ASTILL TREECARE LTD

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

Tree Condition Survey

& Risk Management Plan

for land at

Harnham Slope, Salisbury

On behalf of: Mr Chris Stringer, Salisbury City Council,

The Guildhall, Market Place, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 1JH

Prepared by:

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REF: ATC/TS/278

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CANOPY LAND USE

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APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Instructions:** I have been instructed by Mr Chris Stringer on behalf of Salisbury City Council, to carry out a tree condition survey on land at Harnham Slope within the ownership of Salisbury City Council. The survey includes a report on the health and safety of the trees within the grounds and recommendations for works required to maintain them in a reasonably safe condition.

1.2 I have also been instructed to provide a Tree Risk Management Plan outlining Salisbury City Council's duty of care with an appraisal of the targets and risks. The management plan sets out the procedure for an on-going and systematic survey of the trees in proportion to the levels of risk identified.

1.3 **Documents Provided:** I have been provided with the following plans and documents:

- Drawing No. p49 - Title: Salisbury Harnham Slope - Dated: 5.11.2009 – Map confirming the boundaries of woodland in Salisbury City Council Ownership (Appendix K)
- Salisbury CP Harnham Slope – Dated: 27.09.2013 - Aerial plan with street name overlay
- Salisbury CP Harnham Slope – Dated: 27.09.2013 - Street plan around Harnham Slope
- Plan for Harnham Slope – Dated: March 2013 - Prepared by Friends of Harnham Slope F.O.H.S (Version 2)

No records of any previous tree surveys have been provided. (Appendix L)

1.4 **Site Visits:** I first visited the site for a preliminary consultation on 10th October 2013. I returned to Harnham Slope to undertake the survey on the 4th, 5th , 7th and 20th March 2014. On all occasions the weather was calm, with overcast or sunny skies. Visibility was clear for all visits.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The background and context of Harnham Slope is clearly outlined in the *'Plan for Harnham Slope, Salisbury'* prepared by the Friends of Harnham Slope in Appendix L.

2.2 Harnham Slope woodlands grow on the north face of a chalk escarpment approximately 1 mile south of the centre of Salisbury City in the residential area of Harnham. The area of land under ownership of Salisbury City Council lies between Old Blandford Road to the east and to a point south of Parsonage Green Recreation Ground. The woodland west of this point is under the ownership of Wiltshire Council and is not subject to this survey. A public right of way passes through the woodland with a maintained footpath on the southern (upper) edge flanking residential gardens from Harnwood Road and Bishops Drive. There are public access points to the upper path from both of these residential roads and across the small area of open space adjacent to the Old Blandford Road. A maintained footpath runs along the northern (lower) edge of the woodland from the junction of Grasmere Close and Old Blandford Road flanking private and communal gardens in Grasmere Close, Folkestone Road, Hollows Close, the playing fields of Harnham Junior School and Warres Trust Allotments. The upper and lower paths are connected at the eastern and western end by stepped paths running at diagonals to the east-west axis of the woodland. A number of informal paths intersect the eastern end of the woodland, notably created by the footfall from exploring and playing children. Another informal path runs through the woodland between the upper and lower path, apparently of limited use by virtue of the regular obstructions from fallen trees and other vegetation. Free access into all areas of the woodland is limited largely by the steep topography of the site.

2.3 The woodland is popular with local residents and dog walkers. The eastern end of the lower path receives the greatest volume of foot traffic which is particularly notable during school collection and drop off times. At the eastern end of the woodland is a telecommunications mast compound. This part of the woodland is a popular play area for children after school.

2.4 The largest and oldest trees grow on the north and southern boundary of the woodland adjacent to residential gardens and footpaths, with some estimated to be in the region of 100 to 120 years of age. 1925

pre-WWII maps only show a small region of notable mature tree cover at the eastern end of the woodland near the telecoms mast and the area of open space near (current) tree numbers 816 to 819. Some of the oldest Sycamores at the eastern end of the wood are multi-stemmed, indicative of lapsed coppice and thus their current stem dimensions are not necessarily representative of their true age.

