



tree & woodland
consultancy

Steve Burrows
Tree & Woodland Consultant
59 Alderson Drive
Bennethorpe
Doncaster
DN2 6BZ
Telephone: (01302) 361693
Mobile: 0385 758475

Survey Of Trees At The Old Parsonage Pilley Green.

This is a general tree survey as outlined in British Standard 3998 British Standard Recommendations For Tree Work 1989.

The inspection was undertaken on the 12th March 2000 when conditions were calm and sunny. The trees were out of leaf.

In assessing the trees particular attention is given to: -

- a) Health, vigour and condition.
- b) Structural defects and life expectancy.
- c) Size, form and suitability in context of the proposed development.
- d) The location of each tree relative to existing site features.

The above meet with the specific requirements of British Standard 5837 Trees in Relation to Construction 1991.

The following also reflects the owners desire to care for and manage what is an important, maturing treescape.

Tree 1. A semi-mature Corsican Pine. The tree is approximately 9m high and has a dbh of 39cm. It is a tree of good form and shows no external signs of decay. The tree is located on the site boundary and leans into the site. There is a small amount of minor dead wood within the crown.

Recommendation. This tree is suitable for long-term retention but would benefit from the removal dead wood.

Tree 2. A semi-mature Flowering Cherry. The tree is approximately 6m high and has a dbh of 42cm. It is of reasonable form but does display some wounding from previous pruning as well as minor sap bleeding on the main stem. The tree is located on the site boundary and has a heavy limb, which extends out over neighbouring land.

Recommendation. A tree of high landscape value but of average condition. The tree is suitable for medium term retention. The rear limb should be reduced to lessen encroachment over neighbouring property and also to lessen branch end weight and reduce the possibility of structural failure.



Tree 3. A semi-mature White Poplar. The tree is approximately 12m high and has a dbh of 34cm. The tree is located on the site boundary and leans slightly into the site. A tree of good form and vigour showing no external signs of decay.

Recommendation. The tree is suitable for long-term retention.

Tree 4. A semi-mature Corsican Pine. The tree is approximately 18m high and has a dbh of 49cm. The tree does lean slightly into the site but is of good form and shows no external signs of decay.

Recommendation. Suitable for long-term retention.

Trees 5 and 6. White Poplars. Located on the site boundary and growing beneath the canopy of tree 4. Both trees are in good condition with no external signs of decay.

Recommendation. Suitable for long-term retention.

Tree 7. White Poplar. This is a semi-mature tree with a severe rot cavity at approximately 7m. The tree appears to have lost a limb at this junction some time in the past and now leans dangerously over neighbouring property.

Recommendation. It is recommended that this tree be dismantled and removed and that a suitable replacement be planted.

Tree 8. Mature White Poplar. This tree has an approximate height of 22m. The tree is of good form and appears defect free. There are no external signs of decay. The crown contains a small amount of minor dead wood.

Recommendation. The tree is suitable for long-term retention but would benefit from the removal of dead wood.

Tree 9. Semi-mature White Poplar. This tree has failed at a height of approximately 5m.

Recommendation. It is recommended that the tree be felled and removed and that a suitable replacement be planted.

Tree 10. Semi-mature White Poplar. This tree has a height of approximately 14m and dbh of 38cm. Some die back of the lower most limb, generally of average form. The tree leans sharply into the site due to the influence of tree 8 and would not be suitable for retention.

Recommendation. Given the poor form of this tree and the induced lean it is recommended that the tree be removed and a suitable replacement established.

Tree 11. Turner's Oak. This tree is possibly a Turner's Oak or other variety of hybrid semi-evergreen Oak. The tree is of poor form and contains some minor dead wood within the crown.

Recommendation. Given that these trees are not commonly found it is recommended that the tree be retained for the medium term after which it may need to be removed for safety purposes.

Tree 12. Semi-mature White Poplar. Located in the bottom corner of the site and leaning heavily over neighbouring property. The tree is of poor form with branching confined to one side. This tree is causing some nuisance to the neighbouring landowner.

Recommendation. It is recommended that the tree be removed and a suitable replacement established.

Tree 13. Mature Sycamore. The tree is approximately 22m high and has dbh of 38 cm. A tree of pleasing form with no external signs of decay. Dominant within the site.

Recommendation. The tree is suitable for long-term retention.

