



severn

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

WAR MEMORIAL AVENUE

Report Date

21st May 2025

Location

War Memorial Avenue,
Forest View
Botcheston
Leicestershire
LE9 9QH

Client

Forest View (Botcheston) Management Company Ltd

Prepared By

Edward Severn

Dip Arb L4 (ABC), TechArborA



Arboricultural
ASSOCIATION
Technician Member

OVERVIEW

1.0 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 - I, Edward Severn of Severn Arboricultural Consultancy was instructed to carry out a tree survey by Mr. Donald McCalman on behalf of Forest View (Botcheston) Management Company Ltd, at War Memorial Avenue, Forest View, Botcheston, Leicestershire, LE9 9QH. The purpose of this survey was to undertake a ground level assessment to identify the condition, any structural defects and presence of any decay fungi on the principal trees that make up the War Memorial Avenue and to produce a report with recommended remedial action if needed.

1.2 - This report is based on a survey that took place on the 9th of May 2025. This survey was carried out by myself, who holds a Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture, is a Technician Member of the Arboriculture Association and have a LANTRA Certificate in Professional Tree Inspection.

1.3 - The survey was carried out by utilising ground level visual tree assessment methods. All trees on site that were accessible were inspected. An annotated map in appendix 2 has a red outline depicting the area in which trees were inspected. A specific arboriculture survey document has been prepared for the site.

2.0 - STATUTORY RESTRICTIONS

2.1 - I have confirmed, by using the interactive tree preservation order map supplied by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council, that the trees that make up the avenue are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). I can also confirm that the site does not reside within a Conservation area. If any of the trees have a TPO present or if the site does lie within a conservation area then any and all works should require permission from the local planning authority (LPA) prior to that work commencing. This document can be provided as a supporting document to an application for tree works if needed.

2.2 - The trees of the War Memorial Avenue are protected by *THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH (BOTCHESTON (POLEBROOK HOUSE)) (NO.1) TREE PRESERVATION ORDER 1987*, and are identified within as "Group 3" (G3), consisting of 20 no. Horse Chestnut's and 3 no. English Oak

3.0 - SURVEY INFORMATION

3.1 - Specific information on the surveyed trees have been recorded in the survey schedule. A key is presented before the survey as a guide to the data recorded. An ID number has been applied to all trees that have been recorded in this survey. An approximate position along with ID numbers have been annotated onto the survey map in Appendix 2.

3.2 - Species names have been recorded in both botanical and common names. A general observation of the physiological health and structural condition have been recorded under observations, along with any major defects or diseases. Recommendations are made based on these observations taking into account each trees specific requirements, interests of safety and short-term management.

3.3 - Appendix 1 of the report contains the survey information of all inspected trees. Data includes ID number, Species, Age Class, Height, Diameter, Crown Spread, Condition, Recommendations, Work Priority and Re-inspection Frequencies.

3.4 - Management recommendations have been designated a priority based upon the tree's location and significance of present condition and defects. The priority categorisation is as follows:

E - Emergency: Must be completed within 24 hours of notification

U - Urgent: Must be completed within 30 days of the survey date

1 - High Priority: Must be completed within 6 months of the survey date

2 - Moderate Priority: Must be completed within 12 months of the survey date

3 - Low Priority: Must be completed within 18 months of the survey date

R - Routine: Should be completed as part of a scheduled maintenance plan

4.0 - SITE MAP

4.1 - The map provided within Appendix 2 of this report has the approximate stem locations of trees along with their ID numbers clearly annotated. Maps are supplied by UK Map Centre and utilise OS map data.

5.0 - SITE SUMMARY

5.1 - A summary of the key priority data has been prepared to provide an overview of all work that is required on the site. The data includes the site location, survey date, ID numbers, priority and a general description of works. This has been supplied to aid in the budgeting and planning of tree works.

5.2 - If a proportion of the work that has been recommended can be carried out by grounds maintenance contractors and do not require professional arborists then it will be mentioned in the report under recommendations. This can include the removal of epicormic growth, light formative pruning on small trees, mulching around young trees and hedge cutting.

6.0 - CONTRACTORS

6.1 - I would recommend that the contractors used to undertake the work required in the recommendations of the report can demonstrate a sound, up to date arboricultural knowledge and carry out work to British Standard BS 3998: 2010 Tree Work - Recommendations. Contractors found under the Arboricultural Associations Approved Contractor Scheme are recommended and can be found on the Arboriculture Association's website.

