

VTA Report

JUNE 2021

South Manchester Forest Group
Paupers Wood
Nell Lane
West Didsbury
Manchester

U R B A N
G R E E N



QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Project No.:	UG365			
Project:	South Manchester Forest Group			
Location:	Paupers Wood, Nell Lane, West Didsbury			
Title:	VTA Report			
Document Type:	Visual Tree Assessment			
Date:	13/11/2019			
Prepared By:	Russell Pearce			
Checked By:	Greg Douglas-Thorne			
Approved By:	South Manchester Forest Group			
Revision Status:				
Rev:	Date:	Issue/Purpose/ Comment:	Prepared:	Checked:
01	June 2021	Report Update	Andrew Bagshaw	Karen O Shea

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1. Introduction

1.1. Instructions and references

- 1.1.1. Urban Green have been instructed by South Manchester Forest Group to conduct an Arboricultural Survey of the site at Paupers Wood, West Didsbury and produce our findings in a report.

1.2. Scope and limitations of the report

- 1.2.1. This report is based on a survey carried out from ground level. No climbed inspections or specialist decay detection was undertaken. Only trees with a stem diameter over 75mm are included which lie either within the site boundary or close enough to potentially affect persons or property within the site boundary.
- 1.2.2. The purpose of this report is to highlight any issues which may be of concern from a safety perspective. All hazards and potential hazards have been recorded and appropriate recommendations are made in order to reduce the risk to acceptable levels.
- 1.2.3. Potentially hazardous trees are highlighted, and appropriate recommendations are made to reduce risk to an acceptable level.
- 1.2.4. The report is based upon a visual inspection. The consultant shall not be responsible for events that happen after the date of the report due to factors that 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.
- 1.2.5. The consultant accepts no liability in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under his supervision.
- 1.2.6. Assessing the potential influence of trees upon load bearing soils, beneath existing and proposed structures resulting from water abstraction by trees or rehydration of shrinkable soils was not included in the contract brief and is therefore not considered in the report. The consultant cannot be held responsible for damage arising from such action.
- 1.2.7. Trees have the potential to cause indirect damage to existing and proposed structures by desiccation of the soil. Where soils are suspected to be shrinkable, they should be analysed by laboratory testing to determine the plasticity index. This will allow management decisions to be made relating to foundation depths, new planting and the effect of tree removals.
- 1.2.8. Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and structure can change over time. The contents of this report are valid for a period of one year from the date of the report.

2. Site Overview

- 2.1.1. The site is situated off Nell Lane, West Didsbury, South Manchester. The OS Grid Reference is SJ 83418 92421
- 2.1.2. The site is limited to the area shown in figure 1.



Figure 1: The site is located to the east of the junction of Princess Road and Nell lane.

3. Interpretations of survey and data

- 3.1.1. All the trees on site were surveyed from ground level, the locations of which are shown on the plan in appendix 4.
- 3.1.2. Where possible trees have been recorded as individuals, however wooded areas and dense groups have been recorded as groups as it is not practicable to survey these as individuals. All trees within these areas have been inspected.
- 3.1.3. A full explanation of the survey data and work priorities can be found in Appendix 2.
- 3.1.4. A full explanation of the safety class awarded to each tree can be found in Appendix 3.
- 3.1.5. It is recommended that works are undertaken in order of priority. A priority of Urgent, Very High, High, Moderate or Low has been given for each tree requiring work. Timescales for each of these priorities can be seen in Appendix 1.

