



**Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan
In Accordance with BS 5837:2012**

Project No: 11608	Station Road, Ashwell, Baldock, SG7 5LT		
Client:		Beck Homes	
Date of Report:	16/09/2025	Revision:	A

Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan – In Accordance with BS 5837:2012

Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide a consideration of the arboricultural implications created by the proposed development. In accordance with the feasibility and planning sections of BS5837:2012 “*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*”, trees deemed to be within the influencing distance of the projected construction have been evaluated for quality, longevity, and initial maintenance requirements. Where trees do not have to be removed for health and safety reasons, a detailed and objective assessment has been made of the consequences of the intended layout.

In this circumstance it is intended to construct new residential dwellings with associated infrastructure in an existing agricultural parcel of land. As a result, eighteen individual trees, three areas of trees, four hedges and one woodland were inspected. The arboricultural related implications of the proposal are as follows:

- 1 It is necessary to fell three sections of landscape features in order to achieve the proposed layout. Additionally, one landscape features require minor surgery to permit construction space or access.
- 2 The alignment of the proposed dwellings does not encroach within the Root Protection Areas of any trees that are to be retained. In view of this, and as assessed in accordance with BS5837:2012, no specialist foundation designs or construction techniques will be required to prevent damage to tree roots. Specialist foundations may still be required for other reasons, including mitigating the influencing distance of tree roots, subject to expert advice from a structural engineer.
- 3 The alignment of a foot path nominally intrudes within the Root Protection Areas of one tree to be retained. This has only minor influence on the Root Protection Areas and as such it is considered appropriate to undertake linear root pruning, thus obviating the need for specialist “no dig” construction techniques at this location
- 4 This report recommends that specialist advice is obtained by expert practitioners in other disciplines. Such input should always be sought prior to the submission of this report in support of a planning application in order to demonstrate that the techniques and methods hereby proposed are achievable. In this particular circumstance it is necessary to contact the following:
 - Structural Engineer (foundation design, item 4.4.1)
- 5 All trees and landscape features that are to remain as part of the development should suffer no structural damage provided that the findings with this report are complied with in full. This includes ensuring that protective fencing is erected as detailed at items 4.6 and 5.1 of this report.

Given the above, there are no overt or overwhelming arboricultural constraints that can be reasonably cited to preclude the proposed construction.



Contact Details

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Contents

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 The Site**
- 3.0 Tree Survey**
- 4.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment**
- 5.0 Design Advice, Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan**
- 6.0 Recommendations**
- 7.0 Limitations & Qualifications**
- 8.0 References**
- 9.0 Appendices**



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

- 1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by Beck Homes to prepare a Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan for the existing trees at Station Road, Ashwell, Baldock, SG7 5LT.
- 1.1.2 The site survey was carried out on the 27th March 2025. The relevant qualitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees, their constraints upon the prospective development and the necessary protection and construction specifications required to allow their retention as a sustainable and integral part of the completed development.
- 1.1.3 Information is given on condition, age, size and indicative positioning of all the trees, both on and affecting the site. This is in accordance with the British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.

1.2 Scope of Works

- 1.2.1 The survey of the trees and any other factors are of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994). The trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. It is not always possible to access every tree and as such some measurements may have to be estimated. Trees with estimated measurements are highlighted in the schedule of trees. 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 in relation to development 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, the 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 tree management will be guided by the cost-benefit analysis (in terms of amenity), of the tree work.



1.2.4 Where the trees inspected stand within woodland, the frequency with which these trees/woodlands are accessed, or will be accessed, must be considered as an integral part of the recommendations given for the future management of these trees/woodlands. Priority will be given to those trees near existing and proposed footpaths, public highways and the site boundaries where it is assumed that the presence of persons and property will be more frequent and therefore of a potentially higher risk. Many of the trees surveyed within the woodland areas present little or no risk (barring exceptional circumstances) to site users and could therefore be left unmanaged. The decision regarding the frequency of use of these areas within the site, and the management decisions taken based on this frequency, must ultimately be the responsibility of the client.

1.3 Documentation

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

- Email of instruction by Paul Woodcock dated 17/03/2025.
- Definition of site boundary
- Description of requirements/deadlines
- Topographical survey/map
- Proposed site layout

2.0 The Site

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The site is Station Road, Ashwell, Baldock, SG7 5LT.

2.2 Soils

2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are generally shallow and lime-rich over chalk or limestone. They are of moderate lime-rich fertility and typically support herb-rich downland and limestone pastures; limestone pavements in the uplands; Beech hangers and other lime-rich woodland type habitats. This soil type constitutes approximately 7.0% 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.

2.2.3 Further to item 2.2.2, this report provides no information on soil shrinkability. It may be necessary for practitioners in other disciplines (e.g. engineers considering foundation design) to obtain this data as required.



2.3 Statutory Tree Protection

- 2.3.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited have been informed that at the *date of the tree inspection* the trees concerned were not located within a Conservation Area or the subject of a Tree Preservation Order. As such, no written permission would be required from the local planning authority North Hertfordshire District Council prior to commencing works to trees. It should be noted however, that North Hertfordshire District Council have the power to serve Tree Preservation Orders very rapidly, and therefore it is incumbent upon owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work to any trees to contact the local planning authority prior to commencing works to ensure that the situation has not changed.

2.3.2 Felling Licence

All trees within the United Kingdom are protected under the Forestry Acts. In All trees within the United Kingdom maybe subject to protections under the Forestry Acts (principally the Forestry Act 1967). 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 and Section 9 of the Forestry Act 1967).
- 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.
- To fell trees to prevent danger or abate a legal nuisance.
- To fell trees in compliance with any obligation imposed by or under an Act of Parliament.
- To fell trees at the request of an electricity operator, because the trees are or will be in such close proximity to installed or about to be installed electric line or electrical plant in accordance with paragraph 9(1)(a) or (b) of Schedule 4 to the Electricity Act 1989.

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

2.3.3 Hedgerow Regulations and Enclosure Act

Certain hedgerows within the United Kingdom are protected under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. The regulations apply to any hedgerow growing in, or adjacent to, any common land, protected land (local nature reserves and SSSIs), or land used for agriculture, forestry or the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, if it: (a) has a continuous length of, or exceeding 20m; or (b) it has a continuous length of less than 20m and, at each end, meets another hedgerow. The regulations do not apply to hedgerows within the curtilage of, or marking a boundary of the curtilage of, a dwelling house.



Anybody wishing to remove or destroy a hedge must apply to their Local Planning Authority (LPA) for consent. Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements The Hedgerow Regulations.

Older hedges could be protected by old Enclosure Acts. These Acts may require that hedges are retained and managed in perpetuity.

It is recommended professional legal advice be sought before removing hedgerows to determine whether the hedgerow might be protected by the Enclosure Act. Details of the Enclosures Act are held by the Local Records Office.

3.0 Tree Survey

- 3.1 As part of this survey a total of eighteen individual trees, three areas of trees four hedges and one woodland have been identified. These have been numbered T001 – T018, A001 – A003, H001 – H004 and W001 respectively. It is understood that T012-T018, H004, A002 and A003 are outside of the application boundary but have been included due to the proximity to the development.
- 3.2 A topographical survey was provided which showed the position of the trees on site. It should be noted however that topographical surveys are not always comprehensive and sometimes it is considered appropriate to record details of trees and landscape features omitted from or beyond the scope of the plan. If this circumstance occurs, the location of the individual tree or landscape feature is estimated. The position of each tree is shown on the attached drawing no. 11608-D-AIA Rev A.
- 3.3 In order to provide a systematic, consistent and transparent evaluation of the trees included within this survey, they have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the method detailed in item 4.3 of *BS 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations"*. For further information, please see the attached Explanatory Notes.
- 3.4 The detailed assessment of each tree and its work requirements with priorities are listed in the attached Schedule of Trees.
- 3.5 In accordance with item 4.2.4 (c) of BS 5837:2012, the items inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to the likely influence of any proposed development on the trees, rather than strictly adhering to the curtilage of the site. However, it must be understood that there may be trees beyond the site and not included in this survey which may exert an influence on the development. Where works for cultural, health and safety, quality of life, or development purposes have been recommended on 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.



4.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 The Proposal

- 4.1.1 The proposal is to construct new residential dwellings with associated infrastructure in an existing agricultural parcel of land.

4.2 Access

- 4.2.1 Site access is unencumbered by the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of any trees to be retained. Therefore, and from a purely arboricultural perspective, it will not be necessary to install a proprietary temporary load bearing road to protect tree roots.

4.3 Demolition

- 4.3.1 There is no demolition associated with this proposal.

4.4 Construction

- 4.4.1 Construction of foundations or structural supports do not encroach within the Root Protection Area (RPA) of any trees to be retained. Therefore, from an arboricultural perspective, no specialised construction or foundation techniques will be required to protect tree roots. However, dependent on the soil type, species and topography, trees may have an influence on the soil beyond their calculated RPA. Given the proximity of the proposed construction to the trees to be retained, it is recommended that a Structural Engineer is consulted to assess the implications of the tree retention on the required foundation design
- 4.4.2 Installation of new hard surface encroach within a small portion of the RPA of the one tree to be retained – T011. Given the minor extent of the intrusion at this location it is considered appropriate to undertake linear root pruning as part of the access facilitation pruning (AFP) works. This operation will obviate the need for “no dig” construction methods in this situation.

