

TREE SURVEY & REPORT

For Mr A Prince
24 Reddyshore Brow,
Littleborough
Rochdale
OL15 9PF

TREE SURVEY / SCHEDULE AND REPORT

Date: 12/07/24

Location: 24 Reddyshore Brow, Littleborough, OL15 9PF

Rook Nook Conservation area 2006 Local Authority: Rochdale

The following report was compiled by Mr S Patrick, an Arborist with over 20 years experience and having a BTEC 3 qualification in Arboriculture, triple distinction who has worked for the general public, National Trust (Craggside), English Heritage and private estates.

The report has been requested by the owners of the property to meet their needs of maintenance for their curtilage of trees.

The tree survey carried out was designed to gather information on the age, condition, species, type and size of the trees within the curtilage of the grounds.

Therefore this survey allows the owner to monitor the general health of the tree population and identify any possibly dangerous trees. Also allowing to plan ongoing maintenance needed to prevent failure of trees.

The results of the survey allow the owner to plan and budget for a cost-effective work programme if needed.

All trees belong to and are sited within the above curtilage. They are located at the rear of 24 Reddyshore Brow property.

The owner holds a responsibility to carry out such surveys as a duty of care and to avoid any claims of negligence against them if a hazard or a potentially dangerous tree has been identified, as it would be negligent not to investigate.

Tree reports assess a range of risks represented by a tree. Tree reports can also investigate any specified defects. A report will cover from the roots upwards paying particular attention to mechanical defects and signs of decay; the report will also recommend any remedial action to be taken or any future maintenance (see Tree Schedule below).

Proposed Tree Schedule of Works

TREE NO.	SPECIES	D.B.H (CM)	HEIGHT (M)	AGE	CATEGORY BS 5837	Work RECOMMENDATION
Group	Ash	Avg 20	10	Y-SM	SS PPP C2	Approx 37 Ash trees have ash dieback ranging from dead, dying and dangerous, they need to be felled and replacements planted.

Glossary of Terms.

Y Young, SM Semi mature, MA Mature

SS Single Stem, TS Twin stem, MS Multi Stem

Crown, Stem, and overall Health of the tree are noted as:

P Poor, R Reasonable, H Healthy

Quality: A High, B Moderate, C Low.

Sub category: 1, mainly arboricultural value. 2, mainly landscape value.

Example SS HRH M1 (single stem Healthy crown, reasonable stem, Healthy overall, moderate arboriculture value.

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The inspection took place on a dry day with no wind, the surrounding trees were in full leaf.

It is clear from the inspection that the trees have had little maintenance or woodland management and are in overall poor health.

The area can be accessed through the rear side gate of the property through the back garden and over a metal bridge which is above the River Roch. The area of trees measures approximately 40m x 10m.

The trees are part of the curtilage and form an important connection to the local amenity value of the area. The owners have plans to maintain and add to the tree coverage and the flower and fawner of their grounds sympathetically.

Numerous phone calls to the local authority and emails to gain advice as to what is acceptable have been made but no replies. A site visit would be recommended as within their grounds a large stand of Ash trees have Ash dieback; It should be noted that these Ash trees are in a Conservation area but do not have a TPO.

A mixed wooded stand of predominately Ash trees and Alder are bounded between a public footpath which has been newly fenced off and the River Roch.

The disease *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (Chalara) Ash dieback is well established in the area and has had a detrimental effect on the wooded stand. Some trees have already failed and have fallen over the boundary to the public footpath, others have fallen within the stand where the residents are improving their grounds.

It is important to make safe the Stand of trees; the residents aim is to remove the infected ash trees with dieback, approximately 37,

but to leave some pollarded dead wood for wildlife. Also to leave the whips and young ash trees which do not have dieback to hopefully survive the disease, these should be monitored.

The owners are passionate about their trees and understand the need to replace trees which have been removed. In this case they would replace with woodland species suitable for the area. These trees would range from a variety of sizes and age and include but not be limited to the following: Alder, Willow, Hazel, Hawthorn, Oak and beech should permission be granted to remove the infected trees.

Future Observations

Trees grow and can develop weaknesses, the climate is changing and many factors that affect trees are rarely static, they are living dynamic organisms. An Arborist should undertake regular inspections so that changes in the trees can be monitored and management implemented, thus ensuring the maintenance and preservation of trees continues.

Conclusion

The mentioned tree schedule within the curtilage should be maintained through good practice and any surgery completed to BS3998 2010.

Location map





View from the rear of the property looking toward the stand of ash trees some of them showing the signs of Ash dieback.



Looking toward the furthest point of the garden and stand of Ash on the left.



Behind the fence line is a public footpath, to the left the stand of ash trees.