## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

ANCOATS \& BESWICK
Every ward has a unique mix of people, businesses, green space, buildings and history, which all influence the number and distribution oftrees. By looking at the amounts of similarland ineach ward, we can starttoidentify gaps where treescould begrownin orderto'complete'theurban forestand sharethebenefits of trees equally between people across the city. If all wards worked together to fill these gaps, tree cover in the city would increase to around $21.5 \%$.

TREE COVER Currently, $18.8 \%$ of Manchester is beneath a tree, but individual wards sare quite different. Thegraph shows thesize of each ward, and how its tree


Manchester Tree Canopy $=18.8 \%$


## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.

- Tree Cover (ha)
- Suitable Land Use (ha)


If all the trees in the ward were added together into one woodland, how big would itbe? Onehectare(ha) is a bitbigger than thepitch at the Etihad Stadium or Old Trafford.


The urban forest is made up of individual street and amenity trees as well as woodlands. Every ward has a slightly different mix.

## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Where are the'gaps' in which new trees could be grown? What is possible, but without planting trees in inappropriate places?

## ROOM TO GROW

Not all wards are suited to the same level of tree cover. But each has an important part to play in delivering the future treescape, and realising its own potential for growth.

## 3481

 TREESThese numbers all represent mediumsizedtrees, like street trees, to make them easier to visualise and compare. But new trees might be a mixture of small and large species, or even woodland.


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## ARDWICK

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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## BAGULEY

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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES BROOKLANDS

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Manchester Tree Canopy $=18.8 \%$


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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## BURNAGE

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643

TREES
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| Ois | k |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 392 | 0 |
| $y$ |  | $T$ |
| 0 | 170 | 0 |

## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## CHARLESTOWN

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## 3405

## TREES

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| O\% | $k$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 497 | 0 |
| $\downarrow$ |  | $T$ |
| 1290 | 651 | 60 |



## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## CHEETHAM

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## 2545

TREES
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## ROOM TO GROW

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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES CHORLTON

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Manchester Tree Canopy $=18.8 \%$


LAND USE \& TREE COVER
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604
TREES
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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES CHORLTON PARK

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## 1945

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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## CLAYTON \& OPENSHAW

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## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

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4559

TREES
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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## CRUMPSALL

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750

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## ROOM TO GROW

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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## DEANSGATE

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1115
TREES
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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## DIDSBURY EAST

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261
TREES
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| O- | d |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 123 | 0 | 21 |
| 1 |  | $T$ |
| 0 | 117 | 0 |



## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES DIDSBURY WEST

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TREES
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| $\square$ | K | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 206 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 |  | 7 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |  |



## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## FALLOWFIELD

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506 TREES
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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

GORTON \& ABBEY HEY
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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## HARPURHEY

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4075 TREES
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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## HIGHER BLACKLEY

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TREE COVER Currently, $18.8 \%$ of Manchester is beneath a tree, but individual wards sare quite different. The graph shows thesize of each ward, and how its tree



## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.


If all the trees in the ward were added together into one woodland, how big would itbe? Onehectare(ha) is a bitbigger than the pitch at the EtihadStadium or Old Trafford.

## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Where are the'gaps' in which new trees could be grown? What is possible, but without planting trees in inappropriate places?


The urban forest is made up of individual street and amenity trees as well as woodlands. Every ward has a slightly different mix.

2938 TREES
These numbers all represent mediumsizedtrees,likestreet trees, to make them easier to visualise and compare. But new trees might be a mixture of small and large species, or even woodland.

## ROOM TO GROW

Not all wards are suited to the same level of tree cover. But each has an important part to play in delivering the future treescape, and realising its own potential for growth.


## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## HULME

Every ward has a unique mix of people,businesses, green space,buildings and history, which all influence the number and distribution oftrees. By looking at the amounts of similarland in each ward, we can starttoidentify gaps wheretrees could be grownin order to'complete'the urban forestand sharethebenefits oftrees equally between people across the city. If all wards worked together to fill these gaps, tree cover in the city would increase to around $21.5 \%$.
TREE COVER Currently, 18.8\% of Manchester is beneath atree, but individual wards sare quite different. Thegraph shows the size of each ward, and how its tree



If all the trees in the ward were added together into one woodland, how big would itbe? Onehectare(ha) is a bitbigger than thepitch at the EtihadStadium or Old Trafford.

## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.

- Tree Cover (ha)

Suitable Land
Use (ha)


## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Where are the'gaps' in which new trees could be grown? What is possible, but without planting trees in inappropriate places?


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## 2064

 TREESThese numbers all represent mediumsizedtrees,likestreet trees, to make them easier to visualise and compare. But new trees might be a mixture of small and large species, or even woodland.

