TREE CONSULTANTS

Greg Parkin
The Laithe,
38 Haigh Lane,
Hoylandswaine,
Sheffield,
S36 7JJ

2nd April 2024

Ref: AWA5872

Arboricultural Risk Report
THE LAITHE, 38 HAIGH LANE, HOYLANDSWAINE, SHEFFIELD, S36 7JJ

As instructed, we have visited the above site and inspected a single Ash tree growing within the grounds of the site.

The surveyed tree is numbered **T1** on the attached plan and tree inspection forms. Other vegetation was not surveyed in detail in this instance.

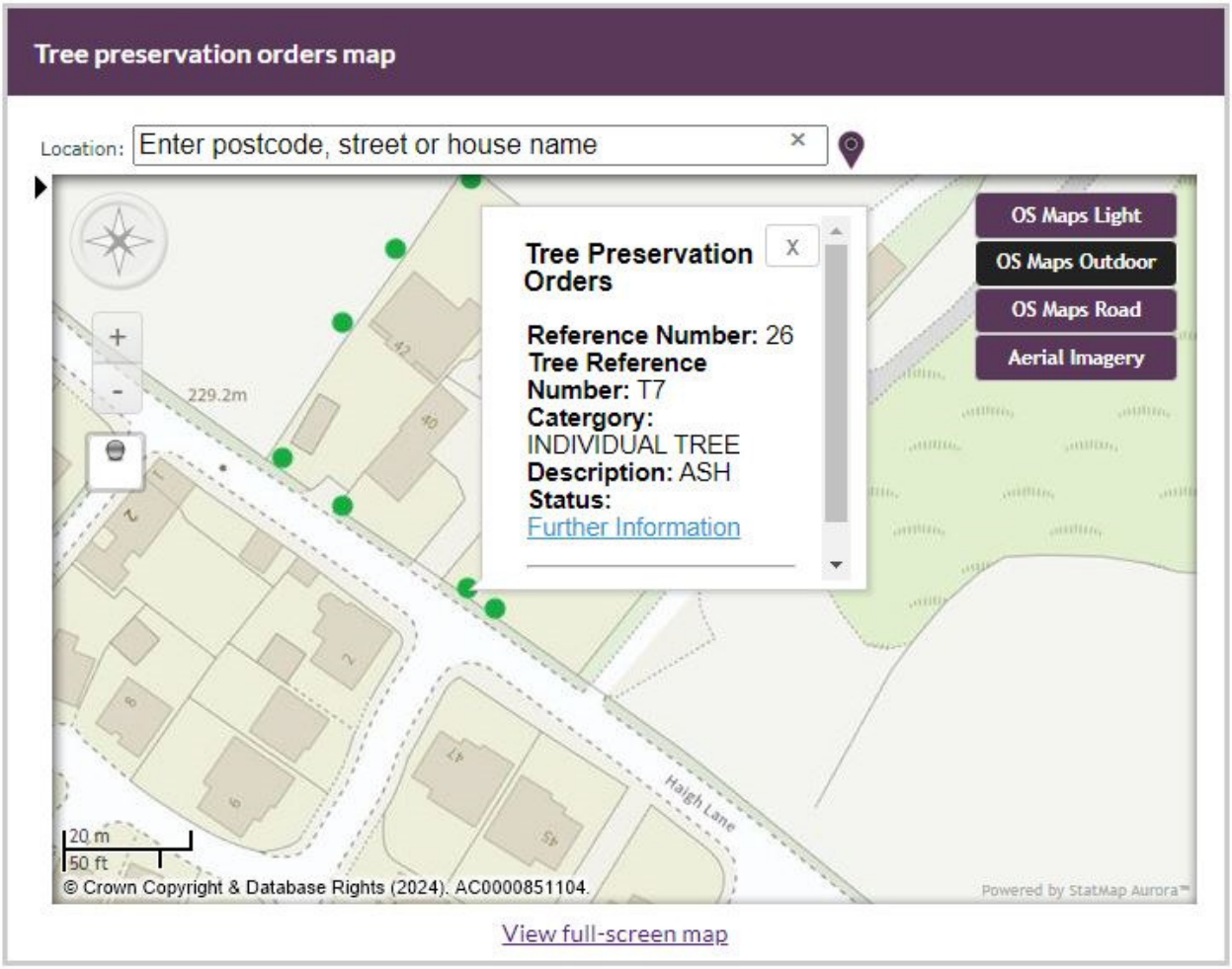
The tree was given a formal visual inspection from ground level, primarily in order to identify any obvious tree defects posing a serious and present risk of harm, and if necessary, manage these tree-related risks to an acceptable level.

