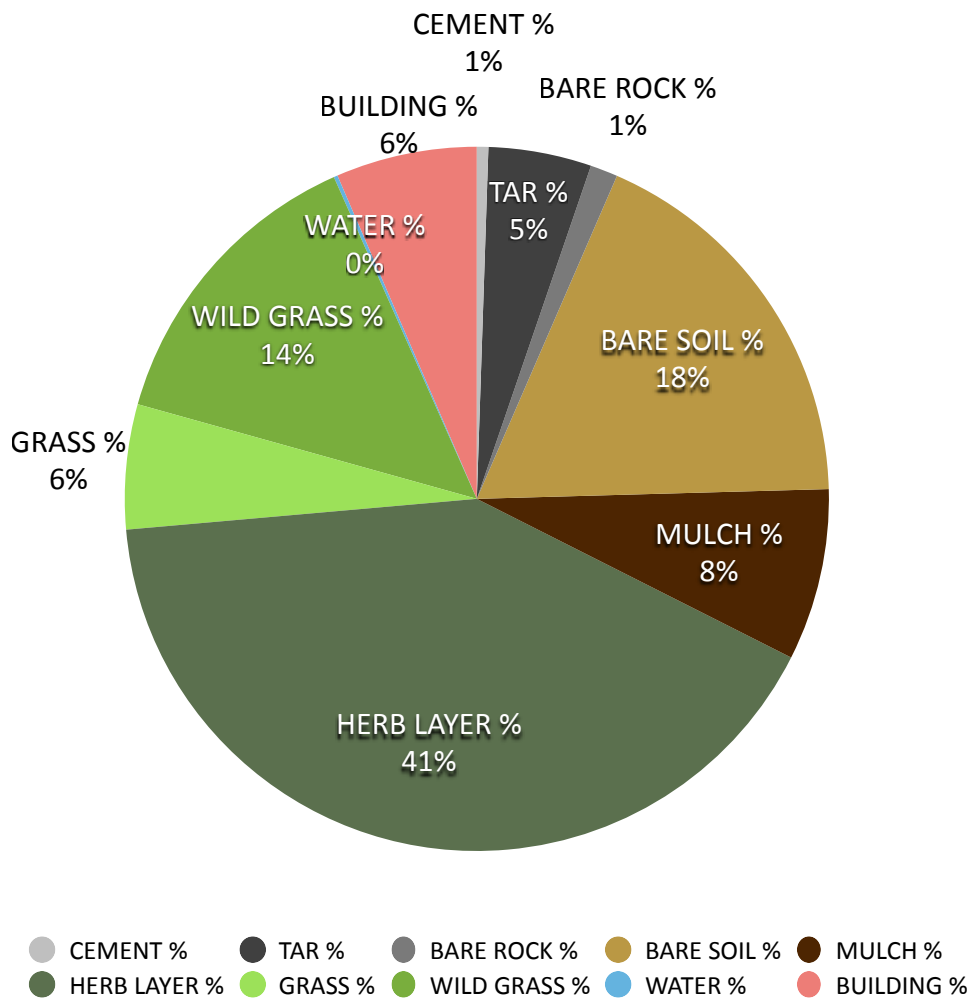




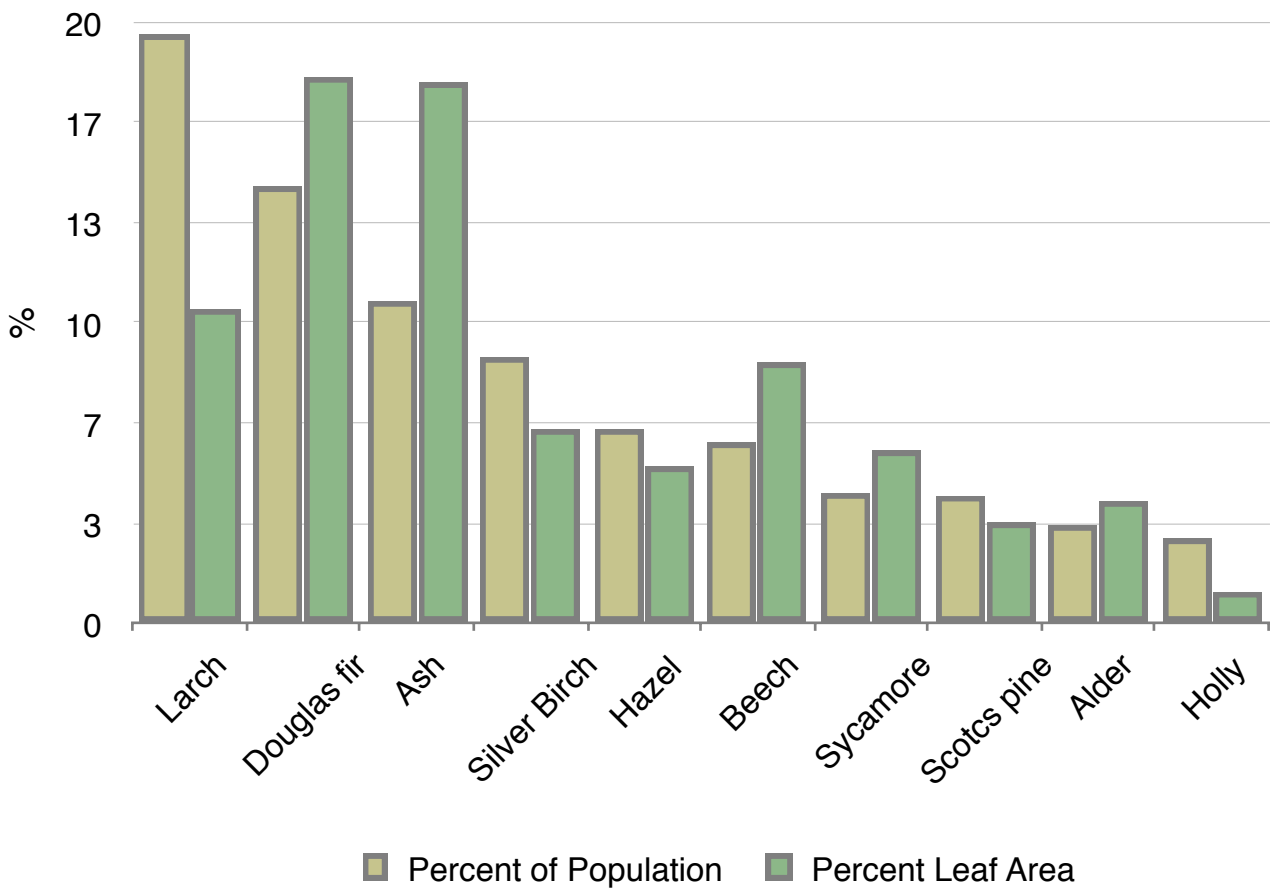
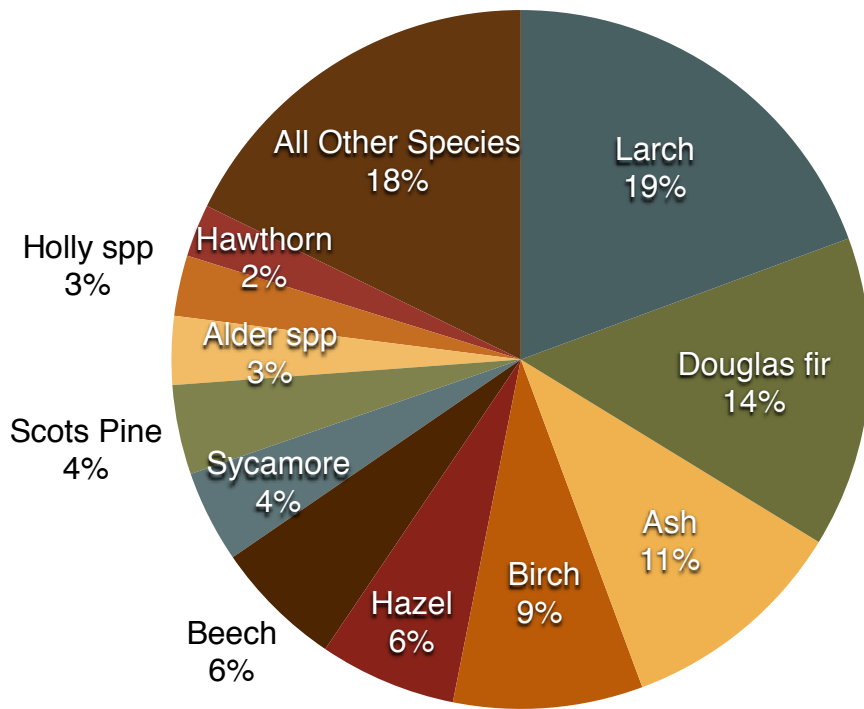
**Area 1 Headline Figures  
Baseline Facts**

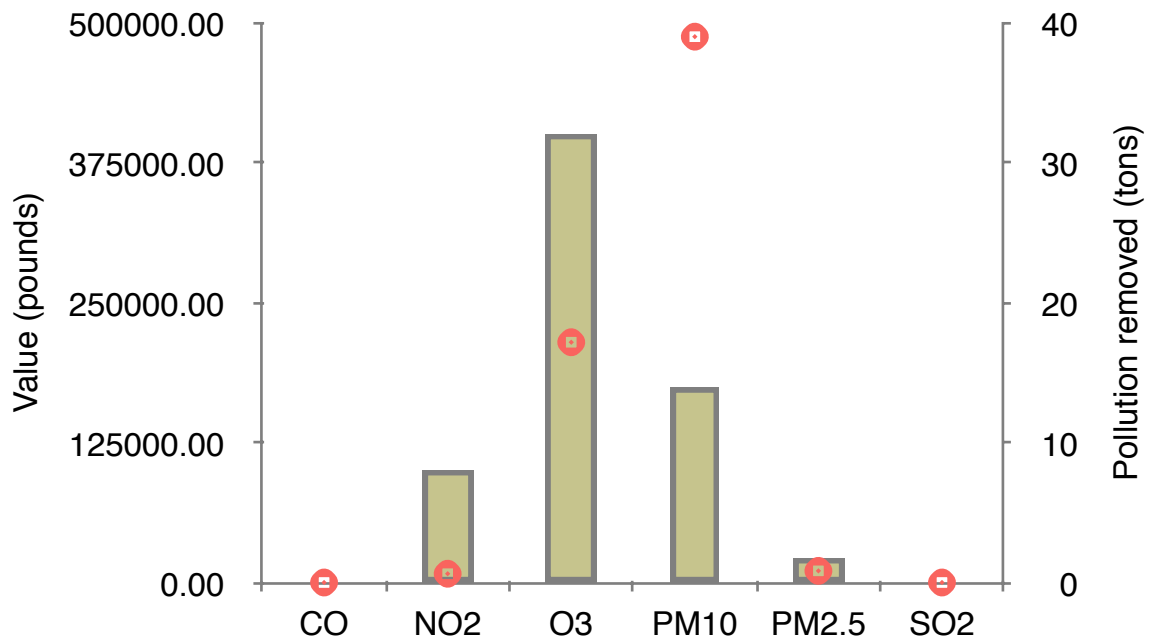
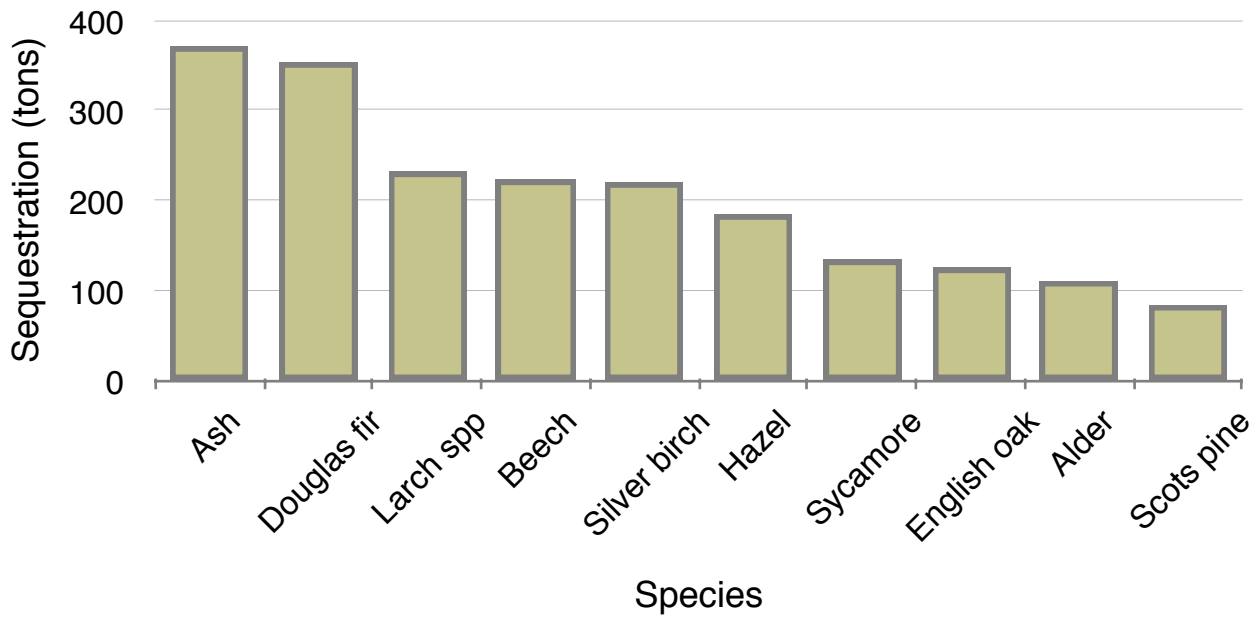
<b>Total Number of trees</b>	405,000	
<b>Tree cover</b>	23.2%	
<b>Most common species</b>	Larch, Douglas Fir and Ash	
<b>Replacement cost (trees)</b>	£170,000,000	
<b>Values</b>		
<b>Pollution removal (trees)</b>	57 tonnes p/yr	£720,000 p/yr
<b>Carbon storage (for trees in year of study (2014))</b>	80,200 tonnes	£4,812,000
<b>Carbon sequestration (trees)</b>	2640 tonnes p/yr	£158,000 p/yr
<b>Avoided Runoff (trees)</b>	215,000 cu m p/yr	£96,400 p/yr
<b>Total Annual Benefits</b>	£764,020	
<b>Per hectare Benefits (trees)</b>	£	

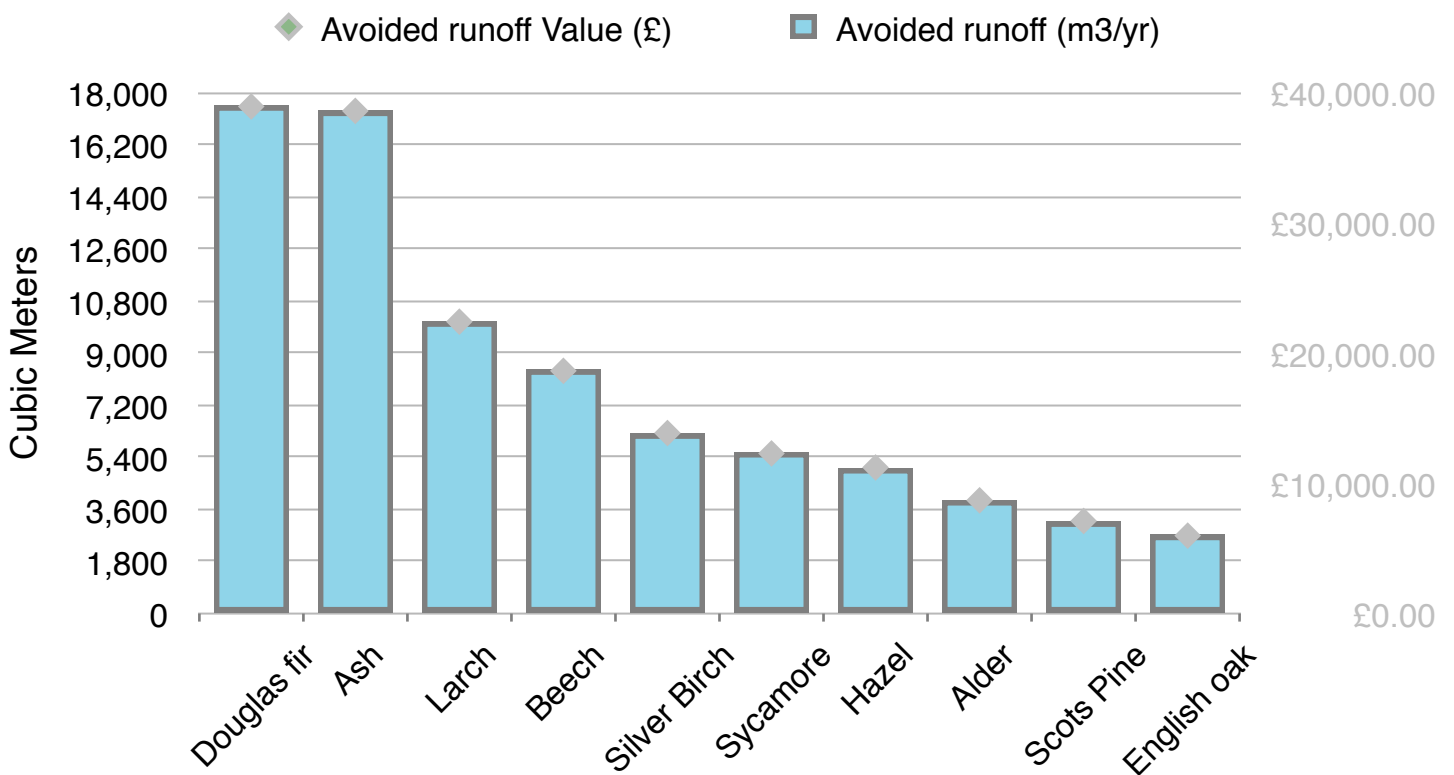
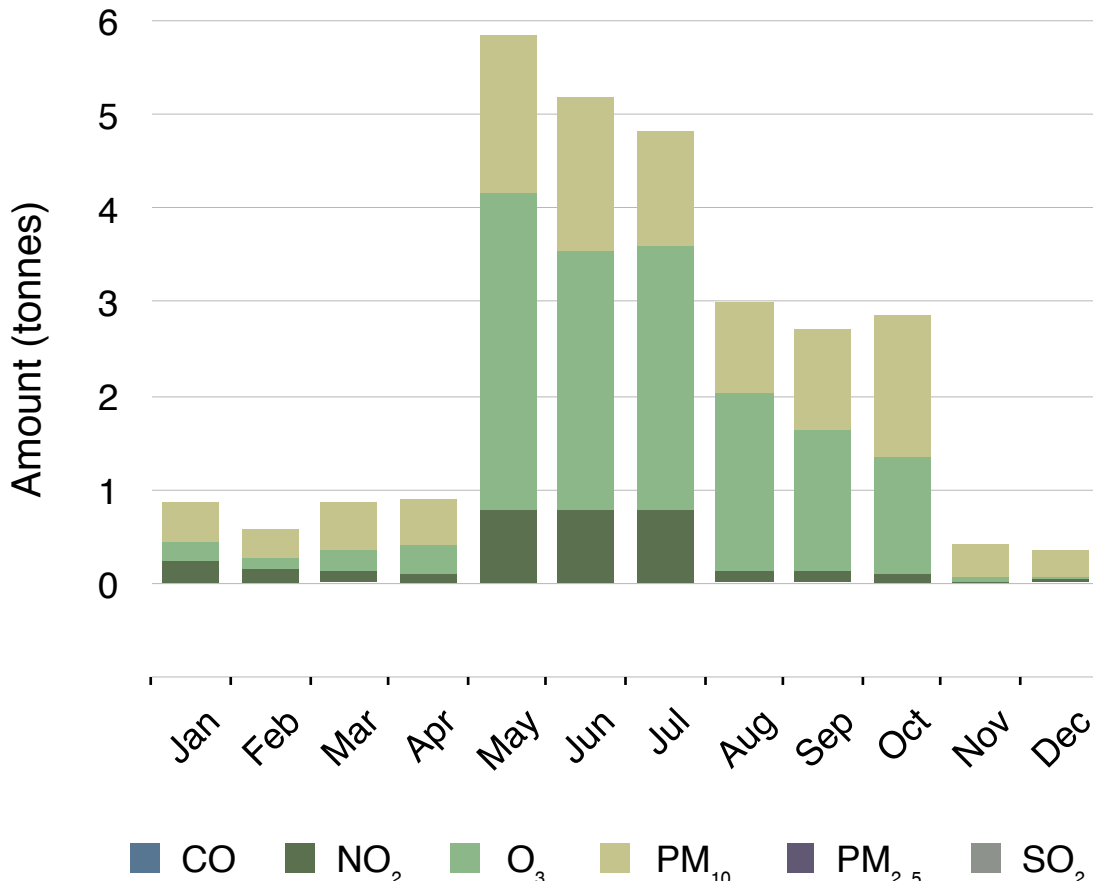
<b>Urban Forest Structure and Composition</b>	Land Use and Ground cover, Importance Value, Leaf Area, Species and size class distribution.
<b>Ecosystem Services</b>	Air pollution removal by urban trees for CO, NO <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>3</sub> , PM10 and 2.5. % of total air pollution removed by trees. Current Carbon storage. Carbon sequestered. Storm Water Reduction. Amenity Valuation.
<b>Structural and Functional values</b>	Replacement Cost in £. Carbon storage value in £. Carbon sequestration value in £. Pollution removal value in £.
<b>Potential insect and disease impacts</b>	Acute oak decline, asian longhorn beetle, chalara dieback of ash, emerald ash borer, gypsy moth, plane wilt

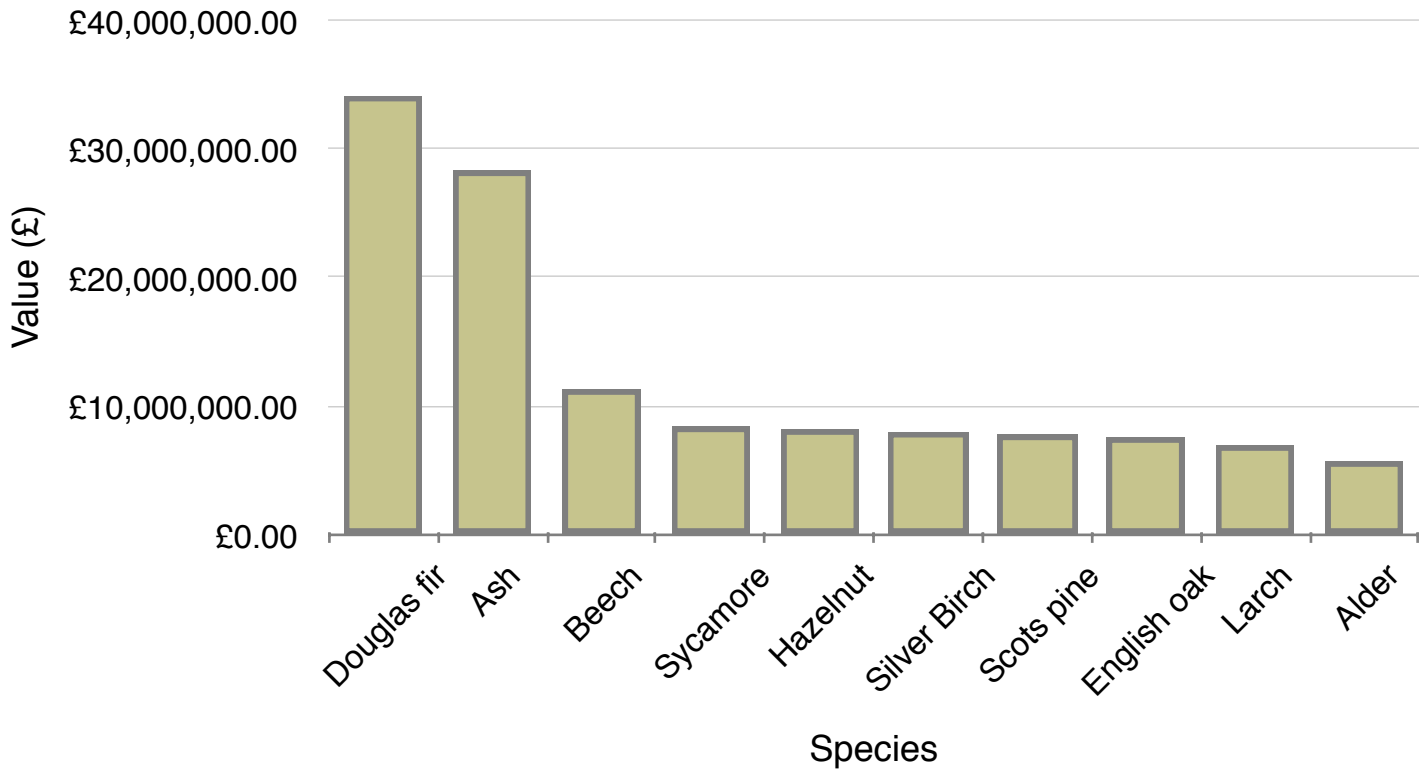
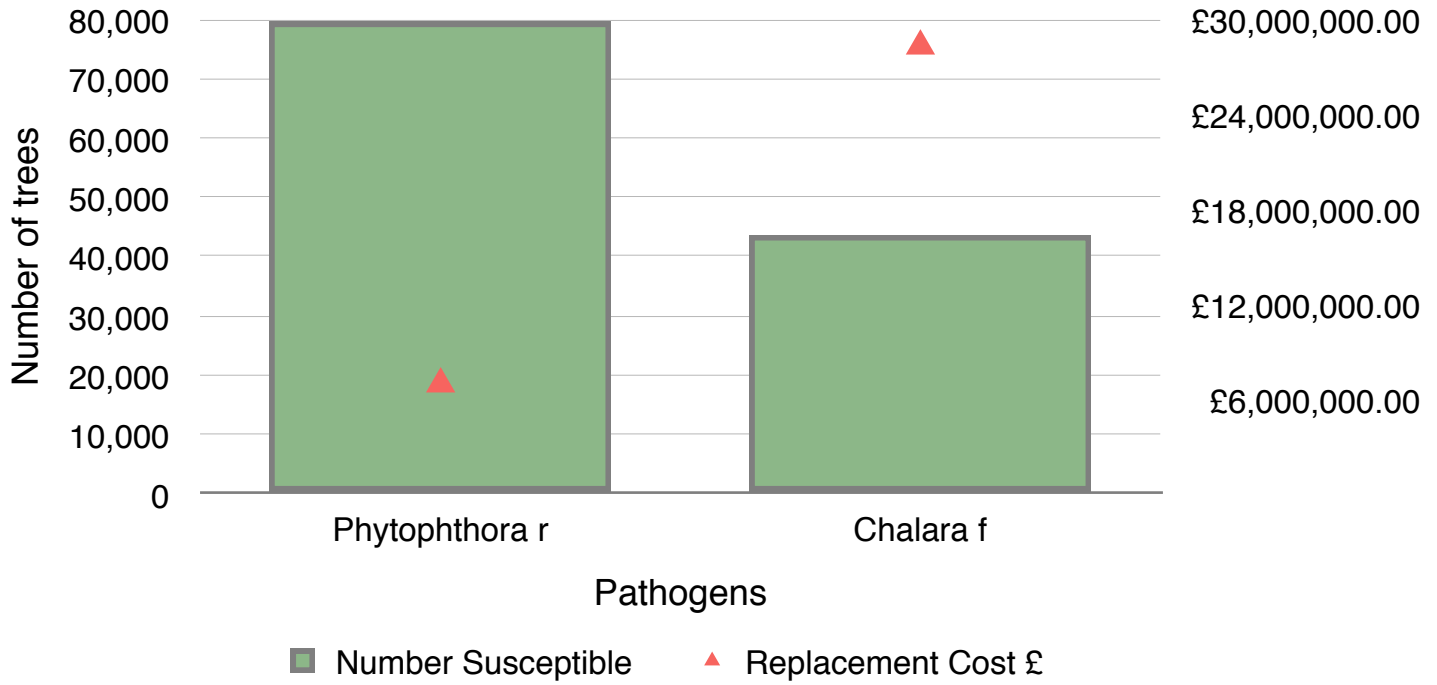


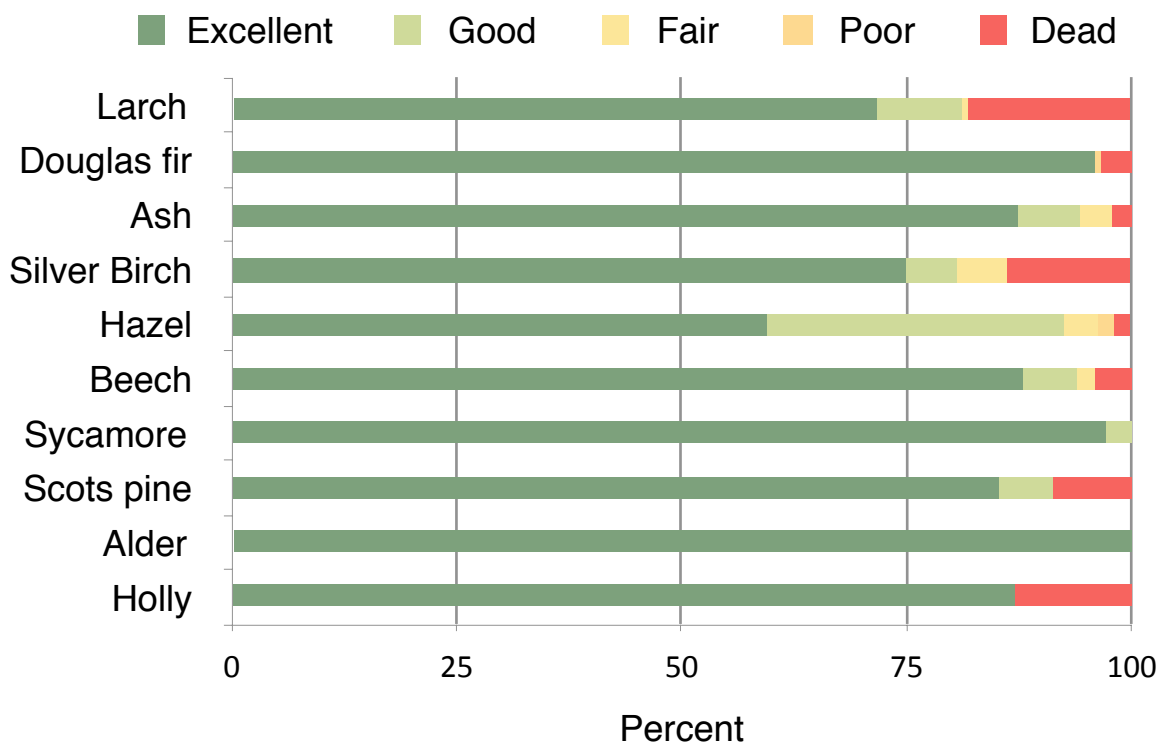
## Insert Land Use











### Dominance Diversity Curve

