

Chris Oakes
Poynton Town Council
Civic Hall
Poynton
Cheshire
SK12 1RB

Our Ref: CW/6590-IC-R-25

2 July 2025

Dear Chris,

RISK ASSESSMENT AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR TREES AT PRINCES AND LADY'S INCLINE

Further to our visit of 23 June 2025, I set out below the findings of my inspection and risk assessment, and our updated woodland management plan and schedules setting out our management recommendations. As previously, the risk assessment is recorded separately from the wider woodland management.

Method

The trees were inspected from ground level using binoculars. Stem diameters and heights were both measured and estimated.

Trees often contain dead branches, cavities, minor defects, and other features that are not recorded individually unless they are of sufficient significance to affect the outcome of the risk assessment, or there is some other reason to.

In consideration of the risks associated with the trees, the Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) method has been applied. Guidance on the method, its application, and the use of results to inform management decisions is provided in the QTRA Practice Note¹.

Based on you accepting the principles set out 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.

Limitations

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

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

Statutory protection of trees

An online search of Cheshire East Council's interactive mapping facility¹ confirmed that trees on site are subject to 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 Rural District Council (Towers Road and Lady's Wood) TPO 1963, which is a Woodland designation protecting all trees of whatever species or size.

The removal of trees is regulated by the Forestry Act 1967. Some wildlife habitats are also protected by legislation. See our Guidance Note – Statutory Controls² for a summary of the key statutory protection.

Tree data

My inspection records and management recommendations are in a tabulated Tree Risk Assessment Schedule (the Schedule) in Appendix 1, and trees are plotted on a Tree Risk Assessment Drawing (the Drawing) in Appendix 2. The trees were assessed in groups and recorded individually only where there was a potentially significantly elevated risk, or there was some other reason to do so. Group reference numbers are prefixed G and individual trees are either prefixed T or by the reference for the group within which they stand, e.g. G1/7 would be tree number 7 and located in group G1. Both groups and individual trees are colour coded in relation to risk as described in Table 1. The risk for groups is the residual risk after any higher risk trees have been considered and those trees recorded individually.

The previously recommended woodland management was reviewed and updated and is set out in a Management Plan, a Woodland Management drawing along with the four schedules listed below:

- Woodland management Schedule
- Tree and Woodland Management Works (Herbicide application and bramble control) CW/6590-WS1-25
- Tree and Woodland Management Works (Tree work) CW/6590-WS2-25
- Tree and Woodland Management Works (Tree & shrub planting) CW/6590-WS3-25

Where technical terms are used, they are included in a glossary at Appendix 3.

Risk decision making guidance

In 2011, the National Tree Safety Group (NTSG), comprising a wide range of stakeholders, published a suite of guidance for tree owners and managers. In September 2024 updated guidance was published and is freely available for download from the NTSG website.

¹

The guidance, which seeks to encourage tree owners to take a balanced and proportionate approach to tree safety management, is set out in two documents with the overarching guidance in *Common sense risk management of trees: Guidance on trees and public safety in the UK for, owners, managers and advisers*³, and a summary document for owners, managers and advisers⁴.

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.

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.

For the avoidance of doubt, I am providing an inspection record and risk assessment of your trees, along with management advice. I am not providing guarantees of safety or dictating how you must manage your trees.

Table 1. QTRA Advisory Risk Thresholds

Risk Thresholds	Description	Action
1/ 1000	- Unacceptable - Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	Control the risk
	- Unacceptable (where imposed on others) - Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated - Tolerable (by agreement) - Risks may be tolerated if those exposed to the risk accept it, or the tree has exceptional value	- Control the risk - Review the risk - Control the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to tolerate it, or the tree has exceptional value - Review the risk
1/10 000	- Tolerable (where imposed on others) - Risks are generally tolerable	- 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
1/1 000 000	Broadly Acceptable	- No action currently required - Review the risk

Tree safety management

The risks from falling trees and branches are generally low, although I identified 15 elevated yellow risks that would ordinarily be considered to be within tolerable limits, although some of these are expected to increase and become unacceptable and are therefore not As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP).

- Wych elm trees G2/50, G2/51, G2/56 and G4/55 are dead and present elevated yellow risks from tree failure onto the adjacent dwellings, or users of adjacent footpaths and gardens, and the risk is not ALARP.

I advise that these trees be felled. Details of management are listed in the Schedule.

- Sycamore tree G2/49 is in poor condition, and whilst the risk from tree failure onto the adjacent garden would currently be considered to be well within tolerable limits, the risk can be expected to increase with ongoing degradation of the root system, and again the risk is not ALARP. I advise that this tree is felled to retain a 8m high stump for wildlife habitat.
- Silver birch tree G2/42 has partially failed and is hung up in the crowns of adjacent trees, and because relatively rapid degradation is expected, the risk is not ALARP. I advise that it be collapsed onto the woodland floor.
- Past ground disturbance around the base of beech tree G2/52 has had major negative implications for the health of the tree, and due to an apparent ongoing decline in health, likely associated decline in stability, and its proximity to the adjacent private dwelling, I advise that this tree be felled to ground level. Trees adjacent to G2/52 also appear to be affected by the ground disturbance, and the health of these trees should be monitored – see the Schedule for further details.
- The stem of beech tree G2/18 contains a cavity at a height of approximately 5-6m and was cautiously assessed as presenting an elevated yellow risk of stem failure onto users of the adjacent private garden. Because views of the cavity were restricted when observing from the ground, it is advised that when contractors next have a mobile work platform on site, we carry out an ariel inspection for a more confident assessment of the risk presented by the tree.
- Trees in groups G1, G2 and G4 contain dead branches of varying size that present elevated but tolerable yellow risks from failure onto users of the public footpaths. It is my opinion that the cost of removing the dead branches would be disproportionate to the risks they present and the ecological benefits they provide, and I would recommend retaining them. However, in case they are of concern to you, in the Schedule, I have provided the management option to have some of them removed.
- There are other elevated risks on site, and where appropriate, management options have been listed in the Schedule.

A disease of ash trees known as Ash Dieback has been introduced to the UK in recent years and is having a devastating impact on ash trees. Causing dieback of shoots and branches, the disease can kill large branches and entire trees over as little as one or two years. On the other hand, many infected trees survive and thrive. When dead, ash branches can become embrittled and fail within a relatively short time of perhaps one or two years. You should be vigilant of this disease and if your 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 Dieback⁵, and contact us for further advice if necessary.

Where necessary, in the Schedule I have advised that you sever and remove a section of ivy from the base of trees prior to the next assessment. It should also be noted that, as one of our latest flowering plants, native ivy is a high value resource for pollinating insects and should be retained unless it is either restricting safety inspections or affecting the health of the tree.

Woodland management

Along both of the inclines, the eradication of invasive, non-native species such as snowberry and cherry laurel would be prudent. The eradication of these plants is likely to be an ongoing effort over time, and once clearings have been undertaken, new native shrubs and, where opportunities arise, native trees should be established as replacements. See the Woodland Management Schedules at appendices 3 and 7 for further details.

Ivy is supressing several trees and as specified in the Woodland Management Schedule, a 2m section of ivy should be removed from trees where the ivy has been marked with yellow paint. This is to reduce competition for light and soil resources, improving growing conditions for affected trees.

