HAYDEN'S
Arboricultural Consultants

TREE SURVEY - HEALTH & SAFETY

Proj. No **9736**	**8 Ravenscourt Close, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 7PP**
Client:	Pat Taverner
Date of Report:	23/09/2022

Contact Details

Client – Pat Taverner			
Address 8 Ravenscourt Close Ruislip Middlesex HA4 7PP	**Contact** Pat Taverner	**Tel:** **E-mail:**	- pptaverners@googlemail.com

Local Planning Authority – London Borough of Hillingdon Council			
Address Civic Centre High Street Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 1UW	**Tree Officer** Trevor Heaps	**Tel:** **E-mail:**	01895 250111 -

Arboricultural Consultant – Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited			
Address Unit 6 Enterprise House Cherry Orchard Lane Salisbury Wiltshire SP2 7LD	**Report Author** Nick Hayden	**Tel:** **E-mail:**	01722 657423 info@treesurveys.co.uk

Contents

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by Pat Taverner to prepare a Tree Survey for trees at Ravenscourt Close, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 7PP.

1.1.2 In accordance with instructions from Pat Taverner, this report provides a detailed health and safety audit of all the relevant trees at the site.

1.1.3 The site survey was carried out on 17th August 2022. The relevant qualitative tree data was recorded to assess the condition of the existing trees, in relation to their existing environment and the risk they pose to persons and property in the immediate vicinity.

1.1.4 Information is given on condition, age, size and indicative positioning of the trees in line with the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994).

1.2 Scope of Works

1.2.1 The trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. No samples have been removed from the site for analysis. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the removal of existing underground services.

1.2.2 Whilst this is an arboricultural report, comments relating to non arboricultural matters are given, such as built structures and soil data. Any opinion thus expressed should be viewed as provisional and confirmation from an appropriately qualified professional sought. Such points are clearly identified within the body of the report.

1.2.3 An intrinsic part of tree inspection is the assessment of risk associated with trees near persons and property. Most human activities involve a degree of risk with such risks being commonly accepted if the associated benefits are perceived to be commensurate. In general, risk relating to trees tends to increase with the age of the trees concerned, as do the benefits. It will be deemed to be accepted by the client that the formulation of the recommendations for all the management of the trees will be guided by the cost-benefit analysis (in terms of amenity) of the tree work that would remove all the risk of tree related damage.

1.3 Documentation

1.3.1 The following documentation was provided prior to the commencement of the production of this report:

- Email of instruction from Pat Taverner on 18th July 2022
- Tree Preservation Order ref. 792

2.0 The Site

2.1 Site Description

2.1.1 The site is 8 Ravenscourt Close, Ruislip, Middlesex. It is a large, semi-detached dwelling with a generous rear garden. Residential dwellings in the cul-de-sac border the site's northern and eastern aspects, with woodland and open space bordering its southern and western aspects. The trees surveyed were located within and adjacent to the site's curtilage.

2.2 Soils

2.2.1 The soil type commonly associated with this site are slowly permeable and seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loams and clays. They are of moderate fertility and mainly support seasonally wet pastures and woodlands type habitats. This soil type constitutes approximately 19.9% the total English land mass.

2.2.2 The data given was obtained from a desk top study which provides indications of likely soil types. This information is not comprehensive and therefore any decisions taken with regards the management, usage or construction on site should be based on a detailed soil analysis.

2.3 Statutory Tree Protection

2.3.1 Tree Preservation Order(s)

The Local Planning Authority (LPA), London Borough of Hillingdon Council, have deemed it appropriate to provide statutory protection to trees on and neighbouring this site through the serving of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), ref no. TPO 792. The effect of this on anyone wishing to undertake work on preserved trees is to require them to obtain written permission from London Borough of Hillingdon Council prior to actioning any tree work. The purpose of this process is to try to ensure that the works are appropriate, proportionate and in keeping with the long-term aims of the TPO. However, given that trees are living organisms and the locality within which they are set is liable to change, it is often the case that LPA decisions relating to TPO applications require regular review to reflect the current situation rather than the historical perspective of the original date of protection.

There are certain circumstances where written permission from the LPA may not be necessary before undertaking works. These include:

- Making a tree safe if it is an imminent threat to people or property.
- Removing deadwood or a dead tree.

Anyone wishing to undertake work as an exemption to the written permission process **are required** to provide the LPA with 5 days' notice prior to attending to a tree which they deem as being dead or dangerous unless such works are required in an emergency. It is the tree owner's responsibility to provide proof that the tree was indeed dead or dangerous should this exception be challenged; hence, it is advisable always to request an inspection by the LPA prior to carrying out such operations. Furthermore, even in the event of an emergency, there is still a duty to notify the LPA that work has been completed including supplying an explanation of the necessity. Failure to comply with the requirements of TPO legislation can lead to a maximum fine of up to £20,000 per tree in the Magistrates Court. Fines in the Crown Court are unlimited.

3.0 Tree Survey

3.1 The trees have been surveyed in sufficient detail to meet the needs of the health and safety audit.

3.2 A total of two individual trees have been identified. These have been numbered T001 – T002 respectively.

3.3 An accurate topographical survey was not available at the time of inspection. Therefore, the position of the trees shown on the attached drawing no. 9736-D-TS has been fixed by use of a hand-held GPS surveying unit. Given this, the position of the trees must be considered indicative, although drawing no. 9736-D-TS provides a fair representation of the relationship of the trees as distributed across the site.

3.4 Two trees recorded in the Schedule of Trees require intervention. Of these, the tree requiring the **most urgent** action is as follows.

Within six months:

T001	Undertake secondary investigations with a Resistograph Microdrill and/or PICUS to ascertain the extent of basal decay. Reduce and reshape the crown by no more than 2m. Remove deadwood and lowest primary branch extending south.

3.5 Over and above the general and prudent recommendation that trees are inspected on an annual basis, the following tree has been identified as requiring enhanced monitoring to assess any changes in faults and weaknesses:

T001	Monitor annually (progression of basal decay and crown vigour)

3.6 Details of all proposed tree works together with priorities are given on the attached Schedule of Trees and Schedule of Works.

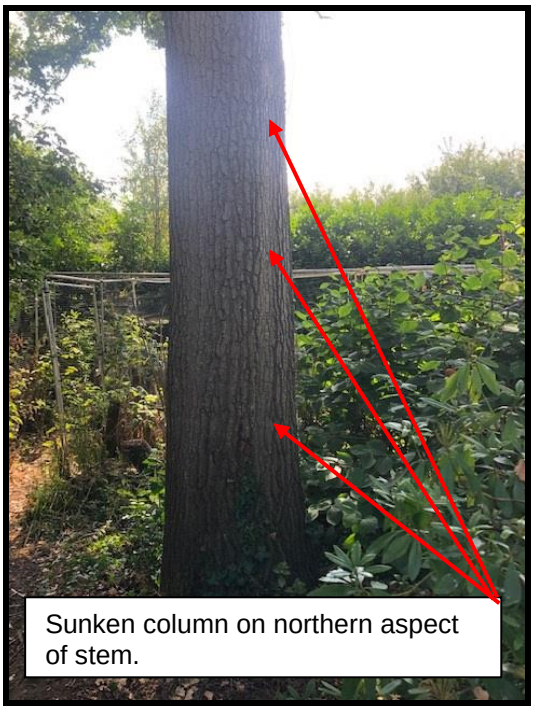
3.7 In order to consider the long-term amenity benefits of the trees at this location, an assessment has been made of the Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE) of each tree. This is an estimate based on the visual evidence at the time of inspection, combined with knowledge of the growth habits and characteristics of the species involved and moderated by any localised site conditions. Clearly this must be treated only as a guide because trees are living organisms which react to macro and micro changes to their environment. Nonetheless, this information can be useful in targeting resources to the trees predicted to suffer the earliest degradation. A summary of the SULE is as follows:

Safe & useful life expectancy up to 40 years	T002
Safe & useful life expectancy up to 20 years	T001

3.8 Oak (T001) is circa. 16m high with a crown spread of 7.5m to the north, 8.5m to the east and 9.5m to the south and west. It is in the rear garden of no. 8 Ravenscourt Close and is an integral component of the tree belt in and adjacent to the rear gardens of properties in Whiteheath Avenue and Ravenscourt Close.

