



Tree Hazard Survey

at
KMC Nottingham
Gedling

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1 General Observations

This survey covers those trees as shown on the attached plans at KMC Nottingham, Gedling House, Wood Lane, Nottingham.

This report is undertaken in the understanding that the surveyed trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order, that retention of all trees is preferred, but that the safety to visitors and others (especially children) is of primary concern.

This survey recommends the removal of two large mature beech trees because of serious safety concerns, once an application is submitted to undertake the recommended works then the decision as to whether or not these trees can be removed lies with the local planning authority.



2 Introduction

2.1 *Purpose and scope of report*

This is a preliminary hazard and risk evaluation of the trees as shown on the attached plans only.

The recommendations of this report provide the necessary information to prioritise works to trees in order to better manage the risks of harm from those trees.

All tree works should be carried out to the current BS 3998: '*Recommendations for tree work*' unless otherwise stated in this report. All works should be undertaken by suitably qualified and insured contractors.

This report is based upon a visual survey undertaken from ground level. The trees were not climbed, and no specialist diagnostic techniques or equipment were used.

There shall be no responsibility for factors which were not apparent at the time of the survey. Any factor which becomes apparent after the date of survey must be brought brought to the consultant's attention immediately.

No liability can be accepted by the consultant unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under their supervision and within the period of time as recommended.

It is recommended that trees are regularly inspected by a suitably qualified tree inspector. In this instance it is recommended that the trees are re-assessed within twelve months of the site visit undertaken as part of this report.

2.2 *Legal Constraints*

No check has been made with the local planning authority or the Forestry Commission.

It is advised that the local planning authority is contacted to check whether the trees on this site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area.

It is also advised that the local Forestry Commission Conservancy is contacted to check whether the trees surveyed are protected under the Forestry Act.

Trees may also be subject to legal protection under a range of other legislation, much of which is aimed at wildlife and habitat protection.

No work should be done to any trees until either suitable permission has been granted or it has been verified that the intended work does not require permission.



3 Data collection methods

3.1 Survey conditions

The initial survey was carried out on 14th April 2021 by James Royston: the weather was still.

3.2 Measurements

Age Class is divided into young, semi-mature, early mature, mature and over mature. This is an indication of which stage a tree is at in its natural life cycle. This allows for an assessment of how energy and growth will be prioritised within a tree.

Diameter is estimated at approximately 1.5m above ground level. Where a tree divides into multiple stems below 1.5m, an estimate of the diameter at the lowest point above the root flare will be made

Height is estimated in metres from ground level to the highest point of the tree.

Estimates of diameter and height are made with the aid of clinometers, laser measures and other specialist equipment.

3.3 Hazard and Risk

Based on Health and Safety Executive (HSE) guidance, a hazard is any object or any situation which has the potential to cause harm.

Risk is defined as the likelihood of harm from hazards combined with an assessment of how serious the harm could be.

In this report a hazard is any part of a tree which shows signs that there is a significant possibility that it may fail within twelve months from the date of the survey. The hazard is identified and an indication of the size of the part of the tree most likely to be of significance is given.

An assessment is then made as to the likelihood that the stated part will fail within twelve months from the date of survey.

An assessment is also made as to the the likelihood of something or someone being struck, and the level of damage or injury which may expected.

The risk is then assessed by combining the information about the hazard with information about both the likelihood and the significance of harm which could be caused should the identified part fail.

Recommendations are made to lower the risks to a level which is as low as reasonably practicable on the assumption that it is desirable to retain trees where possible.

As trees are living organisms with complex interactions with their environment there will always be an element of uncertainty in any tree risk assessment. No tree can ever be described as totally safe and nothing in this report should be taken as a guarantee that a tree is without risk.

All factors are assessed using the experience and knowledge of the author based on the author's understanding of current research, legislation and best practice guidance.



3.4 Works priority

The priority for works is allocated on a scale from 1 to 4.

Category 1 works (shown as red on the plan) are those which are urgent and should be dealt with as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Category 2 works (shown as orange on the plan) should also be considered as important and should also be done as soon as is reasonably practicable, but these works could be done after category 1 works where resources are limited. A maximum of 3 months from the date of survey is suggested.

Category 3 works (shown as green on the plan) are not urgent, but there is the possibility that observed defects may become more significant in the future. These trees should be monitored for signs of deterioration. It is sometimes cost effective to include these works as part of an ongoing arboricultural management plan.

Category 4 works (shown as gray on the plan) are areas with no significant trees, or they are trees of low risk. Works may be recommended for reasons other than risk management.



4 Contact Details

I hope this report provides all the required information. However, if further advice is needed then please contact me and I will be happy to help.