7.0 - LIMITATIONS

7.1 - This survey was undertaken at ground level only utilising ground level visual tree assessment methods. Defects may be present in the upper crowns of trees that are only visible from within the crown itself and may not have been identified. With this in mind, any contractors working on these trees must carry out a general assessment to check for any defects that are not visible from ground level and report them if discovered.

7.2 - Trees are susceptible to unpredictable influences from climate that may or may not affect their biological systems, and because of this no tree can be categorised as safe.

7.3 - Re-inspection frequencies have been recorded for each tree; these are determined by the physiological and structural condition of the trees during the inspection. In the case of severe weather and storms however it is advised that trees be re-inspected due to the unpredictable damage that can be caused.

7.4 - I would recommend that the trees on site be re-inspected every 24 months due to historic presence of bacterial bleeding canker, defects and proximity to buildings, gardens and pedestrian footpaths. If possible, staggering the next inspection to occur between August and November would also potentially highlight any fungal colonisation.

7.5 - Local residents and contractors should also be aware of broken branches and storm damage after storms, or high winds, and report any findings to Forest View (Botcheston) Management Company Ltd or the current consulting arborist. Any appearance of fungal fruiting bodies should also be photographed and reported in the same manner.

Edward Severn **21/05/2025**

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY

Site Name	Works Required	Priority Works Recommended	Survey Date
War Memorial Avenue, Forest View Botcheston Leicestershire LE9 9QH	Yes	Priority 3: T6, T7, T9, T10, T19, T20	09/05/2025
		Routine: T14	
Pruning Works: TT6, T7, T10 Monitor/Re-inspect: T6, T14 General Maintenance: T9, T19, T20			

APPENDIX 1

ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY & KEY

WAR MEMORIAL AVENUE, FOREST VIEW, BOTCHESTON, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE9 9QH

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT KEY

ID	Specific tree numbers e.g. T1, T2 or 0001, 0002 etc	
Species	Common name and botanical name	
Est. Height	Estimated height to the top of the tree. Estimated by using a clinometer	
Diameter	Measured stem diameter at 1.5m, (TS) = Twin-Stemmed, (MS) = multi-stemmed	
Crown Spread	Estimated spread of crown from measured generally as a single figure or if required from North to south (N-S) and East to West (E-W)	
Condition	GOOD	Notes on the condition of the tree including an overall rating on Structural and Physiological condition. If the tree is not compromised with defects, it is 'GOOD'
	FAIR	Notes on the condition of the tree including an overall rating on Structural and Physiological condition. if the tree is slightly compromised it is 'FAIR'
	POOR	Notes on the condition of the tree including an overall rating on Structural and Physiological condition. if the tree is significantly compromised it is 'POOR'.
	DEAD	Notes on the condition of the tree including an overall rating on Structural and Physiological condition. If the tree has no signs of physiological processes, then it is 'DEAD'
Recommendations	Recommendations are given as a result of condition. This includes outline of work. e.g. 'Take down to ground level'	
Age	Y	Young: A tree of under 10 years of age
	EM	Early-Mature: A tree within its first third of normal life expectancy
	SM	Semi-Mature: A tree within its middle third of normal life expectancy
	M	Mature: A tree within its final third of normal life expectancy
	OM	Over-Mature: A tree undergoing natural decline
	D	Dead: A tree that is no longer undergoing physiological processes
Priority	E	Emergency: Must be completed within 24 hours of notification or as soon as possible
	U	Urgent: Must be completed within 30 days of the survey date
	1	High Priority: Must be completed within 6 months of the survey date
	2	Moderate Priority: Must be completed within 12 months of the survey date
	3	Low Priority: Must be completed within 18 months of the survey date (unless otherwise stated)
	R	Routine: Should be completed as part of a scheduled maintenance plan
	O	Optional: Not essential but should be considered if the aims and budget are conducive
Re-inspection	The frequency of re-inspection given in the number of months. e.g. (6, 12, 18, 24, 36, 60)	