In sub-compartment C2/3, selective thinning has been advised as a practice of good silvicultural management, removing low quality trees to improve growing conditions for those of higher quality. Implementing this management is in the interest of long-term tree health and stability and not doing it will likely lead to more serious management interventions later. The trees proposed for removal have been marked with a single spot of paint.

As previously, all of the management and rationales for the work are detailed in the Woodland Management Schedule, which also includes a planting schedule, identifying species, sizes and quantities of plants. The works are broken down into three schedules for tree work, planting, and herbicide application.

Information boards are scheduled to be erected next year, and the information provided on the boards might include things such as why dead branches and, where possible, dead trees are being retained throughout the inclines, as well as general information about the plant species present and their associated ecology. Buxton Country Park has recently erected information boards around their site, and it might be useful for you to see how they designed and implemented them.

Recommendations

Management options are detailed in the Schedules and in the Risk Assessment Schedule each is prefixed with a numbered category to help you prioritise the work. Works in category 12 are enabling works such as removal of undergrowth, ivy, or basal shoots and should be implemented shortly before the next review so that closer inspections can be carried out.

I advise that you should periodically review the tree at perhaps 2 – 3 yearly intervals and carry out your own visual checks for signs of obvious damage to trees following severe wind events. Obvious damage might include broken and hanging branches, split branches or stems, partially failed trees that are hung up in neighbouring trees or cracking in the ground around a tree indicating that there might have been excessive movement in its roots.

BS3998 2010 Tree work - Recommendations should be used as a reference point for standards of tree work.

Other than for safety related works, it will be necessary to apply to the local planning authority for consent under the tree preservation order. It would be advisable to give the local planning authority five days' notice of intention to implement safety works or otherwise obtain the authority's agreement.

Statutory protection of trees and wildlife should be considered in the planning and execution of tree pruning and removal.

Yours sincerely,



Adam Whittingham

Cheshire Woodlands Limited

Appendices

1. Tree Risk Assessment Schedule CW/6590-IC-RAS-25
2. Tree Risk Assessment Drawing CW/6590-IC-P-RA-25
3. Woodland management Schedule CW/6590-IC-WMS-25
4. Woodland Management Drawing CW/6590-IC-P-WM-25
5. Tree and Woodland Management Works (Herbicide application and bramble control) CW/6590-WS1-25
6. Tree and Woodland Management Works (Tree work) CW/6590-WS2-25
7. Tree and Woodland Management Works (Tree & shrub planting) CW/6590-WS3-25
8. Woodland Management Plan CW/6590-WMP-25
9. Glossary of Terms

Endnotes

1. Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Practice Note

2. Guidance Note: Statutory Controls

³ <https://ntsgroup.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/NTSG-full-guidance.pdf>

⁴ <https://ntsgroup.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/NTSG-summary.pdf>

5. Ash Dieback Disease: A Guide for Tree Owners

APPENDIX 1

TREE RISK ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

CLIENT: Poynton Town Council
PROJECT: Lady's and Prince's Inclines
Poynton

BRIEF: Walkover tree risk assessment review
SURVEYOR: Adam Whittingham & Mike Ellison
DATE: 23 June 2025
REFERENCE: CW/6590-IC-RAS-25

HEADINGS & ABBREVIATIONS

GROUP/TREE REF: TREE OR GROUP 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
HEIGHT (M): HEIGHT 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 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
Mx TARGETS: WHERE TARGET HAS A VALUE GREATER THAN CONSTANT OCCUPATION BY ONE PERSON, OR A LIKELY REPAIR/REPLACEMENT VALUE GREATER THAN £2M
TARGET: LIKELIHOOD OF A TARGET BEING OCCUPIED OR THE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT VALUE OF PROPERTY EXPRESSED AS A FRACTION OF £2M - EXPRESSED AS A RANGE OF VALUE (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)
SIZE: VALUE FOR THE RISK ASSESSED TREE OR BRANCH - EXPRESSED AS A RANGE OF SIZE (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)
POF: PROBABILITY OF FAILURE WITHIN 12 MONTHS OF THE ASSESSMENT - EXPRESSED AS A RANGE OF PROBABILITY (SEE QTRA PRACTICE NOTE)
MASS %: WHERE THE MASS OF A BRANCH IS REDUCED BY DEGRADATION, A FRACTION MAY BE INTRODUCED TO REFLECT THE PROPORTION OF THE REDUCTION
ROH: RISK OF HARM (ANNUAL)

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/E	19	700	N/P/D	2025 June: - Dead branches of varying sizes over footpath, most of which present low risks - Bark wound/s to stem/s - Past second order branch failure/s - Stem/s colonised by ivy - Acute included bark union/s to stem/s with no visible signs of failure	2: Remove dead branches >100mm dia. where in striking distance of the footpath	dead branch failure onto footpath	H	1	3	4	1	50%	1/100K
	G1/54		Sycamore	SM	18	400	N	2025 June: - 2 sycamores that could not be assessed due to dense ivy restricting views of stems and crowns	11: Sever and remove ivy to a height of 2m (both trees)		-					Not Assessed	
G2			Mixed species [Sycamore, Horse chestnut, Silver birch, Hornbeam, Hawthorn, Beech, Ash, Holly, Pedunculate oak, Yew, Wych elm, Elder, Lime]	Y/SM/E	23	1,150	N/P/D	2025 June: - Signs of Ash Dieback Disease with varying levels of associated crown dieback - Recent storm damage to ash tree at rear of 10 Warren Lea (2024) - Boundary trees felled and lopped adjacent to 12 and 14 Warren Lea (2024) - Occasional non native shrubs throughout - Some recent storm damage throughout (2024) - Dead branches of varying sizes over footpath, most of which present low risks - Occasional young dead trees of relatively small size and presenting low risks - where elevated risk are associated with these trees, they have been recorded individually - The assessment was restricted by dense ivy, although a reasonable view was taken of most trees	2: Remove dead branches >100mm dia. where in striking distance of the footpath 4: Monitor the progression of Ash Dieback Disease throughout the woodland	dead branch failure onto footpath	H	1	3	4	1	50%	1/100K
	G2/3		Pedunculate oak	EM	11	400	P	2025 June: - Enclosed within neighbouring garden		risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary	-					<1/1M	
	G2/4		Small leaved lime	M	18	700	N	2025 June: - Previously topped		tree failure onto dwelling	P	1	2	-	7	-	<1/1M
	G2/12	758	Sycamore	M	17	850	R	2025 June: - There appears to have been further ground disturbance within root zone in neighbouring garden (2019) - Assessment partially restricted by epicormic shoots	12: Remove epicormic growth to a height of 3m 3: Monitor vitality	tree failure onto dwelling	P	1	1	-	6	-	1/300K

