



HILLINGDON
LONDON



Hillingdon Court Park

Management Plan

2009 – 2013

Year One

**Green Spaces Team
London Borough of Hillingdon**



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

1. Introduction to Hillingdon Court Park

The site known as Hillingdon Court Park was transferred to what is now London Borough of Hillingdon (LBH) ownership in 1928 and the land was preserved for use as a public open space, or recreation ground.

Today, set on the western edge of Hillingdon borough in Hillingdon West, Hillingdon Court Park is well used and vibrant, welcoming people of all ages in from the surrounding areas to the much appreciated and pleasant local site of pastime.

The site incorporates other features (horticultural/ornamental) into its mainly recreational setting, serving the community well with a play area, football pitches, tennis courts and sports as well as a woodland area and conservation areas and formal gardens. There is a footpath that connects the Car Park, Croquet Lawn, Bowling Green, Formal Gardens, Tennis Court and Playground.

“Court Park” has long been supported by the park’s user groups. In the future, closer ties will be developed so that, alongside London Borough of Hillingdon Green Spaces Team, they can help in aiming to maintain and enhance the park’s natural beauty.

2. How to use this Plan

This plan provides the aims, objectives, background information, and plans for the management of Hillingdon Court Park.

Information relating to the site’s key objectives can be found on the following page numbers:

Aim	Objective	Project Plan
Create and maintain a welcoming site	p11	HCP-1 p23
Ensure the site is healthy, safe and secure	p12	HCP-2 p23
Ensure the site is clean and well maintained	p13	HCP-2 p23 HCP-A p22
Ensure sustainable management of resources	p14	HCP-3 p24
Appropriate management of conservation and heritage features	p14	HCP-4 p24
Encourage community involvement	p18	HCP-A p22 HCP-B p22 HCP-3 p24
Ensure effective marketing of the facility	p18	HCP-3 p24
Implement effective management strategies	p18	HCP-A p22 HCP-B p22 HCP-7 p26

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4. Site Summary

	Details
Site Name	Hillingdon Court Parks
Address (Main Entrance)	Parkway, Hillingdon, Uxbridge
Postcode	UB10 9JX
Grid Reference	507292, 183993
Ownership	London Borough of Hillingdon
Name of Lead Officer	Jeff Sarnicki
Lead Officer's contact details	<p>Postal: Green Spaces Team Civic Centre 4W/08 High St, Uxbridge Middlesex, UB8 1UW</p> <p>Phone: 01895 277102</p> <p>Fax: 01895 250 646</p> <p>Email: jsarnicki@hillingdon.gov.uk</p>
Date site acquired	31 st March 1928
PPG17 designation	Outdoor Recreation Facility
London Parks typology designation	Sports Playing Fields
Access points	<p>Main Entrance: The main entrance to the Park is in the East of the park accessed from Parkway (off Long Lane). This entrance leads to the car park and the Park Lodge.</p> <p>Other Entrances: Entrance 2 is located in the South Eastern area of the Park off Court Drive near the Park Lodge. Entrance 3 is found off Sweetcroft Lane in the North of the Park. Entrance 4 Via Portman Gardens Entrance 5 (the west most entrance point) is accessed via Chestwood Grove Entrance 6 via Sylvana Close</p>

Key features	
Key habitats	Will be assessed in Ecological Survey
Historic features	Old Oak Trees,
Horticultural features	Shrub beds Planted areas Oak Regeneration areas Conservation Area
Sporting features	2 x Junior sized football pitches Sports Pavillion Tennis Courts Bowling Green Croquet Lawn
Other recreational / leisure facilities	Children's Playground Bowling Green Croquet Lawn Formal Gardens Conservation Area
Resting points	10 park benches
Other designations	
Conservation Area	Partly
Tree preservation orders	No
Playground/s designations	Local Area of Play

Description:

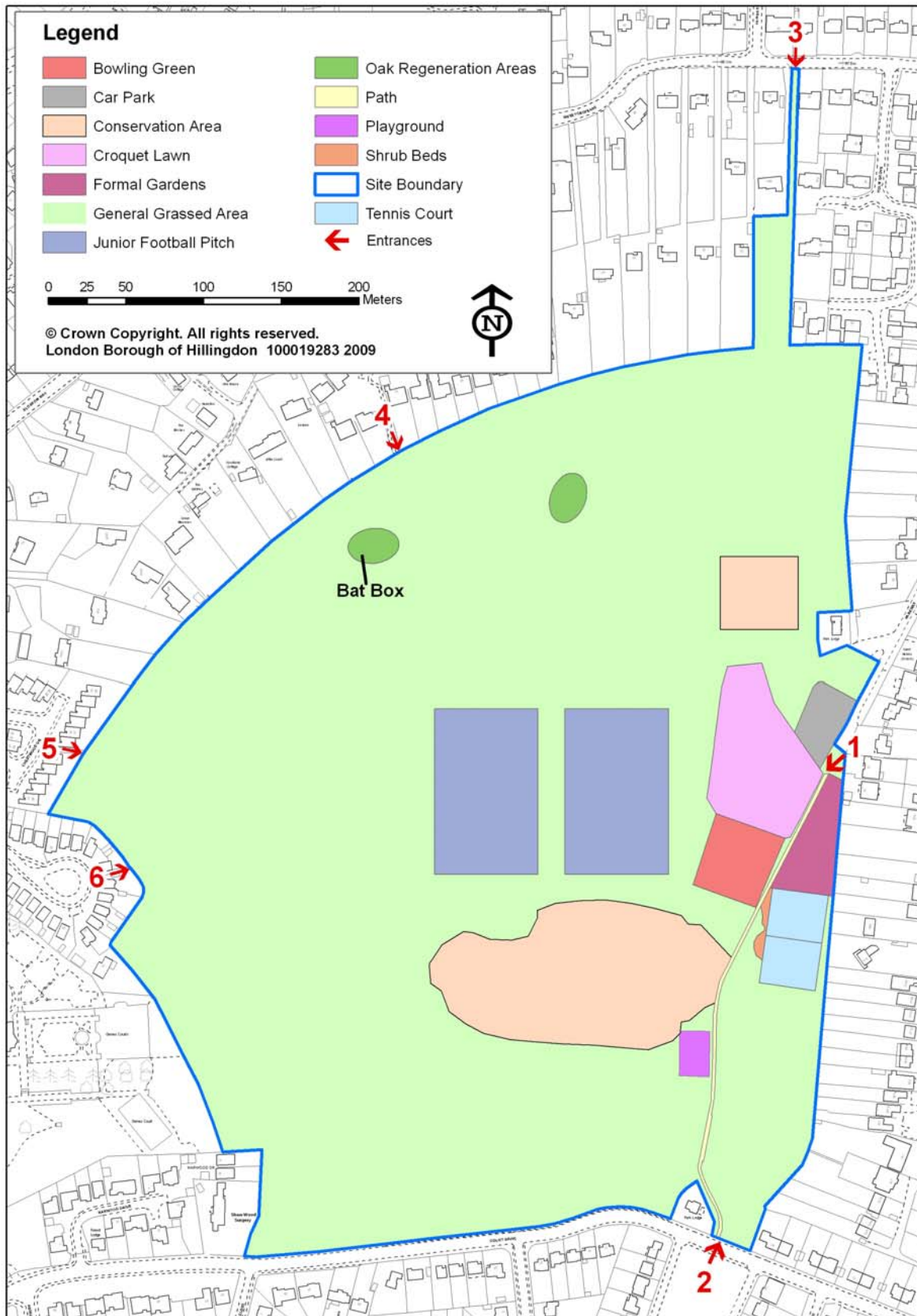
Hillingdon Court Parks is a site mainly used for recreation but enjoyed by all for its surroundings and its associated conservation area.

The ground incorporates a variety of attractive features including:

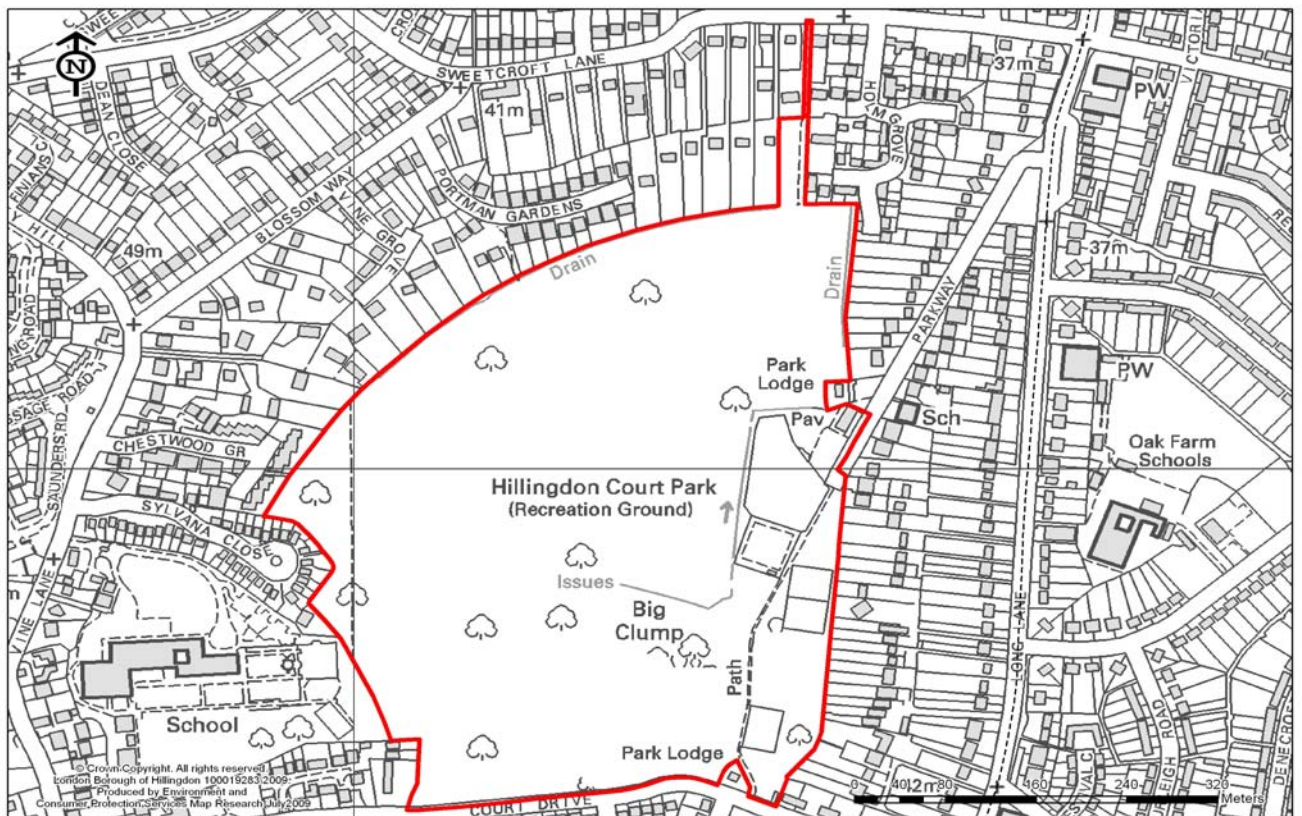
- Playing fields
- A well-used children's playground
- Football Pitches
- Tennis Courts
- Formal Gardens
- Car Park
- Mature trees
- Bowling Green
- Croquet Lawn
- Conservation Areas
- Oak Regeneration Areas