4. Findings and Recommendations

- 4.1.1. The recommendations found in the Tree Data Schedule (appendix 1) are based on assessments from a health and safety perspective.
- 4.1.2. The trees were assessed and recorded in 7 groups and 58 individual trees were plotted and recorded. Thirty-five individual trees and four groups were surveyed as safety class 1. Twenty-two individual trees and three groups were surveyed as safety class 2 and one tree was surveyed as safety class 4. Full details of safety classes awarded to each tree can be found in Appendix 3.
- 4.1.3. Overall, the health and structural condition of the surveyed trees is generally good and no high priority works relating to falling trees and branches were identified.
- 4.1.4. Eleven trees and two groups were identified as requiring moderate priority works. Of these, T8 is dead with declining structural condition and is within falling distance of the footpath and road and trees T3, T14, T23, T41, T60, T64, T67 and group G1 are exhibiting poor structural condition as detailed in the tree survey schedule. The structural condition of T18, T63 and G7 should be monitored annually. All currently present a moderate risk of harm. Removal of ivy from the stem of T1 is also recommended. Low priority works and general management is also advised to eleven trees and one group and the works are detailed in the tree data schedule at appendix 1.
- 4.1.5. Trees T1 to T13, T40 to T44, T51 to T68 and groups G1 and G7 are located in an area of dense understorey thicket to the southeast of the site. This area is closely spaced and appears to have received little previous management, although it provides a niche habitat for birds and bats. There would be some merit in some selective thinning within this area to facilitate the development of the better-quality trees. This silvicultural management would focus on removal of self-set natural colonisation of predominantly sycamore, ash, cherry and rowan to retain longer lived species.
- 4.1.6. All tree pruning work should be carried out in accordance with British Standard BS 3998: Tree work: Recommendations.
- 4.1.7. T18, T63 and G7 should be monitored annually with visual checks following storms. All recommended management works are detailed in the Tree Schedule in appendix 1.

5. Tree protection status

- 5.1.1. A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is an order made by a Local Authority to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. A TPO prohibits the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting and wilful damage or destruction of trees without the Local Authority's written consent.
- 5.1.2. An email enquiry to Manchester City Council planning department confirmed that trees on the site are subjects of The Manchester City Council (Paupers Wood, Nell Lane, Chorlton Park) Tree Preservation Order 2005.

5.2. Tree protection – general advice

- 5.2.1. All work to trees covered by a TPO require permission from the Local Authority, including any pruning. However, this does not include trees that are dead or have been classed as dangerous by an arboricultural professional. The removal of dead branches is also excluded from a TPO. Although the above exceptions exist, it is advisable to give the Local Authority five days' notice in writing of any intended removal. Permission is not needed where tree work is required to implement an approved planning application.
- 5.2.2. In a Conservation Area, all trees greater than 75mm in diameter at 1.5m above ground level are protected. Where tree work is required in a Conservation Area, a Section 211 notice of intent must be submitted the Local Planning Authority who have six weeks to decide to either make a TPO or allow the work to proceed.
- 5.2.3. The proposed work can proceed after six weeks as it is presumed that the Local Authority consents if they have not responded in that time.
- 5.2.4. It is an offence to remove more than 5m³ of timber in any one calendar quarter without having first obtained a felling licence from the Forestry Commission. It must be noted, however, that this excludes sites where planning permission has already been granted.

6. Wildlife

- 6.1.1. Prior to the commencement of any tree works, the trees should be assessed for the presence of protected species, some of which are subject to the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017*.
- 6.1.2. Where there is evidence that bats, birds or other protected species are present, the advice of a suitably qualified ecologist should be sought.
- 6.1.3. If tree works are carried out during the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive), trees would need to be inspected by a qualified ecologist within the 24-hour period prior to the commencement works.

7. Long term management

- 7.1.1. Trees are dynamic organisms that will change over time. Often over management of trees can cause additional maintenance in the future and pruning should generally be kept to a minimum where possible.

Appendix 1 - Tree Data Schedule

The following pages contain information gathered during the site survey. The reader should refer to Appendices 2 and 3 in order to correctly interpret the tree data.

