ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY
FOR SAFETY PURPOSES
at:
6 Whalley Road
Whalley Range
Manchester

Client:
Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad

Client Address:
Mukhtar Ahmad
6 Whalley Road
Walley Range
Manchester
M16 8AB

Client Telephone:
0161 9736356
07809198355 (mobile)

My Ref:
8485/EJ

Contents

Contents ___ ***2***
1. Introduction ___ ***3***
1.1 Purpose of the Report ___ **3**
1.2 Terms of Reference ___ **3**
1.3 Scope of the Report ___ **3**
1.4 Survey Details ___ **3**
2. Explanation of tree descriptions ___ ***4***
2.1 Measurements ___ **4**
2.2 Evaluations ___ **4**
2.3 Safety Categories ___ **5**
2.4 Tree Defects ___ **5**
3. Status of the Trees ___ ***9***
4. Tree Descriptions and Recommendations ___ ***9***
5. Discussion ___ ***10***
6. Conclusion ___ ***11***

Appendix 1: Tree Descriptions and Recommendations ___ ***12***
Appendix 2: Explanation of Terms & Recommended Clearances ___ ***13***
Appendix 3: The Author's Qualifications ___ ***14***
Appendix 4: General Guidelines ___ ***15***
Appendix 5: Site Plan ___ ***16***

© JCA Limited 2008

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

1.1.1 This report is a full ground survey and risk assessment of the trees at:

6 Whalley Road, Whalley Range, Manchester, M16 6AB.

1.1.2 This report details the necessary arboricultural works required to reduce liability for the owners and gives specific recommendations with a view to safety and the long-term management of a sustainable tree cover.

1.2 Terms of Reference

1.2.1 I am instructed by Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad to visit the site and prepare my findings in a report.

1.2.2 On this occasion I have not been supplied with a plan of the site.

1.2.3 All tree locations, as plotted on the attached plan at Appendix 5, are therefore indicative.

1.3 Scope of the Report

1.3.1 This report is compiled in accordance with current British Standards.

1.3.2 All trees highlighted to me by Mr. Ahmad are included in the survey.

1.4 Survey Details

1.4.1 The survey was conducted by Edward Jowett during the month of March 2008.

1.4.2 Inspection was made at ground level. Further investigation, such as climbed inspections or decay detection surveys, may be recommended where appropriate.

1.4.3 Measurements were obtained using clinometers, specialist tapes or electronic distometers. Where this was not possible measurements were estimated.

© JCA Limited 2008

2. Explanation of tree descriptions

2.1 Measurements

1.1.3 *HEIGHT* of the tree is measured from the stem base. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

2.1.1 *CROWN HEIGHT* is an indication of the average height at which the main crown begins

1.1.4 *STEM DIAMETER* is measured at 1.5metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level, just above the root buttress.

2.1.2 *CROWN SPREAD* is a measurement of the overall width of the crown, at its widest point.

2.2 Evaluations

2.2.1 *AGE CLASS* of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

2.2.2 *PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION* is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

2.2.3 *STRUCTURAL CONDITION* is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

2.2.4 *LIFE EXPECTANCY* is classed as; less than 10 years (<10), 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years (40+). This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

© JCA Limited 2008

2.3 Safety Categories

2.3.1 *SAFETY CATEGORY* values for the trees are as follows:

2.3.2 ***A (marked in green on the plan) = no structural problems found***
These trees are considered to be in an acceptable condition and no works are required in the foreseeable future.

2.3.3 ***B (marked in yellow on the plan) = potential problems found***
These trees are considered to be in an acceptable condition at present. However, they shall require some work in order to ensure that they remain safe. This may include monitoring. Such work is of a moderate priority.

2.3.4 ***C (marked in purple on the plan) = urgent problems found***
These trees are considered to be in a potentially hazardous condition at present. Remedial work is recommended in order to make these trees safe. This may include further investigation. Such work is of a high priority.

2.3.5 ***R (marked in red on the plan) = dead, dying or dangerous***
These trees are considered to be potentially hazardous and cannot be made safe by remedial works. These trees are recommended for removal as a matter of high priority.