IDENTIFIED TREES									
Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Diameter (mm)	Est Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Recommendations	Priority	Inspection Frequency
T1	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	878	18	7.5 N 7 W + E 6 S 6.5	Areas of bacterial bleeding canker secretion and lesions appear to indicate the disease is currently in remission. Epicormic growth is present on the main stem at 2.5m. Pruning wound cavity located at 3.2m on the southern side of the main stem. A heavy limb arises at 3m and 8.2m on the North West side of the crown.	None	-	24
T2	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	762	18	7.6 N 5.1 W + E 7.2 S 6.3	A physiologically healthy specimen. The main bifurcation is located at 2.2m. The arising stems then bifurcate again at 4m and 4.5m. The North Eastern side of the crown appears to have been reduced.	None	-	24
T3	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	708	15	4.9 N 4.0 W + E 4.8 S 5.0	The main stem displays evidence of significant previous bacterial bleeding canker infection, however the disease currently appears to be in remission. An historic pruning wound at approximately 2.1m appears to be decaying. Occluded bark cracks are present on the North east side at 3m and the southwest side at 4m. Pruning wounds throughout the extremities of the crown indicate that the crown has recently been reduced.	None	-	24
T4	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	609	15	6.2. N 5.0 W + E 6.1 S 7.0	The main stem of this tree has burring around the main bifurcations between 1.5m and 3.8m. A single, low, slender branch is located on the south east side of the lower crown. There are pruning wounds suggesting that this branch has previously been reduced to reduce the risk of failure.	None	-	24

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Diameter (mm)	Est Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)		Observations	Recommendations	Priority	Inspection Frequency
					N-S,	E-W				
T5	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	912	17	8.6 N 6.7 W + E 9.0 S 6.0		The main union of this tree is located at 3.1m. A significant limb originates from this tight union and extends north-eastward. The north-eastern side of the crown has recently been reduced.	None	-	24
T6	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	743	17	5.9 N 5.5 W + E 5.6 S 5.3		Significant necrotic bark on the south west side of the stem base extending to 1.8m. An old pruning wound is present at 3.2m. A tall upswept limb arises from 4m. Foliage within the crown is smaller and sparser than the adjacent trees.	Monitor the physiological condition and potential decay on the south western side of the stem base Reduce the southern upswept limb by up to 2m	3	24
T7	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	736	17	6.3 N 6.4 W + E 5.5 S 5.9		Fallen <i>Ceriporus squamosus</i> brackets are present at the base of the tree. A necrotic strip of bark and decay extends from ground level to the branch stub at 2.3m, on the south east side of the main stem. Areas of bacterial bleeding canker secretion and lesions are also present, however, they appear to indicate the disease is currently in remission. There is an upswept limb on the western side of the crown which appears heavy. There are small diameter pruning wounds throughout the extremities of the crown which indicate a crown reduction has recently been carried out.	Reduce the western upswept limb by up to 2m	3	24
T8	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Y	163	7	2.8 N 2.7 W + E 2.6 S 2.6		A newly planted specimen in good physiological condition, with a crown which is developing well.	None	-	24
T9	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Y	370	2	0.8 N 0.8 W + E 0.7 S 0.9		A newly planted specimen in good physiological condition, and a slight south eastern lean. The tree stake, tie and rabbit guard are no longer required.	Remove the tree stake, tie and rabbit guard	3	24

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Diameter (mm)	Est Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)		Observations	Recommendations	Priority	Inspection Frequency
					N-S,	E-W				
T10	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	844	18	9.5 N 7.6 W + E 7.7 S 7.8		The main union is located at 2.5m and leads into a heavy north eastern limb. This limb has previously been reduced. Minor deadwood is present in the lower crown. A low branch descending branch is present on the south-west side at 4.4m.	Reduce low branch on the south-west side of the crown back by up to 2.5m to the most favourable growth point.	3	24
T11	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	728	18	9.4 N 4.3 W + E 5.7 S 7.3		The crown is predominantly formed to the north east due to competition from neighbouring trees. Heavy lateral branches extend to the north-east, however these have previously been reduced.	None	-	24
T12	English Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	M	834	20	12.2 N 5.8 W + E 10.6 S 6.6		The first of three English Oaks. The main stem divides into 3 further main upright stem from 3.1m. Minor deadwood is present within the crown.	None	-	24
T13	English Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	M	723	20	7.9 N 7.7 W + E 4.8 S 4.7		The main unions of this tree are located at approximately 4.1m. The crown has a slender form, however there is evidence of pruning which has reduced the slenderness. A habitat box is present on the main stem at approximately 3.8m, of which the main stem is beginning to occlude over the attachment bracket.	None	-	24
T14	English Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Y	432	18	3.4 N 8.1 W + E 4.2 S 4.0		A suppressed and slender formed specimen. The main union is located at 4m. Foliage flush of leaves were observed to be bronzed/scorched during initial inspection. Re-inspection on the 19/05/2025 found that the bronzing/scorch had receded. This may have been caused by an Iron deficiency.	Monitor the next several leaf flush.	R	24

