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TREE SURVEY - HEALTH & SAFETY

Proj. No **11413**	**Moorhouse Drive and Beaton Crescent, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE29 1AG**
Client:	Nicola Rule Estate Management
Date of Report:	23/12/2024

Contact Details

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by Nicola Rule Estate Management to prepare a Tree Survey for the trees at Land at Moorhouse Drive and Beaton Crescent, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE29 1AG.

1.1.2 In accordance with instructions from Nicola Rule Estate Management, 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 18th December 2024. The relevant qualitative tree data was recorded 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 Nicola Rule of Nruleproperty dated 10/12/2024

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2.0 The Site

2.1 Site Description

2.1.1 The site is land at Moorhouse Drive and Beaton Crescent. The trees form amenity features around the residential block.

2.2 Soils

2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are lime rich loams and clays with impeded drainage. They are of high fertility and support base-rich pastures, and classic 'chalky boulder clay' ancient woodland type habitats. This soil type constitutes approximately 5.3% 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 Huntingdonshire 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 214. 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 Huntingdonshire 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.

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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.

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.

3.3 Please note that this is an update on a previous survey undertaken by Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants in August 2023. For consistency of record keeping the same tree numbers have been used. Where the numbers are not consecutive this means that one or more trees have been felled in the intervening period.

3.4 In accordance with items 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 a total of thirty-five individual trees, two groups of trees, one area of trees and two hedges have been identified. These have been numbered T001 – T005, T007 – T018, T020, T021, T023 – T034, T036 – T039, G001, G002, A001 and H001 & H002 respectively.

3.5 An accurate topographical survey was not available at the time of inspection. Therefore, the position of the trees shown on the attached drawing no. 11413-D-TSH&S 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. 11413-D-H&S provides a fair representation of the relationship of the trees as distributed across the site.

3.6 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.

As soon as possible:

T039	Fell to ground level.

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Within six months:

A001	Face back all growth to edge of footpath/cycleway (western aspect of feature) up to a height of 4m as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.
G001	Crown lift to 4m over path on southern aspect as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.
G002	Remove small dead tree as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.
T017	Crown lift to 4m over path/cycle way as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.
T026	Undertake Picus assessment of lower stem wound. If tree is sound, remove major dead wood.
T031	Crown lift to 3m over access road as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.
T034	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.

3.7 Over and above the general and prudent recommendation that all trees are inspected on an annual basis, the following items have been identified as requiring enhanced monitoring to assess any changes in faults and weaknesses etc as detailed in the Schedule of Trees:

T004	Monitor to assess any deterioration in tree health.
T007	Monitor annually for insect activity and dieback.
T008	Monitor annually for insect activity and dieback.
T033	Monitor large southern limb and bracing.

3.8 Recorded within this tree survey is the approximate location of a dead tree of low risk to persons or property. This is denoted on drawing no. 10508-D-TS with a red symbol, as per the drawing key. As there is little health and safety concern with regards to this identified tree, it is to the landowners discretion whether it is removed or left in situ (i.e., for wildlife/habitat purposes).

3.9 Details of all proposed tree works together with priorities are given on the attached Schedule of Trees and Schedule of Works.

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.

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5.0 Conclusions

5.1 Given all of the above it is considered that the trees discussed within this report are attractive and 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 Thirty-five individual trees, two groups of trees, one area of trees and two hedges have been plotted. Of these, a number of specimens have been identified as requiring surgery or enhanced monitoring (or a combination of both).

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 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. Some trees require enhanced monitoring to ensure their safe retention as detailed at item 3.7 above.

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.

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7.0 Limitations & Qualifications

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

General exclusions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed:



December 2024……..
For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited

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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.

National Tree Safety Group's Common Sense Risk Management of Trees (2011)

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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 11413-D-H&S

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Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

Species List:

Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
Cherry Plum	*Prunus cerasifera*
Crab Apple	*Malus sylvestris*
Dogwood	*Cornus controversa*
Elm	*Ulmus sp*
English Oak	*Quercus robur*
European Lime	*Tilia x europaea*
Field Maple	*Acer campestre*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Pillar Apple	*Malus tschonoskii*
Privet	*Ligustrum sp*

Tree Problems:

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

Name: Deadwood	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This relates to dead branches in the crown of the tree. In the majority of cases, this is caused by the natural ageing process of the tree or shading due to its close proximity to neighbouring trees. However, in some situations, it may be related to fungal, bacterial or viral infection.
Consequence:	Depending upon the location and mass of dead wood removal of the affected tissue may be necessary to prevent harm to persons or property as the wood will become unstable as it decays and in some circumstances is likely to fall from the tree with little or no warning.
Control:	Detailed monitoring should be undertaken on those trees showing signs of excessive deadwood production to identify the underlying cause.
Species affected:	Most tree species.
Images:	 