The trees were surveyed using 'Visual Tree Assessment' techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of National Tree Safety Group Guidance. The tree was given a formal risk assessment using Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) methodology.

Tree safety management is a matter of limiting the risk of significant harm from tree failure whilst maintaining the benefits conferred by trees. Although it may seem counter intuitive, the condition of trees should not be the first consideration. Instead, tree managers should consider first the usage of the land on which the trees stand, which in turn will inform the process of assessing the trees. The Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) system applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management. Firstly, the targets (people and property) upon which trees could fail are assessed and quantified, thus enabling tree managers to determine whether or not and to what degree of rigour a survey or inspection of the trees is required. Where necessary, the tree or branch is then considered in terms of both impact potential (size) and probability of failure.

Values derived from the assessment of these three components (target, impact potential and probability of failure) are combined to calculate the probability of significant harm occurring. The system moves the management of tree safety away from labelling trees as either 'safe' or 'unsafe', thereby requiring definitive statements of tree safety from either tree surveyors or tree managers. Instead, QTRA quantifies the risk of significant harm from tree failure in a way that enables tree managers to balance safety with tree value and operate to a predetermined limit of reasonable or acceptable risk.

An online search was undertaken with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 2/04/24 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. T1 is protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) (T7 Ref:26). Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works statutory permission is required before any works can take place. The accessed map image from Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council is detailed below:



When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's

Liability Insurance. All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998: 2010 *Tree Work – Recommendations.*

If we can be of further assistance, or should you require further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

Adam Winson *MSc, BSc (Hons), Chartered Arboriculturist, MICFor, MArborA, QTRA & VALID registered.*

Photographs

T1 Crown overhanging looking south east

Lower crown of T1

T1 looking north east

Stem of T1 looking south west

DETAILED INDIVIDUAL TREE RISK INSPECTION

SITE:	THE LAITHE, 38 HAIGH LANE, HOYLANDSWAINE, SHEFFIELD, S36 7JJ
CLIENT:	GREG PARKIN
BRIEF:	QUANTIFIED TREE RISK ASSESSMENT/DECAY ASSESSMENT

SURVEYOR:	J.THOMAS
ASSESSMENT DATE:	2/04/24
JOB REFERENCE:	AW5872

[redacted]

REF	SPECIES	AGE RANGE	HEIGHT (M)	SPREAD RADIUS (M) (AVG)	STEM DIA (MM)	VITALITY	LEAN DEGREE AND DIRECTION	RISK ASSESSMENT OF	TARGET RANGE	SIZE RANGE	PROB FAILURE RANGE	REDUCED MASS %	RISK OF HARM	REVIEW YEARS
T1	Ash	SM	10.5	4.5	430	FAIR	VERTICAL	SECONDARY BRANCHES	3	3	2	0.5	1/100,000	N/A

COMMENTS:

- The tree is situated at the site's southern boundary overhanging Haigh Lane to the south. A driveway is situated to the west of the tree and garden areas to the north and east.
- There were no visible defects to the roots or surrounding ground at the time of the survey.
- The stem features a 20cm long bark wound at 0.5m above ground level on the north west side but there were no signs of decay with good occlusion. There are some small old pruning wounds to the stem at 2m and 3m above ground level to the south west. The stem has some ivy coverage from the base up to 6m.
- Frequent stubs and minor deadwood in crown with the occasional sections of moderate deadwood, particularly in the upper central crown and over the adjacent road.
- A telephone line passes through the southern crown from south east to north west.
- Very short secondary growth extensions signifying low vitality with frequent dead buds.
- Occasional lesions at 3rd order branch junctions with frequent dead epicormic growths.
- Crown is sparser than usual, showing moderate deadwood and dieback within the central crown. Moderate symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease in upper crown - Class 2 level – 75% - 51% of crown remains.
- Over the next 2 to 3 years the Ash Dieback infection will likely become more significant leading to major crown dieback and likely tree death, increasing the probability of failure.

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

- The tree currently has a Tolerable / Low level of risk; however, the tree has limited long-term prospects, and the level of risk is likely to increase in the next few years as the Ash Dieback Disease progresses.
- Remove tree and replant with suitable replacement species.

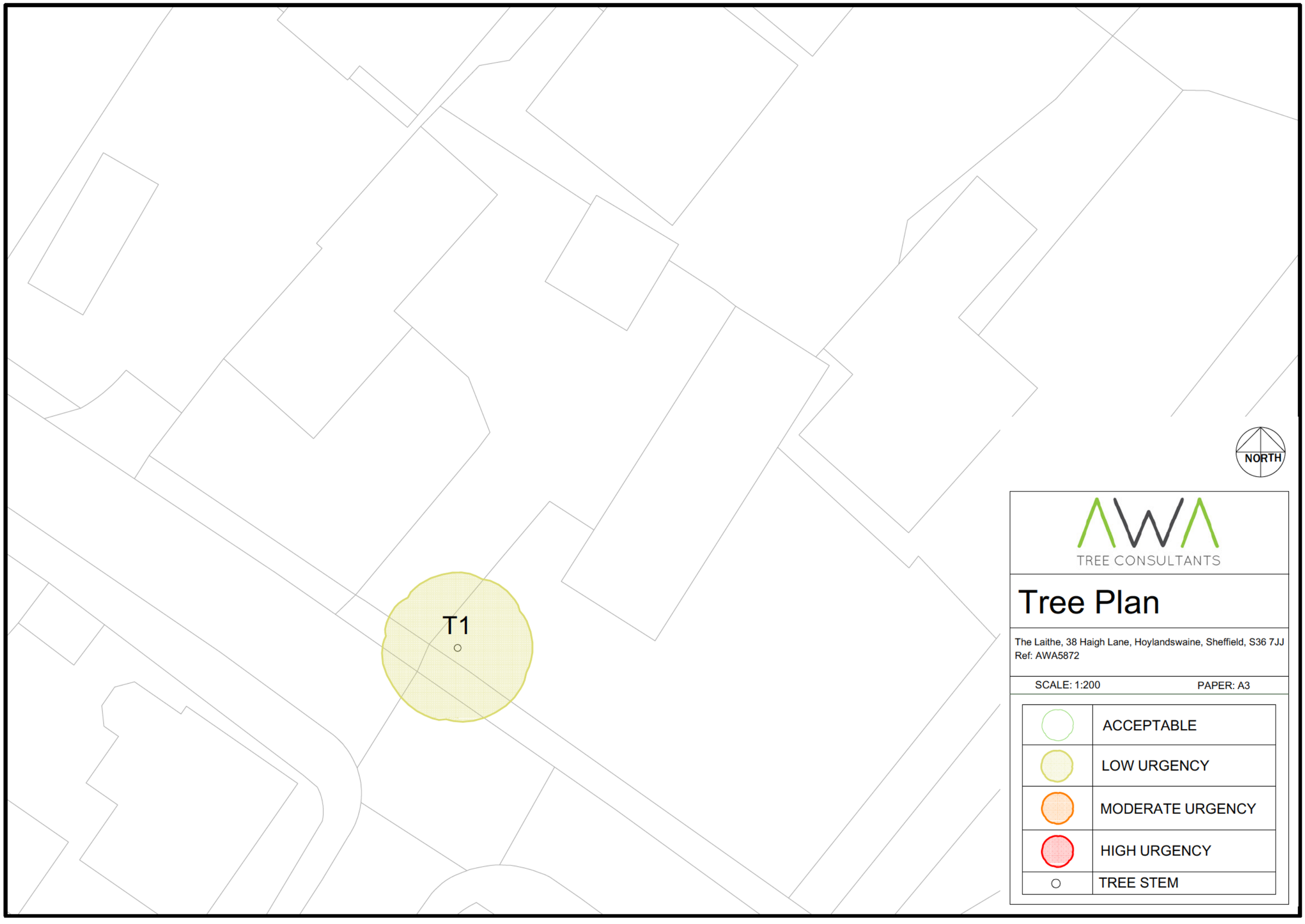
HEADINGS & ABBREVIATIONS

VERSION 5 (08-14)

REF: TREE REFERENCE
AGE RANGE: Y = YOUNG, SM = SEMI-MATURE, EM = EARLY-MATURE, M = MATURE, PM = POST-MATURE
HEIGHT: MEASURED OR ESTIMATED HEIGHT
CROWN SPREAD: MEASURED OR ESTIMATED DIAMETER OF CROWN AT THE WIDEST POINT
STEM DIA: STEM DIAMETER USUALLY MEASURED OR AT A HEIGHT OF BETWEEN 1.3 – 1.5 METRES
BASAL DIA: BASAL DIAMETER OF STEM MEASURED ONLY WHERE DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF CAVITIES OR ROOT-PLATE STABILITY IS REQUIRED
VITALITY: A MEASURE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION. D = DEAD, MD = MORIBUND, P = POOR, M = MODERATE, G = GOOD
RISK ASSESSMENT OF: DESCRIPTION OF THE RISK THAT HAS BEEN ASSESSED
SIZE RANGE: SIZE OF STEM OR BRANCH SELECTED AS A RANGE OF DIAMETER FROM RANGES 1 (LARGE) - 4 (SMALL)
PROB FAILURE RANGE: RANGE OF PROBABILITY OF FAILURE WITHIN 12 MONTHS. SELECTED FROM RANGES 1 (HIGH) – 7 (LOW)
TARGET RANGE: THE TARGET (LAND-USE) AGAINST WHICH THE RISK IS BEING ASSESSED, SELECTED FROM A RANGE OF 1 (HIGH) - 6 (LOW)
REDUCED MASS %: WHERE THE MASS OF A DEAD BRANCH IS REDUCED BY DEGRADATION. THE REDUCTION MAY BE CALCULATED AS A FRACTION OF AN AVERAGE BRANCH OF THE SAME DIAMETER
RISK OF HARM: RISK OF SIGNIFICANT HARM OCCURING WITHIN 1 YEAR (FROM THE SPECIFIED RISK)
REVIEW: PERIOD (YEARS) TO NEXT INSPECTION

ASPECT: S, SW, SSW = COMPASS BEARING
H=HOLLOW; L=LEVEL; R=RIDGE; SL=SLOPE; SSL=STEEP SLOPE GREATER THAN 10 DEGREES;

SOIL: B=BEDROCK; C=CLAY; CH=CHALK; F=FLINTS; L=LOAM; MS=MUDSTONE; P=PEAT; S=SAND; SH=SHALLOW; D=DEEP; /=OVER.
E.G. SH, W, L/C=SHALLOW WATERLOGGED LOAM OVER CLAY



NORTH

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

Tree Plan

The Laithe, 38 Haigh Lane, Hoylandswaine, Sheffield, S36 7JJ
Ref: AWA5872

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A3

	ACCEPTABLE
	LOW URGENCY
	MODERATE URGENCY
	HIGH URGENCY
○	TREE STEM