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SITE :

Dewsbury District Hospital - WF13 4HS

SCALE :	DATE :	N
1 : 3000 @ A3	03/07/2024	
FILE NAME : Tree Mapping		

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Findings

Below is a description of what was found on site;

Forty one groups of trees, one hedge, a woodland and sixty five individuals were recorded for the purpose of this report.
The site consists predominantly of sycamore, ash, horse chestnut, Scots pine, lime, oak, beech, birch, whitebeam, hawthorn, alder, London plane, poplar, apple, pear, elm, hazel, willow, Cypress, apple, cherry, elder, holly, walnut, yew and a cedar.
Huge habitat potential.
Generally moderate occupancy target areas due to vehicles being stationary beneath trees for long periods of the day. However, there are trees in proximity to the buildings and highways where access is required for 24 hour periods for ambulances.
Trees provide excellent screening from public highways and can improve health and wellbeing allowing for accelerated recovery rates for patients.
Good species diversity.
Poor age diversity with minimal tree planting.

Recommendations

It is recommended that all trees included in this survey be re-inspected on a 15 month cycle in light of the ADB. This will allow the inspector to view the 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). If there are any questions regarding ADB infection then this should be communicated with a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant as opposed to a tree surgeon.

Where mechanically weak tree structures have been identified then action will be required either in the form of complete removal, bracing or remedial pruning to mitigate future tree removal/loss.
Walking the site after a storm, strong winds and heavy prolonged spells of rain, checking for potential issues / changes in the tree population.
Tree planting to mitigate tree loss, to create greater screening and to increase the age and species diversity.
Whilst minimal recommendations for the removal of ash with probable symptoms of ADB, it is essential the management and planning to mitigate the effects of the disease must be commenced immediately.
Once a hedge is beyond a manageable shape it is better to remove and replace with a similar evergreen plant.
Any demolition, landscaping or construction around trees requires a BS5837 Tree in Relation to Demolition, Design and Construction Recommendatio

Visual Tree Inspection (VTA)

It is recommended the tree work identified should be completed within 3 to 6 months. However, some of the work requires remedial action within one month, especially the issues detailed on trees that are dead and dangerous.
There are many trees with mechanically weak structures with their stem or branch attachments.
Low hanging branches encroaching onto street lighting, public footpaths, maintenance and car parking.
Drought stress with trees in inhospitable environments such as car parks.
Dead standing trees next to infrastructure.
The lack of leaf cover and epicormic growth are symptoms of ash dieback (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). This was identified on dozens of large mature trees and next to buildings. This will have huge cost implications with its future management.
Trees growing through fencing.
Ivy and dense vegetation greatly restrict the VTA.
Soil compaction in areas of activity.
Tree staking too high, damaging stems and reducing life potential.
Tree pests such as horse chestnut leaf miner (Cameraria ohridella) and alder beetle (Agelastica alni) observed.



- Woodland
- Buildings
- Individual Trees
- Groups of Trees
- Hedges