

DOGGER BANK D WIND FARM

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 2

Appendix 23.4 Arboricultural Survey Report

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APPENDIX 23.4 ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY REPORT

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Arboricultural Survey Report

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Contents

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1.1	REPORT PURPOSE	2
1.2	METHODOLOGY	2
1.3	DESK STUDY RESULTS	3
1.4	HIGH LEVEL TREE SURVEY RESULTS	3
1.5	ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES	3
1.6	FURTHER TREE SURVEYS AND REPORTING	4
2	INTRODUCTION	5
3	RELEVANT LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE	6
3.1	UK LEGISLATION - TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)	6
3.2	NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY	7
3.3	LOCAL POLICY	8
3.4	GUIDANCE	9
4	METHODOLOGY	12
4.1	DESK STUDY	12
4.2	HIGH-LEVEL TREE SURVEY	12
4.3	SURVEY CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS	14
5	RESULTS	16
5.1	DESK STUDY	16
5.2	HIGH LEVEL TREE SURVEY RESULTS	17
6	RECOMMENDATIONS	18
6.1	ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS	18
6.2	ARBORICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES	18
6.3	FURTHER SURVEYS	18
6.4	FURTHER REPORTING	19

Annexes

ANNEX 1	TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE
ANNEX 2	TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE DEFINITIONS
ANNEX 3	VETERAN TREE PHOTOGRAPHS
ANNEX 4	REFERENCES
ANNEX 5	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLANS

Glossary

Term	Definition
Design	All of the decisions that shape a development throughout its design and pre-construction, construction / commissioning, operation and, where relevant, decommissioning phases.
Landfall	The area on the coastline, south-east of Skipsea, at which the offshore export cables are brought ashore, connecting to the onshore export cables at the transition joint bay above Mean High Water Springs.
Mitigation	Any action or process designed to avoid, prevent, reduce or, if possible, offset potentially significant adverse effects of a development. All mitigation measures adopted by the Project are provided in the Commitments Register.
Onshore Converter Station (OCS) Zone	The area within which the Onshore Converter Station and Energy Storage and Balancing Infrastructure will be located in vicinity of Birkhill Wood Substation.
Onshore Development Area	The area in which all onshore infrastructure associated with the Project will be located, including any temporary works area required during construction and permanent land required for mitigation and enhancement areas, which extends landward of Mean Low Water Springs. There is an overlap with the Offshore Development Area in the intertidal zone.
Onshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC)	The area within which the onshore export cables will be located, extending from the landfall to the Onshore Converter Station zone and onwards to Birkhill Wood Substation.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	Root Protection Area - An area which defines the theoretical minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
Temporary Construction Compounds	Areas set aside to facilitate the construction works for the onshore infrastructure, which include the landfall construction compound, main and intermediate construction compounds for onshore export cable works and OCS and ESBI construction compounds.
The Project	Dogger Bank D (DBD) Offshore Wind Farm Project, also referred to as DBD in this PEIR.
Trenching	Open cut method for cable or duct installation.
Trenchless Techniques	Trenchless cable or duct installation methods used to bring offshore export cables ashore at landfall, facilitate crossing major onshore obstacles such as roads, railways and watercourses and where trenching may not be suitable. Trenchless techniques included in the Project Design Envelope include Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD), auger boring, micro-tunnelling, pipe jacking / ramming and Direct Pipe.
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	A legal Order made under section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) protecting either an individual tree, group of trees or woodland.
Zone of Influence	The Zone of Influence for individual trees is considered to be the Onshore Development Area as well as land within 15 metres of the Onshore Development Area. The Zone of Influence for ancient woodlands is considered to be the Onshore Development Area as well as land within 50 metres of the Onshore Development Area.

1 Executive Summary

1.1 Report Purpose

- 1.1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the details and locations of protected trees and ancient and veteran trees within, or near to, the Onshore Development Area of the proposed Dogger Bank D Offshore Wind Farm ('the Project') to support the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) **Volume 1, Chapter 23 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology**.
- 1.1.2 The Project will involve installing Onshore Export Cables from the landfall area southeast of Skipsea, East Riding of Yorkshire. The Onshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC) will continue for approximately 50 kilometres (km) from the landfall around the north and west of Beverley, connecting to an Onshore Converter Station (OCS) located at one of two proposed OCS zones south of Beverley. See **Volume 1, Chapter 4 Project Description** for further information on the Project.
- 1.1.3 As a first step towards avoiding any potential impacts to arboricultural features from cable installation, this report provides the locations of all trees with higher statutory or policy protection within the Onshore Development Area. The methods and results of a desk study and high-level tree survey are detailed. Arboricultural constraints and opportunities are provided for incorporation into the design of the Project as well as recommendations for further survey work and reporting to support the Development Consent Order (DCO) submission.

1.2 Methodology

- 1.2.1 Trees with higher statutory or policy protection include those trees which are subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or Conservation Area designation as well as ancient and veteran trees and ancient woodlands. A desk study of the Onshore Development Area was undertaken in December 2024 to search for trees subject to a TPO or Conservation Area designation. Pre-existing records of ancient and veteran trees were reviewed using The Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory (ATI) along with registered ancient woodlands from Natural England.
- 1.2.2 High-level tree surveys of the Onshore Development Area were undertaken from December 2024 to February 2025. Arboriculturists surveyed the Onshore Development Area and recorded any veteran or ancient trees found. Trees outside the Onshore Development Area were surveyed where it was possible that their Veteran Tree Buffer Zones would overlap with the Onshore Development Area. Surveys were undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction' (BS 5837:2012).

1.3 Desk Study Results

- 1.3.1 The desk study found one TPO and one Conservation Area within the Onshore Development Area. Two records of veteran trees are present within the Onshore Development Area. No recorded ancient woodlands are present within Onshore Development Area.
- 1.3.2 Outside the Onshore Development Area, one Tree Preservation Order is immediately adjacent to its outer limit. Two veteran trees lie within 50 metres (m) of the Onshore Development Area (located 25m and 28m from the Onshore Development Area). Three ancient woodlands are within approximately 50m of the Onshore Development Area, these include Birkhill Wood which stands immediately adjacent to the Onshore Development Area, Leman Wood (15m from Onshore Development Area) and Bygot Wood (55m from Onshore Development Area).
- 1.3.3 Locations of desk study results are shown in the Tree Constraints Plans in Annex 5 and summarised in Table 5-1 of this report.

1.4 High Level Tree Survey Results

- 1.4.1 The high-level tree survey, undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025, recorded 18 veteran trees, 14 of which were present within the Onshore Development Area and four were present outside the Onshore Development Area. The recorded trees were predominantly ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and oak *Quercus robur*. A single crack willow *Salix fragilis* and white willow *Salix alba* were also recorded. No ancient trees were recorded.
- 1.4.2 Tree Constraints Plans have been provided at Annex 5 of this report, showing the mapped locations of veteran trees identified during the high-level surveys.

1.5 Arboricultural Constraints and Opportunities

- 1.5.1 The Tree Constraints Plans show where the most important and high value trees and ancient woodlands are within the Onshore Development Area. Veteran Tree buffer zones around ancient and veteran trees have been provided. A 15m buffer for ancient woodlands has also been provided. No Project related activities should be sited within these buffers. Arboricultural constraints will be considered in the site selection refinement process (see **Volume 1, Chapter 5 Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives**).
- 1.5.2 Arboricultural opportunities include the creation or enhancement of semi-natural habitat around veteran trees and ancient woodland wherever possible. Succession planting of new open-grown individual trees should also be incorporated into proposed soft landscaping plans. Many of the trees observed within the Onshore Development Area are ash and suffering from ash dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) and it is anticipated that there will be significant tree losses from the landscape in years to come. Succession planting of new native tree species, either planted individually or incorporated into existing or new hedgerows, is advised to ensure long term landscape visual amenity, canopy cover

and habitat. These arboricultural opportunities will be considered at the ES stage and captured in an Outline Landscape Management Plan, as appropriate.