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Name: Epicormic growth	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This is the production of numerous shoots on the main stem and branches of the tree. They are produced by the bursting into life of otherwise dormant buds. It is commonly associated with elevated levels of stress on the tree.
Consequence:	Whilst epicormic growth is usually symptomatic of an issue elsewhere within the tree, heavy proliferation can cause the trees resources to become depleted or may mask significant structural weaknesses within the framework of the tree.
Control:	Pruning off epicormic growth may be necessary to improve the visual amenity of the tree or prevent the development of a hazard or obstruction. No direct means of prevention are available other than therapeutic measures to alleviate stresses on the tree.
Species affected:	Most tree species, including European Lime, Willow species, Sweet Chestnut, and Silver Maple.
Images:	  

Name: *Fistulina hepatica* **(Beefsteak Fungus)**	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This common and widespread fungus is most usually found on old Oaks and more rarely on Sweet Chestnuts and other broad-leaved trees. It is a decay fungus attacking the roots and base of the trunk of the infected tree. The presence of the fungal bodies often causes concern. They are tongue-shaped, 30cm or more across, purple-red or dull chocolate above, with an off-white pore surface beneath. The flesh is marbled and reddish, exuding red juice. The fungus may stain the wood.
Consequence:	Generally, a slow acting fungus which can persist for many years. In advanced cases stem breakage can occur. Wood becomes brittle which can result in fracture.
Control:	In advanced cases it may be necessary to fell the host tree to prevent harm to persons or property from falling branches or stems.
Species affected:	*Quercus* spp*, Sativa* spp and occasionally other broadleaved species.
Images:	 

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Name: ***Hedera helix*** **(Ivy)**	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	Ivy may grow to varying degrees on all areas of a tree from the base to the upper crown. It is possible that in doing so it will out-compete the host tree for available light thereby suppressing the host.
Consequence:	This is generally only harmful to the tree on already unhealthy specimens which may be constricted by large ivy stems around the trunk or may have their top growth suppressed by a mass of flowering shoots in the crown. Ivy can also mask potentially dangerous faults on a tree.
Control:	Ivy should only be removed if absolutely necessary because it provides abundant cover to wildlife and then by severing twice close to the ground and removing a length of stem thereby causing the gradual dying away of the aerial parts of the plant providing extended benefit to wildlife whist relieving the pressure on the tree.
Species affected:	Most trees can be affected.
Images:	 

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Appendix B

Schedule of Trees

TREE SCHEDULE H&S Land at Moorhouse Drive, and Beaton Crescent, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire Surveyed By: David Carmichael Date: 18/12/2024
Managed By: David Carmichael