3.9 Tapping the lower stem with a sounding hammer did not reveal the presence of any notable decay and there was no visual evidence of any fungal pathogens around the base, or on the lower stem. However, located at the base of the stem on its eastern aspect are two areas of necrotic bark, beneath which localised decay is present that is likely to adversely affect the tree's vascular system. The affected areas are identified in the photographs below.

3.10 On the stem's northern aspect is a sunken column of wood, up to 0.3m in width that extends from its base to circa. 2m above ground level. Whilst tapping the stem around the sunken area with a sounding hammer did not reveal the presence of notable decay, this growth characteristic is often associated with localised root decay and / or death. The sunken column is identified in the photograph below.



3.11 Whilst the crown generally displays reasonable vigour, major deadwood is present in addition to numerous discrete areas of branchtip dysfunction and dieback. This dysfunction throughout the crown can most likely be attributed to the tree's vascular system being compromised.

3.12 Given the above, whilst (T001) it is not considered to pose an imminent risk, it is recommended the deadwood is removed and a minor reduction and reshaping of its crown undertaken. The reduction should not exceed two metres on any aspect and its final dimensions following the works should be no less than 14m in height with a crown spread of 6m to the north, 6.5m to the east and 7.5m to the south and west. It is also recommended the lowest primary branch extending south that has an old rope swing encased within it is removed

3.13 Subsequent to the works being undertaken, the tree should be inspected annually for the following 5 years to assess whether the bark necrosis and associated decay is continuing to progress around the base of the stem. It will also enable its vigour to be closely monitored and thereby ascertain if further areas of branchtip dysfunction and dieback are occurring throughout its crown.

3.14 It is also recommended that secondary investigations with a Resistograph Microdrill and/or PICUS are undertaken to ascertain the extent of decay within the stem. These investigations can then be repeated during the annual re-inspection, which will enable an objective assessment of the progression of decay to be quantified.

3.15 Although restricted access impeded a detailed inspection of Oak (T002) during the site visit, it is considered the removal of the proposed secondary and tertiary branches overhanging the rear garden and swimming pool will have a negligible impact on both its amenity value and longevity.

3.16 Given the dynamic nature of trees and their environment, the condition of the trees could alter at any time.

4.0 Tree Works

4.1 All tree works should be carried out in line with British Standard 3998:2010 – “British Standard Recommendations for Tree Works”.

4.2 As Oak (T001) and (T002) are protected by TPO ref: 792, as detailed at item 2.3, no works can take place until consent has been obtained from London Borough of Hillingdon Council.

4.3 The trees inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to their influence on the site. Where works have been recommended to trees outside the ownership of the site, these can only progress with the agreement of the owner except where it involves portions of the trees overhanging the boundary.

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 Given all the above it is considered that the trees discussed within this report provide a variety of benefits including aesthetic quality and wildlife habitat.

5.2 Two individual trees have been plotted. They have been identified as requiring a combination of surgery and enhanced monitoring.

5.3 The proposed works have been prioritised based on the situation, type and scale of the problem and the perceived risk of harm/failure. Inevitably this is a subjective matter but is based on an amalgamation of knowledge and experience.

6.0 Recommendations

6.1 As can be seen from the above, a variety of tree surgery and maintenance operations have been identified. These have been prioritised and fully detailed. It is recommended that these works be actioned according to the proposed timescales.

6.2 Routine annual inspections should be undertaken to ensure the trees are maintained in as safe a condition as practically possible given the balance between the wildlife habitats, landscape value and personal safety. One tree required enhanced monitoring to ensure its safe retention, as detailed at item 3.5 above.

6.3 The tree surgery works proposed as part of the survey are recommended to mitigate any identified health and safety problems, to promote longevity in retained trees and to consider long-term landscaping implications. To this end, should these recommendations be overruled, this survey stands as the opinion of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited and therefore any damage or injury caused by trees recommended by this practice for felling or tree surgery works, to which the proposed schedule of works has been altered or the tree has been requested to be retained by the LPA, cannot be the responsibility of this practice.

7.0 Limitations & Qualifications

Tree inspection reports are subject to the following limitations and qualifications.

General exclusions

Unless specifically mentioned, the report will only be concerned with above ground inspections. No below ground inspections will be carried out without the prior confirmation from the client that such works should be undertaken.

The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available prior to and during its production. No checking of independent third-party data will be undertaken. Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited will not be responsible for the recommendations within this report where essential data is not made available or is inaccurate.

This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection subject to the recommendations specified within being adhered to. It must also be appreciated that recommendations proposed within this report may be superseded by extreme weather, or any other unreasonably foreseeable events.

However, if any additional alterations to the property or soil levels are carried out and/or further tree works undertaken other than specified within the report, it will become invalid and a new tree inspection strongly recommended.

It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client and their insurers, that the formulation of the recommendations for the management of trees will be guided by the following: -

1. The need to avoid reasonably foreseeable damage.
2. The arboricultural considerations - tree safety, good arboricultural practice (tree work) and aesthetics.

The client and their insurers are deemed to have accepted the limitations placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in this report. Where sources are limited by time constraints or the client, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.

Signed:

September 2022
For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited

8.0 References

British Standards Institute. (2010). *Recommendations for Tree Work BS 3998:2010* BSI, London.

British Standards Institute. (2012). *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations BS5837:2012* BSI, London.

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. (2014). *Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas.* London: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.

Mattheck & Breloer H. (1994). *Research for Amenity Trees No.4: The Body Language of Trees*, HMSO, London.

NHBC Standards (2007) *Chapter 4.2 'Building Near Trees'.* National House-Building Council.

Strouts R.G. & Winter T.G. (1994). *Research for Amenity Trees No.2: Diagnosis of Ill-Health in Trees*. Department of the Environment, HMSO, London.

Weber K., Mattheck C. (2003). *Manual of Wood Decays*. The Arboricultural Association.

9.0 Appendices

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Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

Species List:

Oak *Quercus sp*

Tree Problems:

This gives a brief description of the problems identified in the attached Tree Survey.

Name: Deadwood	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This relates to dead branches in the crown of the tree. In most cases, this is caused by the natural ageing process of the tree or shading due to its proximity to neighbouring trees. However, in some situations, it may be related to fungal, bacterial or viral infection.
Consequence:	Depending upon the location and mass of dead wood removal of the affected tissue may be necessary to prevent harm to persons or property as the wood will become unstable as it decays and in some circumstances is likely to fall from the tree with little or no warning.
Control:	Detailed monitoring should be undertaken on those trees showing signs of excessive deadwood production to identify the underlying cause.
Species affected:	Most tree species.
Images:	 

Name: Epicormic growth	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This is the production of numerous shoots on the main stem and branches of the tree. They are produced by the bursting into life of otherwise dormant buds. It is commonly associated with elevated levels of stress on the tree.
Consequence:	Whilst epicormic growth is usually symptomatic of an issue elsewhere within the tree, heavy proliferation can cause the trees resources to become depleted or may mask significant structural weaknesses within the framework of the tree.
Control:	Pruning off epicormic growth may be necessary to improve the visual amenity of the tree or prevent the development of a hazard or obstruction. No direct means of prevention are available other than therapeutic measures to alleviate stresses on the tree.
Species affected:	Most tree species, including European Lime, Willow species, Sweet Chestnut, and Silver Maple.
Images:	  

Name: ***Hedera helix*** **(Ivy)**	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	Ivy may grow to varying degrees on all areas of a tree from the base to the upper crown. It is possible that in doing so it will out-compete the host tree for available light thereby suppressing the host.
Consequence:	This is generally only harmful to the tree on already unhealthy specimens which may be constricted by large ivy stems around the trunk or may have their top growth suppressed by a mass of flowering shoots in the crown. Ivy can also mask potentially dangerous faults on a tree.
Control:	Ivy should only be removed if necessary because it provides abundant cover to wildlife and then by severing twice close to the ground and removing a length of stem thereby causing the gradual dying away of the aerial parts of the plant providing extended benefit to wildlife whist relieving the pressure on the tree.
Species affected:	Most trees can be affected.
Images:	 