2.4 Tree Defects

2.4.1 *BARK WOUND:* This is a wound which has removed the bark and the living tissue beneath. The wood has become exposed and is susceptible to invasion of decay-causing pathogens. On a tree with average or better than average vigour, a minor bark wound is likely to heal over before decay can become established. With a major bark wound decay is likely to eventually weaken the branch, or stem, before the tree can contain its spread. In such circumstances, the branch or tree will eventually require removal. When monitoring such a wound a metal blade may be used to determine the extent of decay. If this is not possible, and significant decay is suspected, further decay detection, using ultrasound, or a climbed inspection (aerial inspection) is recommended.

2.4.2 *CAVITY*. This is a hole which extends into the stem or limb. The tree will endeavour to form *woundwood* around a cavity to compensate for any weakness caused, and to compartmentalise (prevent the further spread of) the decay. If the tree is unsuccessful then remedial action may be required, however, many species of trees are able to cope with significant sized cavities before they become so weakened that they require removal. The purpose of monitoring is to assess when this has become the case. Ultrasound investigation will help to ascertain this.

© JCA Limited 2008

2.4.3 *EXTENT OF WOUNDING*. A wound is often described using the following adjectives:

- *Minor* – Such a wound is not expected to create future problems. The tree is likely to heal over and the wound will eventually disappear.

- *Major* – Such a wound is expected to cause structural problems and require the removal of a limb or even the whole tree. It is possible, such as in the case of a recent bark wound, that the tree is currently in a safe condition and is expected to remain so for the next few years; monitoring will be recommended until remedial works are required. It is also possible that such a wound has already compromised the structural integrity of the tree and remedial works are recommended as a matter of high priority.

- *Significant* – Such a wound is sizeable enough to create structural problems but it is possible that the tree may be able to cope with them and remain safe without remedial works. This will depend on the vigour of the tree and the vigour of any pathogens that may colonise it. Such a wound will require annual monitoring in order to continually assess whether the tree is in an acceptable condition in terms of public safety.

2.4.4 *DEADWOOD.* It is normal for the lower branches within a crown to become shaded out and to die off. However, deadwood within the upper crown is usually more indicative of a serious problem such as root disease.

Deadwood will eventually fall of its own accord. It is recommended that this is pre-empted by actively removing sizeable dead branches where they are positioned over roads and footpaths etc. The extent of deadwood is usually described in a similar fashion to wounds i.e. *minor, significant* or *major*. The position of the deadwood is usually indicated too, e.g. *upper crown, lower crown, throughout the crown.*

2.4.5 *BRANCH STUBS/BROKEN BRANCHES:* These should be removed to the branch/stem collar in accordance with good arboricultural practice, as recommended in BS 3998 (1989). Failure to do so prevents the tree from healing and provides entry points for pathogens.

2.4.6 *RUBBING BRANCHES/CROSSING BRANCHES:* Where branches are touching, and swaying in the wind, injury may occur. Usually the removal of one such branch is sufficient to prevent further wounding.

2.4.7 *INCLUDED BARK:* This occurs when branches are growing at too tight an angle from the main stem or limb. The physical attachment is weakened by the presence of bark which has become trapped as the stem and branch expand. The purpose of monitoring is to assess when the tree has become potentially hazardous. This is generally done by a visual inspection of how much bark has become trapped, though on occasions, an artificial test-load may be applied. Fortunately, many such branches have an upright form and so do not require a particularly strong branch junction.

© JCA Limited 2008

2.4.8 *EPICORMIC SHOOTS:* Otherwise known as water shoots, these vigorous growths should be removed before they become too large as this will reduce the need to make a large pruning wound. Every 5 years should suffice.

2.4.9 *BLEEDING CANKER OF HORSE CHESTNUTS*: This disease is rapidly spreading throughout the country. Until recently the disease was blamed upon two species of *Phytophthora: P. cactorum* and *P. citricola.* A third and more virulent causal agent has now been identified; this is a bacteria - *Pseudomonas syringae*.