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
A001	Elm, Hawthorn	350	12	M	N5, E5, S5, W5	Dec 2024: Some growth extending over footpath/cycleway to the western aspect. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: An area of trees and shrubs originating from a lapsed hedgerow. No significant defects identified.	Face back all growth to edge of footpath/cycleway (western aspect of feature) up to a height of 4m as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	2
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
G001	Elm, Hawthorn	500	17	M	N6, E6, S6, W6	Dec 2024: Branches of some trees extending over footpath on southern access. Previously identified dead trees now felled. Aug 2023: The landscape feature appears to be in rapid decline. Canopies are yellowing and defoliating. This is most noticeable in the three largest trees - two of which are completely defoliated and the tree on the eastern aspect retains approximately 50% at time of inspection. Fungal fruiting bodies are observed on the woodland floor in proximity to the trees but are believed to be associated with the woodchip mulch. One stump of 350mm diameter located at the southern aspect of the feature exhibits suckering regrowth. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: A group of healthy trees growing close together, all appearing healthy with only minor deadwood.	Crown lift to 4m over path on southern aspect as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	2
		Yes	0-2m	20+ years				
G002	Elm, Hawthorn	320	15	EM	N4, E4, S4, W4	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey (small dead Elm tree still remains as shown to Mrs Rule). Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: Small area which is part of a larger wooded patch, very dense and currently unmanaged. No significant defects identified.	Remove small dead tree as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	2
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
H001	Privet Spp, Cornus Spp	50	1.5	EM	N0.5, E0.5, S0.5, W0.5	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: Young and regularly managed hedge adjacent to footpath.	Continue annual maintenance.	3
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
H002	Hawthorn	100	4	Y	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: Ivy has progressed up into the crowns of the Hawthorn and there is the potential for being completely smothered. Aug 2017: An informal hedgerow which is covered with dense Ivy but appearing healthy at present.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
T001	Field Maple	160	8	SM	N3, E3, S3, W3	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: Bark damage on the south western aspect, likely due to vandalism, approximately 50cm in length. Not considered significant at time of inspection. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: Good condition. No indicators of disease, decay or structural defects.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	40+ years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T002	Ash	240	8	SM	N3, E3, S3, W3	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: Defect noted in previous survey is still present as described. Minor deadwood present within the crown. Sep 2022: Wound occlusion is vigorous but there is still a wide extent of exposed heartwood to heal over. Crown health appears good despite stem wound. Jan 2021: Tree has suffered significant stem wound on western aspect. Approx. 60% stem circumference has had bark removed and sapwood exposed. Wound occlusion is good but it will take many years to heal completely. Bud formation and crown condition appear unaffected. Aug 2017: Good condition, with the exception of an area of minor damage at the base. No indicators of disease, decay or structural defects. This is the better quality tree in terms of development and structural condition and should be prioritised over the next few years. As the species forms a large tree at maturity, it will require space to develop for the long term.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
T003	Ash	140	8.5	SM	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: No indicators of disease, decay or structural defects, but this is the poorest specimen in the group due to proximity of trees which will require thinning within the next few years.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	<10 years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T004	Ash	160	8	SM	N3, E3, S3, W3	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: A section of bark has been removed form the trees main stem, 50cm in length. It is located at a height of 1 metre which completely encircles the tree. The canopy is beginning to be affected showing signs of yellowing and is slightly sparse. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No change but tree should be considered as the specimen for retention over T002 due to the stem wound on T002. The previous defects are still present so it is considered the better of the two sub-par options at this stage. Aug 2017: Good condition. No indicators of disease, decay or structural defects. Tree is too close to other trees for long term development. Management of this area over the next few years should prioritise T002 as it is the best quality specimen. This particular tree may have been planted with root defects as there appear to be circling roots at the root collar.	Monitor to assess any deterioration in tree health.	3
		Yes	0-2m	<10 years				
T005	Hawthorn	220	5	M	N3, E2, S4, W3	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: Used to be twin-stemmed. Single stem remains, heavy lean to south. Some areas of dysfunctional tissue on lower stem, though tree currently appears healthy.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	<10 years				
T007	Elm Sp	270	7	SM	N2, E4, S4, W5	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: At time of inspection the tree appears to be in good condition. Displaying good foliage throughout its canopy. Sep 2022: Condition unchanged since previous survey but the adjacent tree of the same species has recently died and it is possible that this tree will also be affected in the near future. Aug 2017: One of three trees of the same species, adjacent to fence and currently appearing healthy.	Monitor annually for insect activity and dieback.	3
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T008	Elm Sp	270	8	SM	N2, E3, S5, W5	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: At time of inspection the tree appears to be in good condition. Displaying good foliage throughout its canopy. Sep 2022: Condition unchanged since previous survey but a proximity tree of the same species has recently died and it is possible that this tree will also be affected in the near future. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: One of three trees of the same species, adjacent to fence and currently appearing healthy.	Monitor annually for insect activity and dieback.	3
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
T009	Field Maple	150	8	SM	N3, E2.5, S2, W3	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: Minor bark damage observed on stem, thought to be vandalism. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: Good condition. No indicators of disease, decay or structural defects.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	20+ years				
T010	Field Maple	150	7	SM	N2, E2, S2, W2.5	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: Minor bark damage observed on stem, thought to be vandalism. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: Good condition. No indicators of disease, decay or structural defects.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	20+ years				
T011	Field Maple	150	7	SM	N3, E3, S3, W3	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: Minor bark damage observed on stem, thought to be vandalism. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: Internal branches on southern and western aspects exhibit dieback. Otherwise crown appears healthy. No indicators of disease, decay or structural defects.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	20+ years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T012	Field Maple	150	7	SM	N3, E2, S2, W2	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: Minor bark damage observed on stem, thought to be vandalism. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: Crown is beginning to be constrained by neighbouring trees growing in close proximity. Otherwise no change. Aug 2017: Good condition. No indicators of disease, decay or structural defects.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	20+ years				
T013	Field Maple	180	8.5	SM	N3, E2, S2.5, W2	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: Minor bark damage observed on stem, thought to be vandalism. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: Good condition. No indicators of disease, decay or structural defects.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	20+ years				
T014	Field Maple	200	7	SM	N3, E3, S3, W3	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: Secondary stem has been removed, cut flush, reaction wood is beginning to occlude the wound. Bark damage to stem on western aspect, reaction wood is beginning to occlude the wound. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: Secondary vertical stem at 2.5 metres on western aspect is competing with main stem. Consider removal of secondary stem to improve form of tree. Aug 2017: Good condition. No indicators of disease, decay or structural defects.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	20+ years				
T015	Hawthorn	220	5.5	OM	N3.5, E2, S4, W5	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: Sapwood is exposed low on main stem. Otherwise no change. Aug 2017: Poor quality tree, but no significant defects at present.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	<10 years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T016	Guardsman Crab Apple	210	6	SM	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: Good form and condition. Dense crown with good vigour.	No work required.	4
		Yes	2.1-4m	20+ years				
T017	Ash	450	15	M	N7, E5, S4, W7	Dec 2024: Low branches over path. Aug 2023: Minor deadwood present. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: Ivy has been cut low on stems and left to die and fall out of the tree. Visibility for inspection has improved somewhat. Otherwise no change. Aug 2017: Tree appears healthy, though is heavily covered with Ivy which may obscure defects and will begin to shade trees growth if not controlled.	Crown lift to 4m over path/cycle way as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	2
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
T018	Ash	450	15	M	N7, E5, S4, W7	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: Minor deadwood present. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: Ivy has been cut low on stems and left to die and fall out of the tree. Visibility for inspection has improved somewhat. Otherwise no change. Aug 2017: Tree appears healthy, though is heavily covered with Ivy which may obscure defects and will begin to shade trees growth if not controlled.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
T020	Hawthorn	400	6	M	N4, E4, S3, W5	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: Small hedgerow tree which is heavily covered with Ivy.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T021	Elm Sp	200	9	EM	N3, E3, S3, W3	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: One of two trees growing close together, appearing healthy.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	20+ years				
T023	Pillar Apple	110	6	SM	N2, E2, S2, W2	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: Fair condition and healthy.	No work required.	4
		Yes	2.1-4m	20+ years				
T024	Pillar Apple	110	6	SM	N2, E2, S2, W2	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: Fair condition and healthy.	No work required.	4
		Yes	2.1-4m	20+ years				
T025	English Oak	500	12	M	N5, E5, S5, W5	Dec 2024: Ivy now removed. Aug 2023: As recommended in previous survey the Ivy has been removed. A healthy tree with no significant defects at time of inspection. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: Ivy becoming established on stem. Aug 2017: A healthy tree with no significant defects.	No work required.	4
		Yes	2.1-4m	40+ years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T026	English Oak	700	12	M	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Dec 2024: Ivy now removed exposing significant lower stem wound. Major dead wood in canopy. Aug 2023: Unable to locate previously identified fungal brackets. Ivy which has become established on the main stem which inhibits a full detailed inspection. Sep 2022: Fungal brackets are visible on main stem at locations of old branch pruning points. Fungus is thought to be Fistulina hepatica which feeds on already dead woody material. Apex is turning yellow prematurely. Stem base on eastern aspect is hollow but the rest of the stem bade appears solid. Ivy is becoming established on stem. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: Tree is in decline, though not with any significant defects at present. There is a large area of historic bark damage containing dysfunctional though not heavily decayed wood on the lower stem. Tree is of small stature with a thinning crown, containing deadwood, though none of this overhangs utilised areas. An important tree for habitat purposes, though it may be necessary to manage its decline over the next few years.	Undertake Picus assessment of lower stem wound. If tree is sound, remove major dead wood.	2
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
T027	European Lime	170	7.5	SM	N3, E3.5, S2.5, W3	Dec 2024: Low branches over amenity grassland. Aug 2023: Epicormic growth present at stem base. Stake and ties removed. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: Stakes and ties have been removed. Good form and condition. Aug 2017: Semi-mature tree in good form and condition. Stakes and ties still in situ but not required. Could lead to damage to the tree if not removed.	Crown lift to Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	3
		Yes	0-2m	40+ years				
T028	European Lime	190	8	SM	N3.5, E3.5, S3, W3.5	Dec 2024: Low branches over amenity grassland. Aug 2023: Stake and ties removed. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: Stakes and ties have been removed. Good form and condition. Aug 2017: Semi-mature tree in good form and condition. Stakes and ties still in situ but not required. Could lead to damage to the tree if not removed.	Crown lift to Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	3
		Yes	0-2m	40+ years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T029	Field Maple	200	9	EM	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: Tree appears healthy and typical for species. Aug 2017: One of three tree of the same species, which appears healthy. Tree has recently been crown lifted.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	20+ years				
T030	Field Maple	200	9	EM	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: Tree appears healthy and typical for species. Aug 2017: One of three tree of the same species, which appears healthy. Tree has recently been crown lifted.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	20+ years				
T031	Field Maple	200	9	EM	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Dec 2024: Low branches over access road. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: Tree appears healthy and typical for species. Aug 2017: One of three tree of the same species, which appears healthy. Tree has recently been crown lifted.	Crown lift to 3m over access road as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	2
		Yes	0-2m	20+ years				
T032	Elm Sp	530	15	M	N5, E4, S5.5, W5.5	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: Minor deadwood in crown including over public footpath to the north east. Otherwise no change in condition since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: A healthy tree in good structural condition.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0-2m	20+ years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T033	Elm Sp	720	20	M	N5, E3.5, S8, W8	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: Fungus not visible at the time of inspection. Bracing system still present within the trees structure. To ensure the bracing system installed is still fit for purpose it is recommended it is assessed. Sep 2022: Small clusters of fungi present around the stem base on the north and south aspect but believed to be mycorrhizal and therefore not a concern. Otherwise no change in condition since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: A large attractive tree which appears healthy. The large branch on the southern aspect features a tight union with included bark on one side, though this is forming a reactive 'bulge' on the upper side, which is a natural response to strengthen this structure. Cable bracing has been installed. Unable to locate or identify fungal pathogens in or around tree.	Monitor large southern limb and bracing.	3
		Yes	0-2m	40+ years				
T034	Hawthorn	350	4.5	M	N3.5, E2, S3.5, W3.5	Dec 2024: Low branches over footpath. Aug 2023: As recommended in previous survey. The Ivy has been removed. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2017: An old tree which is heavily covered with Ivy, but appears healthy.	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	2
		Yes	0-2m	10+ years				
T036	Elm Sp	300	7	EM	N5, E1, S2, W5.5	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: No significant change since previous survey. Sep 2022: No significant change since previous survey. Jan 2021: Ivy still present. Minor deadwood appears to have either been removed or has snapped out. Aug 2017: Twin stemmed tree. Ivy on stems may interfere with future growth. Minor deadwood overhanging footpath.	No work required.	4
				10+ years				
T037	Cherry Plum	90	5	SM	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Dec 2024: No significant change since previous survey. Aug 2023: Good condition. No indicators of disease, decay or structural defects	No work required.	4
		Yes	2	20+ years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T038	Elm Sp	300	11	M	N5, E5, S5, W5	Dec 2024: Ivy removed and no evidence of decay. Aug 2023: A mature single stemmed tree located by footpath, containing minor deadwood. Ivy clad stem inhibits full inspection. Yellowing leaves on top most branches of crown, other foliage appears healthy. Nearby trees of the same species have recently died, so they should be monitored for a similar decline.	No work required.	4
		Yes	2	10+ years				
T039	Hawthorn	200	5	SM	N4, E3, S0, W0	Dec 2024: Poor quality specimen that leans over the path.	Fell to ground level.	1
		Yes	0-2m	<10 years				

Appendix C

Schedule of Works

SCHEDULE OF WORK

Land at Moorhouse Drive, and Beaton Crescent, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Surveyed By: David Carmichael
Surveyed: 18/12/2024
Managed By: David Carmichael

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T039	Hawthorn	Fell to ground level.	**1**
A001	Elm, Hawthorn	Face back all growth to edge of footpath/cycleway (western aspect of feature) up to a height of 4m as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	**2**
G001	Elm, Hawthorn	Crown lift to 4m over path on southern aspect as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	**2**
G002	Elm, Hawthorn	Remove small dead tree as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	**2**
T017	Ash	Crown lift to 4m over path/cycle way as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	**2**
T026	English Oak	Undertake Picus assessment of lower stem wound. If tree is sound, remove major dead wood.	**2**
T031	Field Maple	Crown lift to 3m over access road as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	**2**
T034	Hawthorn	Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	**2**
H001	Privet Spp, Cornus Spp	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
T027	European Lime	Crown lift to Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	**3**
T028	European Lime	Crown lift to Crown lift to 2.5m as shown on drawing no. 11413-D-H&S.	**3**

Schedule of Enhanced Monitoring

Land at Moorhouse Drive, and Beaton Crescent, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Surveyed By: David Carmichael
Surveyed: 18/12/2024
Managed By: David Carmichael

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T004	Ash	Monitor to assess any deterioration in tree health.	**3**
T007	Elm Sp	Monitor annually for insect activity and dieback.	**3**
T008	Elm Sp	Monitor annually for insect activity and dieback.	**3**
T033	Elm Sp	Monitor large southern limb and bracing.	**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 (mm) Diameter of main stem in millimetres at 1.5 metres from ground level. Where the tree is a multi-stem, the diameter is calculated in accordance with item 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012.

Age 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,

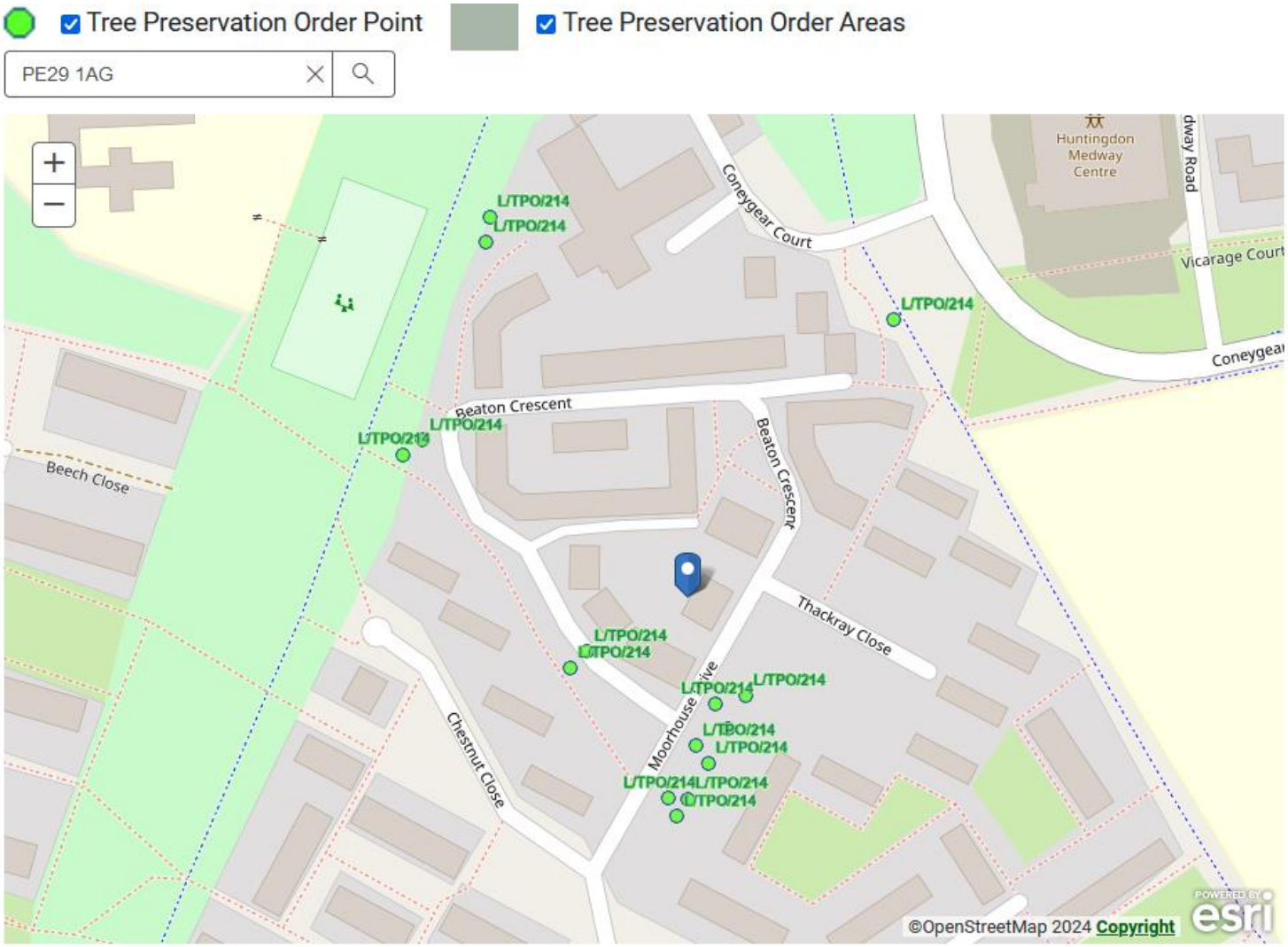
Terms and Definitions

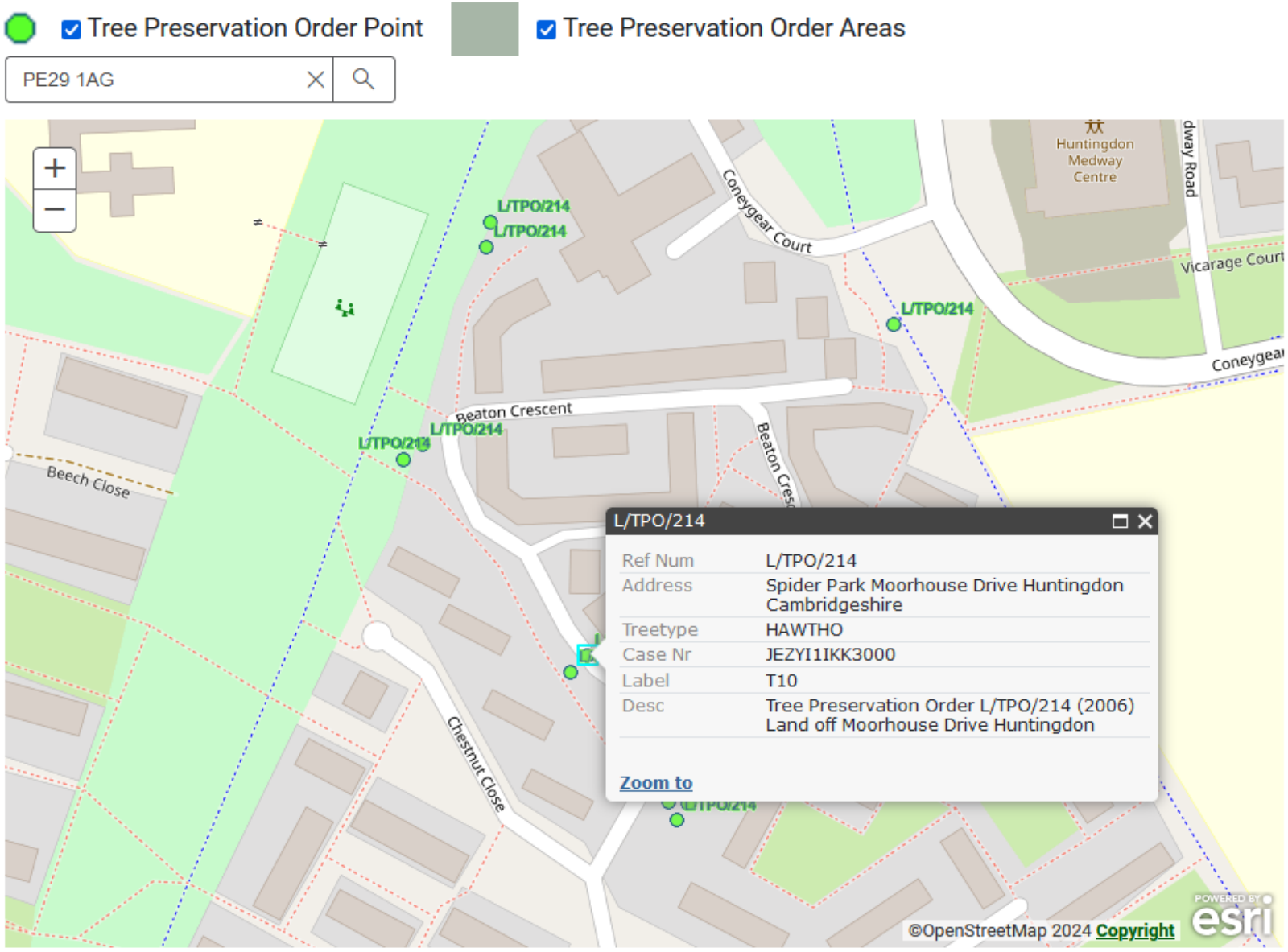
Arboriculturalist	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.
Competent Person	Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular 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.

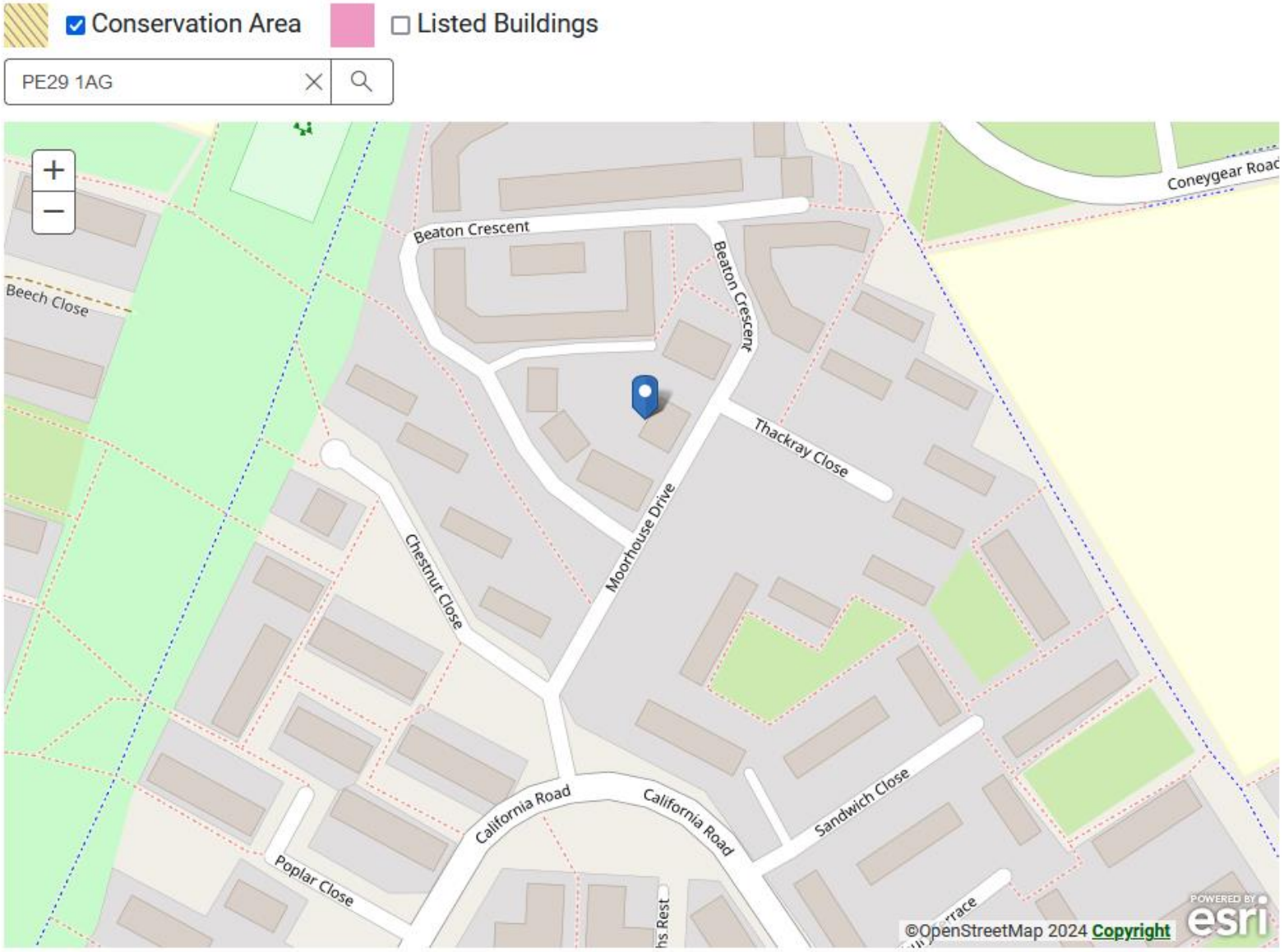
Appendix E

Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response

Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area Online Mapping Extract




Tree Preservation Order Point
Tree Preservation Order Areas
PE29 1AG
L/TPO/214
L/TPO/214
L/TPO/214
L/TPO/214
L/TPO/214
L/TPO/214
Coneygear Court
Huntingdon Medway Centre
Vicarage Court
Beaton Crescent
Beech Close
Chestnut Close
L/TPO/214
Ref Num L/TPO/214
Address Spider Park Moorhouse Drive Huntingdon Cambridgeshire
Treetype HAWTHO
Case Nr JEZYI1IKK3000
Label T10
Desc Tree Preservation Order L/TPO/214 (2006) Land off Moorhouse Drive Huntingdon
Zoom to
©OpenStreetMap 2024 Copyright
POWERED BY esri


Conservation Area
Listed Buildings
PE29 1AG
Beaton Crescent
Beaton Crescent
Coneygear Road
Beech Close
Thackray Close
Moorhouse Drive
Chestnut Close
California Road
California Road
Sandwich Close
Poplar Close
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Appendix F

Advisory Information

1.

European Protected Species and woodland operations. (V4)

Complete all sections of the Checklist

✔

Checklist

1 **Are you within, or close to, the known mapped range of any of the protected species OTHER THAN BATS which are potentially everywhere? Tick any that apply.**
See distribution maps in the Good Practice Guidance for each species -

- ☐ Dormice
- ☐ Otters
- ☐ Great crested newts
- ☐ Sand lizards
- ☐ Smooth snakes

YES ☐ NO ☐

2 **Does your wood contain any of the following habitats? Tick any that apply.**

- ☐ Old trees with holes and crevices which might be used bats
- ☐ Species rich scrub/coppice, early growth stage plantations and forest interfaces
- ☐ Rivers on which otters might be found
- ☐ Ponds which might be occupied by great crested newts
- ☐ Open areas on heathy soils

YES ☐ NO ☐

3 **Have any of the protected species been recorded in this wood or on adjoining sites? Tick any that apply.**
Indicate which sources of information you have checked:

- ☐ National Biodiversity Network (www.nbn.org.uk)
- ☐ Local Biological Records Centre
- ☐ Local Wildlife Trust
- ☐ Other

Specify Other:

YES ☐ NO ☐

4 **Have your inspections or any expert surveys found any of the following signs or evidence? Tick any that apply.**

- ☐ Signs (e.g. otter spraint, nuts gnawed by dormice, leaves folded by newts)
- ☐ Sightings (or echo-location)
- ☐ Potential breeding or roosting sites (e.g. veteran trees, old trees with crevices, riverside hollow trees, ponds, timber stacks, large fallen deadwood)
- ☐ Confirmed breeding or roosting sites (i.e. evidence of sites actually being used)

Details:

YES ☐ NO ☐

CHECK POINT

If you have answered NO to ALL of the above then only bats need to be considered in your operations.

If you have answered YES to any of the above then the species concerned must be considered as well as bats.

Details

Name of Wood:

Grid Reference:

Area: (ha)

Date of Assessment:

Name of Assessor:

Notes

5 **Do the operations comply with Good Practice for bats and any other species found (or likely to be found in your wood) or can the operations be modified to do so?**
Details: Use reverse of form to expand as required:

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

NO ☐ You will need to obtain a licence BEFORE carrying out the work (see EPS Licence Application Forms and Notes)

6 **Whether or not a licence is required...**
Has the information been communicated to operators (including the location of breeding sites and sensitive areas)? Tick any that apply.

- ☐ Included in documentation (e.g. contract, letter of instruction, site assessment or other management plan)
- ☐ Shown to operators and/or their supervisor
- ☐ Marked with paint or hazard tape
- ☐ Shown on the site plan

Other means:

YES ☐

NO ☐ You may commit an offence if you do not tell your operators about the protected species in your wood.

7 **Have arrangements for supervision been made to ensure Good Practice guidance is complied with during the operations?**
Details:

YES ☐

NO ☐ You may commit an offence if you do not take steps to ensure that your operators comply with the Good Practice guidance.

Appendix G

Hayden’s Drawing

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