The location of each of these features is shown in Map 1 (Key Features of Hillingdon Court Parks) and easily identifiable on an aerial photograph of the site, Map 2 (Aerial Photograph)

Map 1. Key feature of Hillingdon Court Park



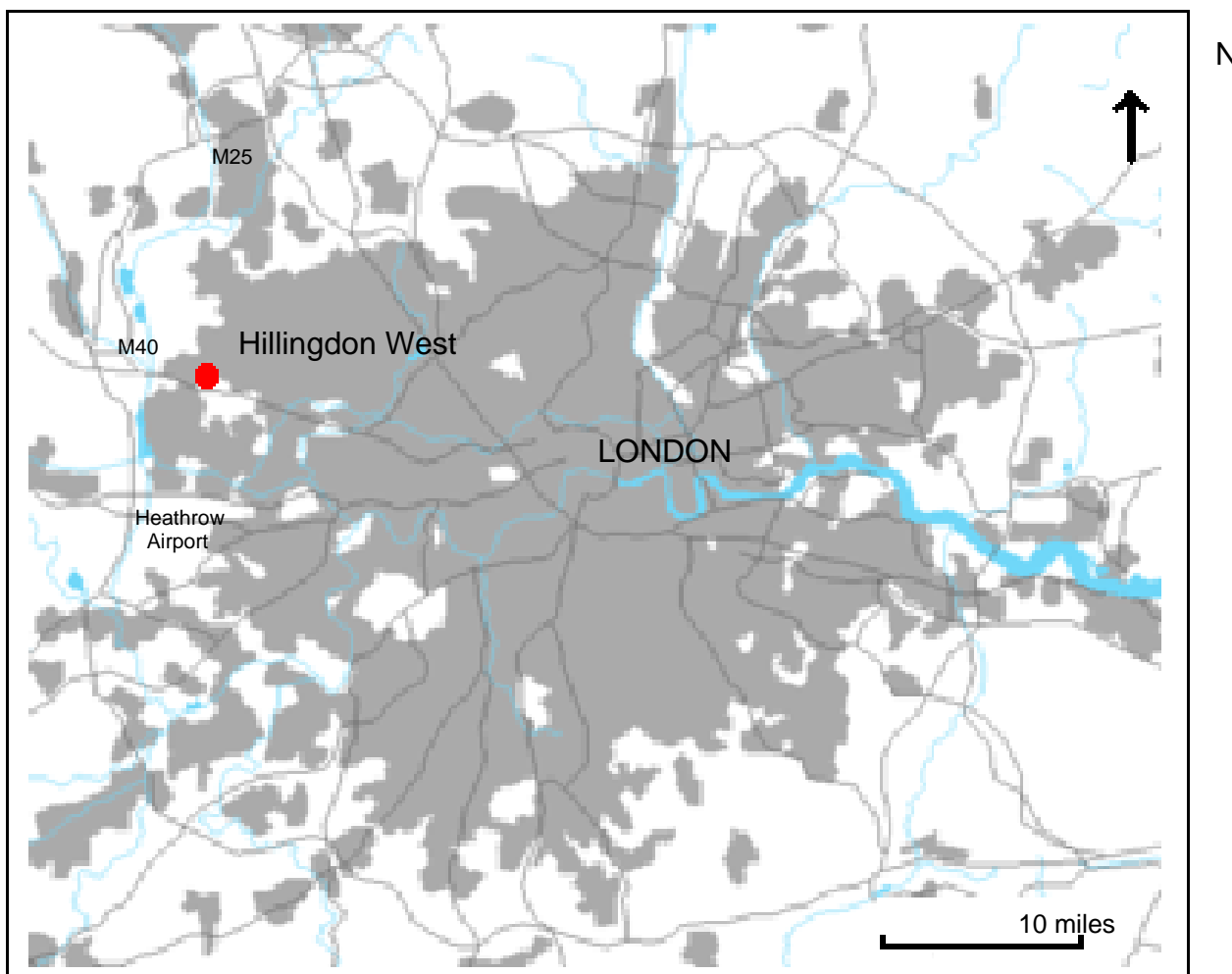
Map 2. Aerial Photograph of Hillingdon Court Park



Location:

Hillingdon Court Park is located in the west London Borough of Hillingdon (see Appendix A for description), in the ward of Hillingdon West (see Map 3, below).

Map 3. Location of Hillingdon West in London



By road, Hillingdon Court Park is approximately:

- 16 miles from the centre of London
- 3.7 miles from Heathrow airport
- 2.5 miles from the M40
- 0.6 miles from M25
- 2.5 miles from the M4

Access:

The Ground is accessible via the main area of Hillingdon with entrances around the perimeter allowing easy access from residential areas.

The main entrance to the Park is in the East of the park accessed from Parkway (off Long Lane). This entrance leads to the car park and the park Lodge. Alternatively, the site can be accessed via five other entrances. These entrances are shown on Map 1 (Key Features of Hillingdon Court Parks) Entrance1 from Parkway at the East of the park , Entrance 2 at Court Drive at the South of the park, Entrance 3 from Sweetcroft Lane,

Entrance 4 from Portman Gardens to the North, Entrance 5 from Chestwood Grove and Entrance 6 from Sylvana Close to the West.

Parking is available on site and can be found near the main entrance from Parkway access point.

History:

During the late 1800's Lord & Lady Hillingdon were already firmly established and very popular in Hillingdon. They were property and land owners in the area. Lord Hillingdon's was a successful banker.

By the 1920's both Lord & Lady Hillingdon had passed away along with their son who was killed during the First World War. On the 31st March 1928 several acres of land was sold to the then Uxbridge Urban District Council. The parkland around Hillingdon Courts Mansion was developed as public open space and is know today as Hillingdon Court Park.

Later after the Second World War, the park was recognised as an area of great local importance.

During those early years, the park was well used by local residents from the newly developed housing estates around Hillingdon Circus. It "helped" the war effort by providing grazing for cattle and even a camp site for the army! After the war, the park took a little time to recover, but still was much enjoyed.

Recently, the park been used for many sports activities and 2 local schools take their sports lessons there.

Ecology:

Fauna:

Although no formal fauna survey has been conducted at Hillingdon Court Park, the following species are commonly seen in the local area:

Avifauna

- Great Spotted Woodpecker
- Green Woodpecker
- Song Thrush
- Mistle Thrush
- Starlings
- Carrion Crow
- Wood Pigeon
- Feral Pigeon
- Jays
- Wren
- Gold Crest
- Pied Wagtail
- House Sparrow
- Hedge Sparrow
- Black Bird
- Robin
- Blue Tit
- Great Tit
- Long-tail Tit
- Doves
- Magpies
- Gold Finch
- Green Finch
- Siskin

Mammals

- Fox
- Hedgehog
- Bats
- Rats
- Mice

Insects

- Butterflies
- Other insects

Amphibians

- Frogs

Flora:

A tree survey was undertaken at Court Park during March 2007. This has been appended as Appendix C.

In addition, the horticultural features of the site include some areas of native and non-native shrubs. An informal survey has revealed some of the flora of the site to include bramble and nettles in the areas left wild. However, a formal ecological survey is planned (see HCP-6).

Recreational Facilities:

Hillingdon Court Park has 2 junior sized football pitches for hire, and a new state of the art children's playground with an external playground contractor inspecting the playground on a weekly basis. The term contractor inspects the football pitches on a weekly basis. There is also a bowling green, croquet lawn, tennis courts, sports pavilion and changing rooms. Lawn areas and formal gardens are also used for informal recreation.

Present Use:

The site is used for recreation by a number of groups. The football pitches are used informally.

A survey of site users has not been undertaken as yet but is addressed in the future management operations for the site.

Management Arrangements:

Hillingdon Court Park is managed by the London Borough of Hillingdon's Green Spaces Team (see Appendix A for Green Spaces Structure)

The Borough's term maintenance contractors carry out grounds Maintenance, with work carried out according to the terms described in Appendix B. The outsourced works carried out within the site is inspected by the Borough's Green Spaces Area Officer (part of the Green Spaces Team – see Appendix A). The Borough's Green Spaces Area Officer also leads enhancement works/projects at the site with assistance from members of the public, contractors, other members of the Green Spaces Team, and other groups as appropriate.

5. Vision for Hillingdon Court Park

Our vision for Hillingdon Court Park is to continue providing a good service to the community, and, additionally, create and maintain a well cared for and kept feeling to the site so that it becomes an indispensable amenity for all to enjoy. It should be promoted as a facility for passive and active recreation.

We seek to keep some horticultural interest in the grounds and enhance this in ways that are appealing to the public and ensure that the amenities on the site are easily accessible to everyone, including people with disabilities.

Hillingdon Court Park is one of the most attractive recreation grounds in this part of the borough, containing features including shrub beds and mature trees. Establishing a Friends Of and ultimately a Management Advisory Group is important to the future of the site and the process is underway. Certainly the user groups are essential and so should be involved in the management planning process.

A number of key projects are planned to continue the programme of continual site improvements. For more details see 7a. Five-Year Plan and 7b. Individual Project Plans.

6. Site Aims and Objectives

6.1 Main Aims

1. Create and maintain a welcoming site
2. Ensure the site is healthy, safe and secure
3. Ensure the site is clean and well maintained
4. Ensure sustainable management of resources
5. Appropriate management of conservation and heritage features
6. Encourage community involvement
7. Ensure effective marketing of the facility
8. Implement effective management strategies

6.2 How these aims are being met and future objectives

6.2.1 *Create and maintain a welcoming site*

There are six entrances to this park. The Ground is accessible via the main area of Hillingdon with entrances around the perimeter allowing easy access from residential areas.

The main entrance to the Park is in the East of the park accessed from Parkway (off Long Lane). This entrance leads to the car park and the Park Lodge. Alternatively, the site can be accessed via the entrances from Court Drive at the South of the park, Sweetcroft Lane to the North, Portman Gardens, Chestwood Grove and Sylvanna Close. These entrances are shown on Map 1 (Key Features of Hillingdon Court Parks).