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Diameter (mm)	Est Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)		Observations	Recommendations	Priority	Inspection Frequency
					N-S,	E-W				
T15	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	707	18	7.1 N 7.2 W + E 6.2 S 6.2		The crown of this tree has previously had a crown reduction undertaken. The main unions are located at 2.4m with 3 no. main limbs arising from this height. The lowest southern limb has a tight union. The previous tree surgery works appears sufficient enough to reduce the risk of failure.	None	-	24
T16	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	698	17	6.2 N 6.5 W + E 6.0 S 6.7		Evidence of historic helical cracks is present on within the bark of the main stem. A wound on the south side has bacterial secretion. The main stem then bifurcates at 3.8m into north eastern and south western co-dominant stems. Burs are also present on the north eastern stem at 3m.	None	-	24
T17	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	690	16	5.2 N 4.8 W + E 6.3 S 5.5		Minor decay is present on the southern side of the stem base. An historic pruning wound is located on the western side of the main stem at 2.3m. Test drilling found insignificant decay within the main stem at this point. A minor strip of necrotic bark is present from ground level to 2.3m on the East side.	None	-	24
T18	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	735	16	6.2 N 6.5 W + E 5.9 S 5.8		The main stem bifurcates at 3.9m into 2 main stems. Evidence of historic helical cracks is present on the bark of the main stem. A Pruning wound is present on the southern side at 2.9m.	None	-	24
T19	Red Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus x carnea</i>)	Y	65	3	2.1 N 2.5 W + E 2.2 S 2.4		A newly planted specimen in good physiological condition, with a crown which is developing well. The stem has now outgrown its protective rabbit guard.	Remove the rabbit guard	3	24

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Diameter (mm)	Est Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)		Observations	Recommendations	Priority	Inspection Frequency
					N-S,	E-W				
T20	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Y	50	3	1.4 N 1.5 W + E 1.4 S 1.5		A newly planted specimen in good physiological condition, with a crown which is developing well. The stem has now outgrown its protective rabbit guard, stake and cane.	Remove the tree stake, cane and rabbit guard	3	24
T21	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	840	17	5.3 N 7.0 W + E 6.0 S 6.0		Epicormic growth is present at 1.2m to 2.3m on the north western side of the main stem. An historic pruning wound with minor decay is present at 2.4m on the western side, and 3m the north eastern side of the main stem. A tight union is present at 3.3m on the south west side of the main stem. The crown has seen a reduction on the south to south-west side of the upper crown. Minor deadwood is present in the mid crown on the eastern side.	None	-	24
T22	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	793	17	6.4 N 5.5 W + E 7.2 S 7.2		The main stem bifurcates at 2.2m into northern and southern stems. An old branch stub is located at approximately 3.4m. Pruning wounds throughout the extremities of the crown indicate that the crown has recently been reduced.	None	-	24
T23	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	M	701	17	6.5 N 4.9 W + E 6.3 S 6.1		Multiple historic wounds are present on the main stem at around 2.2m, with minor decay present within the wounds on the north east, and western side of the main stem.	None	-	24