1.6 Further Tree Surveys and Reporting

- 1.6.1 Targeted BS5837:2012 tree surveys will be undertaken for any areas within the Onshore Development Area where tree impacts (such as tree removal or crown/root pruning) are considered likely. Tree impacts could occur, for example from trenching, installation of haul roads, temporary construction compounds, accesses and visibility splays. The results of targeted tree surveys will inform the design refinements, as part of the site selection process, of the Project.
- 1.6.2 Accesses and visibility splays required for construction access to temporary construction compounds and the onshore ECC could have the biggest impact on arboricultural features.
- 1.6.3 Tree survey results will also inform a Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment to be provided at the ES stage as well as mitigation and compensation measures for inclusion in an Outline Arboricultural Method Statement (to be provided alongside the Outline Ecological Management Plan) and Outline Landscape Management Plan, as appropriate (see Commitment IDs CO109 and CO65 respectively within **Appendix 6.3 Commitments Register**).

2 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This report provides a desk study and high-level tree survey of the Onshore Development Area (Figure 1 in Annex 1) of the Dogger Bank D (DBD) Offshore Wind Farm Project ('the Project'). This information supports the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) in particular **Volume 1, Chapter 23 Onshore Ecology and Ornithology**.
- 2.1.2 This report and the accompanying annexes provide the locations of identified trees with higher statutory or policy protection within the Onshore Development Area and within the Zone of Influence of the Onshore Development Area.
- 2.1.3 The following annexes are to be read in conjunction with this report:
- Tree Survey Schedule (Annex 1);
 - Tree Survey Schedule Definitions (Annex 2);
 - Site Photography (Annex 3);
 - References (Annex 4); and
 - Tree Constraints Plans (Annex 5).

3 Relevant Legislation, Policy and Guidance

3.1 UK Legislation - Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)

Duty to Preserve Trees

- 3.1.1 Section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) 1990 places a duty on local authorities:

“to ensure, wherever it is appropriate, that in granting planning permission for any development adequate provision is made, by the imposition of conditions, for the preservation or planting of trees; and to make such orders under section 198 as appear to the authority to be necessary in connection with the grant of such permission, whether for giving effect to such conditions or otherwise”.

- 3.1.2 Although the Project will require a Development Consent Order (DCO) under the Planning Act 2008 rather than under the TCPA, the above duty remains relevant for understanding the perspective of local authority statutory consultees.

Tree Preservation Orders

- 3.1.3 Section 198 of the TCPA 1990 also empowers local authorities to make Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) where it appears to be *“expedient in the interests of amenity to make provision for the preservation of trees or woodlands in their area”*. The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 states that when a TPO is present on a tree, group of trees or woodland, it is an offence to:

- Cut down, uproot or wilfully destroy that tree;
- Top, lop or wilfully damage a tree in a way that is likely to destroy it; or
- Cause or permit such activities.

- 3.1.4 A TPO does not prevent the reasonable management of trees or removal of trees for development. Trees subject to a TPO can be managed (for example branch removal) once an application for consent to carry out those works has been approved by the local authority. Applications are determined within eight weeks of validation. Similarly, trees subject to a TPO can be worked upon or removed for development (without the need for a tree works application) so far as such work is necessary to implement and has been consented as part of a full planning permission or DCO. A TPO does however prevent unauthorised removal or work to protected trees prior to full planning permission/DCO being granted or an application for tree work being consented.

Conservation Areas

- 3.1.5 Section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 also preserves trees in Conservation Areas. A Conservation Area is designated by a local authority as *“an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance”*. Trees within a Conservation Area and not already subject to a TPO are protected from cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage and wilful destruction when their stem diameter is greater than 75 millimetres as measured at 1.5 metres from ground level.
- 3.1.6 To carry out work to a tree in a Conservation Area, a six-week notification must be provided to the local authority prior to works being carried out. The notification must identify the tree in question and describe the intended works to the tree. Once the six-week notification period has passed without the local planning authority objecting or the local planning authority issues a ‘no objection’ response to the proposed tree work before the six weeks are up, the tree work may then take place. Similarly to a TPO, works to trees in a Conservation Area can also take place (without the need for a six-week notification) to facilitate a development, provided full planning permission/DCO is in place.
- 3.1.7 Exemptions exist to the requirement to make an application/submit a notification to undertake works to trees subject to a TPO or within a Conservation Area respectively. An application or notification is not required for:
- The removal of dead trees or dead wood (five days written notice to the local authority must be given to remove a dead tree covered by a TPO or Conservation Area designation);
 - The making safe of dangerous trees where there is an immediate risk of serious harm;
 - The minimum of work that is necessary to prevent or abate an actionable nuisance; and
 - Works necessary to implement a full and valid planning permission.

3.2 National Planning Policy

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Designated January 2024) [Ref.1]

- 3.2.1 Paragraph 5.4.32 (Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees) requires proposals to *“include measures to mitigate fully the direct and indirect effects of development on ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees or other irreplaceable habitats during both construction and operational phases”*.
- 3.2.2 Paragraph 5.11.27 of EN-1 requires existing trees and woodlands to be retained wherever possible. Paragraph 5.11.27 also states that *“Mitigation may include, but is not limited to, the use of buffers”* and *“Where woodland loss is unavoidable, compensation schemes will*

be required, and the long-term management and maintenance of newly planted trees should be secured”.

**The National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)
(Designated January 2024) [Ref.2]**

- 3.2.3 Paragraph 2.10.100 requires proposals to "protect and retain, wherever possible, the growth of vegetation on site boundaries, as well as the growth of existing hedges, established vegetation, including mature trees within boundaries". Paragraph 2.10.101 of EN-3 also states that the impacts of a proposed development should be informed by a tree survey and arboricultural assessment.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024) [Ref.3]

- 3.2.4 Paragraph 193 part c) states that: “development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.”
- 3.2.5 It should be noted that in the context of DCO applications, the NPPF is only an important and relevant consideration and applications are decided in accordance with the National Policy Statements.

3.3 Local Policy

East Riding Local Plan Update 2025-2039 [Ref.4]

- 3.3.1 East Riding of Yorkshire Council (“the Council”) published its East Riding Local Plan Update 2025-2039.
- 3.3.2 The Local Plan includes useful context in paragraph 7.38 that states “*East Riding has one of the lowest percentages of woodland cover in England, and, in particular, has very little ancient, or semi natural woodland. Therefore, where woodland is present it often makes an important contribution to the amenity of the landscape and landscape character and consideration should be given to guidance in Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions*”.
- 3.3.3 The Local Plan contains Policy ENV2: Promoting a High Quality Landscape. Of relevance to trees, this policy states “*Development proposals should be sensitively integrated into the existing landscape, demonstrate an understanding of the intrinsic qualities of the landscape setting and, where possible, seek to make the most of the opportunities to protect and enhance landscape characteristics and features. To achieve this, development should... 3. Ensure all important hedgerows and trees are retained unless their removal can be justified in the wider public interest. Where important hedgerows and any trees are lost*

replacements will usually be required on-site. 4. Maintain or enhance the character and management of woodland where appropriate.”

3.3.4 Of less relevance for the Project, but still important to note, is policy ENV 1: Integrating High Quality Design. This states “*Development will be supported where it achieves a high quality of design, which optimises the potential of the site and contributes to a sense of place and beauty. This will be accomplished by:...*16. *Ensuring that new streets are tree-lined, unless this would be inappropriate, and that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments. Proposals should ensure appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible*”. Whilst the Project will not involve new street trees, the long-term maintenance of new tree planting is relevant for policy compliance as is the retention of existing trees wherever possible.