## ROOM TO GROW

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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## LEVENSHULME

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If all the trees in the ward were added together into one woodland, how big would itbe? Onehectare(ha) is a bitbigger than thepitch at the EtihadStadium or Old Trafford.

## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.

- Tree Cover (ha)
- Suitable Land

Use (ha)


## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Where are the'gaps' in which new trees could be grown? What is possible, but without planting trees in inappropriate places?


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766

These numbers all represent mediumsizedtrees, likestreet trees, to make them easier to visualise and compare. But new trees might be a mixture of small and large species, or even woodland.

## ROOM TO GROW

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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES LONGSIGHT

Every ward has a unique mix of people,businesses, green space,buildings and history, which all influence the number and distribution oftrees. By looking at the amounts of similarland in each ward, we can starttoidentify gaps wheretrees could be grownin order to'complete'the urban forestand sharethebenefits oftrees equally between people across the city. If all wards worked together to fill these gaps, tree cover in the city would increase to around $21.5 \%$.

TREE COVER Currently, $18.8 \%$ of Manchester is beneath a tree, but individual wards sare quite different. The graph shows thesize of each ward, and how its tree



## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.

- Tree Cover (ha)
- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Suitable Land } \\ & \text { Use (ha) }\end{aligned}$


If all the trees in the ward were added together into one woodland, how big would itbe? Onehectare(ha) is a bitbigger than the pitch at the EtihadStadium or Old Trafford.

## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Where are the'gaps' in which new trees could be grown? What is possible, but without planting trees in inappropriate places?


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## 2327

TREES
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## ROOM TO GROW

Not all wards are suited to the same level of tree cover. But each has an important part to play in delivering the future treescape, and realising its own potential for growth.

| O\% | $k$ | Q |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 652 | 126 |
| $\underline{1}$ |  | 7 |
| 696 | 265 | 137 |



## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## MILES PLATTING \& NEWTON HEATH

Every ward has a unique mix of people,businesses, green space,buildings and history, which all influence the number and distribution oftrees. By looking at the amounts of similarland in each ward, we can starttoidentify gaps wheretrees could be grownin order to'complete'the urban forestand sharethebenefits oftrees equally between people across the city. If all wards worked together to fill these gaps, tree cover in the city would increase to around $21.5 \%$.



## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.

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## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Where are the'gaps' in which new trees could be grown? What is possible, but without planting trees in inappropriate places?

## ROOM TO GROW

Not all wards are suited to the same level of tree cover. But each has an important part to play in delivering the future treescape, and realising its own potential for growth.

## TREES

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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## MOSS SIDE

Every ward has a unique mix of people,businesses, green space,buildings and history, which all influence the number and distribution oftrees. By looking at the amounts of similarland in each ward, we can starttoidentify gaps wheretrees could be grownin order to'complete'the urban forestand sharethebenefits oftrees equally between people across the city. If all wards worked together to fill these gaps, tree cover in the city would increase to around $21.5 \%$.

TREE COVER Currently, $18.8 \%$ of Manchester is beneath atree, but individual wards arequite different. The graph shows the size of each ward, and how its tree



## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.


If all the trees in the ward were added together into one woodland, how big would itbe? Onehectare(ha) is a bitbigger than the pitch at the EtihadStadium or Old Trafford.

## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Where are the'gaps' in which new trees could be grown? What is possible, but without planting trees in inappropriate places?


The urban forest is made up of individual street and amenity trees as well as woodlands. Every ward has a slightly different mix.

## ROOM TO GROW

Not all wards are suited to the same level of tree cover. But each has an important part to play in delivering the future treescape, and realising its own potential for growth.

## 1454

TREES
These numbers all represent mediumsizedtrees, likestreet trees, to make them easier to visualise and compare. But new trees might be a mixture of small and large species, or even woodland.



## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## MOSTON

Every ward has a unique mix of people, businesses, green space, buildings and history, which all influence the number and distribution oftrees. By looking at the amounts of similarland in each ward, we can starttoidentify gaps wheretrees could be grownin order to'complete'the urban forestand sharethebenefits oftrees equally between people across the city. If all wards worked together to fill these gaps, tree cover in the city would increase to around $21.5 \%$.

TREE COVER Currently, $18.8 \%$ of Manchester is beneath a tree, but individual wards sare quite different. The graph shows thesize of each ward, and how its tree



## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.

- Tree Cover (ha)
- Suitable Land Use (ha)


If all the trees in the ward were added together into one woodland, how big would itbe? Onehectare(ha) is a bitbigger than the pitch at the EtihadStadium or Old Trafford.

## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Where are the'gaps' in which new trees could be grown? What is possible, but without planting trees in inappropriate places?


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## 2657

 TREESThese numbers all represent mediumsizedtrees, likestreet trees, to make them easier to visualise and compare. But new trees might be a mixture of small and large species, or even woodland.

## ROOM TO GROW

Not all wards are suited to the same level of tree cover. But each has an important part to play in delivering the future treescape, and realising its own potential for growth.


## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES NORTHENDEN

Every ward has a unique mix of people,businesses, green space,buildings and history, which all influence the number and distribution oftrees. By looking at the amounts of similarland in each ward, we can starttoidentify gaps wheretrees could be grownin order to'complete'the urban forestand sharethebenefits oftrees equally between people across the city. If all wards worked together to fill these gaps, tree cover in the city would increase to around $21.5 \%$.

TREE COVER Currently, $18.8 \%$ of Manchester is beneath atree, but individual wards are quite different. The graph shows the size of each ward, and how its tree


Manchester Tree Canopy $=18.8 \%$


## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.


If all the trees in the ward were added together into one woodland, how big would itbe? Onehectare(ha) is a bitbigger than thepitch at the EtihadStadium or Old Trafford.


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## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Where are the'gaps' in which new trees could be grown? What is possible, but without planting trees in inappropriate places?

## ROOM TO GROW

Not all wards are suited to the same level of tree cover. But each has an important part to play in delivering the future treescape, and realising its own potential for growth.

1585 TREES

These numbers all represent mediumsizedtrees,likestreet trees, to make them easier to visualise and compare. But new trees might be a mixture of small and large species, or even woodland.


## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES OLD MOAT

Every ward has a unique mix of people,businesses, green space,buildings and history, which all influence the number and distribution of trees. By looking at the amounts of similar land ineach ward, we can start toidentify gaps wheretrees could begrownin order to'complete'the urban forestand sharethebenefits of trees equally between people across the city. If all wards worked together to fill these gaps, tree cover in the city would increase to around $21.5 \%$.

TREE COVER Currently, $18.8 \%$ of Manchester is beneath atree, but individual wards arequite different. The graph shows the size of each ward, and how its tree



## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.


If all the trees in the ward were added together into one woodland, how big would itbe? Onehectare (ha) is a bitbigger than thepitch at the EtihadStadium or Old Trafford.



The urban forest is made up of individual street and amenity trees as well as woodlands. Every ward has a slightly different mix.

## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Where are the'gaps' in which new trees could be grown? What is possible, but without planting trees in inappropriate places?

## ROOM TO GROW

Not all wards are suited to the same level of tree cover. But each has an important part to play in delivering the future treescape, and realising its own potential for growth.

These numbers all represent mediumsizedtrees, like street trees, to make them easier to visualise and compare. But new trees might be a mixture of small and large species, or even woodland.

| $\square$ | $\&$ | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 27 | 0 | 104 |
| 0 |  | 7 |  |
| 0 | 57 | 0 |  |



## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## PICCADILLY

Every ward has a unique mix of people, businesses, green space, buildings and history, which all influence the number and distribution of trees. By looking at the amounts of similarland ineach ward, we can starttoidentify gaps where treescould begrownin orderto'complete'the urban forestand sharethebenefits of trees equally between people across the city. If all wards worked together to fill these gaps, tree cover in the city would increase to around $21.5 \%$.

TREE COVER Currently, $18.8 \%$ of Manchester is beneath a tree, but individual wards sare quite different. The graph shows thesize of each ward, and how its tree



## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.

If all the trees in the ward were added together into one woodland, how big would itbe? Onehectare(ha) is a bitbigger than the pitch at the EtihadStadium or Old Trafford.



The urban forest is made up of individual street and amenity trees as well as woodlands. Every ward has a slightly different mix.

## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Where are the'gaps' in which new trees could be grown? What is possible, but without planting trees in inappropriate places?

## ROOM TO GROW

Not all wards are suited to the same level of tree cover. But each has an important part to play in delivering the future treescape, and realising its own potential for growth.

These numbers all represent mediumsizedtrees, likestreet trees, to make them easier to visualise and compare. But new trees might be a mixture of small and large species, or even woodland.



## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES <br> RUSHOLME

Every ward has a unique mix of people,businesses, green space,buildings and history, which all influence the number and distribution oftrees. By looking at the amounts of similarland in each ward, we can starttoidentify gaps wheretrees could be grownin order to'complete'the urban forestand sharethebenefits oftrees equally between people across the city. If all wards worked together to fill these gaps, tree cover in the city would increase to around $21.5 \%$.

TREE COVER Currently, $18.8 \%$ of Manchester is beneath a tree, but individual wards sare quite different. The graph shows thesize of each ward, and how its tree



## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.

> Tree Cover (ha)

- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Suitable Land } \\ & \text { Use (ha) }\end{aligned}$


If all the trees in the ward were added together into one woodland, how big would itbe? Onehectare(ha) is a bitbigger than thepitch at the EtihadStadium or Old Trafford.


The urban forest is made up of individual street and amenity trees as well as woodlands. Every ward has a slightly different mix.

## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Where are the'gaps' in which new trees could be grown? What is possible, but without planting trees in inappropriate places?

## ROOM TO GROW

Not all wards are suited to the same level of tree cover. But each has an important part to play in delivering the future treescape, and realising its own potential for growth.

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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES <br> SHARSTON

Every ward has a unique mix of people,businesses, green space,buildings and history, which all influence the number and distribution oftrees. By looking at the amounts of similarland ineach ward, we can starttoidentify gaps where treescould begrownin orderto'complete'the urban forestand sharethebenefits of trees equally between people across the city. If all wards worked together to fill these gaps, tree cover in the city would increase to around $21.5 \%$.

TREE COVER Currently, 18.8\% of Manchester is beneath atree, but individual wards are quite different. Thegraph shows the size of each ward, and how its tree


Manchester Tree Canopy $=18.8 \%$


## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.


If all the trees in the ward were added together into one woodland, how big would itbe? Onehectare(ha) is a bitbigger than the pitch at the EtihadStadium or Old Trafford.


The urban forest is made up of individual street and amenity trees as well as woodlands. Every ward has a slightly different mix.

## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Where are the'gaps' in which new trees could be grown? What is possible, but without planting trees in inappropriate places?

## ROOM TO GROW

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2504 TREES
These numbers all represent mediumsizedtrees,likestreet trees, to make them easier to visualise and compare. But new trees might be a mixture of small and large species, or even woodland.


## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## WHALLEY RANGE

Every ward has a unique mix of people, businesses, green space,buildings and history, which all influence the number and distribution oftrees. By looking at the amounts of similarland in each ward, we can starttoidentify gaps wheretrees could be grownin order to'complete'the urban forestand sharethebenefits oftrees equally between people across the city. If all wards worked together to fill these gaps, tree cover in the city would increase to around $21.5 \%$.

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Manchester Tree Canopy $=18.8 \%$


## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.


If all the trees in the ward were added together into one woodland, how big would itbe? Onehectare(ha) is a bitbigger than thepitch at the EtihadStadium or Old Trafford.

## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

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The urban forest is made up of individual street and amenity trees as well as woodlands. Every ward has a slightly different mix.

TREES
These numbers all represent mediumsizedtrees,likestreet trees, to make them easier to visualise and compare. But new trees might be a mixture of small and large species, or even woodland.

## ROOM TO GROW

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## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

## WITHINGTON

Every ward has a unique mix of people, businesses, green space,buildings and history, which all influence the number and distribution oftrees. By looking at the amounts of similarland in each ward, we can starttoidentify gaps where trees could be grownin order to'complete'the urban forestand sharethebenefits of trees equally between people across the city. If all wards worked together to fill these gaps, tree cover in the city would increase to around $21.5 \%$.

TREE COVER Currently, $18.8 \%$ of Manchester is beneath atree, but individual wards are quite different. The graph shows the size of each ward, and how its tree


Manchester Tree Canopy $=18.8 \%$


## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.


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## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

Where are the'gaps' in which new trees could be grown? What is possible, but without planting trees in inappropriate places?

## ROOM TO GROW

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TREES
These numbers all represent mediumsizedtrees,likestreet trees, to make them easier to visualise and compare. But new trees might be a mixture of small and large species, or even woodland.

| $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ | $k$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 14 | 19 |
| 7 |  | $T$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |



## GROWING MANCHESTER'S TREES

WOODHOUSE PARK
Every ward has a unique mix of people, businesses, green space, buildings and history, which all influence the number and distribution of trees. By looking at the amounts of similar land ineach ward, we can start toidentify gaps wheretrees could begrownin order to'complete'the urban forestand sharethebenefits of trees equally between people across the city. If all wards worked together to fill these gaps, tree cover in the city would increase to around $21.5 \%$.


## LAND USE \& TREE COVER

Where are trees found in this ward, and what is the land used for? The 7 categories below only include land where trees could be grown, and exclude things like buildings, roads and water.

- Tree Cover (ha)
- Suitable Land Use (ha)


If all the trees in the ward were added together into one woodland, how big would itbe? Onehectare(ha) is a bitbigger than the pitch at the EtihadStadium or Old Trafford.

## CAPACITY FOR CHANGE

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## ROOM TO GROW

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## 9480

 TREESThese numbers all represent mediumsizedtrees,likestreet trees, to make them easier to visualise and compare. But new trees might be a mixture of small and large species, or even woodland.


