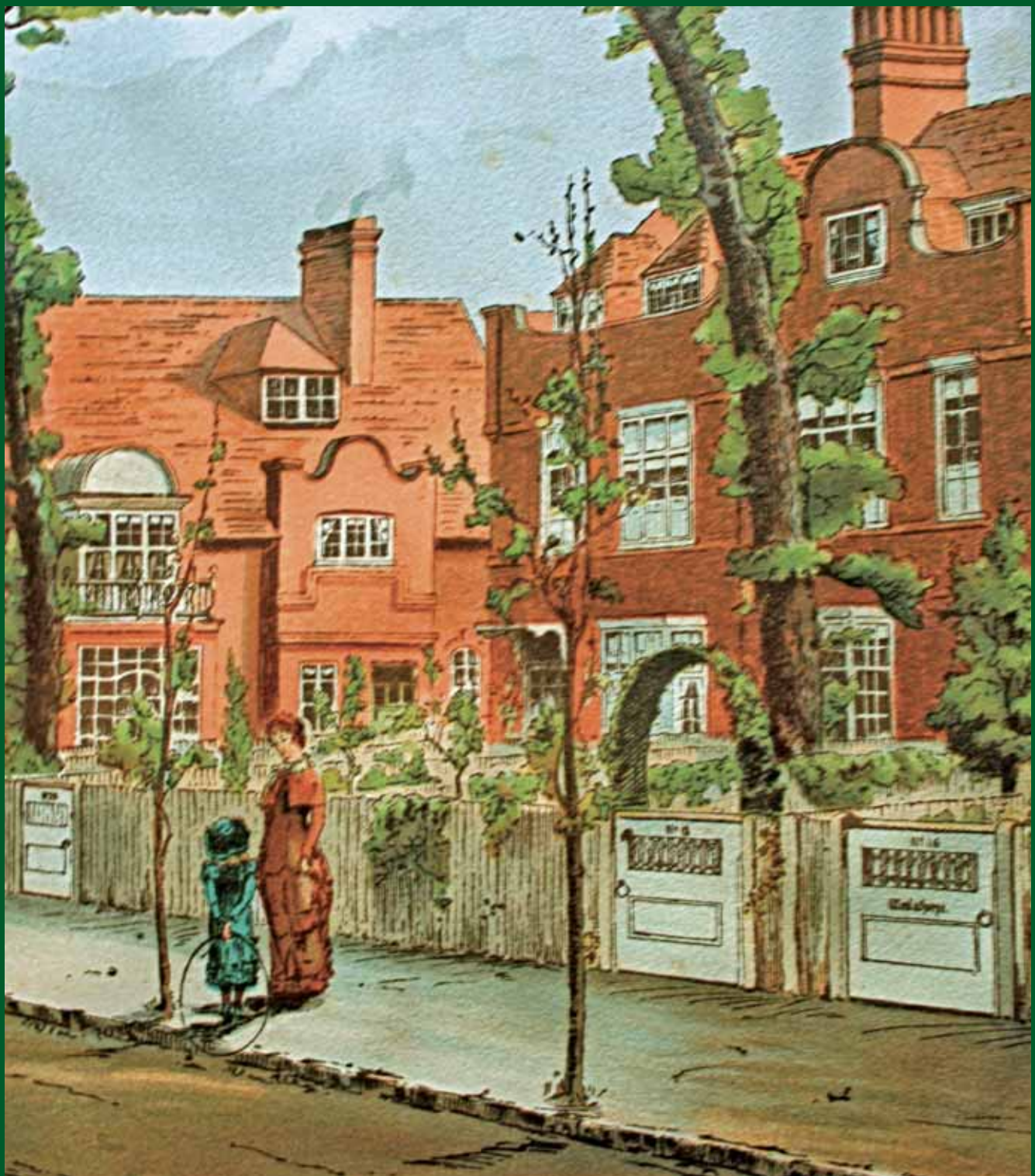


Gardens and Trees in Bedford Park



Gardens

By Elizabeth Griffiths, Dip. Garden History

Historical background

The gardens of Bedford Park form an important part of the estate. They set the houses within a mature green space and contribute greatly to the attractiveness of this area. Before discussing the various options for landscaping and planting the Bedford Gardens, it is worth recalling some history of the development of west London and of Chiswick in particular, together with the aims and aspirations of the Arts and Crafts Movement.