APPENDIX 2

TREE LOCATION PLAN

WAR MEMORIAL AVENUE, FOREST VIEW, BOTCHESTON, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE9 9QH

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APPENDIX 3

PHOTOGRAPHS

WAR MEMORIAL AVENUE, FOREST VIEW, BOTCHESTON, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE9 9QH



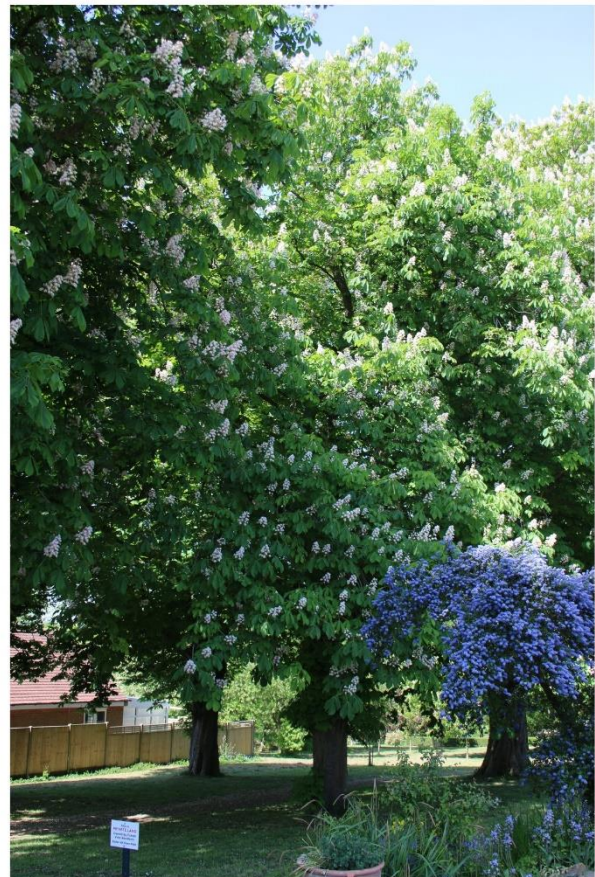
T1 Horse Chestnut



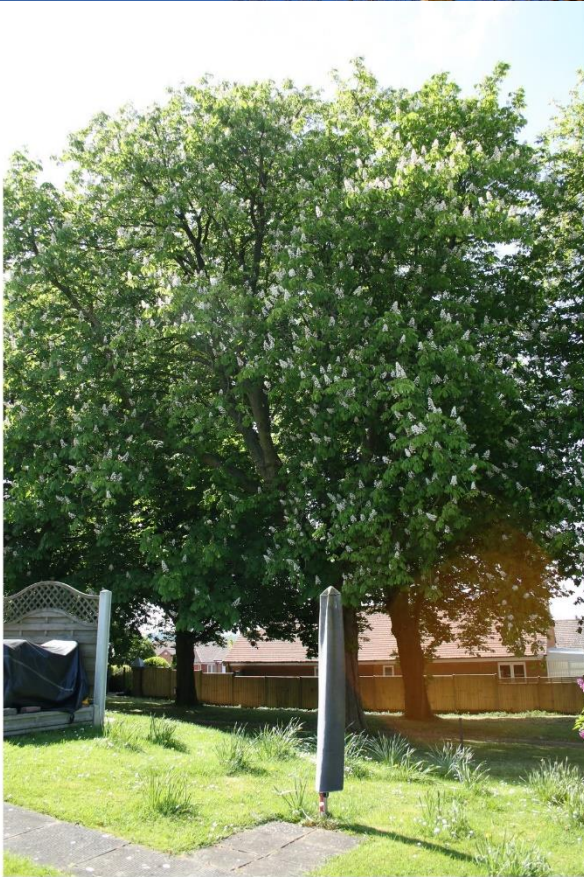
T2 Horse Chestnut



T3 Horse Chestnut



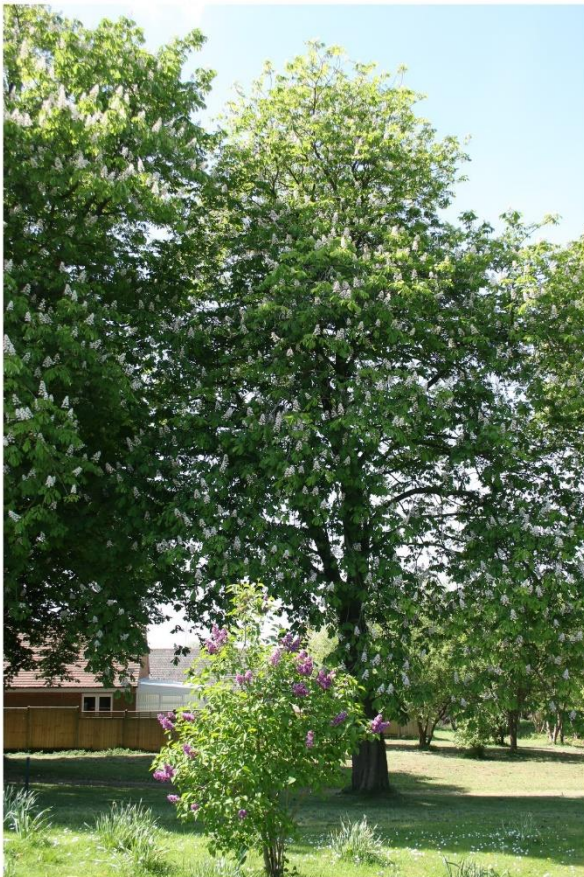
T4 Horse Chestnut



T5 Horse Chestnut



T6 Horse Chestnut - Stem Base



T6 Horse Chestnut



T7 Horse Chestnut - Main Stem



T11 Horse Chestnut



T12 & T13 English Oak



T14 English Oak



T15 Horse Chestnut



T16 Horse Chestnut - Stem Wound



T16 Horse Chestnut



T17 Horse Chestnut - Branch Hole



T17 Horse Chestnut



T18 Horse Chestnut



T19 Red Horse Chestnut



T20 Horse Chestnut



T21 Horse Chestnut



T22 Horse Chestnut



T23 Horse Chestnut - Pruning Wound



T23 Horse Chestnut



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