3.3.5 There are no Supplementary Planning Documents that pertain to trees.

3.4 Guidance

Natural England and Forestry Commission Standing Advice on Ancient Woodland, Ancient Trees and Veteran Trees [Ref.5]

3.4.1 This guidance is a material consideration for local planning authorities and advises the following for ancient and veteran trees and ancient woodland:

- Recorded ancient woodland should be identified using Natural England’s Ancient Woodland database [Ref.6] and veteran/ancient tree records should be checked via the Woodland Trust’s Ancient Tree Inventory [Ref.7];
- For ancient woodlands, a buffer zone of at least 15 metres from the boundary of the woodland is needed to avoid root damage. Where assessment shows that other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, a larger buffer zone will likely be required;
- For ancient and veteran trees, the buffer zone should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree or five metres from the edge of the tree’s canopy, whichever is greater; and
- Buffer zones should contribute to wider ecological networks and be part of the green infrastructure of the area. Buffer zones should comprise semi-natural habitats. Development, including drainage infrastructure, should not be located within buffer zones.

Planning Policy Guidance for Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas [Ref.8]

- 3.4.2 This guidance details how trees subject to TPOs and Conservation Area designations and the exemptions to the need to apply for permission or notify the local planning authority of works to such trees. Much of the content has been summarised above in paragraphs relating to UK Legislation.

British Standard 5837:2012 ‘Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction (BS5837:2012) [Ref.9]

- 3.4.3 This guidance provides a framework for surveying trees and providing tree constraints information to inform the design of developments. It then provides guidance on the assessment, mitigation and compensation of arboricultural impacts and the arboricultural input needed at each stage of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 process. Whilst BS5837:2012 does not provide explicit guidance on DCO applications, its approach and recommendations can be adapted and followed for the DCO process.
- 3.4.4 BS5837:2012 states that when undertaking a tree survey for development, the arboriculturist must assess the quality of the trees and categorise each arboricultural feature as either Category A (a high quality tree), Category B (a moderate quality tree), Category C (a low quality tree/young tree) or Category U (a very low quality tree). Subcategories 1, 2 and 3 are then added to the categorisation to reflect the predominantly arboricultural, landscape and/or cultural/conservation value of the tree. BS5837:2012 states that veteran trees will “*almost always be included in the A3 category*”, i.e. a high-quality tree with mainly conservation value.
- 3.4.5 BS5837:2012 requires the following information to be recorded for each individual tree, group of trees or woodland:
- Reference number (T = individual tree, G = group of trees, W = woodland);
 - Species (common name and scientific name);
 - Tree height;
 - Stem diameter measured at 1.5m height;
 - Branch spread at four cardinal points (north, east, south and west);
 - Existing height above ground level of a) first significant branch and direction of growth and b) canopy;
 - Life stage (young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature);
 - General Observations;
 - Estimated remaining contribution in years; and
 - Quality Category A-C and U and subcategory 1, 2 or 3.
- 3.4.6 BS5837:2012 then provides guidance on avoiding and minimising impacts to identified arboricultural features such as siting all development outside of Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and canopy spreads in the first instance. Should development need to occur within

Root Protection Areas or canopy spreads, guidance is provided on how to minimise impacts to the above and below ground parts of the tree through sensitive working methods, tree protection measures and arboricultural supervision.

4 Methodology

4.1 Desk Study

- 4.1.1 Prior to undertaking the tree survey, a desk study was completed by a qualified Arboriculturist (AL) BSc (Hons) MArborA Dip Arb L4 (ABC) with 8 years' experience in arboriculture. The desk study identified any protected trees (such as those protected by a TPO or Conservation Area designation) within the Onshore Development Area or within 15m of the Onshore Development Area. The desk study also identified any pre-existing records of ancient and veteran trees and ancient woodlands within the Onshore Development Area or within 50m of the Onshore Development Area.
- 4.1.2 GIS data on TPOs and Conservation Area locations were received from East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 17th October 2024. To obtain information on ancient and veteran tree records, the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory [Ref.7] was reviewed in December 2024. For information on the locations of ancient woodlands, Natural England's MAGIC Maps application [Ref.10] was reviewed and shapefiles were downloaded from Natural England's Open Data Geoportal [Ref. 11] in December 2024.
- 4.1.3 Tree data recorded for the geographically proximate cable route for the Dogger Bank South Wind Farm project was also reviewed and any records of veteran trees close to the Onshore Development Area included in the desk study [Ref. 17].

4.2 High-Level Tree Survey

- 4.2.1 The Onshore Development Area was overlaid onto freely available satellite imagery in Quantum Geographic Information System (QGIS) software [Ref.12]. The Onshore Development Area was reviewed to target surveys towards areas where trees were visible on aerial satellite imagery.
- 4.2.2 The surveys were led by a team of suitably qualified arboriculturists between December 2024 and February 2025.
- 4.2.3 Arboriculturists walked as a pair and surveyed all trees within the Onshore Development Area and within 15m of the Onshore Development Area. Only trees which were found to be ancient or veteran were recorded and mapped. Table 4-2 below provides definitions for ancient and veteran trees.

Table 4-2 Definitions for Ancient and Veteran Trees and Ancient Woodland

Term	Definition
Ancient Tree	An ancient tree is one that has passed beyond maturity and is old or aged in comparison with other trees of the same species. Definition as per the Ancient Tree Forum guidance [Ref.13].
Veteran Tree	<p>A veteran tree is a survivor that has developed some of the features found on an ancient tree, not necessarily as a consequence of time, but of its life and environment.</p> <p>As per Natural England advice [Ref.14], the following are characteristics of a veteran tree; the more characteristics a tree has the stronger the indication that it is a veteran:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girth large for the tree species concerned • Major trunk cavities or progressive hollowing • Naturally forming water pools • Decay holes • Physical damage to trunk • Bark loss • Large quantity of dead wood in the canopy • Sap runs • Crevices in the bark, under branches or on the root plate sheltered from direct rainfall • Fungal fruiting bodies (e.g. from heart rotting species) • High number of interdependent wildlife species • Epiphytic plants • An 'old' look • High aesthetic interest
Ancient Woodland	An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. It includes ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites. Definition as per NPPF [Ref.3].

4.2.4 No topographical survey was provided for the survey, therefore tree positions were plotted using GPS positioning only, to an accuracy of +/- 3 metres (m).

4.2.5 The following data was then recorded for each ancient and veteran tree in accordance with British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' (BS5837:2012):

- Reference number (T = individual tree);
- Species (common name and scientific name);
- Tree height in metres (to nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m and nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m);
- Stem diameter measured at 1.5m height (to nearest 10mm);
- Branch spread at four cardinal points - north, east, south and west (to nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m and nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m);

- Existing height above ground level of a) first significant branch and direction of growth and b) canopy;
- Life stage (young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, ancient);
- General Observations;
- Estimated remaining contribution in years (<10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+); and
- BS5837:2012 quality category A-C and U.

4.2.6 It should be noted that ash dieback was not formally diagnosed (by virtue of observation of fruiting bodies caused by the fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) for any recorded trees. However, if symptoms typical of the disease were observed such as a thinning canopy, ends of branches dying back, smaller branches breaking off or diamond shaped lesions on stems then it was presumed that the disease was in effect [Ref. 15]. It is estimated that 90% of the 2 billion ash trees in the UK are likely to be infected by ash dieback [Ref. 16]. The degree of ash dieback was noted as either: 0-25% of canopy affected, 25-50%, 50-75% and 75-100%.

4.2.7 For veteran ash specimens significantly affected by ash dieback to the extent that their safe remaining life expectancy is significantly impaired, they have been recorded as BS5837:2012 quality category B3 instead of A3 as usually recommended by section 4.5.11 of BS5837:2012.

4.2.8 RPAs were calculated using the standard formulas provided in BS5837:2012 which provides an RPA circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter of the tree. Veteran Tree Buffer Zones for ancient and veteran trees were calculated by multiplying the stem diameter of the tree by 15 or by adding 5m to the maximum canopy spread, whichever was larger.

4.2.9 Tree height was measured using a Forestry Pro laser, canopy spreads were measured with a laser Distometer D110. Stem diameter was measured with a diameter at breast height measuring tape. Photographs were taken with a camera phone.

4.2.10 All tree positions and constraints were mapped in QGIS software [Ref.12].

4.3 Survey Constraints and Limitations

4.3.1 Two areas of land could not be accessed for surveys. The first area is approximately 1 hectare of land north-east of Hempholme Lane, south of Hempholme. The site contains Hempholme Pumping Station (National Grid reference: TA 0948 4944) as well as a small woodland and several individual trees. The second area is approximately eight hectares in Walkington Park south of Walkington (National Grid reference: SE 9993 3632) and contains a number of open grown trees and wooded areas. Due to the lack of access at the time of the survey, the presence of ancient or veteran trees could not be confirmed in these areas. The lack of access to these two areas does not significantly affect this report, as both areas are proposed to be crossed using trenchless techniques. However, another attempt to access them will be made prior to the ES stage.

- 4.3.2 Information regarding extant Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas was provided by the Council on 17th October 2024 and is therefore only accurate up to this date. New TPOs may have been made since this date and are therefore omitted from this report. Updated TPO information will be requested prior to the ES stage.
- 4.3.3 Similarly, information regarding the locations of existing records of ancient trees, veteran trees and ancient woodlands was reviewed in December 2024 and is therefore accurate up to this date. New records of ancient and veteran trees and ancient woodlands may have been made since this date and are therefore omitted from this report. Updated ancient and veteran tree and ancient woodland data will be reviewed prior to the ES stage.
- 4.3.4 The positions of all trees recorded during the high-level tree survey are based on GPS and aerial imagery only. All stem positions, canopy spreads, RPAs and veteran tree buffers shown in the Tree Constraints Plans in Annex 5 are therefore accurate to +/-3m.
- 4.3.5 The assessment was limited to visual observations at ground level only and was conducted for planning and development purposes. No internal decay detection tools have been used in this assessment; therefore, it does not constitute a full tree health and safety assessment.
- 4.3.6 The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of two years from the date of survey.

5 Results

5.1 Desk Study

5.1.1 Table 5-1 summarises the results of the desk study of the Onshore Development Area and within 50m of the Onshore Development Area. The locations of the trees are presented on the Tree Constraints Plan in Annex 5.

Table 5-1 Summary of Desk Study Results

Feature	Description	Distance (m) from Onshore Development Area	Tree Constraints Plan Sheet Reference
TPO	TPO 262 (Walkington) – groups A6 and A7 of the TPO overlap with the Onshore Development Area	Within Onshore Development Area	Sheet 4 of 25
	TPO 90 (Heighholme Hall) – group G1 of the TPO adjacent to Onshore Development Area	Directly Adjacent to Onshore Development Area	Sheet 15 of 25
Conservation Area	Leven Conservation Area	Within Onshore Development Area (by 5m)	Sheet 15 of 25
Ancient Tree Records	None found		
Veteran Tree Records	White willow (Ancient Tree Inventory Reference: 207757)	Within Onshore Development Area	Sheet 7 of 25
	Pedunculate oak (Ancient Tree Inventory Reference: 101227) Found to be absent during tree surveys in February 2025.	Within Onshore Development Area	Sheet 6 of 25
	Oak (Ancient Tree Inventory Reference: 112891) – tree is present but Dogger Bank South project undertook a survey in 2024 and confirmed that this tree is not veteran.	48m	Sheet 2 of 25
	Ash – recorded as present during Dogger Bank South tree surveys in 2024.	25m	Sheet 2 of 25
Ancient Woodland	Birkhill Wood	Immediately adjacent	Sheet 2 of 25
	Leman Wood	15m	Sheet 8 of 25
	Bygot Wood	55m	Sheet 8 of 25

5.2 High Level Tree Survey Results

5.2.1 A total of 18 veteran trees were recorded in the survey as summarised in Table 5-2. Fourteen trees were within the Onshore Development Area and are highlighted in yellow in Table 5-2. Four trees were recorded outside the Onshore Development Area. All data collected is presented in full in the Tree Survey Schedule in Annex 1 and locations of trees presented on the Tree Constraints Plans in Annex 5. Tree photographs are provided in Annex 3.

Table 5-2 Summary of Trees Recorded

Tree Reference	Species (Common Name)	Veteran or Ancient?	Radius of Veteran Tree Buffer (m)	BS5837:2012 Quality Category and Subcategory	Tree Constraints Plan Sheet Reference
T01	Oak	Veteran	10.2	A3	Sheet 22 of 24
T02	Ash	Veteran	18.0	A3	Sheet 17 of 24
T03	Ash	Veteran	12.8	B3	Sheet 8 of 24
T04	Ash	Veteran	10.5	B3	Sheet 17 of 24
T05	Ash	Veteran	11.1	B3	Sheet 17 of 24
T06	White willow	Veteran	25.5	A3	Sheet 7 of 24
T07	Ash	Veteran	10.5	B3	Sheet 15 of 24
T08	Ash	Veteran	13.4	B3	Sheet 15 of 24
T09	Oak	Veteran	15.0	A3	Sheet 9 of 24
T10	Oak	Veteran	13.5	A3	Sheet 9 of 24
T11	Ash	Veteran	9.0	B3	Sheet 17 of 24
T12	Ash	Veteran	11.3	B3	Sheet 1 of 24
T13	Crack willow	Veteran	33.0	A3	Sheet 12 of 24
T14	Oak	Veteran	24.8	A3	Sheet 9 of 24
T15	Oak	Veteran	33.0	A3	Sheet 3 of 24
T16	Ash	Veteran	11.3	B3	Sheet 3 of 24
T17	Ash	Veteran	13.1	A3	Sheet 9 of 24
T18	Ash	Veteran	17.0	A3	Sheet 9 of 24

5.2.2 No ancient trees were recorded within the Onshore Development Area or within 15m of the Onshore Development Area.

5.2.3 The white willow record found on the Ancient Tree Inventory (reproduced in Table 5-1 above) was confirmed to be still present within the Onshore Development Area and was plotted as T06.

5.2.4 The majority of the veteran trees were ash. Many of these trees showed varying degrees of ash dieback, a disease caused by the fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. Where the disease significantly affected the safe remaining life expectancy of the tree, the tree's quality category was recorded as B3 instead of A3.

5.2.5 The two largest trees recorded were T13, a crack willow with a stem diameter of 2.2m and T15 oak which also had a stem diameter of 2.2m. The majority of veteran trees were found to be field boundary trees exhibiting veteran habitat features such as significant stem hollowing, hollowing of scaffold limbs, fungal fruiting bodies, crown retrenchment, cracks, crevices, splits, live stubs and epiphytes.

6 Recommendations

6.1 Arboricultural Constraints

6.1.1 The desk study and high-level tree surveys have together highlighted the most valuable trees within the Onshore Development Area which are presented on the Tree Constraints Plans in Annex 5. Priority must be given to avoiding impacts to these trees and ancient woodlands. This should be achieved by:

- Designing all aspects of the Project outside of the RPAs, Veteran Tree Buffer Zones (where relevant) and canopy spreads of protected and veteran trees and ancient woodlands. For example, sensitive siting of temporary construction compounds, Onshore Converter Station, Energy Storage and Balancing Infrastructure, haul roads, trenching and associated working corridors as well as access points and visibility. Trenchless techniques (such as Horizontal Directional Drilling) may also be used to go underneath RPAs (a minimum depth of 5m is advised under ancient woodlands);
- Avoid the planting of new trees or shrubs within the buffer zones of identified veteran trees; and
- Embed arboricultural advice into the design process.

6.2 Arboricultural Opportunities

6.2.1 A significant proportion of the field boundary trees within the Onshore Development Area are ash trees, many of which are in varying states of decline due to ash dieback disease. There is an opportunity to plant new trees to provide future native tree cover. Planting new hedgerows with standard trees, adding standard trees to retained or enhanced hedgerows or planting individual trees are advised.

6.2.2 Semi-natural habitat (such as wildflower-rich grassland or scrub) around veteran trees and ancient woodland should be retained, enhanced or created wherever possible.

6.2.3 These arboricultural opportunities will be considered at the ES stage and captured in the Outline Landscape Management Plan as appropriate.

6.3 Further Surveys

6.3.1 Further tree surveys, to inform the ES stage, will be undertaken as design details emerge for the Project. Where design details suggest that tree impacts may occur (either root/crown pruning or tree removal), the arboriculturist will work alongside the design team to find a solution to avoid the impact first and foremost.

- 6.3.2 Should there be any tree impacts that cannot be avoided or where further information is required in order to confirm the tree impacts, a targeted BS5837:2012 tree survey will be undertaken of the area to understand the number, species and quality of trees present. The information can then be used to advise on mitigation and compensation requirements.
- 6.3.3 The following information will be reviewed and considered by the arboriculturist to check for potential impacts to trees and inform the scope of targeted tree surveys:
- Potential layout of infrastructure within the Onshore Converter Station Zone;
 - Locations of Temporary Construction Compounds;
 - Locations of Haul Roads;
 - Locations of Trenching and Horizontal Directional Drilling sections within the Onshore Export Cable Corridor;
 - Locations of cable route and Temporary Construction Compound access points and visibility splays; and
 - Locations of any required road widening or provision of vehicular passing places.

6.4 Further Reporting

- 6.4.1 A Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Outline Arboricultural Method Statement will be included with the ES alongside DCO submission. The Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment will include the information provided within this report in addition to the results of further tree survey work.
- 6.4.2 An assessment of the known and potential arboricultural impacts anticipated from the Project will be provided with the DCO submission. Mitigation and compensation measures will be advised where appropriate and followed by a residual impact assessment.
- 6.4.3 The Outline Arboricultural Method Statement and Outline Landscape Management Plan will detail the mitigation measures to be followed during construction and operational stages of the Project (see Commitment IDs CO109 and CO65 respectively within **Appendix 6.3 Commitments Register**). These plans will ensure that best arboricultural practices are followed, prioritising tree impact avoidance first, then mitigation, and finally compensation if needed.

Annex 1. Tree Survey Schedule

Tree Ref.	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Tree Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)				Height (m) and Direction of First Significant Branch	Crown Clearance Height (m)	Life Stage	General Observations	Condition: Physiological	Condition: Structural	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Root Protection Area		Veteran Tree Buffer Radius (m)	BS5837:2012 Retention Category
				North	East	South	West								Radius (m)	(m ²)		
T01	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Oak)	12	680	4	4	4	4	N1.5	1	EM	Significant hollowing stem with large open cavity at base. New regenerative growth in lower crown. Small/medium sized deadwood in crown.	Fair	Poor	20-40	8.2	209.2	10.2	A3
T02	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	14	1200	9	6.5	6.5	7	S3	2	M	Significant hollowing stem. Deadwood around base. Extensive ivy cover on stem. Hollowing secondary branch. Regenerating lower crown. Wildlife den at the base.	Fair	Poor	10-20	14.4	651.4	18.0	A3
T03	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	15	850	1	8	6	6	E7	5	M	Significant hollowing stem (see through). Cavity on stem. Large limb recently broken off on the eastern side. Static deadwood in crown. Unable to access stem as tree on other side of ditch.	Fair	Poor	10-20	10.2	326.9	12.8	B3
T04	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	11.5	700	4.5	3	4.5	6	S5.5	6	EM	Significant hollowing stem. New regenerative growth on south main branch. Deadwood around base. Peeling bark and open cavity on main stem.	Fair	Poor	10-20	8.4	221.7	10.5	B3
T05	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	10.5	740	6.5	3.5	5.5	5.5	NE0.5	1	EM	Significant hollowing stem with large linear crack feature. Lost top. Deadwood around base. Deadwood in crown. White rot visible on stem.	Fair	Poor	10-20	8.9	247.7	11.1	B3
T06	<i>Salix alba</i> (White Willow)	13	1702	7.5	6	8	5	NE1.5	1	OM	Hollowing stem, visible on south-west side. Fungal presence likely. Deadwood around base and in crown. Wildlife burrow at base. Twin stem. Live stubs.	Fair	Fair	20-40	20.4	1310.5	25.5	A3
T07	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	8	700	4	4	3.5	3.5	S0.5	1	EM	Twin stem tree with one stem gone and standing stem with significant hollowing and ivy. Large diameter regenerative growth on south-west side of crown. Deadwood around base. Moderate ivy stem obstructed view of stem. Minor deadwood in crown.	Fair	Poor	10-20	8.4	221.7	10.5	B3
T08	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	8	894	5	4	5	6	S0	2.5	M	Old coppice stool with multiple large stems all showing significant hollowing. Deadwood around base. Potential wildlife burrows at base. Extensive cover of ivy on stems. Canopy 0-25% affected by ash dieback.	Fair	Poor	10-20	10.7	361.6	13.4	B3
T09	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Oak)	14	1000	8.5	7.5	5	7.5	S2.5	2.5	M	Large linear and open cavity on stem with extensive hollowing. Static deadwood in crown. Adventitious growth and bulging on main stem. Niches and cavities suitable for birds/bats.	Good	Fair	40+	12	452.4	15.0	A3
T10	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Oak)	9	900	8	5	7	7.5	S2	2	M	Located 2m off lane, significant hollowing on main stem, extending into crown. Static deadwood throughout crown, up to 6cm in diameter. Historically failed leader at approx. 7m above ground level.	Fair	Poor	20-40	10.8	366.4	13.5	A3
T11	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	8	600	4	4	4	3	N2	2	EM	Significant hollowing stem with open cavity at approximately 4m height. Lower epicormic growth from canopy 50-75% affected by ash dieback, some reactive adventitious growth within canopy. Nesting/roosting potential in hollow. Large diameter deadwood in crown.	Poor	Poor	10-20	7.2	162.9	9.0	B3

Tree Ref.	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Tree Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)				Height (m) and Direction of First Significant Branch	Crown Clearance Height (m)	Life Stage	General Observations	Condition: Physiological	Condition: Structural	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Root Protection Area		Veteran Tree Buffer Radius (m)	BS5837:2012 Retention Category
				North	East	South	West								Radius (m)	(m ²)		
T12	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	13.5	750	7	6	7	3.5	E3.5	3.5	M	Significant hollowing stem leading down from historic branch failure. Large amount of fungal brackets on main stem and branches. Small amount of deadwood around base. Epicormic around base. Canopy retrenching due to ash dieback in around 50% of canopy. Lo	Fair	Poor	10-20	9	254.5	11.3	B3
T13	<i>Salix fragilis</i> (Crack Willow)	8.5	2200	6	8.5	8.5	8	S0.5	0	M	Main stem failed at a height of 1.5 metre and bent over and layered itself to ground as it typical for the species. Hollowing in stem and main scaffold branches. Epicormic growth observed. Fruiting bodies present inside tree.	Fair	Poor	40+	26.4	2189.6	33.0	A3
T14	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Oak)	17	1650	8	9	8	9	SE3.5	1.5	M	Significant hollowing stem with open cavity from base to approximately 5m height. 260mm wide cavity at DBH height. Signs of scorching on stem. Large diameter deadwood around base and in crown. Lower crown development beginning around main stem. High habitat value.	Fair	Fair	40+	19.8	1231.6	24.8	A3
T15	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Oak)	12	2200	4	4	4	4	SE1.5	0.5	M	Static deadwood around base and in crown. Cavity 1.5 depth south-east side. Bottle butt base. Potential lightning strike observed. Regenerating crown. Flaileid on north side. Adventitious growth on main stem.	Fair	Fair	40+	26.4	2189.6	33.0	A3
T16	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	10	750	4	4	5	6	W1	0.5	M	Significant hollowing stem (see through). 60cm depth hollow into stem. New regeneration in crown. Deadwood around base. Epicormic growth from base of stem.	Poor	Fair	10-20	9.0	254.5	11.3	B3
T17	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	14.5	870	6	5	8	5	SW0.5	0.5	EM	Significant hollowing of stem. Cavity starts from 3m all the way down to base, 200mm deep. Regenerated crown. Epicormic growth around base. Deadwood around base.	Poor	Fair	10-20	10.4	342.4	13.1	A3
T18	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	14	980	7	9	12	8	S4	1.5	M	Significant hollowing stem. Ivy clad main stem. Tree on other side of ditch. Main stem and branch failure observed. Fungal fruiting body observed on main stem. New growth in lower crown.	Poor	Fair	10-20	11.8	434.5	17.0	A3

Annex 2. Tree Survey Schedule Definitions

Term	Definition
Tree Reference	Unique identification number for each tree.
Common Name/Scientific Name	Common name followed by italicised scientific name using binomial nomenclature.
Tree Height	Height of the tree, measured in metres and recorded to the nearest half metre dimensions up to 10 m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10 m.
Stem diameter	Diameter of stem measured in millimetres at 1.5 metres above ground level (MS = Multi-stem tree measured in accordance with BS5837)
Canopy Spread	Extent of the tree canopy spread, measured in metres at the four compass points (north, east, south and west) and recorded to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10 m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10 m.
Height of First Significant Branch and Direction	The height of the first significant branch in metres and its direction of growth (north, south-east or west).
Canopy Clearance Height	The height to the lowest part of the crown, measured in metres and recorded to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10 m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10 m.
Life Stage	Classification given in relation to the life expectancy of the specific species.
	Young (Y) A recently planted or self-seeded tree with a stem diameter less than 150mm at 1.5m height.
	Semi Mature (SM) Tree in the first third of its normal life expectancy for the species (significant potential for future growth in size).
	Early Mature (EM) Tree in the second third of its normal life expectancy for the species (some potential for future growth in size).
	Mature(M) Tree in the final third of its normal life expectancy for the species (having typically reached its approximate ultimate size).
	Ancient (A) Tree that has survived beyond the typical age range for the species and may have acquired rare qualities such as a large stem diameter, hollowing and significant habitat features.
General Observations	General observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g., the presence of any decay and physical defect) or veteran characteristics.
Physiological Condition	<p>The condition of the canopy and photosynthetic parts of the tree.</p> <p>Good – good health and vitality with sufficient leaf cover and size appropriate to the species and age. Tree will likely have minor deadwood.</p> <p>Fair – tree showing some signs of stress such as minor thinning, dieback of branches, discolouration of leaves, smaller leaves than usual or typical leaf pests or diseases. Tree may recover in time or with remedial work.</p> <p>Poor – tree showing strong signs physiological stress. This can include extensive crown dieback, stag heading, sparse foliage and pest infestation. Tree is unlikely to recover.</p>
Structural Condition	<p>The biomechanical integrity of the stem and woody parts of the tree.</p> <p>Good = no or few minor defects of little significance or easily rectifiable such as damaged or suppressed branches. No adverse risk of failure.</p> <p>Fair = presence of one or more moderate defects. This could include large dead-wood, bark included unions, weak branch attachments, storm damaged limbs, cavities and decay. Work may self-optimize over time or work may be required to remedy the defect.</p> <p>Poor = a tree with major structural defects such as advanced decay or root dam-age. Works to the tree can be expected.</p>
Estimated remaining contribution	In years based on the condition and species of the tree. <10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years and 40+ years.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	An area which defines the theoretical minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability and where the protection of the roots

	and soil structure is treated as a priority. Measured as the radius of a circle in metres, and total area in square metres. Formula = $\text{Root Protection Area Radius}^2 \times \pi$.
Root Protection Area radius	In metres, the radius of the circle around the tree defining the Root Protection Area. Formula = $(\text{stem diameter}/1000) \times 12$.
Veteran Tree Buffer Radius (m)	The buffer zone advised by Natural England and the Forestry Commission's Standing Guidance within which no development can be sited in order to protect the veteran tree. Formula = $(\text{stem diameter}/1000) \times 15$. Ancient woodlands are given 15m buffer.
BS5837:2012 Quality Category	<p>As per Table 1 in BS5837:2012.</p> <p>Category A = trees of high quality with at least 40 years life expectancy</p> <p>Category B = trees of moderate quality with at least 20 years life expectancy</p> <p>Category C = trees of low quality with at least 10 years life expectancy OR young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm at 1.5 height.</p> <p>Category U = trees of very low quality with less than 10 years life expectancy.</p> <p>1 = Mainly arboricultural qualities</p> <p>2 = Mainly landscape qualities</p> <p>3 = Mainly cultural values including conservation</p>

Annex 3. Veteran Tree Photographs

Photograph 1. T01 Oak



Photograph 2. T02 Ash



Photograph 3. T03 Ash



Photograph 4. T04 Ash



Photograph 5. T05 Ash



Photograph 6. T06 White willow



Photograph 7. T07 Ash



Photograph 8. T08 Ash with decayed coppice stool at base



Photograph 9. T09 Oak



Photograph 10. T10 Oak



Photograph 11. T10 oak base



Photograph 12. T11 Ash



Photograph 13. T12 Ash



Photograph 14. T13 Crack willow



Photograph 15. T14 Oak



Photograph 16. T14 Oak stem



Photograph 17. T15 Oak



Photograph 18. T16 Ash



Photograph 19. T17 Ash



Photograph 20. T18 Ash



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Annex 5. Tree Constraints Plans





Legend:
 Onshore Development Area

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Project:
Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

Title:
Overall Site Location Plan

Figure: 1 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
00	05/02/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:95,000
01	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:95,000

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- Root Protection Area

Stem Position

- Category B tree (moderate quality)

Canopy Spread

- Category B tree (moderate quality)
- Veteran Tree Record from the Ancient Tree Inventory
- Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer
- Tree Preservation Order
- Veteran Tree recorded in 2024 Dogger Bank South Tree Survey

Notes:

All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.

Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.

Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.

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Project:

Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 1 of 24

Figure:	2	Drawing No:	PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX			
Revision:		Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01		06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02		24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





- Legend:
- Onshore Development Area
 - Veteran Tree Record from the Ancient Tree Inventory
 - Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer
 - Veteran Tree recorded in 2024 Dogger Bank South Tree Survey

Notes:
All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.
Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.
Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.
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Project:

Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 2 of 24

Figure: 3 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- Root Protection Area

Stem Position

- Category A tree (high quality)
- Category B tree (moderate quality)

Canopy Spread

- Category A tree (high quality)
- Category B tree (moderate quality)
- Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer
- Tree Preservation Order
- Veteran Tree recorded in 2024 Dogger Bank South Tree Survey

Notes:

All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.

Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.

Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.

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Project:

Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 3 of 24

Figure:	4	Drawing No:	PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX			
Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:	
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500	
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500	

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





- Legend:
- Onshore Development Area
 - Tree Preservation Order
 - Conservation Area

Notes:
All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.
Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.
Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.
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Project:

Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 4 of 24

Figure: 5 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid

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- Legend:
- Onshore Development Area
 - Conservation Area

Notes:
All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.
Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.
Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.
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Project:

Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

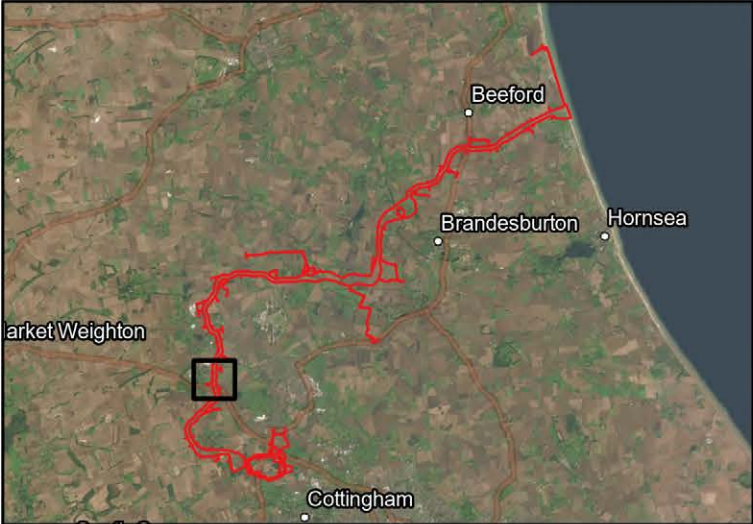
Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 5 of 24

Figure:	6	Drawing No:	PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX			
Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:	
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500	
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500	

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





- Legend:
- Onshore Development Area
 - Veteran Tree Record from the Ancient Tree Inventory
 - Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer
 - Tree Preservation Order
 - Conservation Area

Notes:
All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.
Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.
Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.
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Project:

Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

Title:

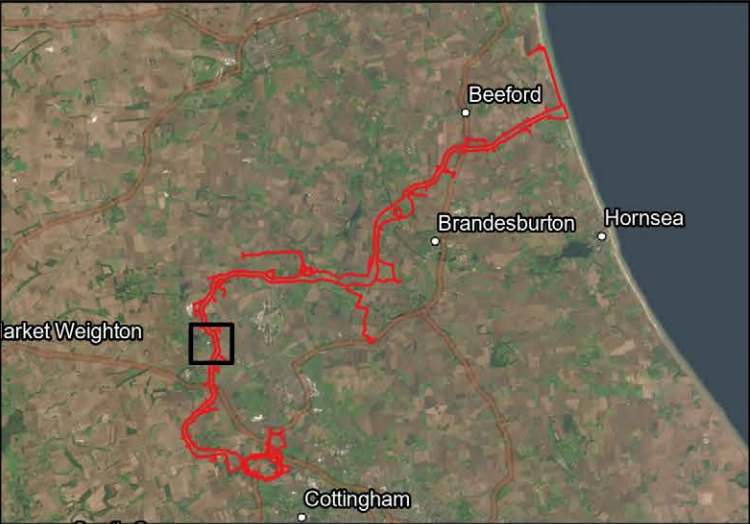
Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 6 of 24

Figure: 7 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- Root Protection Area

Stem Position

- Category A tree (high quality)
- Category B tree (moderate quality)

Canopy Spread

- Category A tree (high quality)
- Category B tree (moderate quality)
- Veteran Tree Record from the Ancient Tree Inventory
- Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer
- Tree Preservation Order
- Conservation Area

Notes:

All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.

Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.

Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.

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Project:

Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

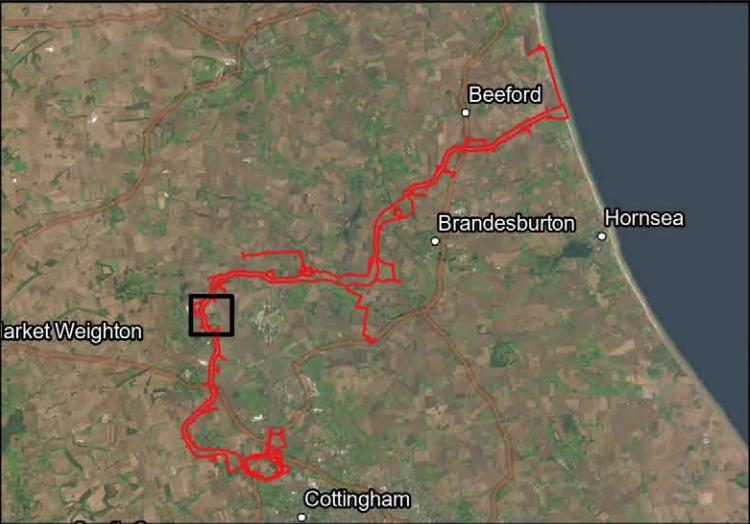
Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 7 of 24

Figure: 8 **Drawing No:** PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- Root Protection Area

Stem Position

- Category B tree (moderate quality)

Canopy Spread

- Category B tree (moderate quality)
- Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer
- Conservation Area

Notes:

All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.

Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.

Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.

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Project:

Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 8 of 24

Figure: 9 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- Root Protection Area

Stem Position

- Category A tree (high quality)

Canopy Spread

- Category A tree (high quality)
- Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer

Notes:

All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.

Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.

Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.

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Project:

Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

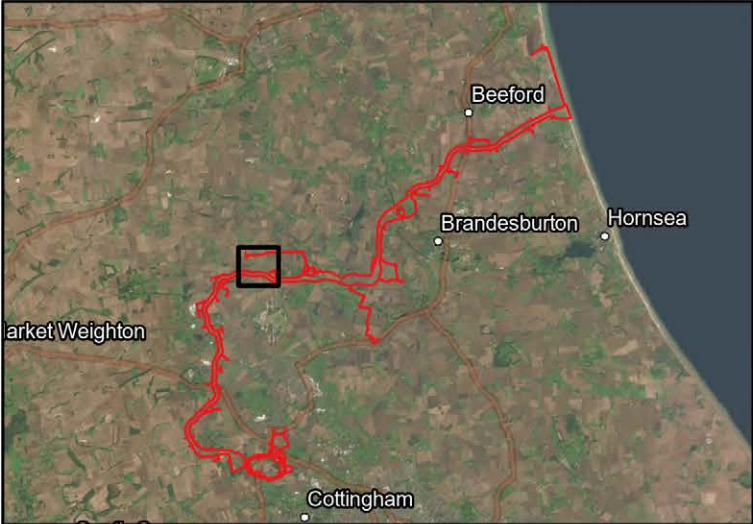
Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 9 of 24

Figure:	10	Drawing No:	PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX			
Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:	
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500	
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500	

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- Root Protection Area

Stem Position

- Category A tree (high quality)

Canopy Spread

- Category A tree (high quality)
- Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer

Notes:

All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.

Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.

Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.

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Project:

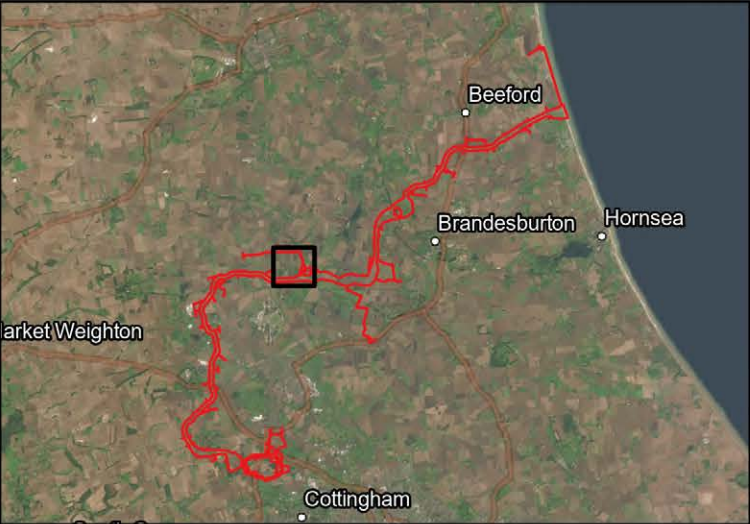
Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 10 of 24

Figure:	11	Drawing No:	PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX			
Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:	
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500	
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500	

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- Root Protection Area

Stem Position

- Category A tree (high quality)

Canopy Spread

- Category A tree (high quality)
- Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer

Notes:
All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.
Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.
Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.
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Project:

Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

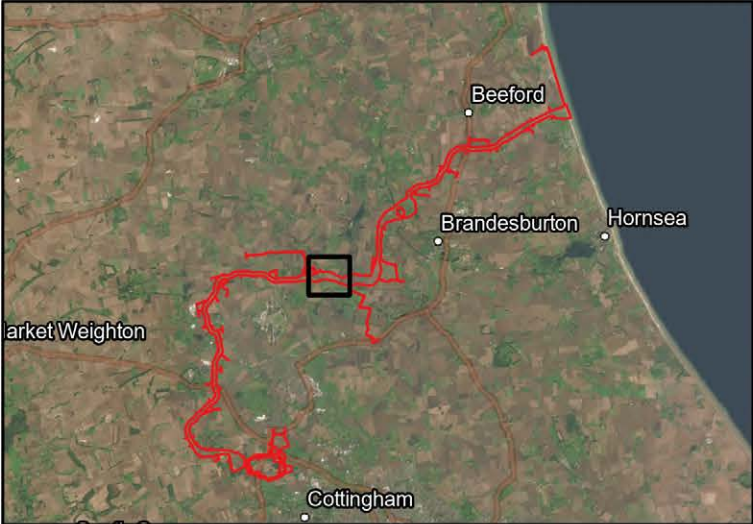
Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 11 of 24

Figure: 12 **Drawing No:** PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- Root Protection Area

Stem Position

- Category A tree (high quality)

Canopy Spread

- Category A tree (high quality)
- Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer

Notes:

All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.

Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.

Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.

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Offshore Wind Farm

Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 12 of 24

Figure: 13 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid



Legend:
 Onshore Development Area

Notes:
All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.
Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.
Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.
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Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 13 of 24

Figure: 14 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





Legend:
Onshore Development Area
Tree Preservation Order

Notes:
All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.
Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.
Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.
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Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

Title:
Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 14 of 24

Figure: 15 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- Root Protection Area

Stem Position

- Category B tree (moderate quality)

Canopy Spread

- Category B tree (moderate quality)
- Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer
- Tree Preservation Order
- Conservation Area

Notes:

All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.

Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.

Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.

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Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 15 of 24

Figure:	16	Drawing No:	PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX			
Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:	
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500	
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500	

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- Root Protection Area

Stem Position

- Category A tree (high quality)

Canopy Spread

- Category A tree (high quality)
- Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer

Notes:
All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.
Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.
Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.
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Offshore Wind Farm

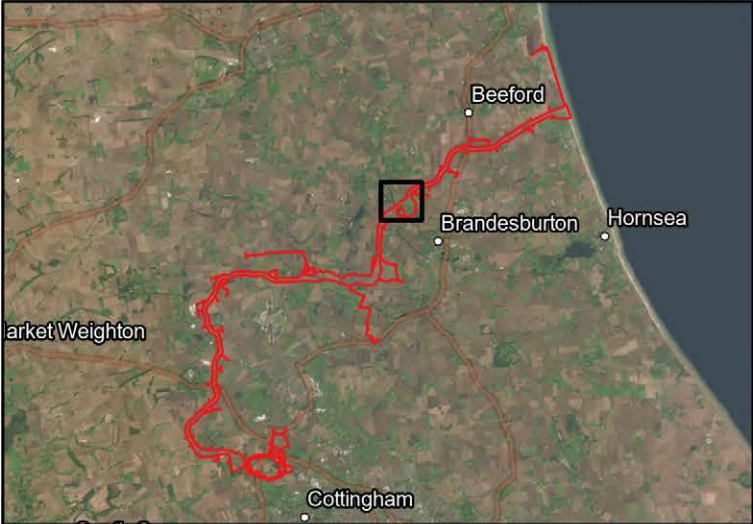
Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 16 of 24

Figure: 17 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- Root Protection Area

Stem Position

- Category A tree (high quality)
- Category B tree (moderate quality)

Canopy Spread

- Category A tree (high quality)
- Category B tree (moderate quality)
- Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer

Notes:

All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.

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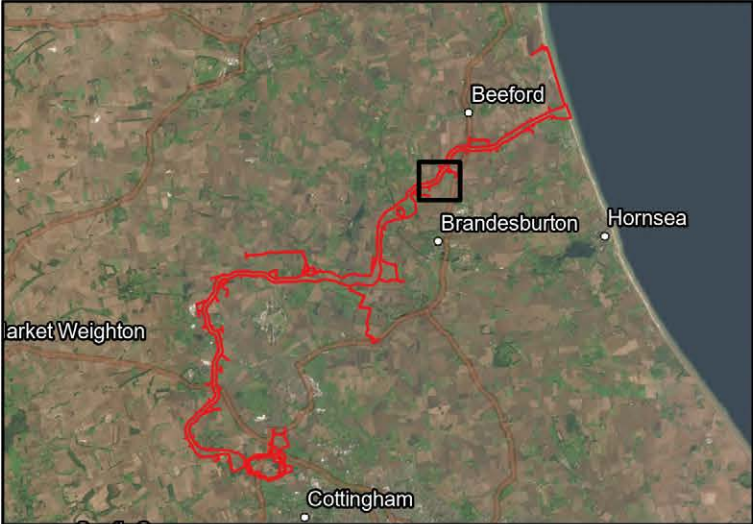
Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 17 of 24

Figure:	18	Drawing No:	PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX			
Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:	
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500	
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500	

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





Legend:
 Onshore Development Area

Notes:
All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.
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Project:

Dogger Bank D
Offshore Wind Farm

DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 18 of 24

Figure: 19 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





Legend:
 Onshore Development Area

Notes:
All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.
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Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 19 of 24

Figure: 20 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





Legend:

Onshore Development Area

Conservation Area

Notes:
All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.
Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.
Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.
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DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 20 of 24

Figure: 21 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid

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Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- Root Protection Area

Stem Position

- Category A tree (high quality)

Canopy Spread

- Category A tree (high quality)
- Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer

Notes:

All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.

Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.

Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.

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Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 21 of 24

Figure: 22 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- Root Protection Area

Stem Position

- Category A tree (high quality)

Canopy Spread

- Category A tree (high quality)
- Veteran Tree/Ancient Woodland Buffer

Notes:

All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.

Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.

Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.

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Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 22 of 24

Figure:	23	Drawing No:	PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX			
Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:	
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500	
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500	

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid



Legend:
 Onshore Development Area

Notes:
All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.
Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.
Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.
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DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 23 of 24

Figure: 24 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid





Legend:
 Onshore Development Area

Notes:
All tree locations have been plotted using aerial imagery only, hence the positions of constraints are accurate to approximately +/- 3 metres.
Please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule for full British Standard 5837:2012 tree survey data.
Tree constraints are reflective of tree surveys undertaken between December 2024 and February 2025.
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DOGGER BANK

WIND FARM

Title:

Tree Constraints Plan Sheet 24 of 24

Figure: 25 Drawing No: PC6250-RHD-XX-ON-DR-GS-XXXX

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
01	06/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500
02	24/03/2025	BH	AL	A3	1:7,500

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid

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