



TREE SURVEY - HEALTH & SAFETY

Proj. No 10077	7 Ravenscourt Close, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 7PP	
Client:	David Morrow	
Date of Report:	03/03/2023	

Contact Details

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

- 1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by David Morrow to prepare a Tree Survey for a mature Oak at 7 Ravenscourt Close, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 7PP.
- 1.1.2 In accordance with instructions from David Morrow, this report provides a detailed health and safety audit of the tree.
- 1.1.3 The site survey was carried out on 6th February 2023. The relevant qualitative and quantitative tree data was recorded to assess the condition of the existing tree, in relation to its existing environment and the risk it poses to persons and property in the immediate vicinity.
- 1.1.4 Information is given on condition, age, size and indicative positioning of the tree 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 tree was inspected from ground level with no climbing inspection 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 tree 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 David Morrow on 23rd January 2023
 - Tree Preservation Order ref. 792



2.0 The Site

2.1 Site Description

- 2.1.1 The site is 7 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 eastern and western aspects, with woodland and open space bordering its southern. The tree surveyed is located adjacent to the south-eastern boundary of the rear garden.

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

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 protected 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 exception 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 tree on site has been surveyed in sufficient detail to meet the needs of the health and safety audit. This has been numbered T001, as shown on the attached drawing no. 10077-D-H&S.
- 3.2 An accurate topographical survey was not available at the time of inspection. The position of the tree shown on the attached drawing no. 10077-D-H&S has therefore been fixed by use of a hand-held GPS surveying unit. Given this, the position of the tree must be considered indicative, although drawing no. 10077-D-H&S provides a fair representation of the relationship of the tree as located on the site.
- 3.3 The surveyed tree requires action as follows.

Within six months:

T001	Reduce crown by 3.5m in height and crown spread by 4m to the north, 2.5m to the east and 3m to the south and west. Remove deadwood. Undertake a detailed climbing inspection of the woodpecker holes / cavities to ascertain the extent of decay in the affected parts of the tree's stem and crown.
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- 3.4 Details of all proposed tree work together with its priority are given in the attached Tree Schedule and Schedule of Works, included at Appendices B and C.
- 3.5 In order to consider the long-term amenity benefits of the tree at this location, an assessment has been made of its Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE). 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. A summary of the SULE is as follows:

Safe & useful life expectancy 20 to 40 years	T001
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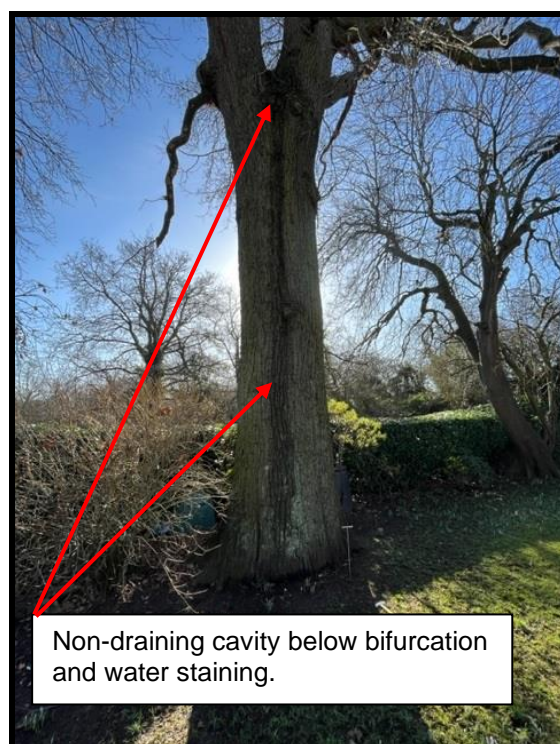
- 3.6 Oak (T001) is circa. 23.5m high with a crown spread of 10.5m to the north, 7.5m to the east, 9.5m to the south and 8.5m to the west. It is in the rear garden of no. 7 Ravenscourt Close and is an integral component of the woodland backdrop.
- 3.7 No visual evidence of any pathogens was observed around the tree's base or on its lower stem. At the base of the stem on its north aspect is a small cavity between the buttress roots, circa. 0.3m in depth. This is a natural cavity with no evidence of decay and tapping the adjacent buttress roots and lower stem with a nylon sounding hammer did not reveal the presence of any notable decay. Tapping the east aspect of the lower stem and associated buttress roots also revealed little evidence of decay. Between the buttress roots on the south aspect, at ground level to a height of circa. 1m above ground level (agl), a dull resonance was heard that suggests decay is present within this section of the lower stem. A small cavity is present between the buttress roots on the south aspect but the opening is less than 0.1m in width. The decay appears to be localised, but a column of dysfunctional wood is most likely extending up the stem as evidenced by the dull resonance.



