



# ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

***Cranswick Convenience Foods,  
Meadowgate,  
Wombwell,  
Barnsley,  
South Yorkshire  
S73 0UN***

Prepared for:  
***buildinglinkdesign***  
*15 Thorne Road,  
Doncaster,  
South Yorkshire  
DN1 2HG*

Date: *February 2021*

Reference: *AWA3630*



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We have been instructed by buildinglinkdesign to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.
- 1.1.2 The report is required in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

## 1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during February 2021.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using “Visual Tree Assessment” techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.
- 1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.
- 1.2.4 The tree positions were plotted on an Ordnance Survey map base-layer using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principle and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey data collection was carried out by Mr James Brown BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra) Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.6 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5**.

## 2. The Site

### 2.1 Location and Description

- 2.1.1 The site is located on Meadowgate in Wombwell, in the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley, South Yorkshire. The eastern area of the survey predominantly comprises a car park of a food factory and the western area of the survey comprises a plot of vacant scrubland situated at the end of an access road.
- 2.1.2 The approximate areas of the survey are highlighted in the (2018 Google Earth) image below:



## 3. The Trees

### 3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 An online search was undertaken with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on the 17<sup>th</sup> of February 2021 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or whether the site is located within a Conservation Area. As of this date no trees at the site are legally protected.
- 3.1.2 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a further check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to confirm if any trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place (unless such works are approved by planning permission).
- 3.1.3 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.4 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 *Tree Work - Recommendations*.

### 3.2 Tree Survey Results

- 3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 39 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 33 individual trees and 6 tree groups or hedges.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'U', 1 tree group is retention category 'B', and 37 trees, tree groups or hedges are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 Trees and hedge T1 to T17 are young to semi mature amenity plantings situated in and around the car park of the food factory.
- 3.2.4 Collectively T1 to T17 provide some amenity value to the site, but individually the trees and hedge are all of low arboricultural value.
- 3.2.5 Trees T1, T2, T4, T5 and T6 appear to have been heavily pruned or 'topped' in the past and this will likely limit their future prospects.
- 3.2.6 The crown of Willow T3 is close to coming into contact with the factory building and Rowan T6 is close to coming into contact with a boundary fence.



- 3.2.7 Recent ground disturbance appears to have taken place around the base of T9, T10, T14, T15 and T16, and this may have a negative impact on the trees.
- 3.2.8 Rowan T8 is in poor condition with a significant snapout from its stem, and considerable dieback and deadwood in its crown, and is recommended for removal regardless of development at the site.
- 3.2.9 G18 forms an adjacent linear group of young to semi mature trees separating the factory site from the adjacent road to the south. The group is predominantly comprised of Willow, Birch and Cherry, with a shrubby Cherry Laurel understorey. The tree group was largely inaccessible and so was only given a cursory inspection with measurements estimated and condition values indicative only. Collectively G18 forms a significant landscape feature and provides screening between the site and the adjacent road, but the individual trees which comprise the group are of relatively low value individually.
- 3.2.10 Trees and tree groups T19 to T39 are situated in and around the plot of vacant scrubland at the end of an access road.
- 3.2.11 Trees and tree groups T19 to T23, T25, T28 to T31, T33, T36 and T38 are self set natural regeneration and are of very low value.
- 3.2.12 Poplar T24 is the largest, most established tree and is in relatively good overall condition, but its species characteristics mean it would be unsuitable to retain close to a new development at the site.
- 3.2.13 Birch T34, T35 and T37 and Lime T39 are small amenity plantings. T37 and T39 are in good condition, while T34 and T35 have been previously 'topped' and this will likely limit their long term value.
- 3.2.14 G26, G27 and G32 form boundary tree groups or hedges which provide established screening from the adjacent land. G27 is comprised of Hawthorn with occasional Elder and is in keeping with the surrounding landscape character. G26 and G32 are comprised of Cherry Laurel. G26 is situated in an adjacent garden and so was only given a cursory inspection with measurements estimated and condition values indicative only. G26 has been well managed while G32 is largely unmanaged.
- 3.2.15 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.

3.2.16 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of the low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

### **3.3 Arboricultural Development Advice**

- 3.3.1 The retention category 'B' tree group, and where suitable, the retention category 'C' trees, tree groups and hedges with reasonable future prospects should be retained as part of any new development. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention. Attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal.
- 3.3.2 If required by the development proposals, occasional lower value, retention category 'C' trees, tree groups and hedges could be removed, and replacement planting would largely mitigate their losses.
- 3.3.3 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA), detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, should be used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
- 3.3.4 If construction of new buildings is required within the RPA of retained trees it may be possible to employ special foundation design such as mini/micro pile and suspended beam or a cantilevered foundation.
- 3.3.5 Construction of hard surfaces, for drives and paths, within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the potential negative impacts can often be overcome or minimised by employing a 'no-dig' type construction method with a porous final surface.
- 3.3.6 The design of the new development should consider tree crown positions in relation to any new dwellings. The dappled shade of a tree is more pleasant than the deep shadow of a building, and some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. Whilst either shade or sunlight might be desirable, depending on the potential use of the area affected, the design should avoid unreasonable obstruction of light and should give adequate provision for future tree growth.

### **3.4 Protection of the Retained Trees**

- 3.4.1 The retained trees may require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012, during the development phase.
- 3.4.2 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees can be provided.



## 4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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**Adam Winson**, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, AIEEM.

**24<sup>th</sup> February 2021**

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# Appendices

**Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience**

**Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations**

**Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions**

**Appendix 4: Tree Data**

**Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan**

## Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

**Mr Adam Winson** *Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered*

Adam is the company Director and Principle Consultant. He has a mix of the highest level academic qualifications and relevant work experience. He has worked within the tree care profession for over 20 years, and was awarded an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, with distinction. Adam is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and has original research published by the UK Forestry Commission. His work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major multimillion pound housing developments and infrastructure projects. His work often involves trees with preservation orders or litigation, and he has appeared as a tree expert, at planning appeal hearings up to the Crown Court.

**Mr James Brown** *BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra)*

James has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Forester's Student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. James previously worked in Europe's largest tree nursery and has experience of Local Authority tree officer work. His main work consists of tree surveys for development projects and preparing Tree Protection Schemes to BS 5837:2012.

**Mr Dave Farmer** *FdSc Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra)*

Dave has a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture (with Distinction) and is qualified in Professional Tree Inspection. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. Dave has many years of experience within the tree care profession, including lecturing in arboriculture. His work focuses on diagnosing potential tree risk problems, and recommending appropriate treatments and work programmes.

**Dr Felicity Stout** *Ph.D, MA, BA (Hons), Cert Ed (Forestry), TechArborA, PTI (Lantra)*

Felicity has worked in the tree care profession for the last 10 years. She has a Certificate in Higher Education in Forestry, with a focus on Urban Forestry. She has practical arboricultural contractor experience and is a qualified and experienced Social Forestry practitioner. Felicity has a PhD in History, with a particular interest in the history of woodland and tree management and has published in The Arboricultural Journal on this subject.

**Mr Tom Readman** *Cert Arb L3, Level 4 Forestry and Arboriculture, TechArborA*

Tom joined AWA from his previous role as a tree risk surveyor with Harrogate Borough Council, where he undertook tree risk surveys at a range of sites and prescribed suitable works. Tom also has extensive previous experience as a climbing arborist. Tom achieved at Distinction Star, and was recognised as the student of the year, in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture and is now completing a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture, while working at AWA. Tom's work focuses on tree risk surveys and accurate tree data collection for development projects to BS 5837:2012.

## Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

The survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. The trees were assessed objectively and without reference to any proposed site layout. The trees were surveyed from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) methodology. VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of trees biomechanical and physiological features. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, laser distometer and loggers tape. Where this is not practical measurements are estimated. Tree groups have been identified in instances as defined in BS 5837:2012. Shrubs and insignificant trees may have been omitted from the survey.

This report represents a BS 5837:2012 tree survey and should not be accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998:2010 - '*Tree Work: Recommendations*'.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these guidelines and terms.

## Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

**HEIGHT** of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

**CROWN HEIGHT** is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins and includes information of the first significant branch and direction of growth.

**STEM DIAMETER** is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

**CROWN SPREAD** is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

**AGE CLASS** of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION** is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

**STRUCTURAL CONDITION** is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY** is classed as; less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years. This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

### Retention Categories

**A (marked in green on Appendix 5) = retention most desirable.** These trees are of very high quality and value with a good life expectancy.

**B (marked in blue on Appendix 5) = retention desirable.** These trees are of good quality and value with a significant life expectancy.

**C (marked in black on Appendix 5) = trees which could be retained.** These trees are of low or average quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established.