The first symptom to appear is usually a deterioration of the upper crown, though this can be symptomatic of several problems including drought, stem damage and root damage. Another symptom, which is more diagnostic, is the appearance of dark brown/rusty coloured stains caused by fluid leaking from the stem. On the occasions when such stains are to be found on branches instead of the stem, these infected branches should be removed, as this may arrest the spread of the disease.

The symptoms may appear in any order and the absence of any one symptom does not imply that the tree is not infected.

As the disease progresses, patches of peeling bark can be observed and the timber becomes extremely brittle. At this stage the tree poses a potential threat to public safety and, as a minimal measure, any large limbs should be removed.

A tree exhibiting any symptoms is likely to require removal within 5 years and highly unlikely to survive 10 years. No control measures are known and there is no definitive guidance as to the point at which the tree should be removed. On the one hand, it would be preferable to retain trees as long as they are not dangerous, on the other hand it will be harbouring the disease and as such may help to spread it. A prudent approach would be to remove diseased trees if they are occasional specimens, in order to protect other specimens. However, it is often the case that upwards of 30% of the specimens within an area, are infected. In such circumstances it is highly likely that all specimens will become infected, regardless of removal strategies. It is preferable therefore that a wide-ranging survey is conducted to ascertain the extent of the problem in the locality.

It follows that management decisions regarding infected trees will be case-specific and depend on a number of factors, including extent of symptoms, tree form and vigour, tree location and potential to cause serious damage should part of the tree fail.

2.4.10 *LOPPING AND TOPPING*: This is form of pruning that removes terminal growth leaving a ‘stub’ cut end. The most common reason given for lopping and topping is to reduce the size of a tree. However, this causes serious health problems to a tree:

The preferred location to make a pruning cut is just beyond the *branch collar* at the branch's point of attachment. The tree is biologically equipped to close such a wound provided the tree is healthy enough and the wound is not too large. Cuts made on a limb or stem, between lateral branches will create wounds that the tree may not be able to

© JCA Limited 2008

close. The exposed wood tissues will begin to decay and the tree will try to resist the spread of decay pathogens. However, few trees can defend themselves against the severe wounds caused by lopping and topping. Decay organisms are given a free path to move down through the stem and the structural integrity of the tree becomes impaired.

Lopping and Topping removes up to 50-100% of the leaf-bearing crown. Since the leaves are the "food factories", the tree can be starved temporarily. The tree therefore needs to put out a new crop of leaves as soon as possible. If a tree does not have the stored energy reserves to do this, it will be seriously weakened and may even die.

The tree responds to such severe pruning by producing multiple shoots below each pruning cut. These shoots develop from buds near the surface of the old branches. Unlike normal branches, that develop a strong anchor of overlapping wood tissues, these new shoots are only joined to the outermost layers of the parent branches. In addition the parent branches will begin to decay due to the topping cuts. The new shoots grow very quickly and are prone to breaking, especially during windy conditions.

Topping causes trees to become stressed. A stressed tree is more vulnerable to insect and disease infestations. Topping should not be recommended except in extreme circumstances where the only other alternative is to remove the tree.

Lopping and Topping should not be confused with *Pollarding* which is a common form of street tree management whereby the crown of the tree is regularly removed every 5 years or so. Regularly pollarded trees require many small pruning cuts and, as such, are able to defend themselves against decay pathogens.

2.4.11 *STREET TREES*: These are subject to many stresses including low water levels, low quality compacted soils, anaerobic conditions, strimmer damage, accidental and deliberate stem damage, traffic damage to the crowns, and pollution. As a result street trees are prone to several diseases which, once infected, may spread at an alarming rate. Life expectances are generally lower than for a similar species in better growing conditions. Disturbance of paving/road-works are particularly stressful to street trees and are often followed by a decline in health.

2.4.12 *STRIMMER DAMAGE:* This is a common cause of injury on young and semi-mature trees, which can be very debilitating and even lead to the removal of the tree. Such damage can easily be avoided by replacing a 0.5m radius of turf around the base of the tree, with 75mm depth of semi-composted woodchip.

