

**REPORT OF CHESHIRE WOODLANDS LIMITED**  
ON THE  
**RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF WOODLAND**  
AT  
**LADY'S AND PRINCE'S INCLINES, POYNTON**

ON BEHALF OF  
POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL  
CIVIC HALL  
POYNTON  
CHESHIRE  
SK12 1RB

**Author:** M. J. Ellison  
**Our Ref:** CW/6590-IC-R-21  
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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1** A general view was taken of trees on and immediately adjacent to the site, grouping them by their characteristics, distribution and relationship with adjacent land-use. Trees were assessed individually only where they were identified as presenting potentially significantly elevated risk or specific management requirements.
- 1.2** Overall, the health and structural condition of trees on the site is good. The relationship between trees and neighbouring dwellings is improving but the planned eradication of non-native shrubs and establishment of native trees and shrubs has been only partially successful and requires a renewed effort.

## 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

### 2.1 Instruction

#### 2.1.1 Cheshire Woodlands is instructed by Poynton Town Council to:

- Carry out a walkover risk assessment of the site and review the findings of our 2019 report
- At the discretion of our surveyor, and subject to accessibility, carry out an individual tree survey of additional trees considered to require individual assessment and recording
- Update our tree risk assessment plan and schedule of trees
- Produce an updated report outlining our findings and updating our advice for the management of the trees

### 2.2 Limitations

**2.2.1** Because the inspections were/was non-invasive and carried out from ground level, the disclosure of hidden defects cannot be expected. In this regard, unless stated otherwise, I consider that a sufficient view was taken of the trees to inform the reasonable assessment of risks from their structural failure.

**2.2.2** Assessment of the potential influence of trees, upon buildings or other structures resulting from the effects of trees upon shrinkable loadbearing soils, was excluded from our fee proposal, and therefore from this report.

**2.2.3** This report and associated documents remain the copyright of Cheshire Woodlands and there shall be no transfer of rights to any third party without our express written consent.

### 3. INTRODUCTION

**3.1** Technical terms used in this statement are included in the Glossary of Terms at Appendix 7. The shaded sections highlight issues that are specific to the project.

**3.2** I am Michael Ellison principal of Cheshire Woodlands Arboricultural Consultancy and my area of expertise is arboriculture. I assessed and recorded the trees on 15 December 2020 for the purpose of updating the woodland management records and on 3 February 2021 I carried out a walkover tree risk assessment.

**3.3** The current project combines two earlier projects. The risk assessment of trees and woodland on the Inclines, which was initially commissioned by the Council in 2012 and found that "A long-term strategy is required if the woodlands are to be managed to optimise the amenity, conservation and other benefits at reasonable cost while taking account of and moderating the associated conflicts." This finding prompted the commission and delivery of a woodland management plan in 2013. The findings of both the tree risk assessment and woodland management plan are combined here and have moved forward as a single project since 2013.

**3.4** The findings of the risk assessment are set out in the Tree Risk Assessment Schedule and Tree Risk Assessment Drawing at appendices 5 and 6 respectively. They are further discussed below at section 10.

**3.5** Following public consultation on a draft woodland management plan, and delivery of the completed twenty-year plan in February 2014, implementation of the plan was agreed with the Council. In the current review the woodland has been reassessed and our findings are set out below in section 11.

- 3.6** The Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) method has been applied in consideration of the risks associated with the trees. The practice note<sup>1</sup> at Appendix 4 provides guidance on the method, its application, and the use of results to inform management decisions. Table 1 below outlines how the risk values are usually used to apply the prioritised management recommendations set out in the appended Schedule.
- 3.7** The purpose of the risk assessment is to guide, but not dictate, the Council's allocation of resources. In this regard, judgments on the acceptability and tolerability of risk and the recommendations set out in the Schedule are formulated on the presumption that the principles set out in the Practice Note are acceptable to the Council as duty holder.

#### **4. THE SITE**

- 4.1** The site comprises two linear woodlands, extending to more than two hectares and aligned with the Inclines. The inclines merge into Woodside Lane at their western ends, extend to Towers Road to the east and are connected by Poynton with Worth Footpaths Nos. 71 and 72. The extent of the woodland is identified on the Woodland Management Drawing at appendix 4.
- 4.2** Due to varying management requirements, the woodland management compartments are necessarily small units, which are described in the Woodland Management Schedule at appendix 3 in terms of species and age structure. A preliminary record of the field-layer species composition is recorded for the woodland as a whole and is described in the Woodland Management Schedule as an approximate percentage of ground cover for each compartment, but this has not been updated from the initial survey.
- 4.3** Lady's Incline is a narrow strip of land with an average width in the region of eleven metres. To the centre is a well-used footpath that is, in places, well screened from

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<sup>1</sup> [Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Practice Note](#)

neighbouring dwellings and provides a pleasant environment both as a thoroughfare and for recreational walking.

- 4.4** Prince's Incline forms part of a Woodland known as Lady's Wood, the other main components of which fall within the ownership of residential properties known as 'The Grange' on South Park Drive and 'Woodside' on Woodside Lane. With a general width in the region of ten to sixteen metres, the woodland opens out to 56 metres wide at the extreme western end. A well-used footpath is located mainly to the centre and is mostly well screened from neighbouring dwellings to provide a pleasant environment, both as a thoroughfare and for recreational walking.

## **5. CONSTRAINTS AND DESIGNATIONS**

### **5.1 Ownership**

- 5.1.1** Trees and other plants located on the section of Lady's Incline to the west of footpaths nos. 71 and 72 are outside the control of PTC, as are those on the small strip of land between Prince's Incline and Woodside Lane to the west of the Kingswood residential development. Land Registry searches were carried out in 2012 and the results are summarised below.
- 5.1.2** Lady's Incline (Poynton with Worth Footpath No. 87) extends to some 770 metres between Woodside Lane and Towers Road but is within the ownership of Poynton Town Council for a distance of only 490 metres from Towers Road to the intersection with Poynton with Worth Footpaths Nos. 71 and 72. Beyond this point, Lady's Incline is in the ownership of two separate third parties.
- 5.1.3** Prince's Incline (Poynton with Worth Footpath No. 58) is 550 metres long and is assumed to be entirely within the ownership or control of PTC. However, the northernmost section,

between Towers Road and footpath 71 is unregistered. At the western end of Prince's Incline, the southern boundary is some seven to eight metres from Woodside Lane, the lane between being in the ownership of a third party.

## **5.2 Tree preservation orders**

**5.2.1** Trees on the site are subjects of the following tree preservation orders:

- The Macclesfield Rural District Council (Prince's and Lady's Inclines, Poynton) Tree Preservation Order 1973, which is an Area designation protecting only trees of the scheduled species that were present when the Order was served.
- The Macclesfield Borough Council (Poynton with Worth - Princes and Lady's Inclines No.2) TPO 1989, which is also an area designation.
- The Macclesfield RDC (Towers Road and Lady's Wood) TPO 1963, which is a Woodland designation protecting all trees of whatever species or size.

**5.2.2** Subject to certain specified exemptions, the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, requires that an application must be made to the Local Planning Authority, to carry out works upon or to remove trees that are subject to a tree preservation order<sup>2</sup>.

**5.2.3** Tree preservation order application reference no. 19/0129T, to implement works set out for years 6 – 10 in the woodland management plan, was approved by Cheshire East Council on 1 March 2019.

**5.2.4** It has been agreed with Cheshire East Council's arboricultural officer that Poynton Town Council will be consulted when tree preservation order applications are received for works to trees under the Council's control.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas>



### **5.3 Felling Licence controls**

**5.3.1** The Forestry Act 1967 requires that a felling licence granted by the appropriate forestry authority shall be required for the felling of growing trees, except in a case where a specified exemption applies<sup>3</sup>.

### **5.4 Other statutory controls**

**5.4.1** The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (together with the amendments of 1985 & 1991, the subsequent variations to the schedule orders, and strengthening amendments made within the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) forms the basis for legislation protecting Britain's flora and fauna. Nesting birds and all species of bat are afforded statutory protection. It is therefore important to be vigilant when implementing tree and woodland management operations and an appropriate level of risk assessment should be carried out in consideration of the following.

### **5.5 Public access**

**5.5.1** There is existing public access to the entire site. All footpaths are Public Rights of Way recorded on the Definitive Map.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-felling-licence-when-you-need-to-apply>

## 6. MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1** The primary objective of the plan is to provide continuity of the ecosystem services, and landscape and recreational benefits enjoyed by a broad range of stakeholders while managing at tolerable levels both the risks from falling trees and conflicts with neighbouring residential amenity.
- 6.2** The Council's 'Prince's and Lady's Inclines – Policies and Procedures' document was published in 2014 and is designed to assist decision-making in both the Council's direct management of the Inclines and in issuing or refusing permission to neighbours to carry out works to the Council's trees.

## 7. IMPLEMENTATION

- 7.1** The management objectives are being achieved through the implementation of a long-term management plan, which was initially drawn up for a period of twenty years and is being updated annually. The current plan is set out here in the Woodland Management Plan (appendix 2), Woodland Management Schedule (appendix 3) and Woodland Management Drawing (appendix 4). Management for years 1 – 10 are scheduled in one-year blocks. Management for years 11 – 20 are scheduled in five-year blocks to be refined as the plan is implemented. The plan is in year 8 (2020/21).
- 7.2** Where neighbouring land or use thereof is affected, the selection of trees for removal should follow consultation with neighbours. Neighbours views will be taken account of and whilst they will not normally override the objectives set out in the plan, they will inform the nature and phasing of management.

## 8. FUNDING

- 8.1** An annual budget of £7,000 is allocated to the management of trees and woodland on the Inclines. This sum is not intended to cover ad hoc and emergency tree work.

## 9. METHOD

- 9.1** The 2019 survey records and plans along with the findings of a limited inspection in 2020 are the base for the current review. The Tree Risk Assessment Schedules and Tree Risk Assessment Drawing are dealt with separately from the Woodland Management Plan, Woodland Management Schedule and Woodland Management Drawing.
- 9.2** In the risk assessment documents, trees were assessed and recorded in four groups, each prefixed 'G' with any individually recorded trees prefixed by either the reference for the group within which they are located (e.g. G2/4) or by 'T' where not associated with a group. Where identification of a tree might be difficult, a numbered steel tag has been attached to the stem at a height of approximately 2 metres and referenced in the Schedule.
- 9.3** For silvicultural management purposes, trees are recorded in eighteen management compartments. The number of small management units is dictated by the character of both the vegetation and the adjacent land-use.
- 9.4** The trees were assessed from ground level, using binoculars where appropriate. They were assessed in relation to the adjacent land-uses and in sufficient detail to inform the risk assessment. The heights and stem diameters of trees were both measured and estimated.
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**9.5** A visual assessment of health and structural condition was carried out. This assessment is informed by visual observations of growth characteristics, decay and defects, which may be investigated further if this is considered appropriate by the surveyor.

**9.6** Trees often contain dead branches, cavities or structural features but these are only recorded in the Schedule where they could significantly affect the outcome of the risk assessment, or where there are other management reasons to do so.

**9.7** Where elevated risks were identified, a quantified risk assessment was carried out and where appropriate, management is recommended and prioritised in the appended Schedule. The risks from trees are colour-coded in the risk assessment Schedule and on the Tree Risk Assessment Drawing. In some cases, it is apparent that a calculation of risk would produce a very low value, and for these it is recorded that the annualised risk of harm is green and less than 1 in 1,000,000 and that a calculation was unnecessary. Where a calculation was carried out, the risk was always recorded irrespective of whether it was higher or lower than this threshold. As set out below in table 1, the risk values are used to inform management decisions based on the use of thresholds of 'acceptability' and 'tolerability' of risk. In the context of the Inclines woodland, the risk being managed is always an imposed risk (imposed on staff, neighbours, and the public), and while not applicable in the current assessment, the amber region would, therefore, be used in the same way as the red region, although risk controls for amber would usually have a lower priority than for red.

## **9.8 Costs and Benefits of Risk Control**

**9.8.1** In 2011, the National Tree Safety Group, comprising a wide range of stakeholders, published a suite of guidance for tree owners and managers.

**9.8.2** The guidance, which seeks to encourage tree owners to take a balanced and proportionate approach to tree safety management, is set out in three documents with the overarching guidance in *Common sense risk management of trees: Guidance on trees and public safety*

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*in the UK for, owners, managers and advisers*<sup>4</sup>. There are also two summary documents, one for estates and smallholdings<sup>5</sup>, and another for householders<sup>6</sup>.

- 9.8.3** Cheshire Woodlands cannot provide guarantees of safety or that trees or branches will not fail. We evaluate the structural condition of trees at what we consider to be an appropriate level of detail given their size and location in relation to people and property that could be harmed or damaged. What is an appropriate level of detail for our inspection of trees is informed by use of the QTRA method.
- 9.8.4** Risk control measures bring benefits in terms of reducing or eliminating a risk, but those benefits come at a cost that should, in broad terms, be balanced against the benefits of risk control. For guidance on considering costs and benefits, please refer to the QTRA Practice Note.
- 9.8.5** Based on the presumption that you agree to the principles set out here and in the QTRA Practice Note, I have taken account of the cost/benefit balance when providing management recommendations. You may wish to take a different approach; in which case I would review my advice.
- 9.8.6** In the Schedule, each recommendation is categorised according to the reason for the proposed work and to enable the prioritisation of management. In Table 2 below, the work categories are allocated priorities, which provide a suggested hierarchy for management decisions, although the Council's priorities may dictate another approach.