**U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees unsuitable for retention.** These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T1	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Young	5.5	1	110	No	2	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean east. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood. Previously topped	Previously topped at 5m to 5.5m. Previous minor reduction works to crown.	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T2	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Young	5.5	1	150	No	2	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean east	Minor deadwood. Previously topped	Previously topped at 5m to 5.5m. Previous minor reduction works to crown.	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T3	Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Semi-mature	10	2	230, 200	No	1.5	3	3.5	4.5	4	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage. Fungal brackets	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Two co-dominant main stems with partially included bark union. Previous minor reduction and lifting works undertaken to crown, predominantly to clear building. Bark damage and <i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i> fungal brackets to stems.	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T4	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Young	5.5	1	160	No	2	2	2	2.5	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Tight unions. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds. Previously topped	Two co-dominant stems at 1.5m with partially included bark union. Previously topped at 5m to 5.5m. Previous minor reduction works to crown.	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context



	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T5	Cherry	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	4	2	160, 110	No	2	1.5	1.5	2	2	Exposed roots	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Rubbing limbs. Minor deadwood	Two co-dominant stems at base with partially included bark union. Heavily pruned into shape.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T6	Rowan	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	5	1	140	No	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean east. Bark damage	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Crown in contact with fence to east. Old pruning wounds in crown from where pruned from fence.	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G7	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi-mature	1.5	10	20	No	0	See plan				Managed Beech hedge				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T8	Rowan	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>	Young	4	1	80	No	2.5	1	1	1.5	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Bark damage	Old pruning wounds. Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapout	Situated in strip bed in car park. Significant snapout from lower northern crown leaving wound. Significant dieback in crown with lots of minor deadwood, snapouts and old pruning wounds.	Poor	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of development
T9	Rowan	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	150	No	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	Exposed roots. Ground disturbance	Single stemmed. Slight lean north east. Bark damage	Minor deadwood	Strap tied around stem. Cable through crown. Lots of ground disturbance around base with exposed roots.	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T10	Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	6	2	100, 120	No	2	3	3	3.5	1.5	Exposed roots. Ground disturbance	Twin stemmed at base. Significant lean south east. Bark damage. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Growing through fence. Two co-dominant main stems. Lots of ground disturbance around base with exposed roots.	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T11	Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	10	1	160	No	2	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Old pruning wounds	Occasional minor old pruning wounds in crown	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T12	Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	10	1	160	No	1.5	3	3	3	3	Exposed roots	Single stemmed. Slight lean east	Old pruning wounds		Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T13	Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	8	2	130, 100	No	1	3	3	3	2.5	Exposed roots	Twin stemmed at 1m. Slight lean south east. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage	Normal		Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T14	Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	7	4	40, 40, 80, 60	No	0.5	2	2.5	2.5	2	Exposed roots. Ground disturbance	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Tight unions. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Rubbing limbs	Ground disturbance around base	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T15	Rowan	Sorbus sp.	Semi-mature	5.5	1	140	No	1.5	1	1.5	2.5	2	Exposed roots. Ground disturbance	Single stemmed. Significant lean south east	Minor deadwood	Lots of ground disturbance around base with exposed roots	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T16	Rowan	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6.5	1	140	No	1.5	0.5	2	3	2	Exposed roots. Ground disturbance	Single stemmed. Significant lean south east	Minor deadwood	Lots of ground disturbance around base with exposed roots	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T17	Rowan	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>	Young	3	1	70	No	1	1	2	1	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Significant lean east. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G18	Birch. Willow. Cherry. Cherry Laurel.	<i>Betula sp. Salix sp. Prunus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	10	10	120	Yes	2	See plan				Adjacent linear group of young to semi mature trees separating site from adjacent road. Situated behind fence. No access. Predominantly Birch, Willow and Cherry with Cherry Laurel understorey.				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
T19	Cherry	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	10	2	130, 140	No	1	4	4	3.5	3.5	Exposed roots	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Bark damage. Tight unions. Bleeds. Vertical	Minor deadwood	Growing from base of boundary fence. Fence embedded in base of stem. Two co-dominant main stems. Crown in contact with and growing through fence. Large exposed root at base.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T20	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Young	7	1	80	Yes	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	No access. Crown in contact with and growing through fence.	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