The configuration of this site is very open, allowing visitors to walk freely around the full extent of the Ground. Indeed, the front cover photograph shows that the Ground is welcoming for people to walk through, because of its open nature. It is important that it can be seen the site has more to offer than just the use of the pitches, which dominate much of the lawns. Therefore, the trees, play area and bowling green all play a welcoming role. It is understood that the entrance areas are also important and all six are in need of maintenance and some enhancement. This work will be completed as one of the management operations (see HCP-1). The boundaries are also important in

providing the site with an impressive well-maintained look and therefore making it appear welcoming. However some areas of the western boundaries will be left uncut in order to increase biodiversity of the site. This would create a natural habitat for invertebrates and other fauna depending on them.

'Court Park' caters for a wide range of peoples' needs. Of course, providing a means of physical recreation is an important role, but the site also provides opportunity for relaxation and family fun.

Objectives

1. Secure and standardise all access points, where applicable.
2. Maintain all boundary walls and fences as necessary.
3. Maintain footpaths as necessary.
4. Install and maintain new interpretive signage.
5. Maintenance and provision of site furniture where appropriate.

6.2.2 Ensure the site is healthy, safe and secure

Healthy

The sports facilities promote a healthy lifestyle in visitors to the site. People may also use the site as part of a walking or jogging route and the playground also provides children with activity.

Play area inspections are carried out by independent external contractors on two occasions per month April – October inclusive and in winter the operation is carried out on one occasion per month November - March inclusive. The Ranger Patrol staff also inspect the equipment every day they are on site and look for any dangerous objects (e.g. broken glass). Any defects that may arise may be reported to the area officer who can implement procedures for the necessary repairs. If the equipment is found to be in an unsafe condition it will be decommissioned with immediate affect. The old play area was demolished and a new one created in 2009 (see photograph on next page).

All accesses and path networks are DDA compliant.

Safe and Secure

Generally this site is not vandalised and anti social behaviour does not affect the park, as it did in the past, mainly due to daily visits by Ranger Patrol.

The staff on site in the form of the Ranger Patrol Officers deal with the day-to-day occurrences and are on hand to liaise with park users. This ensures the security of the site.

The LBH park bye-laws apply to the site and are enforced by Ranger Patrol when necessary. Under the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974), the LBH is responsible for ensuring, so far as practical, the health and safety of employees, contractors and visitors whilst conducting all involved activities. As such, it is important to LBH and all staff and contractors are aware of their respective obligations. Details can be found from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) or on LBH web pages. This includes a link to the guidelines for reporting incidents and RIDDOR, the HSE incident reporting scheme. Risk assessment policy states the procedures necessary to comply with the Act. However, in

the future, it would be beneficial to brief a group of user groups or their chairpersons so that all users were aware of risks/issues, affecting health and safety, which could arise.

In the future, removal of the bases to the old play equipment will improve safety and placement of a Pyracantha hedge around the bowls pavilion will help to deter vandals. The old concrete cricket crease next to one of the pitches will also be removed for safety.

Objectives

1. Undertake regular cleaning regime to remove litter and fly tipping.
2. Continue to implement Health and Safety policies.
3. Ensure residents who use the park are aware of the relevant bylaws.
4. Continue to encourage residents to value the park.



View across Court Park towards playground

6.2.1 Ensure the site is clean and well maintained



Hillingdon Court Park is maintained by the Grounds Maintenance Contractor. All works are carried out in line with the detailed specification which provides clear definition of the standards and quantity of work required.

The site has a number of litterbins, sited within the grounds, which assist in maintaining the area in a clean condition. The litterbins are emptied on a two times a week basis in line with the specification. Litter collection is carried out prior to mowing and by the

contractor at other times to the EPA standard. In this way, littering around the park is kept to a minimum.

The guidelines as to allowing dogs within parks and open spaces are covered within the byelaws. The Ranger Patrol Team do, however, advise dog owners of their responsibility when visiting the park. In addition to this, they are empowered to issue dog fouling tickets in line with the Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act 1996. Dog bins are currently emptied, by our contractor, on a weekly basis.

Objectives

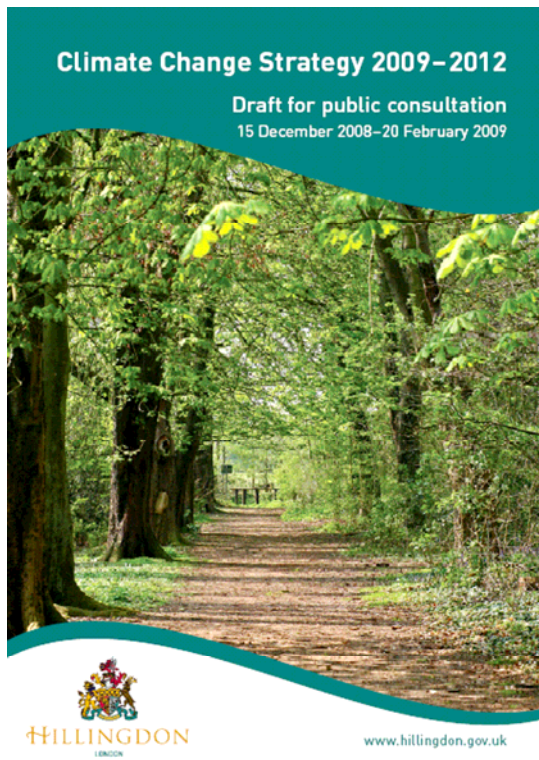
1. Continue with current maintenance arrangements.
2. Enhance maintenance regimes where practical.
3. Carry through a programme of improvements.

6.2.4 Ensure sustainable management of resources

The London Borough of Hillingdon recognise and are aware of the need to minimise adverse impact on the environment, and agree with the principles of waste minimisation as defined in Local Agenda 21. LBH, therefore, actively pursues ways of delivering sustainable development and ensuring environmental sustainability is a vital part of this. The Council has signed up to the peat charter, and discourages the use of peat-based products in its horticultural work. In specific reference to this Recreation Ground, maintenance agreements discourage the use of pesticides and on the site, a stance that has environmental and financial benefits. Therefore, other methods of pest control are utilised, and, where possible, non-herbicidal weed control is carried out. Where it is absolutely necessary, the gardener will use non-residual herbicide applications (e.g. glyphosate), to reduce environmental impact. Also, where they are used, herbicides are applied as spot treatment rather than blanket sprayed, and all operatives are trained and certified for that particular operation. However, here chemicals are not readily used even on the cricket/football pitches.

All green waste created by the term contractor is taken to the borough's green waste facility for recycling. The borough's term tree maintenance contractor also recycles tree work arisings. This meets our objective involving waste minimisation. This also encourages efficient use of resources as, where possible, contractors are also encouraged to reuse green waste, for example as mulch. Resource conservation is in place in that, where possible any plants planted are more drought tolerant so that devised planting limits the need for watering. The contractor also has sustainability targets and is looking at ways to reduce the use of carbon fuels. The following objectives directly affect the way the site is managed because they are written into the maintenance specification; it is the job of LBH to ensure that the contractors are following guidelines on sustainability.

It is most important that we are seen to 'practice what we preach' and maintain high standards of sustainable management that demonstrate our awareness of environmental, conservation and resource issues. We therefore seek to actively research and promote new initiatives in the field of sustainable resource management.



The London Borough of Hillingdon has recently (Dec 2008) released a draft Climate Strategy for consultation. This can be found at:
http://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/media/pdf/jj/Climate_change_consultation_complete.pdf

This was formally adopted in April 2009. These policies are being embedded in site management processes.

Objectives

1. Continue to promote waste minimisation.
2. Plan long-term management for all features of the playing fields.
3. Ensure efficient use of resources.
4. Develop and promote resource conservation and sustainable development.
5. Continue to minimise the application of pesticides.
6. Where possible encourage the use of physical / cultural forms of weed control.
7. Continue to recycle and re-use organic matter as mulches, soil ameliorants, and for other uses.

6.2.5 Appropriate management of conservation and heritage features

The horticultural character is also important. There are several horticultural features, which will be enhanced over successive years by planning and maintenance. Such improvements will consist of removal of older exhausted species and replacement with newly planted, diverse and attractive. (draught resistant/wildlife friendly) shrubs and perennials. An assessment of the trees on site has been undertaken (Appendix C) to produce a schedule of works to return the tree stock to optimum condition.

The importance of green spaces for conservation of wildlife is understood, and they naturally provide habitats that are not available in the more urban immediate surroundings (i.e. where concrete predominates) and therefore act as an ecological resource, e.g. through maintaining some bird populations. Therefore, the Ground, through just its nature of being a green space, is home to flora and fauna as detailed earlier, and an ecological survey will be undertaken to identify exactly what species are present in order to effect necessary management changes.

Objectives

1. Conserve landscape features and improve as necessary, including the pavilion building
2. Enhance horticultural features introducing wildlife friendly/drought resistant plants
3. Conserve existing boundaries.
4. Initiate programme of phased tree maintenance in line with survey findings.
5. Extend woodland 'Big Clump' area
6. Undertake a base-line ecological survey.
7. Undertake bat survey

There is an area on site which lends itself to wildlife conservation. It is located at the western side of the park consisting of smaller trees, hedgerows and scrubs. This would create a haven for invertebrates and avifauna. This area and a possible further area on the northern boundary will be cut less often to encourage the growth of native flowering species. The different mowing regime increases microhabitat heterogeneity and so increases biodiversity and the growth of pioneer species, often considered weeds, can encourage rarer species. Species which may colonise areas that are left 'wild' include knapweeds, nettle, and species like meadow vetchling. Birds that thrive include goldfinches, and butterflies such as the Common and Holly Blues, Comma and Meadow Brown may be found.

In addition located in the north area of the park are mature oak trees, which have been left uncut in order to encourage natural regeneration of the oak.



Area around old mature and dead oak trees left uncut to encourage natural seeding

A magnificent dead oak was left on the site as an ornamental feature/sculpture. The Dead wood is an essential component of the parklands ecosystems, but one that is often overlooked and cleared away as unsightly or on the grounds of safety or neatness. As a result, invertebrate species that rely on dead wood are now some of the most threatened in Britain. It is vital to retain a variety of dead wood habitats within the parkland. This includes standing trees, dead branches, stems and snags on living trees and fallen branches and stumps. A range of dead wood at all stages of decay will provide a range of habitats for more specialist saproxylic (dead wood) invertebrates. These oaks are also bat-roosting sites. (Bat survey to be undertaken).



There are numerous amounts of trees around the edge of the park as well as several mature/semi mature oak scattered in the park. Known as “The Clump” there is an area of almost 1.3ha of semi mature oak trees, which was extended on the western side with 5,000 trees planted in December 2009. This is a result of a project incorporating LBH in partnership with Trees For Cities and local residents.



Old Clump- oak woodland in south east of the park



Additional 5000 natives trees were planted next to old Clump area

Species list/numbers:

Species	Form	Height	Root (bare root, pot grown or cell grown)		Quantity
Betula pendula	Whip	60-80	BR	250	5%
Carpinus betulus	Whip	60-80	BR	200	4%
Corylus avellana	Whip	60-80	BR	100	2%
Crataegus monogyna	Whip	60-80	BR	100	2%
Euonymus europaea	Whip	60-80	BR	1000	20%
Ilex aquifolium	Whip	3L	pot	200	4%
malus sylvestris	Whip	60-80	BR	100	2%
prunus avium	Whip	60-80	BR	250	5%
Prunus spinosa	Whip	60-80	BR	100	2%
Quercus robur	Whip	60-80	BR	1500	30%
Rosa canina	Whip	60-80	BR	100	2%
Sorbus aucuparia	Whip	60-80	BR	250	5%
Taxus baccata	Whip	3L	pot	200	4%

Tila platyphyllos	Whip	60-80	BR	250	5%
Viburnum lantana	Whip	60-80	BR	200	4%
Viburnum opulus	Whip	60-80	BR	200	4%
TOTAL				5000	100%

To create an urban wood high stocking rates was used (spacing 1 metre apart- 5,000 trees per ½ ha) in order to ‘speed up’ the canopy closure and gain control of a site more rapidly.

The ground was sprayed and rotarvated prior the planting event by the Grounds Maintenance Contractor. For high rate of survival t is necessary to maintain a weed free ring around young tree for first three years. This will be created using a thick layer of wood chips (provided by our tree contractors Gristwood and Toms). Woodchippings will be topped up annually, which can be carried out by people with minimum training such us local resident, schools and Blue Sky social enterprise.

6.2.6 Encourage community involvement

The LBH community strategy outlines seven goals for improving the quality of life of the community. Proposed actions taken towards achieving the goal ‘a clean and attractive borough’ includes involving the community in improving standards of green spaces. The strategy can be accessed at:

http://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/media/pdf/s/t/comm_strat_0515.pdf

The site is important to all of its users (described earlier). As part of the Green Spaces Customer Charter (2007), the team promise a number of customer care standards and aim to meet some Service Specific Standards including involving users and the community in parks and in consultations about them. Therefore it is desirable at this site to initiate a user forum to encourage users to play an active role in developing the site, to meet their needs and expectations. The Customer Charter 2007 can be found online:

http://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/media/pdf/i/p/customer_charter.pdf

Although by its nature (the site is well-used playing grounds) the community is involved in the site, no specific feedback has been sought to date although, in the near future, a survey will be sent to user groups. Focus will now be on getting some users interested in getting involved (as described in HCP-5). Indeed, there are a few individuals who are showing interest already. A meeting with these stakeholders to discuss the future management of the site will be planned. In the future, it is hoped some of the users of the ground will be much more involved in planning its development and management.

Some community events have taken place at the site in the past. The ‘Parks R Cool’ project (see poster later) provided free activities, such as music and dance, arts, crafts and sports, for young people during the 2007 summer holidays, with the first week taking place in Court Park.

Hillingdon Court Park Management Plan

Community planting event took place at Hillingdon Court Park in Dec 2009. LBH in partnership with Trees for Cities joined the BBC Breathing Places 'Tree O'Clock' world record attempt to plant 2000 trees in one hour. Additional 3000 trees were planted afterwards. Over 200 volunteers attended the event on the day and helped to plant a new woodland area, extension of old Clump.



As well as the world record attempt participants were able to join bird box making workshops, watch woodland survival skill demonstrations, enjoy arts and craft activities, free face painting and funky samba drumming!

The site is popular among local residents as shown by utilisation by different user groups at different times and for different purposes. This means that they are capable of feeding back their comments, complaints or suggestions about the park. The LBH has an online feedback page for people to submit their feelings or ideas to the Council.

Objectives

1. Improve joint working with local voluntary groups.
2. Further promotion of the site to schools, youth and community groups.

6.2.7 Ensure effective marketing of the facility

Hillingdon Court Park is featured in the borough-wide, general leaflet on green spaces in the section detailing which sites have sports facilities, and exactly what they offer. The site can then be looked up on the map of green spaces provided by LBH so that people can find their way there. Both documents are available as hard copies from LBH Green Spaces.

The booklet is available for download at www.hillingdon.gov.uk/media/pdf/7/b/gs_booklet.pdf the map is available online at <http://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/index.jsp?articleid=7725>.

The site's management plan will also be made available online through the council's web pages, making it more accessible to all, and therefore a more useful document.

Individual events at the site market it further.

In order to ensure that the local community and the general park users are aware of what is going on in the park, it is essential that a supply of information is available throughout the year. This information will be presented in a variety of different ways through leaflets, notice boards and also on the council's web site. Information will seek to encourage understanding and awareness of the gardens itself and the wider remit of the Council. Marketing materials, along with photographs showing community involvement, are given in appendix E.

The sign boards to be placed at entrances to the ground should further enhance marketing, and any LBH staff on site are provided with a uniform identifying them as staff, making them available for the public to approach and query about any aspect of Court Park. The Marketing Strategy (Appendix D) and project HCP-5 addresses the future marketing of the site.

Objectives

1. Preparation of interpretative materials for the park.

6.2.8 Implement effective management strategies

The site has been owned and therefore managed by what is now The London Borough of Hillingdon since 1928. However, it went into disrepair in the 80s and 90s as did many of London's open spaces when, due to restrictions in funding, upkeep and management was not well organised. In 1997, a petition from local residents was received and work began to be planned and carried out. Now, the LBH Green Spaces team is responsible for this and is committed to continue improving the site and making it a special one over the next five years. It is managed according to Green Spaces standards as summarised in the Site Summary. The staff structure (in Appendix A) outlines how this works and how management is kept effective. The Ranger Patrol Teams are responsible for the day

to day management, and the contractor Connaught Environmental carries out most maintenance works. All are under charge of the Green Spaces Area Officer and the Uxbridge Area Manager.

Funds generated from use of the pitches and changing rooms building are used to help with the management of the site. The site will be further well managed through effective staff engagement and involvement. Site staff will be involved in the planning process, as they are an integral component of the site and important for its smooth running.

The Green Flag assessment process itself will also ensure further enhancement, as it is a means for review of the management and will be used to encourage new thinking and to guide dynamic and adaptable management.

The following management operations outline the effective management plan in place for Hillingdon Court Park and, through them, we will carry through the effective management of the site. Other works are ongoing and improvements are continual as described throughout but the projects outlined (HCP 1 - 6 and A & B) are the major planned works essential to the upkeep of the site.

Objectives

1. Use sustainable management strategies and methods as described in section 6.2.4
2. Carry out regular reviews of all management operations and projects.
3. Identify potential sources of appropriate funding.

7. Management Actions and Maintenance Plan

7a) 5 Year Plan

The following is a quick reference to the planned timing of the management operations in the five-year period 2009-2013. The exact timing of given project may be subject to availability of funding being secured. Consequently there is potential for some movement of projects from year to year.

Year	Project	
2009	HCP-1	Entranceway Enhancements
	HCP-2	Securing Boundaries
	HCP-9	Tree Planting
	HCP-3	Marketing Strategy including Community Involvement
	HCP-A	Annual Facilities Review
	HCP-B	Annual Site User Survey
2010	HCP-4	Ecological Survey
	HCP-5	Footpath Improvements
	HCP-8	Tennis Court Resurfacing
	HCP-10	Reforming of Rose beds with herbaceous plants
	HCP-A	Annual Facilities Review
	HCP-B	Annual Site User Survey
2011	HCP-A	Annual Facilities Review
	HCP-B	Annual Site User Survey
	HCP-6	Trim trail
2012	HCP-A	Annual Facilities Review
	HCP-B	Annual Site User Survey
2013	HCP-A	Annual Facilities Review
	HCP-B	Annual Site User Survey
	HCP -7	Grounds Maintenance Review

7b) Individual Project Plans

The following pages contain a brief project plan for each of the projects listed in 7a. These provide not only a description of the project, but the also the rationale behind it, when the works are likely to be carried out, by whom, and how much it is likely to cost.

Project:	HCP-A Annual facilities Review
Summary:	In conjunction with site users, a full review of all site facilities will be undertaken.
Rationale:	To ensure standards are maintained, site users needs are met, and continual improvements are achieved.
Constraints:	Nil
Who will do it?	Green Spaces Area Officer, Friends of group, Ranger Patrol Team
Budget Estimate:	Within existing resources

Project:	HCP-B Annual Site User Survey
Summary:	A survey of as many site users as possible will be conducted using the GreenSTAT survey form.
Rationale:	As part of a larger survey at sites across the borough, the information collected will be used to determine future management decisions.
Constraints:	Nil
Who will do it?	Green Spaces Area Officer, Friends of group once formed, Ranger Patrol Team
Budget Estimate:	Within existing resources

Project:	HCP- 1 Entranceway Enhancements
Summary:	To undertake a series of improvements at site entrances, including new signage, and scrub clearance/other work (e.g. planting flower beds, movement of dog bin) to improve appearance
Rationale:	In order to enhance the visual appeal of the entrances, and to encourage visitors, the overhaul of entrances is planned.
Constraints:	Works to be completed while still allowing pedestrian access
Who will do it?	Contractors to complete improvements, Specialist sign makers to design and make signs, Contractors to install signs and other site works
Budget Estimate:	£3095 for contractor works, approx. £500 for each sign installed

Project:	HCP- 2 Securing Boundaries
Summary:	To undertake a series of repairs and enhancements to existing fences and redesign of hedges including removal where necessary to increase appearance of the site.
Rationale:	To improve the visual appeal of the site To improve security of the site To prevent further damage to fencing
Constraints:	Ensure repairs to certain fences identified by the specification laid out in the Site Deed
Who will do it?	Contractors
Budget Estimate:	£1,245 for front hedge + any additional work

Project:	HCP- 3 Marketing Strategy including Community Involvement
Summary:	Carry out planned work as outlined in objectives and Marketing Strategy (Appendix D), including establishing a friends of group
Rationale:	To increase numbers of users and encourage others to enjoy the site and its facilities, and to get users involved in management
Constraints:	Some of the user groups may prove difficult to get interested.
Who will do it?	Green Spaces Area Officer
Budget Estimate:	Minimal, except production of material

Project:	HCP- 4 Ecological Survey
Summary:	To undertake a base-line ecological survey to define management actions for the future.
Rationale:	In order to plan future enhancements an initial survey will be undertaken to identify key habitats and species are present on site.
Constraints:	It is recommended that the survey be undertaken in Spring 2009 as highest fauna activity occurs in Spring, and the results can then be incorporated in projects later in the year and it is unlikely to be able to be completed in 2008.
Who will do it?	Countryside and Conservation Officer and a local school to help if possible
Budget Estimate:	Within existing resources

Project:	HCP- 5 Footpath Improvements
Summary:	To extend and improve the existing footpath network.
Rationale:	To increase numbers of users and encourage others to enjoy the site and its facilities.
Constraints:	Works to be completed while still allowing pedestrian access
Who will do it?	Specialist footpath contractors Green Spaces Area Officer working with 'friends of group'
Budget Estimate:	£? (to be confirmed)

Project:	HCP- 6 Trim Trail
Summary:	To install a trim trail
Rationale:	To increase numbers of users and encourage others to enjoy the site and its facilities.
Constraints:	Works to be completed while still allowing pedestrian access
Who will do it?	Play equipment installation contractors Green Spaces Area Officer working with the friends of group
Budget Estimate:	£25K

Project:	HCP- 7 Grounds Maintenance Review
Summary:	To comprehensive review of grounds maintenance on site in preparation for a new grounds maintenance contact (2012).
Rationale:	To ensure the best possible grounds maintenance regime is implemented
Constraints:	Nil
Who will do it?	Green Spaces Area Officer
Budget Estimate:	Within existing resources

2010

Project:	HCP – 8 Tennis Court resurfacing
Summary:	To resurface the existing tennis courts to provide a flat safe surface.
Rationale:	To improve the surface to remark the lines.
Constraints:	Will have to carry out work around tennis club.
Who will do It?	Contractors.
Budget Estimate:	£18K

2009

Project:	HCP – 9 Tree Planting.
Summary:	To plant 5,000 whips.
Rationale:	Improve/increase conservation area and tree stock.
Constraints:	Ground conditions prior to planting.
Who will do it?	Trees for cities/schools/volunteers.
Budget Estimate:	£6K

2010

Project:	HCP – 10 Reforming of Rose beds with herbaceous plants.
Summary:	To redesign existing rose beds and replant with herbaceous plants.
Rationale:	To improve the visual appeal of the site.
Constraints:	Public opinion.
Who will do it?	Contractor.
Budget Estimate:	£3K

7c) Regular Maintenance Plan

In addition to the regular maintenance of the site, as outlined in the Site Grounds Maintenance standards (see Appendix B), the following actions shall be undertaken on an ongoing basis:

- Undertake regular cleaning regime to remove litter
- Continue to implement Health and Safety Policies
- Ensure that park users are aware of relevant bylaws
- Continue to encourage park users to value the park
- Enhance maintenance regimes where practical
- Encourage the involvement of the users.
- Continue to promote waste minimisation on sites
- Continue to minimise the application of pesticides
- Where possible encourage the use of cultural forms of weed control
- Continue to recycle and re-use organic matter generated on site for soil-ameliorants, mulches, etc
- Develop and promote resource conservation and sustainable development
- Produce a phased and costed schedule for tree works
- Conserve existing walls and boundaries
- Carry out regular reviews of all management operations and projects
- Identify new sources of funding and secure.

Appendices

Appendix A

Introduction to the London Borough of Hillingdon

Description

Hillingdon, situated on the western edge of Greater London, is the second largest London borough, covering a total area of about 42 square miles. It is just 14 miles from central London and bounded by the counties of Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Surrey and the London Boroughs of Hounslow, Ealing and Harrow.

Hillingdon is home to Heathrow, the world's busiest airport that caters for more than 60 million passengers a year.

The borough has eight leisure centres and 2 pools, 17 libraries, two theatres and over 170 green spaces including Ruislip Woods Natural Nature Reserve and Lido.

History

The London Borough of Hillingdon was one of the 32 London Boroughs created by the London Government Act 1963. It was formed by the amalgamation of the Borough of Uxbridge and the Urban Districts of Hayes and Harlington, Ruislip/Northwood and Yiewsley and West Drayton.

The new borough came into existence on April 1, 1965 when the new council started work.

As well as taking on the work of the four previous district authorities the council became responsible for local services such as education, libraries and the children's services. These had previously been run by the Middlesex County Council, which ceased to exist on April 1 1965.

Hillingdon's purpose-built Civic Centre opened its doors to the public in 1977. The council specified the use of traditional materials such as bricks and tiles while the sloping roofs were designed by the architects to reflect the style found in many of the borough's homes.

Workforce

The council employs approximately 6,500 people, including schools' staff.

People

Hillingdon has a population of 243,006 (2000 estimate). There is a growing proportion of young people, particularly of school age children.

Around 15.7% of the borough's residents are from ethnic minority groups (mainly Indian, Pakistani, other Asian and Black Caribbean).

There is an active voluntary sector, and a wide variety of community groups, tenants' and residents' associations.

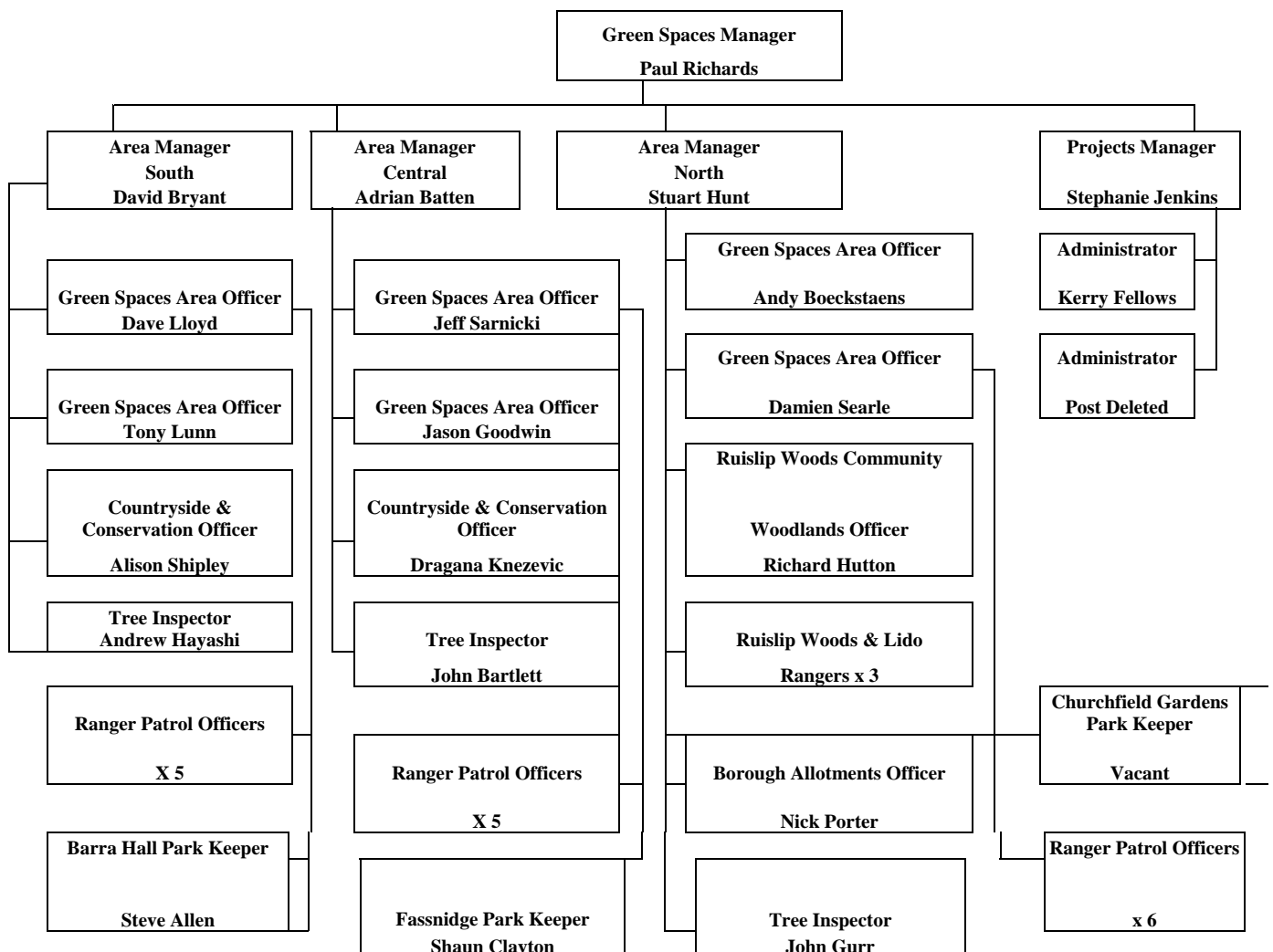
Leisure

Hillingdon is rich in wildlife and wildlife habitat including waterways, lakes, meadows and nature reserves. Ruislip Woods have been designated London's first National Nature Reserve, while nearby Ruislip Lido boasts 40 acres of water. The borough also offers a host of sporting activities, including six sports centers, many with newly refurbished gyms and four exceptional 18-hole golf courses, including a championship standard course at Stockley Park. The arts and entertainment thrive, with The Beck professional theatre in Hayes, the Compass Theatre, Ickenham, and various other venues. There is major new shopping centre, The Chimes in Uxbridge.

The Environmental and Consumer Protection Group

The Environmental and Consumer Protection Group of the London Borough of Hillingdon has the responsibility for the Environmental Development and sustainability of Hillingdon's Green Spaces. Amongst the other responsibilities it provides events and promotes outdoor activities in the Borough's Parks and Other Green Spaces. The Green Spaces Team (see Fig 1.) oversees the management and development of all public green spaces within the London Borough of Hillingdon, which also includes parks, allotments, playing fields, woodlands and other green spaces.

Figure 1. Green Spaces Team Structure



Appendix B

Site Grounds Maintenance Standards (Summary of Annual Frequencies)

1 Period during which operation should take place

2 Number of times to perform operation

Maintenance of Grassed Areas

Operation	Annual Freq.	Monthly Frequency*											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Grass Cutting	16			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	
Litter picking prior to grass cutting	16			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	
Leaf Clearance	3										1	1	1
Cleaning out channels and tree rings	1	█	█	█								█	█
Trim grass edging to hard standing and around obstacles	16			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	
Trim grass edging to walls, fence lines	16			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	
Reform grass edging to all beds	1	█	█	█								█	█
Reform grass edging to channels and tree rings	1				█	█	█	█	█	█	█		
Trim grass edging to all beds	As reqd.												
Empty bins and collect litter from site	104	Twice Weekly											
Empty dog bins on site	52	Weekly											

Shrub Bed Maintenance

Operation	Annual Freq.	Monthly Frequency*											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Weed and litter removal	8		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Hoeing of beds not previously mulched	7				1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Topping up and levelling to beds previously mulched	8		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Replacement of shrubs	1/8th	█	█	█								█	█
Pruning of shrubs	1	█	█	█	█	█						█	█
Removal of reversion growth to shrubs	As reqd.												