- 3.8 Exposed buttress roots are evident on the tree's north, east and south aspects. On the stem's west aspect is a sunken column of wood. This growth characteristic is often associated with localised root decay and / or death, which is further evidenced by the absence of any buttress rooting on this aspect of the tree's stem. Tapping the lower stem with a sounding hammer on its west aspect did reveal localised decay, but this was not considered to be significant at the time of inspection. The sunken stem is identified in the photograph below.



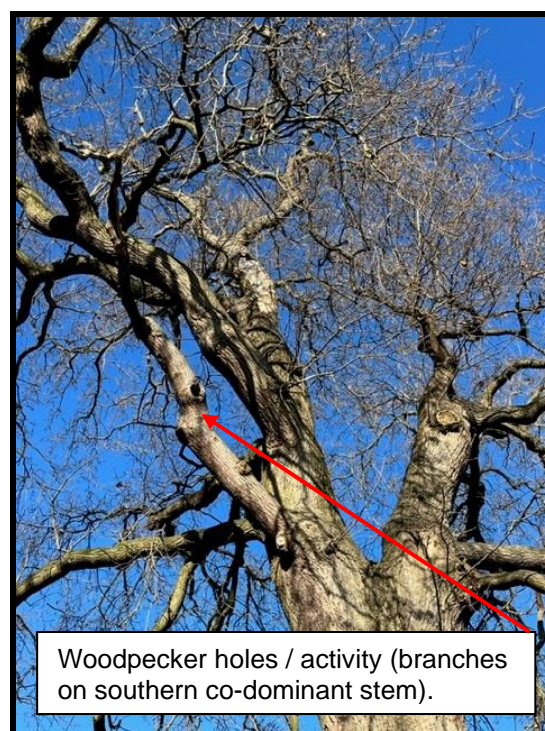
- 3.9 The stem bifurcates at circa. 6m agl and the sunken column of wood extending from the union to the base is accentuated by staining along its entire length, which appears to originate from a non-draining cavity on the northwest aspect of the stem just beneath the bifurcation point. The non-draining cavity and staining are identified in the photograph below.



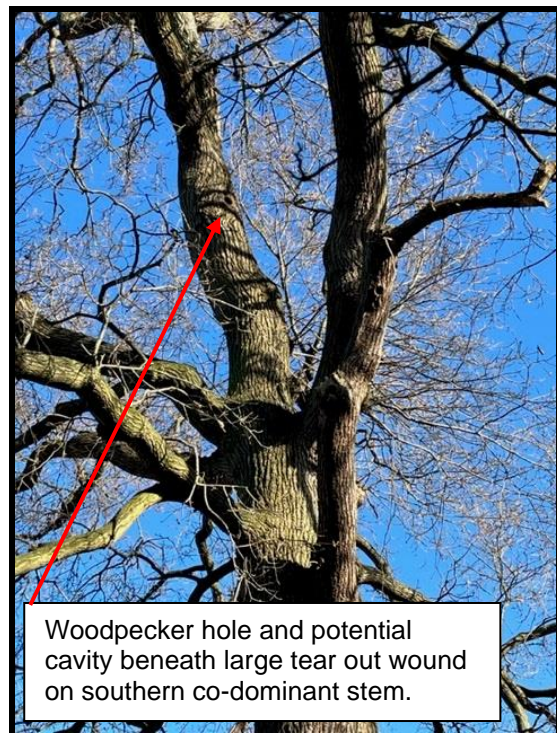
- 3.10 Within 0.5m of the non-draining cavity, on the west aspect of the southern co-dominant stem, is a large woodpecker hole. It is possible there is a cavity at this point which may extend across the stem and beneath the union. On the east aspect of the northern co-dominant stem above the union is a further cavity. It is recommended these cavities are inspected to ascertain the size and condition of the cavity within the stem beneath the union. The woodpecker hole and tear out wound are identified in the photographs below.



- 3.11 On the southern co-dominant stem the lowest primary branch extending south has been reduced to circa. 2.5m in length. The branch is dead and has multiple woodpecker holes throughout which are potentially being utilised by bats, as evidenced by the black staining around their openings. The dominant primary branch extending south directly above has further woodpecker holes on its underside circa. 1m from the union and the dominant secondary branch extending east above has historically failed and has further woodpecker holes present in the decayed section of the branch. The lowest primary branch extending west has historically failed and decay is present throughout the end 1m of the branch, from which regrowth circa. 3m in length emanates. The photographs below identify the woodpecker activity and possible bat activity.



- 3.12 At circa. 12.5m agl on the southern codominant stem's east aspect is a significant tear out wound, circa. 1.5m in length, with a woodpecker hole and potential cavity at the base of the wound on the south aspect. Above this wound is a further bifurcation, above which the southern extending stem is in severe decline / almost dead. The tear out wound, woodpecker hole and dead stem are identified in the photographs below.



- 3.13 Finally, on the east aspect of the northern co-dominant stem that extends over the rear garden and towards the dwelling, is a large cavity at circa. 10m agl. Woodpecker holes are also present on the underside of the stem, circa. 2.5m from the cavity. During the site visit an Owl appeared from the cavity and therefore it is potentially a nesting site. The photograph below identifies the cavity.



- 3.14 Oak T001 has been subject to storm damage and as a result multiple cavities have formed and subsequently become decayed. The proposed work will reduce end loading and mitigate the potential risk of further branch failure occurring.
- 3.15 To ensure the safety of people using the garden and neighbouring gardens, it is recommended that deadwood is removed and a crown reduction undertaken. The reduction should not exceed the specification provided at item 3.3 and its final dimensions following the works will leave a final height of 20m with a crown spread of 6m to the north, 5m to the east, 6.5m to the south and 5.5m to the west.
- 3.16 It is also recommended that a detailed inspection of the woodpecker holes / cavities is undertaken to ascertain the extent of decay in the affected part of the tree's stem and crown.
- 3.17 Given the dynamic nature of trees and their environment, the condition of the tree 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) is 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 tree inspected and detailed within this report has been selected for inclusion due its influence on the site.

5.0 Conclusions

- 5.1 Given all the above it is considered that the tree discussed within this report provides a variety of benefits including aesthetic quality and wildlife habitat.
- 5.2 One individual tree has been plotted. This has been identified as requiring a combination of surgery and further inspection.
- 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, tree surgery and a detailed climbing inspection have been identified. These have been prioritised and fully detailed. It is recommended the works are actioned according to the proposed timescales.
- 6.2 Routine annual inspections should be undertaken to ensure the tree is 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:



March 2023

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

Appendix	A	Species List & Tree Problems
Appendix	B	Tree Schedule
Appendix	C	Schedule of Works
Appendix	D	Explanatory Notes
Appendix	E	Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response
Appendix	F	Advisory Information
	1.	European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Checklist (v.4)
Appendix	G	Drawing no. 10077-D-H&S



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:	 