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
	G2/13		Beech	M	18	850	R	2025 June: - Spoil remains around base. Fence has been repositioned and timber structure constructed beneath the tree (2020) - Small weeping lesions on south side of lower stem (2024) - Spoil remains around base (2025)	3: Monitor vitality 4: Remove spoil from around base of tree	tree failure onto dwelling	P	1	1	-	6	-	1/300K
	G2/18		Beech	M	20	850	N	2025 June: - Crown biased to the south side and stem leaning slightly to the west - Normal buttressing of roots at the base of the stem - Two crossing branches at a height of 7-8m on the north side, which appear to have grafted together - Minor dead branches but no major defects visible from the ground level inspections - Cavities to the stem at a height of approximately 5-6m - Daylight noted through cavity at 5m (2024)	2: Carry out aerial inspection of cavity	stem failure onto private garden	P	1	2	-	5	-	1/300K
	G2/19	478	Pedunculate oak	M	15	700	N	2025 June: - Limited taper to the base of the stem. - Bark dieback to approximately 15-20% of the stem circumference - The height of the tree has been substantially reduced after exposure to increased wind loading following the partial failure of an adjacent oak tree - It is likely that the bark dieback has resulted from a combination of vascular dysfunction when the tree was topped, the effects of the adjacent woodside development, and excavations on the incline		tree failure onto private garden	P	1	3	-	6	-	<1/1M
	G2/20		Pedunculate oak	M	10	800	N	2025 June: - Topped several years ago following partial failure of an adjacent oak. - Ivy to stem - bark dieback to approximately 15-20% of stem circumference at base on east side		risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary	-						<1/1M
	G2/26		Pedunculate oak	EM	18	600	N	2025 June: - 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 - Recently pruned over neighbouring garden (2024)		tree failure onto private garden	P	1	3	-	5	-	<1/1M
	G2/28		Scots pine	EM	4	450	D	2025 June: - Reduced to 4m high stump		risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary	-						<1/1M
	G2/29		Beech	M	21	950	N	2025 June: - No obvious significant defects identified		risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary	-						<1/1M
	G2/30		Pedunculate oak	M	18	700	N	2025 June: - 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		tree failure onto private garden	P	1	3	-	5	-	<1/1M
	G2/38	685	Beech	M	20	900	N	2025 June: - Fruiting bodies of what appear to be the white-rot fungus <i>Ganoderma adspersum</i> have been broken off the stem and are partially decayed on the ground (2021) - The stem of the tree was assessed using a Resi 400 resistance measuring drill. 2 tests were carried out. Test 1) where the stem was audibly thinnest at a height of approx. 1.4m on the east side of the stem identified a sound residual wall thickness of 7cm. Test 2, Where the hollow section of the stem was audibly thickest identified a sound residual wall thickness of 24cm, beyond which was advanced decay - Stem of the tree exhibits no sign of failure and no recently elevated signs of structurally adaptive growth, which indicates there has no been any significant structural change over the past year other than normal secondary thickening (2024) - Audible signs of decay and hollowing to the lower 3m of the stem	2: Monitor vitality	tree failure onto private garden	P	1	3	-	4	-	1/300K
	G2/42	1984	Silver birch	EM	15	300	N	2025 June: - Partially windthrown and resting in neighbouring tree - Not ALARP as expected to deteriorate to an amber risk	2: Dismantle to retain 2m high stump/s	tree failure onto fence	P	1	4	-	2	-	1/30K

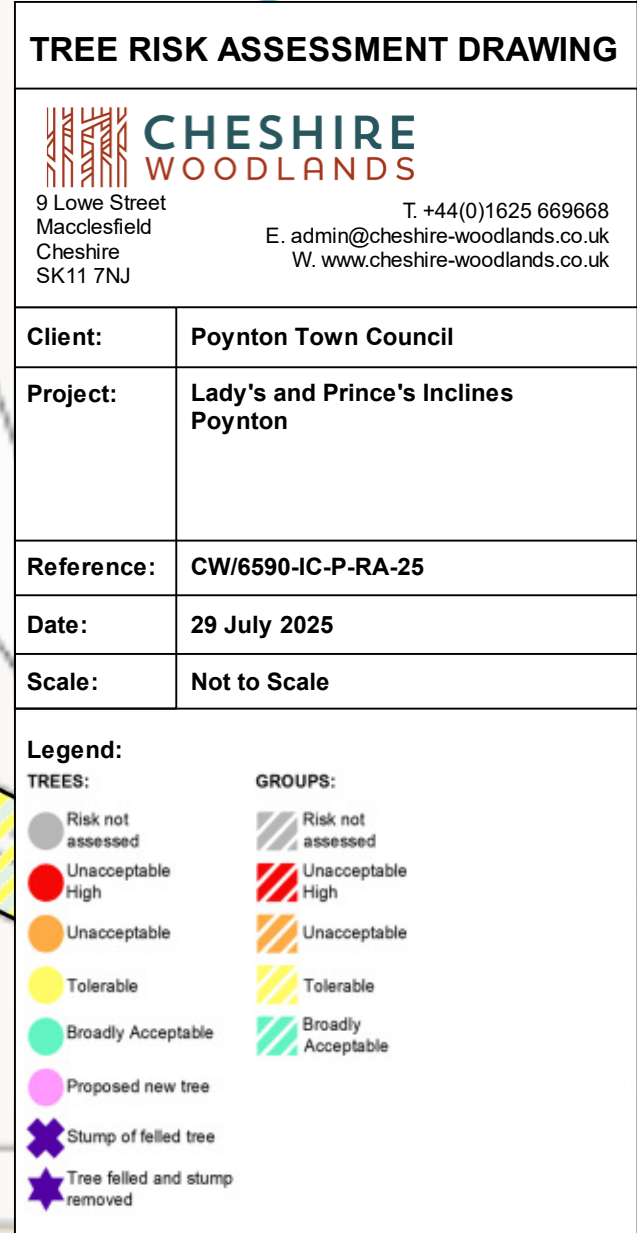
TREE RISK ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

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	
	G2/43	1992	Sycamore	EM	17	600	N	2025 June: - Ivy supressing crown	4: Sever and remove ivy to a height of 2m		-					Not Assessed	
	G2/44	1971	Ash	M	20	750	N	2025 June: - Recent failure of first order branch during storm, failing at an area of decay below a dead branch wound. No significant residual risk	9: Clear small damaged tree from adjacent hollies	risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary	-					<1/1M	
	G2/48		Pedunculate oak	M	20	850	N	2025 June: - In October 2023, a substantial section of the crown failed and split down into the stem on the southwest side. The failure is at the point where the stem forks into three codominant stems, the southernmost of which has failed. Using a MEWP, the tree was accessed and investigated. This is reported to the client in an email dated 2/11/23. some hollowing was identified but with structurally adaptive growth around it. The hollowing (or central column of decay) extends down into the main stem - Checked for signs of cracking in stem and branches following recent storms (2024)		first order branch failure onto private garden	P	1	3	-	3	1/30K	
	G2/49		Sycamore	SM	18	800	P	2025 June: - Exhibits poor vitality with areas of bark dieback to the base of the stem on the northeast side - If the condition of the tree declines further, its stability can be expected to decline with progressive decay of the root system - A young sycamore directly to the northeast is moribund and should be felled also	2: Dismantle to retain a 8m high stump for wildlife habitat and fell adjacent young sycamore (directly to the northeast) to ground level	tree failure onto garden	H	1	3	1	4	100%	1/400K
	G2/50	1021	Wych elm	SM	19	500	D	2025 June: - Dead and within striking distance of an adjacent private garden - The stability of the tree can be expected to decline further with progressive decay of the root system	2: Dismantle to retain a 6m stump for wildlife habitat	tree failure onto private garden	H	1	3	1	3	100%	1/40K
	G2/51		Wych elm	Y	7	250	D	2025 June: - Dead and within striking distance of an adjacent private garden - The stability of the tree can be expected to decline further with ongoing degradation of the root system	2: Fell and retain arisings in woodland for wildlife habitat	tree failure onto fence	P	1	4	-	2	-	1/30K
	G2/52		Beech	SM	14	500	P	2025 June: - The stability of the tree can be expected to decline with ongoing degradation of the root system	2: Fell and retain arisings in woodland for wildlife habitat	tree failure onto private garden	H	1	3	1	4	100%	1/400K
	G2/56		Wych elm	Y	10	200	D	2025 June: - Recently dead and within striking distance of the adjacent footpath - The stability of the tree can be expected to decline further with progressive decay of the root system	2: Fell and retain arisings in woodland for wildlife habitat	tree failure onto footpath	H	1	3	3	2	100%	1/50K
G3			Japanese knotweed					2025 June: - No evidence of Japanese knotweed	8: Check for the presence of Japanese knotweed during the 2025 growing season and if it is present, apply chemical treatment in accordance with the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 (as amended 1997) to eradicate.	risk less than 1 in 1M - calculation unnecessary	-					<1/1M	
G4			Mixed species [Sycamore, Horse chestnut, Silver birch, Beech, Ash, Holly, Pedunculate oak, Hazel]	Y/SM/E	18	950	N/P/D	2025 June: - Minor dead trees - Dead branches overhanging the footpath, with several oak trees at the eastern end containing signifixantly larger diameter dead branches - Past second order branch failure/s - The assessment was restricted by dense ivy	2: Remove dead branches >100mm dia. where in striking distance of the footpath	dead branch failure onto footpath	H	1	3	4	1	50%	1/100K
	G4/39	391	Pedunculate oak	SM	9	450	R	2025 June: - Cambial necrosis to the stem/s	4: Monitor vitality	dead branch failure onto footpath	H	1	3	4	1	50%	1/100K
	G4/40	377	Pedunculate oak	EM	13	700	MD	2025 June: - Access restricted by boundary fence - Cavity to the stem/s - Extensive crown dieback - Decay of the sapwood to the stem/s - Exhibits signs of terminal decline	2: Dismantle to retain 3m high stump/s - Liaise with neighbour	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
	G4/47	1977	Pedunculate oak	EM	11	500	R	2025 June: - Crown decline - Bark dieback to 50 percent of stem circumference at base - Dead branches over path	4: Monitor vitality	dead branch failure onto footpath	H	1	3	4	1	50%	1/100K
	G4/55		Wych elm	Y	6	200	D	2025 June: - Dead and within striking distance of the adjacent footpath - Not ALARP	2: Dismantle to retain a 2m high stump for wildlife habitat	tree failure onto footpath	H	1	3	3	1	100%	1/20K
G5			Mixed species [Sycamore, Silver birch, Hawthorn, Holly, Gean cherry, Pedunculate oak, Common lime]	Y/SM/E	18	650	N	2025 June: - Outside ownership of council - Previously included in group G2 - Low overhang to adjacent road from a single oak tree, which has a hung-up partially failed branch over footpath - 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	3: Remove epicormic shoots from stem of lime tree at northeastern corner of group to a height of 2.5m	first order branch failure onto footpath	H	1	3	3	2	100%	1/50K
	T45		Wych elm	SM	17	250	D	2025 June: - Located off-site	2: Advise landowner of risk presented by the tree and with a view of having it felled	tree failure onto footpath	H	1	3	3	2	100%	1/50K

APPENDIX 2



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-25
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ASSESSMENT DATE: 4 JULY 2025

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	• Carry out a light thin of young trees (to be marked up by Cheshire Woodlands) • Carry out an additional thin of young trees (to be marked up by Cheshire Woodlands)	6-10	• Improved growth of remaining canopy and release canopies of mature trees from competition • Reduce impact of exotic species
	• Understorey dominated by holly, hawthorn, elder, cherry laurel and extensive volunteer beech, ash and elm with occasional sycamore and yew	70		11-15	
	• Limited shrub layer of elder and cherry laurel	20	• Remove variegated laurel	11-15	
	• Field layer	80			
C2	• 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)				
	• Canopy of early-mature and mature beech and ash with lesser components of elm, hornbeam and oak	95	• Establish new native trees	11-15	• Increase species diversity • Appropriate silvicultural management • Reduce impact of exotic species • Reduce impact of exotic species • Improved establishment of new planting
	• Understorey of holly and yew but dominated by extensive volunteer elm, sycamore ash and horse chestnut with a minor beech component	80	• Establish new native shrubs	11-15	
	• Limited shrub layer of elder, occasional currant	20	• Silvicultural thinning - remove stems marked with a single spot of yellow paint in C2/3	11-15	
	• Field layer	90	• Treat non-native shrubs other than cherry laurel with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level	11-15	
	• Residential boundary substantially screened by off-site ornamental conifers and hollies		• Remove cherry laurel (do not treat stumps)	11-15	
	• Fallen and felled trees providing deadwood habitat		• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting		
C2	• The residential boundary fence to the rear of property 20 Warren Lea repositioned and excavation material placed around trees in C2/2				
	• Thinning of young trees required				
	• Removal of non-native shrubs required including cherry laurel and flowering currant				

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

SITE: PRINCE'S AND LADY'S INCLINES, POYNTON
CLIENT: POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL

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(COMPLETED WORKS TO BE STRUCK OUT IN THE YEARS COLUMN)

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C3	- Canopy of mature oak, beech - Understorey dominated by planted cherry laurel - Limited field layer - Woodland edge on residential boundary	95	• Remove remaining cherry laurel (Notify Mrs Taylor of 31 Woodside Lane)	11-15	• Reduce impact of exotic species
		80	• Remove remaining mature high-canopy trees (to be marked up by Cheshire Woodlands)	16-20	• Develop an improved relationship with residential boundary
		10	• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting	11-15	• Reduce potential for herbaceous vegetation to suppress new planting
			• Treat non-native shrubs with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level (unless same species is in a neighbouring garden)	11-15	• Reduce impact of exotic species
			• Coppice all elder at a height of 600mm	11-15	• Improved establishment of new planting
C4	- Canopy of mature and semi-mature trees of beech, oak Scot's pine - Understorey of holly, hawthorn and volunteer elm, sycamore and ash - Shrub layer of snowberry, elder, bramble - Field layer - Clematis at eastern end of compartment	60	• Remove selected high-canopy trees	16-20	• Develop an improved relationship with residential boundary
		50	• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting	11-15	• Improved establishment of new planting
		5	• Establish new native trees	11-15	• Improve species and age diversity of trees
		50	• Establish new native shrubs	11-15	• Improve species diversity
			• Fell dead elms or dismantle to 2-3m high stumps	6-10	• Avoid debris falling into neighbouring gardens
			• Treat clematis with an approved herbicide	11-15	• Control non-native plants
			• Treat non-native shrubs with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level	11-15	• Reduce impact of exotic species

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)

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C5	- Canopy dominated by mature and semi-mature oak, ash, sycamore and elm - Sparse understorey of holly with volunteer ash, elm, beech, sycamore, horse chestnut, Norway maple, rowan - Shrub layer of elder and <i>Rosa</i> sp., cotoneaster, Rhododendron - Field layer	60	Establish new native shrubs	11-15	Increase species diversity
		15	Re-space volunteer trees (to be marked up by Cheshire Woodlands)	11-15	Improved growth of remaining trees
		5	Remove volunteer ash and Norway maple Remove Rhododendron and cotoneaster	11-15	Reduce impact of exotic species
		60	Cut back or treat with herbicide the dense bramble at western end of group to clear 2m from path - Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting	11-15	- Clear path - Improved establishment of new planting
			Dismantle trees marked on drawing (CW/6590 P-WM 22) to 3-4m stumps	10	Safety/ General management
C6	- No canopy - Small number of volunteer ash in understorey - 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 - Field layer	0	Remove non-native shrubs	11-15	Maintain native species
		5	Establish new native trees and clear all vegetation within 0.6m of each plant and treat stumps of woody vegetation to prevent regrowth	11-15	Increase species diversity
		80	Establish new native shrubs and clear all vegetation within 0.6m of each plant and treat stumps of woody vegetation to prevent regrowth	11-15	Increase species diversity
		60	Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting Treat bramble with an approved herbicide	11-15	- Improved establishment of new planting - Enable establishment of new planting

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)

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C7	- No tree species - Shrub layer comprising elder and exotic shrubs - Topped at approximately 2m - Field layer of bramble, lesser celandine	0	Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting	11-15	Enable establishment of new trees and shrubs
		100	Grub or grind out cherry laurel but do not apply herbicides	6-10	Reduce impact of exotic species
		40	Treat non-native shrubs other than cherry laurel with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level	11-15	Reduce impact of exotic species
			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	11-15	Improve species and age diversity of trees
			Clear 10m² (10x1m) of scrub and herbaceous to enable planting and establishment of new planting Establish new native shrubs 10 no. hazel, 10 no. guelder rose, 10 no. dog rose	11-15	- Improve species diversity - Improve species diversity

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)

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C8	- Limited and fractured canopy of young to mature sycamore and elm - 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 - Shrubs of elder - Field layer includes Japanese knotweed	90	Eradicate Japanese knotweed	6-10	Invasive plant. Responsibility to prevent spread or cause a nuisance
		50	Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting	11-15	Improved establishment of new planting
			Cut back or treat with herbicide the dense bramble at western end of group to clear 2m from path	11-15	Clear path
		20	Grub or grind out cherry laurel but do not apply herbicides	11-15	Reduce impact of exotic species
		50	Coppice to a height of 600mm 50% of elder at the eastern end of the group	11-15	Age diversity
			Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs	11-15	Improve establishment of new planting
			Establish new native trees - 2 no. rowan, 2 no. gean cherry	11-15	Improve species and age diversity of trees
			Establish new native shrubs 30 no. hazel, 20 no. guelder rose, 20 no. dog rose	11-15	Improve species diversity
			Erect information board	11-15	To inform footpath users of woodland management
			Treat non-native shrubs, other than cherry laurel, with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level	11-15	Reduce impact of exotic species

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)

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C9	- High-canopy dominated by young to early mature sycamore - Natural colonisation of sycamore dominating the understorey in places. Cherry laurel growing across the residential boundary to the extreme western end - Occasional holly - Shrub layer of elder - Field layer - Possible <i>Phytophthora ilicis</i> on young dead holly	95	- Establish native shrubs to 30m at rate of 1/m² 10 no. Hazel (40-60cm) 10 no. Holly (40-60cm) 5 no. Dog rose 5 no. Guelder rose	11-15	Increase diversity and improve relationship with residential boundary
		60			
		30	Replace dead trees: 4 x rowan, 2 x gean cherry, 1 x hawthorn,	11-15	Replacements
		80	- Treat non-native shrubs with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level - Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting - Sever and remove a 2m section ivy from trees where ivy is marked with yellow paint	11-15	- Reduce impact of exotic species - Improved establishment of new planting
				11-15	Reduce competition for light and soil resources
C10	- No canopy species - No understorey. Holly hedge and wood panel fence on residential boundary with hedge being cut to a height of approximately 1.5m - All previously planted trees have either been removed or have died (2019)	0	- Establish new native trees: 1 x gean cherry, 1 x bird cherry - Establish new native shrubs: 10 no. dog rose, 10 no. hazel - Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs - Cut cherry laurel to ground level and treat cut stumps with an approved herbicide unless same species is in a neighbouring garden - Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting - Sever and remove a 2m section of ivy from all trees	11-15	Improve species and age diversity of trees
		0			
				11-15	Improve species diversity
				11-15	- Improve establishment of new planting - Reduce impact of exotic species
				11-15	- Improved establishment of new planting - Reduce competition for light and soil resources

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)

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C11	- High canopy dominated by multi-stemmed semi-mature to early mature trees of closely spaced oak and sycamore, occasional large individual beech trees - Understorey of hawthorn with volunteer beech, sycamore and ash - 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 - Field layer - Some sections of the residential boundary may have been managed to eliminate trees	95	Re-space and single up multi-stemmed trees where possible	6-10	- Improved growth of remaining canopy - Improve relationship with residential boundary - Improve relationship with residential boundary - Reduce impact of exotic species - Improve establishment of new planting
		20	Remove trees (to be marked-up by Cheshire Woodlands) to provide opportunities for the establishment new low and mid-canopy trees	11-15	
		10	Establish low and mid-canopy trees 5 no. gean cherry, 5 no rowan, 5 no. hawthorn	11-15	
		70	Treat non-native shrubs with an approved herbicide	11-15	
			Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting	11-15	
C12	- Canopy dominated by maturing oaks - 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 - Shrub layer of holly, elder, cotoneaster with extensive natural colonisation of ash and sycamore - Field layer	90	Treat non-native shrubs with an approved herbicide	11-15	- Reduce impact of exotic species - Improve establishment of new planting - Improve species and age diversity of trees - Improve species diversity - Improve establishment of new planting - Reduce competition for light and soil resources
		40	Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs	11-15	
		40	Establish new native trees - 2 no. rowan, 2 no. small leaved lime	11-15	
			Establish new native shrubs 10 no. hazel, 10 no. guelder rose	11-15	
		25	- Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting - Sever and remove a 2m section ivy from trees where ivy is marked with yellow paint	11-15	

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)

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C13	- Canopy dominated by early mature oak with occasional sycamore - Understorey of volunteer ash has been topped adjacent to the residential boundary of 132 Towers Road. Some volunteer beech and sycamore - Shrub layer of holly, elder, cherry laurel - Field layer - 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 - Tipping of garden waste	70	- Thin high canopy trees (to be marked up by Cheshire Woodlands) Remove trees growing through roadside fence and obtain a 3m clearance over footpath Sever and remove a 2m section ivy from trees where ivy is marked with yellow paint Treat non-native shrubs and regrowth with an approved herbicide Remove high canopy tree species where growing adjacent to the boundary fence	11-15	- Improved growth of remaining canopy - Reduce damage to fence and clear footpath - Reduce competition for light and soil resources - Reduce impact of exotic species - Reduce risk of damage to fence
		50		11-15	
		40		11-15	
		60		11-15	
				11-15	
C14	- Canopy dominated by semi-mature to early-mature oak and ash adjacent to the playing field boundary - Understorey of holly, hawthorn, volunteer ash and sycamore, occasional cotoneaster and elder dominated by volunteer trees of predominantly sycamore - Shrub layer of hazel and cotoneaster - Field layer - Some shading of properties to the north	100	- Selectively remove 80% of natural colonisation - Remove remaining 20% of natural colonisation - Establish new native shrubs - Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting Coppice 50% of elder and hazel at a height of 600mm	11-15	- To encourage development of understorey and ground flora - To encourage development of understorey and ground flora - Increase species diversity - Improve establishment of new planting - Increase age diversity
		70		16-20	
		30		11-15	
		80		11-15	
				11-15	

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)

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C15	- Canopy dominated by young and semi-mature oaks adjacent to residential boundaries - Understorey of volunteer ash, sycamore, horse chestnut, some of which have been topped - Shrub layer of holly, Berberis and with a significant component of, cotoneaster and other non-native shrubs, predominantly snowberry - Field layer	90	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)	11-15	Improve relationship with residential boundary
		30			
		40	- Retain areas of open ground Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting	N/A 11-15	- Enable development of ground flora - Improve establishment of new planting
		70	Treat snowberry and cherry laurel regrowth with an approved herbicide Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs Establish new native trees - 2 no. rowan, 2 no. small leaved lime Establish new native shrubs 1/4m². hazel, guelder rose, dog rose (70m²) Sever and remove a 2m section ivy from trees where ivy is marked with yellow paint Remove variegated laurel rear of 10 Hardwike Road	11-15	Reduce impact of exotic species
				11-15	Improve establishment of new planting
				11-15	Improve species and age diversity of trees
				11-15	Improve species diversity
				11-15	Reduce competition for light and soil resources

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)

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C16	- 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 - Limited understorey with hawthorns, which are remnants of boundary hedge, occasional holly and bird cherry. Volunteer ash and sycamore - 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 - Field layer - No significant natural colonisation of tree species	90	- Remove 30-50% of ground ivy - Coppice remaining elder at a height of 0.4m - Remove remaining non-native shrubs - Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting	11-15	- Limit damage to woodland flora - Stimulate regrowth of shrub layer
		30	- Treat non-native shrubs with a systemic herbicide - Cut Lonicera nitida and snowberry to ground level	11-15	- Reduce impact of exotic species - Reduce impact of exotic species
		60	- Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs - Establish new native trees - 3 no. rowan, 3 no. hawthorn 3 no. gean cherry, 3 no. bird cherry - Establish new native shrubs 1/4m2. hazel, guelder rose, dog rose (100m2)	11-15	Protect new planting
		70	- Oak tree 17/2 Tag 89. Prune to cut back southern stem to a height of 2-2.5m - Sever and remove a 2m section ivy from trees where ivy is marked with yellow paint - Coppice 50% of elder to rear of 51-57 Oakfield Road - Cut neighbouring cherry laurel back to or close to the boundary	11-15	- Improve species and age diversity of trees - Improve species diversity
				11-15	Neighbour request
				11-15	Reduce competition for light and soil resources
				11-15	Improve species and age diversity
				11-15	Ongoing management
				11-15	
				11-15	

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)

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C17	- Canopy dominated by semi-mature and early mature oak and young ash - Understorey of bird cherry, gean cherry, laurel, holly, cherry, rowan. Volunteer sycamore, ash and beech - Elder, <i>Rosa</i> sp. Small component of non-native shrubs including snowberry and non-native privet - Field layer	80	Establish new native trees (6-8cm girth) 3 no. Rowan, 3 no. gean cherry, 3 no. bird cherry	11-15	Improve species diversity and relationship with residential boundary
		30	Establish new native shrubs 60m² at rate of 1/4m²	11-15	Improve species diversity
		80	Sever and remove a 2m section ivy from trees where ivy is marked with yellow paint	13	Reduce competition for light and soil resources
		60	Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs	11-15	Improve development of retained trees
			Treat non-native shrubs with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level	11-15	Reduce impact of exotic species
			Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting	11-15	Improve establishment of new planting
			Erect information board		To inform footpath users of woodland management

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)

CPT	DESCRIPTION	% COVER	WORK OPERATION	YRS	REASON
C18	- Canopy of oak, ash, sycamore - Understorey of holly, hawthorn, volunteer sycamore, ash and horse chestnut. Remnant hawthorn hedge - Shrub layer dominated by snowberry with occasional hazel to the western end. Occasional cherry laurel and elder - Field layer	80	Establish new native trees		Improve species and size diversity
		70	Establish new native shrubs 50m² at rate of 1/4m²	11-15	Improve species diversity
		15	Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs	11-15	Improve success of new planting
		40	Treat non-native shrubs with an approved herbicide	11-15	Reduce impact of exotic species
			Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting	11-15	Improved establishment of new planting
			Reduce height of ivy covered hawthorns to 2m (rear of 15-23 Moreton Drive)	40	Prevent damage to neighbouring fences
			Dismantle trees marked on drawing (CW/6590 P-WM 22) to 3-4m stumps		Safety/ General management
			Monitor density of ivy	11-15	To prevent dense ivy from becoming invasive

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

CLIENT: POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL

Tree Consultants

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29 JULY 2025

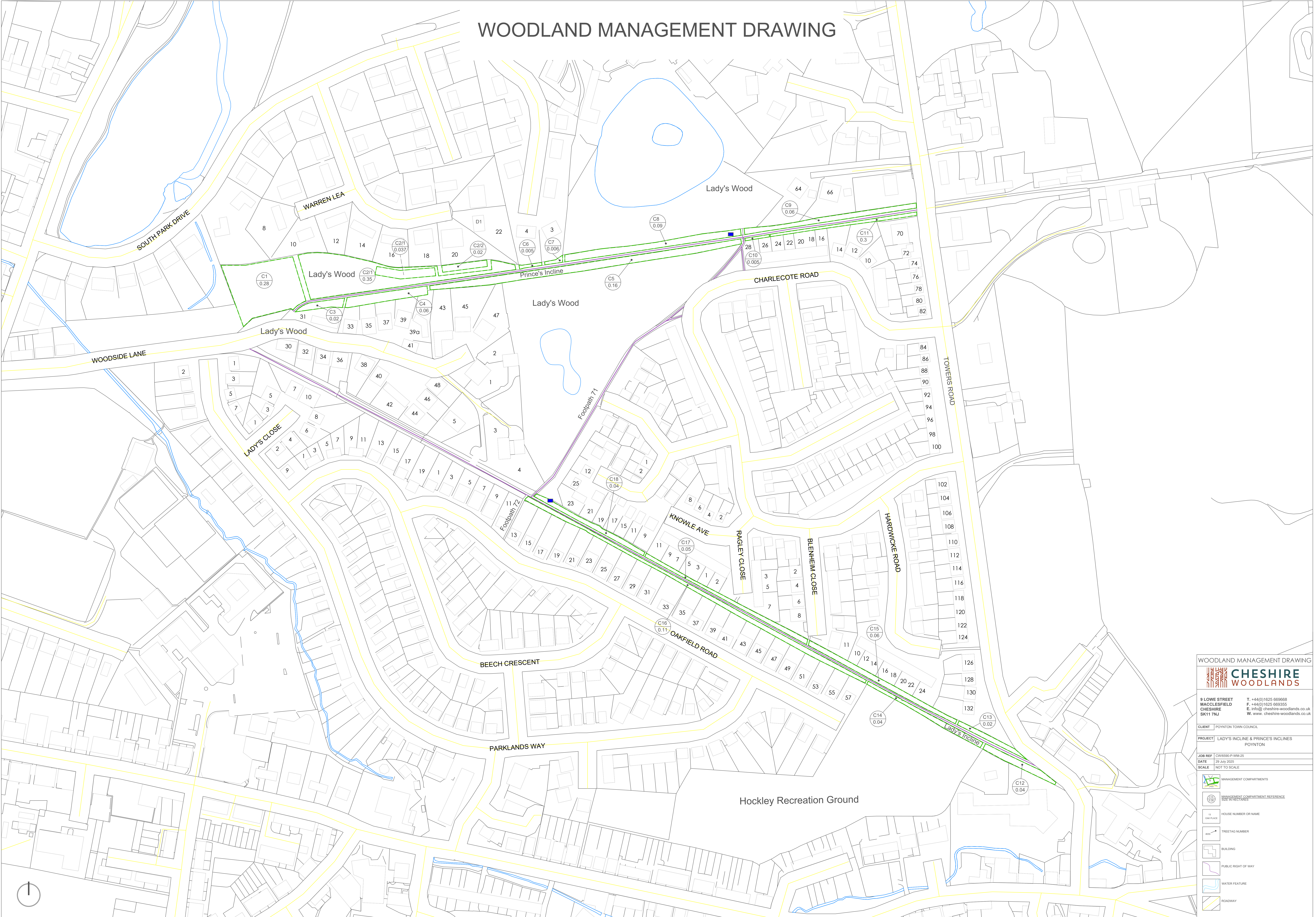
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TREE & SHRUB PLANTING 2025/2026 (YEAR 13 CARRIED FORWARD FROM YEAR 10)

Medium canopy native trees	Stock size	Root type	No.
Bird Cherry (<i>Prunus padus</i>)	1.5 – 1.75m high	Bare root	15
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	1.5 – 1.75m high		12
Rowan Mountain Ash (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	1.5 – 1.75m high	Bare root	33
Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>)	1.5 – 1.75m high	Bare root	5
Wild or Gean Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	1.5 – 1.75m high	Bare root	15
Small leaved lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	1.5 – 1.75m high	Bare root	2
Native shrubs	Stock size	Root type	
Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	40/60 high	Bare root	126
Dog Rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>)	40/60 high	Bare root	70
Guelder Rose (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>)	40/60 high	Bare root	89
Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	40/60 high	Container grown (P9)	24

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

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CLIENT | POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL

PROJECT | LADY'S INCLINE & PRINCE'S INCLINES
POYNTON

JOB REF | CW6690-P-WM-25
DATE | 29 July 2025
SCALE | NOT TO SCALE

MANAGEMENT COMPARTMENTS

MANAGEMENT COMPARTMENT REFERENCE
SIZE IN HECTARES

HOUSE NUMBER OR NAME

TREETAG NUMBER

BUILDING

PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

WATER FEATURE

ROADWAY

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APPENDIX 5

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-WS1-25

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Cpt.	Work operation
C1	• Treat cut stumps of variegated laurel within 24 hours of cutting
C2	• Treat residual non-native shrubs with an approved herbicide, <u>with the exception of cherry laurel</u> • Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting to achieve a weed free area of 0.5m radius from each plant
C3	• Treat cherry laurel and snowberry with a systemic herbicide • Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting to achieve a weed free area of 0.5m radius from each plant
C4	• Treat clematis at eastern end with an approved herbicide • Treat all snowberry and all fresh stumps with an approved herbicide • Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting to achieve a weed free area of 0.5m radius from each plant
C5	• Treat dense bramble at western end of group with an approved herbicide to maintain clearance from path • Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting to achieve a weed free area of 0.5m radius from each plant • Treat stumps with an approved herbicide within 24 hours of cutting
C6	• Remove non-native shrubs • Treat bramble with an approved herbicide • Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting to achieve a weed free area of 0.5m radius from each plant
C7	• Treat non-native shrubs with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level • Treat bramble with an approved herbicide • Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting to achieve a weed free area of 0.5m radius from each plant
C8	• Treat dense bramble at western end of group with herbicide to maintain clearance from path • Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting to achieve a weed free area of 0.5m radius from each plant • Treat non-native shrubs, other than cherry laurel, with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level
C9	• Treat non-native shrubs with a systemic herbicide • Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting to achieve a weed free area of 0.5m radius from each plant
C10	• Treat cherry laurel with a systemic herbicide within 24 hours of cutting unless same species is in a neighbouring garden • Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting to achieve a weed free area of 0.5m radius from each plant
C11	• Treat snowberry with an approved herbicide
C12	• Treat snowberry with an approved herbicide
C13	• Treat regrowth of cherry laurel with an approved herbicide • Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting to achieve a weed free area of 0.5m radius from each plant
C14	• Treat snowberry with approved herbicide
C15	• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting • Treat cherry laurel regrowth and snowberry with an approved herbicide • Treat cut stumps within 24 hours of cutting

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-WS1-25

29 JULY 2025

C16	• Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting to achieve a weed free area of 0.5m radius from each plant • Treat <i>Lonicera nitida</i> and snowberry with an approved herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level
C17	• Treat regrowth cherry laurel with a systemic herbicide • Treat snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level • Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting to achieve a weed free area of 0.5m radius from each plant
C18	• Treat cherry laurel and snowberry with a systemic herbicide at least eight weeks prior to cutting to ground level • Weed control of herbaceous vegetation around areas of new planting to achieve a weed free area of 0.5m radius from each plant

APPENDIX 6

TREE AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT WORKS (Tree work)

SITE: PRINCE'S AND LADY'S INCLINES, POYNTON
CLIENT: POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL
REF: CW/6590-WS2-25

29 JULY 2025

Cpt.	Work operation
C1	Remove variegated laurel
C2	- Cut to ground level all cherry laurel and flowering currant, with the exception of the section maintained as a hedge adjacent to 10 Warren Lea (do not treat stumps with herbicide) - Fell to ground level all marked trees from sub-compartment C2/3
C3	- Remove all cherry laurel and treat stumps with an approved herbicide - Coppice all elder at a height of 600mm
C4	Remove all cherry laurel and treat stumps with approved herbicide
C5	- Cut back bramble to provide a 2m clearance from path - Remove Rhododendron and Cotoneaster - Remove volunteer ash and Norway maple
C6	Remove all non-native shrubs by grubbing out and retain and remnant native shrubs from previous planting. Retain the small number of hazel and cherry remain from earlier plantings
C8	- Carry out selective thinning against elm - Cut cherry laurel to ground level and treat stumps with an approved (non systemic) herbicide
C9	- Grub or grind out cherry laurel but do not apply herbicides - Coppice to a height of 600mm 50% of elder at the eastern end of the group - Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs - Sever and remove a 2m section of ivy from trees where ivy is marked with yellow paint
C10	- Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs - Cut cherry laurel to ground level - Sever and remove a 2m section of ivy from all trees
C11	Carry out selective removal of trees to facilitate the development of adjacent trees
C13	- Remove high canopy tree species where growing against boundary fence (cut as close as practicable to ground level) - Fell remaining cherry laurel and treat stumps with an approved herbicide - Sever and remove a 2m section of ivy from 50% of trees where ivy is growing into the outer 50% of the crown
C14	Coppice 50% of elder and hazel
C15	- Remove Aucuba japonica (variegated laurel) to rear of 10 Hardwick Road - Coppice 50% of elder and hazel - Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs - Sever and remove a 2m section ivy from trees where ivy is marked with yellow paint
C16	- Fell cherry laurel and treat stumps with an approved herbicide - Cut any cherry laurel growing from neighbouring hedging back to boundary - Cut Lonicera nitida and snowberry to ground level - Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs - Sever and remove a 2m section ivy from trees where ivy is marked with yellow paint - Coppice 30% of elder generally and 50% of elder to rear of 51-57 Oakfield Road
C17	- Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs - Fell 50% of holly - Remove cherry laurel and treat stumps with an approved herbicide - Treat snowberry with an approved herbicide.
C18	Lay brushwood and cordwood in planting areas to limit trampling by people and dogs

APPENDIX 7

TREE AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT WORKS (Tree and shrub planting)

SITE: PRINCE'S AND LADY'S INCLINES, POYNTON
CLIENT: POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL
REF: CW/6590-WS3-25

29 JULY 2025

C2	• Establish new native trees. 3 no. bird cherry, 5 no. rowan in and adjacent to C2/3 • Establish new native shrubs in and adjacent to C2/3. 5 no. hazel, 5 no. guelder rose, 5 no. dog rose
C4	• Establish new native trees: 5 no. Rowan, 5 no whitebeam, 5 no. hawthorn • Establish new native shrubs 20 no. hazel, 10 no. holly
C6	• Establish new native trees - 2 no. rowan, 3 no. bird cherry, 3 no. hawthorn • Establish new native shrubs 10 no. hazel, 10 no. guelder rose, 10 no. dog rose
C7	• Establish new native trees - 3 no. rowan, 3 no. gean cherry, 3 no. • Establish new native shrubs in cleared area. 10 no. hazel, 10 no. guelder rose, 10 no. dog rose
C8	• Establish new native trees - 2 no. rowan, 2 no. gean cherry • Establish new native shrubs 30 no. hazel, 20 no. guelder rose, 20 no. dog rose
C9	• Replace dead trees: 4 x rowan, 2 x gean cherry, 1 x hawthorn • Establish new native shrubs to 30m at rate of 1/m² . 10 no. Hazel, 10 no. Holly, 5 no. Dog rose, 5 no. Guelder rose
C10	• Establish new native trees: 1 x gean cherry, 1 x bird cherry • Establish new native shrubs: 10 no. dog rose, 10 no. hazel, 10 no. guelder rose
C12	• Establish new native shrubs 10 no. hazel, 10 no. guelder rose
C15	• Establish new native trees - 4 no. rowan, 2 no. small leaved lime • Establish new native shrubs 1/4m². 7 no. hazel, 5 no. guelder rose, 5, no. dog rose (70m²)
C16	• Establish new native trees - 3 no. rowan, 3 no. gean cherry, 3 no. bird cherry • Establish new native shrubs 1/4m². 10 no. hazel, 10 no. guelder rose, 5 no. dog rose (100m²)
C17	• Establish new native trees. 3 no. Rowan, 3 no. gean cherry, 3 no. bird cherry • Establish new native shrubs 60m² at rate of 1/4m².
C18	• Establish new native trees - 2 no. rowan, 1 no. gean cherry, 2 no. bird cherry • Establish new native shrubs 50m² at rate of 1/4m². 4 no. hazel, 4 no. guelder rose, 4 no. holly

APPENDIX 8

Woodland Management Plan

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Site: PRINCE'S & LADY'S INCLINES Ref.: CW/6590-WMP-25 Client: POYNTON TOWN COUNCIL	Years 11 - 15					Years 16 - 20	Years 21 - 25
TASK NAME	Year 11 23/24	Year 12 24/25	Year 13 25/26	Year 14 26/27	Year 15 27/28		
SELECTIVE THINNING <i>to favour and enable development of listed species</i>			C2/3	C1, C11, C14	C11	C4	
FELL <i>listed or marked trees</i>			C9, C13	C12 C2	C5, C11	C16, C18	
SINGLE-UP <i>regrowth to stumps of felled trees</i>				C15, C16			
REMOVE <i>non-native trees or shrubs</i>			C7,			ALL	ALL
TREAT <i>volunteer trees as described in the Woodland Management Schedule</i>			C5,				
CUT 50% OF HOLLY TO GROUND LEVEL			C16, C17				
COPPICE <i>as described in the Woodland Management Schedule</i>			C3, C7, C14, C15, C16	C1, C2, C4	C12, C13, C16, C17		
PRUNE <i>as specified in the Woodland Management Schedule</i>			C16				
TREAT IVY <i>or other climbing plants as described in the Woodland Management Schedule</i>			C4, C9, C10, C15	C12, C13, C15, C17,			
ESTABLISH <i>new native shrubs</i>			C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10	C4, C6, C7, C8, C10	C4, C6, C7, C8, C10	C4, C6, C7, C8, C10	
ESTABLISH <i>new native trees where opportunities arise (consult with Cheshire Woodlands on species selection)</i>			C2, C4, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C12, C16, C17	C4, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12, C16, C17	C4, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12, C16, C17	C4, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12, C16, C17	
GRUB OUT WOODY VEGETATION <i>as described in the Woodland Management Schedule</i>							
TREAT REGROWTH <i>to stumps of felled trees</i>							
TREAT HERBACEOUS VEGETATION <i>around new planting by selective application of an approved herbicide</i>			C2, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C12, C16, C17	C4, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12, C16, C17	C4, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12, C16, C17	C4, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12, C16, C17	
TREAT BRAMBLE <i>as described in the Woodland Management Schedule</i>			C5, C8				
TREAT <i>non-native shrubs as described in the Woodland Management Schedule</i>		C2, C3, C4, C6, C7, C9, C10, C15, C17, C18	C1, C4, C5, C6, C9, C10, C15, C17, C18	C4, C6, C9, C10, C15, C17, C18	C4, C6, C9, C10, C15, C17, C18	ALL	ALL
TREAT <i>cherry laurel as described in the Woodland Management Schedule. Herbicide May to September and cutting November to March</i>		C2, C3, C4, C8, C9, C13, C16, C17, C18	C2, C3, C4, C8, C9, C13, C16, C17, C18	C2, C3, C4, C8, C9, C13, C16, C17, C18	C2, C3, C4, C8, C9, C13, C16, C17, C18	C2, C3, C4, C8, C9, C13, C16, C17, C18	
STACK BRUSHWOOD & CORDWOOD <i>on dog-runs, to protect new planting</i>			C1, C5, C7, C8, C9, C10, C13, C14, C15, C16	C1, C2, C4, C12, C14	C5, C11, C12, C13, C16, C17	C4, C16	
CHECK STAKES AND TIES <i>and adjust as necessary</i>							
REMOVE STAKES AND TIES							
REMOVE REFUSE							
NEGOTIATE <i>prevention of tipping of garden and other waste neighbours</i>							
ERECT <i>information board</i>				C8, C17			

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

APPENDIX 9

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

Incorporating extracts from Lonsdale, D. 1999. Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment. Her Majesty's Stationary Office, London

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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

Excrecence. 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)

Natural Target Pruning. Natural target pruning requires that the final pruning cut when removing a branch or codominant stem is made perpendicular to the axis of the branch being pruned and outside the branch collar, which is the swollen area where the branch meets the stem or parent branch, or at an angle equal but opposite to that of the branch-bark-ridge.

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. Whether an 'obvious defect' is significant depends on both a structural assessment, which may be purely visual, and on the land-use context

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 the basic building block for plant growth. Photosynthetic capacity is the plant's 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 notional 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

Sap-run. Liquid running down a stem, branch, or root buttress and providing a food source or other habitat resource. Originating from phloem or xylem death or infections, or water that has accumulated in or run through decaying material.

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. All parts of trees grow to be stronger than they need to be to withstand the loads they normally encounter. Most trees, branches and roots will be several times stronger than they need to be to support normal loading.

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

Secondary thickening. Production of a layer of new xylem (wood) over a pre-existing shoot, branch, stem or root.

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)