2.5 The mature trees on the southern (upper) boundary are largely Beech. These trees would have provided a prominent linear feature as viewed from the city before being partially obscured by the development of younger Sycamore and Ash woodland on the slope. Whilst undertaking the survey, some local residents have expressed concern over the erosion of this original linear tree feature due to unsympathetic pruning or tree felling. Where prominent trees are vulnerable from local pressure, it may be prudent for the Local Planning Authority (Wiltshire Council) to consider the making of Tree Preservation Orders where it is appropriate to do so. The control of tree works, even when the subject trees are growing on land outside the ownership of adjacent landowners, is seldom difficult to regulate in the absence of statutory protection. Works to trees overhanging residential land should be controlled by the City Council (in conjunction with Wiltshire Council if TPOs apply). This area may also be suitable for the planting of replacement trees of a suitable species, subject to close consultation with adjacent residents if their successful establishment is to be secured.

2.6 I am informed that the prior to the 1970s the slope was largely free from woodland trees and used for grazing sheep. This is consistent with ring counts of circa 40 years for a couple of the larger Ash trees growing on the slope which have been felled as part of woodland management operations. Much of the younger woodland growing on the slope comprises of Ash and Sycamore with occasional other species. Woodland management has included the creation of scalloped glades near the upper path to open dappled views to the north over the city and establish smaller tree species. Whilst there has been thinning of the young woodland trees in some areas, most of the woodland supports dense and drawn up stands of trees with limited branching and poor vertical structure. A continuing programme of thinning groups of weak and suppressed stems would be desirable in which to favour crown development of the best trees and encourage a more diverse shrub and ground layer. Where resources permit, an outline of suggested woodland operations, in keeping with the vision and objectives of the FOHS Plan for Harnham Slope, are provided in the Compartment Schedule (Appendix G).

2.7 At the eastern end of the site between dwellings at Bishops Drive and Old Blandford Road is a grassed area of open space with a few specimen trees. An informal group of trees (791 to 815) grow on, and adjacent to, a chalk/limestone bank, providing screening for the residents of Bishops Drive. A region of this bank near the southern end has a sheer face and is subject to erosion. A number of (predominantly young) self-set trees (802a to 813) may compromise the eroding chalk face adjacent to residential land as they continue to mature. Management recommendations are provided within the Tree survey schedule (Appendix E).

2.8 The soil in this area is shallow, loamy and lime rich over well drained chalk and limestone.

2.9 Ash Dieback is a serious disease of ash trees caused by a fungus called *Chalara fraxinea.* The disease causes leaf loss and crown dieback in affected trees, and it can lead to tree death. No evidence has currently been found of its presence during the survey. However, as Ash is a dominant species on this site you are advised to remain vigilant for symptoms. If you think you have found Ash with Chalara dieback please report your sighting to one of the following organisations:

Forestry Commission Plant Health Service

Call: 0131 314 6414

Email: plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Forest Research Tree Health Diagnostic and Advisory Service

Call: 01420 23000

Email: ddas.ah@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

FERA Plant Health and Seeds Inspectorate

Call: 01904 465625

Email: planthealth.info@fera.gs

Further information on the disease can be found at **www.forestry.gov.uk/chalara**

3.0 TREE SURVEY

3.1 **Formal Survey:** A formal survey has been undertaken of 212 individual trees in the 'Higher Risk Zone' identified in red on the Risk Zone Plan (Appendix A). It includes all trees within Salisbury City Council ownership over 200mm stem diameter growing adjacent to highways, maintained footpaths, private gardens, communal open space and school land where their crowns overhang the target area. The location of all the surveyed trees can be found on the Tree Location Plans (East and West) in Appendices B and C.

3.2 **Restricted Access:** Trees 748A and 748B are growing within the secure enclosure of the telecoms mast compound and the base of the trees could not be inspected from close quarters. In light of the basal condition of other trees in this area, the author does not currently consider there to be a strong likelihood of any basal defect. However SCC should liaise with the telecommunications firm to determine responsibility for these trees and enable access for future inspections if required.

3.3 **Private Ownership:** Tree numbers 836A to 836D and 838 to 843, highlighted in blue on the Tree Location Plan - West, have been included within the survey although the position of the perishing boundary fence indicates that the trees are growing on private land outside the ownership of Salisbury City Council. These trees have only been observed from the north side (SCC land) and it is recommended that once ownership is confirmed the private land owners are informed of any defects noted so that they seek independent advice where appropriate.

3.4 **Tags and Order of Survey:** All trees within the formal survey have been affixed with aluminium tree tags (small 25mm diameter disks) at approximately 2 metres above ground level. The direction of survey starts at tag no. 0720 in the eastern corner of the site closest to the Old Blandford Road and then progresses sequentially around the site in a roughly clockwise direction ending at tree 926 west of the stepped path. The aluminium tree tags used in this survey have been fixed with galvanised staples and have a finite life expectancy.

3.5 **Scope of Survey:** The current survey was undertaken from ground level using the VTA (Visual Tree Assessment) method. It involved an assessment of each tree from the base to the crown with consideration of its rooting environment and surrounding targets. It includes a search for clear defects and anomalies in the tree's structural and physiological condition. A nylon sounding hammer, binoculars and steel probe has been used where it was deemed necessary. No climbing inspection, specialist decay mapping equipment, soil analysis or excavations were undertaken.

3.6 **Recommendations other than pruning/ felling:** A recommendation has been made for:

- the reinspection of 17 trees by an arboriculturalist within circa 18 months following the severance of ivy (after it has died and fallen away)
- monitoring the vigour / vitality of 2 trees every 12 months by in house staff
- a detailed inspection of basal decay of 1 tree (with a microdrill) within 18 months of the report by an arboriculturalist

Details can be found in the tree survey schedule (Appendix E) and are summarised in the conclusion (paragraph 6.3).

3.7 **Fields of Survey Data:** The information recorded for each tree includes; reference number, species, stem diameter (approximate), physiological condition, structural condition and comments, management recommendations, priority of works and wildlife habitat potential. Further details relating to data collection can be found in Appendix D - Key to Tree Survey Schedule.

3.8 **Photographs** have been included within Appendix H for a number of select trees. The photographs are to be used as a comparative record when undertaking subsequent surveys and to assist contractors in the approximate position of pruning cuts. Where a photographic record has been taken, 'PHOTO' is stated in the '*structural condition and comments*' or '*preliminary management recommendations*' column of the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix E).

3.9 **Wildlife Habitat:** For further details on Wildlife Habitat Potential, see section 5.1 and 5.2 of this report under Statutory Obligations.

3.10 **Informal Survey:** All the other trees which are not adjacent to a higher risk targets as listed in paragraph 3.1 have been subject to an informal survey and identified as low risk on the Risk Zone Plan (Appendix A). This involved a sweeping walk through all the areas of woodland, looking for obvious defects or signs of tree decline that may pose a risk or significance to users and neighbours of the woodland, e.g. crown defects that pose negligible risk in the event of branch failure have not been recorded, whereas basal defects of trees which pose a significant risk of harm to users in higher risk target areas in the event of failure will be recorded and appropriate management recommendations made. Trees in the low risk area over informal paths have been marked with a spot of blue paint and should be felled as low to moderate priority as part of the ongoing woodland management operations.

3.11 **Outline of Woodland Management:** The woodland area has been broken into 5 compartments (Appendices F and G) and comments made with regards to the species composition, age, density and structure. Whilst the report is not a woodland management plan, brief suggestions on how the compartment could be managed to accord with the vision and objectives of the FOHS Plan have been noted where appropriate.