Reference T= Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
							Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Safety Class
T1	Early-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	16	4	530	5.5 5 5 6	1: Dense ivy prevented a detailed inspection. 2: Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. 3: Large diameter limbs removed at base with some decay. 4: Minor deadwood throughout crown.	Sever Ivy		Good	40+
	Moderate						1	Fair	2	
T2	Mature Norway Maple Acer platanoides	16	3	820	8 5 6 7	1: Minor cavity at base, well occluded. 2: Multi-stemmed at 4m with a balanced crown. 3: Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting - partially occluded. 4: Long slender limbs - possibly lapsed pollard.	No action required.		Good	40+
	n/a						2	Good	1	
T3	Mature Norway Maple Acer platanoides	13	4	1030	10.5 8.5 6.5 8.5	1: Bark wound at 4.5m due failed fused branch - partially occluded, not significant at present. 2: Multi-stemmed at 2m with a poorly-formed crown. 3: Lapsed pollard. 4: Bark inclusions at primary unions. 5: Large dead stubs, poor recovery from large reduction.	Remove dead stubs on southeast side and limb with fused branch wound.		Good	20-40
	Moderate						1	Fair	2	
T4	Early-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	17	8	360	5 2 2 2	1: Minor deadwood. 2: Single stemmed with a slight lean and a small, unbalanced crown, with phototropic limbs. 3: Ivy clad stem	No action required.		Good	40+
	n/a						2	Good	1	
T5	Mature Norway Maple Acer platanoides	20	3	760	4.5 6 8 8	1: Canopy biased to southeast with significant canopy overhanging the boundary although acceptable condition at present. 2: Twin-stemmed at 3m with an unbalanced crown. 3: Pruning wounds from crown lifting which are healing well. 4: Small occluded wound from base to 1m on south side.	No action required.		Good	40+
	n/a						1.5	Good	1	
T6	Mature Norway Maple Acer platanoides	15	4	850	3 8 4 8	1: Acceptable condition. 2: Codominant stem failed at primary union (bark inclusion) leaving large wound. 3: Small hole in stem to south. 4: Recently pollarded. 5: Pollarded to manage defects.	Repollard within 3 years.		Good	20-40
	Low						3	Fair	2	

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
							Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Safety Class
T8	Mature Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	5	4	830	4.5 7	1: Stump previously topped at 4m. 2: Kretzschmaria deusta present. 3: Percussion test indicates significant decay. 4: Within falling distance of footpath and road	Remove.		Dead	Dead
							Moderate	3	Dead	4
T9	Early-Mature Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	17	3	790	6 7	1: Minor deadwood in crown. 2: Twin-stemmed at 2m with a slightly unbalanced crown. 3: Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting. 4: Canopy overhangs footpath and road currently with adequate clearance.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	1.5	Good	1
T10	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	18	6	500	5 8	1: Branch stubs to lower crown. 2: Bifurcated stem at 2.5m with an unbalanced crown.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T11	Early-Mature Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	17	4	750	8 8	1: Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting-healing well. 2: Trifurcated stem at 2m. 3: Canopy overhangs the footpath and road currently with adequate ground clearance.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T12	Young Lime Tilia sp	9	1	180	2 2	1: Supressed specimen. 2: Multi-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown. 3: Small stem wounds at base - not significant at present.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Fair	1

