



Preliminary Tree Survey
Warmsworth Reservoir, Doncaster

Report reference: R-2762-02
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Report Title:	Preliminary Tree Survey Warmsworth Reservoir, Doncaster
Report Reference:	R-2762-02
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Summary

This survey encompassed four individual trees, which collectively have a low impact on the local treescape.

No recommendations have been made for any tree on this site.

Introduction

Purpose of the Report

1. This report has been commissioned to provide professional independent, detailed arboricultural advice on all relevant trees present at Warmsworth Reservoir, Doncaster.
2. The report has been undertaken in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations'.
3. No topographical plan has been supplied. Trees have been plotted with the use of measurements taken on site.

Limitations

4. All findings and recommendations are based on visual observations conducted from ground level during the site visit only. No other diagnostic procedures were used to establish any extent of internal decay nor was a climbing inspection undertaken.
5. All measurements were obtained with the use of a clinometer and an electronic distometer. On occasion it is not viable to provide accurate measurements due to restricted access or other mitigating circumstances on site, and the data may be estimated.
6. Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, it is recommend that a check is carried out prior to any works being undertaken to ensure the trees on site are not protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area. We are happy to assist in establishing whether trees on this site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or a Conservation Area by the Local Authority, if required.

Site Visit

Site Description

7. Land Use –The site is located towards the southern end of Warmsworth, a small village on the southwestern fringe of Doncaster city. Immediate boundaries include allotments to the north and west, residential development to the east and a busy road (Warmsworth Halt) to the south. To the north, the allotments continue for up to 150m before meeting a single row of semi-detached properties, and then the busy A630 (Sheffield Road). Beyond this is a large dolomite (limestone) quarry, and eventually the River Don and its associated wetland/ woodland habitats.

8. To the west, the allotments continue for only 40m or so before meeting a new residential estate, beyond which is a collection of large agricultural (arable) fields. To the east, residential development continues for several hundred meters before again, large agricultural (arable) fields are met.
9. On the opposite side of Warmsworth Halt, to the south, is a relatively large, light-industrial estate, beyond which is further residential development, associated with the neighbouring village of New Edlington.
10. Topography - The Site is approximately level within the centre of the site.
11. Treescape - The area generally has a poor tree cover.
12. The trees on this site have a moderate impact on the local treescape.
13. Species diversity – The species diversity on this Site is poor. The Species were: Lombardy Poplar, Cherry and Hawthorn.
14. Visual amenity value - The trees on site collectively provide a moderate visual amenity to the surrounding area.

Survey Conditions

15. The survey was carried out on November 2016 by Victoria Black.
16. The weather conditions; bright and clear.

Results

Tree descriptions and recommendations

17. The tree survey revealed a total of four individual trees. Of these, one tree was identified as retention category 'B' and three trees were identified as retention category 'C'. There was no retention category 'A' or 'U' trees identified. Please refer to Appendix 2 for retention category and definition criteria.
18. No recommendations have been made for any tree surveyed.
19. Those trees which overhang the public footpaths or public highways, detailed at Appendix 1, shall require future maintenance to maintain clearance heights for vehicular or pedestrian traffic. These heights should be 5.6m above a road and 2.5m above a footpath.

Conclusions

20. The trees surveyed were generally found to be in good to fair condition.

Appendix 1: Tree Data

Tree/group number	Common name	Botanical name	Age class	Height (m)	Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread				Crown clearance (m)	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Observations	Recommendations	Visual amenity value	Remaining contribution (years)	Retention category
						North	East	South	West								
1	Lombardy Poplar	Populus nigra 'italica'	Mature	17	840	1	2.5	3.5	1.8	1	Good	Fair	Twin stemmed at 1m with an unbalanced canopy. Epicormic growth at base. Ivy at base. No major defects evident.	No action required at present.	Mod	20+	B1
2	Lombardy Poplar	Populus nigra 'italica'	Early mature	12	29	0.8	0.5	0	1.4	1	Fair	Fair	Single stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced canopy. No major defects evident.	No action required at present.	Low	20+	C1
3	Cherry	Prunus sp	Early mature	5	250	2.8	4.7	2	3.3	1	Fair	Fair	Single stemmed with a slight lean and an unbalanced canopy. Growing close to T2. No major defects evident.	No action required at present.	Low	10 to 20	C1
4	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Mature	5	440	4.4	3.5	4.3	3.6	1	Fair	Fair	Typical of species. Multi stemmed at ground level with balanced canopy. No major defects evident.	No action required at present.	Low	10 to 20	C2

Appendix 2: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

Measurements

Tree height is calculated in metres from ground level to the highest point of the tree.

Stem diameter is measured and rounded down to the nearest ten millimetres at 1.5m above ground level using a specialist measuring tape. Where a tree divides into multiple stems each stem will be measured.

Canopy spread is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points using an electronic distometer.

Crown clearance is estimated in metres and is an indication of the lowest significant live branches of the crown.

Age Class is divided into young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, over mature, and veteran.

Physiological condition is an assessment of the health and vigour of the tree.

Structural condition is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree. This is given as good, average or poor.

The observations column will include a brief description of each tree and provide further information as relevant.

The remaining contribution is a rough estimate of the number of years a tree is expected to survive in a structurally sound condition.

Retention Categories

Category ratings are allocated based on the current quality and value of a tree in its current surroundings assuming the recommendations of this report are carried out. No consideration is given to any specific development proposal when allocating category ratings.