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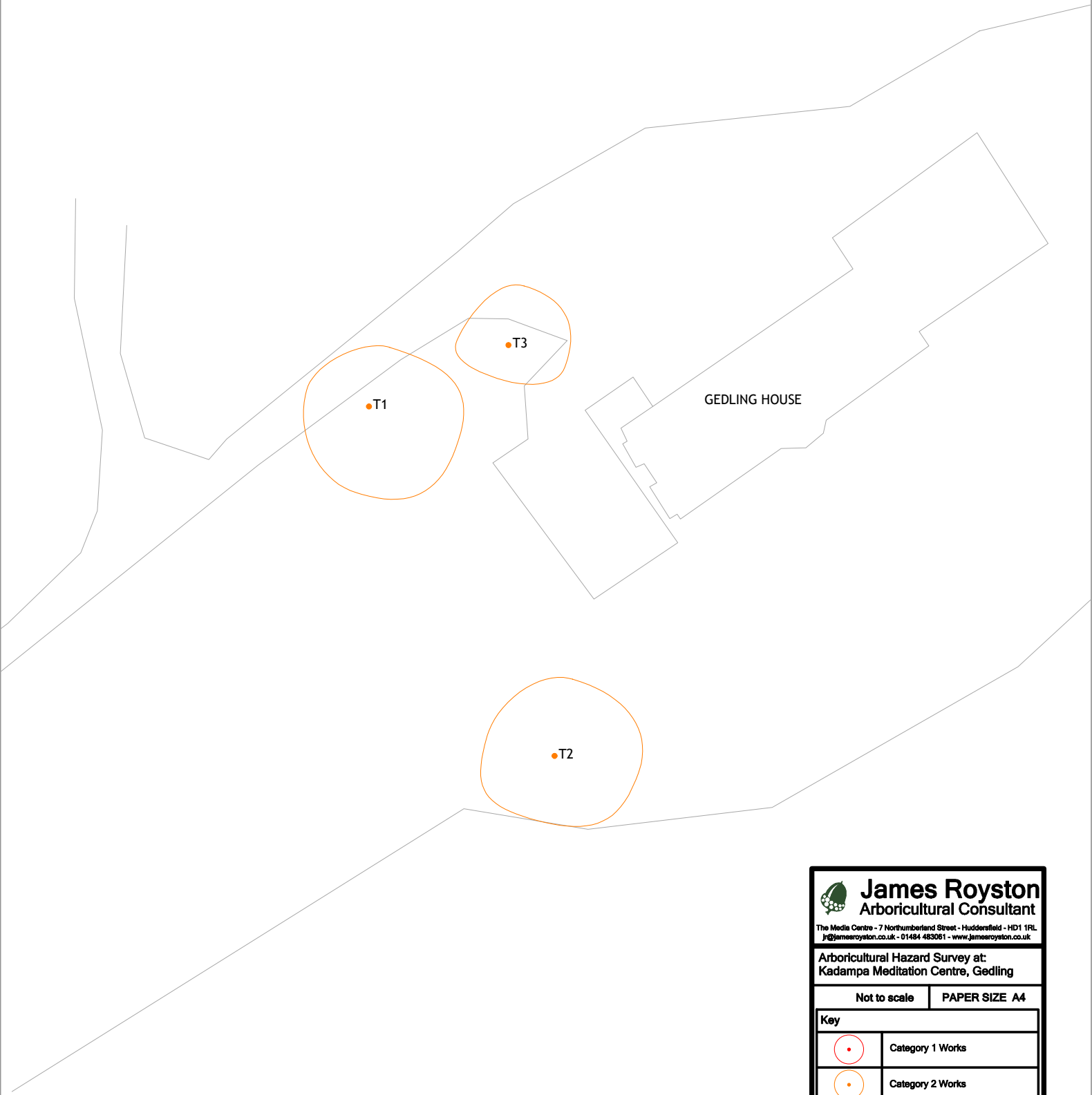
Appendix 1: Tree data tables



Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Age	Diameter (cm)	Height (m)	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Size of hazard part	Likelihood of Failure	Target rating	Description of that which might be harmed	Observations	Recommendations	Works priority
1	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Over mature	120	24	Poor	Poor	Large	Medium	High	Primary access to meditation centre and neighbouring pre-school.	A single stem tree which appears to be grafted. There is die-back in the upper crown, and Kretzschmaria sp fruiting bodies were observed at the base. Kretzschmaria is a decay pathogen which attacks both above ground and below ground parts of a tree. The decay caused by Kretzschmaria can be very difficult to accurately map and analyse. Leading scientific authorities state that trees infected with this type of decay can collapse even when apparently healthy.	Remove	2
2	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Over mature	120	20	Poor	Fair	Large	Medium	Medium	Open access gardens of meditation centre, also within striking distance of adjacent school grounds	A single stem tree with a major wound at approximately 4m above ground level. The wound has advanced decay and has formed a cavity. The tree has a multi-stem crown with tight unions and included bark. Many branches in the upper crown show signs of decay. The tree has dropped large branches in the recent past. There is also deadwood throughout the tree – some of which is of a significant size.	Remove	2
3	Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Early mature	80	15	Poor	Poor	Medium	Medium	High	Primary access to meditation centre and neighbouring pre-school.	A multi-stem tree with included bark. The tree has die-back throughout which can be an indication of poor root health, but no fruiting bodies etc were observed at the time of survey.	Reduce crown by 20% of its radial spread (current spread is approximately 5m North, 8m East, 9m South and 7m West). Deadwood and decayed branches should also be removed.	2

Appendix 2: Plans





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**Arboricultural Hazard Survey at:
 Kadampa Meditation Centre, Gedling**

Not to scale	PAPER SIZE A4
Key	
	Category 1 Works
	Category 2 Works
	Category 3 Works
	Category 4 Works

Note: Plans are for guidance only. These plans should not be taken as an accurate representation of scale or distance.