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<sup>4</sup> [Common sense risk management of trees: Guidance on trees and public safety in the UK for, owners, managers and advisers](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Common sense risk management of trees: Landowner summary of guidance on trees and public safety in the UK for estates and smallholdings](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Managing trees for safety \(a summary for householders\)](#)

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**9.9 Table 1. QTRA Advisory Risk Thresholds**

<b>Thresholds</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Action</b>
<b>1/1 000</b>	Unacceptable Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	Control the risk
	Unacceptable (where imposed on others) Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	Control the risk Review the risk
<b>1/10 000</b>	Tolerable (by agreement) Risks may be tolerated if those exposed to the risk accept it, or the tree has exceptional value	Control the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to tolerate it, or the tree has exceptional value Review the risk
	Tolerable (where imposed on others) Risks are tolerable if ALARP	Assess costs and benefits of risk control Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at a reasonable cost Review the risk
<b>1/1 000 000</b>	Broadly Acceptable Risk is already ALARP	No action currently required Review the risk

### 9.10 Table 2. Management Priorities

No.	Category	Description	Order of Priority
1	Safety – High	To control a risk that is unacceptable	1
2	Safety – Medium	To control a risk that is towards the upper end of the tolerable region	2
3	Safety – Low	To control a risk that is towards the lower end of tolerable region	9
4	Safety – Long-term	To prevent or limit the potential for high risks to develop in the long-term	8
5	Damage to structures - High	To prevent or limit the extent of high-cost or potentially dangerous damage to a structure	3
6	Damage to structures - Medium	To prevent or limit the extent of medium-cost, or medium-term damage to a structure	6
7	Damage to structures - Low	To prevent or limit ongoing minor damage to a structure, or to limit or prevent long-term damage	10
8	General management – High	Good tree husbandry of high importance	4
9	General management – Medium	Good tree husbandry of medium importance	7
10	General management - Low	Good tree husbandry of low importance	11
11	Ongoing management	Works that are most effectively carried out on a regular basis, perhaps by suitably trained site staff or grounds maintenance contractors	5
12	Immediately prior to next assessment	Work required to facilitate the next tree risk assessment, such as removal of vegetation	N/A
13	No priority	Does not fit into 1 – 12 above	N/A

## 10. SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

- 10.1** As previously, elevated risks were identified from dead branches overhanging footpaths but these are yellow risks that I consider to be within tolerable limits. In order that the Council can make management decisions based on its own priorities I have provided options for reducing the risks from dead branches. Other yellow risks were identified as indicated in appendix 5 and management options are provided for some of these in order that the Council can review them.
- 10.2** In risk assessment group G2 adjacent to the rear boundary of 20 Warren Lea, trees remain affected by ongoing construction works, excavation and changes in soil levels. These works are likely to result in some decline in the adjacent mature trees. At this location, beech tree G2/38 was identified as being decayed to its stem and the fruiting body of a commonly encountered white-rot decay fungus was identified. The risk from this tree was assessed as being within tolerable limits but requires ongoing monitoring, and further investigation of the decay is recommended.
- 10.3** On Lady's Incline, a neighbour brought to our attention an axial split in a branch of the oak tree G4/41. The branch was assessed using binoculars and was assessed as presenting a yellow risk. The split is of recent origin and could either stabilise through the production of structurally adaptive growth or deteriorate. Failure is unlikely to occur in anything other than severe winds when the gardens are most unlikely to be occupied by people.
- 10.4** In June 2020, an oak tree adjacent to the Woodside Lane residential boundary was storm damaged to the extent that it subsequently fell into a neighbouring garden. Two adjacent oaks G2/26 and G2/30 have been exposed to the wind following the loss of the neighbouring tree and although presenting relatively low risks, some pruning has been proposed. A mature ash tree to the rear of 10 Warren Lea has also sustained storm damage that might have occurred during the same wind event.



- 10.5** The small section of woodland that is in the ownership of Woodside but not enclosed had been included in group G2. It is now a separate group G5.
- 10.6** A disease of ash trees known as Ash Dieback has recently been introduced to the UK. Causing dieback of shoots and branches, the disease can kill large branches and entire trees over as little as one or two years. When dead, ash branches can become embrittled and fail within a relatively short time of perhaps one or two years. If ash trees exhibit signs of defoliation during the normal growing season of April to September, you should review the current guidance from the Tree Council on Ash Dieback<sup>7</sup>, and contact us for further advice if necessary.
- 10.7** In group G1, several new trees were planted in 2019 and some of these have died. The dead trees should be replaced during the current planting season if possible, perhaps with smaller trees that will be less susceptible to low levels soil moisture. This replacement planting and other management works have been scheduled and based on the assumption that they are soon to be implemented I have avoided repeating references to these works.
- 10.8** Some past tree and shrub planting has been unsuccessful due to competition from brambles and other vegetation that had been scheduled for treatment by herbicide application that was not implemented. Similarly, the eradication of non-native shrubs in some areas has been unsuccessful due the absence of subsequent herbicide application.

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<sup>7</sup> [Ash Dieback Disease: A Guide for Tree Owners](#)

## 11. CONCLUSIONS

- 11.1** The risks from trees on the site are generally low and no essential risk management works are required. However, there is a need to periodically review the Council's position on the management of benefits and risks from trees and for this reason, I have provided management options to reduce some of the yellow risks. If the Council accepts the approach set out at table 1 and in more generally in section 10 of this report, I advise that these works should not be implemented, save for the additional testing of beech tree G2/38 and the reduction pruning of oak trees G2/26 and G2/30. In addition to risk reduction, pruning the oaks will bring benefits in that the risk of the trees being damaged and devalued by storms. When you have reviewed my survey data, I will produce an additional schedule for tree safety work if this is required.
- 11.2** The ongoing management of trees is continuing to improve the relationship between the Incline woodland and neighbouring residential properties. New tree and shrub planting has been partially successful and is improving species diversity. With the objective of achieving a less uniform tree canopy and low screening, the new planting has potential to present an improved long-term relationship with neighbouring properties, but this requires a regime of regular weed control. In this regard, weed treatment has been put into a separate works schedule to be implemented by Council maintenance staff.
- 11.3** The next tranche of management works should be implemented in early 2021 and tree and shrub planting should be in the autumn of 2021, when competing vegetation is under control. The focus for 2021/22 should be the establishment of new trees and shrubs and control of competing vegetation, perhaps reviewing the planting schedule towards the end of the 2021 growing season when the success of vegetation control can be assessed.

**11.4** As previously, the neighbour at 20 Warren Lea should be asked to reinstate the original soil levels beneath the crowns of trees G2/3, G2/12 and G2/13. The Council might want to report the damage to the Local Planning Authority as a breach of the tree preservation order.

## **12. RECOMMENDATIONS**

**12.1** The planned management operations should be implemented as detailed in the management schedules.

**12.2** All tree planting should be carried out by a competent person in accordance with the general recommendations set out in BS8545:2014. Cheshire Woodlands can provide on-site tree planting guidance if required.

**12.3** BS3998 2010 *Tree work - Recommendations* should be used as a reference point for standards of tree work. Cheshire Woodlands can provide on-site tree pruning and maintenance guidance for grounds staff if required.

**12.4** Wherever practical, waste from tree pruning and felling operations should be retained on site to provide wildlife habitat and to restrict degradation of soils and vegetation by foot-traffic and dogs. Tree stems can often be retained in-situ, and branches stacked. Spreading woodchip on the woodland floor is potentially damaging to herbaceous vegetation and this should generally be avoided.

**12.5** The trees should be reviewed periodically and given the nature of the site and the tree population, an eighteen month to thirty-month review would be appropriate, with the trees to the rear of 31-41 Woodside Lane being subject to an eighteen monthly review unless information come to light that indicates that more or less frequent assessments would be appropriate. Between formal assessments, your site staff should carry out a quick visual

check for obvious changes in the health or structural condition of the trees following storms. Thing to look for should include broken or damaged branches, cracking in the soil around the tree, or a tree rocking in the ground, and splitting in stems or branches. Where there are concerns about a tree's structural condition, we can often provide some initial advice based on a note of your observations and one or two good quality photographs. If significant tree-related concerns arise, we can usually attend site at short notice.

### **13. REFERENCES.**

BS3998: 2010. Tree work - Recommendations. British Standards Institute, London. 68 pp.

BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations. British Standards Institute, London

HSE 2001. Reducing Risks: Protecting People. Health and Safety Executive. HSE Books, Sudbury, Suffolk. 80pp. Available for download at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/risk/theory/r2p2.pdf>

## APPENDIX 1

**Poynton Town Council**

# **Prince's and Lady's Inclines Policies and Procedures**



**July 2016**

## **Contents**

1. Introduction.
2. Woodland Management Plan.
3. Town Council responsibilities.
4. Work outside the Woodland Management Plan
5. Quarterly Reviews.
6. Communications.

## **1. Introduction**

Poynton's Inclines are fantastic civic amenities which are enjoyed by residents and visitors alike. Poynton Town Council is committed to preserving these amenities in good order for present and future generations.

The Town Council assumed ownership of certain sections of Prince's and Lady's Inclines from Cheshire East Council some years ago. At that time, there had been little proactive management of the woodlands. Trees had been planted on a random basis and removal only occurred when particular problems had arisen. It was apparent that if no structured management was implemented, it would result in a gradual degradation of the woodland. Therefore, the Town Council has engaged with residents, specialist arboriculturists, local tree surgeons, Cheshire East Council Trees Officers and other interested bodies, to develop a long term strategy to manage the Inclines.

In developing this strategy the Town Council has been very mindful of the safety of Inclines users and adjacent householders. However, given the Council's limited resources, a balance needed to be struck between the risks and benefits from the trees and some residual risk will always remain.

A long term approach is required if the Inclines are to be managed in a way that will optimise the amenity at a reasonable cost while taking account of the needs of all stakeholders.

## **2. Woodland Management Plan**

In March 2013, Cheshire Woodlands Consultancy was appointed to prepare a Woodland Management Plan. The broad objectives of the plan were:

- To consider risk management
- To establish objectives for the woodland management
- To clarify ownership
- To control ad hoc work
- To establish a schedule of work.

The draft plan was completed in September 2013 and, after amendments, was released in February 2014. The Plan is available to view on the Town Council's website at [www.poyntontowncouncil.gov.uk](http://www.poyntontowncouncil.gov.uk) (click on Inclines Management on the left hand side menu) with hard copies available from the Civic Hall.

The plan sets down a work schedule for a 20 year period based on risk assessments of all trees, the favouring of native species and levels of impact on Inclines users and neighbours.

### **3. Town Council responsibilities**

- The Town Council will only carry out work on those tranches of the Inclines identified as being in the ownership of the Council. All communications received regarding areas not owned by the Council will be forwarded to the owner, if known.
- The Town Council will not undertake risk reduction measures on an “at any cost” basis. Risk assessments will be carried out by appointed professionals on a regular basis and objective decisions taken.
- Most of the woodland on the Inclines is subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and all work will be subject to approval from Cheshire East Council Trees Officers.
- The Town Council will investigate promptly genuine emergencies regarding hazards
- The Town Council reserves the right to trim back shrubs on the Inclines, even where this may affect the level of screening to adjacent properties. In such circumstances, advance notice would be given to the affected householder.
- Any pruning or felling of trees on the Inclines will be based on the Woodland Management Plan and annual risk assessments. Cosmetic work will not be undertaken.
- The Town Council has public liability insurance covering damage or injury caused by its trees, but this takes effect only where the Council can be proven to have been negligent in its responsibilities. All claims must be made via the householder’s domestic insurance policy. The Town Council cannot deal with insurance claims directly.
- There is no clear precedent of a right to light in Law, as such, there is no legal obligation on the Town Council to prune or remove trees for reasons of light loss to a neighbouring property. A right to light may be earned, where a person has enjoyed light uninterruptedly to a window or other opening associated with a dwelling, for 20 years before the obstruction appeared. There can be no right to light in respect of a garden or other open land.
- Should the Town Council believe that fly tipping has emanated from an adjacent property, the householder will be requested, in writing, to remove the fly tipped material. If no contact is made and the material not removed within 14 days, the Town Council reserves the right to remove the material and charge the householder for the service.
- Where the Town Council has felled trees or limbs of a substantial size, these will be cut up and left in a safe location on the Inclines and will be available for residents to remove as firewood strictly for their own use, and not for resale. However, residents will not be permitted to use vehicles or chainsaws on the Inclines.



#### **4. Work outside the Woodland Management Plan**

- On those sections of the Inclines owned by the Town Council, householders must not remove, prune or plant anything beyond the residential boundary without the express permission of the Town Council.
- If an individual householder wishes to prune an Inclines tree that is overhanging their property and that is outside the scope of the Management Plan, they will need to apply to Cheshire East Council Trees Officers, as well as informing the Town Council. Any such work, once agreed, would have to be carried out by a reputable tree specialist and at the householder's expense.
- Where householders require work contained in the Management Plan to be done ahead of the time specified in the Plan, this will be considered, and if agreed, they will be required to fund the work. The specified contractor must be agreed with Poynton Town Council.
- Householders can submit an application to Cheshire East Council Trees Officers to carry out work, even if they are not the owners. If approved, the full cost of this work will be borne by the householder.

#### **5. Quarterly reviews**

- The Town Council will meet quarterly to discuss all issues, complaints and requests relating to the Inclines.
- Other than in a genuine emergency, the Town Council will not review Inclines issues outside the quarterly meetings.
- The quarterly reviews will fall within the remit of the Facilities, Infrastructure and Economic Development (FIED) Committee of the Town Council.

