



Tree Surgery & Arboricultural Consultancy

01803 814126

www.devontreeservices.co.uk

info@devontreeservices.co.uk

Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA)

Client: **Greene King Brewing and Retailing Limited**

Site: **6268 Ye Olde Leathern Bottel, RG41 4BY**

Date: **27th October 2025**



All rights in this report are reserved. No part of it may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in any retrieval system of any nature, without our written permission. Its content and format are for the exclusive use of the addressee in dealing with this site. It may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in this site without our written consent. **2019 © DTS Tree Consultancy Ltd**

Table of Contents

No.	Section	Page
1	Instruction, scope and limitations	2
2	Method	3

1 Instruction, scope and limitations

We have been instructed by **Greene King Brewing and Retailing Limited** to provide the following:

- I. To carry out a QTRA of trees in the areas where structural defects or reduced physiological condition may impact a target.
- II. Provide recommendations where risks are calculated as crossing the 1/10,000 threshold, or lie between 1/10,000 and 1/1,000,000 and are not ALARP.

1.1 Documents provided

No documents have been provided by the client.

1.2 This assessment is limited in that it relies on the client to do the following:

- I. Check the allocation of target values and inform DTS if they disagree with our target allocations (see page 3)
 - II. Determine the tolerability of risk (ToR) threshold (see page 4). DTS assumes this to be 1/10,000 unless the client informs us differently in writing.
 - III. Summer Branch Drop (SBD) is a naturally occurring but poorly understood phenomenon, typically associated with mature broadleaved trees during warm, calm weather. The likelihood of harm resulting from SBD is extremely low and well below commonly accepted risk thresholds. Whilst SBD cannot be reliably predicted or prevented through inspection, proportionate management based on occupancy and use of the area is recommended.
- 1.3 Soil type will not be assessed; the influence of trees upon structures is not within the scope of this report and the locations of trees are approximate.
- 1.4 The reports will be relevant to the date of the next recommended site assessment, however as the condition of trees can change following severe weather conditions the client may need to reassess mature trees in close proximity to targets before the next assessment date.
- 1.5 Trees shown in these reports have not been verified for ownership. Inclusion does not imply they are within the client's control. It is the client's responsibility to confirm ownership and obtain any necessary permissions before works. Devon Tree Services Ltd. accepts no liability for actions taken on trees not owned by the client.

2 Method

- 2.1 The system of risk assessment used is the Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) V5/13. Details of this system can be found in the **QTRA Practice Note** attached.
- 2.2 A walkover of the trees is carried out. During the walkover, tree inspection entails viewing the tree bases, stems, main branch attachments, and overall health. Observations are from ground level only, by Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)¹.
- 2.3 Where trees contain structural defects (weaknesses) and can impact a target a QTRA will be carried out. Where the calculated risk crosses the 1/1,000,000 (broadly acceptable) threshold this will be recorded and identified on the plan.

2.4 Allocation of targets

- 2.4.1 The allocation of target value is an essential component of QTRA. The assessment of targets is carried out during the site visit.
- 2.4.2 It is the responsibility of the client to inform DTS of any change in land use and / or any substantial increase in vehicle / pedestrian occupancy. Failure to notify DTS of any change in land use may render the risk assessment invalid.

2.5 Tolerability of risk (ToR)

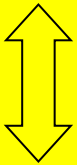
The Tolerability of Risk² (ToR) is a widely accepted approach for reaching decisions on whether risks are broadly acceptable, unacceptable or tolerable. ToR can be summarised as:

- I. A broadly acceptable region where the upper limit is an annual risk of death of 1/1,000,000.
- II. An unacceptable region of which the lower limit is 1/1,000.
- III. Between the above is a tolerable region within which the tolerability of a risk will be dependent upon the costs and benefits of further risk reduction.

¹ VTA: Mattheck & Breloer (1995) & Lonsdale (1999); diagnosis of potential defects through visual signs and the application of mechanical criteria.

² Health and Safety Executive. 2001. Reducing Risks: Protecting People. HSE Books, Sudbury, Suffolk. 80pp. Available for download at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/risk/theory/r2p2.pdf>

2.6 QTRA uses colour coding to illustrate advisory risk thresholds in relation to trees:

Threshold	Description	Action
	Unacceptable Risk will not be ordinarily tolerated	- Control the risk
1/1,000		
	Unacceptable Where imposed on others, risk will not be ordinarily tolerated	- Control the risk - Review the risk
	Tolerable by agreement: i) If accepted by those exposed to the risk ii) if the tree has exceptional value	- Control the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to tolerate it or the tree has exceptional value - Review the risk
1/10,000		
	Tolerable Where imposed on others if as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)	- Assess costs and benefits of risk control - Control of the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at a reasonable cost - Review the risk
1/1,000,000		
	Broadly acceptable Already ALARP	- No action required - Review the risk

2.7 According to the HSE, where a risk is less than 1/1,000,000 it is considered as broadly acceptable and there is no need to demonstrate it is ALARP. As a tree owner or manager, the client may choose to operate at a higher or lower level³.

2.8 The client is responsible for deciding the level of annualised risk that is acceptable for them to be imposed on the public. However, based on HSE guidance, DTS assumes this as 1/10,000 if the risk is 'As Low as Reasonably Practicable' (ALARP) unless the client communicates otherwise in writing.

³ "For members of the public who have a risk imposed on them 'in the wider interest' HSE (Health and Safety Executive) would set this limit at 1/10,000 per annum" (Health and Safety Executive 1996).