HAYDEN'S
Arboricultural Consultants

TREE SURVEY - HEALTH & SAFETY

Proj. No **9298**	**49 St Martins Approach, Ruislip, London, HA4 7QH**
Client:	Mr Sam Robbins
Date of Report:	01/02/2022

Contact Details

Client – Mr Sam Robbins			
Address 49 St Martin's Approach Ruislip London HA4 7QH	**Contact** Sam Robbins	**Tel:** **E-mail:**	07515420800 s.robbins@btinternet.com

Local Planning Authority – London Borough of Hillingdon Council			
Address Civic Centre High Street Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 1UW	**Trees 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 nick@treesurveys.co.uk

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by Sam Robbins to prepare a Tree Survey for the trees at 49 St Martins Approach, Ruislip, London, HA4 7QH.

1.1.2 In accordance with instructions from Sam Robbins, 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 18th January 2022. The relevant qualitative and quantitative 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 received from Sam Robbins on 10th January 2022

2.0 The Site

2.1 Site Description

2.1.1 The site is 49 St Martins Approach, Ruislip, London, HA4 7QH. It is a large, detached dwelling with a generous rear garden. Residential dwellings border its northern, southern and western boundaries and the property is accessed via its eastern aspect. The trees surveyed were found to be of mixed age and condition and to provide a variety of amenity benefits.

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 The Local Planning Authority (LPA), London Borough of Hillingdon Council, have deemed it appropriate to provide statutory protection to trees on and/or neighbouring this site through the serving of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), ref no. TPO 459. 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 works. 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.

This information was sourced using the LPA's Online Mapping System and to our best knowledge was current and accurate at the time the information was accessed. We would advise it prudent that before any tree work commences, this is checked directly with the LPA to confirm that their online mapping system is definitive.

3.0 Tree Survey

3.1 Each tree on site has been surveyed in sufficient detail to meet the needs of the health and safety audit.

3.2 This complies with the methodology devised and practiced by Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants on behalf of public and private sectors and in accordance with the principles laid out in the National Tree Safety Group's Common Sense Risk Management of Trees (2011), conducting detailed inspections of all trees within the surveyable area. The abiding values to which this methodology adheres is one of concentrating resources on areas of greatest risk and highest priority.

3.3 In accordance with items 3.1 and 3.2 a total of fourteen individual trees have been identified. These have been numbered T001 – T014 respectively.

3.4 An accurate topographical survey was not available at the time of inspection. Therefore, the position of the trees shown on the attached drawing no. 9298-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. 9298-D-TS provides a fair representation of the relationship of the trees as distributed across the site.

3.5 Within the total inspection, several the trees and features recorded in the Schedule of Trees require intervention. Of these, the items requiring the **most urgent** action are as follows.

Within six months:

T001	Remove decaying stem above bifurcation point at circa. 7m above ground level from northern most stem. Crown clean by the removal of dead and defective branches. Probe cavity at circa. 3m above ground level to ascertain if decay present.
T002	Recoppice.
T008	Remove deadwood. Inspect wound at circa. 6.5 metres above ground level on western aspect.
T014	Fell.

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 limited resources to the portions of the site predicted to suffer the earliest degradation. A summary of the SULE of the trees and landscape features at the site is as follows:

Safe & useful life expectancy between 20 & 40 years	T008
Safe & useful life expectancy between 10 & 20 years	T001, T002, T004, T005, T006, T007, T009, T011 and T012
Safe & useful life expectancy of less than 10 years	T003, T010, T013 and T014

3.8 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 If the trees proposed for work are included in any statutory protection detailed at item 2.3 (and other than for specified exceptions), no intervention will take place until written permission has been obtained from the relevant LPA.

4.3 The trees inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to their influence on the site.

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 individual aesthetic quality, screening, and wildlife habitat. The trees are located within an area of frequent use and therefore have the potential to cause a serious incident if they suffer sudden or catastrophic structural failure.

5.2 Fourteen individual trees have been plotted. Of these, several specimens have been identified as requiring tree works.

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, felling 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.

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:

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

8.0 References

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.

Lonsdale D. (1999). *Research for Amenity Trees No 7: Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*, HMSO, London.

