

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Wymondley BESS1, Cable Route and ISS, Hitchin

Report Reference Number: 250409-1.1-WYCR_ISS_BESS1H-AIA-JBW

On behalf of

Pivoted Power LLP (part of EDF Energy Renewable Ltd)

April 2025

Arboricultural Impact Assessment



Wymondley BESS, Cable Route and ISS, Hitchin

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Executive Summary

- This report provides an assessment of the impact of the proposal upon on-site trees and relevant off-site trees and makes recommendations for mitigating any negative impacts. It is suitable for submission in support of a planning application.
- A statutory and non-statutory constraints or designations check has been undertaken, as detailed in section 3. North Hertfordshire Council has been contacted, and it was confirmed by Kerry Andrews (Planning Technician) of North Hertfordshire Council on 21 February 2025 that none of the trees situated in and within influencing distance of the Site were protected under a TPO. It was further confirmed that the Site does not fall within a local Conservation Area.
- A total of **120** individual trees and **37** tree groups have been assessed that are located within the influencing distance of the Site boundary. The data is presented within the Tree Schedule at Appendix A.
- To facilitate the proposed development, there will be no requirement for any tree removal to facilitate the current design layout. Retained trees are shown with solid crown spreads and Root Protection Areas (RPAs) on the tree protection plan, included in Appendix A.
- Trees **T90** and **T91** (category U) will require removal on arboricultural grounds due to their moribund condition. Given both tree's limited long-term useful life expectancy, the loss of these trees should not be considered a constraint in this instance.
- Sufficient space and adequate protection measures have been set out to ensure that retained trees are not damaged during the pre-construction and construction phases and to enable their successful development post-construction. Retained tree protection measures are discussed throughout this report and illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B.
- Several trees/tree groups will be subject to construction and/or incursions within their Root Protection Areas. Special measures are recommended to ensure that these trees are not damaged. These measures are detailed in Section 4.4 of this report and are illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B.

1 Introduction

1.1 Brief and Context

- 1.1.1 Treework Environmental Practice was instructed by Pivoted Power LLP (part of EDF Energy Renewables Ltd, hereafter referred to as EDF Renewables) on 31 May 2024 to provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA), in accordance with British Standard BS5837: 2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*, of the effect of development proposals on trees at Wymondley BESS1, Cable Route and ISS, Hitchin, known herein as the “Site”.
- 1.1.2 Trees are a material consideration for a Local Planning Authority when determining planning applications, whether or not they are afforded the statutory protection of a Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area. British Standard BS 5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction* sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and new developments. The Standard recommends a sequence of activities that starts in the initial feasibility and design phase (RIBA Stage 2 'Concept Design') with a survey to qualify and quantify the trees on the Site and establish the arboricultural constraints to development (above- and below-ground) to inform the design in an iterative process, and continues with an assessment of the arboricultural impacts of the final design and measures to mitigate such impacts should they be negative.
- 1.1.3 Detailed technical specifications for mitigation and protection measures are devised in the design phase that follows (RIBA Stage 3 and 4 'Spatial Coordination' and 'Technical Design'), and the sequence ends with the 'Handover' and 'Use' phases (RIBA Stages 6 and 7), with the implementation of those measures once planning permission is granted, guided by Arboricultural Method Statements (RIBA Stage 4 and 5, 'Technical Design' and 'Manufacturing and Construction') and professional guidance where appropriate.
- 1.1.4 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) reports on the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development on trees in terms of both the buildability of the proposals and the long-term impact of the finished scheme, and where necessary presents mitigation for these impacts.

1.2 Purpose of this Report

1.2.1 This AIA, and the accompanying Tree Schedule and Tree Protection Plan, is provided to support a planning application for the proposed development. It sets out the arboricultural impacts of the proposals using the following considerations as a framework:

- Trees to be removed and trees to be retained.
- Remedial tree work to retained trees to allow development and ensure retained trees will form a harmoniously integrated component of the proposed development.
- Suitable measures to protect retained trees.
- Special construction or engineering measures are required to enable trees to be harmoniously integrated into the proposed development.

1.3 Site Description

1.3.1 The Site includes the proposed BESS compound located at the northern side of a gently sloping agricultural field on the edge of Titmore Green, Little Wymondley. The red line boundary incorporates the entire field including Lawn Pond in the southern part of the agricultural field and the existing access from Stevenage Road. It also includes a corridor for cable route from the battery compound westwards through a field to Wymondley National Grid Substation.

1.3.2 The BESS Site is bounded by a tree belt and the A602 to the north, Stevenage Road to the south, the Hertfordshire Way Public Right of Way (PROW) to the west and Bury Wood and a dog exercise park to the east. There are overhead lines (OHLs) crossing the agricultural field in an east-west direction. The Site is well screened from the A602 and Stevenage Road by dense treelines. There are trees along the PROW route, to the west of the Site.

1.4 The Proposed Development

1.4.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a Battery Storage Energy System (BESS) including an underground cable ducts corridor, ancillary works and site access arrangements.

1.4.2 The following documents have been reviewed by Treework Environmental Practice:

Document Title	Document/Drawing number	Originator
Topographical Survey	109998	Centara
Site Layout Plan	WYM-EDFR-BESS-CIV-PLN-300-06 Rev 06	EDF Renewables
Drainage Plan	065238-SLR-GEN-XX-DR-D-0500-P01_Drainage GA_EXPORT 20250224	SLR Consulting Ltd
Landscape Strategy	TC24243_L100v3.dwg	tir collective
Tree Constraints Plan	240411-1.2-WYCR_ISS_BESS1H-TCP-SH	Treework Environmental Practice

2 Existing Tree Population and Constraints

- 2.1.1 A tree survey covering trees on the Site and trees on adjacent land close enough to be affected by the development was undertaken on 2 & 3 September 2024. The full survey results are presented in the Tree Schedule at Appendix A.
- 2.1.2 The survey was undertaken based on trees plotted using an outline base map as reference in Treework Environmental Practice's specialist tree management software – MyTrees. The basemap contained a topographical survey of the trees. However, many of the trees/tree groups were not recorded on the topographical survey and their positions are therefore approximate and should not be taken as exact.
- 2.1.3 A total of **120** individual trees, and **37** tree groups have been assessed that are located within the influencing distance of the Site boundary.
- 2.1.4 The one hundred and twenty individual trees recorded during the survey these broadly comprised of common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), common hazel (*Corylus avellana*), aspen (*Populus tremula*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), common holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), common lime (*Tilia x vulgaris*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*) goat willow (*Salix caprea*), leyland cypress (*Cupressocyparis Leylandii*), black poplar (*Populus nigra*), and English elm (*Ulmus procera*). These individual trees mainly comprise of semi mature to mature age class trees located on and off the site.
- 2.1.5 The survey also recorded thirty-seven tree groups which were located throughout the site. These hedgerows and tree groups largely comprised of English elm (*Ulmus procera*), common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Aspen (*Populus tremula*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), goat willow (*Salix caprea*), pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), common hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), and common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*).
- 2.1.6 BS5837:2012 recommends classifying trees into four quality and value categories to determine their relative retentive worth. A summary of the relative retentive worth of the trees on site as recorded during the tree survey and expressed by their categories is given in Table 1. Appendix A explains the BS 5837:2012 tree categorisation process.

Category	Individual Trees	Tree Groups	Total
A (High quality and value and of significant material constraint)	0	0	0
B (Moderate quality and value and of significant material constraint)	57	13	70
C (Low quality and value and of minimal material constraint)	60	22	82
U (Trees that cannot be retained regardless of land use and of no material constraint)	3	2	5
Total	120	37	157

Table 1: Numbers of Trees/Groups in each Retention Category

- 2.1.7 Trees present constraints to development both above and below ground. The above ground constraints comprise the physical extent of tree crowns. The below ground constraints comprise the roots and are expressed in terms of the root protection area (RPA), which is the minimum rooting area that a tree needs to sustain itself in reasonable health. These constraints, as established by the tree-survey, inform this assessment of the impact of the development proposals.
- 2.1.8 The full results of the tree survey on which this report is based are given in the Tree Schedule at Appendix A, and the above- and below-ground constraints are illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B. Each tree (T) has been allocated an individual number to which it is referred in this report and all associated documents. The survey method and limitations are set out in Appendix E.

3 Statutory Designations

- 3.1.1 A desk study has been undertaken as a means of identifying if any statutory and non-statutory constraints or designations are present within the Site. This study includes consideration of the following environmental constraints:
- Tree Preservation Orders (TPO)
 - Conservation Areas
 - Ancient Woodland and Ancient, Veteran Trees.
- 3.1.2 North Hertfordshire Council has been contacted to establish if the trees located on and immediately adjacent to the site are within a Conservation Area (CA) or protected under a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). It was confirmed by Kerry Andrews (Planning Technician) of North Hertfordshire Council on 12 September 2024 that none of the trees situated in and within influencing distance of the Site were protected under a TPO. It was further confirmed that the Site does not fall within a local Conservation Area.
- 3.1.3 Provisional TPO's may be made whenever a local planning authority deems it appropriate, with those persons interested in the land served with a copy of the order. A further search for the presence of TPOs should be carried out, and any necessary applications should be approved prior to the commencement of any tree works or removals specified within this report.
- 3.1.4 The presence of ancient woodland designation within or bordering the sites was checked on 25 March 2025 using Natural England's Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) map¹, which confirmed there are no ancient woodland designations on or within influencing distance of the site.
- 3.1.5 The presence of Ancient and Veteran trees was checked on 25 March 2025 using the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory², which confirmed that there are no trees recorded as ancient or veteran on inventory. The surveys conducted on 2 & 3 September 2024 also found no trees that were at a life stage prescribed as ancient or exhibited significant tree features of ancientness to be considered a veteran tree or irreplaceable habitat.

¹ MAGIC map (Online). Available at <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/magicmap.aspx>. (Last accessed 25 March 2025)

² Ancient Tree Inventory (Online). Available at <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk>. (Last accessed 25 March 2025)

4 Arboricultural Impact of the Proposals

4.1 Tree Removal and Retention

- 4.1.1 To facilitate the proposed development, there will be no requirement for any tree removal to facilitate the current design layout.
- 4.1.2 Trees **T90** and **T91** (category U) will require removal on arboricultural grounds due to their moribund condition. Given both tree's limited long-term useful life expectancy, the loss of these trees should not be considered a constraint in this instance.
- 4.1.3 All trees will be retained and protected during construction (see sections 4.4 and 4.5). Retained trees are shown with solid crown spreads and Root Protection Areas (RPAs) on the tree protection plan, included in Appendix A.
- 4.1.4 As part of the proposed development, a high level of additional tree planting is proposed across the BESS site, as detailed in the Landscaping Strategy (Ref: TC24243_L100v3.dwg). The replacement tree planting comprises of mixed broadleaf and evergreen native species, which will provide a high level of future amenity, landscape, and screening value.

4.2 Facilitative Tree Works

- 4.2.1 To facilitate the proposed development, there will be a requirement to undertake pruning works to the retained trees on the Site. The extent of these pruning works is detailed in the Tree Schedule at Appendix A.
- 4.2.1 Tree **T42** (common ash) will require pruning works to crown lift the lower canopy over the existing access track and roadside by 5 metres. The works will only require the removal of small diameter tertiary and secondary branching and, therefore, is not considered a constraint.
- 4.2.2 Tree **T44** (pedunculate oak) will require pruning works to crown lift the lower canopy over the existing access track and roadside by 5 metres. The works will only require the removal of small diameter tertiary and secondary branching and, therefore, is not considered a constraint.

4.3 Tree Protection

4.3.1 *Root Protection Areas and Construction Exclusion Zones*

Retained trees will be protected during development by establishing a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around their Root Protection Areas (RPAs). RPAs are a layout design tool, indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil to maintain the tree's viability. RPAs should be treated as a precautionary area within which activities such as ground compaction, excavation, the storing of materials, ground level changes and other construction activity are likely to cause damage to trees and should therefore be excluded. This CEZ can be achieved by the erection of barriers at the locations shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B. Tree protection barriers must be installed before any demolition or construction works start, and, unless approved by the Local Planning Authority or by an arboriculturist approved by them, should remain in place until all construction activity has been completed.

The type of barriers should match the level of activity around the retained trees. Where a high level of construction activity is expected, fencing must be braced to be robust to vehicular impact and to prevent it from being easily repositioned; a specification similar to drawing 3 in BS 5837:2012 will be suitable (reproduced at Appendix D). In areas away from the main construction activity and vehicle movement, it may be appropriate to install a lower specification fencing, examples of which are given at Appendix D.

All protection fencing should carry identifying signs that state its purpose and proscribe its removal until all demolition and construction work is complete. An example sign is given at Appendix D.