Category A trees are those which are of high quality and value, are in good structural and physiological condition and are expected to contribute for at least another 40 years.

Category B trees are those which would be considered as category A trees but which are of lower quality and value, poorer structural condition, and which are expected to contribute for at least 20 years.

Category C trees are those which are of low quality and value, are in poor condition, and are expected to contribute for at least 10 years.

Category U trees are those which are expected to contribute for less than 10 years due to serious defects. As is common in risk management, where there is doubt, the precautionary principle may be applied.

Sub-categories

Sub- categories of 1, 2 or 3 are included in the tree data tables and are defined as follows:

Sub-category 1 trees are those with 'mainly arboricultural value'

Sub-category 2 trees are those with 'mainly landscape value'

Sub-category 3 trees are those with 'mainly cultural or conservation value'

Appendix 3: General Recommendations

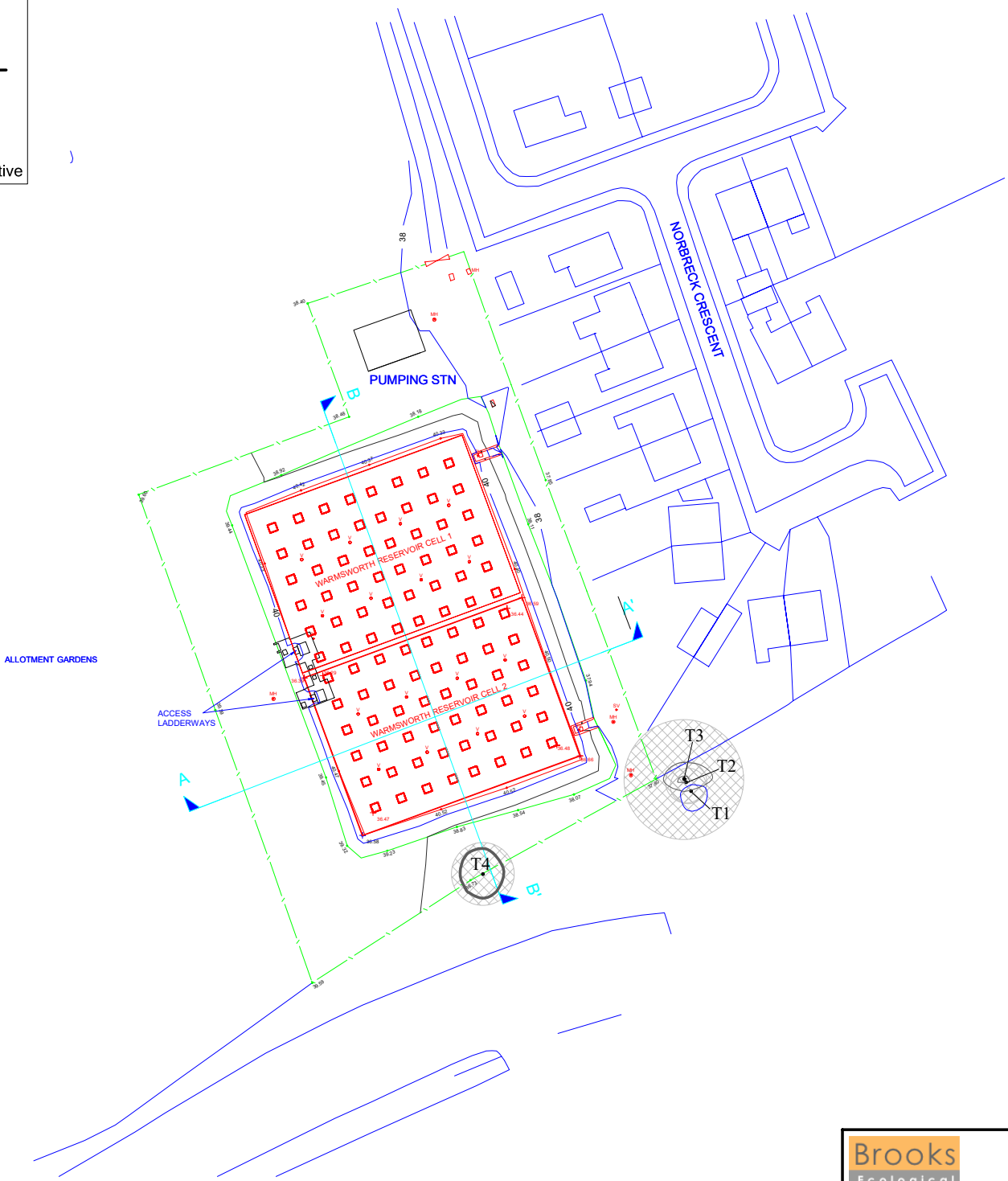
All work must be to BS 3998:1989 - '*Recommendations for tree work*'.

This report is based upon a visual inspection. The consultant 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 the guidelines and the terms listed in this report.

Any defects seen by a contractor or the employer that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.

It is advisable to have trees inspected by an arboricultural consultant regularly.

Appendix 4: Tree Constraints Plan



Please note:
 The plan is for guidance only
 and should not be scaled from.

The original of this drawing was produced
 in colour - a monochrome copy should not be
 relied upon.

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Groundwork advice

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APPENDIX 4 - TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Site: Warmsworth Reservoir, Dancaster.

Paper Size: A2	Scale: 1:500
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BS 5837: 2012 Retention Categories

	CATEGORY A
	CATEGORY B
	CATEGORY C
	CATEGORY U

	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM