Wood's
Tree Consultancy Ltd

HEALTH AND SAFETY ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Thursday, 25
September 2025

Introduction

The scope of the survey is to provide an evaluation of the health and safety of a pine tree which the client was concerned about its condition. The tree has been plotted on to an O.S. map by GPS coordinates and allocated a number prefixed with T followed by a number; plan ref WTC/TS/H&S/39 Pine Dr/2025. Other trees have been plotted on the map to show their relation to T2.

Scope and Limitations of Survey

- The survey and this report are concerned with the Arboricultural aspects of T2 only. Other trees have been plotted from a previous Arboricultural development report.
- It is based on a ground level tree assessment and examination of external features only – described as the 'Visual Tree Assessment' method expounded by Mattheck and Breloer (The Body Language of Trees, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994).
- No plant tissue samples were taken, and no internal investigation of the trees was carried out.
- No soil samples were taken, or soil analyses carried out.
- The risk of tree-related subsidence to structures has not been assessed.
- Wood's Tree Consultancy Ltd have no knowledge of existing or proposed underground services.

Site description

The site is accessed from Pine Drive via a gravel driveway. T2 is located in a small grassed area to the north-west of the residential property of 39 Pine Drive.

Site Brief

Wood's Tree Consultancy Ltdwas instructed by Mrs Judith Charles due to her concern over the trees condition. The information has been compiled on a spreadsheet and accompanying map.

Please find detailed below our health and safety report based on the assessment of the tree situated on the property stated on the covering page. All recorded trees are fully detailed on the accompanying spreadsheet, as well as any recommendations.

Recorded Trees

This health and safety tree survey commences at tree number 1 (from herein called T1) and concludes with tree number ## (T##).

Species: Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris) Age Class: Mature

Tree Height: 20-25m DBH @ 1.5m: 700mm

Crown Spread: N:5 E:6 S:7 W:5

The tree is protected under TPO number: TPO-1185-2007 (G5) and thus a 5-day notice must be applied for, which this report can be used as supportive evidence.

Comments:

T2 has been assessed as dead, with a poor overall condition. The tree is no longer viable for retention and poses a risk to surrounding structures and safety of persons entering the property. The tree has died within four years of previously being in good health. This rapid decline is unusual, especially with the comparatively good health of the adjacent Scots Pine (T1)

To ease with the identification of the urgent and priority works they have been highlighted on the spread sheet as red with yellow border for urgent, red for within 3 months, blue for within 6 months, green for within one year and orange for within two years. There are certain trees with defects or issues which require specialist annual reviews, please refer to the survey schedule for this information.

Tree work recommendations:

It is recommended that T2 be felled immediately to ground level due to its unacceptable risk to persons and property.

All work recommendations will be detailed in the survey schedule.

A copy of this report should be made available to the Tree contractors who are providing quotes for the recommended works and to ensure that when carrying out the work, it is to the report's standard and level of work.

All recommended work should be carried out to meet current B.S. 3998 2010 or it is superseded release, to a minimum. The work should be carried out by a competent professional contractor who complies with the latest health and safety requirements.

If there are any defects which the Arboricultural contractor observes during the works that additional advice is required, then we would advise that they contact us to discuss them, so an alternative procedure can be determined. If trees are densely covered in ivy, this prevents a full inspection of the trees and should be severed and a 2m section removed from

ground level upwards, this should be severed over a three-year period in accordance with the work schedule, this will avoid the disruption to wildlife and allow re inspection to be carried out.

The purpose of carrying out these inspections is to maintain a safe site for all persons entering it. If the works are not implemented, then this safety aspect cannot be maintained.

Where tree felling is recommended, if the volume exceeds 5 cubic metres in a calendar quarter and more than 2 cubic metres is sold, a felling licence will be required. Please refer to the forestry web page www.forestry.gov.uk for more information. It is the responsibility of the appointed tree contractor to obtain this if required.

As with any tree we would recommend an annual, sesquiennial or biennial inspection, this can be found on the survey schedule spreadsheet.

We hope this report meets with your approval. If any further information is required, please do not hesitate to contact us.

We hope this report meets and supersedes all the requirements and should you require any further assistance or advice please do not hesitate to contact us.

The purpose of carrying out this Health and Safety Tree Survey and as important instigating the recommended works is to comply with the legal aspects under the Occupiers Liability Act 1957 & 1984, Chapter 3, in addition to comply with the insurance conditions imposed upon the sites. Failure to uphold these conditions could result in prosecution of the senior site person and exclusion for insurance cover. The latter section comes under the CORPORATE MANSLAUGHTER AND CORPORATE HOMICIDE ACT (2007) Chapter 19 (Corporate Homicide in Scotland) companies or organisations whose gross negligence causes death of an individual could now face prosecution for manslaughter. The fines are unlimited. Immunity from prosecution from the Crown has been removed.

Yours faithfully

[redacted]

Steve Wood

For and on behalf of

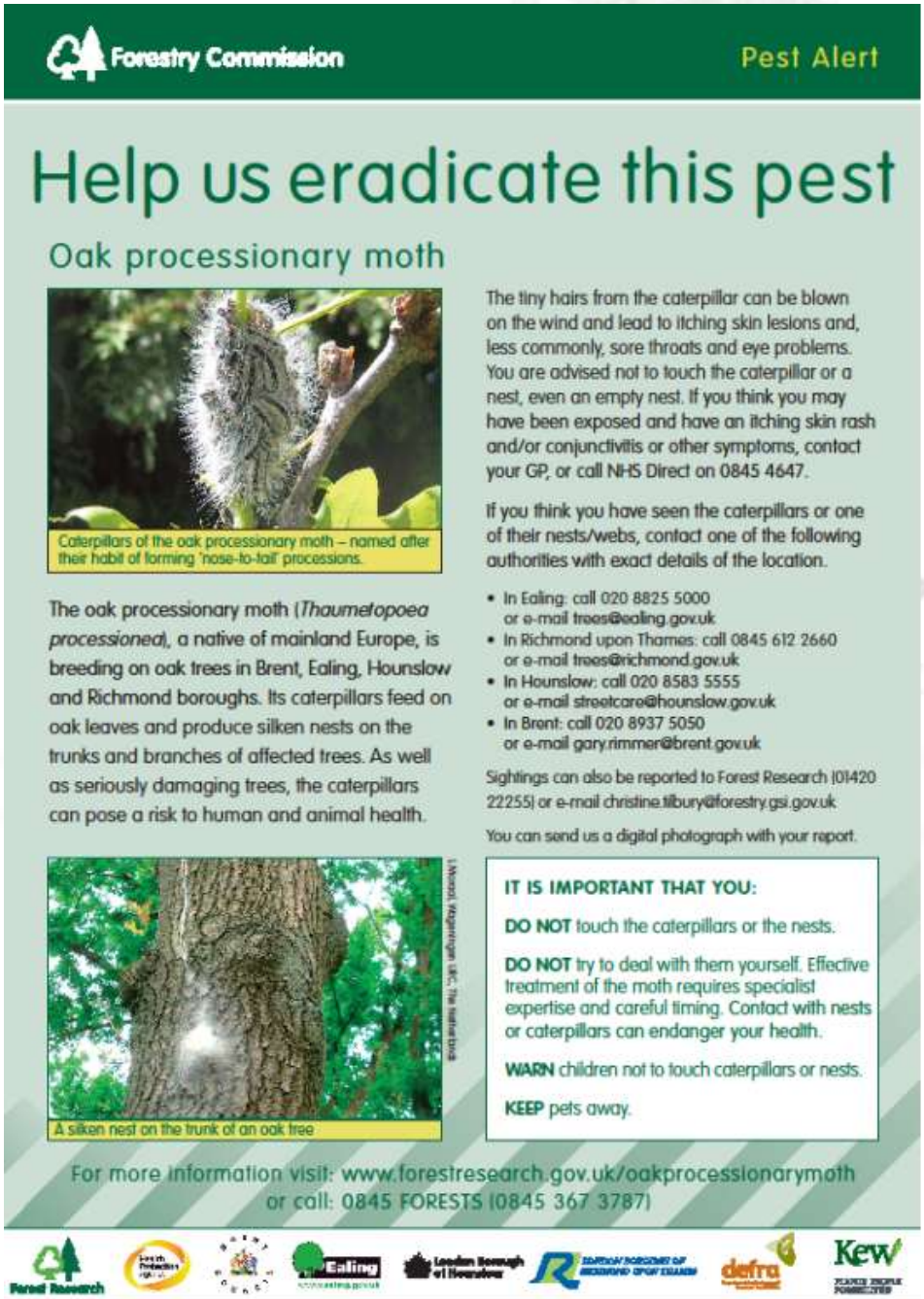
Wood's Tree Consultancy Ltd

Pest and disease information

There are two significant issues which we need to bring to your attention regarding tree safety.

1. Oak Processionary Moth (Thaumetopoea processionea)

This can be found on most species of Oak and Sweet Chestnut. The hairs on the caterpillars are an extreme irritant to human skin and exacerbate respiratory issues.
The caterpillars emerge from branch tips at the end of April and throughout their life cycle of 5 months can release these hairs which contain the toxin.
At present the spread of these moths has been restricted to a radius of 50 miles from London but is likely to expand annually.
Please see the attached information sheet providing more details. If you have concerns over a possible infection, please contact us urgently so that we can provide the necessary assistance.



Forestry Commission — Pest Alert

Help us eradicate this pest

Oak processionary moth

Caterpillars of the oak processionary moth – named after their habit of forming 'nose-to-tail' processions.

The oak processionary moth (*Thaumetopoea processionea*), a native of mainland Europe, is breeding on oak trees in Brent, Ealing, Hounslow and Richmond boroughs. Its caterpillars feed on oak leaves and produce silken nests on the trunks and branches of affected trees. As well as seriously damaging trees, the caterpillars can pose a risk to human and animal health.

A silken nest on the trunk of an oak tree

The tiny hairs from the caterpillar can be blown on the wind and lead to itching skin lesions and, less commonly, sore throats and eye problems. You are advised not to touch the caterpillar or a nest, even an empty nest. If you think you may have been exposed and have an itching skin rash and/or conjunctivitis or other symptoms, contact your GP, or call NHS Direct on 0845 4647.

If you think you have seen the caterpillars or one of their nests/webs, contact one of the following authorities with exact details of the location.

- In Ealing: call 020 8825 5000 or e-mail trees@ealing.gov.uk
- In Richmond upon Thames: call 0845 612 2660 or e-mail trees@richmond.gov.uk
- In Hounslow: call 020 8583 5555 or e-mail streetcare@hounslow.gov.uk
- In Brent: call 020 8937 5050 or e-mail gary.rimmer@brent.gov.uk

Sightings can also be reported to Forest Research (01420 22255) or e-mail christine.tilbury@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

You can send us a digital photograph with your report.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU:

DO NOT touch the caterpillars or the nests.

DO NOT try to deal with them yourself. Effective treatment of the moth requires specialist expertise and careful timing. Contact with nests or caterpillars can endanger your health.

WARN children not to touch caterpillars or nests.

KEEP pets away.

For more information visit: www.forestresearch.gov.uk/oakprocessionarymoth
or call: 0845 FORESTS (0845 367 3787)

2. Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) dieback (Chalara fraxinea)

This very recent issue very much publicised in the national press possibly has some serious concerns for the Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) population, there is a lot of investigation being carried out as to the best method of control, which should be released shortly. Its diagnosis can only be fully determined when the tree is in leaf if trees on your site show signs of poor leaf cover during May to September; please contact us for further advice.

Forestry Commission

Ash dieback disease
(*Chalara fraxinea*)

Diseased saplings typically display dead tops and/or side shoots.

At the base of dead side shoots, lesions can often be found on the subtending branch or stem.

Lesions which girdle the branch or stem can cause wilting of the foliage above.

Mature trees affected by the disease initially display dieback of the shoots and twigs at the periphery of their crowns. Dense clumps of foliage may be seen further back on branches where recovery shoots are produced.

In late summer and early autumn (July to October), fruiting bodies of *Hymenoscyphus* can be found on blackened rachises (leaf stalks) of ash in damp areas of leaf litter beneath trees. These do not necessarily belong to the pathogen but can be tested to determine their identity.

www.forestry.gov.uk/planthealth plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk