



severn

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

TREE INVENTORY REPORT

RATBY LIBRARY

Report Date

13th April 2023

Location

Ratby Library
No.62 Main Street
Ratby
Leicester
LE6 0LL

Client

Debbie Huxtable

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 Ms. Debbie Huxtable on at Ratby Library, No.62 Main Street, Ratby, Leicester, LE6 0LL. One survey was conducted; a Full Tree Inventory Report. The purpose of this survey was to undertake a ground level inspection to identify the condition, any structural defects and presence of any decay fungi on the trees belonging to the library and to produce a report with recommendations of remedial action if needed.

1.2 - This report is based on an inspection that took place on the 13th of April 2023. 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 inspection was carried out by utilising ground level visual tree assessment methods. All trees on site that were accessible were inspected. A specific arboriculture survey document has been prepared for the site.

1.4 - This document also provides a summary of all trees identified on the site. ID numbers and priorities are outlined in this overview.

2.0 - STATUTORY RESTRICTIONS

2.1 - The trees on site are not protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) however they do fall within the Ratby Conservation area (CA) . As the trees on this site do lie within a CA then any and all works should require permission from the local planning authority (LPA) prior to that work commencing.

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 on the survey map.

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 - Management recommendations have been designated a priority based upon the trees 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 3: Must be completed within 18 months of the survey date

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

3.4 - The goal of implementing recommended tree works is to allow for a proactive approach and move away from a reactive regime of tree maintenance. The benefit of this will assist in planning and budgeting of arboricultural works within the maintenance schedule.

3.5 – Photographs of all of the trees on site have been included in Appendix 2

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4.0 - SITE MAP

4.1 - The map provided in this Appendix 1 (Page 10) has the approximate locations and ID numbers of the trees annotated on them. The map has been created by myself and is not scale.

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 Associations 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.

7.3 - This survey does not cover any part of the drainage or service systems on the site as it is not within an Arboriculturists qualifications to carry out such an assessment.

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.

Edward Severn **24/04/2023**

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY

Site Name	Works Required	Priority Works Recommended	Survey Date
Ratby Library No.62 Main Street Ratby Leicester LE6 0LL	Yes	Priority 1: T002, T005, T006 Priority 2: T007, T008, T010, T017 Priority 3: T001, T002, T003, T004, T009, T014, T016 Optional: T012, T017	13/04/2023
Tree Removal: (T012, T014) Pruning Works: (T001, T002, T003, T004, T005, T007, T009) Re-inspection: (T002) Deadwood Removal: (T001, T003, T004) Optional Works: (T017) Crown Reduction: (T006, T008, T010)			

APPENDIX 1 - 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	
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 7 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
	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 3: Must be completed within 18 months of the survey date
	R	Routine: Should be completed as part of a scheduled maintenance plan
Re-inspection	O	Optional: Not essential but should be considered if the aims and budget are conducive
	The frequency of re-inspection given in the number of months. e.g. (6, 12, 18, 36, 60)	

APPENDIX 2 - ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Location:	Ratby Library, No.62, Main Street, Ratby, Leicester, LE6 0LL	Client:	Debbie Huxtable		Date:	13 th April 2023	Reference:	SEV230403	
		Surveyor:	Edward Severn		Conditions:	Overcast and Dry			
Tree Number	Species	Age Class	Diameter (mm)	Est Height (m)	Crown Spread: N-S , E-W (m)	Condition	Recommendations	Priority	Inspection Frequency
0001	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	SM	320	11	8 , 10	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Fair This tree's multi-stemmed framework is borne from the bifurcation at 1.5m on the main stem. The North side of the crown contains moderate deadwood. Branches on the western side of the crown are encroaching on the highway.	Shorten branch tips on the Western side of the crown to provide 5.2m clearance above the highway Remove deadwood over 50mm diameter.	3	24
0002	Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	EM	220	11	5 , 6	Physiologically: Fair Structurally: Fair This tree is sparse in healthy bud development, only those branches within the lower crown appear to be healthy. Branches on the western side of the crown are encroaching on the highway. Branches in the north side of the crown are also touching the adjacent phone cable.	Re-inspect in late spring/summer to assess the tree's vitality. Shorten branch tips on the Western side of the crown to provide 5.2m clearance above the highway Provide 1m clearance to the adjacent phone line	1 3	3
0003	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	SM	300	14	7 , 6	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Good A well-formed single stemmed specimen. A number of small diameter branches are encroaching on the adjacent phone line. Minor deadwood can be seen throughout the crown.	Provide 1m clearance to the adjacent phone line Remove deadwood over 50mm diameter	3	24

