No tree is recorded as Extreme risk. No tomographic investigation is specified.

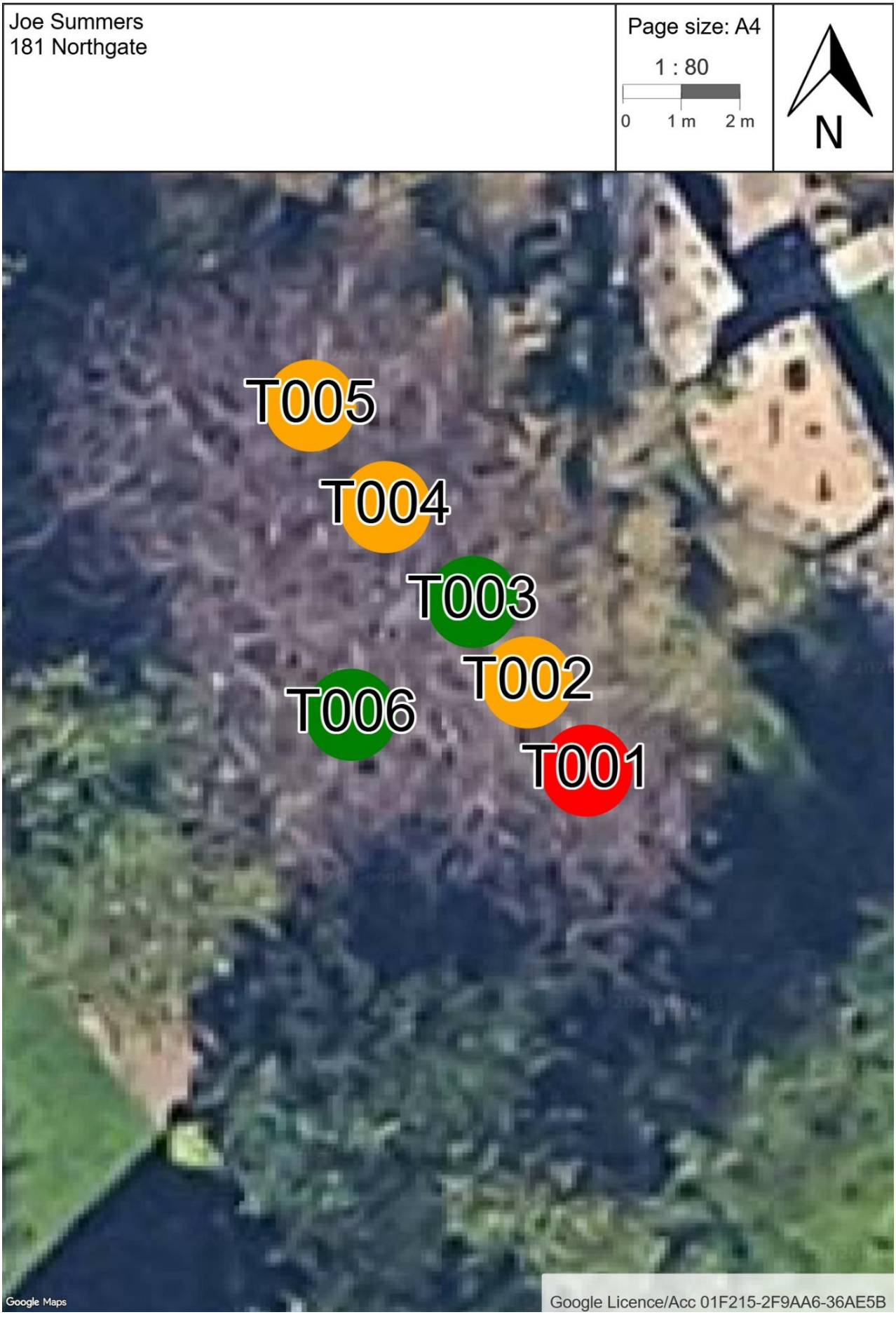
14. The Low rating for T003 does not make its removal a necessary safety measure. Its removal is an optional management recommendation. T007 remains Moderate risk even though its ivy-management work is scheduled within one year.

15. The tree schedule lists T001 to T007 in numerical order. The Site Location plan identifies T001 to T006 and the plan in Appendix 1 identifies T007. Red denotes High risk, amber Moderate risk and green Low risk. These colours show risk ratings, not work deadlines.

16. The schedule specifies a one-year inspection interval for each tree. Retained trees should therefore be reinspected by 12 November 2027, or sooner following a material change, storm damage, further failure or newly visible defects. The inspection interval does not extend an earlier work deadline.

17. The photographs illustrate the surveyed trees and selected defects. Red arrows on the T006 photograph draw attention to branches within the crown. Photographs and annotations do not identify every defect and should be read with the written schedule and tree references.

Site Location



Work Schedule of Trees

1. The works are prioritised by the completion dates in the tree schedule: T001 by 12 February 2027; T002, T004 and T005 by 12 May 2027; and the specified management of T003, T006 and T007 by 12 November 2027. The plan colours represent risk ratings: red High, amber Moderate and green Low. T007 is amber but has a one-year work period. Its deadline should not be inferred from its colour.

Recommendations summary

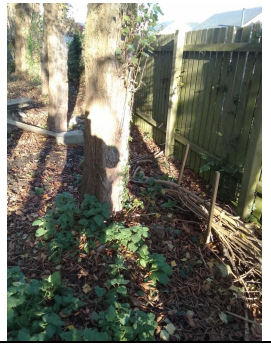
2. Remove T001 to address the recorded basal and lower-stem defects. Remove major deadwood from T002, T004, T005 and T006, remove masonry banked against T005, and remove the damaged branch over the entrance on T006. Removal of suppressed T003 is optional but advisable. Ivy management is recommended for T007. The tree schedule sets out the individual findings, work specifications and deadlines. Measurements are in metres except stem diameter at breast height (DBH), which is recorded in centimetres.

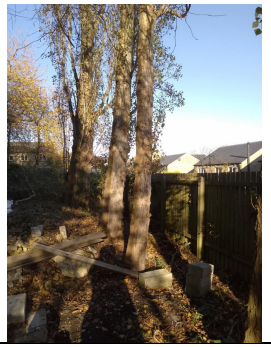
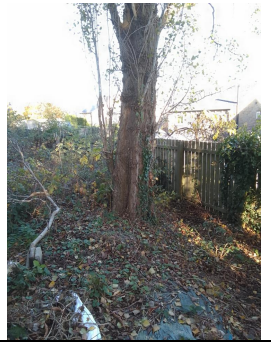
Tree Survey Report