To undertake linear root pruning the following guidelines as set out in BS5837;2012 shall be followed:

- The excavation shall be dug by hand or with an air spade as per the specified design. This may also include the use of a vehicle mounted soil vacuum. If the soil is not able to be excavated by an air spade or soil vacuum, then all excavation work must be completed using hand tools.
- Roots occurring within the excavation, smaller than 25mm in diameter, may be pruned back to the side wall of the trench by making a clean cut with suitable sharp tools such as bypass secateurs or pruning saw.
- Roots occurring in clumps or that are over 25mm in diameter should only be severed following consultation with the monitoring arboricultural consultant.
- Should the trench be left open for longer than a period of 2 hours, the live roots will be wrapped in damp hessian to prevent the drying out or desiccation of roots. The hessian may need to be re-soaked dependent on the weather conditions and length of time the excavated area remains exposed.



- Prior to construction, a suitable approved root barrier will be considered in conjunction with the project engineer. This is to prevent both the chemical contamination to roots and the future risk of root damage to the structure.
- 4.4.3 All linear root pruning work will be undertaken with the project arboriculturalist in attendance to oversee the work. The work will be evidenced by photograph and recorded in an accompanying Arboricultural Monitoring Report. This will be further detailed within Statement of Supervision (Arboriculture) Appendix G.
- 4.4.4 Excavation and soil re-modeling is not shown to encroach within the RPA of any retained trees. Therefore, no adverse arboricultural implications are expected.
- 4.5 **Implications of Sloping Ground**
 - 4.5.1 The arboricultural implications of the proposed structures are based on an assumption that because there are no significant existing slopes on site, level changes will not occur within the RPA of trees that are shown to be retained.
- 4.6 **Requirement for Tree Barrier Fencing**
 - 4.6.1 Prior to the commencement of construction and immediately after the completion of the necessary tree surgery and felling work, protective fencing will be erected on site. This must be fit for purpose (including any ground protection if necessary) in full accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 and positioned as shown on the attached Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing.
- 4.7 **Compound**
 - 4.7.1 The site provides adequate internal space to locate a construction compound outside the RPA of any trees and landscape features that are to be retained.
- 4.8 **Phasing**
 - 4.8.1 The proposal involves the integration of a number of complex aspects that affect tree protection (e.g. – but not exclusively – access, movement of materials and the installation of services). For this reason, the project must be carefully phased to ensure the highest level of protection for retained trees at all times. Shown on drawing 11608-D-AIA Rev A is an in-depth phasing recommendation to cover the major operations on site as they affect retained trees.
- 4.9 **Monitoring**
 - 4.9.1 In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent Arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission are complied with. Shown on drawing 11608-D-AIA Rev A is an extensive auditable monitoring schedule to assess the progress of key site events/activities.
 - 4.9.2 In addition to the method statement flowchart/checklist, it is necessary to identify the key arboricultural responsibilities associated with the progression of the development. Accordingly, a draft “Statement of Supervision (Arboriculture)” has been included at Appendix G. The purpose of this document is to identify a definite decision making and data recording structure in the monitoring process, together with providing a list of specific inspection trigger points. Prior to works commencing on site, this document should be re-issued with contact names and document reference numbers included.



- 4.9.3 It is the responsibility of the Site Manager, with authorisation from their Client, to commission and plan Arboricultural Monitoring site visits as listed in the Statement of Supervision (Appendix G) and on drawing no. 11608-D-AIA Rev A. Upon request, Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants will produce a detailed quotation to match the critical Arboricultural Monitoring points outlined.

4.10 Tree Surgery to Facilitate Proposed Development

- 4.10.1 In order to enable the proposed development it will be necessary to undertake the following tree surgery works to retained trees: -

Feature No	Description of Works Required	BS Category*
A001	Undertake a crown raise to 2m where the branches are low over the proposed foot path to allow access to construct foot path.	B
T011	Undertake linear root pruning.	C
W001	Undertake minor linear root pruning on the northern aspect.	B

4.11 Landscape Implications

- 4.11.1 The items listed in the table below require felling to permit the proposed development to proceed: -

Feature No	Reason for Removal	BS Category*	Visual Amenity Assessment*
H002 (Section)	To provide new access into site.	C	Moderate
H003 (Section fell)	To provide space for new footpath.	C	Low
W001 (Section)	To enable construction of the road and footpath.	B	High

* Please see definitions in the Explanatory Notes attached to this report.

4.12 Post Development Implications

- 4.12.1 No adverse arboricultural implications are considered reasonably foreseeable for the trees that remain provided that the recommendations of this report are complied with in full.
- 4.12.2 Due to the dynamic nature of trees and their interaction with the environment, their health and structural integrity is liable to change over time. Because of this it is recommended that all trees on or adjacent to the site be inspected on an annual basis.
- 4.12.3 As stated in BS 5837:2012, regular maintenance of newly planted trees is of particular importance for at least three years during the critical post-planting period and might, where required by site conditions, planning requirements or legal agreement, be necessary for five years or more. Therefore, the designer of the new landscaping should, in conjunction with the landscape design proposals, prepare a detailed maintenance schedule covering this period, and appropriate arrangements made for its implementation.



5.0 Design Advice, Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan

5.1 Securing of Tree Structure and Root Protection Areas (RPA)

- 5.1.1 The trees to be retained will be protected by the use of stout barrier fencing erected in the positions indicated on the attached Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 11608-D-AIA Rev A. This fencing will be in accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 including any necessary ground protection.
- 5.1.2 All fencing provided for the safeguarding of trees will be erected prior to any demolition or development commencing on the site, therefore ensuring the maximum protection. This fencing, which must have all weather notices attached stating "Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access" will be regarded as sacrosanct and, once erected, will not be removed or altered without the prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.1.3 Where footpaths, access drives, or parking bays are constructed within the RPA of retained trees, careful attention will be paid to the type of surface treatment used in these areas, details of which are given in item 5.8, below. If possible, these should be installed as a final phase of the project, thereby protecting the RPA throughout the major construction phase of the proposed development.
- 5.1.4 Where fencing is impractical, consideration must be given to other forms of effective above ground tree structure protection. An example of this would be a combination of Barksavers to secure the stems and a temporary load bearing surface to shield the ground.

5.2 Location of Site Office, Compound and Parking

- 5.2.1 The position of the office, compound and parking will be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of any permitted development works. Any proposed re-location of these items through the various phases of development will be agreed prior to re-siting with the Local Planning Authority.

5.3 On Site Storage of Spoil and Building Materials

- 5.3.1 Prior to and during all construction works on site, no spoil or construction materials will be stored within the RPA of any tree on, or adjacent to the site, even if the proposed development is to be within the RPA. This is to reduce to a minimum the compaction of the roots of the trees. Details of the RPA for each tree where no spoil or building materials will be stored are indicated on the attached Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 11608-D-AIA Rev A. Any encroachment within this protected area will only be with the prior agreement of the Local Planning Authority.



5.3.2 Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is a multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipe-work shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.

5.3.3 All material storage facilities and work areas must consider the effects of sloping ground on the movement of potentially harmful liquid spillages towards or into protected areas.

5.4 Programme of Works

5.4.1 All tree surgery works, once approved by the Local Planning Authority, will be carried out prior to any other site works. Once completed, the proposed protective fencing will be erected along the lines indicated above. All of this will be carried out prior to commencement of any development works on the site. Outline details of the proposed programme are given in the Design and Construction and Tree Care flow chart attached (Appendix F-1).

5.5 Tree Surgery

5.5.1 All tree work will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and will be carried out in line with BS 3998:2010 (Recommendations for Tree Works). An appropriately qualified, experienced and insured arboricultural contractor will carry out the work. Any alterations to the proposed schedule of works will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

5.6 Levels

5.6.1 Other than for any specific exception which may be referred to at item 4.0, no alterations to soil levels within the RPA of retained trees are envisaged. However, if it is necessary for these to occur, appropriate measures must be taken to prevent or minimise any detrimental effects on the affected root systems as detailed in 5.6.2 and 5.6.3 below.

5.6.2 If it is necessary to excavate so close to trees that roots greater than 50mm diameter are likely to be encountered, particular care will be taken to avoid damage. Excavation in these areas will be undertaken by hand or using an air spade, avoiding any damage to the bark. The roots will be surrounded with sharp sand prior to the replacing of any soil or other material in the vicinity.

5.6.3 If it is necessary to raise levels, it is essential that adequate supplies of water and oxygen pass through the soil to the trees' roots. Therefore, where necessary, a granular material will be used which will not inhibit gaseous diffusion. Possible options are no-fines gravel, cobbles or, Type 2 road-stone. All hard surfaces will be of suitable specification to allow such gaseous diffusion, e.g. brick pavers.



5.7 Services

- 5.7.1 At the time of writing this report, no details on proposed services were available. However, the following principles should be adhered to when planning for their installation.
- 5.7.2 It is proposed that all underground service runs will be placed outside the RPA of the trees on or adjacent to the site. Where it is not possible to do this, the proposed length infringing the RPA will be hand dug 'broken trenches' (NJUG 4 paragraph 4) to ensure the maximum protection of the trees' roots. The trenches may also be excavated using an air spade, or trenchless technology can be employed if this methodology is considered appropriate by the relevant service company (thus allowing services to pass below and through the roots without the need for traditional excavation). If it is necessary to cut any small roots as part of any of these processes, they should be severed in such a way as to ensure that the final wound is as small as possible and free from ragged, torn ends.
- 5.7.3 All routes for overhead services will aim to avoid the trees. Where this is not possible, any tree work will be agreed prior to commencement with the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.7.4 All service providers (Statutory Authorities) will be consulted prior to commencement of works with the aim of minimising the number of service runs on the site.
- 5.7.5 All service runs/trenches where they encroach within the RPA of retained trees will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

5.8 Hard Surface Types & Construction within the Root Protection Area

- 5.8.1 Where it is necessary to construct footpaths, driveways, non adoptable roads, and other hard surfaces within the RPA as calculated in accordance with BS 5837:2012 (item 4.6.1), it is proposed that the design will comply with the 'no-dig' principles of the Arboricultural Advisory Information Services (AAIS) Practice Note 12 "*Through the Trees to Development*" - the only difference being that instead of a geo-grid, a geo-textile base is provided, and the no-fines road stone is incorporated in and retained by a geo-web cellular confinement system. Given the individual requirements of each site, it is essential that a specialist engineer is consulted to specify the construction detail. Where it is necessary to remove any existing hard surface, or lower the ground level within the RPA, this may expose roots. This operation must be undertaken using hand tools or an air spade. Any roots found should be treated with the greatest care and surrounded by sharp sand to provide a level base. Please note that 'no-dig' surfaces are not always considered acceptable for adoption.



- 5.8.2 Where it is shown that the construction of a boundary wall or dwelling encroaches within the RPA of a retained tree, the foundations of the wall or dwelling will be designed in such a manner so as to minimise the detrimental effect of the construction on the tree's roots. In these situations, any excavations within the RPA of an affected tree will only be undertaken following exploration of the existing root system with an air spade (or by hand digging if soil conditions preclude) and the necessary root pruning undertaken to allow excavation without unnecessary pulling and tearing of the roots to be retained. This will ensure minimal damage to tree roots where pad and beam or cantilever foundations are considered appropriate. Should a piling rig be required to create piles, any access facilitation pruning or felling necessary to allow access must be undertaken before the commencement of works and only with prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.8.3 If boundary fencing is to be erected within the RPA of retained trees, it is proposed that the fence posts will be secured by the use of "Met-Posts" or similar design in order to keep the disturbance and damage of the roots of the trees to a minimum.

5.9 Reporting and Monitoring Procedures

- 5.9.1 In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission (e.g. the installation and maintenance of protective measures and the supervision of specialist working techniques) are implemented. Furthermore, regular contact between the Site Manager and the Arboriculturalist allows them to effectively deal with and advise on any tree related problems that may occur during the development process. This system should be auditable. Should any issues arise during the arboricultural monitoring of the development the Arboriculturalist will contact the Local Planning Authority and appropriate action taken only with the prior permission of Beck Homes and the Local Planning Authority.

6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 It is recommended that the measures detailed in this report are implemented in full to provide retained trees with the highest level of protection during the process of construction.
- 6.2 Tree surgery should be completed as detailed in the Schedule of Trees. Where this has been identified for reasons other than to permit development, this work should be completed within the advised timescales irrespective of any development proposals.
- 6.3 The tree surgery works proposed as part of this Survey are recommended to mitigate any identified problems that may be caused by trees in close proximity to the proposed development. 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 the inspection process. 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 are not made available or are 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 limitation placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in the attached report. Where sources are limited by time constraints or the client, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.

Signed:



September 2025.....

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.

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9.0 Appendices

Appendix	A	Species List & Tree Problems
Appendix	B	Schedule of Trees
Appendix	C	Schedule of Works to Allow Development
Appendix	D	Explanatory Notes
Appendix	E	Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response
Appendix	F	Advisory Information & Sample Specifications
	1.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care
	2.	European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Checklist (v.4)
	3.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 2 - Default specification for protective barrier
	4.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 3 - Examples of above-ground stabilising systems
	5	Figure 4 Detail of protective barrier where construction encroaches within BS5837:2012 Root Protection Area
	6.	GroundGuards Multitrack Ground Protection
	7.	Supa-Trac Ground Protection
	8.	Air Spade/Air Excavation Specification
Appendix	G	Statement of Supervision
Appendix	H	Drawing No 11608-D-AIA Rev A



Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

Species List:

Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
European Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus sp</i>
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>

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:	 



Appendix B

Schedule of Trees

SCHEDULE OF TREES (AIA)

Station Road, Ashwell, Baldock.

Surveyed By: Matthew Plane-Da'Silva Date: 27/03/2025

Managed By: Matthew Plane-Da'Silva

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A001	Ash, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Hazel	280	9		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Boundary line of mixed species containing Ash and multi-stemmed Sycamore trees. Small low level Hawthorn and Hazel make up the infill of space between the larger trees.	B2	No work required.	4	Undertake a crown raise to 2m to allow access to construct foot path.	0
		3.36	1		SM	High						
Yes		35.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
A002	Field Maple, Horse Chestnut, Ash	280	9		Moderate	N3, E5, S3, W3	Row of semi mature tree of mixed species. No significant defects. Good growth potential.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3.36	1		SM	Moderate						
No		35.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
A003	Beech, Field Maple, Ash, Hawthorn	160	10		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Area of low value trees.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.92	1		SM	High						
No		11.6			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
H001	Hazel, Hawthorn	70	2.5		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear hedgerow.	C2	No work required.	4		
		0.84	0		Y	High						
Yes		2.2			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H002	Hawthorn, Ash, Field Maple	170	5		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Hedgerow of Hawthorn containing some Ash and Field Maple tree at a young age.	C2	No work required.	4	Section fell landscape feature.	0
		2.04	0		Y	High						
Yes		13.1			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
H003	Blackthorn, Hawthorn	70	2		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear hedgerow.	C2	No work required.	4	Section fell landscape feature.	0
		0.84	0		Y	High						
Yes		2.2			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H004	Hawthorn, Hazel	60	3		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Linear hedgerow on the boundary of the site.	C2	No work required.	4		
		0.72	0		Y	High						
No		1.6			20+ years	Light undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T001	Field Maple	160	7		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	The tree is growing in a hedgerow. Good growth potential.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.92	3		SM	Moderate						
Yes		11.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T002	Lime Sp	320	8		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	The tree is growing in a hedgerow. Good growth potential. Developing a well balanced crown spread.	B1	No work required.	4		
		3.84	1.8		SM	Moderate						
Yes		46.3			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T003	Beech	350	9.5		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	The tree is growing in a hedgerow. Good growth potential. Developing a well balanced crown spread.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.2	1.8		SM	Moderate						
Yes		55.4			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T004	Ash	210	8.5		Moderate	N2, E1.5, S1, W2.5	The tree is growing in a hedgerow. Good growth potential. Developing a well balanced crown spread.	B1	No work required.	4		
		2.52	2.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		20			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T005	Field Maple	320	9		Moderate	N3, E3, S4.5, W2	The tree is growing in a hedgerow. Good growth potential. Developing a well balanced crown spread.	B1	No work required	4		
		3.84	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		46.3			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T006	Beech	110	9		Moderate	N2, E1.5, S0.5, W1	The tree is growing in a hedgerow. Good growth potential.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.32	2.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		5.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T007	Ash	100	8		Low	N2.5, E1, S2, W2.5	The tree is growing in a hedgerow. Good growth potential.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.2	3		Y	Moderate						
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T008	Silver Birch	210	9		Moderate	N3, E3, S2, W1.5	The tree is growing in a hedgerow. Good growth potential.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.52	2		SM	Low						
Yes		20			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T009	Ash	220	7		Low	N2, E2, S3, W2	The tree is in a poor overall condition containing deadwood.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.64	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		21.9			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T010	Field Maple	100	6		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Low value Field Maple contained in a hedgerow along the boundary of the site.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.2	3		Y	Moderate						
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T011	Ash	190	6		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Young Ash tree contained in the hedgerow. Low value.	C1	No work required.	4	Undertake linear root pruning.	0
		2.28	2		Y	Moderate						
Yes		16.3			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T012	Field Maple	140	5		Low	N1, E1, S1.5, W2	Low value tree located in hedgerow.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.68	2.5		Y	Moderate						
No		8.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T013	Ash	200	8		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Low value Ash tree located in hedgerow.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.4	1		SM	Moderate						
No		18.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T014	Horse Chestnut	200	6		Low	N1, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Low value tree located in hedgerow.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.4	2		Y	Moderate						
No		18.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T015	Field Maple	250	8		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Low value tree located in hedgerow.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3	2		SM	Moderate						
No		28.3			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T016	Ash	260	9		Low	N3, E3, S2, W3	Low value Ash tree.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.12	2		SM	Moderate						
No		30.6			20+ years	Light undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T017	Field Maple	270	8		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Low value tree.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.24	1		SM	Moderate						
No		33			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T018	Field Maple	380	12		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Unable to access the main stem therefore dimensions have been estimated. The tree appears to be in a good physiological condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.56	2		M	Moderate						
No		65.3			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
W001	Pine Spp, Beech,	200	12		High	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Young establishing woodland which has a mixture of species. Pine trees run centrally through the feature. No significant defects at time of inspection. Hawthorn appears to be present mostly on the boundary edge.	B2	No work required.	4	Section fell landscape feature. Undertake minor linear root pruning on the northern aspect.	0
	Hawthorn, Field Maple	2.4	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		18.1			20+ years	Woodland floor						

Appendix C

Schedule of Works to Allow Development

SCHEDULE OF WORKS (AIA)

Station Road, Ashwell, Baldock,

Surveyed By: Matthew Plane-Da'Silva
Surveyed: 27/03/2025
Managed By: Matthew Plane-Da'Silva

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
A001	Ash, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Hazel	Undertake a crown raise to 2m to allow access to construct foot path.	0
H002	Hawthorn, Ash, Field Maple	Section fell landscape feature.	0
H003	Blackthorn, Hawthorn	Section fell landscape feature.	0
T011	Ash	Undertake linear root pruning.	0
W001	Pine Spp, Beech, Hawthorn, Field Maple	Section fell landscape feature. Undertake minor linear root pruning on the northern aspect.	0

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.

BS 5837 Main Category Using this assessment (BS 5837:2012, Table 1), trees can be divided into one of the following simplified categories, and are differentiated by cross-hatching and by colour on the attached drawing:

Category A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years;

Category B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years;

Category C - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm;

Category U - Those trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

BS 5837 Sub Category Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 also requires a sub category to be applied to the A, B, C, and U assessments. This allows for a further understanding of the determining classification as follows:

Sub Category 1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities;

Sub Category 2 - Mainly landscape qualities;

Sub Category 3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation .

Please note that a specimen or landscape feature may fulfil the requirements of more than one Sub Category.

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: 1 = 40 years+; 2 = 20 years+; 3 = 10 years+; 4 = less than 10 years.						
Crown Spread	Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.						
Minimum Distance	This is a distance equal to 12 times the diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level for single stemmed trees and 12 times the average diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level tree for multi stemmed specimens. (BS 5837:2012, section 4.6).						
RPA	This is the Root Protection Area, measured in square metres and defined in BS5837:2012 as “a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority”. The RPA is shown on the drawing.. Ideally this is an area around the tree that must be kept clear of construction, level changes of construction operations. Some methods of construction can be carried out within the RPA of a retained tree but only if approved by the Local Planning Authority’s tree officer.						
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: <table><tr><td>Low</td><td>An inconsequential landscape feature.</td></tr><tr><td>Moderate</td><td>Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context.</td></tr><tr><td>High</td><td>Item of high visual importance.</td></tr></table>	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.
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.						



Work Required (AIA)	Identifies the tree work specifically necessary to allow a proposed development to proceed.
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, 0 Remedial works as part of implementation of planning consent.



Access Facilitation Pruning	One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site.
Arboricultural Method Statement	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
Arboriculturist	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. <i>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.</i>
Construction	Site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees.
Construction Exclusion Zone	Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
Service	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.
Tree Protection Plan	Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.
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 Response/Enquiry

Beth Martin

From: Joanne Grant <Joanne.Grant@north-herts.gov.uk> on behalf of Planning Control <Planning.Control@north-herts.gov.uk>
Sent: 03 April 2025 10:47
To: Beth Martin
Subject: FW: TPO Enquiry | 11608 - Station Road, Ashwell, Baldock, SG7 5LT
Attachments: 11608 Site Photo.jpg

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good morning

The area attached is not in a Conservation Area and there are no TPO's.

Kind regards



Joanne Grant
Technical Support Officer
01462 474266

www.north-herts.gov.uk

From: Beth Martin <bethm@treesurveys.co.uk>
Sent: 02 April 2025 16:33
To: Planning Control <planning.control@north-herts.gov.uk>
Subject: TPO Enquiry | 11608 - Station Road, Ashwell, Baldock, SG7 5LT

Good Afternoon,

Could you please advise if the above mentioned site is covered by TPO?

I have attached a site map for your use.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Kind Regards

Beth Martin
Administrator





Tel: 01284 765391 info@treesurveys.co.uk www.treesurveys.co.uk

Head Office: 5 Moseley's Farm Business Centre, Fornham All Saints, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP28 6JY

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Please consider your environmental responsibility - think before you print!

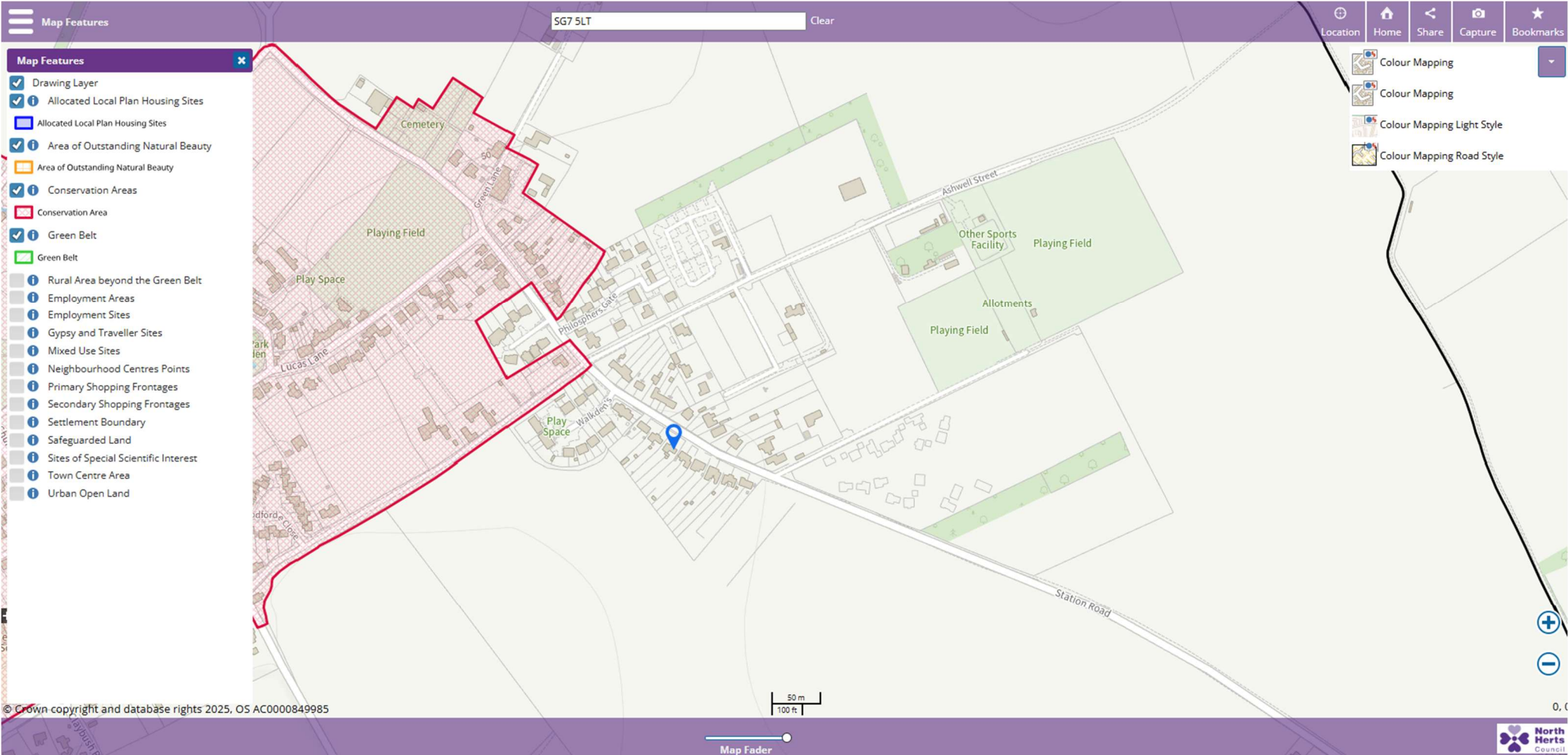
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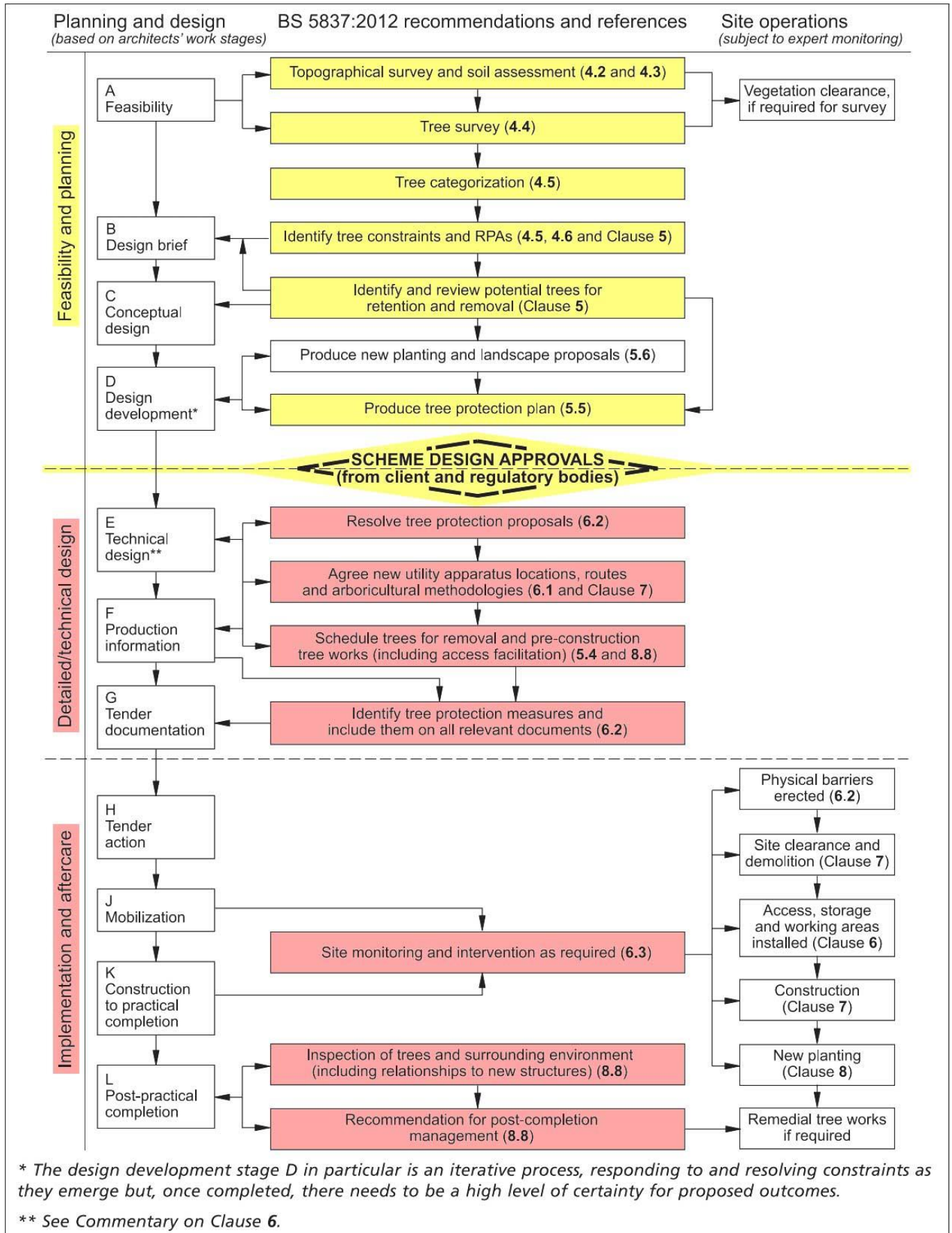
Conservation Area Online Mapping Extract



Appendix F

Advisory Information & Sample Specifications

1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care



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 <i>Specify Other:</i>	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) <i>Details:</i>	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:

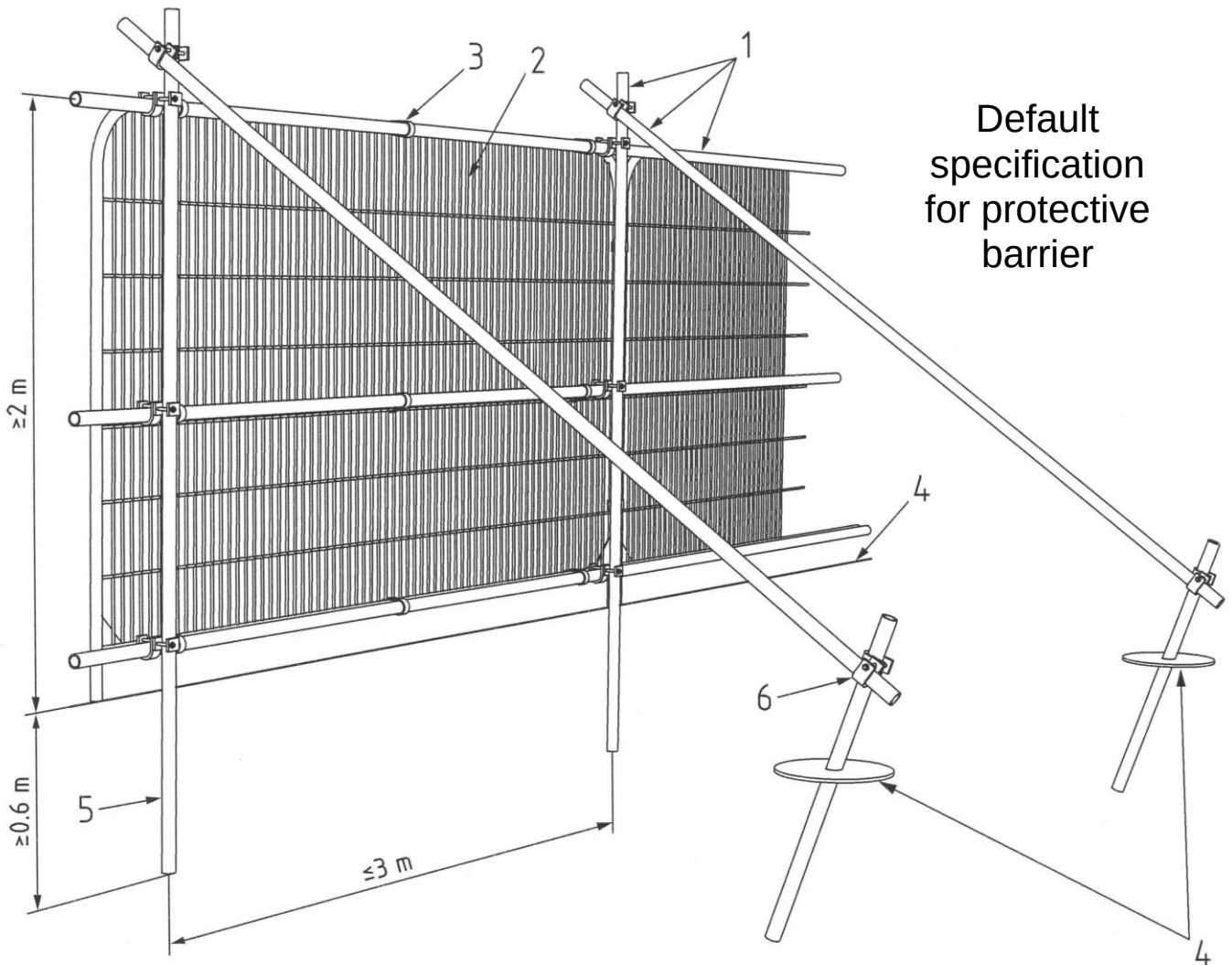
Notes

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? <i>Details: Use reverse of form to expand as required:</i>	YES NO	A licence is not required but continue to sections 6 and 7 below You will need to obtain a licence BEFORE carrying out the work (see EPS Licence Application Forms and Notes)
----------	---	--	---

6	<u>Whether or not a licence is required...</u> 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 <i>Other means:</i>	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? <i>Details:</i>	YES NO	You may commit an offence if you do not take steps to ensure that your operators comply with the Good Practice guidance.
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3. BS 5837:2012 Figure 2: Default specification for protective barrier

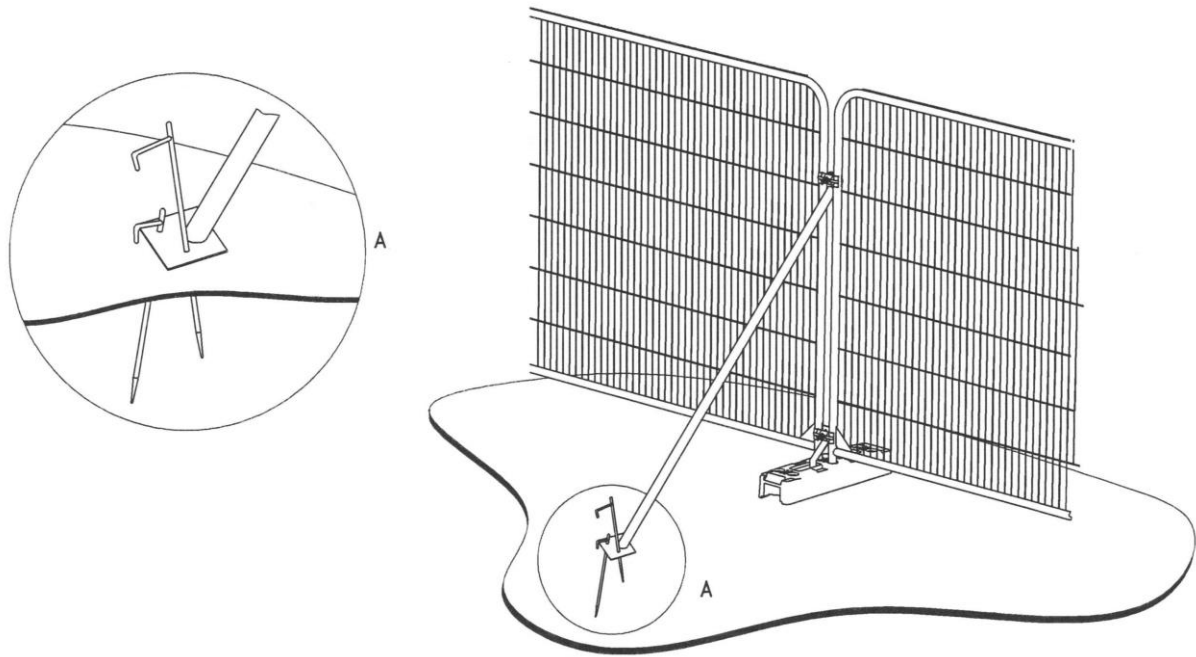


Default
specification
for protective
barrier

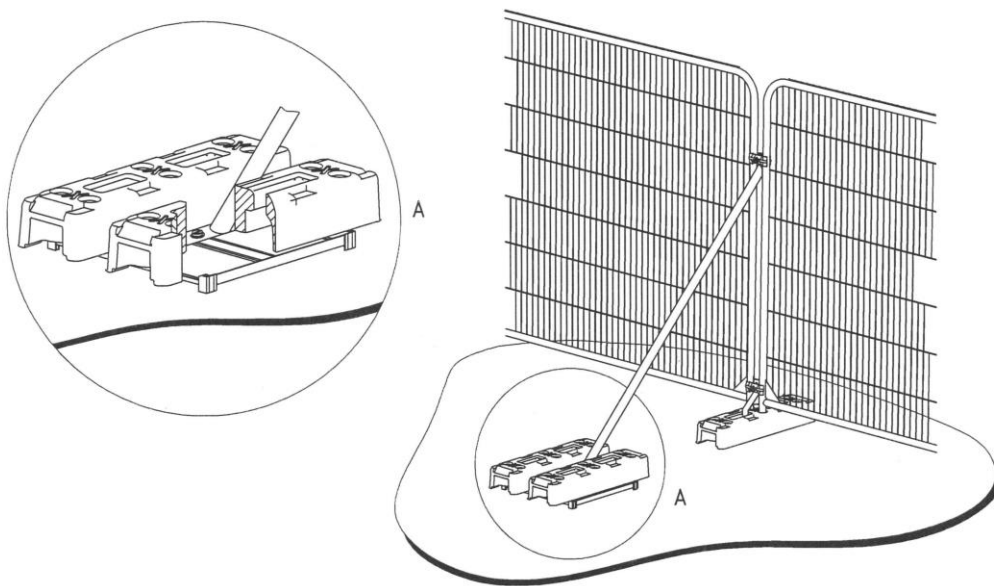
Key

- 1 Standard scaffold pole
- 2 Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

4. BS 5837:2012 Figure 3: Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

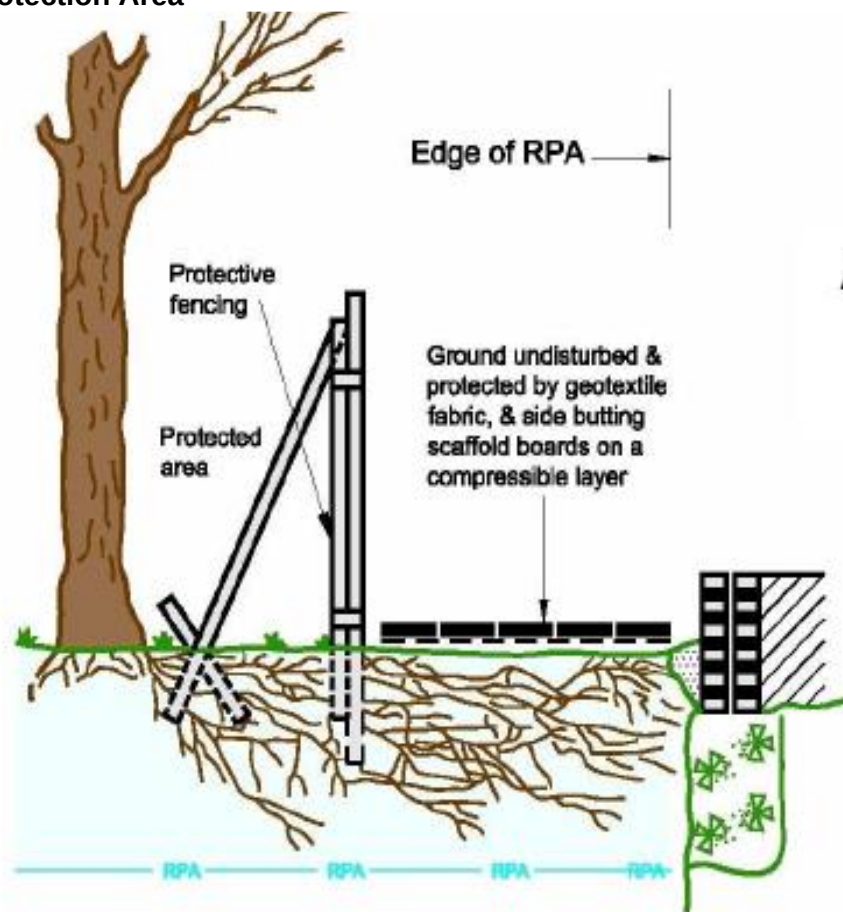


a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



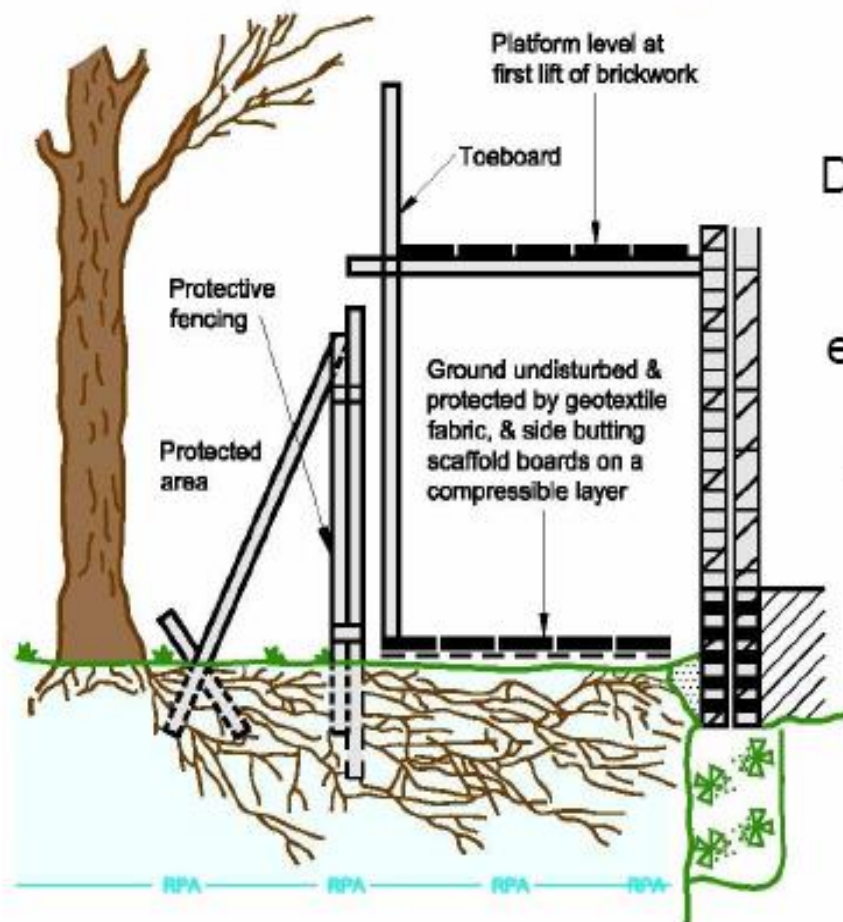
b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

5. Figure 4 Detail of protective barrier where construction encroaches within BS5837:2012 Root Protection Area



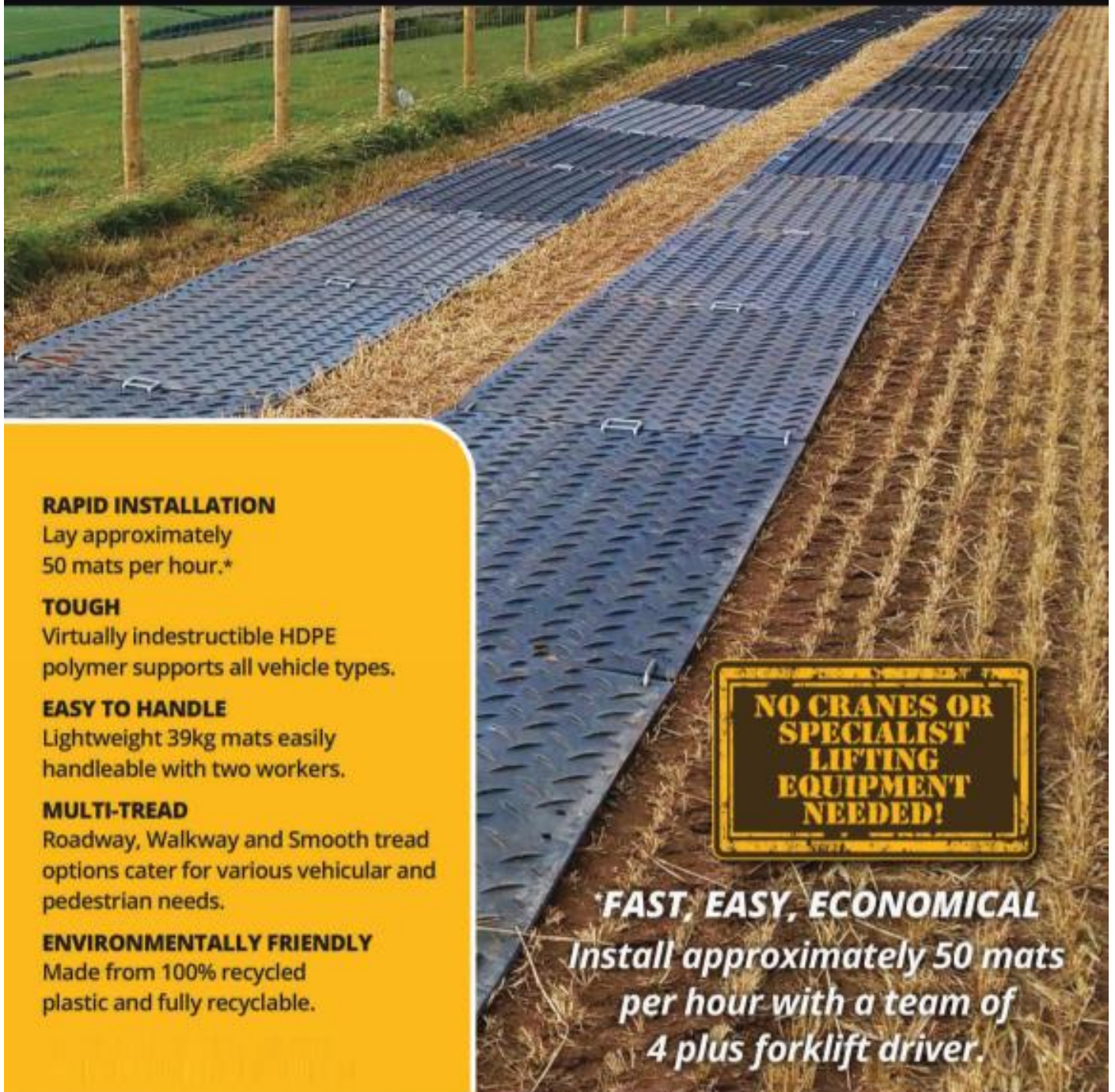
Appendix No 2.1

Figure 4 –



Detail of protective barrier where construction encroaches within BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area (RPA)

MultiTrack



RAPID INSTALLATION

Lay approximately
50 mats per hour.*

TOUGH

Virtually indestructible HDPE
polymer supports all vehicle types.

EASY TO HANDLE

Lightweight 39kg mats easily
handleable with two workers.

MULTI-TREAD

Roadway, Walkway and Smooth tread
options cater for various vehicular and
pedestrian needs.

ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY

Made from 100% recycled
plastic and fully recyclable.



FAST, EASY, ECONOMICAL
*Install approximately 50 mats
per hour with a team of
4 plus forklift driver.*

GroundGuards®

+44 (0)113 267 6000
info@ground-guards.co.uk
www.ground-guards.co.uk

MultiTrack



MultiTrack mats are the strongest in their category



Mats are easily moved using a HandiHook



Standard no-tools joiners quickly clip the mats together



Low profile joiners for walkways plus bolted joiners



SafeStore stillages hold 25 mats

Overall Size: 2435 x 1215 x 13mm (plus treads)

Surface Area: 2.95m²

Weight: 39kg

Tread Options: Roadway, Walkway and Smooth, or a combination

Connectors: 10 joining points.
A choice of standard clip joiners, low profile joiners or bolted joiners, plus anchor pins

Packed in: Stillage of 25 mats

Stillage Pack: **Weight:** 1105kg
Dimensions: 2550 x 1260 x 900mm

Slip Testing: BS7976 part 2

Deflection: Tested on varying CBR ground conditions using a 300mm diameter steel platen with 6 tonnes load to simulate the pressure of an HGV wheel

Ground CBR 11.35%: Deflection 17.68mm

Ground CBR 8.58%: Deflection 20.41mm

Ground CBR 4%: Deflection 22.00mm

Guarantee:

It is the user's responsibility to assess the load-bearing capacity of the ground, and to only operate vehicles within the weight that the ground is capable of safely supporting. Ground-Guards Ltd accepts no liability whatsoever for any damage, loss or injury arising from the ground conditions on which these products are used.

MultiTrack mats are not suitable to use for bridging purposes. Damage caused by mechanical equipment (e.g. cuts by digger buckets) or sharp protrusions beneath the mats is not covered by this guarantee.



GroundGuards®

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7. Supa-Trac Ground Protection



SUPA-TRAC™

TEMPORARY TRAFFICABLE EVENT SURFACE

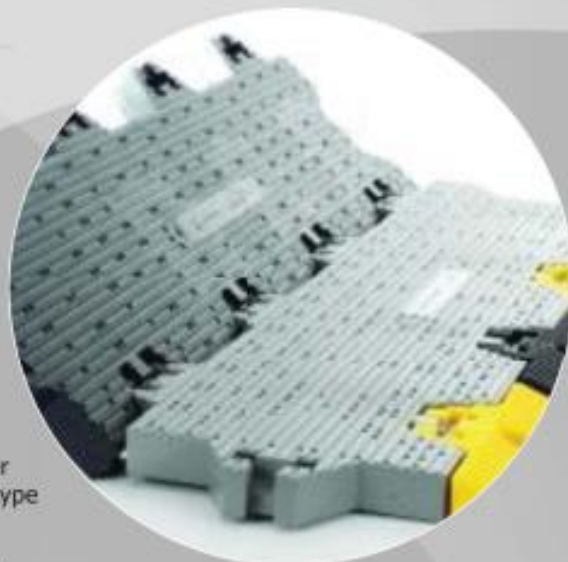
Supa-Trac™ is suitable for medium or heavy weight use and protects the ground underneath as well as protecting the cars, vehicles or people from the ground. The **Supa-Trac™** panels are quick and easy to install with up to 70m² laid per hour and no tools are required.

The temporary flooring panels can be laid on any ground covering and can be fitted to any shape.

With super quick installation and extraction – up to 70m² per hour – it's the simplest, fastest ground cover solution of its type on the market. No tools or expertise needed.

Additionally, the flooring panels are easy to remove and can be stacked and stored easily. If required the panels can be cleaned by hosing them down.

Supa-Trac™ creates a firm surface for walkways, roadways, temporary building and structures. Even heli-pads and car parks.



 **MADE IN
BRITAIN**



Data Sheets, Installation & Design Guidances
and Case Studies can be downloaded from www.groundtrax.com/downloads

SUPA-TRAC™

TEMPORARY TRAFFICABLE EVENT SURFACE



Suitable for:

- ✓ Light Duty Roadway
- ✓ Pedestrian Walkway
- ✓ Pitch Covering
- ✓ Self Installation

Benefits:

- ✓ Pedestrian-friendly surface
- ✓ Light vehicle access
- ✓ Hi-Vis ramps
- ✓ Quick and easy to install

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Dimensions & Materials

Panel Dimensions:	966mm x 275mm x 34mm
Panel Weight:	2.025kg (9.7kg/m ²)
Material:	Nucleated Polypropylene Co-polymer
Colour:	Grey/Black/Green (Other colours available to order)
Edging Ramps:	Black/Yellow
Locks:	Black (Acetal)

Operating Conditions

Temperature:	-49c > +49c
Static Load:	80 Tons/m ²
Max GVW:	3.5t (Ground dependant)
Max GVW with Geotech substrate:	40t (Ground dependant)

Resistance to sunlight and ultra violet light exposure

The product will not be detrimentally affected with regard to strength and structure for a minimum of 5 years, however over exposure could lead to slight fading of colour.

Resistance to petrol and oil derivatives

PP is impervious to the exposure of most substances and the only effect of such contact could be slight discolouration.

Resistance to corrosion

We are not aware of any substance that would lead to the product corroding.

External storage

The product is suitable for outside, uncovered storage - the only impact being the possibility of slight fading of colour.

Lateral inclines of 20%

The product is able to support slopes and inclines. Should it be felt the situation dictates, stakes can be used to secure the roadway.

Permeable to liquid

The product is not permeable to liquid. The panels have been designed to ensure liquid drains from the panel surface using the designed holes.

Usability in muddy conditions

The product can be used in muddy conditions. By using geotech substrate the product can successfully be deployed, adding value by improving traction and protecting the underlying surface from further deterioration. Should the surface of the roadway become too muddy through traffic movement, this can be easily removed by either pressure washing or sweeping with a hard brush.



For more information, contact us
today or visit our website:

www.groundtrax.com

GROUNDTRAX

Ground Protection and Reinforcement

Telephone: 03456 800008 | Fax: 03456 800208

E-Mail: info@groundtrax.com | Website: www.groundtrax.com

8. Air Spade/Air Excavation Specification

AIRSPADE®

PNEUMATIC SOIL EXCAVATION



AIRSPADE 2000

AIR EXCAVATION TOOL

EXCAVATION USING THE POWER OF COMPRESSED AIR

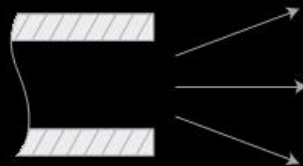
Soil is an unconsolidated assemblage of solid particles including clay, sand, and rock and sometimes organic matter. Voids between the particles are occupied by air and/or water. When compressed air is directed into soil at close range, air enters the voids where it expands, thereby fracturing the soil. Stronger, non-porous materials such as metal or plastic pipes, cables, or even tree roots are unaffected.



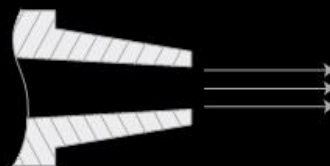
PATENTED SUPERSONIC NOZZLE

AirSpade's patented supersonic nozzle turns compressed air into a high-speed, laser-like jet moving at twice the speed of sound – Mach 2. All of the energy and momentum of air moving at approximately 1,200 mph is focused into the soil – dislodging it in a fraction of a second.