Tree Maintenance

Operation	Annual Freq.	Monthly Frequency*											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Stake maintenance and removal to newly planted trees	1	█	█	█								█	█
Weaning of 5-10 year old trees away from stakes	1	█	█	█		█	█					█	█
Removal of suckers and epicormic shoots to all trees, but excluding Lime trees	1	█	█	█								█	█
Removal of suckers and epicormic shoots to Lime trees	2	█	█	█				1				█	█

Appendix C

Tree Survey – Hillingdon Court Park

Introduction

A tree survey was undertaken at Hillingdon Court Park. The survey was undertaken by John Bartlett (Tree Officer LBH)

Methodology

The survey was conducted with reference to BS 7370: Part 1: 1991 with additional information and works scheduling. The position of each tree is marked and numbered on a map of Hillingdon Court Park.

The following data has been collected:

- Species (English)
- Diameter at 1.5m (DBH, 1-6, banded in 20cm units)
- Height (metres)
- Crown spread (metres)
- Life (see notes)
- Work Required
- Urgency (U – urgent, 1/2/3 - undertake within 1/2/3 years)
- Cost
- Annual Sucker Growth
- Comments

Life

The purpose of 'Life' is with the application of a single number, to be able to indicate how far a tree is through its life in any given location. The assessment will cut across species, size, location, and condition; will ultimately give a projection of tree cover for a given site for the present, looking ahead to the medium term and help with management priorities.

For example – 15 year old tree established tree, with good form and health, in the middle of a park would attract a '2' – 'vigorous, not effecting its surroundings, liable to make a mature tree'. However take exactly the same tree that has seeded itself in next to an old wall in a conservation area, would attract a '5' – 'having an adverse effect on its surroundings, retain only in the short term'.

It is a reasonable expectation that 'Life 3' will make up the main body of tree cover in any given area. Young and semi mature trees at 'Life 1 & 2' are the future '3s' while 'Life 4 & 5' are towards the other end of their lives with moderate to severe problems identified.

Using the 1- 6 scoring method the entire tree cover of an area can be assessed.

1 – Young tree

Under ten years old, not established, still vulnerable

2 – Semi- mature tree

Should go on to make a mature tree, has no visible defects or conditions
Not being affected by environmental conditions either natural or human caused
Not affecting or ever likely to, any structures, surfaces or services
Is a good choice for the site, long term retention

3 – Semi mature or mature tree

Has minor structural defects, non serious condition, has reached maturity or,
Being slightly affected by environmental conditions either natural or human caused or,
Beginning to slightly affect either structures, surfaces or services
Is good choice for the site, medium to long term retention

4 - Semi mature or mature tree

Has moderate structural defect or notable condition or
Being moderately affected by environmental conditions either natural or human caused
or
Beginning to moderately affect either structures, surfaces or services
Is only a fair choice for the site, short to medium term retention

5 - Semi mature or mature tree

Has serious structural defect or condition or
Being seriously affected by environmental conditions either natural or human caused or
Beginning to seriously affecting either structures, surfaces or services
Is poor choice for the site, short term retention

6 – Semi mature or mature tree

Dead or Collapse foreseeable
Remove without delay

Results

Hillingdon Court Park has above the expected for life 2 and more than three times the expected number of life 3's meaning that tree cover is assured in the medium to long term. No tree planting is required at the present time in this park as there is healthy tree cover throughout. Life 6's are slightly above the number expected but this is counter balanced by the fact that there are slightly below the expected life 5's, and above the expected life 2's and 3's.

Hillingdon Court Park
Management Plan

The position of each tree is marked and numbered on a map of Hillingdon Court Park.

#	Species	DBH	Height	Spread	Life	Work	Urgency	Cost	Notes
1	English Oak	60-80	18	10	3				
2	English Oak	60-80	18	7	3				
G1	Laurel, Elm, Hawthorn	5 x>20	7	2	3				
3	English Oak	60-80	18	10	3				
4	English Oak	60-80	18	8	3				
5	English Oak	60-80	18	7	3				
6	English Oak	60-80	18	10	3				
G2	English Elm	>20 x2	6	1	6	Fell	1	70.30	ivy
7	English Oak	60-80	18	8	3				Historical limb loss
8	English Oak	60-80	18	8	3				
9	English Oak	60-80	16	6	3				
10	English Oak	60-80	16	8	3				
11	Sycamore	20-40	7	4	3				
12	English Oak	>20	6	1	4				
13	English Oak	60-80	18	9	3				
14	English Oak	60-80	16	6	3				
15	English Oak	60-80	18	10	3				
16	English Oak	40-60	16	4	3				
17	English Oak	60-80	18	6	3				
18	English Oak	40-60	18	6	3				
19	English Oak	60-80	18	8	3				
20	English Oak	80-100	22	10	3				
21	English Oak	60-80	19	6	3				
22	English Oak	20-40	17	6	3				
23	English Oak	60-80	16	8	3				
24	English Oak	60-80	18	10	3				
25	English Oak	60-80	18	8	3				
26	English Oak	60-80	20	10	3				
27	English Oak	60-80	20	8	3				
28	English Oak	60-80	20	8	3				
29	English Oak	80-100	22	10	3				
30	English Oak	80-100	19	10	3				
31	English Oak	60-80	18	10	3				
32	English Oak	20-40	9	6	3				
33	English Oak	60-80	20	12	3				
34	English Oak	60-80	18	8	3				
35	English Oak	40-60	16	6	3				
36	English Oak	100-120	20	10	3				
37	English Oak	40-60	15	4	3				
38	English Oak	40-60	16	5	3				

Hillingdon Court Park Management Plan

39	English Oak	60-80	18	8	3				
40	English Oak	40-60	16	4	3				
41	English Oak	120-140	17	11	5				Ganoderma @ base
42	Common Hornbeam	20-40	7	2	2				
43	Common Hornbeam	20-40	5	2	2				
44	English Oak	20-40	8	4	2				
45	Common Hornbeam	20-40	7	3	2				
46	Common Hornbeam	20-40	8	3	2				
47	Common Hornbeam	20-40	7	3	2				
48	Silver Maple	20-40	9	4	3				
49	Common Hornbeam	20-40	5	3	2				
50	Common Hornbeam	>20	3	1	2				
51	Silver Maple	20-40	10	4	3				
52	Common Hornbeam	20-40	7	3	3				
53	Common Hornbeam	20-40	8	3	3				
54	Crack Willow	60-80	14	8	3				Deadwood
55	Honey Locust	>20	10	2	2				
56	English Oak	60-80	20	8	3				
57	English Oak	80-100	20	10	3				Historical limb loss
58	English Oak	60-80	16	7	3				Historical limb loss
59	English Oak	80-100	20	10	3				
60	English Oak	80-100	20	7	3				Historical limb loss
61	English Oak	40-60	16	7	3				
62	English Oak	80-100	18	8	3				
63	English Oak	40-60	16	6	3				
64	English Oak	60-80	16	9	3				
65	English Oak	80-100	18	8	3				Cavity in trunk
66	English Oak	60-80	18	10	4				Fire damage
67	English Oak	80-100	20	10	3				
G3	Ironwood, Gum, Cornus	15 x >20	6	4	3				
G4	Lawson Cypress, Birch	7 x >20	12	3	3				
G5	Persian Ironwood	4 x >20, 1 x 20-40	6	4	3				
68	Weeping Willow	40-60	13	8	3				
69	English Oak	80-100	18	12	3				
70	Lawson Cypress	>20	4	1	2				
G11a	Cyprees, Pissardii, Spruce	10 x >20	4	1	2				
80	Leyland Cypress	20-40	16	3	3				
81	Crack Willow	40-60	14	6	3				
G6	Purple Leaved-Plum	3 x >20	7	3	3				
82	Chanticleer Pear	20-40	9	2	3				
83	Common Yew	>20	3	2	2				
84	Turkey Oak	120-140	18	16	3				
G7	Leyland Cypress hedge	>20	3	1	2				
85	Lawson Cypress	>20	3	1	2				
86	Leyland Cypress	40-60	20	2	3				
87	Lawson Cypress	>20	6	1	2				
G8	Lawson, Leyland, Thuja	>20	6	1	2				
88	Leyland Cypress	20-40	16	3	3				
89	Corckscrew Willow	40-60	8	5	3				
90	Leyland Cypress	20-40	17	2	3				
G9	Leyland Cypress	8 x >20	6	2	2				Hedge

Hillingdon Court Park Management Plan

G10	Spruce,. Willow, Laurel	3 x >20	4	1	2				
G11	Spruce, Cherry- Plum	3x>20	4	1	2				
91	Purple Leaved-Plum	20-40	6	2	5	F+G	1	75.32	Decay at base
92	Cypress cultivated	>20	3	1	6	F+G	1	50.21	Dead
93	Lawson Cypress	>20	5	1	2				
94	Norway Spruce	20-40	9	2	2				
95	Leyland Cypress	20-40	18	2	3				
G11	Lawson Cypress	12 X >20	4	1	2				Hedge
96	Leyland Cypress	>20	5	1	2				
97	Leyland Cypress	20-40	16	3	3				
98	Leyland Cypress	20-40	16	3	3				
99	Leyland Cypress	20-40	17	2	3				
100	Leyland Cypress	20-40	18	2	3				
101	English Oak	80-100	16	12	3				
G12	Pussy Willow, Silver Birch	7 x >20	4	1	2				
102	Cork-screw Willow	20-40	7	4	3				
103	Norway Spruce	>20	4	1	2				
104	Common Laburnum	>20	3	1	3				
105	Norway Maple crimson King	>20	5	1	3				
106	Bird Cherry	>20	4	2	3				
107	English Oak	80-100	21	12	3				
108	English Oak	80-100	20	10	3				
109	English Oak	60-80	20	6	3				
110	Common Hawthorn	2 x >20	6	1	4				
111	English Oak	60-80	22	6	3				
112	English Oak	40-60	22	5	3				
113	English Oak	40-60	16	8	3				
114	English Oak	40-60	18	8	3				
115	English Oak	100-120	22	14	3				
116	Scots Pine	40-60	16	2	3				
117	English Oak	60-80	22	10	3				
118	Scots Pine	40-60	22	2	4				
119	Norway Maple Crims King	>20	6	1	2				
120	Common Ash	20-40	9	6	3				
121	Norway Maple	>20	6	2	2				
122	Turkey Oak	120-140	22	18	3				
123	False Acacia	20-40	9	2	3				
124	Silver Birch	20-40	13	8	3				
125	Norway Maple crimson King	20-40	9	6	3				
126	English Oak	80-100	18	12	3				
127	English Oak	160+	22	16	3				
128	English Oak	160+	21	16	3				
G12	Hornbeam, Birch, Oak	30+ >20	10	4	2				
G13	Beech, Red Oak, Lime	30+ 20-40	10	4	2				
129	Turkey Oak	2 x >20	6	1	3	F+P	2	74.32	Next to fence
130	English Oak	80-100	16	8	3				
131	Horse Chestnut	2 x 20-40	10	6	3				
132	Turkey Oak	40-60	11	7	3				
G14	English Oak, Hawthorn	6 x >20	8	4	3				
133	Weeping Willow	40-60	13	8	3				

Hillingdon Court Park Management Plan

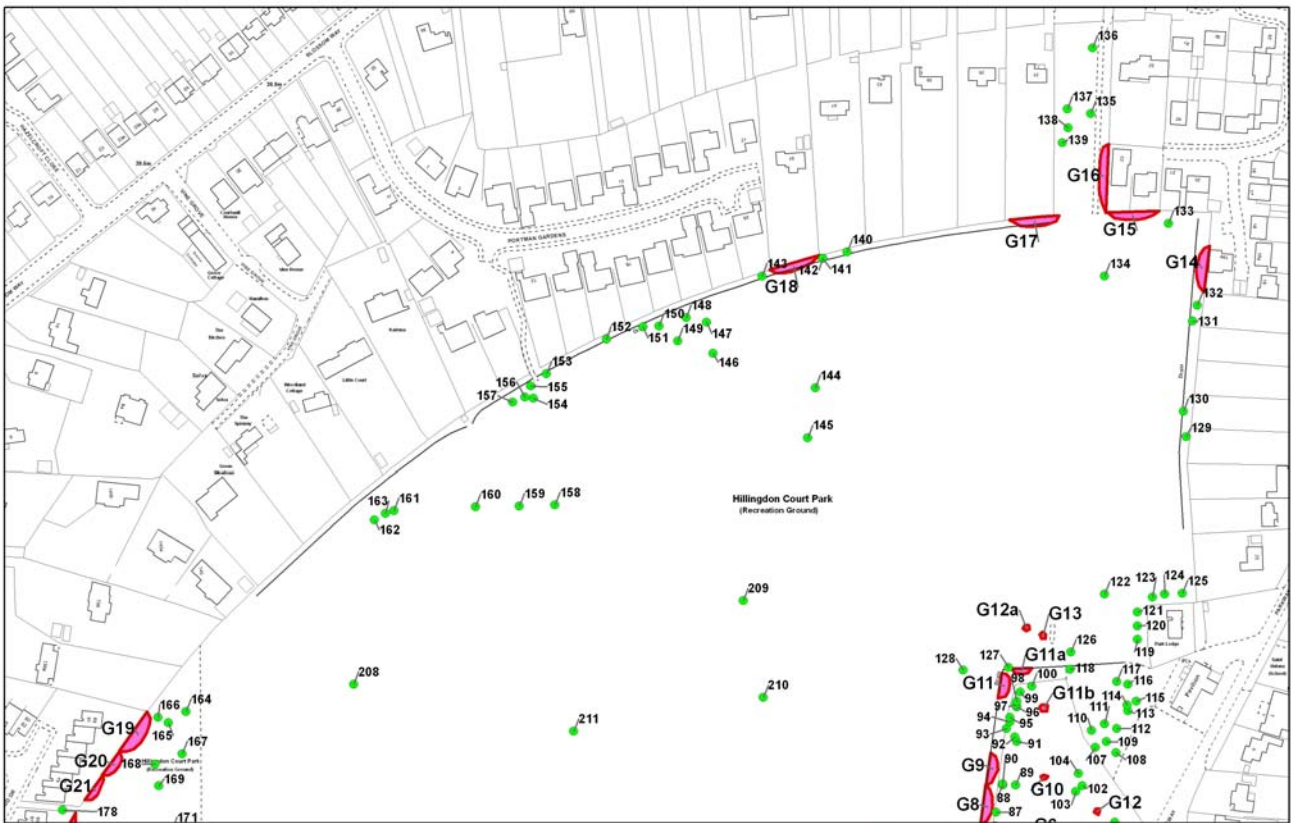
134	Turkey Oak	100-120	20	12	4				
135	Small - Leaved Lime	40-60	15	6	3				
136	Small - Leaved Lime	40-60	16	6	3				
137	Crack Willow	>20	5	1	2				
138	Crack Willow	>20	5	1	2				
139	Crack Willow	20-40	7	3	2				
G17	Damson, T Oak, Silver Birch	7 x >20	6	2	2				
140	Common Ash	Sapling	2	0.5	1				
141	Purple Leaved-Plum	>20	1.5	1	2				
142	Turkey Oak	20-40	6	2	3	F+P	2	62.27	Next to fence
G18	Purple Leaved-Plum	4 x >20	2.5	1	2				
143	Sycamore	20-40	10	4	3				
144	English Oak	140-160	12	10	4				
145	English Oak	120-140	6	5	6				Dead, habitat
146	English Oak	80-100	22	12	3				
147	English Oak	60-80	19	10	3				
148	English Oak	40-60	19	6	3				
149	English Oak	60-80	20	10	3				
150	English Oak	100-120	22	16	3				Historical limb loss
151	English Oak	80-100	20	12	3				
152	Common Ash	Sapling	3	1	1				
153	Common Ash	>20	6	2	2				
154	English Oak	20-40	7	2	2				
155	Scots Pine	>20	4	1	2				
156	Sycamore	>20	5	1	2				
157	English Oak	20-40	5	2	2				
158	English Oak	100-120	15	8	5				Habitat
159	English Oak	160+	20	16	3				Historical limb loss
160	English Oak	100-120	10	2	6				Dead, Habitat stack
161	English Oak	120-140	18	12	3				
162	Stump					Grind		60.24	
163	False Acacia	>20	4	2	3				
164	Silver Maple	60-80	16	12	3				
165	English Oak	20-40	10	6	3				
166	Grey Alder	20-40	9	2	3				
167	English Oak	20-40	8	4	2				
168	Field Maple	20-40	7	3	2				
169	Damson Plum	20-40	4	2	2				
170	Silver Birch	20-40	12	2	3				
171	Goat Willow	20-40	6	4	3				
172	English Oak	20-40	10	3	2				
173	Red Oak	20-40	9	4	3				
174	English Oak	20-40	11	5	2				
175	Sweedish Whitebeam	20-40	8	3	3				
176	Sweedish Whitebeam	20-40	9	4	3				
177	Sweedish Whitebeam	20-40	9	4	3				Mower Damage
G19	Sycamore	4 x 20-40	10	6	3				
G20	Holly, Oak	5 x >20	10	2	2				
G21	Elm	2 x >20	8	1	6				Dead
178	Field Maple	40-60	12	8	3				
G22	Sycamore	4 x 20-40	12	4	3				
179	Weeping Willow	60-80	17	10	3				Included bark

Hillingdon Court Park Management Plan

180	English Elm	>20	2.5	0.5	6	F+G	2	50.21	
181	Crack Willow	80-100	16	8	3				
182	False Acacia	20-40	8	2	3				
183	Common Alder	>20	8	2	2				
184	Common Alder	20-40	7	3	2				
185	Indian Bean Tree	20-40	10	4	3				
186	Sycamore	40-60	12	8	3				
G23	Hawthorn	3 x 20-40	7	3	3				Ivy covered
187	Common Ash	20-40	12	6	3				
188	Crack Willow	100-120	18	8	3				
189	Common Ash	20-40	12	8	3				
190	Sweedish Whitebeam	>20	5	1	3				Lean, mower damage
191	Sycamore	20-40	9	3	2				
192	Italian Alder	40-60	16	4	3				
G24	Common Holly	10 x >20	10	2	2				
193	Sweedish Whitebeam	20-40	10	3	3				Mower damage
194	English Oak	120-140	20	12	3				Historiacl limb loss
195	Weeping Willow	20-40	11	9	3				
196	Enlish Oak	120-140	22	19	3				Historiacl limb loss
197	Turkey Oak	80-100	22	14	3				
198	Turkey Oak	120-140	21	12	3				
199	Turkey Oak	80-100	19	5	3				
200	English Oak	60-80	14	6	4				Sparse Crown
201	English Oak	100-120	22	10	3				
202	English Oak	120-140	21	12	3				Deadwood
203	English Oak	120-140	22	12	3				
204	Turkey Oak	100-120	20	12	3				
205	Norway Maple	20-40	6	3	2				
206	Crack Willow	20-40	11	3	3				
G25	English Oak, Turkey Oak	14 x 80-100	20	12	3				
207	Scots Pine	40-60	16	4	4				Lightning damage
208	Turkey Oak	120-140	22	16	3				Landmark tree
209	English Oak	160 +	20	16	3				Landmark tree
210	Turkey Oak	120-140	22	16	5				Fire damage, Ganoderma
211	Turkey Oak	140-160	20	12	5				Ganoderma at base
212	Turkey Oak	80-100	20	16	3				
213	Turkey Oak	120-140	21	16	3				
214	English Oak	140-160	22	16	3				Historical limb loss
G26	English Oak	7 x 40-60	20	8	3				
215	Turkey Oak	20-40	15	6	3				
216	Field Maple	3 x >20	4	2	3				
217	Turkey Oak	20-40	12	4	3				
218	Weeping Willow	20-40	7	5	3				
219	English Oak	120-140	24	16	3				Lightning damage, limb loss
220	Turkey Oak	20-40	10	4	2				
221	English Oak	60-80	14	6	3				
222	English Oak	100-120	20	14	4				Sparse Crown
223	English Oak	100-120	17	12	3				Historical limb loss, woodpecker
224	English Oak	120-140	14	10	3				
225	English Oak	160+	17	12	3				Over Mature
226	Field Maple	>20	9	3	2				

Hillingdon Court Park Management Plan

227	English Oak	80-100	18	16	3				
228	Field Maple	>20	9	3	2				
229	English Oak	100-120	22	12	3				
230	Rowan	>20	4	1	4				Bark damage
231	English Oak	120-140	22	16	3				
232	English Oak	120-140	22	16	5	CR 30%	2	366.79	Ganoderma at base
233	English Oak	60-80	11	6	4				Dieback, deadwood
234	English Oak	120-140	20	12	3				Deadwood
235	Crack Willow	40-60	18	4	3				
236	Crack Willow	80-100	18	12	3				
237	False Acacia	>20	11	2	3				
G27	T Oak, E Oak, S Pine Cedar	40-60	20	8	3				



Hillingdon Court Park Trees - Map 1 of 2

● Individual Trees

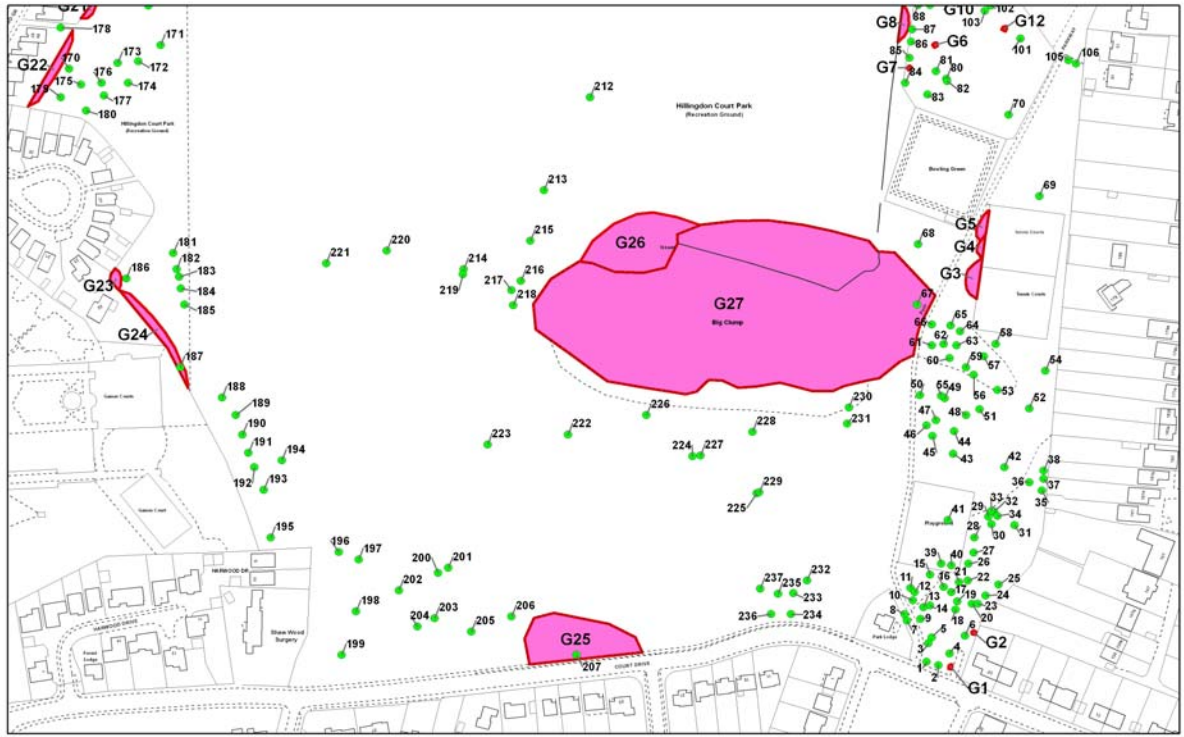
■ Groups

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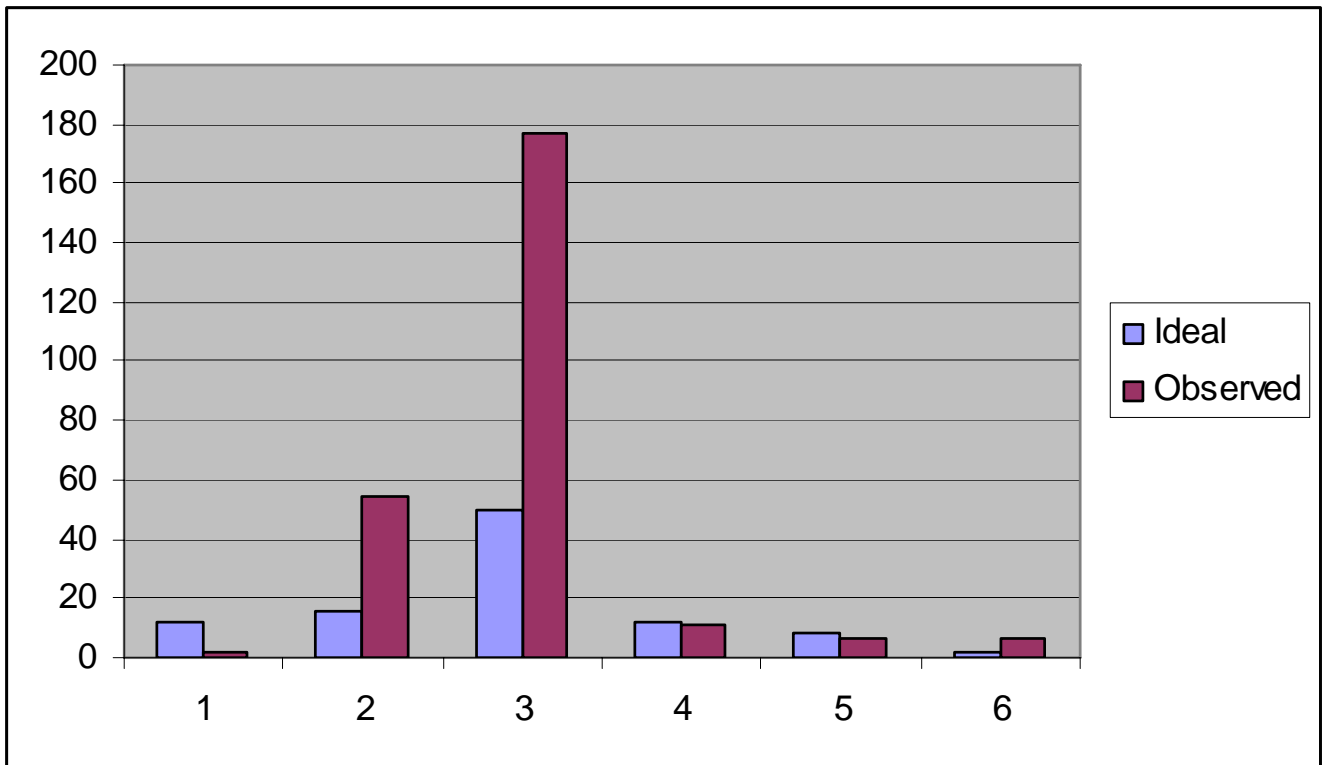


Hillingdon Court Park Management Plan



Hillingdon Court Park Trees - Map 2 of 2

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Appendix D

Site Marketing Analysis and Plan

Hillingdon Court Park is situated with easy access to major roads including the A40, M40 and M25.

Ward residents' profile (based on results of 2001 Census)

Males	5,629
Females	<u>5,809</u>
	11,438

Limiting lifetime illness:

With illness	14.7%
Without	85.3%

Age:

5 – 15	10.2%
16 – 19	7.9%
20 – 44	45.8%
45 – 64	18.6%
65 and over	11.7%. Mean age of population is 32.

Ethnic Group:

White	79.8%
Mixed	2.4%
Asian / Asian British	11.6%
Black / Black British	3.7%
Chinese Other Ethnic Group	2.5%

Analysis

The ward profile of residents indicates that nearly 65% of residents are under the age of 44 and that 85% of residents indicated they are without a limiting lifetime illnesses. Hillingdon Court Park therefore has an important role as a place for healthy, active recreational activities.

However, with 12% of local residents over 65, seats need to be easy to use by older people, and people with disabilities, and therefore a DDA compliant design is important.

Nearly 80% of residents living in the ward describe their ethnic group as white. The ethnic minorities together make up 20% and so it is important to ensure that all ethnic groups are made to feel welcome and included in actions relating to Hillingdon Court Park.

Marketing Methods to Help Enhance Appreciation and Appropriate use of the Site

- Regular liaison with interested parties re issues affecting Hillingdon Court Parks.
- Use of welcoming informative interpretation boards at key points on the site to promote the special interests of the site to regular and occasional users.
- Develop contact with residents over the age of 65 to promote Hillingdon Court Park and ensure feedback can be obtained from potentially less mobile users.
- Promote Green Flag standards to users and neighbours to help raise the profile and understanding of Hillingdon Court Park.
- Encourage articles to be written and published about Hillingdon Court Park – Green Spaces web page, Hillingdon People, other publications, as opportunities arise.
- Encourage local schools to do projects relating to Hillingdon Court Park to aid understanding and appreciation and awareness locally.

An annual survey of users will be carried out to compare the profile of users with that of ward residents and to learn more about users' interests and expectations of Hillingdon Court Park. This information will feed into discussions with the interested parties and the management plan reviewing process.

Appendix E

Site Events and Marketing Materials

Parks R Cool

See main body of management plan and poster below.

Free Summer Activities
for 11 - 19 year olds

parks R COOL

Bring your own lunch



Monday 30 July - Friday 3 August
11am - 5pm
Cowley Recreation Ground,
off Cowley High Road, Cowley

- DJ skills
- basketball
- and more...
- cookery
- arts and crafts
- street dance
- football
- music production
- sports tournament

For more details contact Laura Fitzgerald on
01895 442892

HILLINGDON
LEICESTER

SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS

Hillingdon Community Trust

M

HILLINGDON HOMES

CHIMES

paradigm housing

1
FIRST SECURITY

Advertising material for a recent event held at Court Park

GROW YOUR OWN PICNIC SPOT

Come and plant your very own tree as part of a Guinness World Record™ attempt

Join us at Hillingdon Court Park,
Parkway, UB10 9JX. 10am-2pm

Other activities on
the day include:

- bird box making
- face painting
- interactive drumming workshops
- Arts and crafts workshops



**TREE O'
CLOCK**
**HELP US
PLANT A
WORLD
RECORD
05.12.09**



Trees for Cities
Charity registration number: 1002164

BBC
breathing
places



HILLINGDON
LONDON

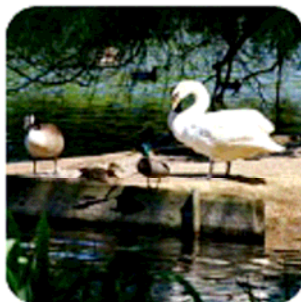
www.hillingdon.gov.uk
www.treesforcities.org

Council Plan: Commitment to Green Flags

LBH's commitment to achieving many Green Flag sites is reinforced in the Council Plan 2007-2010



A CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE BOROUGH WHERE THE ENVIRONMENT IS PROTECTED, TRANSPORT LINKS IMPROVED AND OUR HERITAGE PRESERVED



We are proud that Hillingdon is a clean, green borough, characteristics that our residents value highly, and our aim is to enhance and improve our environment and the services that contribute to the quality of our area.

We are proud of the fact that we have many beautiful and award-winning parks and open spaces – some of the best in London. This year we doubled the number of green flags awarded to our parks – these are given to the most excellent parks and open spaces – and next year our ambition is to secure further awards, becoming the London borough with the most 'Green Flag' parks.