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

Appendix	**A**	Species List & Tree Problems
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Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

Species List:

Bay Laurel	*Laurus sp*
Beech	*Fagus sp*
Cypress	*Cupressus sp*
Hazel	*Corylus sp*
Holly	*Ilex sp*
Hornbeam	*Carpinus sp*
Oak	*Quercus sp*
Pine	*Pinus 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: ***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

49 St Martins Approach, Ruislip, London

Surveyed By: Nick Hayden Date: 18/01/2022
Managed By: Nick Hayden

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T001	Hornbeam	450	16.5	M	N8.5, E6, S3.5, W4.5	Slight Ivy coverage on lower stem. No evidence of any fungal fruiting bodies around base or on lower stem. Tapping lower stem to a height of circa. 2 metres with a sounding mallet did not reveal the presence of any notable decay. Stem lean to north but static imbalance has corrected itself. Asymmetric crown bias to north. Stem in contact with dilapidated shed to north, however little direct pressure currently being exerted. Bifurcates at circa. 2 metres above ground level, union appears stable albeit squirrel damage on eastern aspect. Possible cavity at circa. 3 metres above ground level on western aspect of northern most stem. Although this does not give cause for imminent concern it would be prudent to probe it when undertaking the tree works to access the extent of cavity / decay (if present). Northern most stem bifurcates again at circa. 7 metres above ground level and one of the stems displays a large wound with notable decay above the union. Multiple stem / branch wounds. Crossing, rubbing branches. Squirrel damage throughout crown. Deadwood. Storm damaged branches. Reasonable vigour.	Remove decaying stem above bifurcation point at circa. 7m above ground level from northern most stem. Crown clean by the removal of dead and defective branches. Probe cavity at circa. 3m to ascertain if decay present.	2
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
T002	Hazel	400	6	M	N3.5, E2.5, S1.5, W3	Mature, coppice stool. Multiple, mature Ivy clad stems are dead and starting to fail.	Recoppice.	2
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
T003	Hornbeam	540	12	M	N6.5, E8, S2, W5	Multi-stemmed from ground level. No evidence of fungal fruiting bodies around base or on lower stems. Southern stem historically removed. Bark inclusion between northern and eastern stems. Eastern stem has large, decaying cavity from its base to circa. 2 metres above ground level on its north east aspect. Historically topped at circa. 2.5 and 4 metres above ground level. Contorted stem growth following topping with crown bias to north. Western most stem has a decaying cavity at historic topping point, circa. 2.5 metres above ground level. Small cavities and decay at topping points on eastern stem. Extensive squirrel damage to upper side of stems / branches. Nest. Crossing, rubbing branches. Deadwood. Crown poorly pruned on northern aspect over neighbouring garden, with torn branch ends evident. Not considered to pose an imminent risk, but poor form and condition due to historic management limit its SULE.	Fell and replace.	3
		Yes	0-2m	<10 years				
T004	Hornbeam	280	16.5	EM	N7, E4.5, S1, W3	Slight basal swelling, however tapping lower stem with a sounding hammer did not reveal the presence of any notable decay. No evidence of fungal fruiting bodies around base or on lower stem. Bifurcates at circa. 2 metres above ground level, sub-dominant stem weakly attached with bark inclusion evident. Suppressed specimen. Minor deadwood. Reasonable vigour.	Remove weakly attached sub-dominant stem.	3