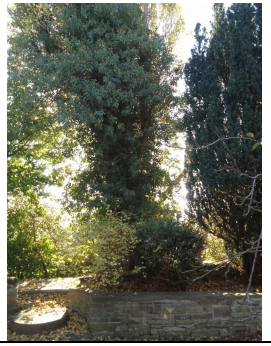
Client: Joe Summers

Site: 181 Northgate

Overall Condition	No. trees
Fair	5
Good	1
Poor	1
Total	7

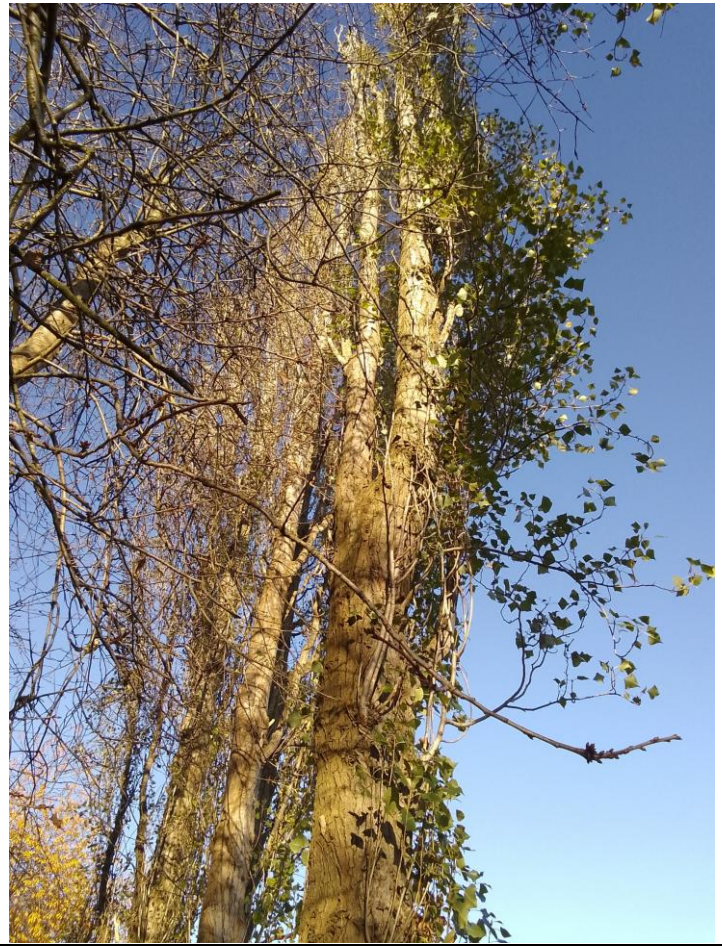
Ref.	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Risk Rating	Inspect Period	Recommendations	Photo
T001	Poplar (Populus sp.)	Target: dwelling. Occupancy: Constant (4).	Height (m): 21 Crown radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 49 Life stage: Early Mature	On a slope near the garden boundary. Extensive bark loss from the base to 1.9 m. Sounding: pronounced hollow resonance. Probe penetration: 7 cm.	Poor	High	1 Year	Risk mitigation: remove the tree. By 12-Feb-2027 (3 months).	
T002	Poplar (Populus sp.)	Target: dwelling. Occupancy: Constant (4).	Height (m): 20 Crown radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 40 Life stage: Early Mature	Major deadwood in the crown.	Fair	Moderate	1 Year	Risk mitigation: remove major deadwood approximately over 50 mm diameter. By 12-May-2027 (6 months).	

T003	Poplar (Populus sp.)	Target: dwelling. Occupancy: Constant (4).	Height (m): 16 Crown radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 30 Life stage: Semi Mature	Growth suppressed by neighbouring trees.	Fair	Low	1 Year	Optional but advisable: remove the tree because its suppressed growth prevents normal crown development. By 12-Nov-2027 (1 year).	
T004	Poplar (Populus sp.)	Target: dwelling. Occupancy: Constant (4).	Height (m): 22 Crown radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 60 Life stage: Early Mature	Major deadwood in the crown.	Fair	Moderate	1 Year	Risk mitigation: remove major deadwood approximately over 50 mm diameter. By 12-May-2027 (6 months).	
T005	Poplar (Populus sp.)	Target: dwelling. Occupancy: Constant (4).	Height (m): 24 Crown radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 70 Life stage: Early Mature	Major deadwood in the crown. Masonry banked against the trunk.	Fair	Moderate	1 Year	Risk mitigation: remove major deadwood approximately over 50 mm diameter. Remove masonry banked against the trunk. By 12-May-2027 (6 months).	

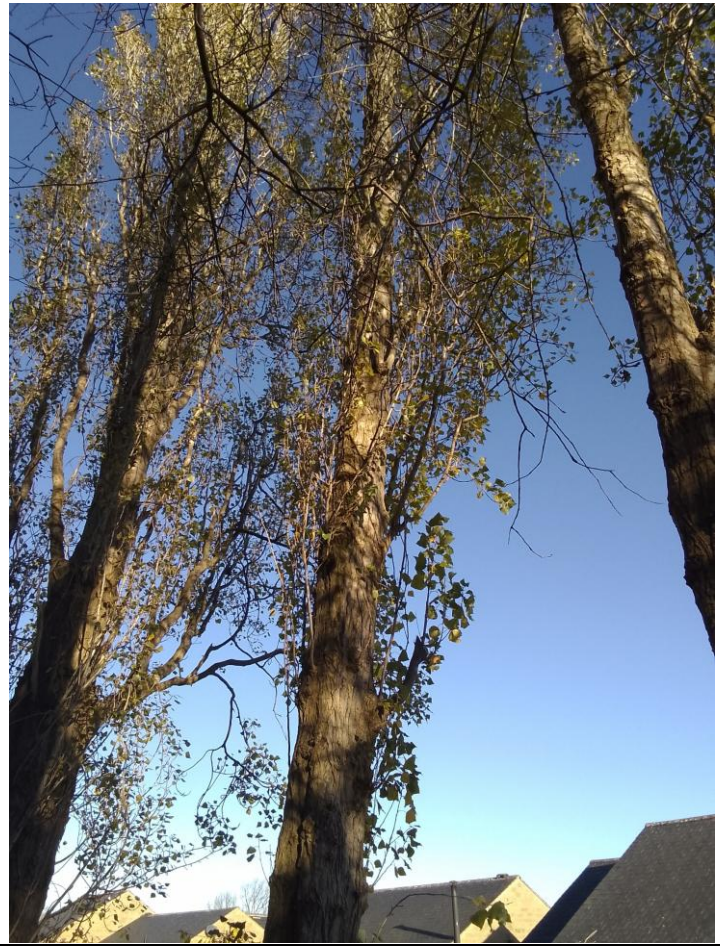
T006	Cherry (Prunus sp.)	Target: dwelling. Occupancy: Constant (4).	Height (m): 15 Crown radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 80 Life stage: Mature	Masonry at the base. Sap on the trunk. Large trunk wound beginning to occlude. Major crown deadwood. Branch over entrance has missing bark on its underside.	Good	Low	1 Year	Risk mitigation: remove major deadwood approximately over 50 mm diameter. Remove the branch over the entrance with missing bark on its underside. By 12-Nov-2027 (1 year).	
T007	Poplar (Populus sp.)	Target: dwelling. Occupancy: Constant (4).	Height (m): 23 Crown radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 100 Life stage: Mature	Excessive ivy on trunk. Root plate restricted by adjacent retaining wall and landscaping. Situated on a steep slope.	Fair	Moderate	1 Year	Best practice: sever ivy at the base, allow upper growth to die back, then remove it once dead. By 12-Nov-2027 (1 year).	

Site Photos

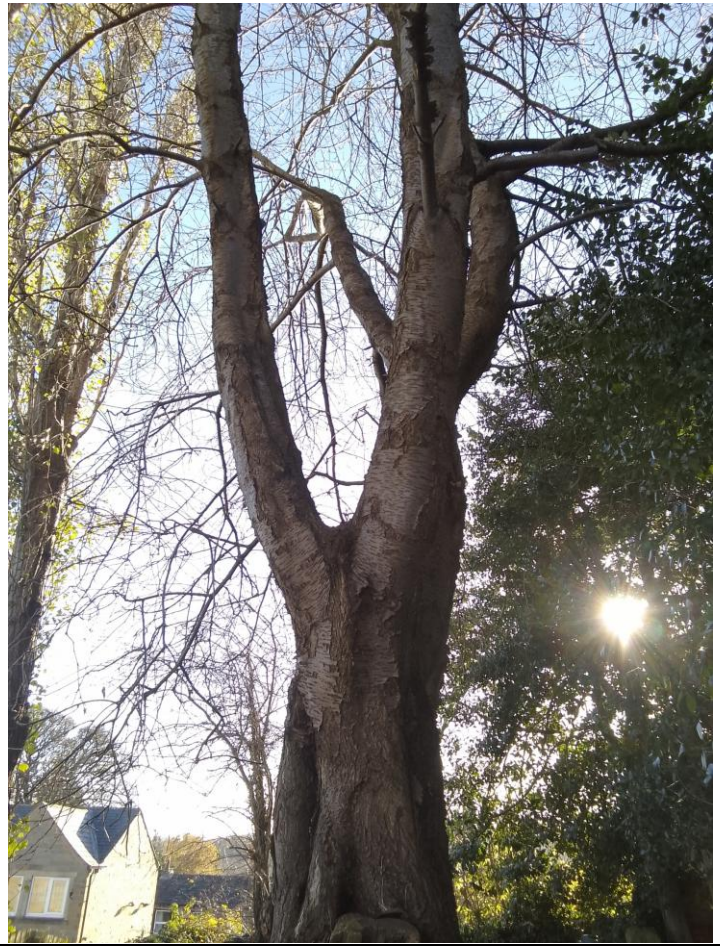
Ref.	Species	Photo	Photo
T001	Poplar (Populus sp.)		