2.4.13 *MONITORING:* This is usually recommended where a defect has been observed which currently does not render the tree unsafe, but has the potential to do so – for example the presence of a moderate sized cavity to the stem. Special arrangements are not required if the trees are surveyed on a regular basis, i.e. annually. The attention of the surveyor is drawn to the defect during future surveys. It may be the case that, as the tree grows the effect of the defect becomes smaller, and poses no danger. Equally, it may be that the defect grows to a point that the tree becomes potentially hazardous and will be recommended for removal.

© JCA Limited 2008

3. Status of the Trees

3.1 A check was made on 31st March 2008 with: **Manchester City Council.**

We are informed that the site is within a Conservation Area.

Before any work is organised, all the necessary steps to get the permission of the Local Planning Authority should be taken.

No work should be done to any trees until this permission has been granted.

3.2 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, JCA recommend that a further check is carried out prior to any works being undertaken. We are able to arrange this and to organise and supervise professional contractors.

4. Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

4.1 Full details of all individual trees surveyed are recorded in the tables at Appendix 1. Please refer also to the plan at Appendix 5 and Section 2, for a full explanation of the tables and plan.

© JCA Limited 2008

5. Discussion

5.1 In total 8 trees were surveyed. These were generally found to be in fair condition.

5.2 Following is an overview of our observations and recommendations; please refer to Appendix 1 for specific details on the condition of individual trees:

5.3 **T4** was found to be potentially hazardous but which **can** be made safe by remedial works. In order to make this tree safe, it requires crown cleaning to remove a split main limb as well as some significant deadwood and minor crossing branches. **This work should be undertaken as a matter of high priority.**

5.4 **T1** and **T2**, two mature Poplars, have been recommended for removal even though they do not pose an imminent danger. These two trees, although appearing relatively sound at present, have no long term future in their current location due to the following reasons:-

- They are large, mature specimens which lean significantly towards Mr. Ahmad's house, and are within falling distance of the property. Their size is such that they dominate the whole of the rear garden.

- Due to their species and size it can be assumed that the trees will be approaching the end of their natural life span as Poplars are a relatively short lived tree.

- Due to the size of the trees and the nature of their species and their previous pruning history it can be assumed that some natural shedding of branches may occur and due tot the close proximity of the trees to the house that this may cause some damage.

It should be observed that **T1** and **T2** are large specimens and although they are situated in a rear garden, they do provide some amenity. As such, to compensate for their removal, I believe that these trees should be replaced with a species that is more suitable to a rear garden location.

5.5 **T8** was noted to have a sparse crown, which coupled with its restricted rooting area, mean I have recommended the tree be regularly monitored. In this case I advise that this tree be re-surveyed annually to ascertain whether its condition is still acceptable.

5.6 A full detailed inspection of **T1** and **T2** was inhibited due to them being situated on the boundary and being obscured by a Holly hedge.

5.7 If the above recommendations are undertaken, the trees surveyed can be considered to be in adequate condition in terms of public health and safety. We recommend that the trees are surveyed on a regular basis, and that a management plan is obtained and adhered to, in order to ensure the long term health and safety of the trees.

5.8 We would be happy to assist should you have any queries regarding the points above.

© JCA Limited 2008

6. Conclusion

6.1 The trees surveyed were generally found to be in a fair condition.

6.2 One tree requires remedial pruning works as a matter of high priority because it is in a potentially hazardous condition. This is discussed in Section 5.

6.3 Two trees have been recommended for removal for other reasons. These are discussed in Section 5.

6.4 One tree will require ongoing monitoring and possible future maintenance work.

6.5 Upon instruction JCA will produce management plans, tree planting schemes, organise and supervise tree works, and if necessary undertake climbed inspections and ultrasound decay detection analysis.

© JCA Limited 2008

Appendix 1: Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

© JCA Limited 2008

Appendix 2: Explanation of Terms & Recommended Clearances

Canker Disease damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungus or bacteria.

Co-dominant Stem A stem which has grown in direct competition to the main stem and which has formed a substantial size influencing the appearance of the tree.

Crown lift The removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles etc.

Crown reduce The reduction of a tree's height or spread while preserving its natural shape.

Crown thin The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown**,** usually 5-25% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.

Deadwood The removal of all dead, dying and diseased branches from a tree.

Dieback Where branches are beginning to show signs of death usually at the tips in the crown.

Epicormic shoots Small branches that grow in uncharacteristic clusters around the base or the stem of a tree, usually as a result of bad pruning or some other stress factor.

Included bark Where the bark on two adjoining branches or stems is growing tight together, forming a joint with limited physical strength.

Pollarding A method of tree management in which the main trunk of the tree is cut at about 4m, and the resulting branches are then cropped on a regular basis.

Remedial pruning The removal of old stubs, deadwood, epicormic growth, rubbing or crossing branches and other unwanted items from the tree's crown. Sometimes referred to as crown cleaning.

Recommended Clearances

JCA recommend the following distances are maintained:

Height for pedestrian access:	No less than 2.5m
Height for vehicular access:	No less then 4m for a minor road No less than 6m for major roads or where buses will pass.
Distance from overhead cables:	No less than 2m
Distance from building or other structure:	No less than 2m
Distance from lamppost or sign	Sufficient to not impede visibility for 2 years.

© JCA Limited 2008

Appendix 3: The Author's Qualifications

Principal Consultant and Managing Director

Jonathan Cocking *FRES PDipArb(RFS) FArborA CBiol MIBiol.* Jonathan is a Registered Consultant and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and sits on its Professional Committee. He has 25 years experience in the arboricultural profession and served for eight years as Senior Arboriculturist with a large local authority before establishing JCA in 1997. He has since developed JCA's portfolio of services and its extensive client base. Jonathan is an expert witness with much experience of litigation work.

Consulting Arboriculturists

Toby Thwaites *BSc (Hons) HND (Arboriculture).* Toby joined JCA in 1998 after graduating in Ecology at the University of Huddersfield. He has completed a HND in Arboriculture at the University of Lancashire.

Andrew Bagshaw *FD.* Andrew joined JCA in 2005 having gained several years experience in tree surgery and landscaping. He is trained in aerial rescue and is JCA's principal first aid person. He is currently working towards a degree in arboriculture at the University of Lancashire.

Adam Winson *BSc (Hons) E Con, ND (Arboriculture).* Prior to working at JCA Adam has worked as a tree surgeon for eight years for a range of private companies and Sydney City Council. Adam achieved a national award for best Dissertation on the subject of Urban Greenspace Management at Sheffield Hallam University. Adam is currently studying for a MSc in Arboriculture & Urban Forestry.

Robert Godwin *BA (Hons) Landscape Planning, ISA Certified Arborist.* Robert has recently joined JCA having spent several years as an arboricultural consultant particularly in relation to subsidence. He also has considerable experience in landscape and arboricultural contracting. Robert is currently studying for a MSc in Arboriculture & Urban Forestry.

Graham King *Dip Arb (RFS) FArborA MRAC.* Graham covers the Midlands for JCA. He ran his own arboricultural business from 1980 before gaining his Diploma in 1992 and is a Fellow of the Arboricultural Association.

Arboricultural Technician

Victoria Black. Victoria has been with JCA for over 5 years building her knowledge of the arboricultural business. She is currently working towards a degree in arboriculture at the University of Lancashire.

Andrew Bussey. Andrew joined JCA having spent 12 years doing tree surgery for various private companies and a local authority. He has various NPTC qualifications and is currently studying for his Arboricultural Technicians Certificate.

Lee Major. Lee has recently joined JCA having gained several years experience in tree surgery and landscaping. He is currently working towards a degree in arboriculture at the University of Lancashire.

Edward Jowett. Edward has achieved his BSc (Hons) Arboriculture at the University of Lancashire. He has had temporary appointments as Tree Officer with local authorities in the Manchester area, joining JCA to further his commercial knowledge and experience.

Administrative Staff

Andrew C Parker, GM, BA (Hons), PGCE**,** Practice Manager
Catherine Cocking, Accounts Manager
Sue Guest, Administrative Officer
Yasmin Hussain, Administrative Assistant
Simeon Haigh, IT Technician
Alec Fielden, CAD Technician

© JCA Limited 2008

Appendix 4: General Guidelines

A4.1 All work must be to BS 3998:1989 - '*Recommendations for tree work'*.

A4.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors, and should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.