4.3.2 *Additional tree protection measures T42 and T44*

To allow construction access off Blakemore End Road and to avoid accidental striking damage during vehicle movements, additional tree protection measures are required to protect the main stems of **T42** and **T44**. To ensure the stems of the trees are not damaged during construction works a Green Grid Systems Trunk Protecta® system³ or a similar product is to be used on the stems to a height of 4 to 5 meters. The Trunk Protecta® system is designed for use on trees at roadside site entrances, or on trees located near roadways with passing traffic. These are areas where it is not possible to fence off the tree, and vehicles are present in the RPAs. A specification sheet for the installation and product specification is provided at Appendix E. The Trunk Protecta® system is to be installed before any construction works or vehicle movements on site.

³ Green Grid Systems Trunk Protecta® system (Online). Available at [Trunk Protecta®](#). Last accessed 25 March 2025

4.4 Special Technical Measures

Conflicts between retained trees and aspects of the proposed development that cannot be dealt with by exclusion zones, tree protection, or tree work can be mitigated by the use of special technical measures. General recommendations for these measures are presented in the sections that follow based on the information about the proposed development that is currently available. The specific details must be carefully planned once detailed construction information is available to avoid tree damage.

4.4.1 *Installation of Site Access within the RPA of T129, T135, and T136*

Installation of a new access track will be required within the RPAs of trees **T129**, **T135**, and **T136**, as denoted as a yellow hatch on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix A. In general, works will follow the points below:

1. No reductions in levels will be made unless suitable investigations and additional methodology has been provided by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) and agreed with the Local Authority Tree Officer.
2. New surfaces installed on soft ground will comprise of a 'No Dig' 3D cellular confinement system, built up from the natural ground level, filled with irregularly sized clean granular fill, over a permeable geo-textile. The cellular system must be suitable for the application which will be identified by the supplier. This is likely to be at least 200mm where construction traffic is to pass over or 100mm for pedestrian use.
3. Where possible, the surface to be installed over the filled 3D cellular system is to be porous, to allow air and water to penetrate into the root system.
4. The cellular system will be installed prior to any construction works on site and will be unloaded outside of the RPAs and via the designated haul routes (tbc). The material will be installed by hand within the RPAs. Once installed and filled with stone, vehicles/plant machinery can operate within the RPA and install the final surface above.
5. Where ground levels are to be changed and new hard surfacing introduced, the methods used will need to meet the following performance criteria:
 - Ensure that significant tree roots are not damaged.
 - Ensure that soil is not compacted to avoid mechanical impedance to tree root growth and to ensure that gaseous exchange can take place within the soil around tree roots.
 - Ensure that sufficient water reaches tree roots.

4.4.2 *Installation of Underground Services within the RPAs of G47 and T48*

The route of the Proposed Cable Route DD plan (Ref: WYM-EDFR-BESS-CIV- PLN-300-06) highlights the requirement for underground services to be routed through the RPAs of trees **G47** and Given that the proposed service trench is to be installed within the RPAs it is proposed to use Directional Drilling/Trenchless Boring techniques to avoid any impacts to the RPAs. The Directional Drilling/Trenchless Boring works will require the following methodology to be adopted:

1. The ACoW will review site-specific operations that involves the installation of underground services within RPAs of retained trees and input additional methodology where necessary. Additional methodology may be agreed with the Local Authority Tree Officer before proceeding with the work.
2. Trenchless Boring/Directional Drilling will meet the following criteria:
 - No excavation will occur above 2 metres in depth within the RPAs of the trees unless agreed by the ACoW. This will require further assessment on site by the ACoW to determine the soil profile, soil characteristics and rooting habitat the species of tree.
 - The plant required to carry out the excavation will be able to gain access to and operate in the work area without causing damage to the trees or requiring the major pruning of tree branches.
 - Launch and Receptor pits will be located outside of the RPAs of retained trees unless they can be excavated without significant damage to trees.
 - All operations will be overseen and signed off by the ACoW.

4.4.3 *Installation of Underground Services within the RPAs of G26, T31, G32, T87 to T92, and G94*

The route of the Proposed Cable Route DD plan (Ref: WYM-EDFR-BESS-CIV-PLN-300-06) highlights the requirement for underground services to be routed through the RPAs of trees of **G26, T31, G32, T87 to T92, and G94**.

Given that the proposed service trench is to be installed within the RPAs it is proposed that the excavation of cable route trench will be observed by the ACoW, as shown as a yellow hatch on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix A. The trench will be excavated by hand using a combination of hand tools, an air-knife, and a vac-ex to a depth of at least 600mm.

If any roots that are <25mm in diameter are encountered, these will be pruned to a clean face using disinfected sharp secateurs or a pruning saw. Where significant roots (>25mm) are found, the significance of the affected root will be judged by the ACoW and the cable route will be reviewed to ensure the retention of any significant roots (>25mm), as recommended within BS5837:2012 clause 7.4.2.7 Note 1.

4.4.4 *Temporary Ground Protection in RPAs of T42 and T44*

To facilitate the proposed site construction access within the RPAs of **T42** and **T44**, temporary ground protection is to be installed within the RPA, as shown as a cyan hatch on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix A. Any temporary access over soft ground within the RPA of retained trees will require a suitable material or bridging arrangement to prevent compaction and contamination to the ground below.

Ply-board sheeting is not to be used in any circumstances where machinery will be tracking over an area. However, this is acceptable for pedestrian use only.

For pedestrian movements only, temporary ground protection will comprise of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto geotextile base overlaid with wooden boards. This will significantly reduce the likelihood of ground compaction as detailed within BS5837:2012 Clause 6.2.3.3 Note a. Woodchip and ground boarding should not be piled up around the base of trees and clearance should be given to ensure that no damage is caused.

For plant and equipment <5t. 150-200mm of woodchip, with an impermeable barrier below, will be installed upon existing soft ground and a suitable temporary interlinked load spread system above, such as Trackway or Ground Guards, as shown in Figure 1.

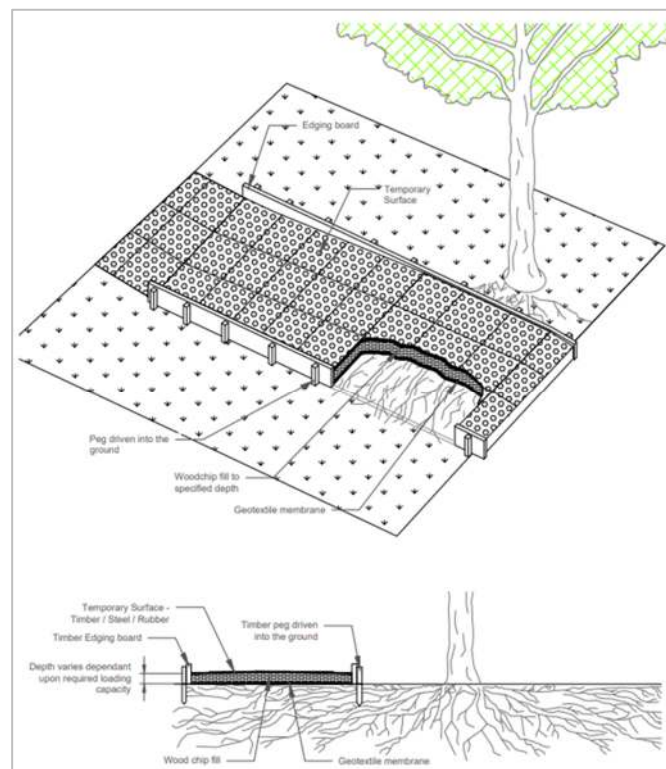


Fig.1 – Specification for Installation of Temporary Ground Protection

4.5 Additional Precautions

4.5.1 *Hard and Soft Landscaping*

The ACoW will review any landscape operations that involve any work within the RPAs of retained trees and input additional site-specific methodology where necessary. Site activities within the RPAs of retained trees will be monitored by the ACoW to ensure unnecessary damage does not occur.

Hard and Soft Landscaping should be designed to avoid soil compaction and to minimise excavation into areas of existing undisturbed ground. Minor surface reconfigurations including installation of boundary fencing and seeding/turfing are unlikely to have a negative effect on retained trees. However, to ensure foreseeable damage does not occur, hand-dig only methods will be adopted when working with the RPA of retained trees. No heavy machinery to cultivate the ground will be used in the RPAs.

Post holes will be dug by hand and if significant roots are encountered (>25mm), the hole will be backfilled and an adjacent location found. Small roots can be pruned flush with the soil profile with clean disinfected secateurs or a pruning saw. If concrete is to be used to secure posts in holes, then an impermeable barrier is to be used between the concrete and the soil profile to prevent potential toxicity to tree roots.

Turf and other soft surfaces to be introduced within the RPA will be kept to a minimum thickness (maximum 100 mm) and laid upon existing soft ground. If undulations need to be levelled, then sharp sand (not marine-derived sand, e.g. builders' sand, which is too alkaline) will be used and no excavation will be undertaken.

Shrubs will not be planted within 1 metre of the stems of trees. Planting holes for shrubs should be dug by hand and should be repositioned if significant woody roots are encountered. The guidance of the *British Standard 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations* will be followed in relation to the aftercare of the proposed tree to be planting.

Appendix A

Tree Schedule

Wymondley CR- ISS & BESS1, Hitchin SG4 7JJ

Tree Survey BS5837-2012



Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T1	1	<i>Salix sp.</i> Willow sp.	2.0	9	9	NW 1.5	NE 2.0	SE 1.5	SW 2.0	0.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Good	Multi-stemmed. Natural regeneration.	3.7	1.1	40+	C	2
T2	1	<i>Salix sp.</i> Willow sp.	2.5	7	10	NW 2.0	NE 2.0	SE 2.0	SW 2.0	0.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Good	Multi-stemmed. Natural regeneration.	5.1	1.3	40+	C	2
T3	1	<i>Salix sp.</i> Willow sp.	2.0	8	8	NW 1.5	NE 1.5	SE 1.5	SW 1.5	0.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Good	Multi-stemmed. Natural regeneration.	3.3	1.0	40+	C	2
T4	1	<i>Salix sp.</i> Willow sp.	2.5	8	8	NW 1.5	NE 1.5	SE 1.5	SW 1.5	0.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Good	Multi-stemmed. Natural regeneration.	3.3	1.0	40+	C	2
G5	15 15 1	<i>Cornus sp.</i> Dogwood sp. <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May <i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple	6.0	4	20	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	0.5	0.5	Early Mature	Good	Multi-stemmed. Natural regeneration. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	18.1	2.4	40+	C	2
G6	15	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	10.0	1	12	N 1.5	E 1.5	S 1.5	W 1.5	1.5	1.0	Semi Mature	Poor	Die-back - Throughout crown. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Extensive. Decay / structural defect - Base. Physiological / cambial damage - Fungal. Physiological / cambial damage - Unconfirmed. 02/09/24 JC Not all trees in group are plotted on topographical survey. Suspected Ash Dieback.	6.5	1.4	10-20	C	2

Wymondley CR- ISS & BESS1, Hitchin SG4 7JJ

Tree Survey BS5837-2012



Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G7	2	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	8.0	1	12	N 2.0	E 1.5	S 1.5	W 1.5	1.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Poor	Die-back - Throughout crown. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Extensive. Decay / structural defect - Base. Physiological / cambial damage - Fungal. Physiological / cambial damage - Unconfirmed. 02/09/24 JC Not all trees in group are plotted on topographical survey. Suspected Ash Dieback.	6.5	1.4	10-20	C	2
T8	1	<i>Salix caprea</i> Goat Willow/Great Sallow	5.5	5	20	NW 2.0	NE 2.5	SE 3.5	SW 4.0	1.0	1.5	Early Mature	Good	Bark exudation. Leaning trunk - Minor. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	18.3	2.4	40+	C	2
T9	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	9.0	3	23	N 3.0	E 2.5	S 2.5	W 2.5	1.5	1.5	Early Mature	Fair	Die-back - Throughout crown. Physiological / cambial damage - Fungal. Physiological / cambial damage - Unconfirmed. 02/09/24 JC Suspected Ash Dieback	25.5	2.8	10-20	C	2
T10	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	5.0	1	11	N 2.0	E 1.0	S 2.0	W 1.0	3.0	2.0	Early Mature	Poor	Die-back - Lower crown. Die-back - Mid crown. Physiological / cambial damage - Fungal. Physiological / cambial damage - Unconfirmed. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Suspected Ash Dieback.	5.5	1.3	10-20	C	2
T11	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	8.0	1	18	N 2.5	E 2.5	S 2.5	W 2.5	1.5	1.5	Early Mature	Poor	Die-back - Throughout crown. Decay / structural defect - Base. Physiological / cambial damage - Fungal. Physiological / cambial damage - Unconfirmed. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Suspected Ash Dieback	14.7	2.2	10-20	C	2