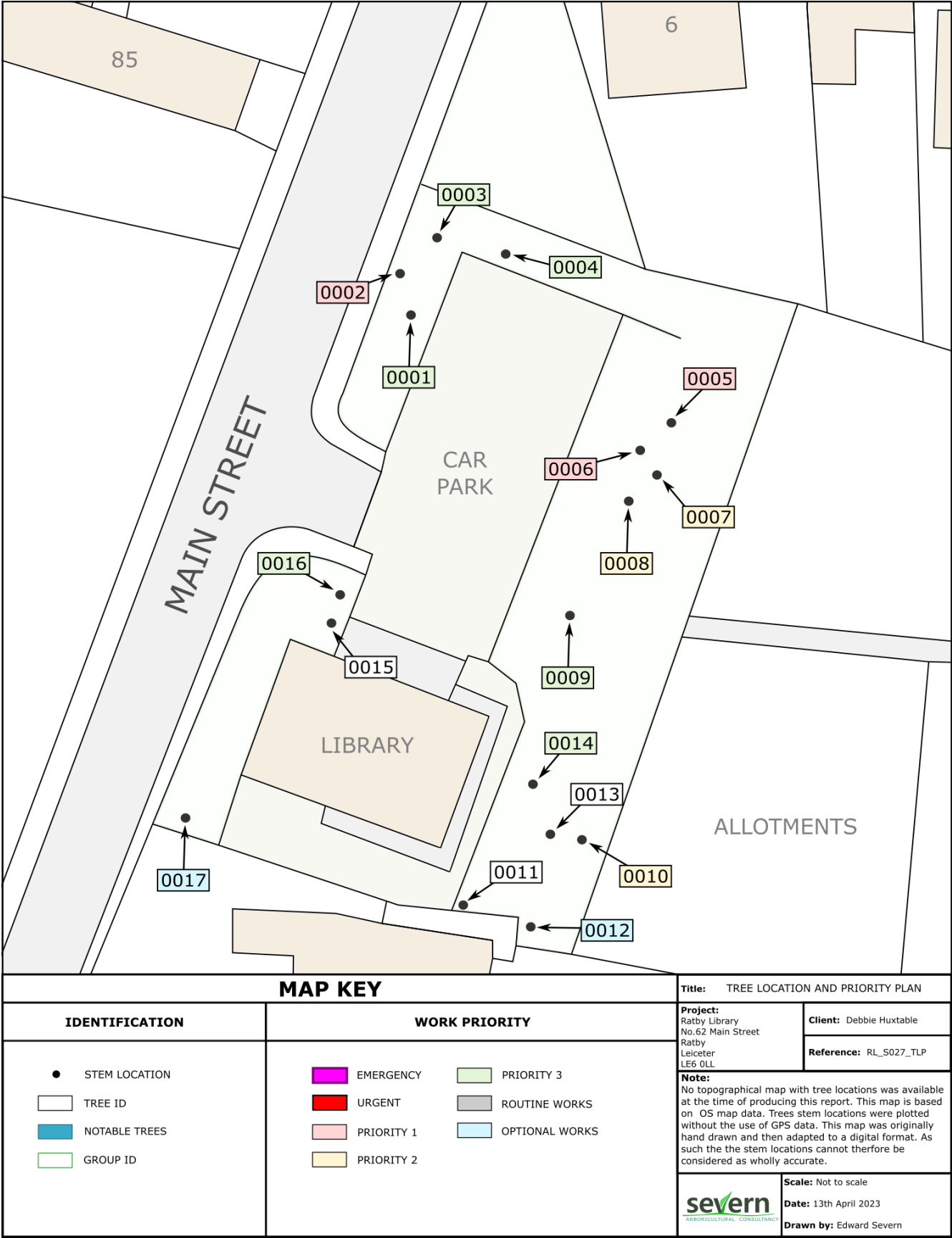
Tree Number	Species	Age Class	Diameter (mm)	Est Height (m)	Crown Spread: N-S , E-W (m)	Condition	Recommendations	Priority	Inspection Frequency
0004	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	SM	380	14	9 , 10	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Good The main stem of this tree bifurcates at 2m to produce a co-dominant framework. Minor deadwood is present throughout the crown. Low branches are overhanging the car parking bays. Branches in the north side of the crown are encroaching on the adjacent phone line.	Provide 1m clearance to the adjacent phone line Remove deadwood over 50mm diameter Crown lift to 3.5m over the car park	3	36
0005	Corsican Pine (<i>Pinus nigra</i>)	M	520	12	9 , 10	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Fair This tree has a northward lean. The top of the crown has seen historic storm damage with an old failure wound at approximately 8m. The crown's main branch structure is also significantly weighted on the North side. A limb originating on the North-East side at 6.4m is being braced by branches within the lower crown and is at risk of failure. Another branch originating on the North side at 5.4m is at risk of failure due to its slender form and exposure to weather stresses.	Reduce branch originating at 6.4m back by approximately 4m to a suitable growth point. Reduce branch originating at 5.4m back by approximately 3m to a suitable growth point.	1	24
0006	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	SM	430	14	8 , 10	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Fair A narrowly formed tree due to its proximity to adjacent trees. The stems that make up the upper crown are slender and now exposed due to the failures within the crowns of adjacent trees. An old branch stub from a previous failure is present at 3m on the West side	Reduce crown's height by up to 3m to minimise the risk of wind snap in the upper crown Reduce lateral branches on the west side by up to 1.5m	1	36