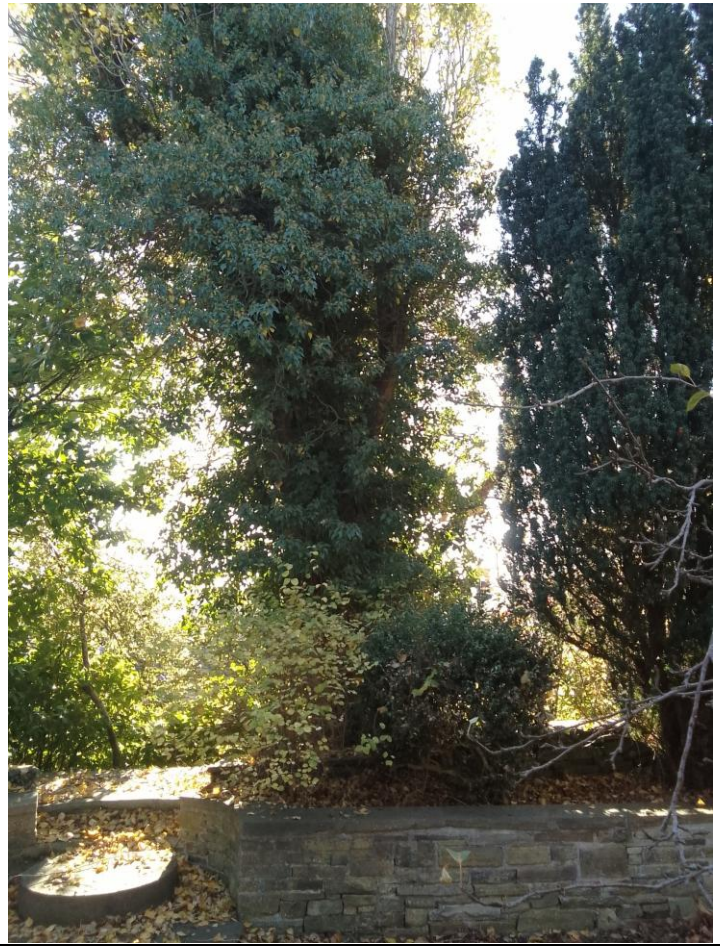
T002	Poplar (Populus sp.)		

T003	Poplar (Populus sp.)		

T004	Poplar (Populus sp.)		

T005	Poplar (Populus sp.)		

T006	Cherry (Prunus sp.)		

T007	Poplar (Populus 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)

Joe Summers 181 Northgate	Page size: A4 1 : 160 0 2.5 m 5 m	N



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, structural integrity and management requirements of seven trees at 181 Northgate. Its purpose is to record material defects, foreseeable targets and proportionate management required for tree risk mitigation and sound arboricultural practice.

The seven individual references comprise six poplars (Populus sp.) and one cherry (Prunus sp.). Five trees are recorded in Fair condition, T006 is in Good condition and T001 is in Poor condition. Recorded heights range from 15 to 24 metres.

The recorded risk distribution is:

- High risk: one tree, T001.
- Moderate risk: four trees, T002, T004, T005 and T007.
- Low risk: two trees, T003 and T006.
- No trees are recorded as presenting an Extreme risk.

A dwelling is the recorded target for each of the seven trees, with occupancy classified as Constant (4). The notes also identify a damaged branch over the entrance on T006. The plans locate T001 to T006 within the garden and T007 towards the road frontage; no separate road or pedestrian occupancy assessment is recorded.

The target descriptions relate to the potential consequences of tree or branch failure. Constant occupancy of a building does not establish the continuous presence of people beneath a tree, and an occupancy class should not be treated as a direct substitute for likelihood of impact.

Recorded findings include extensive missing bark and a hollow acoustic response at T001; major crown deadwood at T002, T004, T005 and T006; suppressed growth at T003; masonry against

T005 and around T006; a wound and sap on T006; and ivy, a steep slope and root-plate restriction associated with a retaining wall and landscaping at T007.

The recommendations distinguish necessary risk mitigation from discretionary management. Removal is specified for High-risk T001. Removal of Low-risk T003 is optional but advisable because neighbouring trees suppress its crown development. The other trees are recommended for retention with the work set out in the schedule.

No tomographic investigation is specified in the tree schedule.

- T001: extensive bark loss extends from the base to approximately 1.9 metres. Sounding produced a pronounced hollow resonance and a probe penetrated approximately 7 centimetres.
- The sounding and probe findings support concern about the condition of the lower stem, but they do not quantify the extent of internal decay or the remaining load-bearing wood.
- The schedule records T001 as Poor condition and High risk and recommends removal within three months. No specific decay fungus or confirmed cause of the bark loss is identified.
- T007: ivy restricts inspection of the trunk. Manage the ivy as specified and review the exposed stem and base when visibility improves, particularly in view of the recorded slope and root-plate restrictions.

Any additional investigation or revised management should be directed by the inspecting arboriculturist where new findings materially affect the assessment. The recommendations should not be read as a guarantee of safety during the stated implementation periods.

Duty of Care and Negligence

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

In practical arboricultural terms, known or reasonably identifiable defects should be properly assessed, recorded and acted upon where intervention is justified. The presence of a defect does not automatically require removal. The appropriate response depends upon the nature and severity of the defect, the likelihood of failure, the likelihood of failed material striking a target and the probable consequences of an impact.

At this site, the relevant recorded defects include the extensive basal and lower-stem bark loss at T001, the hollow acoustic response and probe penetration at that tree, major deadwood in four crowns and a damaged branch over the entrance at T006. T007 also presents inspection limitations from ivy and recorded constraints at its base.

The recommended works should be arranged within the stated periods. Where new cracks, movement, further failure, rapid decline or additional defects are observed, obtain an earlier reassessment. The work dates do not justify delaying a response to a material deterioration in condition.

The recommendations in this report are not based upon a zero-risk approach. They represent the work reasonably considered necessary to reduce the identified risks to a tolerable level while retaining trees wherever their condition and structural integrity allow.

Optional removal of T003 should not be confused with the risk-mitigation requirement to remove T001. T003 is recorded as Low risk, and its recommendation concerns restricted crown development. If it is retained, the annual inspection requirement continues to apply.

The condition of trees can change because of disease, decay, weather, ground disturbance, construction activity or changes in target occupancy. Where further branch failure, cracking,

movement, rapid crown decline or other material change is observed, the affected tree should be reassessed without waiting for the next scheduled inspection.

Statutory and Legal Responsibilities

Before any tree works are undertaken, checks should be made to determine whether the trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order, situated within a conservation area or subject to a planning condition. Where statutory protection applies, the appropriate application or notification procedure must be followed unless a valid exemption is available.

Where an exemption is relied upon, retain evidence of the defect, urgency and scope of work, including the report, photographs and relevant test findings. A High risk rating does not itself establish a legal exemption. Work under an exemption must meet the applicable requirements.

Tree works must also be undertaken with proper regard to wildlife legislation. Wild birds, their eggs and active nests are protected by law. Appropriate pre-commencement checks should be undertaken, particularly where work is proposed during the nesting season.

Cavities, wounds, splits, deadwood and loose bark may provide potential habitat for bats or other protected species. The presence of such features does not necessarily prevent safety work, but it may require further ecological assessment before work proceeds.

No habitat monolith is specified for this site. Before felling T001 or undertaking optional removal of T003, check for relevant habitat features and obtain ecological advice where the work could affect protected species. Retention of deadwood or other habitat should be considered only where compatible with the identified targets and risk management.

All tree works should be undertaken by competent and appropriately insured arboricultural contractors. Pruning and removal should follow British Standard 3998:2010, Tree work – Recommendations, where applicable. The contractor must assess access, adjacent property and the work area before starting.

Priority and Reason for Recommended Works

The priority assigned to each recommendation reflects the relationship between the recorded defect, likelihood of failure, target occupancy and probable consequences.

The following tree has been assessed as High risk:

- T001: a 21-metre poplar in Poor condition, on a slope near the garden boundary. Bark is extensively missing from its base and lower stem to approximately 1.9 metres. A pronounced hollow acoustic response and 7-centimetre probe penetration are recorded. Remove the tree by 12 February 2027.

The three-month period for T001 is the maximum work period recorded in the schedule. Arrange the work promptly and obtain earlier advice if there is a material change in condition. Necessary permissions must be addressed before work begins.

The following trees are assessed as Moderate risk:

- T002: remove major deadwood approximately greater than 50 millimetres in diameter by 12 May 2027.
- T004: remove major deadwood approximately greater than 50 millimetres in diameter by 12 May 2027.
- T005: remove major deadwood approximately greater than 50 millimetres in diameter and remove masonry banked against the trunk by 12 May 2027. Avoid damaging the bark or roots during clearance.
- T007: manage excessive ivy at the base, allow the upper growth to die back and remove it once dead. The schedule specifies 12 November 2027. The tree is on a steep slope, with a retaining wall and landscaping reported to restrict its root plate.

T002, T004 and T005 have six-month work periods. T007 has a one-year period despite its Moderate rating. This is the individual timescale recorded for its ivy-management work; it should not be shortened or extended solely by reading the plan colour.

The Low-risk trees are T003 and T006. T003 has suppressed crown development and optional but advisable removal is scheduled by 12 November 2027. T006 requires removal of major deadwood approximately greater than 50 millimetres in diameter and removal of the branch over the entrance with missing bark on its underside, by 12 November 2027.

A Low rating does not necessarily mean no work is required. The damaged branch and deadwood on T006 remain subject to the recorded recommendation. T003 differs because removal is expressly optional. Any material deterioration requires earlier review.

All seven references have a one-year inspection interval. Retained trees should be reinspected by 12 November 2027. The removal of ivy may reveal previously obscured defects at T007 and should be followed by reassessment where necessary.

Professional Context Statement

This appendix explains the management recommended for the seven trees at 181 Northgate, based on their recorded condition, defects, target context and risk ratings. The individual tree schedule remains the reference for measurements, observations, work specifications and completion dates.

The management approach recognises the amenity, screening and ecological value of the trees. Deadwood removal, localised branch removal, clearance of banked masonry and ivy management are specified where these measures address the recorded issues without requiring whole-tree removal.

Removal is recommended for T001 as risk mitigation. Removal of T003 is optional but advisable because of suppressed crown development. T002, T004, T005, T006 and T007 are retained

subject to the work specified in the schedule. No pollarding, crown reduction or habitat monolith is specified.

The distinction between the two removal recommendations is material. T001 is in Poor condition and rated High risk. T003 is in Fair condition and rated Low risk. Its optional removal should not be presented as evidence that it is an unsafe tree.

In my professional opinion, the recorded works provide a proportionate management response to the identified issues. Completion of the recommendations, annual reinspection of retained trees and earlier review following material changes form the continuing management requirements for this site.

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 has started or could occur at any time, including without exceptional loading.
- **Probable:** failure may be expected within the assessment period under normal weather conditions.
- **Possible:** failure could occur, but is not expected during the assessment period under normal conditions.
- **Improbable:** failure is considered unlikely during the assessment period, including under severe weather conditions.

2. Likelihood of Impact (LOI)

Likelihood of impact considers whether a failed tree or tree part would strike the identified target, taking account of occupancy, position, target size and any protection. Occupancy is relevant but does not alone determine this category.

- **High:** impact is very likely if the assessed failure occurs.
- **Medium:** the target may be struck if the assessed failure occurs.

- **Low:** the chance of the assessed failure striking the target is small.
- **Very Low:** the chance of the assessed failure striking the target is remote.

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	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely	Likely	Very Likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

LOFI Definitions:

- **Very Likely:** the highest combined likelihood category in Matrix 1.
- **Likely:** the next combined likelihood category below Very Likely.
- **Somewhat Likely:** a lower combined likelihood category, as determined by Matrix 1.
- **Unlikely:** the lowest combined likelihood category in Matrix 1.

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, high-value property damage or major disruption may result.
- **Significant:** injury, moderate-value property damage or considerable disruption may result.

- **Minor:** minor injury, low-value property damage or a small disruption may result.
- **Negligible:** no injury and little or no property damage or disruption is anticipated.

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	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low

Risk Rating Definitions:

- **Extreme Risk:** the highest risk category in Matrix 2. Urgent action is needed to address the identified risk.
- **High Risk:** a high combined risk category in Matrix 2. Prioritise mitigation within the individual work period.
- **Moderate Risk:** an intermediate risk category in Matrix 2. Apply proportionate management within the individual work period.
- **Low Risk:** the lowest risk category in Matrix 2. Management or monitoring may still be 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 inspection, including ivy cover at T007, must be considered alongside the findings. The tree schedule records overall ratings; it does not list the individual likelihood and consequence inputs for each tree.