Tree 14. Mature Sycamore. The tree is approximately 23m high and has a dbh of 54cm. A prominent tree with a heavy crown containing minor dead wood. Some superficial damage to the bark on the lower stem is evident.

Recommendation. The tree is suitable for long-term retention and would benefit from a 25% crown thinning and removal of dead wood.

Tree 15. Semi-mature English Walnut. A tree of poor form with a main stem that divides at a height of approximately 5m a noticeable cavity is present in the rear limb. The tree leans sharply over neighbouring property and the removal of the previously mentioned limb will exacerbate this further.

Recommendation. It is recommended that the rear limb containing the cavity be removed for safety reasons. A suitable replacement tree should be established nearby with a view to the dismantling and removal of the original within 5 years.

Tree 16. Semi mature Sycamore. The tree has a dbh of 26cm and a height of approximately 15m. It is a tree of average form that leans into the site due to the shading influence of tree 14.

Recommendation. Given the lean of the tree it is recommended that the tree be removed and a suitable replacement established.

Tree 17. Juvenile Laburnum. A double stemmed tree of very poor form. Much damage and decay present.

Recommendation. It is recommended that the tree be removed and a suitable replacement established.

Tree 18. Juvenile Sycamore. This tree appears to be natural regeneration from a nearby tree. It is growing under the canopy of tree 14 and is beginning to lean because of this.

Recommendation. It is recommended that the tree be removed and a suitable replacement established

Tree 19. Mature Sycamore. A tree with a dbh of 44cm and a height of approximately 23m. A tree of good form with no external signs of decay. The crown is becoming a little heavy and some minor dead wood is present.

Recommendation. The tree is suitable for long-term retention and would benefit from a 15% crown thinning and the removal of dead wood.

Tree 20. Semi-mature Sycamore. The tree displays some superficial damage to the bark on the lower stem. A developing cavity is present at the root collar. The main stem is contorted and abrasion damage is present in the upper crown. The tree leans sharply into the site.

Recommendation. It is recommended that the tree be felled and a suitable replacement established.

Tree 21. Mature White Poplar. The tree is located adjacent to the highway and has a height of approximately 20m and a dbh of 51cm. The tree is of good form with no external signs of decay. There is a slight lean towards the highway and a small amount of minor dead wood is visible.

Recommendation. A tree that is suitable for long term retention. A crown reduction of approximately 20% is recommended in order to prevent exaggerated growth over the highway.

Tree 22. Semi-mature Sycamore. A triple stemmed tree located adjacent to the highway. The main stem sub divides approximately 0.5m above ground level and at this location included bark is present as is an internal wet cavity. In the limb that extends towards the highway some abrasion damage as occurred.

Recommendation. It is recommended that the tree be removed and a suitable replacement established.

Tree 23. Mature Pear. A 13m high triple stemmed tree, the main stem divides at a height of 1m. Defects are present in all three limbs. The limb nearest the highway has been pollarded previously and decay is present. The second limb has a major cavity at approximately the mid-way point; structural failure is highly likely. The third limb has a developing cavity at approximately 3m. Minor dead wood is present throughout.

Recommendation. Although the tree is rather prominent it is of poor form and condition and should be removed primarily for safety purposes. A suitable replacement should be established.

Tree 24. Mature Pear. A triple stemmed tree, the main stem subdivides at a height of approximately 3m. The tree is approximately 10m high and has cavities in two of the main limbs. The third limb has a vertical rib present and previous pruning wounds are present throughout.

Recommendation. It is recommended that the tree be removed and a suitable replacement established. Pruning of this tree in order to remove those limbs where cavities are present would exceed British Standard recommendations and leave the tree open to further decay.

Tree 25. Semi-mature Corsican Pine. The tree is 14m high and has a dbh of 55cm. It is a tree of good form and pleasing appearance and is dominant within the site. There are signs of previous pruning and the crown contains some dead wood.

Recommendations. The tree is suitable for long-term retention and would benefit from the removal of dead wood from the crown.

Tree 26. Mature Yew. This tree is located to the rear of the present garage. The tree is in good condition and has no external signs of defect or decay.

Recommendations. The tree is suitable for long-term retention.

Trees 1-24 are included in Tree Preservation Order number 4 1992.

Where it is has been recommended that replacement planting be undertaken the site owner would prefer to use primarily native species. All replacement trees will be standards and will comply with British Standard 3936 1980.

All tree pruning works will be undertaken by qualified tree surgeons and will be completed to British Standard 3998 1989.