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
							Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Safety Class
T13	Semi-Mature Sessile Oak Quercus petraea	15	5	420	3.5 8 3 7	1: Minor deadwood to north 2: Single stemmed with a slight lean. 3: Pruning wounds due to crown lifting - fully occluded. 4: Canopy overhangs the footpath and road, currently with adequate ground clearance.	Remove deadwood.		Good	40+
							Low	2	fair	2
T14	Semi-Mature Ash Fraxinus excelsior	13	4	450	3 6 3 6	1: Multi-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown - appears to be regrowth from stool. 2: Pruning wounds due to crown lifting-healing well 3: Signs of crown retrenchment - inner crown forming and dieback at tips. 4: Canopy overhangs the footpath and road with some deadwood and stubs.	Remove deadwood overhanging the road		Fair	20-40
							Moderate	1	Fair	2
T15	Semi-Mature Sessile Oak Quercus petraea	9	2	170	2 2 3 2	1: Single stemmed and vertical with a slightly unbalanced crown. 2: Acceptable condition at present.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T16	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	18	7	400	5 5 6 6	1: Single stemmed with a slight lean and an unbalanced crown. 2: Pruned in the past to remove low hanging lateral branches. 3: Acceptable condition at present.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	1.5	Good	1
T17	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	17	6	500	7 8 8 8	1: Single stemmed with a slight lean and an unbalanced crown. 2: Pruned in the past to remove low hanging lateral branches. 3: Acceptable condition at present.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	1.5	Good	1
T18	Semi-Mature Sessile Oak Quercus petraea	15	3	300	5 1 5 4	1: Acceptable condition at present. 2: Single stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. 3: Exposed surface roots which appear structurally sound.	Monitor condition		Good	20 to 40
							Moderate	1	Fair	2

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
							Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Safety Class
T19	Young Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	7	2	160	2 3 4	1: Suppressed specimen. 2: Single stemmed with a slight lean and an unbalanced crown. 3: Leader historically snapped out/failed at 4m.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Fair	1
T20	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	20	10	300	4 5 6	1: Branch stubs to mid crown. 2: Single slender stem with an unbalanced crown.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Fair	1
T21	Early-Mature Norway Maple Acer platanoides	19	4	350	5 8 3	1: Minor deadwood in crown. 2: Stem bifurcates at 3 metres above ground level 3: canopy biased to northeast	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T23	Early-Mature Norway Maple Acer platanoides	19	4	600	8 12	1: Twin-stemmed at 3.5m with an unbalanced crown due to recent exposure - removal of neighbouring tree. 2: Pruning wounds due to crown lifting. 3: Large branch over hanging toilet unit (diameter of approximately 190mm), very close and touching in wind - remove before damage occurs.	Remove overhanging branch.		Good	40+
							Moderate	1	Good	2
T24	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	21	8	600	7 10 8	1: Deadwood and stubs throughout crown - no targets. 2: Unbalanced crown due to adjacent tree removal.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T25	Early-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	18	7	400	4 6.5 3.5	1: Unbalanced crown due to adjacent tree removal. 2: Pruned in the past to remove low hanging lateral branches and exhibiting good closure.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Fair	1

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
							Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Safety Class
T26	Early-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	17	5	500	3 2 6 6	1: Ivy on stem - cannot assess primary union. 2: Single stemmed and vertical with a slightly unbalanced crown. 3: Canopy biased to the southeast due to removal of the adjacent tree.	No action required.		Fair	40+
	n/a						3	Good	1	
T27	Mature Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	5	5	980	6 6 6.5 7	1: Topped and moribund-risk has been adequately reduced. 2: Twin-stemmed at 2m. 3: Honey fungus present - percussion test indicates decay is not significant - massive reduction previously done in response. 4: Client wishes to retain as habitat pole - monitor to assess decay. 5: Lesions on stem consistent with horse chestnut bleeing canker.	Monitor condition		Poor	<10
	Low						0.5	Fair	2	
T29	Early-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	15	4	450	5 7 4 6	1: Acceptable condition at present. 2: Multi-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown - growth from stool. 3: Included bark unions at base.	Monitor condition		Good	20-40
	Low						3	Fair	2	
T30	Early-Mature Lime Tilia sp	8	4	680	1 1 1 1	1: Topped at 7 metres above ground level. 2: Significant deadwood throughout crown. 3: Crown in decline - crown is retrenching - dieback in outer crown - epicormics forming inner crown.	Monitor condition		Fair	<10
	Low						2	Fair	2	
T31	Mature Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	19	3	900	8 4 8 5	1: Crown close to new building to east although currently adequate. 2: Multi-stemmed at 2.5m with a unbalanced crown. x1 stem with dense ivy cover, could not assess branch unions. 3: Pruning wounds due to crown lifting exhibiting good closure. 4: Potentially weak unions at 2m-branch unions appear ok. 5: Minor deadwood throughout crown.	Monitor canopy spread east		Good	40+
	Low						2	Fair	2	

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							Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Safety Class
T33	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	14	6	350	8 6 6 3	1: Single stemmed with a slight lean and an unbalanced crown. 2: Minor suppression from adjacent tree.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T34	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	20	10	400	6 6 6 6	1: Single stemmed with a slight lean. 2: High crown 3: Excellent specimen	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T35	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	12	2.5	350	4 8 5 8	1: Minor deadwood. 2: Twin-stemmed at 1m with an unbalanced crown. 3: Branch stubs to lower crown. 4: Squat and suppressed form. 5: DBH measured below 1m to avoid union taper.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T37	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	12	4	310	8 7 6 5	1: Minor deadwood throughout crown. 2: Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. 3: Stubs left in lower crown from previous crown lift.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T38	Early-Mature Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	2.5	0.01	740	4 4 4 4	1: Standing deadwood habitat.	No action required.		Dead	N/A
							n/a	3	Dead	1
T39	Early-Mature Goat Willow Salix caprea	10	3	475	8 6 6 4	1: Multi-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown. 2: Minor deadwood in crown. 3: Rope fixed in lower crown restricting cambium - remove and reinstall.	Remove rope in lower crown.		Good	40+
							Low	3	Good	2

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							Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Safety Class
T40	Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	22	8	850	9 8 9 8	1: Pruning wounds due to crown lifting - partially occluded. 2: Ivy on stem - cannot assess primary unions. 3: Dominant widespreading crown 4: Excellent specimen	Remove ivy and inspect stem for defects.		Good	40+
							Low	1.5	Good	2
T41	Mature Beech Fagus sylvatica	23	3	900	7 9 8 8	2: Twin-stemmed at 5m with a balanced crown. 3: Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting (now occluded). 4: Bark damage on western stem which is occluding. 5: Dead lateral branch to west.	Remove dead branch to west		Good	40+
							Moderate	1	Good	2
T42	Mature Lime Tilia sp	24	6	720	8 5 6 10	1: Pruning wounds due to crown lifting - occluded. 2: Minor deadwood throughout crown.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	1.5	Good	1
T43	Mature Beech Fagus sylvatica	23	2	900	5 12 4 13	1: Single stemmed with a slight lean and an unbalanced crown. 2: Pruning wounds due to crown lifting. 3: Crown biased to southwest.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	1.5	Good	1
T44	Early-Mature Beech Fagus sylvatica	18	2	400	5 5 9 5	1: Single stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. 2: Canopy biased to the northeast.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T45	Early-Mature Lime Tilia sp	23	6	630	3 6 5 6	1: Centre of site. 2: Single stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. 3: No evidence of significant pruning. 4: Minor deadwood throughout crown is of little concern.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Fair	1

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
							Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Safety Class
T46	Early-Mature Lime Tilia sp	23	6	600	3 6 4 5	1: Unbalanced crown. 3: Canopy suppressed by adjacent trees.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T47	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	13	4	320	6 6 7 6	1: Minor deadwood in crown. 2: Minor lean. 3: Suppressed by adjacent trees	No action required.		Fair	40+
							n/a	1.5	Fair	1
T48	Early-Mature Norway Maple Acer platanoides	17	2.5	300	6 5 6 5	2: Minor lean and slightly asymmetrical crown.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T49	Early-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	13	8	230	3.5 2 2 3	1: Minor lean and a slightly asymmetrical crown. 2: Acceptable condition at present.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T50	Early-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	16	8	275	4 3 3 3	1: Horizontal growth to the south becoming vertical-appears structurally sound. 2: Asymmetrical crown.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Fair	1
T51	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	18	5	450	4 4 5 5	1: Acceptable condition at present. 2: Dead stem at base presents a low risk.	Monitor condition		Good	40+
							Low	2	Fair	2

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) W N E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
							Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Safety Class
T52	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	10	4	300	o o 4 7	1: Minor deadwood in crown. 2: Leaning stem with unbalanced crown. 3: Restricted access.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T53	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	18	5	450	6 6 6 6	1: Acceptable condition at present.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
T55	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	22	5	450	4 5 6 7	1: Stem with slight lean and an unbalanced crown. 2: Growing in dense thicket	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	1.5	Good	1
T58	Mature Lime Tilia sp	24	8	1010	12 8 8 10	1: Multi-stemmed at 3.5m with a balanced crown. 2: Ivy covered stem and primary unions - cannot fully assess. 3: Pruned in the past to remove low hanging lateral branches. Some decay at pruning points but exhibiting good closure. 4: Wide spreading crown within dense thicket.	Remove ivy and inspect stem for defects.		Good	40+
							Low	2	Fair	2
T59	Mature Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	18	2.5	800	3 8 8 8	1: Ivy on stems - cannot fully assess. 2: Multi-stemmed at 2m with an unbalanced crown. 3: Pruning wounds due to crown lifting - partially occluded. 4: Small decay cavities at pruning points-acceptable condition at present. 5: Wide spreading crown in dense thicket.	Remove ivy and inspect stem for defects.		Good	40+
							Low	2	Fair	2
T60	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	14	4.5	350	6 6 6 6	1: Deadwood up to 100mm diameter to lower crown, overhanging the footpath.	Remove significant deadwood overhanging the footpath.		Fair	20-40
							Moderate	1	Fair	2

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
							Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Safety Class
T61	Early-Mature Goat Willow Salix caprea	10	2	350	7 5 2 o	1: Acceptable condition at present. 2: Stem leaning to north. 3: Asymetric crown. 4: Canopy biased to the north overhanging the boundary 5: Acceptable condition at present.	No action required.		Good	20-40
							n/a	3	Fair	1
T62	Early-Mature Goat Willow Salix caprea	12	2	300	7 3 4 1	1: Included bark union at base. 2: Twin-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown. 3: Acceptable condition at present. 4: Stems lean to north. 5: Canopy biased to the north and overhanging the boundary.	No action required.		Good	20-40
							n/a	1.5	Fair	1
T63	Mature Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	20	3	1130	6 7 8	1: Acute union possibly with included bark at 2m exhibiting adaptive growth wqith no indication of failure. 2: Twin-stemmed at 2m with water pocket. 3: Pruning wounds due to crown lifting.	Monitor condition		Good	20-40
							Moderate	1	Fair	2
T64	Mature Lime Tilia sp	20	3	670	5 4 5 7	1: Pruning wounds due to crown lifting - majority of which are occluded - some with minor cavities, not significant at present. 2: Minor deadwood throughout crown presents a low risk. 3: Historically reduced. 4: Excessive epicormics at base, could not fully inspect.	Remove significant deadwood.		Good	40+
							Moderate	1	Fair	2
T67	Early-Mature Goat Willow Salix caprea	10	4	350	6 5 5 2	1: Included bark union at base. 2: Twin-stemmed at ground level with minor asymmetry in crown. 3: Deadwood in crown. 4: Longitudinal wound to x1 stem exhibiting good closure, underlying wood is sound at present.	Remove deadwood.		Good	10-20
							Moderate	1.5	Fair	2
T68	Early-Mature Rowan Sorbus aucuparia	10	4	240	3 3 2.5	1: East of site. 2: Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. 3: No significant defects. 4: Minor deadwood.	No action required.		Good	20-40
							n/a	3	Good	1

Reference T = Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
							Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Safety Class
G1	Early-Mature Goat Willow Salix caprea	12	av 3	av 300	av 6 6 6 each	1: Branches overhanging neighbouring land. 2: Standing deadwood within group. 3: Multiple minor stem wounds. 4: Adjacent to entrance/exit.	Remove standing deadwood.		Good	40+
							Moderate	1	Fair	2
G2	Early-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	av 18	av 6	av 300	av 5 5 5 each	1: Acceptable condition at present. 2: Five closely spaced trees. 3: One hung up dead tree presents a low risk.	Monitor condition		Good	40+
							Low	2	Fair	2
G3	Early-Mature Silver Birch Betula pendula	av 18	av 6	av 250	av 4 4 4 each	1: Northern end of site. 2: One stem with acute lean. 3: Three trees within the group all with ivy clad stems.	No action required.		Good	20-40
							n/a	1.5	Good	1
G4	Early-Mature Turkey Oak Quercus cerris	av 18	av 5	av 350	av 6 6 6 each	1: Northern end of site. 2: Minor deadwood throughout crowns presents a low risk.. 3: Five trees within the group. 4: Currently adequate clearance from building located to northeast.	No action required.		Good	20-40
							n/a	3	Good	1
G5	Early-Mature Mixed Deciduous	av 14	av 4	av 350	av 3.5 2 3.5 each	1: Northern end of site. 2: Minor deadwood throughout crown. 3: Red alder, alder, turkey oak. 4: X1 twin stemmed alder within group (400mm DBH) - percussion test indicates significant decay at base of stem - tree now reduced to 5m standing stump.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1
G6	Semi-Mature Mixed Deciduous	av 10	av 2.5	av 200	av 4 4 4 each	1: Cherry, norway maple and sycamore. 2: Closely spaced, self set group adjacent to the northeast boundary. 3: Currently adequate clearance from adjacent buildings.	No action required.		Good	40+
							n/a	3	Good	1

Reference T= Tree G = Group H = Hedge W = Woodland	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	DBH (mm)	Crown Spread (m) W N E S	Notes	Recommendations		Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
							Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Structural Condition	Safety Class
G7	Mature Horse Chestnut	av 5	av o	av 700	av 1 1 1 each	1: Densely ivy covered. 2: Standing deadwood habitat. 3: X2 dead stems within heavy undergrowth and limited access. 4:Fungal brackets to stems of both trees. 5: Both stems exhibit extensive decay although present an acceptable risk currently.	Monitor condition		Dead	Dead 2
	Aesculus hippocastanum						Moderate	1	Dead	

Appendix 2 - Tree Schedule Definition of Terms

Tree Referencing	Individual Trees T (+number) Grouped Trees G (+number) Hedgerows H (+number) Woodlands W(+number)
Age Category	Young Usually <15 years Semi-mature Significant growth expected, approximately one third of life expectancy complete Early-Mature Full height achieved with further significant growth possible, up to two thirds of life expectancy complete Mature Full height has been achieved with possible spreading of the canopy, usually past two thirds of overall life expectancy Veteran Usually a tree of significant age with characteristics that give additional cultural, landscape and conservation benefits, Over-mature A tree declining due to age as indicated by deterioration in the health and condition of its crown and trunk.
Species	Botanical Name conforming to the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (ICN). For universal plant recognition. Common Name commonly used names usually on a local and national scale.
Tree Height	The vertical distance between the base of the tree (where soil and buttress meet) and the tip of the highest branch on the tree.
Crown Height	Measured from ground level to the height at which the main crown begins.
Stem Diameter (DBH)	Stem diameter is measured at 1.5 m above ground level
Crown	Measurements taken from all four cardinal points in metres.
Notes	Notes are made to inform of any possible defects, peculiarities or points of interest that may relate to the trees position, physiology, safety and possible effects on developments.
Recommendations	Recommendations are made in accordance to good arboricultural practice. Recommendations are made regardless to the end usage of the site.
Priority Scale	Priority is given dependant on the perceived threat and the likelihood of failure given to a possible hazard. The priority of work is given regardless of the end usage of the site. Urgent To be carried out as soon as possible. Very High To be carried out within 1 month. High To be carried out within 3 months. Moderate To be carried out within 1 year. Low To be carried out within 3 years.
Physiological Condition:	Good Usually healthy with no symptoms of poor health or disease. Fair Exhibiting signs of poor health or minor disease infections that are not considered to be hazardous. Poor Disease present in considerable quantities or with very poor physiological vigour. Very Poor Tree is in a moribund state in extremely poor condition, usually with little chance of recovery.
Structural Condition:	Good A tree with no significant structural defects. Fair Minor defects may have been observed but are not considered to be immediately hazardous. Poor Significant defects found. Tree requires monitoring or remedial works. Very Poor Major defects that require immediate remedial work or the removal of the tree.
Life Expectancy:	The estimated number of years before the tree may require removal should no unexpected mechanical or environmental impacts occur to the tree.
Safety Class:	Please refer to Tree Safety Classification table on the next page.