#### **6. Communications**

- The main point of contact within the Town Council will be the Operations Manager. Tel: 01625 872238, Email: [phil.cunningham@poyntontowncouncil.gov.uk](mailto:phil.cunningham@poyntontowncouncil.gov.uk)
- Cheshire East Council Trees Officers are available on Tel: 0300 123 5014 or Email: [trees@cheshireeast.gov.uk](mailto:trees@cheshireeast.gov.uk)
- In the event of an emergency during office hours, call the Civic Hall on 01625 872238 and ask for Phil Cunningham or Liz Osborn.
- For genuine emergencies **outside** office hours, please call the same two officers on 07960 011953.
- An emergency will be defined as any issue that:
  1. Requires immediate attention.
  2. Poses a substantial risk to life or property.
  3. Has a high probability of worsening in the near future.

- The Town Council will publish updates of Inclines news in the Poynton Update & News (PUN) available by email, on-line at the Town Council website ([www.poyntontowncouncil.gov.uk](http://www.poyntontowncouncil.gov.uk)), at the Civic Hall and in the Council notice boards.
- Complaints or appeals regarding the handling of Inclines issues should be made to your East Ward Town Councillors – these are listed on the Town Council’s website – click on ‘Your Council’ in menu on homepage or phone 01615 872238.

## APPENDIX 2

Woodland Management Plan

Tree Consultants  
 9 Lowe Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK11 7NU  
 T. +44 (0) 1625 669668 E. [admin@cheshire-woodlands.co.uk](mailto:admin@cheshire-woodlands.co.uk)



Site: PRINCE'S & LADY'S INCLINES Ref.: CW/6590-WMP-20 Client: POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL	Years 1 - 5					Years 6 - 10					Years 11-15	Years 16-20
	Year 1 13/14	Year 2 14/15	Year 3 15/16	Year 4 16/17	Year 5 17/18	Year 6 18/19	Year 7 19/20	Year 8 20/21	Year 9 21/22	Year 10 22/23		
<b>TASK NAME</b>												
<b>SLECTIVE THINNING</b> <i>to favour and enable development of listed species</i>	C1		C2	C13		C4, C5	C1,		C1, C4			
<b>FELL</b> <i>listed or marked trees</i>	C1, C2,	C6, C7	C2, C4, C15	C1, C15, C16, C17, C18	C9, C11 C18	C12, C17, C18	C9, C11, C17,	C12, C15, C16, C18	C3	C14	C3, C4, C5, C9, C15, C16, C17, C18	C3, C4, C14, C15, C16, C17, C18
<b>SINGLE-UP</b> <i>regrowth to stumps of felled trees</i>										C15, C16		
<b>REMOVE</b> <i>non-native trees</i>		C6		C16							ALL	ALL
<b>CLEAR</b> <i>beech saplings</i>	C1											
<b>CUT 50% OF ELDER TO GROUND LEVEL</b>							C16,					
<b>COPPICE</b> <i>as described in the Woodland Management Schedule</i>		C6, C7	C16		C11	C6	C3, C8, C14, C16	C16				
<b>PRUNE</b> <i>as specified in the Woodland Management Schedule</i>								C18				
<b>TREAT IVY</b> <i>as described in the Woodland Management Schedule</i>					C16		C17	C15, C16, C17, C18,				
<b>ESTABLISH</b> <i>new native shrubs</i>	C3	C2, C4, C6, C7, C8,	C7, C8, C10, C15, C16, C17	C16	C9	C17, C18		C4, C6, C7, C8, C10, C11, C12, C14 - C18			C5	
<b>ESTABLISH</b> <i>new native trees</i>	C3	C4, C6, C7, C8,	C7, C8, C10, C14, C15, C16, C17	C13, C17	C9	C17, C18		C4, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10 - C12, C14 - C17, C18				
<b>GRUB OUT WOODY VEGETATION</b> <i>as described in the Woodland Management Schedule</i>							C7,					
<b>TREAT REGROWTH</b> <i>to stumps of felled trees</i>												
<b>TREAT HERBACEOUS VEGETATION</b> <i>by selective application of an approved herbicide</i>					C3, C4, C9, C10, C13- C18	C3, C4, C6-C9, C10, C13- C18		C2, C3, C4, C6 - C10				
<b>TREAT BRAMBLE</b> <i>as described in the Woodland Management Schedule</i>								C5, C8				
<b>TREAT</b> <i>non-native shrubs as described in the Woodland Management Schedule</i>		C6, C12 C15	C7, C14, C15	C16, C17, C18	C11, C15, C16			C3, C7, C9, C11, C12, C15 - C18			ALL	ALL
<b>TREAT</b> <i>cherry laurel as described in the Woodland Management Schedule. Herbicide May to September and cutting November to March</i>	C1, C3		C8, C17	C11, C13, C16- C18	C4, C9, C11			C2, C7, C8, C9, C15, C16, C17, C18				
<b>ERADICATE</b> <i>Japanese Knotweed</i>	C8	C8	C8	C8	C8	C8		C8				
<b>STACK BRUSHWOOD &amp; CORDWOOD</b> <i>on dog-runs, to protect new planting</i>					C8, C10, C16, C17, C18		C8, C10, C12, C15 - C18	C12, C13 C15 - C18				
<b>CHECK STAKES AND TIES</b> <i>and adjust as necessary</i>					C10, C13, C15, C16	C9, C17, C18		C9				
<b>REMOVE STAKES AND TIES</b>												
<b>REMOVE REFUSE</b>	C1											
<b>NEGOTIATE</b> <i>prevention of tipping of garden and other waste neighbours</i>			C1, C2, C13									

Refer to Woodland Management Schedule (6590-WMS-19) for work specifications Year 7

- Tasks to be undertaken between November and March
- Tasks to be undertaken between May and September

## APPENDIX 3

## WOODLAND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

**SITE:** PRINCE'S AND LADY'S INCLINES, POYNTON  
**CLIENT:** POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL  
 (COMPLETED WORKS TO BE STRUCK OUT IN THE YEARS COLUMN)

**JOB REF:** CW/6590-WMS-20  
**PAGE:** 1  
**ASSESSMENT DATE:** 15 DECEMBER 2020

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C1	• Canopy dominated by early-mature and mature ash, beech and horse chestnut, with a small sycamore component	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out a light thin of young trees (to be marked up by Cheshire Woodlands)</li> <li>• Carry out a additional thin of young trees (to be marked up by Cheshire Woodlands)</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved growth of remaining canopy and release canopies of mature trees from competition</li> </ul>
	• Understorey dominated by holly, hawthorn, elder, cherry laurel and extensive volunteer beech, ash and elm with occasional sycamore and yew	70			
	• Limited shrub layer of elder and cherry laurel	20			
	• Field layer	80			
	• Tipping of garden waste (appears to originate from adjacent gardens) is extensive and may restrict establishment of natural colonisation				
	• Fallen and felled trees providing deadwood habitat				
	• An area of ground has been cleared by neighbours on the north side (2019)				
C2	• Canopy of early-mature and mature beech and ash with lesser components of elm, hornbeam and oak	95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish new native trees</li> <li>• Treat cherry laurel with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li> <li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase species diversity</li> <li>• Reduce impact of exotic species</li> <li>• Improved establishment of new planting</li> </ul>
	• Understorey of holly and yew but dominated by extensive volunteer elm, sycamore ash and horse chestnut with a minor beech component. Occasional flowering current	80			
	• Limited shrub layer of elder	20			
	• Field layer	90			
	• Residential boundary substantially screened by off-site ornamental conifers and hollies				
	• Fallen and felled trees providing deadwood habitat				
	• The residential boundary fence to the rear of property D1 (marked on drawing) appears to have recently been re-positioned				

## WOODLAND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

**SITE:** PRINCE'S AND LADY'S INCLINES, POYNTON  
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 (COMPLETED WORKS TO BE STRUCK OUT IN THE YEARS COLUMN)

**JOB REF:** CW/6590-WMS-20  
**PAGE:** 2  
**ASSESSMENT DATE:** 15 DECEMBER 2020

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canopy of mature oak, beech</li> <li>Understorey dominated by planted cherry laurel</li> <li>Limited field layer</li> <li>Woodland edge on residential boundary</li> </ul>	95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove remaining cherry laurel (Notify Mrs Taylor of 31 Woodside Lane)</li> <li>Remove remaining mature high-canopy trees (to be marked up by Cheshire Woodlands)</li> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> <li>Treat cherry laurel and snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li> <li>Coppice all elder at a height of 600mm</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> <li>Develop an improved relationship with residential boundary</li> <li>Reduce potential for herbaceous vegetation to suppress new planting</li> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> <li>Improved establishment of new planting</li> </ul>
		80		16-20	
		10		6-10	
				6-10	
C4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canopy of mature and semi-mature trees of beech, oak Scot's pine</li> <li>Understorey of holly, hawthorn and volunteer elm, sycamore and ash</li> <li>Shrub layer of snowberry, elder, bramble</li> <li>Field layer</li> </ul>	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove selected high-canopy trees</li> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting (small amount to western end only)</li> <li>Establish new native trees: 5 no. Rowan, 5 no whitebeam, 5 no. hawthorn</li> <li>Establish new native shrubs 20 no hazel, 10 no. holly</li> <li>Fell dead elms or dismantle to 2-3m high stumps</li> </ul>	16-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an improved relationship with residential boundary</li> <li>Improved establishment of new planting</li> <li>Improve species and age diversity of trees</li> <li>Improve species diversity</li> <li>Avoid debris falling into neighbouring gardens</li> </ul>
		50		6-10	
		5		6-10	
		50		6-10	
C5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canopy dominated by mature and semi-mature oak, ash, sycamore and elm</li> <li>Sparse understorey of holly with volunteer ash, elm, beech, sycamore, horse chestnut, Norway maple, rowan</li> <li>Shrub layer of elder and <i>Rosa</i> sp., cotoneaster, Rhododendron</li> <li>Field layer</li> </ul>	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish new native shrubs</li> <li>Re-space volunteer trees (to be marked up by Cheshire Woodlands)</li> <li>Remove volunteer ash and Norway maple</li> <li>Remove Rhododendron and cotoneaster</li> <li>Cut back or treat with herbicide the dense bramble at western end of group to clear 2m from path</li> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> </ul>	11-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase species diversity</li> <li>Improved growth of remaining trees</li> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> <li>Clear path</li> <li>Improved establishment of new planting</li> </ul>
		15		6-10	
		5		11-15	
		60		6-10	

## WOODLAND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

**SITE:** PRINCE'S AND LADY'S INCLINES, POYNTON  
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**JOB REF:** CW/6590-WMS-20  
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**ASSESSMENT DATE:** 15 DECEMBER 2020

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No canopy</li> <li>Small number of volunteer ash in understorey</li> <li>Low quality shrub layer of elder and exotic shrubs and trees that have mainly been managed by regular cutting at a height of 1.6 – 2m</li> <li>Field layer</li> </ul>	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish new native trees - 2 no. rowan, 3 no. bird cherry, 3 no. hawthorn and clear all vegetation within 0.6m of each plant and treat stumps of woody vegetation to prevent regrowth</li> <li>Establish new native shrubs 10 no. hazel, 10 no. guelder rose, 10 no. dog rose and clear all vegetation within 0.6m of each plant and treat stumps of woody vegetation to prevent regrowth</li> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase species diversity</li> </ul>
		5		6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase species diversity</li> </ul>
		80		60	6-10
C7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No tree species</li> <li>Shrub layer comprising elder and exotic shrubs</li> <li>Topped at approximately 2m</li> <li>Field layer of bramble, lesser celandine</li> </ul>	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> <li>Grub or grind out cherry laurel but do not apply herbicides</li> <li>Treat snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li> <li>Establish new native trees - 3 no. rowan, 3 no. gean cherry, 3 no. hawthorn and clear all vegetation within 0.6m of each plant and treat stumps of woody vegetation to prevent regrowth</li> <li>Clear 10m<sup>2</sup> (10x1m) of scrub and herbaceous vegetation and establish new native shrubs 10 no. hazel, 10 no. guelder rose, 10 no. dog rose and clear all vegetation within 0.6m of each plant and treat stumps of woody vegetation to prevent regrowth</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enable establishment of new trees and shrubs</li> </ul>
		0		6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> </ul>
		100		6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> <li>Improve species and age diversity of trees</li> </ul>
		40		6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve species diversity</li> </ul>



## WOODLAND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

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**ASSESSMENT DATE:** 15 DECEMBER 2020

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited and fractured canopy of young to mature sycamore and elm</li> <li>Understorey of holly, hawthorn, extensive cherry laurel, occasional volunteer ash, beech and gean cherry. Recent loss of approximately 20% of cherry laurel from failure of a large beech tree</li> <li>Shrubs of elder</li> <li>Field layer includes Japanese knotweed</li> </ul>	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eradicate Japanese knotweed</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invasive plant. Responsibility to prevent spread or cause a nuisance</li> </ul>
		50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> <li>Cut back or treat with herbicide the dense bramble at western end of group to clear 2m from path</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved establishment of new planting</li> <li>Clear path</li> </ul>
		20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grub or grind out cherry laurel but do not apply herbicides</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> </ul>
		50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coppice to a height of 600mm 50% of elder at the eastern end of the group</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age diversity</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve establishment of new planting</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish new native trees - 2 no. rowan, 2 no. gean cherry</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve species and age diversity of trees</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish new native shrubs 30 no. hazel, 20 no. guelder rose, 20 no. dog rose</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve species diversity</li> </ul>

## WOODLAND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

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CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High-canopy dominated by young to early mature sycamore</li> <li>Natural colonisation of sycamore dominating the understorey in places. Cherry laurel growing across the residential boundary to the extreme western end</li> <li>Occasional holly</li> <li>Shrub layer of elder</li> <li>Field layer</li> </ul>	95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish native shrubs 30m at rate of 1/m<sup>2</sup> 10 no. Hazel (40-60cm) 10 no. Holly (40-60cm) 5 no. Dog rose 5 no. Guelder rose</li> <li>Replace dead trees: 4 x rowan, 2 x gean cherry, 1 x hawthorn,</li> <li>Treat cherry laurel and snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> </ul>	11-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase diversity and improve relationship with residential boundary</li> <li>Replacements</li> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> <li>Improved establishment of new planting</li> </ul>
		60		6-10	
		30		6-10	
		80		6-10	
C10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No canopy species</li> <li>No understorey. Holly hedge and wood panel fence on residential boundary with hedge being cut to a height of approximately 1.5m</li> <li>All previously planted trees have either been removed or have died (2019)</li> </ul>	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish new native trees: 1 x gean cherry, 1 x bird cherry (6-8cm girth)</li> <li>Establish new native shrubs: 10 no. dog rose, 30 no. hazel</li> <li>Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs</li> <li>Treat cherry laurel with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve species and age diversity of trees</li> <li>Improve species diversity</li> <li>Improve establishment of new planting</li> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> <li>Improved establishment of new planting</li> </ul>
		0		6-10	
				6-10	
				6-10	
				6-10	

## WOODLAND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

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**ASSESSMENT DATE:** 15 DECEMBER 2020

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High canopy dominated by multi-stemmed semi-mature to early mature trees of closely spaced oak and sycamore, occasional large individual beech trees</li> <li>Understorey of hawthorn with volunteer beech, sycamore and ash</li> <li>Shrub layer of limited elder, cherry laurel. Dominated in places by dense ground ivy with small amount of snow berry and other non-native shrubs crossing the residential boundary</li> <li>Field layer</li> <li>Some sections of the residential boundary may have been managed to eliminate trees</li> </ul>	95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-space and single-up multi-stemmed trees where possible</li> <li>Remove trees (to be marked-up by Cheshire Woodlands) to provide opportunities for the establishment new low and mid-canopy trees</li> <li>Establish low and mid-canopy trees 5 no. gean cherry, 5 no rowan, 5 no. hawthorn</li> <li>Treat snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> </ul>	<del>6-10</del>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved growth of remaining canopy</li> <li>Improve relationship with residential boundary</li> <li>Improve relationship with residential boundary</li> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> <li>Improve establishment of new planting</li> </ul>
		20		11-15	
		10		6-10	
		70		6-10	
		70		6-10	
C12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canopy dominated by maturing oaks</li> <li>Understorey includes an unmanaged residential boundary hedge of hawthorn and within the hedge multi-stemmed regrowth to stumps of previously felled trees. Volunteer trees of predominantly sycamore</li> <li>Shrub layer of holly, elder, cotoneaster with extensive natural colonisation of ash and sycamore</li> <li>Field layer</li> </ul>	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treat snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li> <li>Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs</li> <li>Establish new native trees - 2 no. rowan, 2 no. small leaved lime</li> <li>Establish new native shrubs 10 no. hazel, 10 no. guelder rose</li> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> <li>Improve establishment of new planting</li> <li>Improve species and age diversity of trees</li> <li>Improve species diversity</li> <li>Improve establishment of new planting</li> </ul>
		40		6-10	
		40		6-10	
		40		6-10	
		25		6-10	

## WOODLAND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

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**JOB REF:** CW/6590-WMS-20  
**PAGE:** 7  
**ASSESSMENT DATE:** 15 DECEMBER 2020

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canopy dominated by early mature oak with occasional sycamore</li> <li>Understorey of volunteer ash has been topped adjacent to the residential boundary of 132 Towers Road. Some volunteer beech and sycamore</li> <li>Shrub layer of holly, elder, cherry laurel</li> <li>Field layer</li> <li>An ash tree and two oaks recently (2014) been topped where overhanging the residential boundary. The presence of fresh wood shavings on the lawn to no. 132 indicates that this was carried out relatively recently. Builder's rubble tipped immediately adjacent to the boundary with no.132 Towers Road</li> <li>Tipping of garden waste</li> </ul>	70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thin high canopy trees (to be marked up by Cheshire Woodlands)</li> <li>Remove trees growing through roadside fence and obtain a 3m clearance over footpath</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved growth of remaining canopy</li> <li>Reduce damage to fence and clear footpath</li> </ul>
		50			
		40			
		60			
C14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canopy dominated by semi-mature to early-mature oak and ash adjacent to the playing field boundary</li> <li>Understorey of holly, hawthorn, volunteer ash and sycamore, occasional cotoneaster and elder dominated by volunteer trees of predominantly sycamore</li> <li>Shrub layer of hazel and cotoneaster</li> <li>Field layer</li> <li>Some shading of properties to the north</li> </ul>	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selectively remove 80% of natural colonisation</li> <li>Remove remaining 20% of natural colonisation</li> <li>Establish new native shrubs</li> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> <li>Coppice 50% of elder at a height of 600mm</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To encourage development of understorey and ground flora</li> <li>To encourage development of understorey and ground flora</li> <li>Increase species diversity</li> <li>Improve establishment of new planting</li> <li>Increase age diversity</li> </ul>
		70		16-20	
		30		6-10	
		80		6-10	
				6-10	

## WOODLAND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

**SITE:** PRINCE'S AND LADY'S INCLINES, POYNTON  
**CLIENT:** POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL  
 (COMPLETED WORKS TO BE STRUCK OUT IN THE YEARS COLUMN)

**JOB REF:** CW/6590-WMS-20  
**PAGE:** 8  
**ASSESSMENT DATE:** 15 DECEMBER 2020

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canopy dominated by young and semi-mature oaks adjacent to residential boundaries</li> <li>Understorey of volunteer ash, sycamore, horse chestnut, some of which have been topped</li> <li>Shrub layer of holly, Berberis and with a significant component of, cotoneaster and other non-native shrubs, predominantly snowberry</li> <li>Field layer</li> </ul>	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove suppressed trees that are biased entirely to the north side to facilitate replacement with lower-canopy trees (marked-up by Cheshire Woodlands with one spot of yellow paint)</li> </ul>	11-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve relationship with residential boundary</li> </ul>
		30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retain areas of open ground</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enable development of ground flora</li> </ul>
		40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve establishment of new planting</li> </ul>
		70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treat cherry laurel and snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve establishment of new planting</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish new native trees - 2 no. rowan, 2 no. small leaved lime</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve species and age diversity of trees</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish new native shrubs 1/4m2. hazel, guelder rose, dog rose (70m2)</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve species diversity</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sever ivy from marked trees</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce competition for light and soil resources</li> </ul>		

## WOODLAND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

**SITE:** PRINCE'S AND LADY'S INCLINES, POYNTON  
**CLIENT:** POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL  
 (COMPLETED WORKS TO BE STRUCK OUT IN THE YEARS COLUMN)

**JOB REF:** CW/6590-WMS-20  
**PAGE:** 9  
**ASSESSMENT DATE:** 15 DECEMBER 2020

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canopy dominated by semi-mature to early-mature oak, some of which have substantial overhang to the residential boundary, but there appears to have been limited pressure from adjacent residents</li> <li>Limited understorey with hawthorns, which are remnants of boundary hedge, occasional holly and bird cherry. Volunteer ash and sycamore</li> <li>Shrub layer dominated by mature elder, cotoneaster with occasional cherry laurel colonising from the residential gardens. Non-native shrubs and ornamental conifers. Small amount of hazel to the western end</li> <li>Field layer</li> <li>No significant natural colonisation of tree species</li> </ul>	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove 30-50% of ground ivy</li> <li>Coppice remaining elder at a height of 0.4m</li> <li>Remove remaining non-native shrubs</li> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> </ul>	6-10 6-10 16-20 6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit damage to woodland flora</li> <li>Stimulate regrowth of shrub layer</li> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species#</li> <li>Improve establishment of new planting</li> </ul>
		30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cut 50% of elder to ground level</li> <li>Treat <i>Lonicera nitida</i> and snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li> </ul>	6-10 6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open up ground for new planting</li> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> </ul>
		60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs</li> </ul>	6-10 6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect new planting</li> </ul>
		70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish new native trees - 3 no. rowan, 3 no. gean cherry, 3 no. bird cherry</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve species and age diversity of trees</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish new native shrubs 1/4m2. hazel, guelder rose, dog rose (100m2)</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve species diversity</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oak tree 17/2 Tag 89. Prune to cut back southern stem to a height of 2 - 2.5m</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neighbour request</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sever ivy from marked trees</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce competition for light and soil resources</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coppice 50% of elder to rear of 51-57 Oakfield Road</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve species and age diversity</li> </ul>

## WOODLAND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

**SITE:** PRINCE'S AND LADY'S INCLINES, POYNTON  
**CLIENT:** POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL  
 (COMPLETED WORKS TO BE STRUCK OUT IN THE YEARS COLUMN)

**JOB REF:** CW/6590-WMS-20  
**PAGE:** 10  
**ASSESSMENT DATE:** 15 DECEMBER 2020

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canopy dominated by semi-mature and early mature oak and young ash</li> <li>Understorey of bird cherry, gean cherry, laurel, holly, cherry, rowan. Volunteer sycamore, ash and beech</li> <li>Elder, <i>Rosa</i> sp. Small component of non-native shrubs including snowberry and non-native privet</li> <li>Field layer</li> </ul>	80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish new native trees (6-8cm girth) 3 no. Rowan, 3 no. gean cherry, 3 no. bird cherry</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve species diversity and relationship with residential boundary</li> </ul>
		30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish new native shrubs 60m<sup>2</sup> at rate of 1/m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> </ul>
		80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sever and remove a 2m section of ivy from the bases of selected trees (to be marked up by Cheshire Woodlands)</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve tree health whilst maintaining habitat</li> </ul>
		60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dismantle to a height of 3m tree tagged 297 and ring bark base of stem</li> </ul>	<del>6-10</del>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve development of retained trees</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs</li> <li>Treat snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li> <li>Grub or grind out cherry laurel</li> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve establishment of new planting</li> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> </ul>
C18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canopy of oak, ash, sycamore</li> <li>Understorey of holly, hawthorn, volunteer sycamore, ash and horse chestnut. Remnant hawthorn hedge</li> <li>Shrub layer dominated by snowberry with occasional hazel to the western end. Occasional cherry laurel and elder</li> <li>Field layer</li> <li>Oak tree tag 96 has a spot of red pain indicating that it was scheduled for felling in 2018/19. The tree is suppressed with the crown biased to north (2019)</li> </ul>	80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish new native trees</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve species and size diversity</li> </ul>
		70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish new native shrubs 50m<sup>2</sup> at rate of 1/m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve species diversity</li> </ul>
		15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs</li> <li>Treat cherry laurel and snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve success of new planting</li> <li>Reduce impact of exotic species</li> </ul>
		40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li> <li>Reduce height of ivy-covered hawthorns to 2m (rear of 15-23 Moreton Drive)</li> </ul>	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevent damage to neighbouring fences</li> <li>Improved establishment of new planting</li> </ul>

**WOODLAND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE**
**SITE:** PRINCE'S AND LADY'S INCLINES, POYNTON

**CLIENT:** POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL

**PAGE: 11**

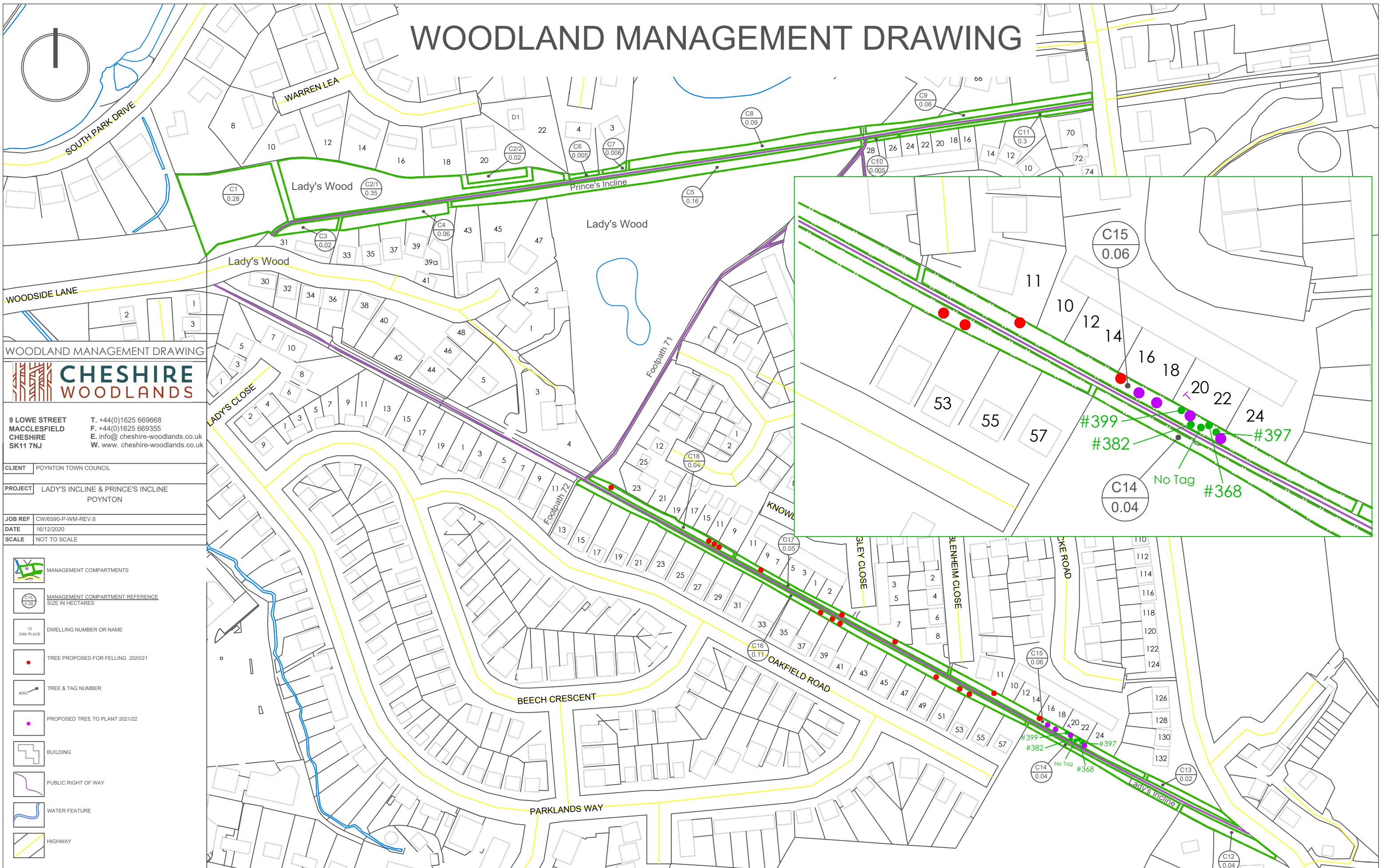
<b>TREE &amp; SHRUB PLANTING 2019/20 (YEAR 8 CARRIED FORWARD FROM YEAR 7)</b>				
<b>Medium canopy native trees</b>	<b>Stock size</b>	<b>Root type</b>	<b>Compartment</b>	<b>No.</b>
Bird Cherry ( <i>Prunus padus</i> )	1.5 – 1.75m high	Bare root	6, 11, 16	10
Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> )	1.5 – 1.75m high		4, 6, 7, 9, 11	16
Rowan Mountain Ash ( <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> )	1.5 – 1.75m high	Bare root	4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16	27
Whitebeam ( <i>Sorbus aria</i> )	1.5 – 1.75m high	Bare root	C4	5
Wild or Gean Cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	1.5 – 1.75m high	Bare root	7, 2, 9, 16	19
Small leaved lime ( <i>Tilia cordata</i> )	1.5 – 1.75m high	Bare root	C12	2
Trees in C10, C15 and C17 to be 6-8cm girth standards supported on a single low stake and attached with a proprietary buckle tie				
Bird Cherry ( <i>Prunus padus</i> )	6-8cm girth standard	Bare root	10, 17	4
Rowan ( <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> )	6-8cm girth standard	Bare root	17	7
Wild or Gean Cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	6-8cm girth standard	Bare root	10, 17	4
Small leaved lime ( <i>Tilia cordata</i> )	6-8cm girth standard	Bare root	C15	2
<b>Native shrubs</b>	<b>Stock size</b>	<b>Root type</b>		
Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> )	40/60 high	Bare root	4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12	90
Dog Rose ( <i>Rosa canina</i> )	40/60 high	Bare root	7, 8, 10	50
Guelder Rose ( <i>Viburnum opulus</i> )	40/60 high	Bare root	6, 7, 8, 12	50
Holly ( <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> )	40/60 high	Container grown (2 litre)	4, 6	10

All tree and shrub handling, planting and establishment to be in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations



## APPENDIX 4

# WOODLAND MANAGEMENT DRAWING



WOODLAND MANAGEMENT DRAWING



9 LOWE STREET  
MACCLESFIELD  
CHESHIRE  
SK11 7NJ

T. +44(0)1625 669668  
F. +44(0)1625 669355  
E. info@cheshire-woodlands.co.uk  
W. www.cheshire-woodlands.co.uk

CLIENT	POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL
PROJECT	LADY'S INCLINE & PRINCE'S INCLINE POYNTON
JOB REF	CW/6590-P-WM-REV.6
DATE	16/12/2020
SCALE	NOT TO SCALE

- MANAGEMENT COMPARTMENTS
- MANAGEMENT COMPARTMENT REFERENCE  
SIZE IN HECTARES
- DWELLING NUMBER OR NAME
- TREE PROPOSED FOR FELLING 2020/21
- TREE & TAG NUMBER
- PROPOSED TREE TO PLANT 2021/22
- BUILDING
- PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY
- WATER FEATURE
- HIGHWAY

## APPENDIX 5

# TREE RISK ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE



CLIENT: Poynton Town Council  
 PROJECT: Lady's and Prince's Inclines Poynton  
 BRIEF: Review walkover tree risk assessment  
 SURVEYOR: MJE  
 SURVEY DATE: Wednesday, 3 February, 2021  
 PROJECT REFERENCE: CW/6590-IC-RAS-21

## HEADINGS & ABBREVIATIONS

GRP REF / TREE REF: GROUP OR TREE REFERENCE  
 TAG NO: TAG NUMBER WHERE A TAG HAS BEEN AFFIXED TO TREE  
 AGE: Y = YOUNG, SM = SEMI MATURE, EM = EARLY MATURE, M = MATURE, PM = POST MATURE, V = VETERAN  
 HT: HEIGHT (IN METRES) OF TREE OR MAXIMUM HEIGHT FOR THE GROUP, APPROXIMATELY 1 IN 10 TREES ARE MEASURED AND THE REMAINDER ESTIMATED AGAINST THE MEASURED TREES  
 DBH: STEM DIAMETER (IN MM) FOR THE TREE OR MAXIMUM DIAMETER FOR THE GROUP - MEASURED OR ESTIMATED AT A HEIGHT OF APPROXIMATELY 1.5 METRES  
 VITALITY: A MEASURE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION. N = WITHIN NORMAL RANGE FOR SPECIES AND AGE, R = REDUCED FROM THE NORMAL RANGE FOR SPECIES AND AGE, P = POOR, MD = MORIBUND, D = DEAD  
 TARGET TYPE: V = VEHICLE ON HIGHWAY; H = HUMAN; P = PROPERTY (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)  
 Mx TARGETS: WHERE TARGET HAS A VALUE GREATER THAN CONSTANT OCCUPATION BY ONE PERSON, OR A LIKELY REPAIR/REPLACEMENT VALUE GREATER THAN THE VALUE OF STATISTICAL LIFE (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)  
 TARGET: LIKELIHOOD OF A TARGET BEING OCCUPIED OR THE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT VALUE OF PROPERTY EXPRESSED AS A FRACTION OF 'THE VALUE OF STATISTICAL LIFE' (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)  
 SIZE: QTRA SIZE RANGE (IF THE VALUE 'P' IS USED IN THE 'TARGET TYPE' COLUMN, THE RISK IS ASSESSED AGAINST THE COST OF REPAIRING OR REPLACING PROPERTY THE SIZE COLUMN WILL BE BLANK - SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)  
 POF: QTRA PROBABILITY OF FAILURE RANGE (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)  
 MASS %: WHERE THE MASS OF A BRANCH IS REDUCED BY DEGRADATION, A FRACTION OF 1/2 OR 1/4 MAY BE INTRODUCED TO REFLECT THE PROPORTION OF THAT REDUCTION (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)  
 ROH: ANNUALISED RISK OF HARM (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)

## MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

- 1) SAFETY - HIGH
- 2) SAFETY - MEDIUM
- 3) SAFETY - LOW
- 4) SAFETY - LONG TERM
- 5) DAMAGE TO STRUCTURES - HIGH
- 6) DAMAGE TO STRUCTURES - MEDIUM
- 7) DAMAGE TO STRUCTURES - LOW
- 8) GENERAL MANAGEMENT - HIGH
- 9) GENERAL MANAGEMENT - MEDIUM
- 10) GENERAL MANAGEMENT - LOW
- 11) ONGOING MANAGEMENT
- 12) IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO NEXT ASSESSMENT
- 13) NO PRIORITY

GRP REF	TREE REF	TAG NO	SPECIES	AGE	HT	DBH	VITALITY	REVIEW COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT & CATEGORY	RISK ASSESSMENT OF	TARGET TYPE	Mx TARGETS	TARGET	SIZE	POF	MASS %	ROH
G1			Mixed broadleaved species [Sycamore, Hawthorn, Beech, Pedunculate oak, Wych elm]	Y/SM/EM/M	19	700	N/P/D	2019 October: - Several recently planted trees have died (replacement specified elsewhere) 2021 February: - Dead branches up to 100mm dia. over footpath - Stem/s colonised by ivy	3: Remove dead branches of a dia. greater than 50mm	dead branch failure onto footpath	H	1	3	4	2	100%	1/1M
G2			Mixed species [Sycamore, Horse chestnut, Silver birch, Hornbeam, Hawthorn, Beech, Ash, Holly, Pedunculate oak, Yew, Wych elm, Elder, Lime]	Y/SM/EM/M	23	1,150	N/P/D	2019 October: - Group has been extended to include triangular area to southeast side, which is in the ownership, but not included in the fenced curtilage of Woodside. In this area, there is hollowing of the stem of a lime tree, which presents only a very low risk of harm - Low overhang to Charlacotte Road with past vehicle impacts to branches of a mature oak tree - Squirrel damage in crowns 2020 August: - Only south side of Princes Incline assessed to the rear of 31 - 41 Woodside - All large trees inspected and recorded individually as a one-off assessment. No significant change to remaining trees 2021 February: - Signs of Ash Dieback Disease - Recent storm damage to ash tree at rear of 10 Warren Lea - Recently dead elm trees on neighbouring land between the western gate and Woodside Lane - Trees to rear of 31 to 39 Woodside Lane no significant change since 2020 assessment	3: Fell or reduce all dead elm trees to stumps of between 2 - 4m high. High stumps should be retained only where reasonable practicable without incurring undue costs	(risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary)	-						<1/1M

# TREE RISK ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

GRP REF	TREE REF	TAG NO	SPECIES	AGE	HT	DBH	VITALITY	REVIEW COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT & CATEGORY	RISK ASSESSMENT OF	TARGET TYPE	MAX TARGETS	TARGET	SIZE	POF	MASS %	ROH
	G2/1	212	Beech					2019 October: - Felled 2021 February: - Felled			-						Not Assessed
	G2/2	225	Sycamore					2019 October: - Felled			-						Not Assessed
	G2/3		Pedunculate oak	EM	11	400	P	2019 October: - There appears to have been further ground disturbance in root zone in neighbouring garden 2021 February: - Enclosed within neighbouring garden		risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary	-						<1/1M
	G2/4		Small leaved lime	M	18	650	N	2019 October: - No significant change since last assessment. See previous reviews 2021 February: - No significant change since last assessment. See previous reviews		tree failure onto dwelling	P	1	2	-	7	-	<1/1M
	G2/5		Horse chestnut					2019 October: - Felled		dead branch failure onto chainlink boundary fence	-						Not Assessed
	G2/6	219	Horse chestnut								-						Not Assessed
	G2/10	192	Wych elm	SM	10	200	N	2019 October: - No significant change since last assessment. See previous reviews 2021 February: - No significant change since last assessment. See previous reviews		risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary - first order branch failure onto overhead cable	-						<1/1M
	G2/12	758	Sycamore	M	17	850	R	2019 October: - There appears to have been further ground disturbance within root zone in neighbouring garden 2021 February: - Epicormic shoots to the stem/s	2: Remove epicormic growth to a height of 2m 4: Remove spoil from around base of tree	Not assessed due to epicormic shoots	-						<1/1M
	G2/13		Beech	M	18	850	R	2019 October: - There appears to have been further ground disturbance in root zone in neighbouring garden 2021 February: - Spoil remains around base. Fence has been repositioned and timber structure. Constructed beneath the tree	3: Monitor vitality 4: Remove spoil from around base of tree	risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary	P	1	3	-	6	-	<1/1M

# TREE RISK ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

GRP REF	TREE REF	TAG NO	SPECIES	AGE	HT	DBH	VITALITY	REVIEW COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT & CATEGORY	RISK ASSESSMENT OF	TARGET TYPE	MAX TARGETS	TARGET	SIZE	POF	MASS %	ROH	
	G2/17		Pedunculate oak	M	21	700	N	2020 August: - Slight asymmetry in crown which is biased to the east side - Bark dieback and sapwood decay to approximately 50 percent of the stem circumference on the west side from ground level to a height of 1.6m where there has been damage to the stem of the tree. The decay was probed with a pocked knife and appears to be restricted to the sapwood - Water collecting in ground to the north side - No signs of instability although the decay of the lower stem should be monitored during the regular reviews 2021 February: - A root-collar excavation was carried out on 17 December 2020 and the findings are set out in the Cheshire Woodlands report reference CW/6590-R-20-1 dated 18 December 2020. There has been no significant change in the tree since that inspection	2: Reduce height and radial spread by 1.5 - 2m	tree failure onto building	P	1	2	-	5	-	-	1/300K
	G2/22		Pedunculate oak	EM	7	600	D	2020 August: - Topped stump of a tree that was storm damaged several years ago - Dead	4: Dismantle to retain 2m high stump/s	risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary	-						<1/1M	
	G2/26		Pedunculate oak	EM	18	600		2020 August: - No visible or audible signs of bark dieback or decay to the stem - The crown of the tree has lost one first-order branch and some minor lateral branches when the adjacent tree failed - Decay to the upper side of the lowest first-order branch (200mm diameter) on the south side, overhanging the garden of no.35 - The crown of the tree is asymmetrical and biased to the south west side - Ivy to stem 2021 February: - No significant change since last assessment. See previous reviews	3: Carry out a light reduction of height and radial spread by 1.5 - 2m	tree failure onto private garden	P	1	3	-	5	-	<1/1M	
	G2/30		Pedunculate oak	M	18	700	N	2020 August: - The crown of the tree is heavily biased to the south side having been partially suppressed by adjacent trees - The lower stem of the tree exhibits a normal taper for a tree of this species and age and there are no external signs of wounding or significant levels of internal decay 2021 February: - No significant change since last assessment. See previous reviews	3: Prune to reduce radial spread on the south side of the tree by between 3-5m	tree failure onto private garden	P	1	3	-	5	-	<1/1M	
	G2/35	998	Sycamore	SM	4	350	N	2020 August: - Dismantled to a 4m high stump and ring-barked but has persisted to produce some minor shoots and may need poisoning to prevent significant levels of regrowth 2021 February: - No significant change since last assessment. See previous reviews	4: Carry our additional ring-barking of stem	risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary	-						<1/1M	
	G2/37	393	Pedunculate oak	EM	16	600	D	2021 February: - Dead	3: Dismantle to retain 6m high stump/s	dead branch failure onto footpath	H	1	3	4	2	100%	1/500K	

# TREE RISK ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

GRP REF	TREE REF	TAG NO	SPECIES	AGE	HT	DBH	VITALITY	REVIEW COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT & CATEGORY	RISK ASSESSMENT OF	TARGET TYPE	MAX TARGETS	TARGET	SIZE	POF	MASS %	ROH
	G2/38	685	Beech	M	20	900	N	2021 February: - Fruiting bodies of what appear to be the white-rot fungus Ganoderma adspersum have been broken off the stem and are partially decayed on the ground - Audible signs of decay and hollowing to the lower 3m of the stem. A degree of uncertainty could probably be improved by invasive investigation	3: Carry out a resistance drill test of the stem to determine the extent of both decay and the residual non-decayed wood	tree failure onto private garden	P	1	3	-	4	-	1/300K
G3			Japanese knotweed					2019 October: - No evidence of Japanese knotweed 2021 February: - No evidence of Japanese knotweed	8: Check for the presence of Japanese knotweed during the 2021 growing season and if it is present, apply chemical treatment in accordance with the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 (as amended 1997) to eradicate. Reassess annually until eradicated		-						<1/1M
G4			Mixed species [Sycamore, Horse chestnut, Silver birch, Beech, Ash, Holly, Pedunculate oak, Hazel]	Y/SM/EM/M	18	950	N/P/D	2019 October: - Low overhang of Towers Road footpath - Dead branches of to 80mm dia. over path - Neighbour at 132 Towers Road appears to have been cutting Incline trees where overhanging garden - Several suppressed ivy covered hawthorns at western end of group 2021 February: - Minor dead trees - Fallen ivy covered hawthorn to rear of Moreton Drive - Dead branches overhanging footpaths - The assessment was restricted by dense ivy	3: Remove dead branches of a dia. greater than 50mm - where overhanging footpath 8: Clear fallen hawthorn	dead branch failure onto footpath	H	1	3	4	1	100%	1/100K
	G4/7	223	Pedunculate oak					2019 October: - Felled 2021 February: - Felled			-						Not Assessed
	G4/8	218	Pedunculate oak					2021 February: - Felled			-						Not Assessed
	G4/9	222	Pedunculate oak	SM	15	350	N	2019 October: - No significant change since last assessment. See previous reviews 2021 February: - No significant change since last assessment. See previous reviews	2: Monitor stability	first order branch failure onto footpath	H	1	3	2	4	100%	1/1M
	G4/11	187	Sycamore								-						Not Assessed
	G4/15	757	Pedunculate oak		3	300	D	2019 October: - Very little, if any, live growth in crown 2021 February: - Reduced to a stump		risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary	-						<1/1M
	G4/16	197	Pedunculate oak	SM	13	300	N	2019 October: - Spiral crack in stem at height of 10m and most likely to deteriorate 2021 February: - Damaged section removed		risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary	-						<1/1M
	G4/39	391	Pedunculate oak	SM	9	450	R	2021 February: - Cambial necrosis to the stem/s		risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary	-						<1/1M

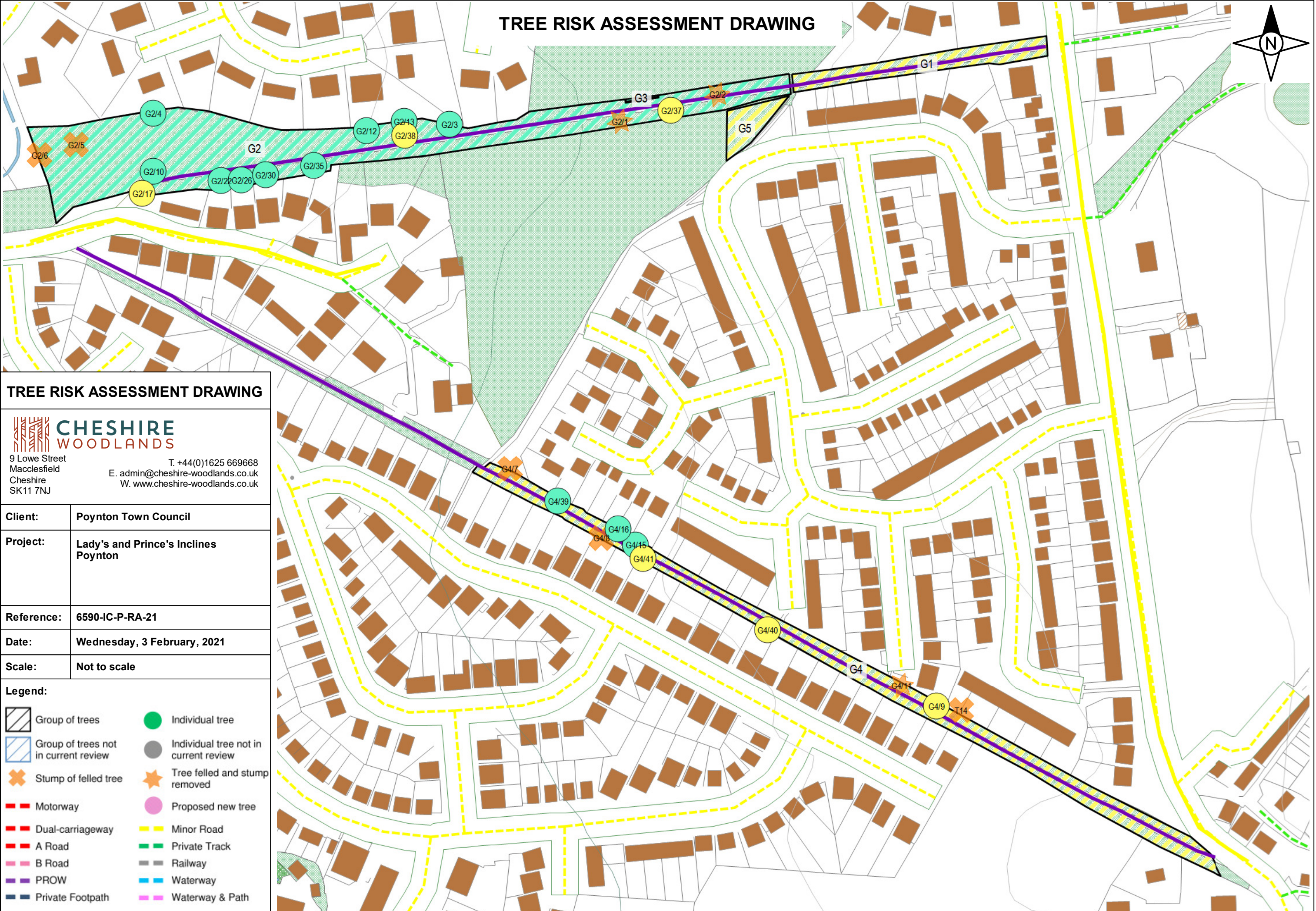
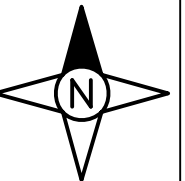
# TREE RISK ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

GRP REF	TREE REF	TAG NO	SPECIES	AGE	HT	DBH	VITALITY	REVIEW COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT & CATEGORY	RISK ASSESSMENT OF	TARGET TYPE	MAX TARGETS	TARGET	SIZE	POF	MASS %	ROH
	G4/40	377	Pedunculate oak	EM	13	700	P	2021 February: - Access restricted by boundary fence - Cavity to the stem/s - Extensive crown dieback - Exhibits signs of past decline	3: Monitor vitality	second order branch failure onto private garden	H	1	3	4	2	100%	1/500K
	G4/41	396	Pedunculate oak	M	15	850	N	2021 February: - Split second order branch overhanging gardens. The branch might stabilise thorough the production of structurally adaptive growth	3: Remove split branch	second order branch failure onto private garden	P	1	4	-	3	-	1/300K
G5			Mixed species [Sycamore, Silver birch, Hawthorn, Holly, Gean cherry, Pedunculate oak, Common lime]	Y/SM/EM/M	18	650	N	2021 February: - Outside ownership of council - Previously included in group G2 - Low overhang to adjacent road from a single oak tree - Minor dead branches overhanging footpaths - Cavity to stem of lime tree at NW Corner of group, which could not be assessed in any detail due to dense epicormic shoots. As a result, a very cautious risk assessment of this tree was recorded - The assessment was restricted by dense ivy	9: Sever and remove a 2m section of ivy from 30 percent of affected trees 9: Prune to obtain a 5m vertical clearance over road	failure of lime tree onto footpath	H	1	3	1	4	100%	1/400K
	T14		Pedunculate oak					2019 October: - No significant change since last assessment. See previous reviews 2021 February: - Felled			-						Not Assessed



## APPENDIX 6

# TREE RISK ASSESSMENT DRAWING



## TREE RISK ASSESSMENT DRAWING

**CHESHIRE WOODLANDS**  
 9 Lowe Street  
 Macclesfield  
 Cheshire  
 SK11 7NJ  
 T. +44(0)1625 669668  
 E. admin@cheshire-woodlands.co.uk  
 W. www.cheshire-woodlands.co.uk

<b>Client:</b>	Poynton Town Council
<b>Project:</b>	Lady's and Prince's Inclines Poynton
<b>Reference:</b>	6590-IC-P-RA-21
<b>Date:</b>	Wednesday, 3 February, 2021
<b>Scale:</b>	Not to scale

**Legend:**

Group of trees	Individual tree
Group of trees not in current review	Individual tree not in current review
Stump of felled tree	Tree felled and stump removed
Motorway	Proposed new tree
Dual-carriageway	Minor Road
A Road	Private Track
B Road	Railway
PROW	Waterway
Private Footpath	Waterway & Path

## APPENDIX 7

# GLOSSARY OF ARBORICULTURAL TERMS

**Abscission.** The shedding of a leaf or other short-lived part of a woody plant, involving the formation of a corky layer across its base; in some tree species twigs can be shed in this way

**Abiotic.** Pertaining to non-living agents; e.g. environmental factors

**Absorptive roots.** Non-woody, short-lived roots, generally having a diameter of less than one millimetre, the primary function of which is uptake of water and nutrients

**Access facilitation pruning.** One off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site

**Adaptive growth.** In tree biomechanics, the process whereby the rate of wood formation in the cambial zone, as well as wood quality, responds to gravity and other forces acting on the cambium. This helps to maintain a uniform distribution of mechanical stress

**Adaptive roots.** The adaptive growth of existing roots; or the production of new roots in response to damage, decay or altered mechanical loading

**Adventitious shoots.** Shoots that develop other than from apical, axillary or dormant buds; see also 'epicormic'

**Anchorage.** The system whereby a tree is fixed within the soil, involving cohesion between roots and soil and the development of a branched system of roots which withstands wind and gravitational forces transmitted from the aerial parts of the tree

**Ancient tree.** A tree that has passed beyond maturity and is old, or aged, in comparison with other trees of the same species. An ancient tree is one that has all or most of the following characteristics: a) biological, aesthetic or cultural interest, because of its great age; b) a growth stage that is described as ancient or post-mature; c) a chronological age that is old relative to others of the same species

**Arboricultural Method Statement.** Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained

**Arboriculturist.** Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction

**Architecture.** In a tree, a term describing the pattern of branching of the crown or root system

**Axial.** Aligned along the axis of the stem, branch or root

**Axil.** The place where a bud is borne between a leaf and its parent shoot

**Bacteria.** Microscopic single-celled organisms, many species of which break down dead organic matter, and some of which cause diseases in other organisms

**Bark.** A term usually applied to all the tissues of a woody plant lying outside the vascular cambium, thus including the phloem, cortex and periderm; occasionally applied only to the periderm or the phellem

**Bark expansion crack.** The pattern of axial strips of bark on smooth-barked trees that have grown faster than the adjacent bark. A growth response to stretching of the bark by expansion of the underlying xylem

**Basidiomycotina (Basidiomycetes).** One of the major taxonomic groups of fungi; their spores are borne on microscopic peg-like structures (basidia), which in many types are in turn borne on or within conspicuous fruit bodies, such as brackets or toadstools. Most of the principal decay fungi in standing trees are basidiomycetes

**Bolling.** A term sometimes used to describe pollard heads

**Bottle-butt.** A broadening of the stem base and buttresses of a tree, in excess of normal and sometimes denoting a growth response to weakening in that region, especially due to decay involving selective delignification

**Bracing.** The use of rods or cables to restrain the movement between parts of a tree

**Branch:**

- **Primary.** A **first order branch** arising from a stem
- **Lateral.** A **second order branch**, subordinate to a primary branch or stem and bearing sub-lateral branches
- **Sub-lateral.** A **third order branch**, subordinate to a lateral or primary branch, or stem and usually bearing only twigs

**Branch bark ridge.** The raised arc of bark tissues that forms within the acute angle between a branch and its parent stem

**Branch-collar.** A visible swelling formed at the base of a branch whose diameter growth has been disproportionately slow compared to that of the parent stem; a term sometimes applied also to the pattern of growth of the cells of the parent stem around the branch base

**Brown-rot.** A type of wood decay in which cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified

**Buckling.** An irreversible deformation of a structure subjected to a bending load

**Buttress zone.** The region at the base of a tree where the major lateral roots join the stem, with buttress-like formations on the upper side of the junctions

**Canker.** A persistent lesion formed by the death of bark and cambium due to colonisation by fungi or bacteria

**Canopy species.** Tree species that mature to form a closed woodland canopy

**Cellulose.** A carbohydrate consisting of glucose molecules joined end-to-end, so as to form long filaments; a principal constituent of plant cell walls

**Chlorosis.** The loss of green pigment from plant tissues, caused by mineral deficiency. Chlorotic (adj.)

**Compartmentalisation.** The confinement of disease, decay or other dysfunction within an anatomically discrete region of plant tissue, due to passive and/or active defences operating at the boundaries of the affected region

**Competent person.** A person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the task being approached.

**Compression fork.** An acute angled fork that is mechanically optimised for the growth pressure that two or more adjacent stems exert on each other

**Compression strength.** The ability of a material or structure to resist failure when subjected to compressive loading; measurable in trees with special drilling devices

**Compressive loading.** Mechanical loading which exerts a positive pressure; the opposite to tensile loading

**Condition.** An indication of the physiological condition of the tree. Where the term 'condition' is used in a report, it should not be taken as an indication of the stability of the tree

**Construction.** Site based operations with the potential to affect existing trees

**Construction exclusion zone.** Area based on the Root Protection Area from which access is prohibited for the duration of the project

**Crown/Canopy.** The main foliage bearing section of the tree

**Crown lifting.** The removal of limbs and small branches to a specified height above ground level

**Crown thinning.** The removal of a proportion of secondary branch growth throughout the crown to produce an even density of foliage around a well-balanced branch structure

**Crown reduction/shaping.** A specified reduction in crown size whilst preserving, as far as possible, the natural tree shape

**Crown reduction/thinning.** Reduction of the canopy volume by thinning to remove dominant branches whilst preserving, as far as possible the natural tree shape

**Deadwood.** Dead branch wood

**Decurrent.** In trees, a system of branching in which the crown is borne on a number of major widely-spreading limbs of similar size (cf. excurrent). In fungi with toadstools as fruit bodies, the description of gills which run some distance down the stem, rather than terminating abruptly

**Decay.** (of organic tissue) decomposition by fungi or bacteria

**Defect.** In relation to tree hazards, any feature of a tree which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment

**Delamination.** The separation of wood layers along their length, visible as longitudinal splitting

**Desire-line footpath.** A footpath that has been created by regular use rather than by design and construction

**Dieback.** The death of parts of a woody plant, starting at shoot-tips or root-tips

**Disease.** A malfunction in or destruction of tissues within a living organism, usually excluding mechanical damage; in trees, usually caused by pathogenic micro-organisms

**Distal.** In the direction away from the main body of a tree or subject organism (cf. proximal)

**Dominance.** In trees, the tendency for a leading shoot to grow faster or more vigorously than the lateral shoots; also the tendency of a tree to maintain a taller crown than its neighbours

**Dormant bud.** An axial bud which does not develop into a shoot until after the formation of two or more annual wood increments; many such buds persist through the life of a tree and develop only if stimulated to do so

**Dysfunction.** In woody tissues, the loss of physiological function, especially water conduction, in sapwood

**DBH** (Diameter at Breast Height). Stem diameter measured at a height of 1.5 metres (UK) or the nearest measurable point. Where measurement at a height of 1.5 metres is not possible, another height may be specified

**Deadwood.** Branch or stem wood bearing no live tissues. Retention of deadwood provides valuable habitat for a wide range of species and seldom represents a threat to the health of the tree. Removal of deadwood can result in the ingress of decay to otherwise sound tissues and climbing operations to access deadwood can cause significant damage to a tree. Removal of deadwood is generally recommended only where it represents an unacceptable level of hazard

**Early-wood.** The wood laid down around the time of the main flush of shoot growth in the early part of the growing season

**Endophytes.** Micro-organisms that live inside plant tissues without causing overt disease, but in some cases capable of causing disease if the tissues become physiologically stressed, for example by lack of moisture

**Engineer-designed hard surfacing.** Hard surfacing constructed within the 'Root protection area' of a tree, which will be designed by a structural or geotechnical; engineer in collaboration with an arboriculturist as set out in clause 7.4 of British Standard BS5837:2012. The purpose being to minimise the effects of the construction on the health of the tree.

**Epicormic shoot.** A shoot having developed from a dormant or adventitious bud and not having developed from a first year shoot

**Excrescence.** Any abnormal outgrowth on the surface of tree or other organism

**Excurrent.** In trees, a system of branching in which there is a well-defined central main stem, bearing branches which are limited in their length, diameter and secondary branching (cf. decurrent)

**Fastigate.** Having upright, often clustered branches

**Felling licence.** In the UK, a permit to fell trees in excess of a stipulated number of stems or volume of timber

**Fibre-buckling.** The kinking of wood fibres and failure of other xylem elements when exposed to compressive loading

**Field layer.** Herbs, ferns, grasses and sedges

**First-order branch.** A high order branch, usually arising from a stem

**Flush-cut.** A pruning cut which removes part of the branch bark ridge and or branch-collar

**Girdling root.** A root which circles and constricts the stem or roots possibly causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue

**Ground layer.** Mosses, ivy, lichens and fungi

**Guying.** A form of artificial support with cables for trees with a temporarily inadequate anchorage

**Habit.** The overall growth characteristics, shape of the tree and branch structure

**Haloing.** Removing or pruning trees from around the crown of another (usually mature or post-mature) tree to prevent it becoming suppressed

**Hazard beam.** An upwardly curved part of a tree in which strong internal stresses may occur without being reduced by adaptive growth; prone to longitudinal splitting

**Heartwood/false-heartwood.** The dead central wood that has become dysfunctional as part of the aging processes and being distinct from the sapwood

**Heave.** A term mainly applicable to a shrinkable clay soil which expands due to re-wetting after the felling of a tree which was previously extracting moisture from the deeper layers; also the lifting of pavements and other structures by root diameter expansion; also the lifting of one side of a wind-rocked root-plate

**High canopy tree species.** Tree species having potential to contribute to the closed canopy of a mature woodland or forest

**Incipient failure.** In wood tissues, a mechanical failure which results only in deformation or cracking, and not in the fall or detachment of the affected part

**Included bark (ingrown bark).** Bark of adjacent parts of a tree (usually forks, acutely joined branches or basal flutes) which is in face-to-face contact

**Increment borer.** A hollow auger, which can be used for the extraction of wood cores for counting or measuring wood increments or for inspecting the condition of the wood

**Infection.** The establishment of a parasitic micro-organism in the tissues of a tree or other organism

**Internode.** The part of a stem between two nodes; not to be confused with a length of stem which bear nodes but no branches

**Laser Rangefinder.** A device that uses a laser beam to measure distance, angle, and height.

**Lateral branch:** A side branch

**Late-wood.** The wood laid down after the time of the first main flush of shoot growth. Usually denser than the early-wood

**Lever arm.** A mechanical term denoting the length of the lever represented by a structure that is free to move at one end, such as a tree or an individual branch

**Lesion.** Death or abnormal change in tissues, usually associated with disease or trauma

**Lignin.** The hard, cement-like constituent of wood cells; deposition of lignin within the matrix of cellulose microfibrils in the cell wall is termed Lignification

**Lions tailing.** A term applied to a branch of a tree that has few if any side-branches except at its end, and is thus liable to snap due to end-loading

**Loading.** A mechanical term describing the force acting on a structure from a particular source; e.g. the weight of the structure itself or wind pressure

**Loam.** A soil with roughly equal proportions of sand, silt, and clay

**Longitudinal.** Along the length (of a stem, root or branch)

**Lopping.** A term often used to describe the removal of large branches from a tree, but also used to describe other forms of cutting

**Marginal browning of leaves.** Death of a tissues to the margin or edge of the leaf

**Mature Heights** (approximate):

- **Low maturing** – less than 8 metres high
- **Moderately high maturing** – 8 – 12 metres high
- **High maturing** – greater than 12 metres high

**Microdrill.** An electronic rotating steel probe, which when inserted into woody tissue provides a measure of tissue density

**Minor deadwood.** Deadwood of a diameter less than 25mm and or unlikely to cause significant harm or damage upon impact with a target beneath the tree

**Mulch.** Material laid down over the rooting area of a tree or other plant to help conserve moisture; a mulch may consist of organic matter or a sheet of plastic or other artificial material

**Mycelium.** The body of a fungus, consisting of branched filaments (hyphae)

**Obvious defects.** Defects that are so apparent that most people, whether specialist or not, would recognise them on taking a general, but not necessarily close view of the tree

**Occluding tissues.** A general term for the roll of wood, cambium and bark that forms around a wound on a woody plant (cf. woundwood)

**Occlusion.** The process whereby a wound is progressively closed by the formation of new wood and bark around it

**Pathogen.** A micro-organism which causes disease in another organism

**Phloem.** Vascular tissue that distributes the products of photosynthesis (sugars) around the plant

**Photosynthesis.** The process whereby plants use light energy to split hydrogen from water molecules and combine it with carbon dioxide to form carbohydrates that are basic building block for plant growth. Photosynthetic capacity is the plants ability to produce carbohydrates

**Phytotoxic.** Toxic to plants

**Pollarding.** The removal of the tree canopy, back to the stem or primary branches, usually to a point just outside that of the previous cutting. Pollarding may involve the removal of the entire canopy in one operation, or may be phased over several years. The period of safe retention of trees having been pollarded varies with species and individuals. It is usually necessary to re-pollard on a regular basis, annually in the case of some species

**Primary branch.** A major branch, generally having a basal diameter greater than 0.25 x stem diameter

**Primary root zone.** The soil volume most likely to contain roots that are critical to the health and stability of the tree and normally defined by reference BS5837 (2012) Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction

**Priority.** Works may be prioritised, 1. = high, 5. = low

**Probability.** A statistical measure of the likelihood that a particular event might occur

**Proximal.** In the direction towards from the main body of a tree or other living organism (cf. distal)

**Pruning.** The removal or cutting back of twigs or branches, sometimes applied to twigs or small branches only, but often used to describe most activities involving the cutting of trees or shrubs

**Radial.** In the plane or direction of the radius of a circular object such as a tree stem

**Rams-horn.** In connection with wounds on trees, a roll of occluding tissues which has a spiral structure as seen in cross-section

**Rays.** Strips of radially elongated parenchyma cells within wood and bark. The functions of rays include food storage, radial translocation and contributing to the strength of wood

**Reactive Growth/Reaction Wood.** Production of woody tissue in response to altered mechanical loading; often in response to internal defect or decay and associated strength loss (cf. adaptive growth)

**Removal of deadwood.** Unless otherwise specified, this refers to the removal of all accessible dead, dying and diseased branchwood and broken snags

**Removal of major deadwood.** The removal of, dead, dying and diseased branchwood above a specified size

**Respacing.** Selective removal of trees from a group or woodland to provide space and resources for the development of retained trees

**Residual wall.** The wall of non-decayed wood remaining following decay of internal stem, branch or root tissues

**Rhizomorph.** A root-like aggregation of fungal hyphae

**Rib.** A ridge of wood that has usually developed because of locally increased mechanical loading. Often associated with internal cracking in the wood of the stem, branch, or root.

**Ring-barking (girdling).** The removal of a ring of bark and phloem around the circumference of a stem or branch, normally resulting in an inability to transport photosynthetic assimilates

below the area of damage. Almost inevitably results in the eventual death of the affected stem or branch above the damage

**Ripewood.** The older central wood of those tree species in which sapwood gradually ages without being converted to heartwood

**Root-buttresses.** A buttress-like formation at the transition between roots and stems

**Root-collar.** The transitional area between the stem/s and roots

**Root-collar examination.** Excavation of surfacing and soils around the root-collar to assess the structural integrity of roots and/or stem

**Root protection area (RPA).** Layout design tool indicating a national minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority

**Root zone.** Area of soils containing absorptive roots of the tree/s described. The **Primary** root zone is that which we consider of primary importance to the physiological well-being of the tree

**Saprophytic fungi.** Fungi that live on dead or decomposing matter (in the tree) as opposed to functional, living tissues

**Sapwood.** Living xylem tissues

**Safety factor.** The ratio of the maximum stress that a structural part of a tree can withstand to the maximum stress experienced under normal conditions

**Screef.** To clear surface vegetation (commonly up to a depth of around 20mm)

**Secondary branch.** A branch, generally having a basal diameter of less than 0.25 x stem diameter

**Selective delignification.** A kind of wood decay (white-rot) in which lignin is degraded faster than cellulose

**Senescence.** The condition or process of deterioration with age.

**Service.** Any above- or below-ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision e.g. drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications

**Shedding.** In woody plants, the normal abscission, rotting off or sloughing of leaves, floral parts, twigs, fine roots and bark scales

**Shoot.** The elongating region of a stem or branch

**Shrub species.** Woody perennial species forming the lowest level of woody plants in a woodland and not normally considered to be trees

**Silviculture.** The practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values

**Silvicultural thinning.** Removal of selected trees to favour the development of retained specimens to achieve a management objective

**Single-up.** Removal of stems from a multi-stemmed tree with the aim of developing a tree with a single stem.

**Simultaneous white-rot.** A kind of wood decay in which lignin and cellulose are degraded at about the same rate

**Snag.** In woody plants, a portion of a cut or broken stem, branch or root which extends beyond any growing-point or dormant bud; a snag usually tends to die back to the nearest growing point

**Soft-rot.** A kind of wood decay in which a fungus degrades cellulose within the cell walls, without any general degradation of the wall as a whole

**Soil auger.** A hand-held steel auger 60mm diameter auger used for extracting soil samples.

**Soil horizons.** A layer parallel to the soil surface, whose physical characteristics differ from the layers above and beneath:

- O) Organic matter - Litter layer of plant residues
- A) Surface soil - Layer of mineral soil with accumulation of organic matter
- B) Subsoil - This layer accumulates mineral and organic compounds.
- C) Parent rock - Layer of large unbroken rocks
- R) Bedrock - Partially weathered bedrock at the base of the soil profile

**Soil sample.** A sample of soil extracted for the purpose of either field or laboratory testing to determine mineral, chemical or structural composition, and or moisture content and shrinkability.

**Sounding hammer.** A small plastic or nylon hammer used for assessing the audible signs of decay, cracks and other features in trees

**Spores.** Propagules of fungi and many other life-forms; most spores are microscopic and dispersed in air or water

**Sporophore.** The spore bearing structure of fungi

**Sprouts.** Adventitious shoot growth erupting from beneath the bark

**Squirrel damage.** Stripping of the bark from stems or branches by squirrels. This can result in the death of branches or even entire trees

**Stem/s.** Principle above-ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches

**Stem taper.** The downward tapering of a tree stem out into the flare of the root buttresses

**Stress.** In plant physiology, a condition under which one or more physiological functions are not operating within their optimum range, for example due to lack of water, inadequate nutrition or extremes of temperature

**Stress.** In mechanics, the application of a force to an object

**Strain.** In mechanics, the distortion of an object caused by a stress

**Stringy white-rot.** The kind of wood decay produced by selective delignification

**Storm.** A layer of tissue which supports the fruit bodies of some types of fungi, mainly ascomycetes

**Structural roots.** Roots, generally having a diameter greater than ten millimetres, and contributing significantly to the structural support and stability of the tree

**Structure.** Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork

**Subsidence.** In relation to soil or structures resting in or on soil, a sinking due to shrinkage when certain types of clay soil dry out, sometimes due to extraction of moisture by tree roots

**Subsidence.** In relation to branches of trees, a term that can be used to describe a progressive downward bending due to increasing weight

**Taper.** In stems and branches, the degree of change in girth along a given length

**Target canker.** A kind of perennial canker, containing concentric rings of dead occluding tissues

**Targets.** In tree risk assessment (with slight misuse of normal meaning) persons or property or other things of value which might be harmed by mechanical failure of the tree or by objects falling from it

**Terminal xylem.** The last layers of xylem cells produced at the end of the growing season

**Topping.** In arboriculture, the removal of the crown of a tree, or of a major proportion of it

**Torsional stress.** Mechanical stress applied by a twisting force

**Translocation.** In plant physiology, the movement of water and dissolved materials through the body of the plant

**Transpiration.** The evaporation of moisture from the surface of a plant, especially via the stomata of leaves; it exerts a suction which draws water up from the roots and through the intervening xylem cells

**Tree Protection Plan.** Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalised proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures

**Tree Risk Assessment.** An assessment and description of the risks and where appropriate the values associated with a tree or trees. The primary risk being considered is that from falling trees. Other risks, such as damage to infrastructure, interruption of service and building subsidence may also be considered

- Walkover – A general view of the tree population considered in the context of the adjacent land-use to identify trees that present significantly elevated risks
- Drive-by - A general view of the tree population from a moving vehicle and considered in the context of the adjacent land-use to identify trees that present significantly elevated risks
- Individual – the assessment of risks from a single tree considered in the context of the adjacent land-use to identify trees that present significantly elevated risks

**Understorey.** This layer consists of younger individuals of the dominant trees, together with smaller trees and shrubs which are adapted to grow under lower light conditions

**Understorey tree species.** Tree species not having potential to attain a size at which they can contribute to the closed high canopy of a woodland

**Vascular cambium.** Sometimes described simply as ‘cambium’. Layer of dividing cells producing xylem (woody) tissue internally and phloem (bark) tissue externally

**Vascular dysfunction.** Dysfunction of water conducting cells

**Vascular wilt.** A type of plant disease in which water-conducting cells become dysfunctional

**Vessels.** Water-conducting cells in plants, usually wide and long for hydraulic efficiency; generally not present in coniferous trees

**Veteran tree.** A tree that has the physical characteristics of an ancient tree but is not ancient in years, compared with others of the same species

**Vigour.** The expression of carbohydrate expenditure to growth (in trees)

**Vitality.** A measure of physiological condition. N = within normal range for species and age, R = reduced from the normal range for the species and age, P = poor

**Volunteer trees.** Trees arising from natural colonisation rather than having been planted

**Weeping lesion.** Exudations from a lesion in plant tissue

**Wet flush.** Where water from underground flows out onto the surface to create an area of saturated ground, rather than a well-defined channel

**White-rot.** A range of kinds of wood decay in which lignin, usually together with cellulose and other wood constituents, is degraded

**Wind exposure.** The degree to which a tree or other object is exposed to wind, both in terms of duration and velocity

**Wind pressure.** The force exerted by a wind on a particular object

**Windthrow.** The blowing over of a tree at its roots

**Wound dressing.** A general term for sealants and other materials used to cover wounds in the hope of protecting them against desiccation and infection; only of proven value against fresh wound parasites

**Woundwood.** Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound

**Xylem.** Secondary xylem; the main structurally supporting and water-conducting element of trees (refined definition specific to this case)

## APPENDIX 8



**TREE AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT WORKS (Herbicide application and bramble control)**

SITE: PRINCE'S AND LADY'S INCLINES, POYNTON

CLIENT: POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL

REF: CW/6590-WS1-20

<b>Cpt.</b>	<b>Work operation</b>
<b>C2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li><li>• Treat cherry laurel with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li></ul>
<b>C3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li><li>• Treat cherry laurel and snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li></ul>
<b>C4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting (small amount to western end only)</li></ul>
<b>C5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treat dense bramble at western end of group with herbicide to maintain clearance from path</li></ul>
<b>C6</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chemical control of all vegetation save for any new planting, which can be identified by Cheshire Woodlands</li></ul>
<b>C7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li><li>• Treat snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li></ul>
<b>C8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li><li>• Treat dense bramble at western end of group with herbicide to maintain clearance from path</li></ul>
<b>C9</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treat cherry laurel and snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li><li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li></ul>
<b>C10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treat cherry laurel with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li><li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li></ul>
<b>C11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treat snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li><li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li></ul>
<b>C12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treat snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li><li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li></ul>
<b>C13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treat regrowth cherry laurel with a systemic herbicide</li><li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li></ul>
<b>C15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treat regrowth cherry laurel with a systemic herbicide</li><li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li><li>• Treat cherry laurel and snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li></ul>
<b>C16</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li><li>• Treat <i>Lonicera nitida</i> and snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li></ul>
<b>C17</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treat regrowth cherry laurel with a systemic herbicide</li><li>• Treat snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li><li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li></ul>
<b>C18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Treat cherry laurel and snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level</li><li>• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting</li></ul>

## APPENDIX 9

**TREE AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT WORKS (Tree work)****SITE:** PRINCE'S AND LADY'S INCLINES, POYNTON**CLIENT:** POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL**REF:** CW/6590-WS2-20

<b>Cpt.</b>	<b>Work operation</b>
<b>C13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Remove high canopy tree species where growing against boundary fence (cut as close as practicable to ground level)</li><li>• Fell cherry laurel</li></ul>
<b>C14</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coppice 50% of elder and hazel</li></ul>
<b>C15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dismantle trees tagged 397 and 382 and other trees marked with an orange X and identified by a red spot on the drawing CW/6590-P-WM-Rev6 (the Drawing). Retain stumps of 2-4m high where practicable and ring-bark at base</li><li>• Coppice 50% of elder and hazel</li><li>• Sever and remove a 2m section of ivy from the bases of selected trees, marked with a large spot of orange paint</li><li>• Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs</li></ul>
<b>C16</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dismantle trees marked with an orange X and identified by a red spot on the Drawing. Retain stumps of 2-4m high where practicable and ring-bark at base</li><li>• Sever and remove a 2m section of ivy from the bases of selected trees, marked with a large spot of orange paint</li><li>• Cut 50% of elder at eastern end of group to ground level – marked with yellow paint</li><li>• Fell cherry laurel</li><li>• Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs</li></ul>
<b>C17</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dismantle trees marked with an orange X and identified by a red spot on the Drawing. Retain stumps of 2-4m high where practicable and ring-bark at base</li><li>• Sever and remove a 2m section of ivy from the bases of selected trees, marked with a large spot of orange paint</li><li>• Dismantle to a height of 3m tree tagged 297 and ring bark base of stem</li><li>• Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs</li><li>• Fell cherry laurel</li></ul>
<b>C18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dismantle trees marked with an orange X and identified by a red spot on the Drawing. Retain stumps of 2-4m high where practicable and ring-bark at base</li><li>• Sever and remove a 2m section of ivy from the bases of selected trees, marked with a large spot of orange paint</li><li>• Reduce ivy covered hawthorns to a height of 1.5-2 metres – to rear of 15-23 Moreton Drive</li><li>• Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs</li></ul>

## APPENDIX 10

**TREE AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT WORKS (Tree and shrub planting)****SITE:** PRINCE'S AND LADY'S INCLINES, POYNTON**CLIENT:** POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL**REF:** CW/6590-WS3-20

<b>C4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish new native trees: 5 no. Rowan, 5 no whitebeam, 5 no. hawthorn</li><li>• Establish new native shrubs 20 no hazel, 10 no. holly</li></ul>
<b>C6</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish new native trees - 2 no. rowan, 3 no. bird cherry, 3 no. hawthorn and clear all vegetation within 0.6m of each plant and treat stumps of woody vegetation to prevent regrowth</li><li>• Establish new native shrubs 10 no. hazel, 10 no. guelder rose, 10 no. dog rose and clear all vegetation within 0.6m of each plant and treat stumps of woody vegetation to prevent regrowth</li></ul>
<b>C7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish new native trees - 3 no. rowan, 3 no. gean cherry, 3 no. hawthorn and clear all vegetation within 0.6m of each plant and treat stumps of woody vegetation to prevent regrowth</li><li>• Clear 10m2 (10x1m) of scrub and herbaceous vegetation and establish new native shrubs 10 no. hazel, 10 no. guelder rose, 10 no. dog rose and clear all vegetation within 0.6m of each plant and treat stumps of woody vegetation to prevent regrowth</li></ul>
<b>C8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish new native trees - 2 no. rowan, 2 no. gean cherry</li><li>• Establish new native shrubs 30 no. hazel, 20 no. guelder rose, 20 no. dog rose</li></ul>
<b>C9</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Replace dead trees: 4 x rowan, 2 x gean cherry, 1 x hawthorn</li></ul>
<b>C10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish new native trees: 1 x gean cherry, 1 x bird cherry (6-8cm girth)</li><li>• Establish new native shrubs: 10 no. dog rose, 30 no. hazel</li></ul>
<b>C11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish low and mid-canopy trees 5 no. gean cherry, 5 no rowan, 5 no. hawthorn</li></ul>
<b>C12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish new native shrubs 10 no. hazel, 10 no. guelder rose</li></ul>
<b>C15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish new native trees - 4 no. rowan (6-8cm girth) 2 no. small leaved lime</li></ul>
<b>C16</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish new native trees - 3 no. rowan, 3 no. gean cherry, 3 no. bird cherry</li></ul>
<b>C17</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish new native trees (6-8cm girth) 3 no. Rowan, 3 no. gean cherry, 3 no. bird cherry</li></ul>