Wymondley CR- ISS & BESS1, Hitchin SG4 7JJ

Tree Survey BS5837-2012



Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G12	15	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	10.0	1	16	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	1.0	1.5	Early Mature	Poor	Die-back - Throughout crown. Physiological / cambial damage - Fungal. Physiological / cambial damage - Unconfirmed. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Suspected Ash Dieback.	11.6	1.9	10-20	C	2
	2	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May																	
T13	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	7.0	1	29	N 3.0	E 3.5	S 5.0	W 4.5	0.5	0.5	Early Mature	Fair	Form - Low canopy.	38.0	3.5	40+	B	2
T14	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	11.0	1	64	NW 5.0	NE 4.5	SE 5.0	SW 6.5	0.0	0.5	Mature	Good	Excavation within root zone - Burrowing. Excavation within root zone - Recent. Form - Low canopy.	185.3	7.7	40+	B	2
T15	1	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore	13.0	2	51	N 6.0	E 6.0	S 6.0	W 6.0	1.0	0.5	Mature	Good	Excavation within root zone - Burrowing. Excavation within root zone - Historic. Form - Low canopy.	121.1	6.2	40+	B	2
T16	1	<i>Salix caprea</i> Goat Willow/Great Sallow	4.5	4	14	NW 2.0	NE 1.0	SE 1.5	SW 2.5	1.0	1.5	Semi Mature	Good	Natural regeneration. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	8.9	1.7	40+	C	2
T17	1	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel	4.0	3	12	NW 2.5	NE 1.5	SE 1.5	SW 2.0	0.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Good	Natural regeneration. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	6.7	1.5	40+	C	2
T18	1	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	6.5	1	8	NW 1.5	NE 1.0	SE 1.0	SW 2.0	0.5	1.5	Semi Mature	Good	Natural regeneration.	2.9	1.0	40+	C	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G19	60	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	12.0	1	35	N	E	S	W	0.5	0.5	Early Mature	Fair	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Natural regeneration. 02/09/24 JC Not plotted on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Northwestern end of group is upon sloping bank with 1 metre high concrete slab retaining wall approximately 2.5 metres from edge of track.	55.4	4.2	40+	B	2
	25	<i>Quercus rubra</i> Red Oak				2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0										
	20	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch																	
	8	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel																	
	5	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May																	
	2	<i>Salix caprea</i> Goat Willow/Great Sallow																	
	1	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore																	
T20	1	<i>Quercus rubra</i> Red Oak	19.0	1	36	NW	NE	SE	SW	5.0	3.0	Early Mature	Fair	Deadwood - Minor. Unbalanced crown - Minor. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	58.6	4.3	40+	B	2
T21	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	7.0	1	20	N	E	S	W	1.5	1.0	Early Mature	Poor	Die-back - Throughout crown. Physiological / cambial damage - Fungal. Physiological / cambial damage - Unconfirmed. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Suspected Ash Dieback.	18.1	2.4	10-20	C	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T22	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	8.0	1	26	N 4.5	E 3.5	S 4.0	W 4.0	1.5	1.5	Early Mature	Poor	Die-back - Throughout crown. Physiological / cambial damage - Fungal. Physiological / cambial damage - Unconfirmed. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Suspected Ash Dieback.	30.6	3.1	10-20	C	2
T23	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	8.0	1	10	N 1.0	E 0.5	S 1.5	W 2.5	1.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Die-back - Lower crown. Die-back - Mid crown. Physiological / cambial damage - Fungal. Physiological / cambial damage - Unconfirmed. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Suspected Ash Dieback.	4.5	1.2	10-20	C	2
T24	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	8.5	1	22	N 4.0	E 3.5	S 2.0	W 3.5	0.5	1.5	Early Mature	Fair	Die-back - Lower crown. Die-back - Mid crown. Physiological / cambial damage - Fungal. Physiological / cambial damage - Unconfirmed. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Suspected Ash Dieback.	21.9	2.6	10-20	C	2
T25	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	8.0	1	23	N 3.5	E 3.5	S 3.0	W 2.5	0.5	0.5	Early Mature	Fair	Die-back - Throughout crown. Physiological / cambial damage - Fungal. Physiological / cambial damage - Unconfirmed. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Suspected Ash Dieback.	23.9	2.8	10-20	C	2
G26	100	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	10.0	1	18	N 3.0	E 3.0	S 3.0	W 3.0	0.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Poor	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Die-back - Throughout crown. Physiological / cambial damage - Fungal. Physiological / cambial damage - Unconfirmed. 02/09/24 JC Not plotted on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Suspected Ash Dieback.	14.7	2.2	10-20	C	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T27	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	13.0	1	60	N 6.0	E 6.0	S 6.0	W 6.0	0.5	0.5	Mature	Good	Form - Low canopy. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	162.9	7.2	40+	B	2
T28	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	12.0	1	51	N 6.0	E 5.0	S 5.0	W 3.5	0.5	0.5	Mature	Good	Form - Low canopy. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	117.7	6.1	40+	B	2
T29	1	<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i> Common Lime	14.0	1	42	NW 4.0	NE 6.0	SE 5.0	SW 4.0	1.0	1.0	Early Mature	Good	Form - Low canopy.	79.8	5.0	40+	B	2
T30	1	<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i> Common Lime	14.0	1	42	NW 4.0	NE 6.0	SE 4.5	SW 4.0	0.5	2.0	Early Mature	Good	Form - Low canopy.	79.8	5.0	40+	B	2
T31	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	13.5	1	28	NW 3.5	NE 3.5	SE 3.5	SW 3.0	1.0	2.0	Early Mature	Poor	Die-back - Throughout crown. Physiological / cambial damage - Fungal. Physiological / cambial damage - Unconfirmed. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Suspected Ash Dieback.	35.5	3.4	10-20	C	2
G32	5 2	<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i> Common Lime <i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	9.0	1	40	NW 3.5	NE 3.5	SE 3.5	SW 4.0	0.5	0.5	Early Mature	Fair	Form - Low canopy. Weak live growth. 02/09/24 JC Not all trees are plotted on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	72.4	4.8	20-40	B	2
G33	2	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	5.0	3	25	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	0.5	0.5	Early Mature	Good	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Form - Low canopy. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	30.5	3.1	40+	C	2
T34	1	<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i> Common Lime	12.0	1	48	NW 4.5	NE 5.0	SE 4.5	SW 4.5	0.5	2.0	Early Mature	Fair	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Die-back - Upper crown. Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems. Form - Low canopy. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	104.2	5.8	20-40	B	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T35	1	<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i> Common Lime	10.0	1	48	NW 4.0	NE 4.0	SE 4.0	SW 4.5	1.0	2.0	Early Mature	Fair	Die-back - Upper crown. Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	104.2	5.8	20-40	B	2
T36	1	<i>Betula pendula</i> Silver Birch	7.5	1	7	N 1.0	E 0.5	S 1.0	W 1.5	3.0	4.0	Young	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Natural regeneration. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	2.2	0.8	40+	C	2
T37	1	<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i> Common Lime	8.0	1	46	N 4.0	E 4.0	S 5.5	W 5.0	2.5	1.5	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	95.7	5.5	40+	B	2
T38	1	<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i> Common Lime	9.0	3	51	N 4.0	E 3.5	S 3.5	W 4.5	0.5	0.5	Mature	Fair	Form - Low canopy. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	119.0	6.2	20-40	B	2
T39	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	7.0	5	22	N 2.5	E 2.5	S 2.5	W 3.0	0.5	0.5	Early Mature	Good	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Form - Low canopy. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	22.6	2.7	40+	C	2
T40	1	<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i> Common Lime	9.0	1	35	N 4.5	E 4.5	S 4.0	W 4.0	1.5	2.0	Early Mature	Fair	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Die-back - Mid crown. Deadwood - Minor. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	55.4	4.2	20-40	B	2
G41	2	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple	6.0	1	16	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	2.5	2.0	Semi Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	11.6	1.9	40+	C	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T42	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	8.5	4	60	N 3.5	E 4.0	S 2.5	W 4.0	2.5	3.0	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems. Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems. Ivy or climbing plant. Lift low canopy - Specified extent. Crown lift 5 metres over gateway and highway to facilitate construction access	162.9	7.2	20-40	B	2
T44	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	16.0	1	111	N 5.0	E 7.0	S 8.0	W 7.5	1.5	3.0	Mature	Good	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Ivy or climbing plant. Lift low canopy - Specified extent. Crown lift 5 metres over gateway and highway to facilitate construction access	557.4	13.3	40+	B	2
G45	4	<i>Ulmus sp.</i> Elm sp.	6.0	1	12	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	1.5	1.5	Semi Mature	Poor	Dutch elm disease. Dead tree / trees. Natural regeneration. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.			0-10	U	
G46	4 3	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May <i>Ulmus sp.</i> Elm sp.	5.0	1	12	N 1.0	E 1.0	S 1.0	W 1.0	1.5	1.5	Semi Mature	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Dutch elm disease. Dead tree / trees. Ivy or climbing plant. Natural regeneration. 03/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.			0-10	U	

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G47	13	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	8.0	4	30	N 2.0	E 4.0	S 2.0	W 3.0	1.0	1.0	Mature	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems. Hedgerow - Historic. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed. 03/09/24 JC Unable to ascertain which trees plotted on topographical survey. Not enough detail. Predominantly hawthorn upon historic woodbank.	40.7	3.6	20-40	C	2 3
	2	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple																	
	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash																	
	1	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Blackthorn/Sloe																	
	1	<i>Ulmus sp.</i> Elm sp.																	
T48	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	14.0	2	46	N 6.0	E 7.0	S 5.5	W 6.0	1.5	4.0	Mature	Good	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Deadwood - Major. Ivy or climbing plant. 03/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	97.8	5.6	40+	B	2
T50	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	9.0	12	41	N 4.0	E 3.5	S 4.0	W 4.0	1.5	1.0	Mature	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Die-back - Throughout crown. Pollard - Lapsed / Mature stems. Weak live growth.	78.2	5.0	10-20	C	3
T51	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	6.5	10	31	N 2.5	E 2.5	S 2.5	W 3.0	1.0	1.0	Mature	Poor	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Die-back - Throughout crown. Deadwood - Major. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems. Pollard - Lapsed / Mature stems. Weak live growth. 03/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	45.2	3.8	10-20	C	3

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G52	5 3	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Blackthorn/Sloe	6.0	3	13	N 1.5	E 1.5	S 1.5	W 1.5	0.5	0.5	Early Mature	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Natural regeneration. 03/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	8.7	1.7	10-20	C	2
G53	5	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder	5.0	3	13	N 1.5	E 1.5	S 1.5	W 1.5	0.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Good	Multi-stemmed. Natural regeneration. 03/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	8.7	1.7	40+	C	2
T54	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	4.0	8	28	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.5	W 2.0	1.0	1.0	Mature	Good	Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Pollard - Lapsed / Mature stems.	36.2	3.4	40+	C	2
T55	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	5.0	8	28	N 2.5	E 2.5	S 2.5	W 2.5	0.5	1.0	Mature	Poor	Arboricultural work - Historic. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Weak live growth.	36.2	3.4	10-20	C	2
T56	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	2.5	5	22	N 1.0	E 2.0	S 1.5	W 1.0	1.0	1.0	Mature	Fair	Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Pollard - Lapsed / Mature stems.	22.6	2.7	10-20	C	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T57	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	4.5	6	24	N 1.5	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	1.0	1.0	Mature	Poor	Arboricultural work - Historic. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Throughout crown. Deadwood - Major. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Short remaining contribution. Weak live growth.			0-10	U	
T58	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	3.0	6	24	NW 1.0	NE 3.0	SE 2.0	SW 1.5	1.0	0.5	Mature	Fair	Arboricultural work - Historic. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Leaning trunk - Minor.	27.1	2.9	10-20	C	2
T59	1	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Holly	5.0	5	26	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	0.5	0.5	Early Mature	Good	Arboricultural work - Historic. Coppice stool - Regrown. Decay / structural defect - Base. Fork - Weak with included bark.	32.6	3.2	40+	C	2
T60	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	4.5	6	19	N 1.5	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 1.5	1.0	1.0	Mature	Fair	Arboricultural work - Historic. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. 03/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	17.4	2.4	10-20	C	2
T61	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	14.0	1	82	N 6.5	E 8.0	S 6.0	W 6.5	2.0	3.0	Mature	Good	Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Open cavity / cavities. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Fungal fruiting body - structural decay suspected. Pruning wounds - Historic.	304.2	9.8	40+	B	2
T62	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	12.0	1	89	N 5.0	E 3.5	S 4.5	W 6.0	4.0	5.0	Mature	Good	Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Localised. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Pruning wounds - Historic.	358.3	10.7	40+	B	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T63	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	17.0	1	112	N 7.0	E 8.0	S 10.0	W 8.0	4.0	3.5	Mature	Good	Arboricultural work - Historic. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems.	567.5	13.4	40+	B	2
T64	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	14.0	1	92	N 4.0	E 6.0	S 7.5	W 4.5	4.0	3.5	Mature	Fair	Arboricultural work - Historic. Deadwood - Major. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Pruning wounds - Historic.	382.9	11.0	40+	B	2
T65	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	16.0	1	105	N 6.5	E 7.0	S 9.0	W 7.0	4.0	5.0	Mature	Fair	Arboricultural work - Historic. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Pruning wounds - Historic.	498.8	12.6	40+	B	2
T66	1	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore	16.0	1	86	N 6.0	E 9.0	S 9.5	W 8.5	2.0	3.0	Mature	Good	Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Localised. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Epicormic growth - Base. Reaction wood / Adaptive growth - Base. Reaction wood / Adaptive growth - Stem / stems.	334.6	10.3	40+	B	2
T67	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	11.0	1	30	N 0.0	E 1.0	S 5.0	W 5.5	2.0	4.0	Early Mature	Good	Raised surface roots. Unbalanced crown - Minor. 03/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	40.7	3.6	40+	B	2
T68	1	<i>Populus tremula</i> Aspen	4.5	3	11	NW 2.0	NE 1.0	SE 0.0	SW 1.5	3.0	3.0	Semi Mature	Fair	Decay / structural defect - Extensive. Decay / structural defect - Suspected. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	6.1	1.4	10-20	C	2
T69	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	11.0	1	22	NW 2.5	NE 1.0	SE 3.0	SW 4.5	2.5	2.0	Early Mature	Good	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Pruning wounds - Historic. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	21.9	2.6	40+	B	2
T72	1	<i>Populus tremula</i> Aspen	11.0	1	20	NW 2.0	NE 1.0	SE 1.0	SW 4.5	2.5	3.0	Early Mature	Good	Pruning wounds - Historic. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	18.1	2.4	40+	B	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T73	1	<i>Populus tremula</i> Aspen	13.0	1	13	NW 1.5	NE 1.0	SE 1.0	SW 3.0	2.5	3.0	Semi Mature	Good	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Pruning wounds - Historic.	7.6	1.6	40+	C	2
T74	1	<i>Populus tremula</i> Aspen	18.0	1	27	NW 3.0	NE 2.5	SE 2.5	SW 5.5	2.5	3.0	Early Mature	Good	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Pruning wounds - Historic. 03/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	33.0	3.2	40+	B	2
T75	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	12.0	1	25	N 0.0	E 0.5	S 4.5	W 3.5	2.0	3.0	Early Mature	Good	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Pruning wounds - Historic. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	28.3	3.0	40+	B	2
T76	1	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel	4.5	8	19	N 1.0	E 1.0	S 2.0	W 1.0	3.0	0.5	Early Mature	Good	Coppice stool - Regrown.	17.7	2.4	40+	C	2
T77	1	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel	5.0	13	25	N 1.0	E 3.0	S 2.5	W 1.5	1.5	0.5	Early Mature	Good	Coppice stool - Regrown.	28.8	3.0	40+	C	2
T78	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	11.0	1	28	N 0.0	E 3.0	S 4.5	W 4.0	2.5	1.5	Early Mature	Good	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Pruning wounds - Historic. Unbalanced crown - Major.	35.5	3.4	40+	B	2
T79	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	13.0	1	30	N 2.5	E 3.5	S 4.0	W 2.5	2.5	1.5	Early Mature	Good	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Pruning wounds - Historic.	40.7	3.6	40+	B	2
G80	3	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple	9.0	1	24	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 4.0	W 2.0	2.0	1.0	Early Mature	Good	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Pruning wounds - Historic.	26.1	2.9	40+	B	2
	2	<i>Populus tremula</i> Aspen																	
T81	1	<i>Populus tremula</i> Aspen	17.0	1	24	N 2.5	E 2.5	S 2.5	W 2.5	6.0	1.0	Early Mature	Good	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree.	26.1	2.9	40+	B	2

Wymondley CR- ISS & BESS1, Hitchin SG4 7JJ

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T82	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	12.0	1	38	N 3.0	E 3.5	S 4.5	W 4.0	2.5	1.5	Early Mature	Good	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree.	65.3	4.6	40+	B	2
T83	1	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Blackthorn/Sloe	6.0	2	22	NW 1.5	NE 3.0	SE 2.0	SW 2.0	2.5	0.5	Mature	Fair	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Decay / structural defect - Localised. Foreign object. 03/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	23.5	2.7	20-40	C	2
T84	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	6.5	4	24	N 3.0	E 2.5	S 2.5	W 2.5	2.5	2.0	Mature	Fair	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed.	26.1	2.9	20-40	C	2
T85	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	4.5	2	29	N 2.5	E 2.5	S 1.0	W 2.5	0.0	1.0	Mature	Fair	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Ivy or climbing plant. 03/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Partial collapse of secondary stem.	38.5	3.5	20-40	C	3
G86	12 1	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Blackthorn/Sloe <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	5.0	1	17	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	0.5	0.5	Early Mature	Fair	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Ivy or climbing plant. Natural regeneration. 03/09/24 JC Not all trees are plotted on topographical survey.	13.1	2.0	20-40	C	2
T87	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	6.5	2	28	N 2.0	E 1.5	S 1.0	W 1.0	1.5	1.5	Mature	Poor	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Die-back - Throughout crown. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed. Weak live growth.	36.2	3.4	10-20	C	2
T88	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	6.5	5	44	N 2.5	E 1.5	S 1.0	W 2.0	1.5	0.5	Mature	Poor	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Die-back - Throughout crown. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed. Weak live growth.	90.5	5.4	10-20	C	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T89	1	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel	4.5	15	27	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 3.0	W 2.5	1.0	1.0	Mature	Fair	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Ivy or climbing plant.	33.3	3.3	20-40	C	2
T90	1	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Blackthorn/Sloe	3.0	2	22	N 0.0	E 0.0	S 0.0	W 0.0	2.5	2.0	Mature	Dead	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Dead tree / trees. Ivy or climbing plant. Monolith. 03/09/24 JC believed dead monolith. Fell - Ground level. Fell to ground level on arboricultural grounds			0-10	U	
T91	1	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Blackthorn/Sloe	3.0	1	16	N 0.0	E 0.0	S 0.0	W 0.0	2.5	2.0	Mature	Dead	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Dead tree / trees. Ivy or climbing plant. Monolith. 03/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Believed dead monolith. Fell - Ground level. Fell to ground level on arboricultural grounds			0-10	U	
T92	1	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel	5.5	18	42	N 3.0	E 3.5	S 3.0	W 3.5	0.5	0.5	Mature	Fair	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Ivy or climbing plant.	81.4	5.1	20-40	C	2
T93	1	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel	5.0	15	23	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 0.5	W 1.5	0.5	0.5	Mature	Fair	Arboricultural work - Historic. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Pollard - Regrown.	24.4	2.8	20-40	C	2
G94	13 1	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Blackthorn/Sloe <i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel	6.0	2	22	N 2.5	E 2.5	S 2.5	W 2.5	0.5	1.0	Mature	Fair	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Ivy or climbing plant. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	23.2	2.7	10-20	C	2
G95	13 2	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Blackthorn/Sloe <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	2.0	1	10	N 0.5	E 0.5	S 0.5	W 0.5	0.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Good	Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect - Bole. 03/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Topped at 1 metre.	4.5	1.2	10-20	C	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G96	13	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Blackthorn/Sloe	2.5	1	10	N 0.5	E 0.5	S 0.5	W 0.5	0.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Good	Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect - Bole. 03/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Topped at 1 metre.	4.5	1.2	10-20	C	2
T97	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	7.0	7	39	N 2.5	E 2.0	S 1.5	W 2.0	1.5	0.5	Mature	Poor	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Throughout crown. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed. Weak live growth.	71.3	4.8	10-20	C	2 3
T98	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	7.5	3	25	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 1.5	1.5	0.5	Mature	Poor	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Throughout crown. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed. Weak live growth.	30.5	3.1	10-20	C	2 3
T99	1	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel	7.0	10	25	N 2.5	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 3.0	0.5	0.5	Mature	Poor	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Die-back - Upper crown. Ivy or climbing plant. 03/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	29.0	3.0	10-20	C	2
T100	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	8.0	4	40	N 4.0	E 3.0	S 3.5	W 4.0	1.5	2.5	Mature	Poor	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed. Weak live growth.	72.4	4.8	10-20	C	2 3
T101	1	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel	6.0	8	22	N 2.0	E 2.5	S 1.5	W 2.5	0.5	0.5	Mature	Fair	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed. 04/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	23.2	2.7	20-40	C	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T102	1	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel	6.0	10	37	N 1.0	E 2.5	S 2.0	W 3.0	0.5	0.5	Mature	Fair	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed.	65.1	4.6	20-40	C	2 3
T103	1	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Blackthorn/Sloe	5.0	1	21	N 0.2	E 1.8	S 7.0	W 1.5	0.5	1.5	Mature	Fair	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Ivy or climbing plant. Leaning trunk - Major. 04/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Tree suspected to be supported upon wooden post. Tree leans southwards over footpath.	20.0	2.5	20-40	C	2
T104	1	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple	13.0	6	36	N 4.0	E 4.0	S 4.0	W 4.0	5.0	1.5	Mature	Good	Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Pruning wounds - Historic. 04/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	61.1	4.4	40+	B	2
T105	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	13.0	1	27	N 2.0	E 3.0	S 4.0	W 2.0	5.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Arboricultural work - Historic. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	33.0	3.2	40+	B	2
T106	1	<i>Cerasus avium</i> Wild Cherry	13.0	2	33	N 3.0	E 4.5	S 3.5	W 2.0	4.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Arboricultural work - Historic. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Fork - Weak with included bark. 05/09/24 JC uncertain if correct location.	52.1	4.1	40+	B	2
T107	1	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple	7.0	1	14	N 1.0	E 1.0	S 2.5	W 2.5	4.5	1.5	Semi Mature	Fair	Arboricultural work - Historic. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems.	8.9	1.7	40+	C	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T108	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	13.0	1	31	N 5.0	E 5.0	S 3.5	W 2.0	3.0	2.5	Mature	Good	Arboricultural work - Historic. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Fork - Weak with included bark. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	43.5	3.7	40+	B	2
T109	1	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple	8.0	2	32	N 3.0	E 3.5	S 3.0	W 3.5	4.0	1.0	Early Mature	Good	Altered ground level - Recent. Fork - Weak with included bark. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Mounds of soil and debris piled over rooting area to east and west of tree base.	47.9	3.9	40+	B	2
T110	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	12.0	1	25	N 5.0	E 5.0	S 3.0	W 2.0	2.5	1.0	Early Mature	Good	Altered ground level - Recent. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Mounds of soil and debris piled over rooting area between tree and fencing.	28.3	3.0	40+	B	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G111	125	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	12.0	1	20	N 2.5	E 2.5	S 3.0	W 2.5	4.0	2.0	Early Mature	Good	Competition - Adjacent trees. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree.	18.1	2.4	40+	B	2
	100	<i>Populus tremula</i> Aspen																	
	60	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple																	
	15	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak																	
	15	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i> Swedish Whitebeam																	
	10	<i>Cerasus avium</i> Wild Cherry																	
	8	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel																	
	1	<i>Malus</i> sp. Apple sp.																	
	1	<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple																	
T112	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	6.0	4	26	N 2.5	E 3.0	S 3.0	W 3.0	2.5	1.5	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	30.6	3.1	40+	C	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T113	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	5.5	2	21	NW 3.0	NE 2.5	SE 3.0	SW 2.5	2.0	1.0	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	20.4	2.5	40+	C	2
T114	1	<i>Ulmus procera</i> English Elm	13.0	3	42	NW 5.0	NE 6.0	SE 5.0	SW 4.0	2.0	3.5	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems. 05/09/24 JC tree has two layered suckering stems.	80.4	5.1	40+	B	2
T115	1	<i>Ulmus procera</i> English Elm	15.0	1	44	NW 5.0	NE 6.0	SE 6.0	SW 5.0	2.0	0.5	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems.	87.6	5.3	40+	B	2
T116	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	6.0	4	24	NW 3.0	NE 3.0	SE 2.0	SW 2.0	2.0	1.0	Mature	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	26.1	2.9	40+	C	2
G117	2	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	16.0	1	65	N 7.0	E 6.0	S 6.0	W 9.0	2.5	2.5	Mature	Good	Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. 05/09/24 JC stem bases are on edge of pond.	191.1	7.8	40+	B	2
T118	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	13.0	1	37	N 5.0	E 4.0	S 4.0	W 5.0	3.5	4.0	Early Mature	Good	Pruning wounds - Recent. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	61.9	4.4	40+	C	1 2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T119	1	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Holly	11.0	5	49	N 4.0	E 4.0	S 5.0	W 3.5	0.5	1.5	Mature	Good	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems. Excavation within root zone - Recent. Pruning wounds - Recent. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	109.5	5.9	40+	C	1 2
T120	1	<i>Salix caprea</i> Goat Willow/Great Sallow	16.0	2	58	N 6.5	E 4.0	S 2.0	W 6.0	4.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Pruning wounds - Recent. 05/09/24 JC uncertain if correct location.	152.2	7.0	40+	B	2
T121	1	<i>Salix caprea</i> Goat Willow/Great Sallow	14.0	2	31	N 1.0	E 0.0	S 2.5	W 5.5	4.5	2.0	Early Mature	Good	Arboricultural work - Recent. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Pruning wounds - Recent. Unbalanced crown - Minor. 05/09/24 JC uncertain if correct location.	44.6	3.8	40+	B	2
G122	3	<i>Salix caprea</i> Goat Willow/Great Sallow	16.0	1	25	N 4.0	E 1.5	S 4.0	W 5.5	5.0	3.0	Early Mature	Good	Arboricultural work - Recent. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	28.3	3.0	40+	B	2
T123	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	14.0	1	126	N 5.0	E 6.0	S 5.0	W 6.0	4.5	5.0	Mature	Good	Crown reduction - Recent. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Fungal fruiting body - structural decay suspected.	706.9	15.0	40+	B	2
T125	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	12.0	1	72	N 5.0	E 5.0	S 6.0	W 4.0	2.0	3.0	Mature	Good	Foreign object - Ingrown metal. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	234.5	8.6	40+	B	2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G126	35	<i>Salix caprea</i> Goat Willow/Great Sallow	14.0	1	18	N 1.5	E 1.5	S 2.5	W 1.5	2.0	1.0	Semi Mature	Good	Competition - Adjacent trees. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown. Multi-stemmed. Natural regeneration. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	14.7	2.2	40+	C	2
	15	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May																	
G127	3	<i>Salix caprea</i> Goat Willow/Great Sallow	15.0	1	55	N 6.0	E 7.0	S 7.0	W 7.0	2.5	3.0	Mature	Fair	Arboricultural work - Historic. Die-back - Throughout crown. Deadwood - Major. Excavation within root zone - Recent. Form - Poor crown structure. Foreign object - Ingrown metal. Multi-stemmed. Poor past pruning. Twin-stemmed. 02/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	136.8	6.6	20-40	C	2
	2	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash																	
G128	100	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Blackthorn/Sloe	8.0	1	20	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	0.5	0.5	Mature	Fair	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Dutch elm disease. Dead tree / trees. Hedgerow - Historic. Natural regeneration. 05/09/24 JC Not plotted on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Shallow ditch between trees.	18.1	2.4	40+	C	2
	20	<i>Ulmus sp.</i> Elm sp.																	
	10	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May																	
	1	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder																	
T129	1	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> Horse Chestnut	13.0	9	75	N 4.0	E 4.0	S 4.0	W 4.0	3.0	2.5	Mature	Fair	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems. Fork - Weak with included bark. Ivy or climbing plant. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	254.5	9.0	40+	B	2

