Treestyle Consultancy Ltd

Bailrigg, Jepps Lane, Barton, Preston PR3 5AQ

info@treestyleconsultancy.co.uk

SITE: Christie Hospital, Manchester

SCALE :	DATE :	N
1 : 3000 @ A3	24/10/2023	

Drawing Name: Tree Mapping

Map data shown may contain Ordnance Survey ® products supplied by Pear Technology Services Ltd; Email: info@peartechnology.co.uk
© Crown Copyright and database rights from date shown above
Ordnance Survey ® licence number 100023148

Findings

Below are the findings from the visit;

A great variety of tree species were observed on site consisting of lime, sycamore, horse chestnut, Cyprus, beech, ash, willow, black locust, maple, magnolia, Scots pine, holy, hawthorn, alder, poplar, hornbeam, rowan, hazel, cherry, birch and oak.
Site assessment of the green infrastructure observed dozens of trees of high quality and value.
Two hundred and seventy one individual trees and twenty groups of trees were documented.
The site has outstanding wildlife habitat potential especially in light of the urban environment which engulfs much of its boundaries.
Good screening from neighbouring highways and residential properties.
Good age and species diversity across the site complimented by good tree planting throughout the grounds.
Generally, in areas of high occupancy around the Hospital, other structures, parking and public highways being within striking distance of large trees, there is the potential for damage or disruption should entire tree failure occur.
The occupancy beneath the trees where staff, patients and visitors pass beneath trees is generally regarded as low.
Ivy and dense epicormic growth restricted the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA).



- Woodland
- Buildings
- Groups of Trees
- Individual Trees

The Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)

The diagnosed ash dieback (ADB) (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) was observed.
Drought damage can be seen in trees of all ages but predominantly with beech (Fagus sylvatica) and sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus).
Soil compaction from plant machinery from a history of development is causing the greatest detriment to the site's trees.
Trees have been identified as having mechanically weak structures.
The grounds have a history of pollarding which has lapsed with substantial regrowth.
The removal of large trees with what was previously a woodland will subject the remaining trees to sudden exposure to wind throw.
Wood decaying fungi such as Brittle cinder (Kretzschmaria deusta) were observed on several mature lime trees.
An overgrown beech hedge is suffering from giant polypore (Meripilus giganteus).
Canopies encroaching onto buildings.
Newly planted trees lacking post planting management.
Squirrels ringbarking beech trees causing early mortality.

Recommendations

Depending on the occupancy of the target areas then reassessment should be performed every 15 months which would allow the assessor to view trees over different seasons of their annual cycle (dormancy in winter, bud burst in spring, full leaf in summer, leaf drop and fungal activity in autumn). This will allow the inspector to view the ash trees and their stages of decline. If there are any questions regarding the removal of compaction then this should be communicated with a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant as opposed to a tree surgeon. It is paramount that the tree work stated in Appendix B Tree Schedule be carried out in the time frames stated. In general the recommendations are as follows:

Walking the site after a storm, strong winds and heavy prolonged spells of rain, checking for potential issues / changes in the tree population. (Zoning)
Tree planting to mitigate tree loss, to create greater screening and to increase the age and species diversity. This must involve post planting maintenance.
Prevention of heavy footfall and vehicle access around the rooting areas of trees (see below).
Have a strategy to deal with ADB on trees.
Removal of compaction in key areas.

Management of lapsed pollards.
Removal of dense vegetation to allow for access to trees, similarly the removal of epicormic growth will allow for a full assessment.
Any demolition, landscaping or construction around trees requires a BS5837 Tree in Relation to Demolition, Design and Construction Recommendations 2012 survey and report. The evidence that these recommendations have been correctly performed with the development around T98 beech (Fagus sylvatica) and T99 horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) must be provided. This may be in the form of photography or the written working documents.

© Crown Copyright and database rights 2023. Ordnance Survey 100023148