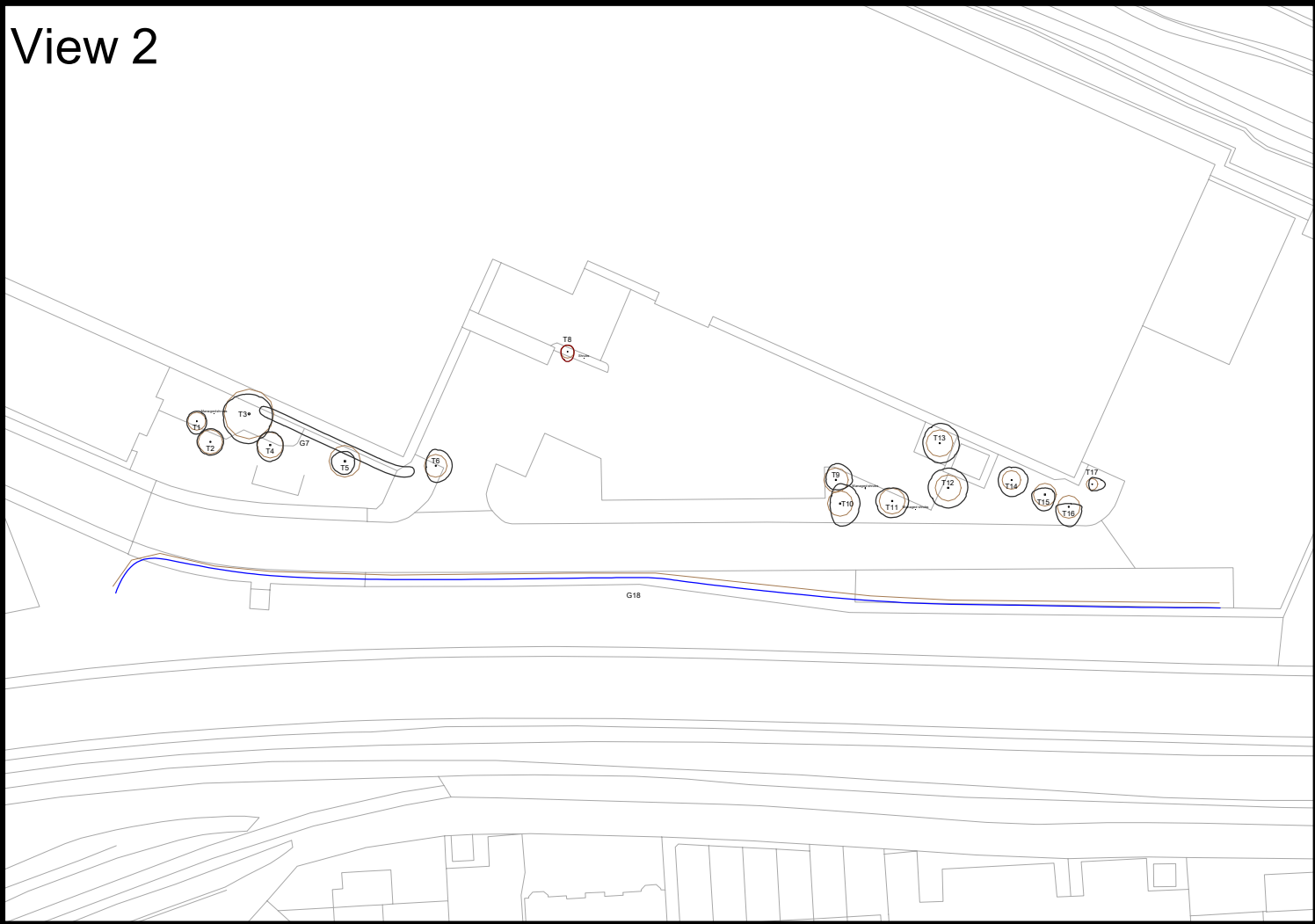
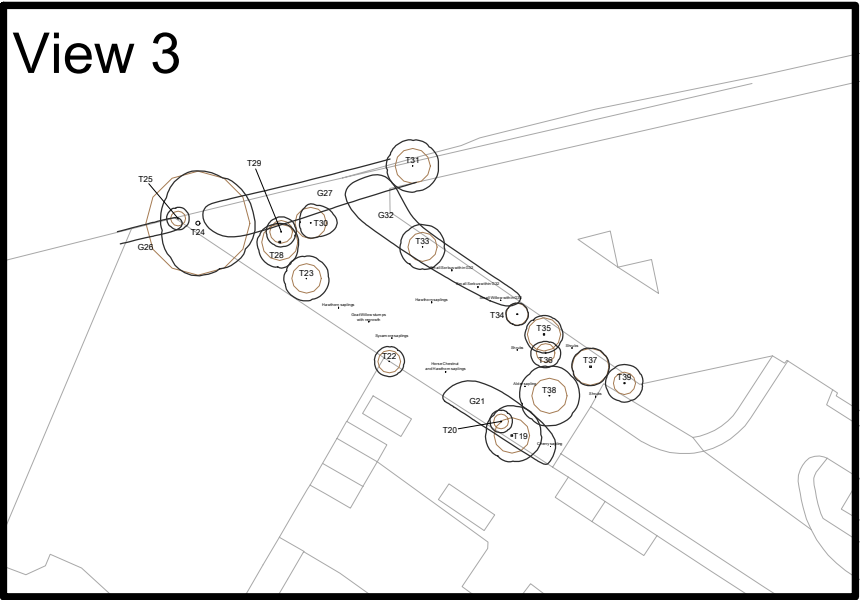
	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G21	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Young	6	10	50	No	0.5	See plan				Sporadic group of shrubby Hawthorn				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T22	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	6	6	50	Yes	1	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Bark damage. Tight unions	Minor deadwood	Adjacent, no access. Growing through fence.	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T23	Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Young	6	10	50	No	0.5	3	3	3	3	Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight unions. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Multiple stemmed with numerous tight unions and partially included bark	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T24	Poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>	Semi-mature	16	1	560	No	3	7	7.5	7	5	Increased soil level	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Increased soil level to south and east from piled spoil. Wire embedded in stem. Occasional old pruning wounds in crown from previous minor pruning works.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T25	Rowan	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>	Young	7	1	80	Yes	3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood	Limited access. Rope tied around stem.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

Tree Species				Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works	
	G26	Cherry Laurel. Ash.	<i>Prunus sp.</i> <i>Fraxinus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	5	10	20	Yes	0	See plan				Adjacent managed linear group of Cherry Laurel with occasional Ash sapling				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
	G27	Hawthorn. Elder.	<i>Crataegus sp.</i> <i>Sambucus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6	10	60	No	0.5	See plan				Linear boundary linear group of shrubby Hawthorn and occasional Elder. Increased soil level to south and east from piled spoil.				Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
	T28	Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Young	7.5	3	110, 120, 110	No	2	2.5	2.5	3.5	3	Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Slight lean south. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage	Minor deadwood	Numerous tight unions and partially included bark	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
	T29	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Young	4	6	50	No	0.5	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight unions	Minor deadwood		Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

Tree Species				Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T30	Buddleia	Buddleia sp.	Mature	5.5	8	60	No	1.5	2.5	3.5	2	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Slight lean. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Epicormic growths. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Rubbing stems. Split stems	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds. Minor snapout	Large Buddleia. Numerous old pruning wounds, stubs and tight unions. Occasional snapouts from stems and crown. Occasional split stems.	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T31	Willow	Salix caprea	Young	11	10	60	Yes	1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical	Normal	No access. Likely adjacent.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G32	Cherry Laurel. Hawthorn.	Prunus sp. Crataegus sp.	Semi-mature	4	10	20	No	0	See plan				Dense boundary group of Cherry Laurel with occasional Hawthorn sapling. Larger and taller at western end.				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T33	Willow	Salix caprea	Young	6	10	50	No	1	3	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Tight unions. Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Limited access due to dense shrubs	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context



	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T34	Birch	Betula pendula	Young	5	1	120	No	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Old pruning wounds. Previously topped	Previously topped at 2.5m	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T35	Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	7.5	1	180	Yes	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Old pruning wounds. Previously topped	Limited access due to dense shrubs. Previously topped at 2m.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T36	Alder	Alnus sp.	Young	7	1	100	No	1	1.5	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean south east	Normal	Shrubs prevented detailed inspection of base	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T37	Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	10	1	200	Yes	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Limited access due to dense shrubs	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T38	Willow	Salix caprea	Young	8.5	10	60	No	0.5	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Tight unions. Partially included bark	Normal	Multiple stemmed at base with numerous tight unions and partially included bark	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T39	Lime	Tilia sp.	Young	8	1	120	Yes	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Adjacent. Limited access due to dense shrubs.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context



Appendix 5:  
Tree Constraints Plan  
View 1

Cranswick Convenience Foods, Meadowgate, Wombwell  
Ref: AWA3630

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012  
RETENTION CATEGORIES  
Definitions of these categories can be  
found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE: 1:1000