Wymondley CR- ISS & BESS1, Hitchin SG4 7JJ

Tree Survey BS5837-2012



Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G130	3	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	4.0	2	14	N 1.5	E 1.5	S 1.5	W 1.5	2.0	1.5	Early Mature	Poor	Ivy or climbing plant. Weak live growth. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	9.0	1.7	10-20	C	2
G131	3 1	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Holly	10.0	1	30	N 2.0	E 4.5	S 2.0	W 2.0	2.0	1.0	Early Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	40.7	3.6	40+	B	2
T132	1	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> Leyland Cypress	4.5	1	15	N 0.0	E 1.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	2.0	2.5	Semi Mature	Good	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	10.2	1.8	40+	C	2
T133	1	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> Leyland Cypress	15.0	1	36	N 2.5	E 6.0	S 5.0	W 3.0	4.5	2.5	Early Mature	Good	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	58.6	4.3	40+	C	2
T134	1	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple	8.0	1	36	N 1.5	E 5.5	S 3.5	W 0.0	3.5	2.5	Mature	Good	Arboricultural work - Historic. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Open cavity / cavities. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Reaction wood / Adaptive growth - Base. Reaction wood / Adaptive growth - Stem / stems. Unbalanced crown - Minor. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	58.6	4.3	20-40	B	2

Wymondley CR- ISS & BESS1, Hitchin SG4 7JJ

Tree Survey BS5837-2012



Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T135	1	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple	11.0	1	72	N 5.0	E 5.0	S 5.5	W 5.0	2.0	0.5	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Open cavity / cavities. Hollow trunk - Open cavity. 05/09/24 JC potential future veteran	234.5	8.6	40+	B	2 3
T136	1	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple	12.0	3	62	N 3.0	E 4.0	S 4.0	W 4.0	2.5	2.0	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	175.9	7.5	40+	B	2
T137	1	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple	12.0	1	42	N 2.5	E 5.0	S 2.5	W 4.0	3.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	79.8	5.0	40+	B	2
G138	1 1 1	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple <i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Holly	8.0	1	20	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	2.0	1.0	Early Mature	Good	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	18.1	2.4	40+	B	2
G139			6.0	4	18	N 2.0	E 2.5	S 3.0	W 2.0	1.0	0.5	Early Mature	Poor	Multi-stemmed. Weak live growth.	14.7	2.2	10-20	C	2
T140	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	17.0	1	119	N 7.5	E 8.5	S 8.0	W 8.0	4.0	4.0	Mature	Good	Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Decay / structural defect - Localised. Decay / structural defect - Principal stems.	640.6	14.3	40+	B	2

Wymondley CR- ISS & BESS1, Hitchin SG4 7JJ

Tree Survey BS5837-2012



Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T141	1	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore	14.0	1	110	N 7.0	E 7.0	S 7.0	W 6.0	4.0	4.0	Mature	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Arboricultural work - Recent. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Epicormic growth - Base. Pruning wounds - Historic.	547.4	13.2	40+	B	2
T142	1	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> Leyland Cypress	13.0	1	32	N 4.0	E 4.0	S 4.0	W 4.0	1.0	1.5	Early Mature	Good	Form - Low canopy.	46.3	3.8	40+	C	2
T143	1	<i>Populus nigra</i> Black Poplar	23.0	2	43	N 6.0	E 6.0	S 6.0	W 7.0	7.0	4.0	Mature	Good	Fork - Weak with included bark. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	84.7	5.2	40+	B	2
T144	1	<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple	10.0	1	29	N 6.0	E 5.0	S 2.0	W 4.0	1.5	2.0	Early Mature	Good	Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree. Decay / structural defect - Base. Reaction wood / Adaptive growth - Base.	38.0	3.5	40+	B	2
T145	1	<i>Populus nigra</i> Black Poplar	17.0	1	40	N 2.0	E 3.0	S 3.0	W 2.0	7.0	4.0	Early Mature	Good	Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems.	72.4	4.8	40+	B	2
G146	3	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> Hornbeam	15.0	1	40	N 7.0	E 4.0	S 6.0	W 7.0	1.0	1.0	Early Mature	Good	Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Form - Low canopy. 05/09/24 JC Not all trees are plotted on topographical survey.	72.4	4.8	40+	B	2
	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash																	
G147	1	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> Hornbeam	15.0	1	45	N 7.0	E 4.0	S 6.0	W 7.0	1.0	1.0	Mature	Good	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Form - Low canopy. 05/09/24 JC Not all trees are plotted on topographical survey.	91.6	5.4	40+	B	2
	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash																	

Wymondley CR- ISS & BESS1, Hitchin SG4 7JJ

Tree Survey BS5837-2012



Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G148	1	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> Hornbeam	15.0	1	45	N 7.0	E 8.0	S 6.0	W 7.0	1.0	1.0	Mature	Good	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Form - Low canopy. 05/09/24 JC Not all trees are plotted on topographical survey.	91.6	5.4	40+	B	2
	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash																	
G149	1	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> Hornbeam	7.0	1	20	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	1.0	1.0	Early Mature	Fair	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand.	18.1	2.4	20-40	C	2
	1	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel																	
	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May																	
	1	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> Leyland Cypress																	
	1	<i>Laurocerasus officinalis</i> Cherry Laurel																	
	1	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder																	
G150	3	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel	5.0	1	12	N 1.5	E 1.5	S 1.5	W 1.5	0.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. 05/09/24 JC Not on topographical survey, plotted freehand. Suspected Ash Dieback.	6.5	1.4	40+	C	2
	2	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple																	

Wymondley CR- ISS & BESS1, Hitchin SG4 7JJ

Tree Survey BS5837-2012



Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G151	200	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	14.0	1	20	N 2.5	E 2.5	S 4.0	W 2.5	3.0	2.0	Early Mature	Good	Competition - Adjacent trees. Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree.	18.1	2.4	40+	B	2
	175	<i>Populus tremula</i> Aspen																	
	100	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple																	
	50	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May																	
	50	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak																	
	50	<i>Salix caprea</i> Goat Willow/Great Sallow																	
	50	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore																	
	10	<i>Cerasus avium</i> Wild Cherry																	
	5	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel																	
G152	3	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	14.0	1	20	N 2.0	E 3.0	S 4.5	W 2.0	2.0	1.5	Early Mature	Good	Pruning wounds - Historic.	18.1	2.4	40+	B	2

Wymondley CR- ISS & BESS1, Hitchin SG4 7JJ

Tree Survey BS5837-2012



Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G153	9	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	7.0	1	15	N 2.0	E 3.0	S 2.0	W 3.0	0.5	1.0	Mature	Fair	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown.	10.2	1.8	20-40	C	2
	2	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple																	
	1	<i>Malus</i> sp. Apple sp.																	
T154	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	19.0	1	76	N 8.0	E 5.0	S 6.0	W 6.0	4.5	4.0	Early Mature	Good	Competition - Adjacent trees. Excavation within root zone - Recent. Ivy or climbing plant. Poor past pruning. Root environment - Waterlogged. Suppressed crown - Minor. Tree plotted approximately as not recorded on TOPO survey.	261.3	9.1	40+	B	2
T155	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	19.0	1	71	N 8.0	E 8.0	S 5.0	W 8.0	3.0	4.0	Early Mature	Good	Competition - Adjacent trees. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Root environment - Restricted. Root environment - Waterlogged. Suppressed crown - Minor. Tree plotted approximately as not recorded on TOPO survey.	228.0	8.5	40+	B	2
T156	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	16.0	1	45	N 4.0	E 4.0	S 1.5	W 4.0	0.5	3.0	Semi Mature	Good	Competition - Adjacent trees. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Leaning trunk - Minor. Root environment - Restricted. Root environment - Waterlogged. Suppressed crown - Major. Tree plotted approximately as not recorded on TOPO survey.	91.6	5.4	40+	C	1 2

Wymondley CR- ISS & BESS1, Hitchin SG4 7JJ

Tree Survey BS5837-2012



Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T157	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	19.0	1	58	N 4.0	E 5.0	S 7.0	W 5.0	6.0	7.0	Early Mature	Good	Competition - Adjacent trees. Excavation within root zone - Recent. Pruning wounds - Suspected compartmentalised. Root environment - Waterlogged. Suppressed crown - Minor. Tree plotted approximately as not recorded on TOPO survey.	152.2	7.0	40+	B	2
T158	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	19.0	1	67	N 7.0	E 8.0	S 9.0	W 3.0	7.0	4.0	Early Mature	Good	Bark wound - Mechanical. Competition - Adjacent trees. Excavation within root zone - Recent. No significant faults observed. Pruning wounds - Suspected compartmentalised. Root environment - Waterlogged. Suppressed crown - Minor. Tree plotted approximately as not recorded on TOPO survey.	203.1	8.0	40+	B	2
T159	1	<i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	14.0	1	39	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 7.0	W 2.0	5.0	6.0	Semi Mature	Good	Competition - Adjacent trees. Deadwood - Minor. Excavation within root zone - Recent. Leaning trunk - Minor. Pruning wounds - Suspected compartmentalised. Root environment - Restricted. Root environment - Waterlogged. Suppressed crown - Major. Tree plotted approximately as not recorded on TOPO survey.	68.8	4.7	40+	C	1 2
T160	1	<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i> Common Lime	8.0	1	31	N 3.0	E 3.0	S 3.0	W 2.0	4.0	2.5	Semi Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Dense crown. Epicormic growth - Base. Tree plotted approximately as not recorded on TOPO survey.	43.5	3.7	40+	C	1

Wymondley CR- ISS & BESS1, Hitchin SG4 7JJ
Tree Survey BS5837-2012



Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T161	1	<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple	10.0	1	45	N 6.0	E 6.0	S 5.0	W 5.0	5.5	2.5	Semi Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Fork - Cracked. Fork - Weak with included bark. Pruning wounds - Historic. Tree plotted approximately as not recorded on TOPO survey.	91.6	5.4	10-20	C	1
T162	1	<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple	9.0	1	37	N 5.0	E 5.0	S 5.0	W 6.0	5.5	2.5	Semi Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. No significant faults observed. Pruning wounds - Historic. Tree plotted approximately as not recorded on TOPO survey.	61.9	4.4	40+	C	1

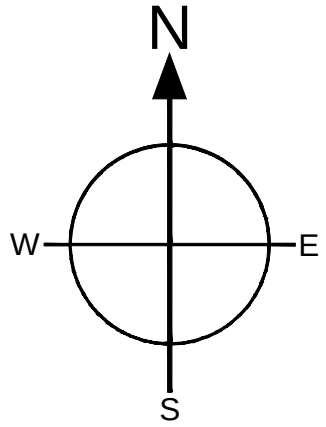
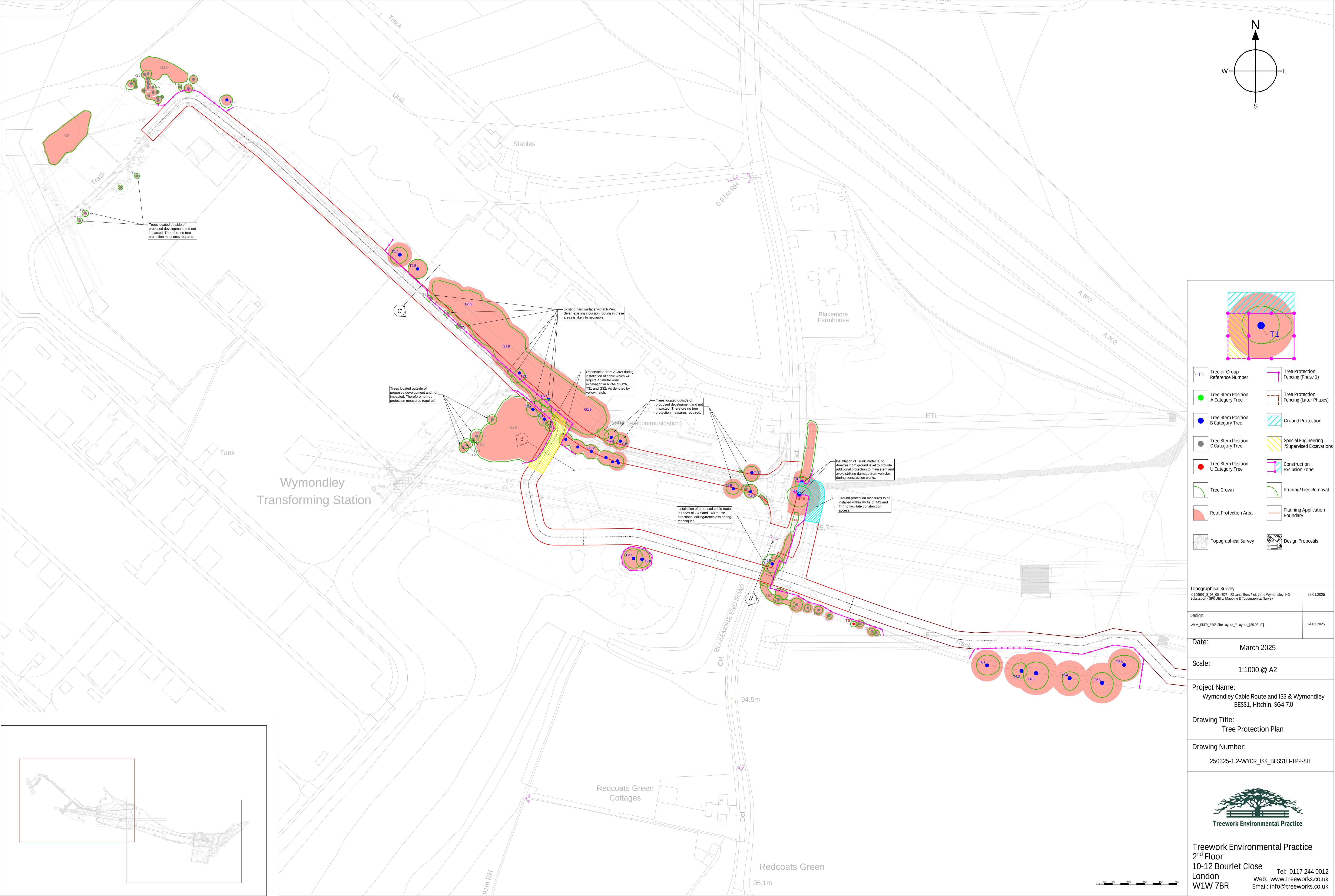
Tree Schedule Key

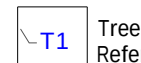


Tree/Group Reference	Reference number for individual trees or groups of trees, prefixed by T (Tree), G (Group), W (Woodland), H (Hedge) or S (Shrub) to indicate the type of feature.
Tree Count	Number of trees of a particular species recorded within a group feature, with the default value of 1 for single trees.
Species	Scientific name followed by common name (where available).
Height (m)	Tree height to the nearest metre, either measured with a device or estimated. Tree height for group records refers to the estimated average height of trees within the group (unrepresentative trees may be excluded from this estimate).
Stem Count	Number of stems. Stem count indicates whether the tree is single-stemmed or multi-stemmed and informs the RPA calculation.
Stem Diameter (cm)	Stem diameter, measured at 1.5m above ground level in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012. Diameters of multi-stemmed trees are presented as a combined stem diameter calculated in accordance with the formulae in Section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012. Stem diameter for group records refers to the estimated average stem diameter of trees within the group (unrepresentative trees may be excluded from this estimate).
Crown Radius (m)	Distance from stem position to crown periphery in either the four cardinal or four ordinal directions, estimated to the nearest half metre. Crown spreads for group records refer to the estimated average spreads of trees within the group (unrepresentative trees may be excluded from this estimate).
Crown Clearance Height (m)	Distance between the ground and the lowest point of the crown periphery, estimated to the nearest half metre.
Lowest Branch Height (m)	Height of the lowest branch, the removal of which is considered likely to have a significant negative effect on the tree in terms of physiology or in terms of the size of wound created.
Life Stage	Young, Semi-mature, Early Mature, Mature, Late Mature, Ancient or Veteran.
Physiological Condition	Good, Fair, Poor, Dead.
Observations	General description of the tree or tree group, including basic features and morphology, structural and physiological condition, growing conditions and surroundings.
Recommendations	Management recommendations for tree works to address immediate unacceptable risks, or to facilitate development proposals.
RPA (m²)	Minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting soil volume to maintain the tree's viability, in which the protection of roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. Calculated from the stem diameter according to the formulae in BS5837:2012. RPA for group records is based on the estimated average stem diameter of trees within the group (unrepresentative trees may be excluded from this estimate).
RPR (m)	Radius of the RPA, in metres, when this is plotted as a circle around the tree stem.
Remaining Contribution (years)	Estimated number of years for which the tree will continue to make a positive contribution to the site, banded as < 10, 10-20, 20-40, 40 +.
Retention Category	Quality and value category (A , B , C or U) as defined in Table 1 of BS5837: 2012 (reproduced below), where A = high quality and value; B = moderate quality and value; C = low quality and value and U = tree identified for removal due to poor condition regardless of development proposals.
Retention Sub-category	One or more sub-categories (1-3) as defined in Table 1 of BS5837: 2012 (reproduced below), assigned for Categories A , B or C where 1 = arboricultural qualities, 2 = landscape qualities and 3 = conservation and cultural value.

Appendix B

Tree Protection Plan



**T1** Tree or Group Reference Number

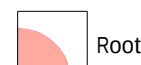
**●** Tree Stem Position A Category Tree

**●** Tree Stem Position B Category Tree

**●** Tree Stem Position C Category Tree

**●** Tree Stem Position U Category Tree

**○** Tree Crown

**■** Root Protection Area

**■** Topographical Survey

**—** Tree Protection Fencing (Phase 1)

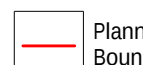
**—** Tree Protection Fencing (Later Phases)

**■** Ground Protection

**■** Special Engineering / Supervised Excavations

**—** Construction Exclusion Zone

**—** Pruning/Tree Removal

**—** Planning Application Boundary

**—** Design Proposals

Topographical Survey
X:\09997_8_03_00_EDP_ISS_Land_Bess Plot_Little Wymondley-NG
Substation-CPS Utility Mapping & Topographical Survey

28.01.2025

Design
WYM_EDR_BESS-Site Layout_Y Layout_J25.03.17

24.03.2025

Date: March 2025

Scale: 1:1000 @ A2

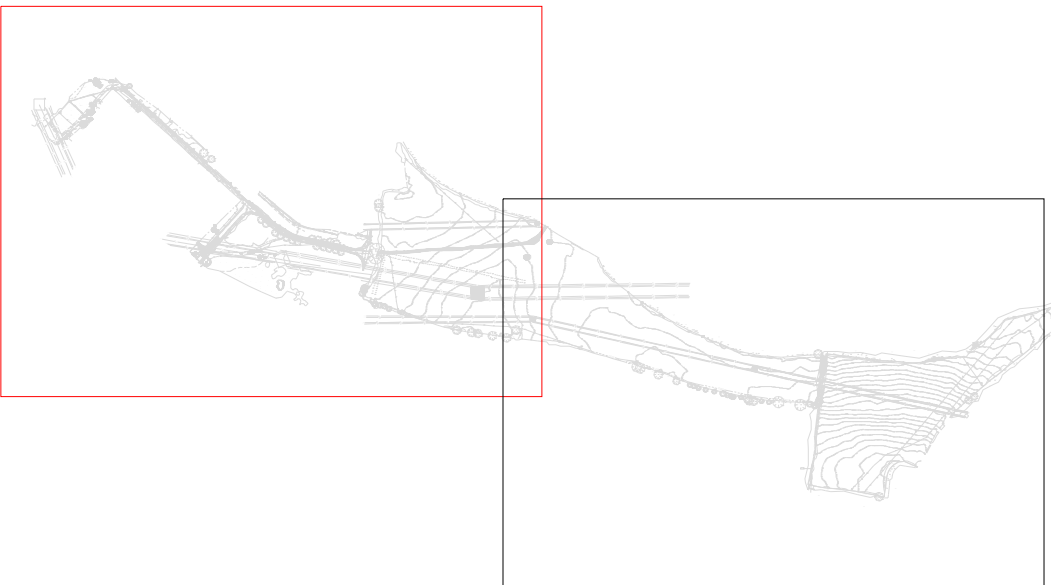
Project Name:
Wymondley Cable Route and ISS & Wymondley
BESS1, Hitchin, SG4 7JJ

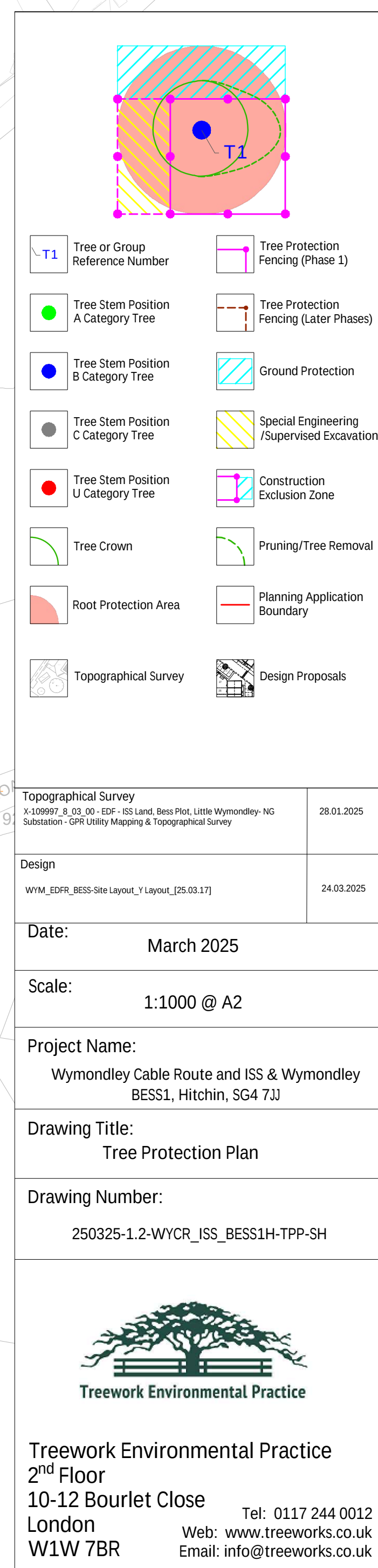
Drawing Title:
Tree Protection Plan

Drawing Number:
250325-1.2-WYCR_ISS_BESS1H-TPP-SH



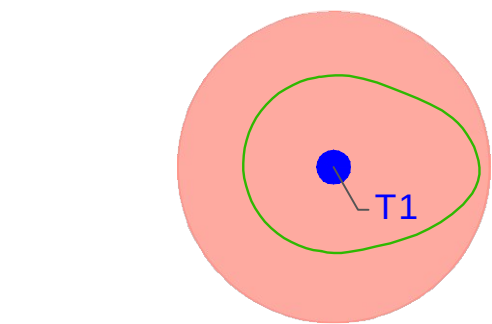
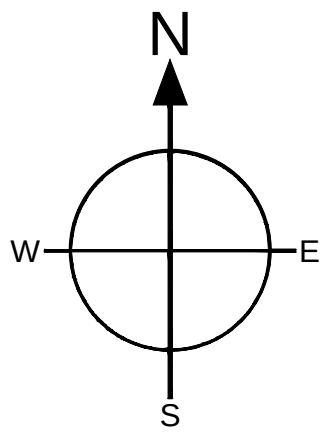
Treework Environmental Practice
2nd Floor
10-12 Bourlet Close
London W1W 7BR
Tel: 0117 244 0012
Web: www.treeworks.co.uk
Email: info@treeworks.co.uk





Appendix C

Tree Constraints Plan



- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| T1 | Tree or Group Reference Number | | Tree Stem Position A Category Tree |
| | Tree Crown | | Tree Stem Position B Category Tree |
| | Root Protection Area | | Tree Stem Position C Category Tree |
| | Red Line Boundary | | Tree Stem Position U Category Tree |

Date: April 2025

Scale: 1:1000 @ A1

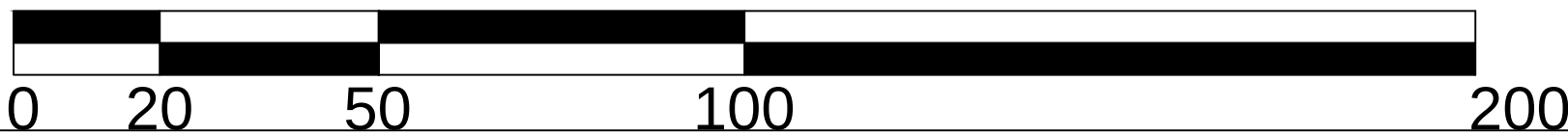
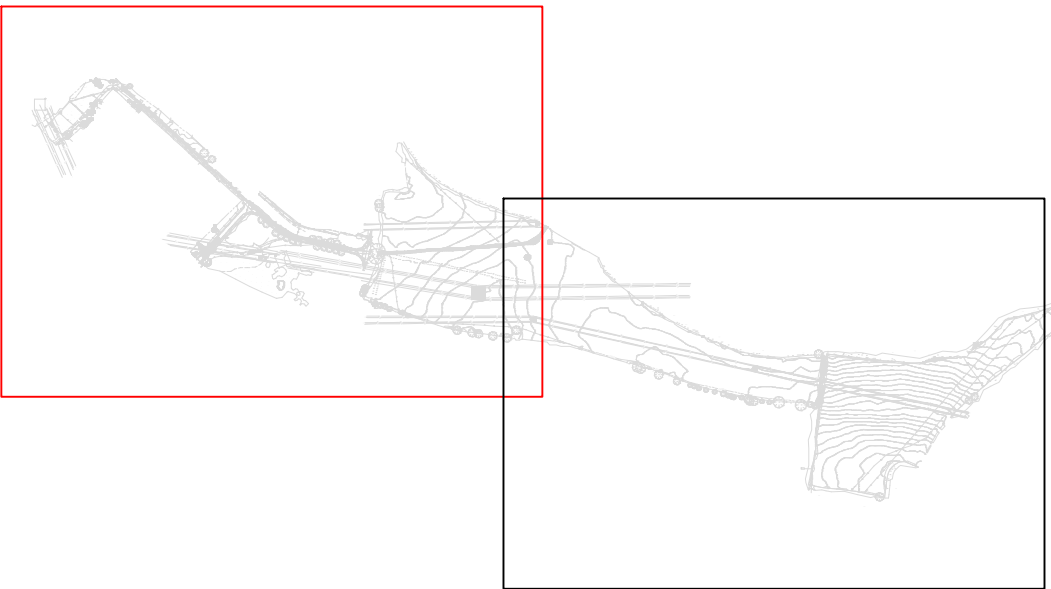
Project Name:
Wymondley Cable Route and ISS &
Wymondley BESS1, Hitchin- SG4 7JJ

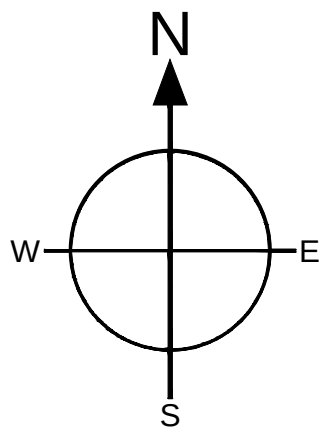
Drawing Title:
Tree Constraints Plan

Drawing Number:
250411-1.2-WYCR_ISS_BESS1H-TCP-SH



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	Tree or Group Reference Number		Tree Stem Position A Category Tree
	Tree Crown		Tree Stem Position B Category Tree
	Root Protection Area		Tree Stem Position C Category Tree
	Red Line Boundary		Tree Stem Position U Category Tree

Date: April 2025

Scale: 1:1000 @ A1

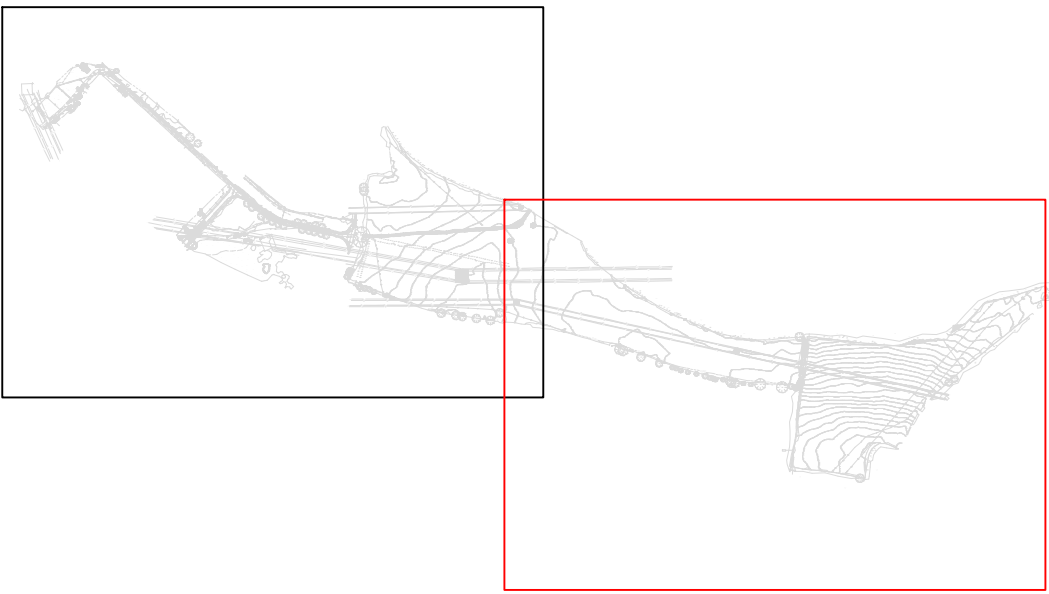
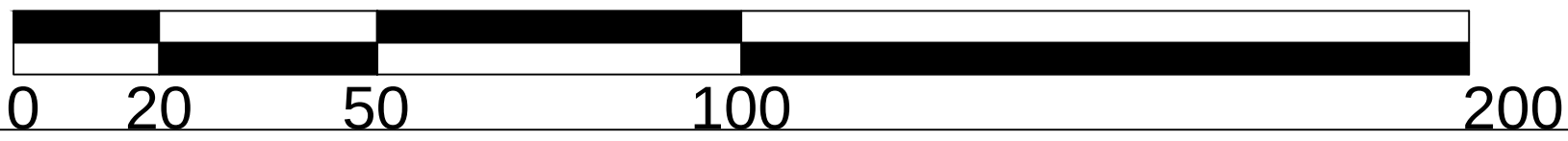
Project Name:
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Appendix D

Tree Protection Specifications

Technical Measures to Prevent Tree Damage

Tree Pruning

Tree pruning will be carried out where the design and/or planned site operations encroach into the crowns of trees and where these encroachments can be accommodated through facilitation pruning without significantly reducing the landscape value and/or viability of the tree.

Tree pruning operations will:

- be specified by the arboricultural consultant
- be in accordance with current best practice
- be carried out by a suitably experienced and qualified arborist

Tree Protection Fencing

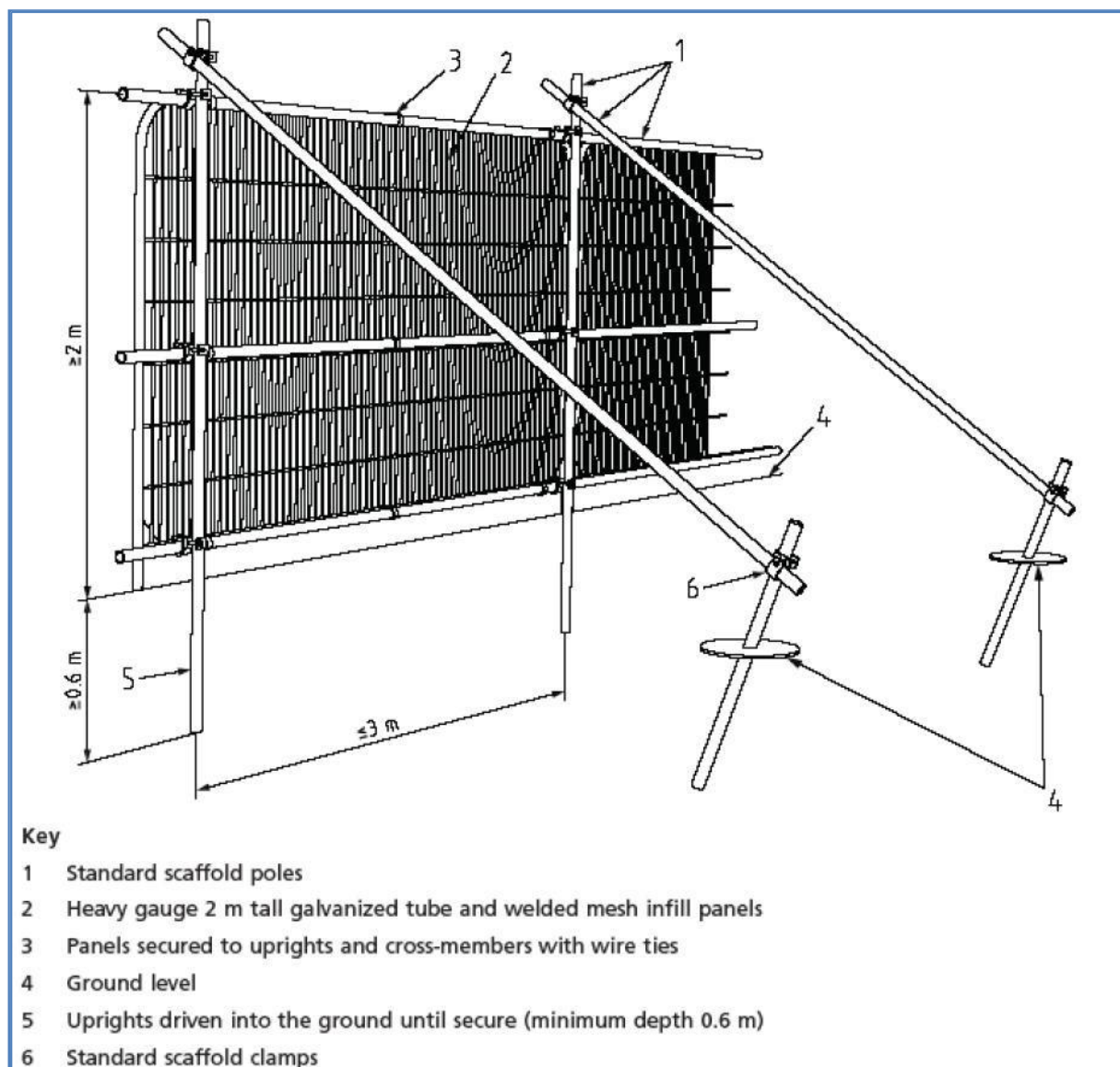
Tree protection fencing will be located at the edge of the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and will be suitably robust to provide sufficient protection for trees. The performance requirement for fencing will be determined by the type of activity that will take place in the area around the CEZ.

Typically the performance requirement for the Tree Protection Fencing will be:

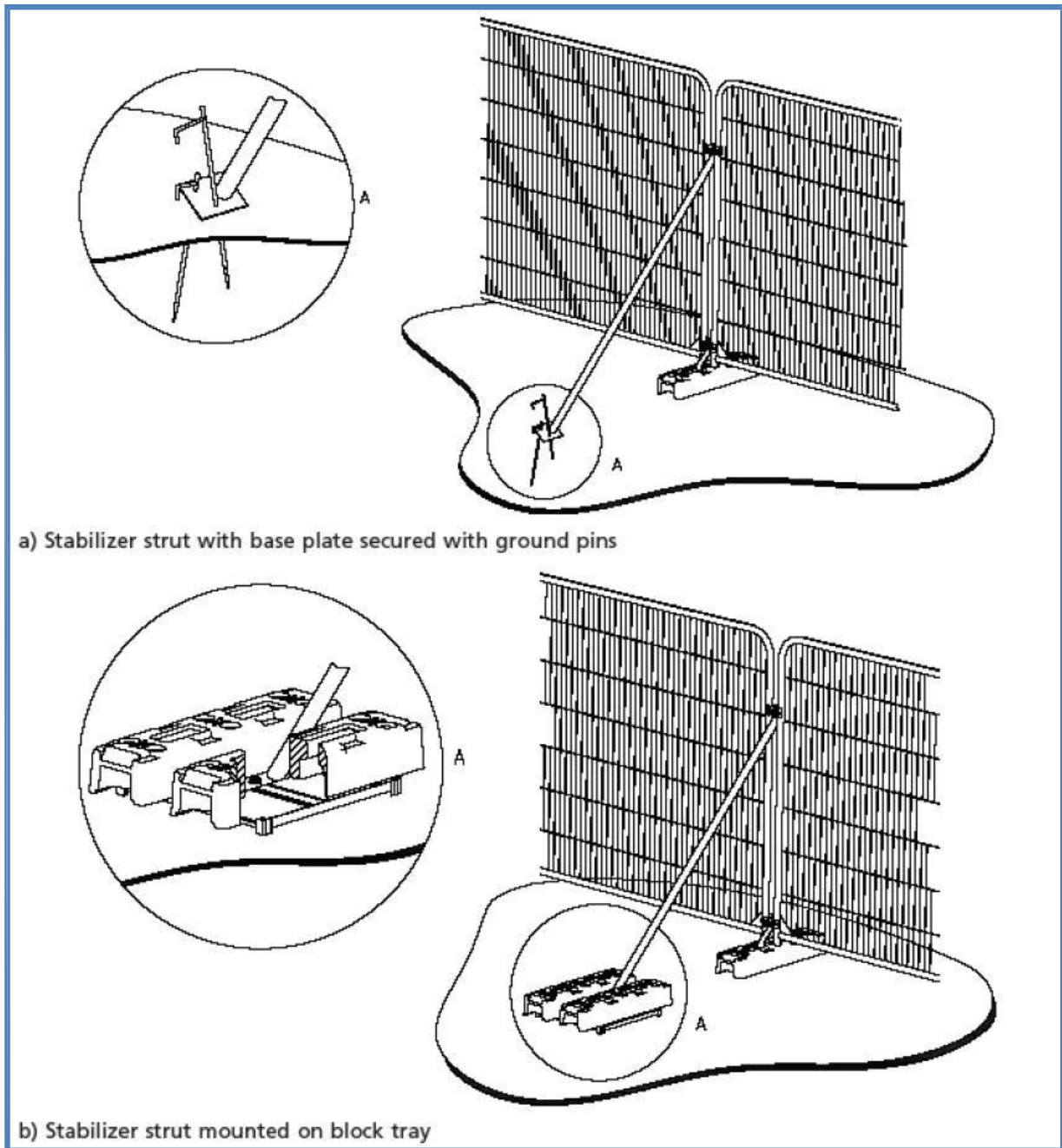
- o Tree Protection Fencing will be installed prior to commencement of activity on the site.
- o Tree Protection Fencing will only be removed once all works associated with the development have been completed.
- o The Tree Protection Fencing will be installed and removed without causing damage to retained trees.
- o Installation, removal and, where required, replacement of Tree Protection Fencing will be supervised and signed off by the Arboricultural Consultant.
- o The Tree Protection Fencing will be stable and robust (typical construction method, in accordance with BS5837: 2012, see below).
- o The area between the Tree Protection Fencing and the tree will be a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)
- o Fence panels will be made of mesh (e.g.: Heras fencing) or, if solid, will have 30cm windows cut into enough panels to enable conditions within the CEZ to be viewed.
- o The CEZ will be clearly identified (see Construction Exclusion Zone sign example below)



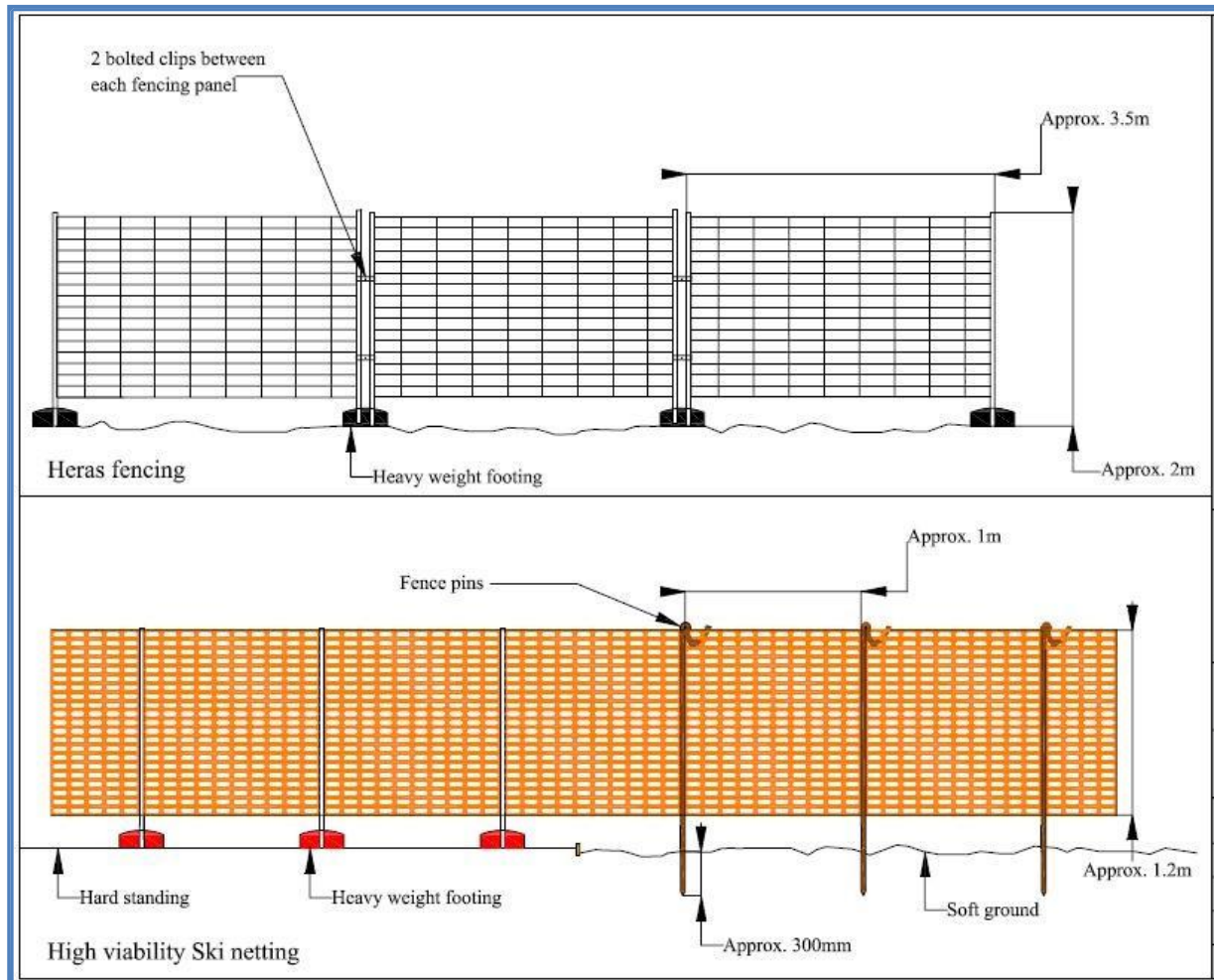
Example Tree Protection Fencing Sign



BS5837: 2012 - Figure 2 – Tree Protective Barrier



BS5837: 2012 - Figure 3 – Examples of Above Ground Stabilisation Systems



Examples of specification fencing that may be appropriate for areas of low-intensity activity

No-dig Construction and Special Engineering Measures

No-dig construction methods and special engineering measures will be employed to enable the construction of roads and other built features within the RPAs of trees without damaging tree roots. Installation of built features using no-dig and special engineering measures will meet the following performance criteria:

- o Ensure that tree roots are not damaged.
 - *For the roots of the trees to remain undamaged there must be no excavation, soil stripping or site grading within the rooting areas – in other words NO DIGGING.*
- o Ensure that soil is not compacted.
- o Ensure that no spilled toxic materials seep into the soil.
- o Ensure that sufficient rain water reaches tree roots.
- o Ensure that gaseous exchange can take place within the soil around tree roots.
- o All operations will be supervised and signed off by the Arboricultural Consultant.

Appendix E

Trunk Protecta® system specification

Trunk Protecta®

Tree Trunk Protection

Spec Text

- 1.2m/1.8m Trunk Protecta® by Green Grid Systems for temporary tree trunk protection

The Green Grid Systems Trunk Protecta is designed for use on trees at roadside site entrances, or on trees located near roadways with passing traffic. These are areas where it is not possible to fence off the tree, or where ground protection and vehicles are present in the root protection area.

Features

- Easy-to-install
- Abrasion and accidental damage protection
- Wraps around the trunk at ground level, protecting the first 1.2m of the trunk.
- Higher level protection achieved using a 1.8m variant, or by stacking units
- Prevents wounds and tear injuries that could allow disease and decay to enter the tree.



The protecta is made from waterproof canvas to prevent the unit from holding water and starting rot. The canvas is hi-vis orange and banded with two stripes of reflective tape to ensure it is highly visible, even in low light situations. The protecta can be used on trees with a diameter (DBH) between 100-160cm, quick release straps enable the protecta to be tightened for the smaller trees, and multiple protecta's can be used for trees larger than 160cm.



Trunk Protecta®

Tree Trunk Protection

Model:	TP-1.2
Height:	1200mm
Length:	1.9m
Weight:	16kg
Trees up to circumference:	1.6m
Colour:	Hi-vis Orange

Model:	TP-1.8
Height:	1800mm
Length:	1.9m
Weight:	22kg
Trees up to circumference:	1.6m
Colour:	Hi-vis Orange



Appendix F

Tree Survey Method and Limitations

Tree Survey Method and Limitations

Tree Survey Method

1. The tree survey was conducted from ground level aided by the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck and Breloer, 1994) and in accordance with BS5837: 2012.
2. All trees on the site with a stem diameter of over 75 mm (measured at 1.5 m above ground) were included in the survey.
3. Offsite trees within influencing distance of the site (typically those located within a distance of up to 12 times their stem diameter away from the site) were included in the survey.
4. Data collected included:
 - a designated tree number
 - type of feature (trees, group, woodland, hedge)
 - number of trees in group
 - tree species
 - height (metres)
 - number of stems
 - stem diameter (in centimetres, as measured at 1.5 m above ground)
 - crown clearance (height of periphery of crown spread above ground level in metres)
 - height of lowest branch (metres),
 - branch spread (to N, S, E and W)
 - age class
 - physiological condition
 - useful life expectancy
 - structural condition
 - BS5837 retention category (A, B, C or U)
 - site notes (where this has a bearing on the present or future health or structural condition of the tree)
 - preliminary management recommendations.
5. All measurements were made in metric using measuring devices where applicable. Estimated stem diameters (e.g., due to lack of access or dense undergrowth) were recorded as such and are shown in the Tree Schedule in bold (see the key at the end of the Tree Schedule table at Appendix A for an explanation of the measurements and codes presented therein).
6. While the appraisals of the surveyed trees are not tree risk assessments, they nonetheless take into account observed structural defects in drawing conclusions about the trees' retentive worth.

Survey Limitations

1. The survey was a preliminary assessment from ground level and observations were made solely from visual inspection for the purposes of an assessment relevant to planning and development. Only binoculars, trowel, mallet and fine manual metal probe were used to aid tree assessment, where necessary. No invasive or other detailed internal decay detection devices were used in assessing trunk condition.
2. The conclusions relate to conditions found at the time of survey. Any significant alteration to the site that may affect the trees that are present or have a bearing on the planning implications (including level changes, hydrological changes, extreme climatic events or other site works) will require a re-assessment of the trees and the site.
3. This survey is not a tree safety inspection. It is carried out in order to inform the planning process. Where clear and obvious hazards have been observed, these have been addressed in the recommendations (see Appendix A - Tree Schedule). A full assessment of the levels of risk posed by trees would need to consider site use together with tree hazards.