A4.3 This report is based upon a visual inspection. The consultant shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with the guidelines and the terms listed in this report.

A4.4 Any defects seen by a contractor or the employer that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.

A4.5 No liability can be accepted by the consultant in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under his supervision and within his timescale.

A4.6 It is advisable to have trees inspected by an arboricultural consultant regularly. In this instance it is recommended that these inspections are made every year.

© JCA Limited 2008

Appendix 5: Site Plan

© JCA Limited 2008

I hope that this report provides all the necessary information, but should any further advice be needed please do not hesitate to contact the author.

Signed

.....

Edward Jowett
On behalf of

Jonathan P Cocking. F.R.E.S., P.Dip. Arboriculture (RFS), F Arbor A, C.Biol., M.I.Biol.,
Registered Consultant of the Arboricultural Association.

31st March 2008

For and on behalf of ***JCA Ltd***

Registered Office:

Unit 80
Bowers Mill
Branch Road
Barkisland
Halifax
HX4 OAD

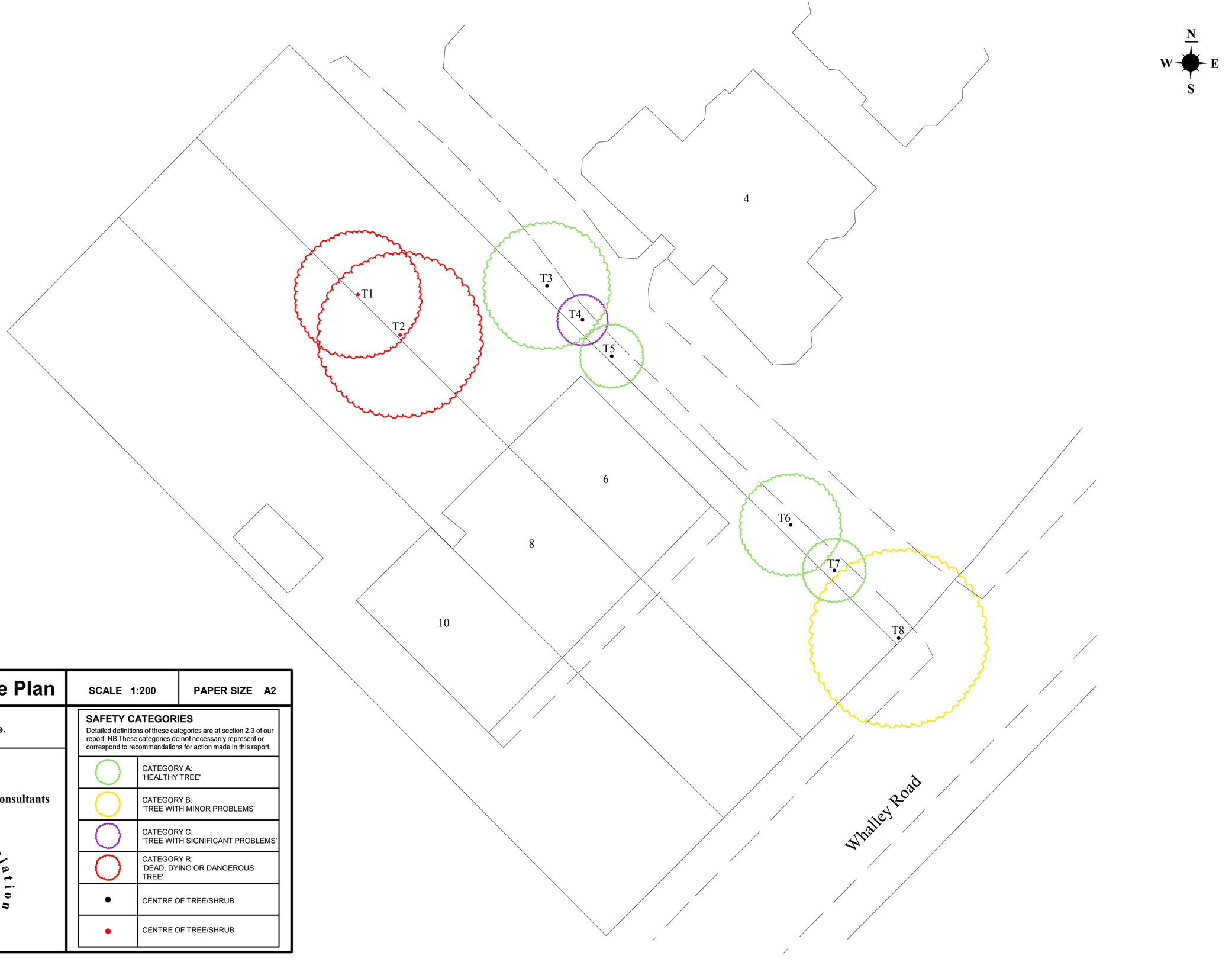
Tel. 01422 376335
Fax. 01422 376232
Email: jon@jcaac.com

www.jcaac.com

Report printed on recycled paper

© JCA Limited 2008

Ref No.	Age & Species & *Latin Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread	Observations	Recommendations	Physio-logical Condition & Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Safety Category
T1	Mature Poplar *Populus sp.*	17	6	63 est	10	Twin-stemmed at 5m with a balanced crown and a slight lean. Multiple pruning wounds. Significant deadwood and what appears to be a minor cavity at base. Ivy and the presence of a Holly hedge prevented a detailed inspection	Remove.	IND IND	MOD	<10	**R**
T2	Mature Poplar *Populus sp.*	19	5	110 est	13	Multi-stemmed at 5m with an unbalanced crown and a significant lean. Multiple pruning wounds. Small amount of earth piled around base. Limited inspection due to presence of a Holly hedge.	Remove.	FAIR IND	MOD	<10	**R**
T3	Early-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15 est	3 est	35 est	10 est	Multi-stemmed at 3m with a balanced crown. Multiple pruning wounds. Situated on adjacent land. No major visible defects. Acceptable condition at present.	No action required.	GOOD FAIR	MOD	20-40	**A**
T4	Semi-mature Elder *Sambucus nigra*	7 est	5 est	23 est	4 est	Multi-stemmed at 3m with a balanced crown. Multiple pruning wounds. Situated on adjacent land. Significant deadwood, minor decay and a large split in one main limb.	Crown clean.	FAIR POOR	LOW	10-20	**C**
T5	Early-mature Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	7 est	2 est	27 est	5 est	Multi-stemmed at 2m with a balanced crown. Multiple pruning wounds. Situated on adjacent land. Minor Deadwood, crossing branches and poor unions. Acceptable condition at present.	No action required.	GOOD FAIR	LOW	20-40	**A**
T6	Early-mature Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	8 est	2 est	To 19 est	8 est	Multi-stemmed at 0.5m with a balanced crown. Multiple pruning wounds. Situated on adjacent land. Poor unions. Acceptable condition at present.	No action required.	GOOD FAIR	MOD	20-40	**A**
T7	Early-mature Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	8 est	3 est	To 17 est	5 est	Twin-stemmed at 1m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Situated on adjacent land. Poor unions. Acceptable condition at present.	No action required.	GOOD FAIR	MOD	20-40	**A**
T8	Early-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15 est	3 est	42 est	14 est	Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Multiple pruning wounds. Situated on adjacent land. Sparse crown.	Monitor.	FAIR FAIR	HIGH	10-20	**B**



Appendix 5: Site Plan

SCALE 1:200

PAPER SIZE A2

TITLE
6 Whalley Road, Whalley Range.
(Ref: 8485/EJ).

JCA LTD

Arboricultural & Forestry Consultants

Arboricultural Association Consultant

SAFETY CATEGORIES

Detailed definitions of these categories are at section 2.3 of our report. NB These categories do not necessarily represent or correspond to recommendations for action made in this report.

	CATEGORY A: 'HEALTHY TREE'
	CATEGORY B: 'TREE WITH MINOR PROBLEMS'
	CATEGORY C: 'TREE WITH SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS'
	CATEGORY R: 'DEAD, DYING OR DANGEROUS TREE'
	CENTRE OF TREE/SHRUB
	CENTRE OF TREE/SHRUB