PAPER: A1

	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM





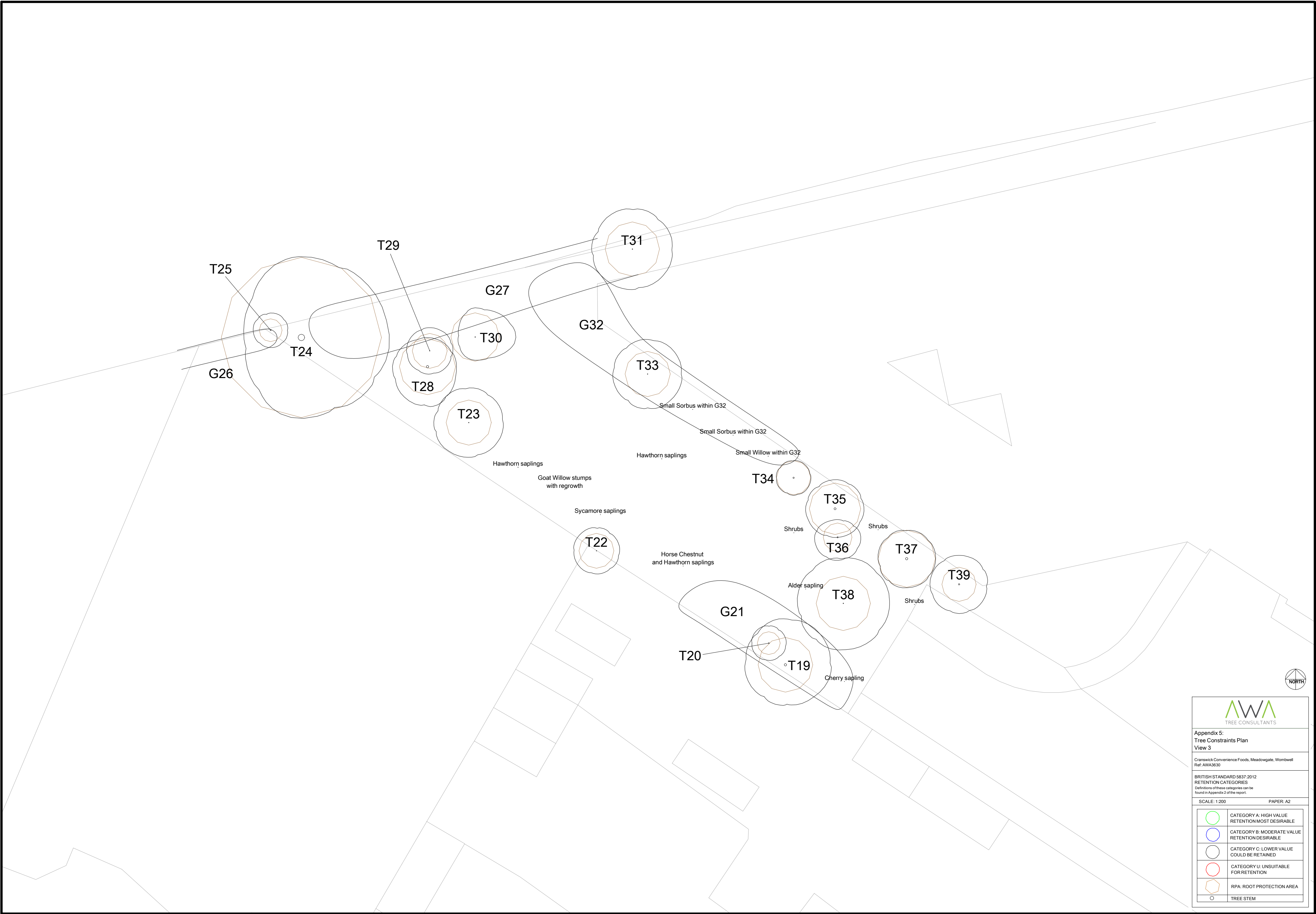
**AWA**  
TREE CONSULTANTS


**Appendix 5:  
Tree Constraints Plan  
View 2**

Cranswick Convenience Foods, Meadowgate, Wombwell  
Ref: AWA3630

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012  
RETENTION CATEGORIES  
Definitions of these categories can be  
found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE: 1:500 PAPER: A3











Appendix 5:  
Tree Constraints Plan  
View 3

Cranswick Convenience Foods, Meadowgate, Wombwell  
Ref: AWA3630

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012  
RETENTION CATEGORIES  
Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE: 1:200      PAPER: A2

	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM