

TREE SURVEY - HEALTH & SAFETY

Proj. No 10042-4	Recreation	n Ground, Parish Council Trees, Histon, Cambridgeshire		
Client:		Histon & Impington Parish Council		
Date of Report:		06/03/2023		

Contact Details

Client – Histon & Impington Parish Council						
Address Recreation Ground Committee New Road Impington Cambridge CB24 9LU	Contact	Tel:	01223 235906			
	Theresa King	E-mail:	office@hisimp-pc.gov.uk			

Local Planning Authority – South Cambridgeshire District Council						
Address South Cambridgeshire Hall Cambourne Business Park Cambourne Cambs CB3 6EA	Tree Officer	Tel: E-mail:	01954 713405 planning.trees@scambs.gov.uk			

Arboricultural Consultant – Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited						
Address 5 Moseley's Farm Business Centre Fornham All Saints Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP28 6JY	Report Author:	Tel:	01284 765391			
	Alex Turner	E-mail:	info@treesurveys.co.uk			



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

- 1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by Histon & Impington Parish Council to prepare a Tree Survey for the trees at Recreation Ground, Parish Council Trees, Histon, Cambridgeshire.
- 1.1.2 In accordance with instructions from South Cambridgeshire District Council, this report provides a detailed health and safety audit of all the relevant trees at the site.
- 1.1.3 The site survey was carried out on the 25th January 2023. The relevant qualitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees, in relation to their existing environment and the risk they pose to persons and property in the immediate vicinity.
- 1.1.4 Information is given on condition, age, size and indicative positioning of the trees in line with the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994).

1.2 Scope of Works

- 1.2.1 The trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. No samples have been removed from the site for analysis. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the removal of existing underground services.
- 1.2.2 Whilst this is an arboricultural report, comments relating to non arboricultural matters are given, such as built structures and soil data. Any opinion thus expressed should be viewed as provisional and confirmation from an appropriately qualified professional sought. Such points are clearly identified within the body of the report.
- 1.2.3 An intrinsic part of tree inspection is the assessment of risk associated with trees in close proximity to persons and property. Most human activities involve a degree of risk with such risks being commonly accepted, if the associated benefits are perceived to be commensurate. In general, risk relating to trees tends to increase with the age of the trees concerned, as do the benefits. It will be deemed to be accepted by the client that the formulation of the recommendations for all the management of the trees will be guided by the cost-benefit analysis (in terms of amenity), of the tree work that would remove all the risk of tree related damage.

1.3 **Documentation**

1.3.1 The following documentation was provided prior to the commencement of the production of this report;

Email of instruction from Theresa King dated 5th January 2023 Definition of site boundary



2.0 The Site

2.1 Site Description

2.1.1 The site is Histon and Impington Recreation Ground, New Road, Impington, Cambridgeshire, CB24 9EL.

2.2 Soils

- 2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are freely draining lime-rich loams. They are of moderate fertility and mainly support herb-rich chalk and limestone pastures, and lime-rich deciduous woodland type habitats. This soil type constitutes approximately 3.7% the total English land mass.
- 2.2.2 The data given was obtained from a desk top study which provides indications of likely soil types. By definition, this information is not comprehensive and therefore any decisions taken with regards the management, usage or construction on site should be based on a detailed soil analysis.

2.3 **Statutory Tree Protection**

2.3.1 Tree Preservation Order(s)

The local planning authority South Cambridgeshire District Council have deemed it appropriate to provide statutory protection to trees on and/or neighbouring this site through the serving of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), Ref no TPO 0007 (2003). The effect of this on the owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work on preserved trees is to require them to obtain written permission from South Cambridgeshire District Council prior to actioning any surgery or felling etc. The purpose of this process is to try to ensure that the works are appropriate, proportionate, and in keeping with the long-term aims of the TPO (as expressed in the original TPO statement) but, given that trees are living organisms, and the locality within which they are set is liable to change, it is often the case that local planning authority decisions relating to TPO applications require regular review to reflect the current situation rather than the historical perspective of the original date of protection.

There are certain circumstances where written permission from the local planning authority may not be necessary before undertaking works. These include;

Making a tree safe if it is an imminent threat to people or property. Removing dead wood, or a dead tree.

Owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work as an exemption to the written permission process **are required** to provide the local planning authority with 5 days' notice prior to attending to a tree which they deem as being dead or dangerous; unless such works are required in an emergency. It is the tree owner's responsibility to provide proof that the tree was indeed dead or dangerous should this exception be challenged; hence, it is advisable always to request an inspection by the Local Planning Authority prior to carrying out such operations. Furthermore, and even in the event of an emergency situation, there is still a duty to notify the local planning authority that work has been completed including supplying an explanation of the necessity. Failure to comply with the requirements of TPO legislation can lead to a maximum fine of up to £20,000 per tree in the Magistrates Court. Fines in the Crown Court are unlimited.



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

2.3.2 Felling Licence

All trees within the United Kingdom are protected under the Forestry Acts. In general, anyone felling more than 5 cubic metres of timber in any calendar quarter requires a Felling Licence from the Forestry Commission. There are exemptions however and these are as follows:-

A Felling Licence is not required in the following instances:

To fell trees in a garden, an orchard, a churchyard, or a designated open space (Commons Act 1899).

To carry out surgery operations such as pruning, reduction, dead wooding or pollarding.

To fell less than 5 cubic metres in a calendar quarter. (Please note that not more than 2 cubic metres in a calendar quarter may be sold).

To fell trees that are 8 centimetres or less in diameter when measured 1.3 metres from the ground. Trees removed for thinning may have a diameter of up to 10 centimetres and trees managed under a coppice regime may have a diameter of up to 15 centimetres.

To fell trees previously approved for removal under a Dedication Scheme, or where Detailed Planning Permission has been granted.

Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements of a Felling Licence.

3.0 Tree Survey

- 3.1 Each tree on site has been surveyed in sufficient detail to meet the needs of the health and safety audit.
- 3.2 This complies with the methodology devised and practiced by Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants on behalf of public and private sectors, and in accordance with the principles laid out in the National Tree Safety Group's Common Sense Risk Management of Trees (2011), conducting detailed inspections of all trees within the surveyable area. The abiding values to which this methodology adheres is one of concentrating resources on areas of greatest risk and highest priority. To this end, the system of inspection by exception has been utilised i.e. inspecting all trees, but only recording details of trees that require action in the form of surgery, further investigation or increased monitoring.
- 3.3 In accordance with items 3.1 and 3.2 a total of six individual trees have been identified. These have been numbered T001 T006 respectively. The trees have also been given physical markers for confirming identity on the ground: the stems have been sprayed with red paint and a silver number tag has been affixed. The number tag is not related to the tree number; it is purely an identifying feature. All of the trees have been sprayed red; it is not an indicator of urgency or to describe the nature of the recommended works.



- 3.4 An accurate topographical survey was not available at the time of inspection. Therefore, the position of the trees shown on the attached drawing no. 10042-4-D-TS has been fixed by use of a hand-held GPS surveying unit. Given this, the position of the trees must be considered indicative, although drawing no. 10042-4-D-TS provides a fair representation of the relationship of the trees as distributed across the site.
- 3.5 Within the total inspection, a number of the trees and features recorded in the Schedule of Trees require intervention. Of these, the items requiring the **most urgent** action are as follows.

Within six months:

T002	Fell. Terminal decline.
T003	Fell. Terminal decline.
T004	Picus and micro drill test.
T005	Structural decline. Fell.
T006	Structural decline. Fell.

The above information is visually displayed in drawing 10042-D4-H&S.

- 3.6 Details of all proposed tree works together with priorities are given on the attached Schedule of Trees and Schedule of Works.
- 3.7 In order to consider the long-term amenity benefits of the trees at this location, an assessment has been made of the Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE) of each tree or landscape feature (to be managed as a unit). This is an estimate based on the visual evidence at the time of inspection, combined with knowledge of the growth habits and characteristics of the species involved, and moderated by any localised site conditions. Clearly this must be treated only as a guide because trees are living organisms which react to macro and micro changes to their environment. Nonetheless, this information can be useful in targeting limited resources to the portions of the site predicted to suffer the earliest degradation. A summary of the SULE of the trees and landscape features at the site is as follows:

Safe & useful life expectancy in	T001
excess of 40 years	
Safe & useful life expectancy	T004
between 20 & 40 years	
Safe & useful life expectancy of	T002, T003, T005, T006
less than 10 years	

- 3.8 T001 is located within a play area and exhibits low branches and major deadwood. Given the location of the tree and the comparatively elevated risk, it is advised that the deadwood is removed and to undertake a crown lift to 4 metres.
- 3.9 T004 exhibits a woodpecker hole on the stem at 3 metres and so it recommended that decay analysis is undertaken to assess if any structural deterioration that has set in around the hole. The decay analysis must occur at height to match the position of the hole.
- 3.10 Given the dynamic nature of trees and their environment, the condition of the trees could alter at any time.



4.0 Tree Works

- 4.1 All tree works should be carried out in line with British Standard 3998:2010 "British Standard Recommendations for Tree Works".
- 4.2 If the trees proposed for work are included in any statutory protection detailed at item 2.3 (and other than for specified exceptions) no intervention will take place until written permission has been obtained from the relevant authority.
- 4.3 The trees inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to their influence on the site. Where works have been recommended to trees outside the ownership of the site, these can only progress with the agreement of the owner, except where it involves portions of the trees overhanging the boundary.

5.0 Conclusions

- 5.1 Given all of the above it is considered that the trees discussed within this report are important visual amenities which provide a variety of benefits including individual aesthetic quality, screening and wildlife habitat. The trees are located within an area of high public access and therefore have the potential to cause a serious incident if they suffer sudden or catastrophic structural failure.
- 5.2 Six individual trees have been plotted. Of these, a number of specimens have been identified as requiring surgery or enhanced monitoring.
- 5.3 The proposed works have been prioritised based on the situation, type and scale of the problem, and the perceived risk of harm/failure. Inevitably, this is a subjective matter, but is based on an amalgamation of knowledge and experience.

6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 As can be seen from the above, a variety of tree surgery, felling and maintenance operations have been identified. These have been prioritised and fully detailed. It is recommended that these works be actioned according to the proposed timescales.
- 6.2 Routine annual inspections should be undertaken to ensure the trees are maintained in as safe a condition as practically possible given the balance between the wildlife habitats, historic importance, landscape value and personal safety.
- 6.3 The tree surgery works proposed as part of the Survey are recommended to mitigate any identified health and safety problems, to promote longevity in retained trees, and to consider long-term landscaping implications. To this end, should these recommendations be overruled, this Survey stands as the opinion of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited and therefore any damage or injury caused by trees recommended by this practice for felling or tree surgery works, to which the proposed schedule of works has been altered or the tree has been requested to be retained by the Local Planning Authority, cannot be the responsibility of this practice.



7.0 Limitations & Qualifications

Tree inspection reports are subject to the following limitations and qualifications.

General exclusions

Unless specifically mentioned, the report will only be concerned with above ground inspections. No below ground inspections will be carried out without the prior confirmation from the client that such works should be undertaken.

The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available prior to and during its production. No checking of independent third-party data will be undertaken. Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited will not be responsible for the recommendations within this report where essential data is not made available or is inaccurate.

This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection subject to the recommendations specified within being adhered to. It must also be appreciated that recommendations proposed within this report may be superseded by extreme weather, or any other unreasonably foreseeable events.

However, if any additional alterations to the property or soil levels are carried out and/or further tree works undertaken other than specified within the report, it will become invalid and a new tree inspection strongly recommended.

It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client and their insurers, that the formulation of the recommendations for the management of trees will be guided by the following: -

- 1. The need to avoid reasonably foreseeable damage.
- 2. The arboricultural considerations tree safety, good arboricultural practice (tree work) and aesthetics.

The client and their insurers are deemed to have accepted the limitations placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in this report. Where sources are limited by time constraints or the client, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.

Si	gned:	

March 2023......
For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited



8.0 References

British Standards Institute. (2010). *Recommendations for Tree Work BS 3998:2010* BSI, London.

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. (2014). *Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas*. London: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.

Mattheck & Breloer H. (1994). Research for Amenity Trees No.4: The Body Language of Trees, HMSO, London.

Forestry Commission (2007). *Tree Felling – Getting Permission*. Country Services Division, Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.

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

Schwarze F.W.M.R. Engels J. & Mattheck C. (2000) Fungal Strategies of Wood Decay in Trees. Springer

Strouts R.G. & Winter T.G. (1994). Research for Amenity Trees No.2: Diagnosis of Ill-Health in Trees. Department of the Environment, HMSO, London.

Weber K., Mattheck C. (2003). Manual of Wood Decays. The Arboricultural Association



9.0 Appendices

Appendix A Species List & Tree Problems

Appendix **B** Schedule of Trees

Appendix **C** Schedule of Works

Appendix **D** Explanatory Notes

Appendix **E** Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response

Appendix **F** Advisory Information

1. European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Checklist (v.4)

Appendix **G** Drawing No 10042-4-D-TS



Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

Species List:

English Oak Quercus robur

False Acacia Robinia pseudoacacia
Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum

Rowan Sorbus aucuparia
Swedish Whitebeam Sorbus intermedia

Tree Problems:

This gives a brief description of the problems identified in the attached Tree Survey.

Name: Deadwood				
Symptoms/damage type and cause:				
Consequence:	Depending upon the location and mass of dead wood removal of the affected tissue may be necessary to prevent harm to persons or property as the wood will become unstable as it decays and in some circumstances is likely to fall from the tree with little or no warning.			
Control:	Detailed monitoring should be undertaken on those trees showing signs of excessive deadwood production to identify the underlying cause.			
Species affected:	Most tree species.			
Images:				



Appendix **B**

Schedule of Trees

TREE SCHEDULE H&S

Parish Council Trees - Recreation Ground, Histon, Cambridgeshire

Surveyed By: Matthew Plane-Da'Silva Managed By: Alex Turner Date: 25/01/2023

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
lieelvo	species	рып	neigni		Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	work Required	PHOHILY
Tag No		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T001	English Oak	750	16	M	N11, E11, S11, W11	The tree has low branches over play equipment and major deadwood	Remove major deadwood. Crown raise to 4	3
101	-	Yes	0	40+ years		located in the crown. Given the target area this should be addressed.	metres.	
T002	Whitebeam	180	7	SM	N2, E2, S2, W2	Fungal brackets present on one of the main stems. Minor decay. Poor	Fell. Terminal decline.	2
102	-		0	<10 years		union.		
T003	Rowan	240	6	SM	N2, E2, S2, W2	The tree appears to be in a poor physiological condition, with deadwood	Fell. Terminal decline.	2
103	-		0	<10 years	starting to accumulate.			
T004	Horse Chestnut	800	16	М	N7, E7, S7, W7	The tree is displaying a good physiological condition with a large amount	Picus and micro drill test at 3 metres.	2
104		Yes	0	20+ years		of budding material throughout the canopy. There is however a woodpecker hole located at approximately 3 metres. Unable to assess		
						the extent of the intrusion therefore it is advised that a decay analysis is undertaken given the size of the tree and targets around the tree.		
T005	False Acacia	570	14	М	N4, E4, S4, W4	The tree has a large amount of deadwood present in the upper canopy.	Structural decline. Fell.	2
105			0	<10 years	Poor main union point at 1 metre where the tree bifurcates with decay present.			
T006	False Acacia	380	7	SM	N2, E2, S2, W2 The tree is in a poor physiological condition. Large area of decay at the		Structural decline. Fell.	2
106		Yes	0	<10 years		base extending 1 metre up the main stem.		

Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants

Project Number: 10090

Date Printed: 06/03/2023

Appendix C

Schedule of Works

SCHEDULE OF WORK

Parish Council Trees - Recreation Ground, Histon, Cambridgeshire

Surveyed By: Matthew Plane-Da'Silva Surveyed: 25/01/2023

Managed By: Alex Turner

Tree No	Tag No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T002	102	Whitebeam	Fell. Terminal decline.	2
T003	103	Rowan	Fell. Terminal decline.	2
T004	104	Horse Chestnut	Picus and micro drill test at 3 metres.	2
T005	105	False Acacia	Structural decline. Fell.	2
T006	106	False Acacia	Structural decline. Fell.	2
T001	101	English Oak	Remove major deadwood. Crown raise to 4 metres.	3

Appendix D

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

Categories

Below is an explanation of the categories used in the attached Tree Survey.

No Identifies the tree on the drawing.

Species Common names are given to aid understanding for the wider audience.

DBH Diameter of main stem in millimetres at 1.5 metres from ground level.

(mm) Where the tree is a multi-stem, the diameter is calculated in accordance with

item 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012.

Age Recorded as one of seven categories:

Y Young. Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150 mm DBH.

S/M Semi-mature. An established tree, but one which has not reached its prospective ultimate height.

E/M Early-mature. A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.

M Mature. A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy.

O/M Over-mature. A senescent or moribund specimen with a limited safe useful life expectancy. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with attendant safety and/or duty of care implications.

D Dead.

Height Recorded in metres, measured from the base of the tree.

Crown Base Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the lowest

branch material.

Lowest Branch Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the emergence

point of the lowest significant branch.

Life Expectancy Relates to the prospective life expectancy of the tree and is given as 4

categories:

40 years+;

20 years+;

10 years+;

less than 10 years.

Crown Spread Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree, recorded in

metres, in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.

Water Demand This gives the water demand of the species of tree when mature, as given in

the NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 "Building Near Trees".

Visual Amenity

Concerns the planning and landscape contribution to the development site made by the tree, hedge or tree group, in terms of its amenity value and prominence on the skyline along with functional criteria such as the screening value, shelter provision and wildlife significance. The usual definitions are as follows:

Low An inconsequential landscape feature.

Moderate Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant

in the wider context.

High Item of high visual importance.

Problems/ Comments

May include general comments about growth characteristic, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery work; also, specific problems such as deadwood, pests, diseases, broken limbs, etc.

Work Required (TS)

Identifies the necessary tree work to mitigate anticipated problems and deal with existing problems identified in the "Problems/comments" category.

Priority

This gives a priority rating to each tree allowing the client to prioritise necessary tree works identified within the Tree Survey.

1 Urgent – works required immediately;

2 Works required within 6 months;

3 Works required within 1 year;

4 Re-inspect in 12 months,

Terms and Definitions

Arboriculturalist

Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.

Competent Person

Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached. NOTE - a competent person is expected to be able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.

Services

Any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision.

NOTE - examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.

Stem

Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.

Structure

Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork.

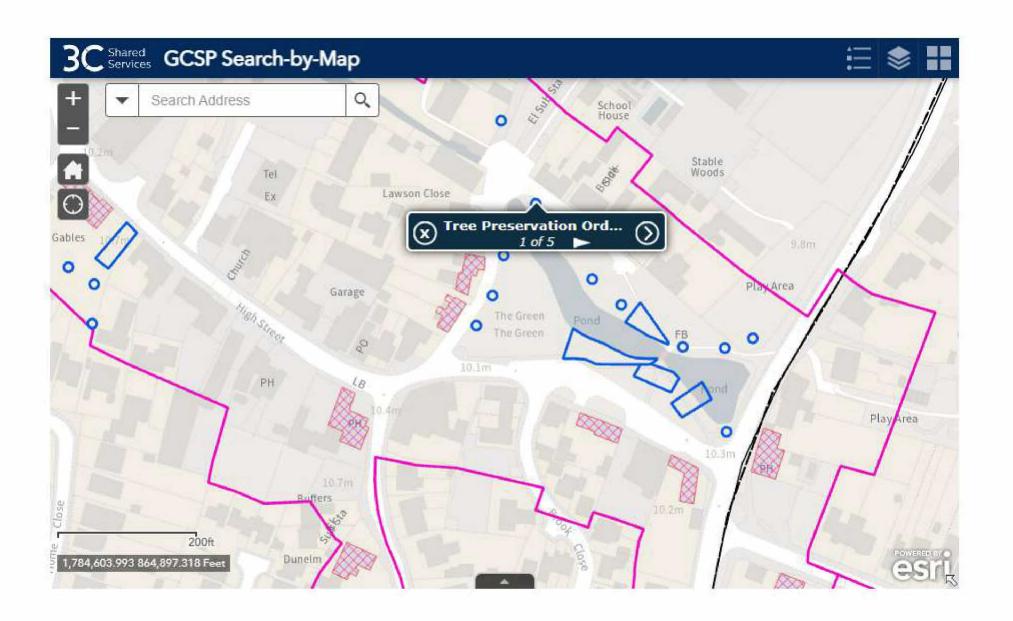
Veteran Tree

Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

NOTE - these characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem.

Appendix E

Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response











OBJECTID 2110

REFVAL TPO 0004 (2003)

DATE CREATED 2/11/2020 12:00 a.m.

DATE MODIFIED 2/11/2020 12:00 a.m.

CASENO ZZZY5WOITV880

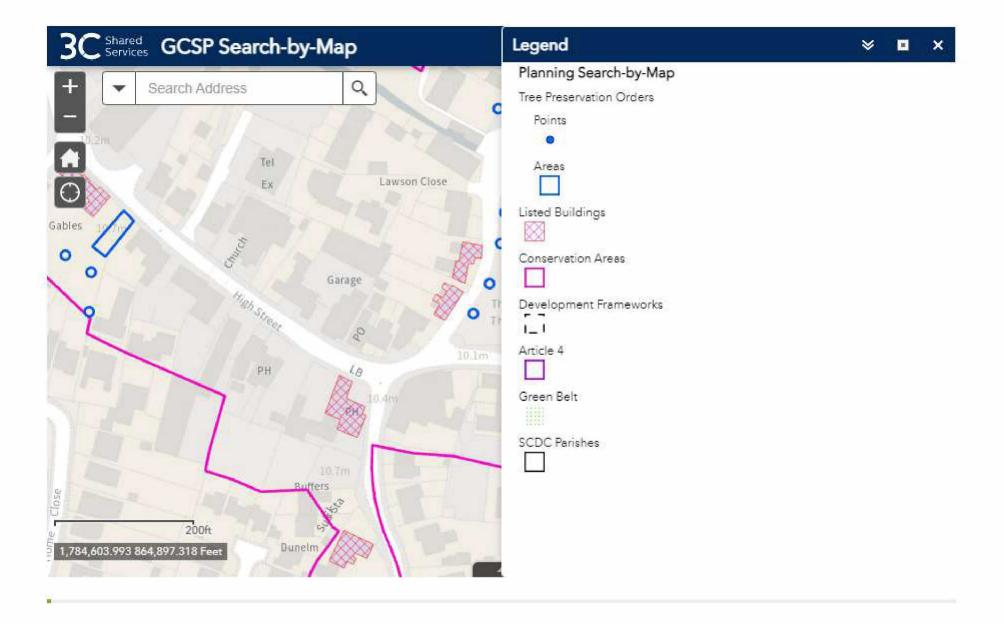
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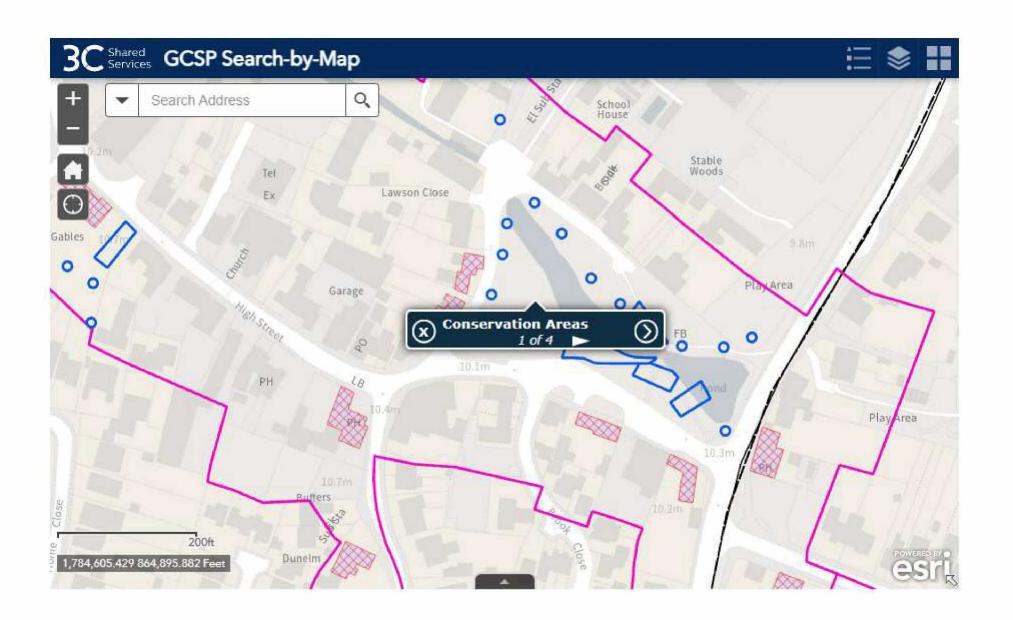
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LABEL T1

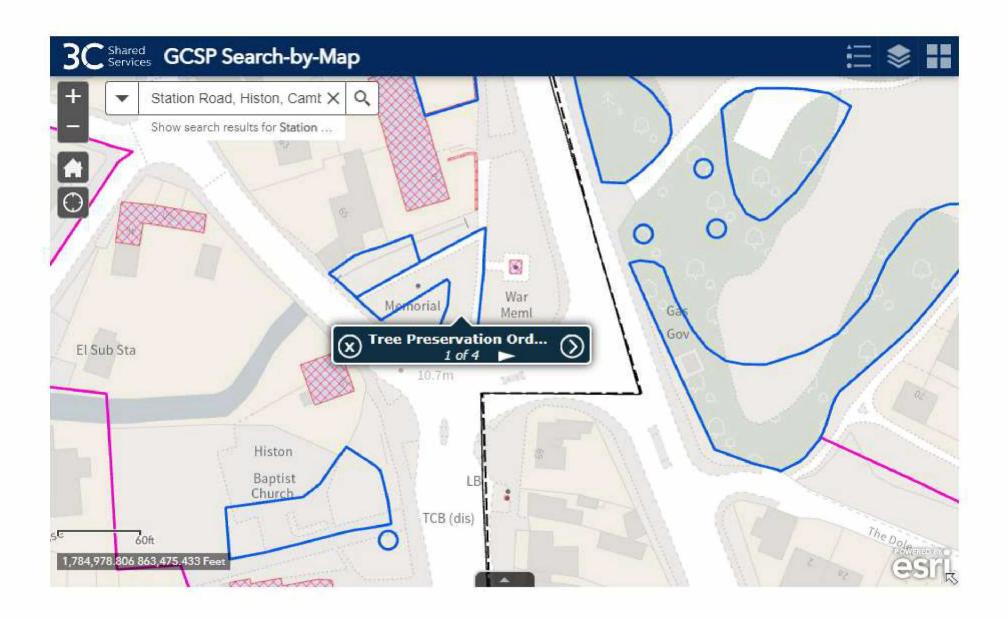
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DESCRIPTION HISTON Parish Central

ADDRESS Church Street Histon Cambridge Cambridgeshire















OBJECTID 1296

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DATE CREATED 2/11/2020 12:00 a.m.

DATE MODIFIED 2/11/2020 12:00 a.m.

CASENO ZZZY5WOITV880

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CATNOS 0

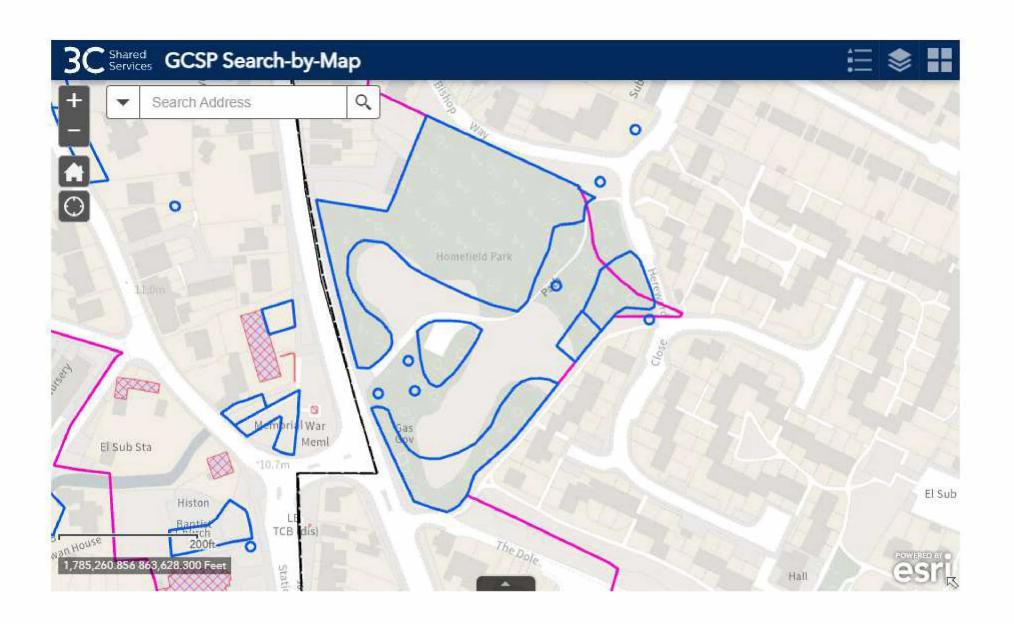
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TNUM G11 LABEL G

TPSTATUS CONF

DESCRIPTION HISTON Parish Central

ADDRESS Church Street Histon Cambridge Cambridgeshire











OBJECTID 3089

REFVAL TPO 0009 (2003)

DATE CREATED 2/11/2020 12:00 a.m.

DATE MODIFIED 2/11/2020 12:00 a.m.

CASENO ZZZY5WOITV698

TPTREECAT T
CATNOS 1

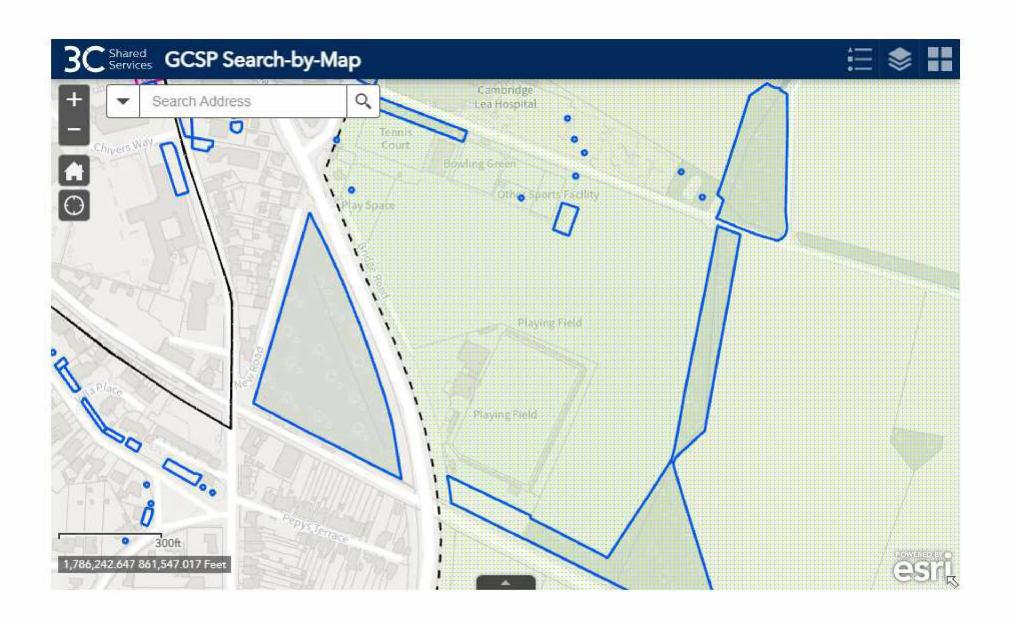
TREETYPE SCOTPI

TNUM T6 LABEL T1

TPSTATUS CONF

DESCRIPTION Impington: Impington Parish Central

ADDRESS Burgoynes Road Impington Cambridgeshire





1 of 3





Tree Preservation Orders (Areas)

OBJECTID 519

REFVAL TPO 0007 (2003)

DATE CREATED 2/11/2020 12:00 a.m. DATE MODIFIED 2/11/2020 12:00 a.m.

CASENO ZZZY5WOITV760

TPTREECAT A
CATNOS 0

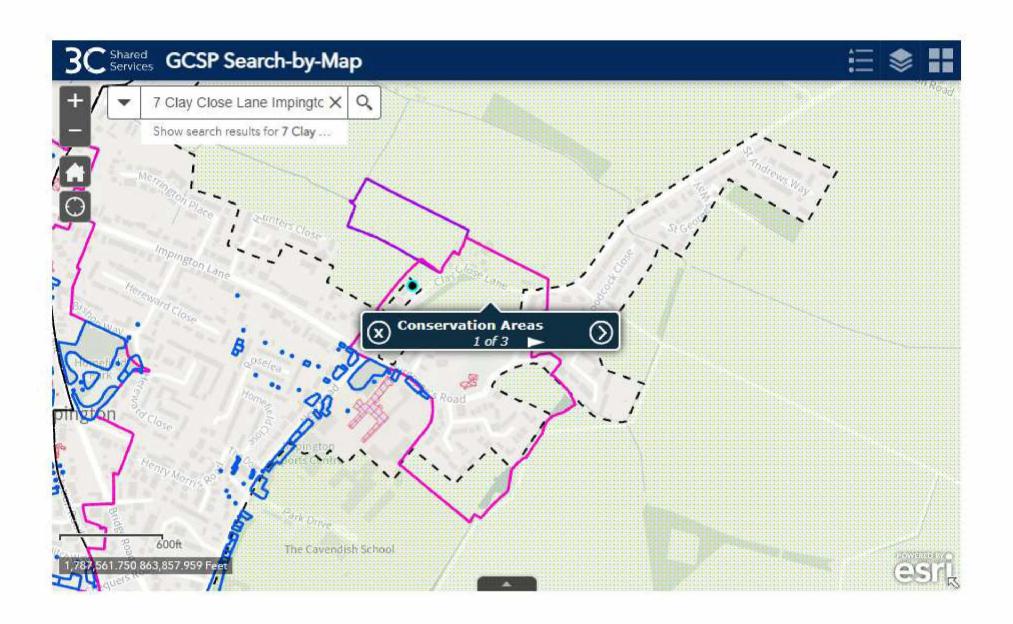
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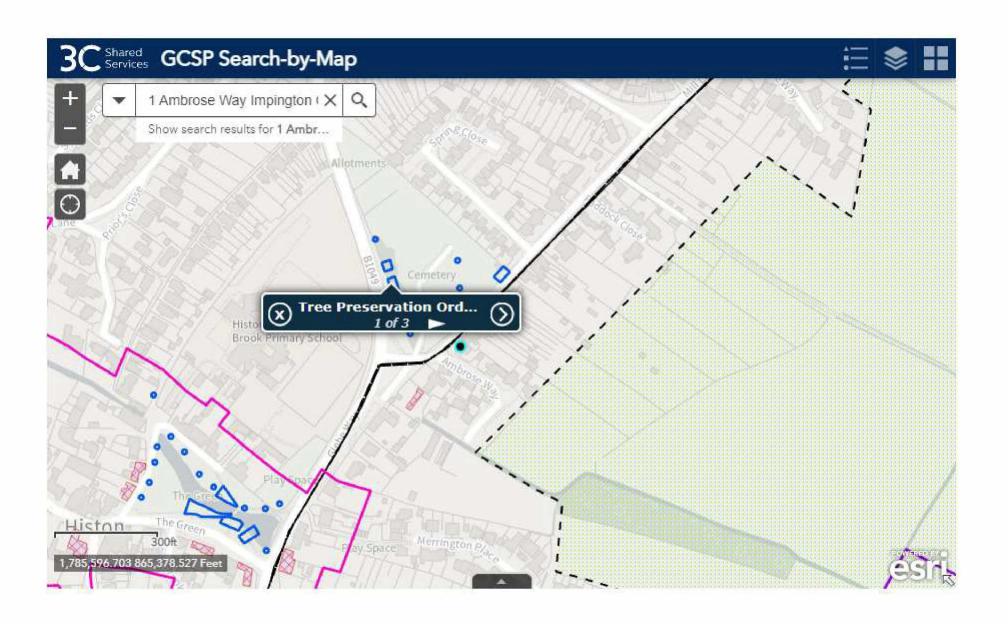
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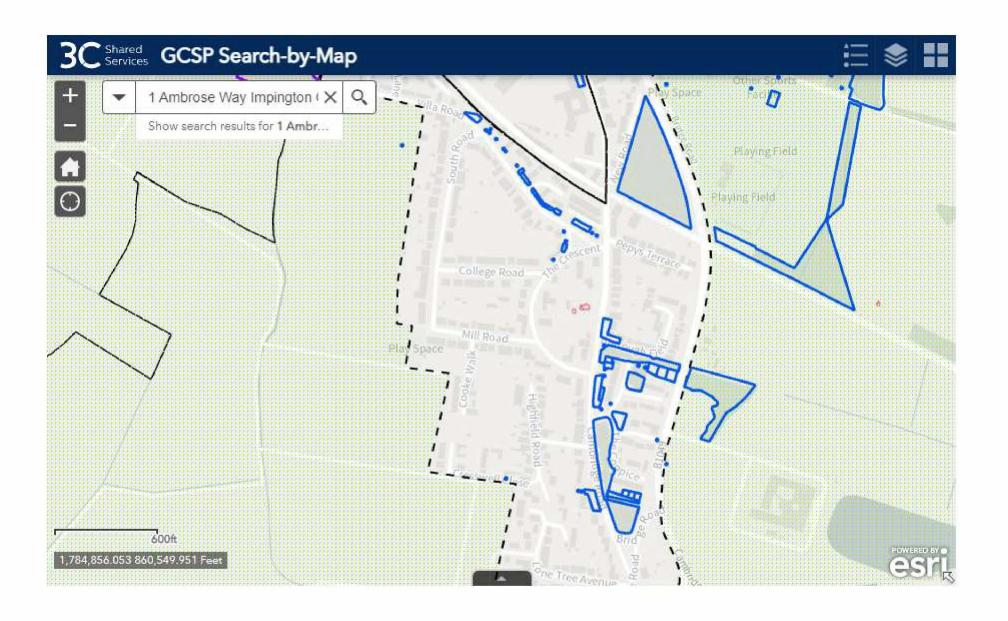
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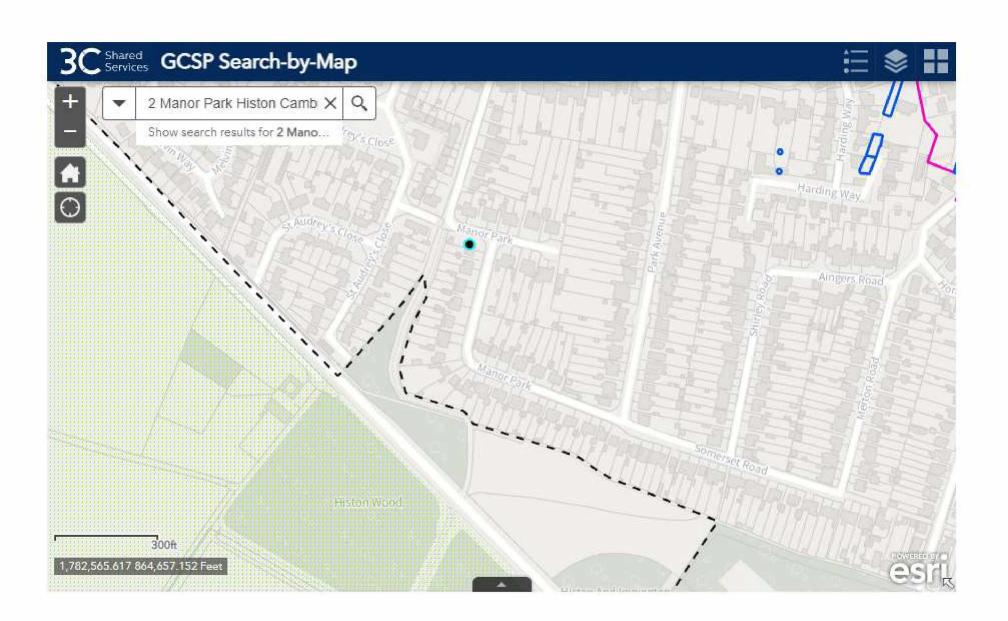
DESCRIPTION IMPINGTON The Recreation Ground and Bridge Road

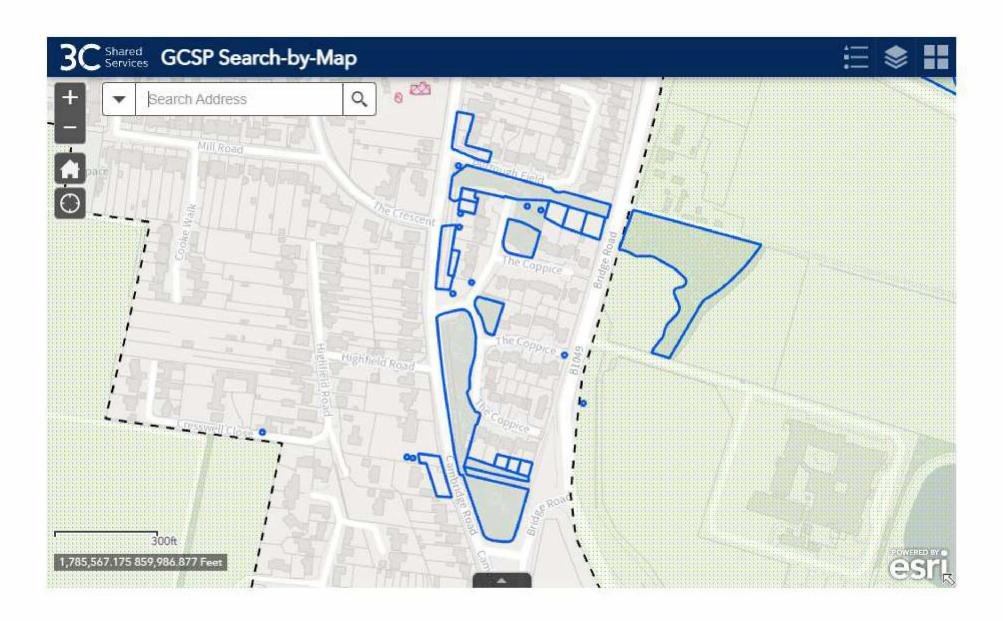
ADDRESS Histon And Impington Recreation Ground New Road Impington Cambridgeshire













1 of 3





Tree Preservation Orders (Areas)

OBJECTID 1490

REFVAL TPO 0010 (2003)

DATE CREATED 2/11/2020 12:00 a.m.

DATE MODIFIED 2/11/2020 12:00 a.m.

CASENO ZZZY5WOITV669

TPTREECAT G

CATNOS 0

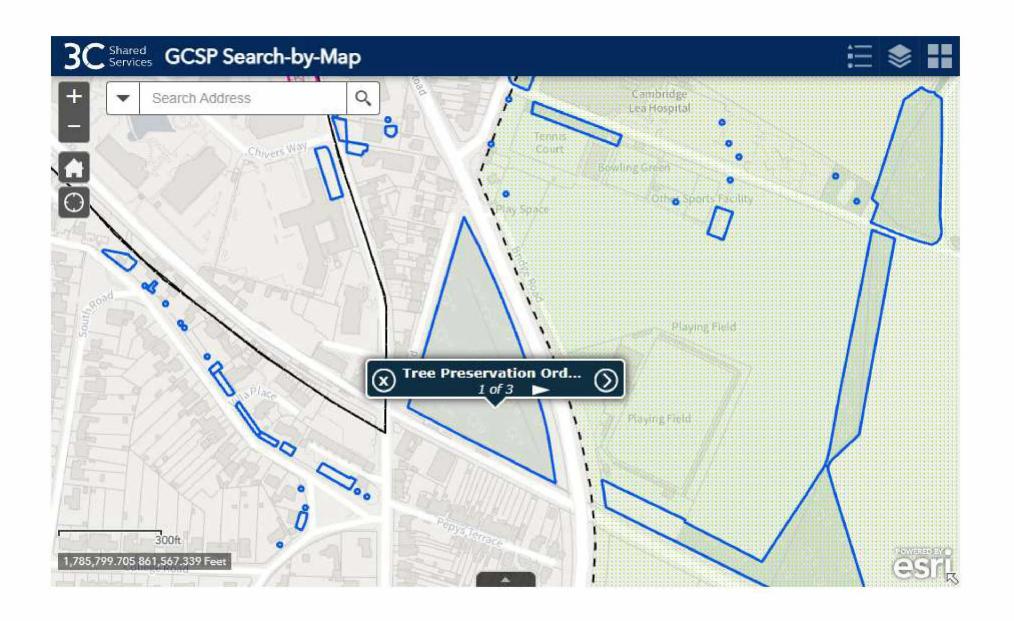
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TNUM G12

LABEL G

TPSTATUS CONF

DESCRIPTION Impington: The Coppice and Bridge Road
ADDRESS The Coppice Impington Cambridgeshire







OBJECTID 523

REFVAL TPO 0007 (2003)

DATE CREATED 2/11/2020 12:00 a.m.

DATE MODIFIED 2/11/2020 12:00 a.m.

CASENO ZZZY5WOITV760

TPTREECAT A
CATNOS 0

TREETYPE VARIOU

TNUM A1 LABEL A

TPSTATUS CONF

DESCRIPTION IMPINGTON The Recreation Ground and Bridge Road

ADDRESS Histon And Impington Recreation Ground New Road Impington Cambridgeshire





OBJECTID 523

REFVAL TPO 0007 (2003)

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DATE MODIFIED 2/11/2020 12:00 a.m.

CASENO ZZZY5WOITV760

TPTREECAT A
CATNOS 0

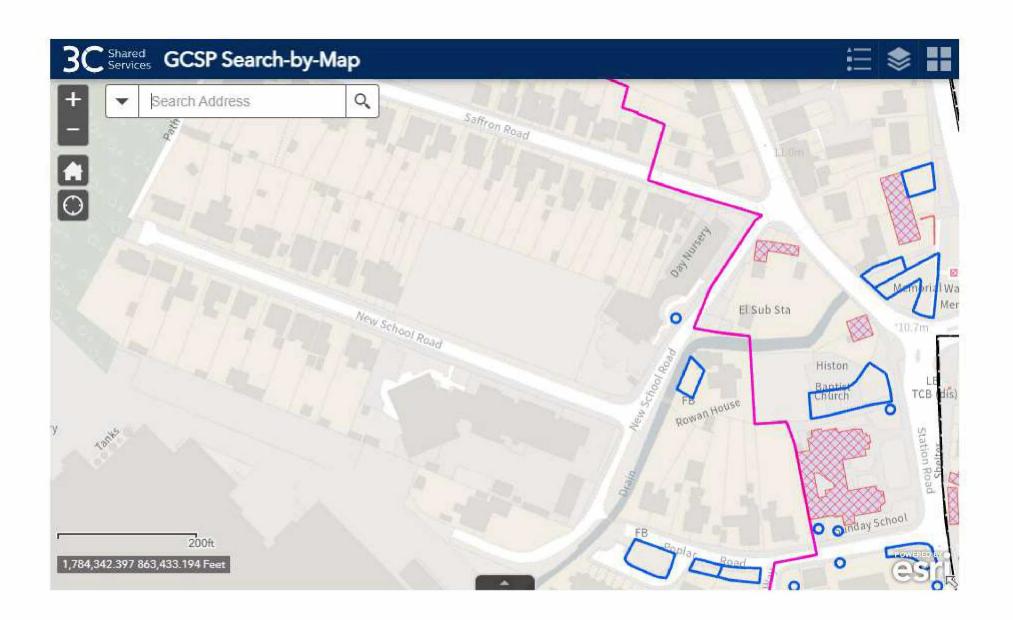
TREETYPE VARIOU

TNUM A1 LABEL A

TPSTATUS CONF

DESCRIPTION IMPINGTON The Recreation Ground and Bridge Road

ADDRESS Histon And Impington Recreation Ground New Road Impington Cambridgeshire



Appendix F

Advisory Information

European Protected Species and woodland operations. (V4) Complete all sections of the Checklist

Checklist		Details
Are you within, or close to, the known mapped range of any of the protected species OTHER THAN BATS which are potentially everywhere? Tick any that apply. See distribution maps in the Good Practice Guidance for each species -	YES NO	Name of Wood:
☐ Dormice ☐ Otters ☐ Great crested newts	9	Grid Reference:
Sand lizards Smooth snakes		
Does your wood contain any of the following habitats? Tick any that apply. □ Old trees with holes and crevices which might be used bats	YES	Area: (ha)
 □ Species rich scrub/coppice, early growth stage plantations and forest interfaces □ Rivers on which otters might be found □ Ponds which might be occupied by great crested newts 	NO	Date of Assessment:
Open areas on heathy soils Have any of the protected species been recorded in this wood or on adjoining sites?	YES	Date of Assessment.
Tick any that apply. Indicate which sources of information you have checked:	NO	Name of Assessor:
□ National Biodiversity Network (www.nbn.org.uk) □ Local Biological Records Centre □ Local Wildlife Trust □ Other Specify Other:		
Have your inspections or any expert surveys found any of the following signs or evidence? Tick any that apply.	YES	
Signs (e.g. otter spraint, nuts gnawed by dormice, leaves folded by newts) Sightings (or echo-location) Potential breeding or roosting sites (e.g. veteran trees, old trees with crevices, riverside hollow trees, ponds, timber stacks, large fallen deadwood) Confirmed breeding or roosting sites (i.e. evidence of sites actually being used) Details:	NO	
If you have answered NO to ALL of the above then only bats need to be considered in your operations. If you have answered YES to any of the above then the species concerned must be considered as well as bats.		Notes
	YES A	licence is not required but continue to
Do the operations comply with Good Practice for bats and any other species found (or likely to be found in your wood) or can the operations be modified to do so? Details: Use reverse of form to expand as required:	NO Y	ections 6 and 7 below ou will need to obtain a licence BEFORE arrying out the work (see EPS Licence
	A	pplication Forms and Notes)
Whether or not a licence is required Has the information been communicated to operators (including the location of breeding sites and sensitive areas)? Tick any that apply.	YES Y	ou may commit an offence if you do not
□ Included in documentation (e.g. contract, letter of instruction, site assessment or other management plan) □ Shown to operators and/or their supervisor □ Marked with paint or hazard tape □ Shown on the site plan Other means:	te	ell your operators about the protected pecies in your wood.
Have arrangements for supervision been made to ensure Good Practice guidance is	YES	
complied with during the operations? Details:	NO Y	ou may commit an offence if you do not ake steps to ensure that your operators
		omply with the Good Practice guidance.

Appendix G

Hayden's Drawing

Arboricultural Impact Assessments
Arboricultural Method Statements
Tree Constraints Plans
Arboricultural Feasibility Studies
Shade Analysis
Picus Tomography
Arboricultural Consultancy for Local Planning Authority
Quantified Tree Risk Assessment
Health & Safety Audits for Tree Stocks
Tree Stock Survey and Management
Mortgage and Insurance Reports
Subsidence Reports
Woodland Management Plans
Project Management
Ecological Surveys