Appendix B

Schedule of Trees

TREE SCHEDULE H&S

Ravenscourt Close, Ruislip, Middlesex

Surveyed By: Nick Hayden Date: 17/08/2022
Managed By: Nick Hayden

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T001	Oak	670	16	EM	N7.5, E8.5, S9.5, W9.5	Integral to a tree belt running within and adjacent to the rear gardens of properties in Ravenscourt Close and Whiteheath Avenue. Located circa. 22.5m from conservatory. No evidence of fungal fruiting bodies around base or on lower stem. Two areas of bark necrosis on eastern aspect of stem at base. Decay beneath appears localised but affecting vascular system. A small area of staining is present at circa. 0.75m agl on northern aspect. On northern aspect of stem from ground level to circa. 2m is a sunken column of wood, up to 0.3m wide, that is most likely attributable to localised root dysfunction / death. Thickening of stem on southern aspect at circa. 1.5m agl. Multi-stemmed from circa. 4.5m agl, unions appear stable. Tapping with a sounding mallet to a height of circa. 2m around the stem did not reveal the presence of any notable decay. Lowest primary branch extending south has encased an old rope swing and has an occluding wound on the underside. Poorly occluding wounds on north eastern extending stem and large diameter deadwood. Major deadwood on central stem. Epicormic branch growth throughout crown. Overall crown vigour reasonable, but discrete areas of branchtip dysfunction and dieback throughout.	Undertake secondary investigations with a Resistograph Microdrill and/or PICUS to ascertain the extent of basal decay. Remove deadwood. Remove lowest primary branch extending south. Reduce and reshape crown by no more than 2m. Monitor annually (dieback and basal decay).	2
		Yes	4.1-6m	10+ years				
T002	Oak	650	16	EM	N8, E8, S8, W5	Integral to a tree belt running within and adjacent to the rear gardens of properties in Ravenscourt Close and Whiteheath Avenue. Located in rear garden of no. 9 into which access was not possible during the site visit. Dimensions therefore estimated. Multi-stemmed from circa. 4m agl. Ivy impeded a detailed inspection of unions but they appear stable from what can be observed. Branches overhang pool. Good vigour and little epicormic stem growth compared to T001.	Remove Ivy and reinspect unions (landowner to be advised). Crown lift eastern aspect of crown by removing the two lowest secondary branches from the north eastern extending primary branch, the two lowest secondary branches from the eastern extending primary branch and the epicormic growth and lowest secondary branch from south eastern extending primary branch.	3
		No	0-2m	20+ years				

Appendix C

Schedule of Works

SCHEDULE OF WORK

Ravenscourt Close, Ruislip, Middlesex

Surveyed By: Nick Hayden
Surveyed: 17/08/2022
Managed By: Nick Hayden

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T001	Oak	Undertake secondary investigations with a Resistograph Microdrill and/or PICUS to ascertain the extent of basal decay. Remove deadwood. Remove lowest primary branch extending south. Reduce and reshape crown by no more than 2m.	**2**
T002	Oak	Remove Ivy and reinspect unions (landowner to be advised). Crown lift eastern aspect of crown by removing the two lowest secondary branches from the north eastern extending primary branch, the two lowest secondary branches from the eastern extending primary branch and the epicormic growth and lowest secondary branch from south eastern extending primary branch.	**3**

Schedule of Enhanced Monitoring

Ravenscourt Close, Ruislip, Middlesex

Surveyed By: Nick Hayden
Surveyed: 17/08/2022
Managed By: Nick Hayden

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T001	Oak	Monitor annually (dieback and basal decay).	**2**

Appendix D

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

Categories

Below is an explanation of the categories used in the attached Tree Survey.

No Identifies the tree on the drawing.

Species Common names are given to aid understanding for the wider audience.

DBH (mm) Diameter of main stem in millimetres at 1.5 metres from ground level. Where the tree is a multi-stem, the diameter is calculated in accordance with item 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012.

Age Recorded as one of seven categories:

Y Young. Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150 mm DBH.

S/M Semi-mature. An established tree, but one which has not reached its prospective ultimate height.

E/M Early-mature. A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.

M Mature. A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy.

O/M Over-mature. A senescent or moribund specimen with a limited safe useful life expectancy. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with attendant safety and/or duty of care implications.

D Dead.

Height Recorded in metres, measured from the base of the tree.

Crown Base Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the lowest branch material.

Lowest Branch Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the emergence point of the lowest significant branch.

Life Expectancy Relates to the prospective life expectancy of the tree and is given as 4 categories:

40 years+;

20 years+;

10 years+;

less than 10 years.

Crown Spread Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree, recorded in metres, in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.

Water Demand This gives the water demand of the species of tree when mature, as given in the NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 “Building Near Trees”.

Visual Amenity

Concerns the planning and landscape contribution to the development site made by the tree, hedge or tree group, in terms of its amenity value and prominence on the skyline along with functional criteria such as the screening value, shelter provision and wildlife significance. The usual definitions are as follows:

Low	An inconsequential landscape feature.
Moderate	Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context.
High	Item of high visual importance.

Problems/ Comments

May include general comments about growth characteristic, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery work; also, specific problems such as deadwood, pests, diseases, broken limbs, etc.

Work Required (TS)

Identifies the necessary tree work to mitigate anticipated problems and deal with existing problems identified in the “Problems/comments” category.

Priority

This gives a priority rating to each tree allowing the client to prioritise necessary tree works identified within the Tree Survey.

1 Urgent – works required immediately;

2 Works required within 6 months;

3 Works required within 1 year;

4 Re-inspect in 12 months,

Terms and Definitions

Arboriculturalist	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.
Competent Person	Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached. *NOTE - a competent person is expected to be able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.*
Services	Any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision. **NOTE** - examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.
Stem	Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
Structure	Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork.
Veteran Tree	Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. **NOTE** - these characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem.

Appendix E

Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response


Protected Trees
Legend
Protected Trees
Tree Preservation Order Areas
Conservation Areas
Borough Boundary
LARKSPUR CLOSE
RAVENSCOURT CLOSE
GRASMERE AVENUE
WOODVILLE GARDENS
WESTCOTE
Old Clack Farm
Tree Preservation Order Areas:
Reference TPO 792
Address Ravenscourt Close
Date 11/01/2022
Zoom to
© Crown copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey 100019283

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON TREE PRESERVATION ORDER No. 792

(2021)

In respect of

TPO 792_GROUP 1 ALL THE OAKS WITHIN RAVENSCOURT CLOSE RUISLIP

The LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 make the following Order—

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON TREE PRESERVATION ORDER No. 792 (2021).

Interpretation

2. — (1) In this Order "the authority" means the LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON.

(2) In this Order any reference to a numbered section is a reference to the section so numbered in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and any reference to a numbered regulation is a reference to the regulation so numbered in the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012.

Effect

3. — (1) Subject to article 4, this Order takes effect provisionally on the date on which it is made.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (7) of section 198 (power to make tree preservation orders) or subsection (1) of section 200 (tree preservation orders: Forestry Commissioners) and, subject to the exceptions in regulation 14, no person shall—

(a) cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage, or wilfully destroy; or

(b) cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of,

any tree specified in the Schedule to this Order except with the written consent of the authority in accordance with regulations 16 and 17, or of the Secretary of State in accordance with regulation 23, and, where such consent is given subject to conditions, in accordance with those conditions.

Application to trees to be planted pursuant to a condition

4. In relation to any tree identified in the first column of the Schedule by the letter "C", being a tree to be planted pursuant to a condition imposed under paragraph (a) of section 197 (planning permission to include appropriate provision for preservation and planting of trees), this Order takes effect as from the time when the tree is planted.

Dated this day of

CONFIRMATION OF ORDER

This Order (Tree Preservation Order Number 792) was confirmed, without modification, by the London Borough of Hillingdon's Planning Committee on the 11th January 2022.

Signed on behalf of the London Borough of Hillingdon

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf

SCHEDULE

Specification of trees

Trees specified individually

(encircled in black on the map)

Trees specified by reference to an area

(within a dotted black line on the map)

None

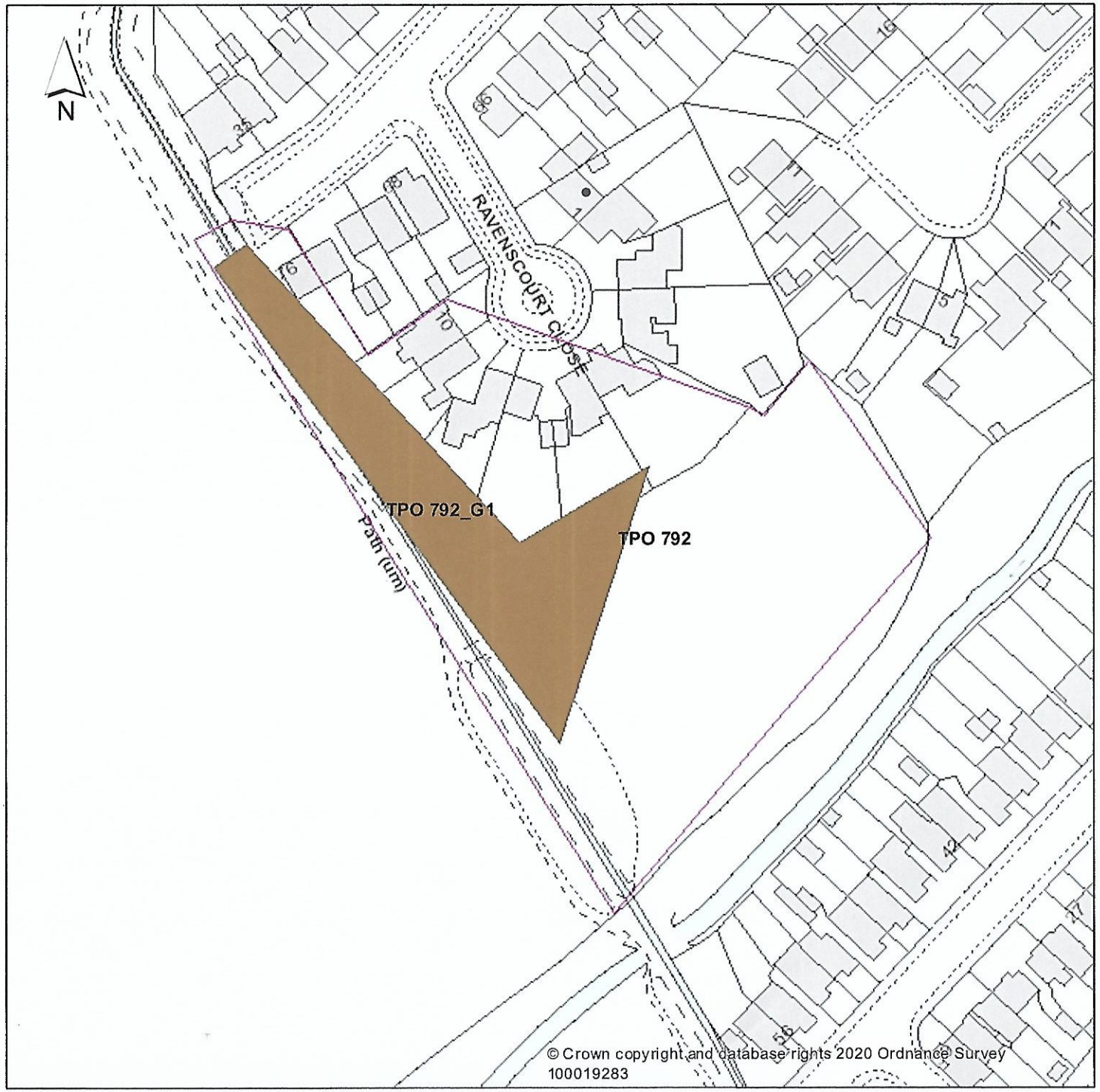
Groups of trees

(within a broken black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Botanical name	Situation
G1	Oaks	*Quercus sp.*	Back gardens and land at rear of properties within Ravenscourt Close

Woodlands

(within a continuous black line on the map)



Signed on behalf of the London Borough of Hillingdon

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf

James Rodger

Ravenscourt Close

Tree Preservation Order Number

792

LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON

Residents' Services

Civic Centre, Uxbridge, Middx, UB8 1UW
Telephone No. 01895 250111

Scale:	1:1,250
Date:	October 2021

Appendix F

Advisory Information

1.

European Protected Species and woodland operations. (V4)

Complete all sections of the Checklist

✔

Checklist

1 **Are you within, or close to, the known mapped range of any of the protected species OTHER THAN BATS which are potentially everywhere? Tick any that apply.**
See distribution maps in the Good Practice Guidance for each species -

- ☐ Dormice
- ☐ Otters
- ☐ Great crested newts
- ☐ Sand lizards
- ☐ Smooth snakes

YES ☐ NO ☐

2 **Does your wood contain any of the following habitats? Tick any that apply.**

- ☐ Old trees with holes and crevices which might be used bats
- ☐ Species rich scrub/coppice, early growth stage plantations and forest interfaces
- ☐ Rivers on which otters might be found
- ☐ Ponds which might be occupied by great crested newts
- ☐ Open areas on heathy soils

YES ☐ NO ☐

3 **Have any of the protected species been recorded in this wood or on adjoining sites? Tick any that apply.**
Indicate which sources of information you have checked:

- ☐ National Biodiversity Network (www.nbn.org.uk)
- ☐ Local Biological Records Centre
- ☐ Local Wildlife Trust
- ☐ Other

Specify Other:

YES ☐ NO ☐

4 **Have your inspections or any expert surveys found any of the following signs or evidence? Tick any that apply.**

- ☐ Signs (e.g. otter spraint, nuts gnawed by dormice, leaves folded by newts)
- ☐ Sightings (or echo-location)
- ☐ Potential breeding or roosting sites (e.g. veteran trees, old trees with crevices, riverside hollow trees, ponds, timber stacks, large fallen deadwood)
- ☐ Confirmed breeding or roosting sites (i.e. evidence of sites actually being used)

Details:

YES ☐ NO ☐

CHECK POINT

If you have answered NO to ALL of the above then only bats need to be considered in your operations.

If you have answered YES to any of the above then the species concerned must be considered as well as bats.

Details

Name of Wood:

Grid Reference:

Area: (ha)

Date of Assessment:

Name of Assessor:

Notes

5 **Do the operations comply with Good Practice for bats and any other species found (or likely to be found in your wood) or can the operations be modified to do so?**
Details: Use reverse of form to expand as required:

YES ☐ A licence is not required but continue to sections 6 and 7 below

NO ☐ You will need to obtain a licence BEFORE carrying out the work (see EPS Licence Application Forms and Notes)

6 **Whether or not a licence is required...**
Has the information been communicated to operators (including the location of breeding sites and sensitive areas)? Tick any that apply.

- ☐ Included in documentation (e.g. contract, letter of instruction, site assessment or other management plan)
- ☐ Shown to operators and/or their supervisor
- ☐ Marked with paint or hazard tape
- ☐ Shown on the site plan

Other means:

YES ☐

NO ☐ You may commit an offence if you do not tell your operators about the protected species in your wood.

7 **Have arrangements for supervision been made to ensure Good Practice guidance is complied with during the operations?**
Details:

YES ☐

NO ☐ You may commit an offence if you do not take steps to ensure that your operators comply with the Good Practice guidance.

Appendix G

Hayden’s Drawing

- Arboricultural Impact Assessments
- Arboricultural Method Statements
- Tree Constraints Plans
- Arboricultural Feasibility Studies
- Shade Analysis
- Picus Tomography
- Arboricultural Consultancy for Local Planning Authority
- Quantified Tree Risk Assessment
- Health & Safety Audits for Tree Stocks
- Tree Stock Survey and Management
- Mortgage and Insurance Reports
- Subsidence Reports
- Woodland Management Plans
- Project Management
- Ecological Surveys