		Yes	2.1-4m	10+ years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T005	Hornbeam	520	17.5	M	N6, E5, S6, W4	Partially Ivy clad which impeded a detailed inspection of stems. No evidence of fungal fruiting bodies around base or on lower stem. Tapping lower stem with a sounding hammer did not reveal presence of any notable decay. Bifurcates at circa. 1 metres above ground level. Non draining cavity at union. Northern stem bifurcates again at circa. 2.5 metres above ground level, bark inclusion present that is most prominent on eastern aspect of union. Crossing, rubbing stems above but Ivy impeded a detailed inspection. Occluding stem wound western aspect at circa. 4.5 metre above ground level. Nest. Squirrel damage. Moderate deadwood. Reasonable vigour.	Crown clean by the removal of dead and defective branches. Remove Ivy to facilitate future inspection.	3
		Yes	2.1-4m	10+ years				
T006	Beech	110	4	Y	N2.5, E1, S1.5, W2.5	Poor form. Suppressed specimen. Topped at circa. 2 metres above ground level.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
T007	Holly	240	8.5	EM	N2, E3, S3.5, W3	Suppressed coppice stool. Included unions between stems. Minor basal decay. Reasonable vigour. Reduction recommended to remove from within the adjacent Oak's crown.	Reduce and maintain at circa. 4.5 metres in height.	3
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
T008	Oak	700	19	M	N8.5, E8.5, S8, W4.5	Located in a small, raised walled bed. No evidence of fungal fruiting bodies around base or on lower stem. Tapping lower stem to circa. 2 metre above ground level with a nylon mallet did not reveal presence of any notable decay. Good occlusion of stem pruning wounds. Historic stem / branch loss at circa. 6.5 metres above ground level on western aspect. Appears to have occluded well but inspection recommended when removing deadwood. Slight crown asymmetry. Major deadwood. Reasonable vigour.	Remove deadwood. Inspect wound at circa. 6.5 metres above ground level on western aspect.	2
		Yes	4.1-6m	20+ years				
T009	Hornbeam	300	7	EM	N3.5, E4.5, S1.5, W3	Poor form and condition. Bifurcates at circa. 1.3 metres above ground level, union appears stable. Historically topped. Stem and branch cavities. Crossing, rubbing and fused branches. Deadwood. Squirrel damage. Reduced back to boundary on southern aspect.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
T010	Oak	680	12.5	M	N7.5, E6.5, S6, W6.5	Dense Ivy partially impeded a detailed inspection of base, stems and lower crown. Bifurcates at circa. 0.3 metres above ground level, notable bark inclusion evident. Appears to have historically been pollarded at circa. 3 metres above ground level with further structurally compromised unions present, but dense Ivy partially impeded an inspection. Deadwood. Reasonable vigour. SULE considered to be limited due to compromised structural integrity.	Fell and replace.	3
		Yes	2.1-4m	<10 years				
T011	Cypress	300	5.5	EM	N2, E2, S2, W2	Multi-stemmed. Reasonable vigour.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
T012	Cypress	300	6	EM	N2, E2, S2, W2	Multi-stemmed. Reasonable vigour.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
T013	Bay Laurel	120	4	Y	N2, E2, S2, W2	Located within 0.2 metres of garage. Reasonable vigour. Given proximity to garage, it's not considered suitable for future retention.	Fell.	3
		Yes	0-2m	<10 years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T014	Pine	450	10	EM	N3, E4, S4, W3	Located within circa. 1 metre of the dwelling. Bifurcates at circa. 0.5 metres above ground level, notable bark inclusion at union. Contorted form at circa. 3 metres above ground level, suggesting both stems historically topped. Crown in contact with dwelling. Reasonable vigour. Given the defective union and its proximity to the dwelling, it's not considered suitable for future retention.	Fell.	2
		Yes	2.1-4m	<10 years				