West London for many years provided the markets of central London with fruit and vegetables, milk and cheese. There were good roads into the capital, large items could be transported by river and there was a plentiful supply of manure for the many smallholdings and nurseries. The Fulham Nursery, founded in the seventeenth century by William Gray, received many of the early plant introductions from North America. At the Vineyard Nursery in Hammersmith (on the site of Olympia) Lee and Kennedy introduced the fuchsia to this country and were given seeds from Sir Joseph Banks' expeditions to Australasia. In the eighteenth century Richard Williams bred the William's pear at his nursery in Chiswick where Thornton Avenue and Turnham Green Station now stand. By the end of the nineteenth century West London had changed dramatically. Agricultural depression in the 1870's and 1880's, together with the development of the railways, meant that large areas of agricultural land were sold to developers for housing as more and more people came from the countryside to seek work in London. Much of the new housing was of poor design, in repetitive rows and



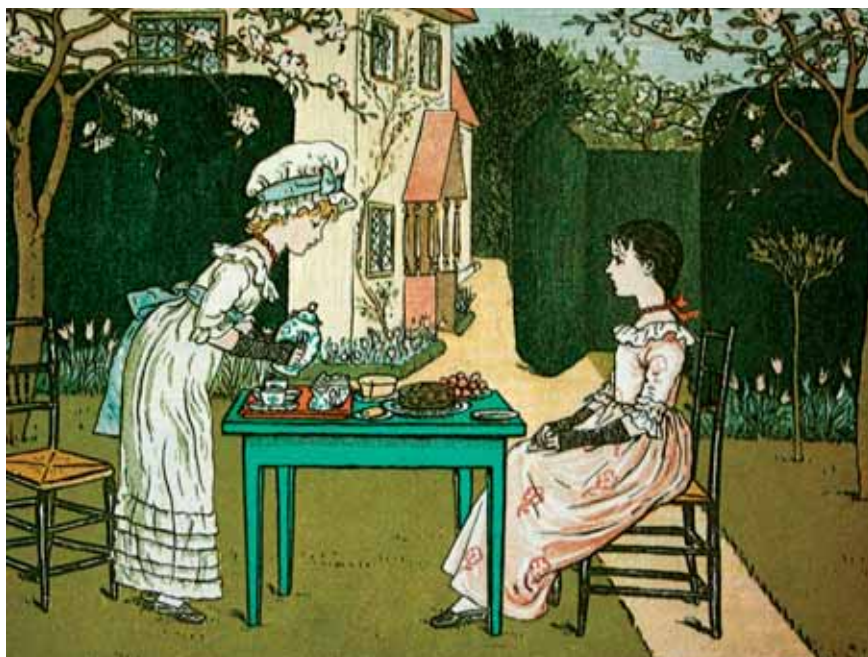
William Morris

with backyards rather than gardens. Pollution and smoke made growing plants a difficult task.

Middle class Londoners, with limited means, looked for a community where they could follow the ideas of the Aesthetic Movement, which Mark Girouard says in his book *Sweetness and Light, The Queen Anne Movement, 1860-1900*, came from France in the 1860's. They wanted to live beautifully in beautiful surroundings and rejected the mores of their parents' generation. They disliked the vulgarity, ostentation and materialism of the mid-Victorian period and turned to the writings of John Ruskin (1819-1900). The craze for 'bedding out' thousands of plants every summer in elaborate patterns in a border was anathema to Ruskin. He thought that plants should spread naturally through a border and not be 'an assembly of unfortunate beings pampered and bloated above natural size, stewed and heated into diseased growth.'

In her book *Arts and Crafts Gardens*, Wendy Hitchmough

suggests that William Morris (1834-1896) established the foundations of the Arts and Crafts Movement when he and his friend Philip Webb designed and built Red House at Bexleyheath in Kent in 1859. The painters Edward Burne-Jones and Dante Gabriel Rossetti helped to decorate the interior. Morris broke away from the Victorian convention and made the garden an extension of the house. He favoured a return to a simpler life using natural handmade products thus rejecting the mass-production of the industrial age. His wife and her friends wore medieval dress and without the restrictions of Victorian corsets and crinolines it was possible for women to garden. At Red House Morris created a garden that recalled illustrations in de'Crescenzi's text *Opus ruralium commodorum* (c.1305). A large square was divided into smaller squares surrounded by a wattle fence covered with roses and each square contained one variety of flowers. There was an orchard with long gravel paths edge with lavender and rosemary and views across the Kent countryside. Morris used trellis to grow roses and passionflowers and his other favourite flowers, lilies, hollyhocks, nasturtiums and sunflowers filled the borders. These details are important as they provide clues to the planting and layout of the gardens in Bedford Park in its early days. Morris went on to found Morris & Co., whose well-known wallpapers, are covered in the flowers that he loved. They also reflected the medieval cult of the Virgin and the *hortus conclusus*, the enclosed garden. They were frequently used inside the Bedford Park houses. Morris, like Ruskin, hated artificiality in a garden. In *Hopes and Fears for*



Kate Greenaway's illustration of a Victorian garden

Art, 1882, he wrote urging town gardens to cultivate flowers 'that are free and interesting in their growth, leaving nature to do the desired complexity.'

Other influences on the Bedford Park gardens included that of Japan. There was an International Exhibition in London in 1862, in which Japan had a stand. Japanese goods became very popular, and cherry trees were planted in many gardens. In 1875, Arthur Liberty opened his shop in Regent's Street with many oriental goods including paper lanterns for the garden. Kate Greenaway, the children's book illustrator, was widely admired for her images of gardens. There is an air of unreality in them, but she shows a few beautiful things in a deceptively simple composition. The Victorians were great collectors, rockeries were planted with alpine plants and there was a craze for ferns. Rustic poles provided support for arbours of roses and clematis and topiary reflected the renewed interest in medievalism, as did herb gardens. Many of the plants we enjoy in gardens today were collected by the Victorian plant collectors and with the invention of the Wardian Case for transporting plants, many more survived an often long and difficult journey home.

The Victorian amateur gardener had a large number of books and periodicals in which to seek advice and information on gardening. J. C.

Loudon published his *Encyclopaedia of Gardening* in 1822 and started *The Gardener's Magazine* in 1826. His wife, Jane Loudon encouraged women to garden with her book *Practical Instructions in Gardening for Ladies*, 1843. Joseph Paxton founded the *Gardner's Chronicle* in 1841, with John Lindley as editor. Dr. Lindley lived in Bedford House at Bedford Corner, when he was secretary to the Horticultural Society (later The Royal Horticultural Society) when the Society's gardens were in Chiswick. William Robinson used his magazine, *The Garden*, launched in 1871, in a new style of journalism. He argued the case for wild gardening and naturalism and in 1883 published *The English Flower Garden*, which ran to fifteen editions. One of the contributors to *The Garden* was Gertrude Jekyll. Her work with the architect Edwin Lutyens brought landscape design and architecture together.

Bedford Park had a club with its clubhouse in The Avenue. There was a Natural History and Gardening Society and at a meeting in October 1883 there was a flower exhibition and short talks on sixteenth century botanical works, fossil plants in coal measures and beekeeping. The object of the society was "to revive active interest in the cultivation of simple and old-fashioned flowers." Gardening was a popular pastime in Bedford Park from its earliest days.

Bedford Park gardens today

The gardens in Bedford Park are generally small, but with careful planning it is possible to have plants with year-round interest and to recreate some aspects of an Arts and Crafts garden. The design of a garden depends very much on personal taste and needs and the time available for its maintenance. It should, however, blend with the house and complement its style. The microclimate of central London allows the gardener to plant a huge range of plants. The soil in Bedford Park was originally river gravel. Whether one is starting a new garden or taking over an established garden it is always worth improving the soil with compost and manure. Mulch will help conserve moisture and keep down weeds. There are various possibilities for hard surfaces and these should be professionally laid. Brick, York stone and gravel all look attractive and are in keeping with the period. Pots can stand on these surfaces and provide added interest with seasonal planting.

Front Gardens

The front garden introduces the house, which is immediately visible through a palisade fence and over a close-boarded fence, with a path whose axis is centred on the front door. In the front gardens hedges were not generally used to reflect the original intentions. Planting should be kept low, to maintain the balance between the fence and the ground floor windows of the house. There are many shrubs and old shrub roses that will provide a succession of colour and ground-cover plants will make maintenance easy. Ivies are particularly attractive in winter, but are best kept away from house walls. They can be pinned down to make an edging for a formal bed and this can be useful in a garden that does not receive much sunlight. Camellias do well and their glossy green leaves catch the winter sunshine. They also recall the camellia collection in Chiswick House, which contains some of the earliest introductions in the country. There may be room for a small ornamental tree or some topiary. Climbers, such as wisteria, need to be watched as they will



Climbers like wisteria must be watched in case they affect gutters and roofs

quickly reach the gutters and roof, causing maintenance problems.

Back Gardens

The boundaries of the back gardens were fenced with close-boarded oak fences about 1.5 meters high. Brick walls were generally not used. Extra height can be given to the fences with trellis, but the aim should be to preserve the views across other gardens and between houses, which are such an attractive feature of Bedford Park. The garden should be linked to the house with an area of paving in brick or stone. Permanent structures such as barbeques and 'decking' are best avoided. If the whole shape of the garden is not revealed at once there will be an air of mystery and surprise, which gives interest even in a relatively small space. A quiet corner can be created with a seat in an arbour. Statuary and pottery are useful features at the end of paths and when used to link the various areas of the garden together. A water feature is easy to install and could provide a damp area for a fern collection in a shaded part of the garden.

Climbing plants can provide wonderful range of scents and colours in the back gardens. Roses, jasmine, passionflowers and wisteria all give a feeling of an Arts and Crafts garden. In 1862 the first of the crossbred Clematis were introduced by George Jackman (*Clematis x Jackmannii*). To extend the season into autumn vines, for example *Vitis coignetiae*, give

marvellous colour and a winter framework could include ivies such as *Herdera helix* 'Gold heart'.

The borders in the back gardens may have had a formal edging of box, *Santolina*, rosemary or low woven hurdle panels, but historically the planting within the borders would have been informal and resembled a cottage garden. Favourite plants included the sunflower, nasturtiums, mignonette, lilies, irises, carnations and tulips. Recent introductions of the period were hostas, dahlias, the Japanese anemone (*Anemone japonica*) and the drumstick primula (*Primula denticulata*).

Trees in Gardens

Trees should be planted well away from the house so that their roots do not undermine the house or the drainage systems. These are a few suggestions:

Fruit trees – (much of the estate was built over orchards) they can be bought grafted onto dwarf rootstocks, and will not get too big (3m.) They have attractive flowers in spring and fruit in autumn. They can also be grown as cordons or espaliers against fences.

***Betula pendula* 'Youngii'** (Weeping Silver birch) White bark, weeping branches and deeply cut leaves x3m.

Crataegus (Hawthorns) They have a long season of interest and are very hardy.

Ilex (Holly) Evergreen foliage.

Magnolias

Malus (Crab apples) M. 'John

Downie', best for crab apple jelly, M. 'Golden Hornet', golden yellow fruit, M. 'Red Sentinal', red fruit.

Prunus Ornamental cherries have white, pink, or red flowers and make excellent specimen trees in a small garden.

***Pyrus salicifolia* 'Pendula'** (Willow-leaved pear) Small, weeping tree with grey foliage.

Sorbus acuparia (Rowan Tree) There are varieties with red, white, or yellow fruit, and good autumn leaf colour.

***Sorbus aria* 'Lutescens'** (Whitebeam) has pretty silver-grey foliage in spring.

Shrubs

Evergreen

Camellias, Ceanothus, Cotoneasters, Cistus, *Fatsia japonica*, Garrya, Hebe, Mahhonia, Skimmia, *Viburnum tinus* 'Eve Price', *Viburnum davidii*.

Spring Flowering

Chaenomeles (Japanese quince), Forsythia, Lilacs.

Summer Flowering

Buddleja, *Choisya ternata*, Deutzia, Fuchsia, Hydrangea, Lavenders, Philadelphus, Roses, Spiraea, Weigela.

Autumn Flowering

Calluna vulgaris (Heather), Fothergilla, *Rhus Cotinus* (Smoke bush).

Winter Flowering

Corylopsis, Daphnes, Garrya, Hamamelis, *Loicera fragrantissima*, Mahonias, Sarcococca (Christmas box), *Vibunum x bodantense* 'Dawn', *Viburnum tinus*.

Good architectural shapes

Acanthus, Bamboo, *Coryline austalis*, Euphorbias, Junipers, Mahonias, and Yuccas.

Hardy Plants

For shady areas under trees: Alchemilla, Bergenia, *Geranium machrorrhizum*, Hellebores, Hostas, Ivies, *Lamium maculatum* (deadnettle), *Tiarella cordifolia*, and *Vinca major*.

For sun and half-shade: Acanthus (strong architectural shape) Alliums, Alstromeria, Achillea, Aconitum (Monkshood), Agapanthus, Anchusa, Aquilegia, Artemisia, Astilbe, Campanula, Cheiranthus, Dianthus, Dicentra, Doronicum, Geum, Hepatica, Iris, Lychnis, Myosotis, Omphaloides, Peony, Phlox, Postentilla, Saponaria, *Vinca* and *Viola*.

Where to get more information

LIBRARIES

- Chiswick Library, Dukes Avenue, Chiswick has a section on gardening. Tel: 020 8994 1008
- The Royal Horticultural Society, Lindley Library, 80 Vincent Square, SW1P 2PE. The library is open free to the public Monday to Friday 9.30am – 5pm. The staff are very friendly and helpful. Tel: 020 7821 3050

BOOKS AND BOOKSHOPS

Gabrielle van Zuylen, *The Garden, Visions of Paradise*, Thames and Hudson, 1994, gives a short overview of garden history.

Beth Chatto, *The Green Tapestry, Perennial Plants for the Garden*, Harper Collins, 1995. *The Dry Garden, Beth Chatto's Garden Notebook*, Conran Octopus (020 7531 8400; www.conran-octopus.co.uk).

Robin Whalley and Anne Jennings, *Knot Gardens and Parterres Pergolsa*. Barn Elms Publishing (020 8846 9550).

Paul Edwards and Katherine Swift, *Arbours and Arches*. Barn Elms Publishing (020 8846 9550).

Penelope Hobhouse, *On Gardening, Garden Style, Flower Gardens and many others*.

Christopher Lloyd, *The Well-Tempered Garden, The Year at Great Dixter, The Mixed Border*, and weekly articles in *Country Life*.

Christopher Brickell (Ed.) *The Royal Horticultural Society A-Z of Garden Plants*, Dorling Kindersley, 1996.

Shire Books have a good list of short books on various aspects of garden history. Tel: 01844 344301; www.shirebooks.co.uk

Bookcase 3, 268, Chiswick High Road, London W4 has some bargain gardening books and remaindered titles. Tel: 020 8742 3919

Hatchards, 187 Piccadilly, London W1J 9LE. Tel: 020 7439 9921 www.hatchards.co.uk

GARDENS TO VISIT

A walk around Bedford Park gives ideas. Several gardens are open each year as part of the Bedford Park Festival.

The National Garden Scheme publishes a 'Yellow Book' annually, listing private gardens, which are open to the public in London and in the country.

The National Gardens Scheme Charitable Trust, Hatchlands Park, East Clandon, Guildford, Surrey GU4 7RT. Tel: 01483 211535 www.ngs.org.uk

Gertrude Jekyll's house, Munstead Woods, near Godalming Surrey, is open under the National Garden Scheme.

The Royal Horticultural Society's garden at Wisley, Surrey, has a number of small 'model gardens' which are interesting. They also have a good plant nursery. Tel: 01483 212428

There are monthly flower shows at The Royal Horticultural Society, 80 Vincent Square, London SW1. Plants are for sale and many specialist nurseries exhibit. Tel: 020 7649 1885

The National Trust has acquired William Morris's Red Brick House at Bexleyheath, Kent. Visits only by pre-booked ticket.

Kelmscott House, 26 Upper Mall, Hammersmith, another Morris property, is open to the public Thursdays and Saturdays, 2-5pm through the William Morris Society. Tel: 020 8741 3735

SPECIALIST SOCIETIES AND ORGANISATIONS

Society of Garden Designers

For a free list of accredited members contact Tel: 01989 566695; www.sgd.org.uk

The Garden History Society

70 Cowcross Street, London EC1M 6PB. Tel: 020 7608 2409 www.gardenhistorysociety.org

The National Trust

36, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AS. Tel: 020 7222 9251 www.nationaltrust.org.uk

Cottage Garden Society

Hurstfield House, 244 Edlestone Road, Crewe, Cheshire CW2 7EJ. Tel: 01270 250776. www.theCGS.org.uk

The Royal Horticultural Society

80 Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PE. Tel: 020 7834 4333. www.rhs.org.uk

GARDEN STATUARY AND ARTEFACTS

Crowther of Syon Lodge

Busch Corner, London Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, TW7 5BH. Tel: 020 8560 7978

Lassco St Michael's

St Michael's Church, Mark Street, London EC2A. Tel: 020 7749 9944 www.lassco.co.uk

Renaissance London

193-195 City Road, London EC1V. Tel: 020 7251 8844 www.renaissancelondon.com

Sotheby's

Sotheby's has a sale of garden statuary and furniture at its branch at Billingshurst, West Sussex. Tel: 01403 833500

SPECIALIST NURSERIES

Most local nurseries have a good selection of trees, shrubs and plants, but if you want, for example, period roses, or more unusual plants, you are more likely to find them at a specialist nursery.

Hardy perennials

- Harvey's Garden Plants, Bradfield St. George, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk IP30 0AY. Tel: 01284 386777 www.harveysgardenplants.co.uk
- Bressingham Gardens, Diss, Norfolk IP22 2AB. Tel: 01379 686900 www.bressinghamgardens.com

Box, Topiary and Hedging

- Hopes, Grove Nurseries, Small Hythe Road, Tenterden, Kent TN30 7LT (Box and hedging plants). Tel: 01580 765600
- Langley Boxwood Nursery, Rake, nr Liss, Hants. GU33 7JL (Box and topiary). Tel: 01730 894467 www.boxwood.co.uk

Bulbs, including lilies

- Bloms Bulbs, Primrose Nurseries, Melchbourne, Beds. Tel: 01243 709099 www.blomsbulbs.com

Ferns

- Fibrex Nurseries Ltd. Honeybourne Road, Pebworth, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire CV37 8XP. Tel: 01789 720788 www.fibrex.co.uk

Roses

- David Austin, Bowling Green Lane, Albrighton, Wolverhampton WV7 3HB. Tel: 01902 376377 www.davidaustinroses.com
- Peter Beales Roses, London Road, Attleborough, Norfolk NR17 1AY. Tel: 01953 465845 www.classicroses.uk

Trees and shrubs

- Hillier Nurseries (Winchester) Ltd. Ampfield House, Ampfield, Romsey, Hants SO5 9PA. Tel: 01794 68733 www.hillier.co.uk
- Tendercare, Southlands Road, Derham, Middlesex UB9 4HD. Tel: 01895 835544 www.tendercare.co.uk

Trees

By Simon Hillyard

Trees are an integral part of Bedford Park's appeal. The first garden suburb's soubriquet of *Rus in Urbe* refers to the blend of rural and urban features which makes it such a pleasant place to live.

The estate was built on orchards and an arboretum, some of whose trees were incorporated into the original lay-out. Certain houses were even positioned to make allowances for existing trees and lithographs of 1882 show mature trees in some gardens.

Jonathan Carr, the estate's founder, and his architects planted many more trees to create a village atmosphere. Plans show avenues of young trees lining the pavements, along with chestnuts and planes.

After more than a century those saplings are now mature and need to be conserved for their amenity value as much as our buildings.

Nevertheless, disease, age and winds have taken their toll. There was Dutch Elm disease in the 1970's and storms including the hurricane of 1987 have brought home how familiar and loved our trees are.

[As the drawings show], streets without trees look stark and empty; their shapes and colours have a mellowing effect on the brick and concrete urban scene.

There are also wider reasons to plant for the future. Trees are vital in providing oxygen and removing dirt from our polluted atmosphere; without trees there would be little wildlife in our gardens and streets. This is why all trees lost, whether by old age or accident, need to be replaced, and it is better to do this gradually so there is always a mix of saplings and more mature specimens.

The Bedford Park Society, with the



Bath Road - its trees have been decimated over the years

help of the two boroughs of Ealing and Hounslow, encourages the planting of broad-leaved forest species to preserve the character of the Conservation Area.

Above all, however, the protection and enhancement of the treescape depends on the goodwill of the present owners of properties in Bedford Park in retaining existing trees and planting new ones.

Street trees

Street trees are the responsibility of the relevant boroughs, Ealing and Hounslow. The boroughs are concerned about the safety of their trees, avoiding damage to nearby houses and the health and shape of the trees themselves.

Ealing inspect their street trees every 3 years and their inspectors decide what pruning is necessary. In addition they inspect each September for dead trees and remove basal growth each Summer.

Hounslow's policy is to inspect all trees every three years and also to prune planes and limes every three years. Other species will be pruned when required. They will remove basal growth at least once a year. Hounslow also has a tree warden scheme involving a resident from each street who can report problems (see "Contact points" for further details).

If you consider that work needs to be done to a street tree you should contact the relevant Arboricultural Officer (see "Contact points")

Sponsoring street trees

The boroughs occasionally have funds available to plant trees particularly where a tree has been removed. They are aware that new trees are more likely to prosper if the nearby residents welcome them. It is therefore worth contacting your borough if you would like to see a tree planted near your house.

In addition, Hounslow (but not Ealing at present) are willing to plant street trees sponsored by residents at a cost of £225 (see “New street trees” under “Contact points”).

Trees in gardens

All trees in Bedford Park are in a Conservation Area made under Section 211, Town and Country Planning Act 1990 which makes it an offence to deliberately damage or destroy a tree whether by cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting or by any other means without notifying the local planning authority. Trees are defined as those where the diameter of the trunk is greater than 75mm measured 1.5m above the ground.

Trees in Conservation area

Six weeks’ notice must be given of any proposed work to a tree. No work may be carried out in this period without consent and, if it is, an offence has been committed. Failure to give the six week’s notice may result in prosecution by the local planning authority and conviction could lead to heavy fines as well as a criminal record. Where the six week period of notice expires, the owner of the tree may proceed with the work even if no reply has been received, but until this period expires the tree is protected. Alternatively, the local authority may send a letter during the six week period confirming that it has no objection to the proposed work or it may decide to place a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) on the tree.

Tree subject to a Tree Preservation Order

If such a tree is removed unlawfully the penalty mentioned above applies. A number of trees in Bedford Park are protected by TPOs and any work to them requires the consent of the local planning authority who have eight weeks in which to consider the application. Failure by the local planning authority to make a decision within the eight weeks does not entitle the applicant to proceed with the work. There is, however, a right of appeal to the Department of the Environment.

Details of all TPOs are kept by the relevant planning department.

There are some exceptions to these requirements applying to the pruning

of fruit trees cultivated for fruit production and dead, dying and dangerous trees. In all such cases it is sensible to check with the Arboricultural Officer before taking any action.

Applications for consent

An application must be made to the local planning authority for any work to a tree. See “Contact points” for how to obtain an application form.

The Arboricultural Officer will probably make a site visit which provides an opportunity for seeking advice.

Overhanging trees

Branches must be clear of the footpath by 2.4m and the highway by 5.2m. It is an offence if branches obscure road signs or street lighting. The local highways authority has powers to enforce this legislation if the tree is considered a hazard. Dangerous trees within falling distance of the public highway are also subject to these requirements.

Pruning trees

This is a specialised and often difficult task best left to competent contractors (see below). In the wrong hands pruning can cause more problems than it is intended to solve. Pruning may involve the “lifting” of the lower branches so that there is more clearance between the lowest branches and the ground. Preferably such pruning should be spread over several years where a young tree is involved. The crown of a tree may

be thinned but this should only be done for a reason including that of reducing heavy shading or where some branches are weak. The overall size of a tree will remain the same with crown thinning. If it is desired to reduce the crown size then this is referred to as crown reduction involving the shortening of branches.

A rule of thumb is that not more than 25% of foliage should be removed from a branch unless the whole branch is to be removed. Too vigorous pruning can place a tree under stress and result in the growth of epicormic shoots from branches and the main trunk. These can be cut back but more are likely to appear. Crown renovation may be required where there has been poor pruning in the past; this involves the selective thinning of epicormic growth.

More information about pruning and tree care generally can be found in “The Pruning of Trees, Shrubs and Conifers” Second Edition by Brown and Kirkham (Timber Press).

Advice on trees

Sources of advice on trees are the Arboricultural Officer (see “Contact points”) or a tree consultant or contractor (tree surgeon). Consultants give professional advice on the health and/or safety of trees, concerns about structural damage to buildings and any matters requiring a report whilst a contractor undertakes pruning, removal and other management operations required (see “Contact points”).



Trees in Bedford Park cannot be cut down, lopped or topped without permission

If you have fungus on a tree you can send a specimen in a clean container to the Information Office at Kew Gardens (see “Contact points”) where the disease can be identified in their laboratories.

Finding a tree contractor (tree surgeon)

The Arboricultural Association approves contractors (surgeons) who are required to follow the procedures set out in BS 3998:1989 British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work. An up to date list of contractors can be found on the Association’s web site (see “Contact points”)

Ealing and Hounslow also provide lists of contractors. These can be obtained from the Arboricultural Officer of the relevant borough.

It is wise to obtain written quotations (these should be free) which state in detail what the contractor proposes to do. If the contractor is not listed you should ask to see examples of their previous work. A responsible contractor will ask for documentary evidence that the local planning authority has approved the work to the tree. Make sure that the contractor leaves the garden as they found it and ensure that they have adequate insurance cover. You are advised not to accept offers of work from casual callers at the door.

Concerns about unauthorised work to trees

If you think that unauthorised work is being undertaken to a tree in another garden you should telephone Ealing or Hounslow’s Planning Department (see “Contact points”).



Problems with neighbour’s trees

It is important to try to resolve such issues with the neighbour. The Arboricultural Officer may be able to give some advice. In the case of trees on private land, the relevant borough has discretionary power to take action if the tree is dangerous. The law is complex in relation to this problem and a solicitor’s advice may be required.

Contact points

Arboricultural Association Ampfield House, Romsey, Hampshire, SO51 9PA. Phone: 01794 368717
www.trees.org.uk
E-mail: admin@trees.org.uk

London Borough of Ealing,
Perceval House, 14-16 Uxbridge Road, London, W5 2HL. Telephone: 020 8825 5000 or e-mail Customers@ealing.gov.uk.

Planning Department:
020 8825 6600.
Arboricultural Officer:
020 8825 6611.
New street trees: 020 8825 6572.
www.Ealing.gov.uk
Form: Download “Application form for work to tree(s) subject to TPO or within Conservation Area” from the Ealing web site or e-mail planning@Ealing.gov.uk for a hard copy.

London Borough of Hounslow,
Civic Centre, Lampton Road,
Hounslow, TW3 4DN.
Telephone: 020 8583 5555.
Planning Department:
020 8583 4998.
Arboricultural Officer / New street trees / tree warden : 020 8894 2677.
www.Hounslow.gov.uk
Form: Download “Application form for consent to carry out work/fell protected tree” from Hounslow web site or contact the Planning Department for a hard copy.

The Information Office, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, TW9 3AB.
Telephone: 020 8940 1171.
www.rbgekew.org.uk

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