UNFOCUSED AIR FLOW FROM IMPROPERLY DESIGNED NOZZLE



FOCUSED AIR FLOW FROM AIRSPADE SUPERSONIC NOZZLE



Air exiting from an improperly designed nozzle diffuses outward rapidly to 3 to 4 times the area versus the focused air-jet from the patented AirSpade supersonic nozzle. With AirSpade, the result is faster, safer, more efficient soil excavation.



AirSpade 2000 Arbor/Landscape Kit shown above.

AirSpade® 2000 Arbor/Landscape Kit includes:

- AirSpade® 2000 handle with universal 'Chicago style' coupling
- 4 ft barrel with dirt shield and 150 scfm nozzle
- 45 degree angled adapter
- 10 ft x 1" ID lightweight air hose with universal 'Chicago style' coupling
- Heavy duty locking storage case

AirSpade® 2000 Construction Kit includes:

- AirSpade® 2000 handle with universal 'Chicago style' coupling
- 4 ft barrel with dirt shield and 150 scfm nozzle
- 3 ft extension and coupler
- 45 degree angled adapter
- 10 ft x 1" ID lightweight air hose with universal 'Chicago style' coupling
- Heavy duty locking storage case

AirSpade® 2000 Trench Rescue Kit includes:

- AirSpade® 2000 handle with universal 'Chicago style' coupling
- 4 ft barrel with dirt shield and 150 scfm nozzle
- 45 degree angled adapter
- 10 ft x 1" ID lightweight air hose with universal 'Chicago style' coupling
- Additional 90° elbow
- Heavy duty locking storage case

PHONE 800-482-7324

airspade.com

THE INDUSTRY STANDARD

Today, thousands of AirSpades® are in use in arboriculture, utility, construction, and industrial applications worldwide. AirSpade is the tool of choice due to its fast, easy and non-destructive method of excavation.

APPLICATIONS



Arboriculture / Horticulture

Since its earliest trials in 1988 at Gainsborough Farms, KY, the AirSpade has become the premier air tool for advanced tree care. Leading arborists worldwide have evaluated and found multiple uses for the AirSpade including:

- Aeration • Locating roots for utility line installation • Radial trenching • Root collar excavation
- Root damage investigation • Locating roots for pruning • Soil compaction reduction • Vertical mulching
- Transplanting / bare rooting • Checking adequacy of root structure before pruning



Utility / Construction

When dealing with sensitive pipes and cables that are often punctured or damaged by traditional backhoes, the AirSpade offers an easy, fast, and non-damaging way to locate and excavate the area around them. In addition, AirSpade can create new holes or trenches to lay pipe or cable, and can be used in many other industrial and utility applications, including:

- Utility locating and repair • Keyholing • Pathing for line location
- Crack, joint, and valve box cleaning • Roadwork



Trench Rescue

The December 2005 issue of Underground Focus Magazine reports, "Every year in the United States, trenching accidents account for more than 5,000 serious injuries and between 50 and 100 deaths." According to Lt. Dave Adler of the Addison, IL Fire Department, a leading teacher of trench rescue training and safety, "When a worker is buried in a cave-in, a critical time clock starts and AirSpade can be an effective tool for their rescue."



AirSpade with AirVac

Conventional excavation of hazardous materials can be slow and harmful. AirSpade, used in conjunction with the AirVac vacuum unit, makes environmental site remediation easy, fast and non-damaging. Capabilities include:

- Uncover buried waste containers without fear of puncture
- Excavate tight places inaccessible to conventional backhoes
- Remove material in carefully controlled layers

FREQUENTLY ASKED TECHNICAL QUESTIONS

IN WHAT TYPE OF SOIL WILL AIRSPADE® WORK?

Because of the focused air-jet generated from the supersonic nozzle, AirSpade works in most soils, including compacted soils, and hard clays. In general, AirSpade will not cut through rock. However, shales may be broken apart by AirSpade if the jet is directed between the laminations of the rock. Similarly, AirSpade will not dislodge hard frozen soil which tends to behave like pavement or concrete.

WHAT SIZE AIRSPADE NOZZLE SHOULD I USE?

This depends on the desired rate of soil excavation which is in turn dependent upon the air delivered from the AirSpade nozzle. Rates are summarized in the table below.

Soil Excavation Rates

Nozzle Size (scfm)	Soil Excavation Rates (cubic ft / min)		
25	0.4	to	0.9
60	0.7	to	11
105	0.9	to	1.5
150	1.2	to	1.8
225	1.7	to	2.3

WHAT SIZE AIR HOSE DO I NEED FOR THE AIRSPADE?

Generally a 1" ID air supply hose is recommended for use with the AirSpade.

WILL HIGHER PRESSURE MAKE THE AIRSPADE WORK BETTER?

All AirSpade nozzles are developed to operate optimally at 90 psig. Supplying higher pressure to a supersonic nozzle that has been optimized for 90 psig actually defocuses the air jet, thus degrading performance while consuming more air. For example, doubling the air pressure to 180 psig increases the air jet force by only 10%.

WHAT SIZE AIR COMPRESSOR DO I NEED TO USE THE AIRSPADE PROPERLY?

Portable air compressors have model numbers that are normally sized by the approximate air delivery in standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) at a gauge delivery pressure of 100 pounds per square inch (psig). For example, a 185 compressor will deliver 185 scfm at 100 psig. All AirSpade nozzles are rated at 90 psig and are designated by their air delivery at this pressure. Five nozzles are available to cover the size range of most portable air compressors. To size an AirSpade nozzle to a compressor simply ensure the compressor size is larger than the nozzle size.

The below table lists the minimum portable air compressor size needed to properly run a given AirSpade nozzle.

Recommended Compressor Size

Nozzle Size (scfm)	Minimum Compressor Size (scfm @ 100 psig)
25	25
60	60
105	125
150	175
225	250

HOW SHOULD I DIG WITH THE AIRSPADE?

Each pass of the AirSpade dislodges material up to several inches deep in a medium to stiff soil. Unless the soil is highly compacted, dwelling on the same spot is unnecessary and tends to increase spray. Ideally, the AirSpade should be moved laterally at a rate of about 1 to 2 feet per second. When several inches of soil have been loosened, soil should be physically removed to expose a fresh working surface for the nozzle. Vacuum suction, as provided by the AirVac® vacuum unit, is an excellent way to remove loosened soil.



Always wear eye and ear protection when operating air tools and related equipment.

PHONE 800-482-7324

airspade.com

Appendix G

Statement of Supervision

NB. Items designated ?? cannot be entered until after approval is granted, but are to remain in the document to show where updates are required. This document to be reissued prior to any works commencing onsite with this text to be deleted from final document.

Station Road - Ashwell, Baldock, SG7 5LT

Statement of Supervision (Arboriculture)

Introduction

In accordance with Planning Permission ?? (dated ??/??/????), Beck Homes are undertaking the development of the above site.

The purpose of this document is to ensure that all works that have an impact on retained trees are undertaken in accordance with the approved Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan. As such, the purpose of the Statement is to identify the following arboricultural issues:

- Approved documents;
- Key staff and contacts;
- Critical phases of pre-commencement, induction and construction.

Approved Documents

The following documents must be available to all those with responsibility for arboricultural matters during construction:

- BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.
- Notice of Planning Decision ??, dated ??/??/????.
- Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan for this project – produced by Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants dated 15/09/2025.

Key Staff

The following have or are to be appointed responsible for arboricultural matters at the site:

- Developer: Beck Homes (or their representative).
- Arboricultural Consultant: Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Ltd. Contact Mr David Carmichael (Practice Manager) – 01284 765391, info@treesurveys.co.uk, (or his representative).
- Site Manager/Agent – TBC, (or their representative).

Critical phases of pre-commencement, induction, construction & completion

REF	ACTIVITY	ONE OFF /REPEAT	ATTENDEES	ACTION
1	Pre-commencement meeting (to discuss working methods, timescales and tree protection schemes)	One off	Developer, Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent, Ground Works Contractor, Council Arboricultural Officer	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to attendees
2	Inspection of completed tree surgery & erection of fencing	One off	Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to Developer and Council Arboricultural Officer
3	Inspection of specific tasks during construction (eg excavation in RPA, root pruning, realignment of fencing, service installation)	One off (for each identified item)	Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent, Contractors (as required)	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to Developer and Council Arboricultural Officer
4	Completion of construction – prior to removal of fencing	One off	Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to Developer and Council Arboricultural Officer
5	Final tree assessment – after fencing removal	One off	Developer, Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent, Ground Works Contractor, Council Arboricultural Officer	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to Developer and Council Arboricultural Officer
6	Additional inspections (if necessary) to ensure periods not greater than three months elapse between any of above listed monitoring events	Dependent on progress of the project	Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to Developer and Council Arboricultural Officer

Variations and Incidents

Any proposed variations to the proposed working method (relating to arboricultural matters) will be referred by the on-Site Manger/Agent to the Developer who will seek advice from the Arboricultural Consultant. The Arboricultural Consultant shall advise on minor amendments (e.g. realignment of fencing etc) and will subsequently report these to the Arboricultural Officer by e mail or minutes. Issues directly relating to tree surgery or tree retention will be forwarded by the Arboricultural Consultant (with recommendations) to the Arboricultural Officer for approval. Except in an emergency situation **and** when the Arboricultural Officer is unavailable, no such actions will occur without the written approval of the Arboricultural Officer.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'D Carmichael', is positioned above the printed name.

David Carmichael

Practice Manager

Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Ltd

Date. 15/09/2025

Appendix H

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 ●



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