Appendix C

Schedule of Works

SCHEDULE OF WORK

49 St Martins Approach, Ruislip, London

Surveyed By: Nick Hayden
Surveyed: 18/01/2022
Managed By: Nick Hayden

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T001	Hornbeam	Remove decaying stem above bifurcation point at circa. 7m above ground level from northern most stem. Crown clean by the removal of dead and defective branches. Probe cavity at circa. 3m to ascertain if decay present.	**2**
T002	Hazel	Recoppice.	**2**
T008	Oak	Remove deadwood. Inspect wound at circa. 6.5 metres above ground level on western aspect.	**2**
T014	Pine	Fell.	**2**
T003	Hornbeam	Fell and replace.	**3**
T004	Hornbeam	Remove weakly attached sub-dominant stem.	**3**
T005	Hornbeam	Crown clean by the removal of dead and defective branches. Remove Ivy to facilitate future inspection.	**3**
T007	Holly	Reduce and maintain at circa. 4.5 metres in height.	**3**
T010	Oak	Fell and replace.	**3**
T013	Bay Laurel	Fell.	**3**

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;

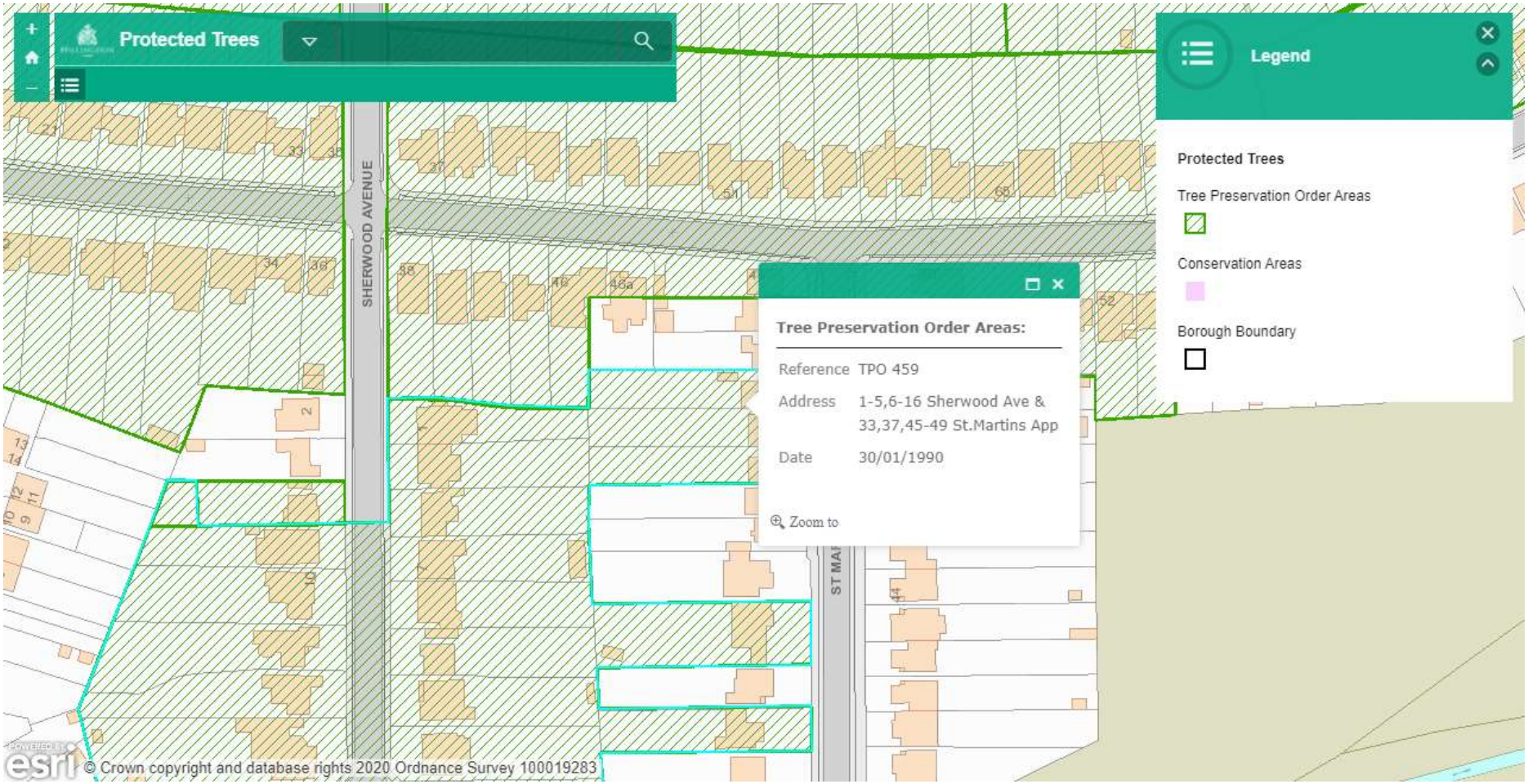
4 Re-inspect in 12 months,

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
Tree Preservation Order Areas:
Reference TPO 459
Address 1-5,6-16 Sherwood Ave & 33,37,45-49 St.Martins App
Date 30/01/1990
Zoom to
SHERWOOD AVENUE
ST MA
© Crown copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey 100019283

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