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SITE :

The Christie NHS Foundation Trust

SCALE :	DATE :	N
1 : 2500 @ A4	03/10/2025	
FILE NAME : Tree Mapping		

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Findings

Below are the findings from the visit;

The tree species documented included beech, yew, Thuja, lime, sycamore, horse chestnut, birch, spruce, Cyprus, ash, willow, black locust, maple, magnolia, Scots pine, holly, hawthorn, alder, pear, apple, poplar, hornbeam, rowan, hazel, laburnum, elder, cherry, birch and oak.
A site assessment of the green infrastructure revealed dozens of high-quality, valuable trees.
Two hundred and ninety individual trees, thirty-two groups of trees and a hedge were documented.
The site has outstanding wildlife habitat potential, especially given its location within an urban environment that surrounds much of its boundaries.
Good screening from neighbouring highways and residential properties.
Good age and species diversity across the site, complemented by effective tree planting throughout.
Generally, in areas of high occupancy around the Hospital, other structures, parking, and public highways being within striking distance of large trees, there is a potential for damage or disruption should the entire tree fail.
The occupancy beneath the trees, where staff, patients, and visitors pass, is generally regarded as low.
Ivy and dense epicormic growth restricted the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA).

The Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)

The recommended works range from critical for low canopies, to one month for repollarding and then between three to six months for all other work.

Trees were noted as having mechanically weak structures.
Ash dieback (ADB) (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) was observed in its initial stages.
Drought stress is evident in a variety of species.
Soil compaction is rife, specifically with the car parking development.
Low canopies restrict access for pedestrians and high-sided vehicles, and encroach on buildings.
Lapsed pollarding has substantial regrowth on decayed limbs on many trees.
The removal of large trees will subject the remaining trees to wind throw.
Wood-decaying fungi, such as brittle cinder (Kretzschmaria deusta), were observed on several mature lime trees as well as several beech and giant polypore (Meripilus giganteus).
Trenching, compaction and contamination of roots next to the development.
Squirrels are ringbarking beech trees, causing early mortality.

Recommendations

Depending on the occupancy of the target areas, 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 enable the inspector to assess the ash trees and their various stages of decline. 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 6.5)

Tree planting to mitigate tree loss, to create greater screening and to increase the age and species diversity. This must involve post-planting maintenance.
Have a strategy to deal with ADB on trees.
Removal of compaction and soil amelioration in key areas.
Management of lapsed pollards to be considered.
Tree protection measures are installed near trees where development is occurring.
Crown raising as stated in Appendix B - Tree Schedule.
Adhere to British Standards BS 5837, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendation 2012

Buildings
Individual Trees
Groups of Trees