Appendix B

Schedule of Trees

TREE SCHEDULE H&S

7 Ravenscourt Close, Ruislip, Middlesex

Surveyed By: Nick Hayden Date: 06/02/2023

Managed By: Nick Hayden

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T001	Oak	1160	23.5	M	N10.5, E7.5, S9.5, W8.5	Large, mature Oak located adjacent to site's south eastern rear garden boundary. Exposed buttress roots on north, east and south aspects. Buttress rooting absent on west aspect with a sunken stem above. Cavity between buttress roots on north aspect, circa. 0.3m in depth. Natural cavity with no evidence of decay. Tapping buttress roots and lower stem on either side with a nylon sounding hammer did not reveal the presence of decay. East aspect revealed little evidence of decay when tapped. Between buttress roots on south aspect, to circa. 1m above ground level (agl), a dull resonance was heard suggesting decay present. A small cavity is present at the base between the buttress roots but the opening is less than 0.1m in width. This appears localised (depth) but dysfunctional wood is likely to be extending up the stem as evidenced by the dull resonance. Further dull resonance heard when tapping around base on west aspect but not considered significant at time of inspection.	Reduce crown by 3.5m in height and crown spread by 4m to the north, 2.5m to the east, 3m to the south and 3m to the west. Remove deadwood. Undertake a detailed climbing inspection of the woodpecker holes / cavities to ascertain the extent of decay in the affected parts of the tree's stem and crown.	2
		Yes	2.1-4m	20+ years		<p>Tree bifurcates at circa. 6m agl and there is a sunken column extending from the union to the base where the dull resonance is greatest. Symptomatic of root death / decay on this aspect. Seam accentuated by water stain along entire length, which appears to originate from a non-draining cavity on the northwest aspect of the stem just beneath the union. Within 0.5m of the cavity, on the western aspect of the southern co-dominant stem, is a large woodpecker hole. It's possible there is a cavity at the union at this point. On the eastern aspect of union at the base of the northern co-dominant stem is a large tear out wound with a potential cavity. Further inspection required.</p> <p>On the southern co-dominant stem the lowest primary branch extending south has been removed at 2.5m. It is dead and has multiple woodpecker holes within it that evidence bat activity (black staining). Dominant primary branch directly above has woodpecker holes on its underside 1m from the union and the dominant secondary branch extending east above has historically failed with further woodpecker activity evident in the decayed section. Lowest primary branch extending west has historically failed and decay is present throughout the end 1m of the branch. Circa. 3m regrowth attached at decaying end. At circa. 12.5m on east aspect of the southern co-dominant stem is a significant tear out wound, circa. 1.5m in length and 30% of the stem's diameter, with a woodpecker hole at the base on the south aspect. Above this wound is a further bifurcation and the southern stem is almost dead.</p> <p>On northern codominant stem at circa. 10m is a large cavity on east aspect. Owl. Woodpecker activity on underside of stem extending north over rear garden, 2.5m from cavity.</p>		

Appendix C

Schedule of Works

SCHEDULE OF WORK

7 Ravenscourt Close, Ruislip, Middlesex

Surveyed By: Nick Hayden

Surveyed: 06/02/2023

Managed By: Nick Hayden

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T001	Oak	Reduce crown by 3.5m in height and crown spread by 4m to the north, 2.5m to the east, 3m to the south and 3m to the west. Remove deadwood. Undertake a detailed climbing inspection of the woodpecker holes / cavities to ascertain the extent of decay in the affected parts of the tree's stem and crown.	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	<p>Recorded as one of seven categories:</p> <p>Y Young. Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150 mm DBH.</p> <p>S/M Semi-mature. An established tree, but one which has not reached its prospective ultimate height.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>M Mature. A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>D Dead.</p>
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	<p>Relates to the prospective life expectancy of the tree and is given as 4 categories:</p> <p>40 years+;</p> <p>20 years+;</p> <p>10 years+;</p> <p>less than 10 years.</p>
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	<p>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:</p> <p>Low An inconsequential landscape feature.</p> <p>Moderate Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context.</p> <p>High Item of high visual importance.</p>
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	<p>This gives a priority rating to each tree allowing the client to prioritise necessary tree works identified within the Tree Survey.</p> <p>1 Urgent – works required immediately;</p> <p>2 Works required within 6 months;</p> <p>3 Works required within 1 year;</p> <p>4 Re-inspect in 12 months,</p>

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. <i>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.</i>
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

Tree Preservation Order Areas



Conservation Areas



Borough Boundary



Tree Preservation Order Areas:

Reference	TPO 792
Address	Ravenscourt Close
Date	11/01/2022

Zoom to

Appendix F

Advisory Information

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 by 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.

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

NO

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

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 ●



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