Appendix 3 - Tree Safety Classification

The following table provides an explanation of Safety Classes used.		
Class 1	These trees are considered to be in good condition with no significant defects observed. No works are required.	GREEN
Class 2	These trees are considered to be in an acceptable condition at present though defects have been observed which could lead to future problems. Recommendations are made to remove these defects or reduce them to an acceptable level. Monitoring may be recommended.	BLUE
Class 3	These trees are considered to be potentially hazardous and require remedial works to reduce any associated risks to an acceptable level. Further inspection may be recommended such as a climbed inspection or ultrasound decay detection.	GREY
Class 4	These trees are considered to be potentially hazardous and cannot be made safe by remedial works. It is recommended that such trees are removed.	RED
NOTE: In addition to the safety class, the size and position of each tree is taken into account when assessing any potential threat to the property. For example, a small, dead tree, 5m tall situated 9m from the property would not be considered a threat to the property though it would be safety class 4 and recommended for removal.		

Appendix 4 - Site Plans

The site plans referred to in the report follow this page which include the following:

- Tree Location Plan

Although included plans are usually to scale, they are only intended to indicate positions of surveyed trees and dimensions should not be taken from these drawings.



Dense understorey
thicket (Holly, hazel,
sycamore, ash,
cherry & rowan)

Key	
	Stem & canopy of safety class 1 tree
	Stem & canopy of safety class 2 tree
	Stem & canopy of safety class 3 tree
	Stem & Canopy of safety class 4 tree

SAFETY CLASS CATEGORIES

Safety class 1:
Trees is considered to be in a good overall condition. No hazards are immediately apparent or are anticipated to develop within the foreseeable future.

Safety class 2:
Tree is considered to be in an acceptable condition at present but there may be potential defects that require works in order to ensure the continuing wellbeing and safe condition of the tree.

Safety class 3:
Tree is not considered to be in an acceptable condition in its current state and tree works are recommended that must be carried out in order to abate the hazard and reduce the risk of failure to acceptable levels.

Safety class 4:
The tree is recommended for removal as it is in such a condition that it is not practical to carry out works in order to render it safe.

X01	xx/xx/xx	XXXXXXXXX:-	XX	XX
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHKD



A: Ground Floor, The Tower,
Deva City Office Park, Trinity Way,
Manchester M3 7BF

T: +44 (0) 161 312 3131

weareurbangreen.co.uk

Client:	SOUTH MANCHESTER FOREST GROUP		
Project:	PAUPERS WOOD VISUAL TREE ASSESSMENT		
Title:	TREE SURVEY PLAN		
Issue:	FOR INFORMATION		
Drawn:	AB	Checked:	KO
Project:	UG365	Scale @ A1:	1:500
Dwg No:	UG_365_ARB_TCP_01	Date:	09/06/21
		Revision:	00