Tree Number	Species	Age Class	Diameter (mm)	Est Height (m)	Crown Spread: N-S, E-W (m)	Condition	Recommendations	Priority	Inspection Frequency
0007	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	M	530	12	10 , 8	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Fair The main stem bifurcates at 1.1m. The Northern stem has previously had its top fail. The Southern stem is intact but is now becoming weighted and exposed.	Reduce Southern stem by approximately 3m	2	36
0008	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	M	440	14	9 , 9	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Good A well-formed single stemmed tree. Works to the adjacent trees will increase exposure to weather stresses to the upper crown.	Reduce the height of the tree by up to 2m ideally at the same time as the works to T005, T006, and T007	2	36
0009	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	M	670	14	12 , 12	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Good A single standing tree which is twin stemmed from 1.6m. The west side of the crown has 3 branches overhanging the car park at 3m, 6.4m and 7.3m.	Reduce the 3 branches overhanging the car park by 2m	3	36
0010	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	M	550	15	12 , 12	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Good An Ivy clad tree located behind the library in an area of scrubland. Ivy extends up to 10m and is preventing inspection of the tree's main branch unions. There is evidence of multiple historic branch failures throughout the crown.	Sever Ivy Reduce crown by 2.5m to provide a better framework and reduce the risk of further branch failures	2	36

Tree Number	Species	Age Class	Diameter (mm)	Est Height (m)	Crown Spread: N-S, E-W (m)	Condition	Recommendations	Priority	Inspection Frequency
0011	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	EM	230	10	5, 5	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Good A typically formed tree for its species. The tree has a single stemmed form.	No action	-	36
0012	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	EM	Multi-stemmed 100 – 190	6	5, 5	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Good Located in the southwest corner of the library's grounds and situated next to the boundary fence. Multiple branches have been truncated as a result of poorly executed pruning works. This tree will ultimately cause damage to the boundary fence line.	Consider this tree's removal within 4 years.	O	36
0013	Plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	EM	120	5	4, 4	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Good A self-set tree that has been suppressed by the adjacent Pine (T0010)	No action		36
0014	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	EM	110	5	4, 4	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Good A self-set single stemmed tree. The stem has developed a westward lean due to being suppressed by T0010	Take down to ground level	3	-
0015	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	EM	130	4	2, 2	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Good A small tree of which the main stem bifurcates at 1.9m.	No action	-	36
0016	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	EM	110	3	2, 2	Physiologically: Good Structurally: Good A small well-formed tree. Ivy is beginning to clad the main stem.	Sever Ivy	3	36

Tree Number	Species	Age Class	Diameter (mm)	Est Height (m)	Crown Spread: N-S, E-W (m)	Condition	Recommendations	Priority	Inspection Frequency
0017	Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	Multi-stemmed 180 - 360	13	12 , 12	Physiologically: Fair Structurally: Fair A mature tree located in the South-West corner of the Library's grounds. The tree is multi-stemmed from ground level with epicormic present around the main unions. The West side of the stem base shows signs of Ash Canker (<i>Pseudomonas syringae ssp.</i>). The south side of the stem base from ground level to 1.2m is in contact with and has damaged the adjacent stone wall. The East side of the stem base has a tight basal union between the two largest stems of the tree, of which the southernmost stem is extending towards the neighbouring property. The north-west side of the crown is impeding the light splay from the adjacent lamp column.	OPTION	0	36
							EITHER Retain The Tree Reduce by 3m in height and 2.5m in lateral spread, as Priority 2 However ultimately the tree will require removing should the damage to the adjacent wall worsen	2	
							OR Remove The Tree Take down to ground level and treat stump to prevent regrowth, as priority 2	2	

APPENDIX 1 – TREE LOCATION AND PRIORITY PLAN



APPENDIX 2

T001: Norway Maple (*Acer platnoides*)

T002: Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)



T003: Norway Maple (*Acer platnoides*)

T004: Norway Maple (*Acer platnoides*)



T005: Corsican Pine (*Pinus nigra*)
T006, T007, T008: Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)



T009: Scotts Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)



T010: Scotts Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)



T012: Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)



T013: Plum (*Prunus domestica*)
T014: Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*)



T015: Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)

T016: Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)



T017: Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)



T017: Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)
Tight basal union on the East side



T017: Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)
Wall Damage





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