4.0 TREE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 **Legal Framework:** Under both civil and criminal law, an owner/manager of land on which a tree stands has responsibilities for the health and safety of those on or near the land and has potential liabilities arising from the falling of a tree or branch. This duty of care extends to visitors, staff, owners and occupiers of neighbouring land. The civil law gives rise to duties and potential liabilities to pay damages in the event of a breach of those duties. The criminal law gives rise to the risk of prosecution in the event of an infringement of the criminal law. The following statutes apply with regards to the management of trees at Victoria Park.

4.2 **Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984:** Under this act there is a duty upon the occupier to take such care as is reasonable to ensure that visitors to their land shall be safe from harm. The duty extends also to unlawful trespassers, but only in so far as risks of which the occupier is aware.

4.3 **Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 - Section 3 (1):** Places duties upon employers to those other than employees and states: "*It shall be the duty of every employer to conduct his undertaking in such a way as to ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, that persons not in his employment who may be affected thereby are not exposed to risks to their health and safety".*

4.4 **Putting risk into perspective:** This management plan aims to accord with the '*Common sense risk management of trees - Guidance on trees and public safety in the UK for owners, managers and advisers - 2011*' as published by the National Tree Safety Group (NTSG). A pdf of this document can be obtained by visiting: www.ntsg.org.uk. It also aims to accord with the HSE publication SIM 01/2007/05 *'Management of the risk from falling trees or branches'*. Both documents endorse the sensible, proportionate, reasonable and balanced management of the risk from trees.

4.5 The law does not expect owners to maintain their trees in 'completely safe' condition, but risk needs to be managed to within acceptable levels. To ensure that management is both practical and proportionate it should be balanced with the benefits that the trees provide and be relevant to site occupancy and use. The

procedures outlined in this risk management plan have been made in consultation with the City Council and may be incorporated into the organisation's wider policies.

4.6 **The benefits of the trees** and woodland for Harnham Slope are clearly outlined in the Plan for Harnham Slope prepared by the Friends Of Harnham Slope (FOHS) a copy of which is provided in Appendix L.

4.7 **Management of ivy:** As is often typical with young naturally occurring woodland, ivy is prolific on the ground with most trees supporting dense growth often high into their crowns. The benefits of ivy as a source of shelter and food for birds, invertebrates and other wildlife are recognised. However this needs to be weighed up against the disbenefits where it is abundant in amenity woodlands and areas of high public usage. Dense ivy increases wind loading on the trees and makes them more vulnerable to windthrow and branch breakage, particularly if they have poor taper due to suppression from neighbouring trees. For mature and heavily branched trees in areas of high target use, it can obscure routine inspection of the trunk and branch unions where defects may compromise the structural integrity of the tree. Dense ivy in woodland stands suppresses light to the woodland floor and can create a dark and gloomy atmosphere. Management of ivy has been undertaken by severing the stems close to ground level on many of the larger perimeter trees. Dead ivy will fall away within 1 to 2 years. Whilst it is neither reasonable nor practical to eradicate ivy from the woodland, I have encouraged the continued severing of ivy on a rotational basis for trees where it proliferates high into the crown for the reasons given above. All ivy stems should be thoroughly severed by removing a 2cm section close to ground level. It should be undertaken using pruning saws and never chainsaws. Ivy in tight depressions can be severed with a sharp chisel and a claw hammer is a useful tool in lifting the ivy stems clear from the bark of the tree. Trees supporting light and moderate ivy growth can be left for conservation until such a time where it becomes problematic.

4.8 **Management of deadwood:** The dieback and shedding of branches are natural processes in the development of ageing trees and can provide essential habitats or places of shelter for many species of flora and fauna. When deciding whether to remove deadwood, a balance has been struck between the mitigation of risk, cost benefit and the maintenance of wildlife habitats. Consideration has been given to the following factors before making a recommendation for the removal or retention of deadwood: Targets (site occupancy and structures), tree species (wood properties and decay characteristics), size and abundance of

deadwood. The priority rating, which equates to the suggested timescale for recommended works to be undertaken, aims to spread the works over a period time. The volume of deadwood in a tree is termed as occasional, regular, frequent and abundant and assists in establishing priorities. The removal of deadwood purely for cosmetic purposes is unnecessary in a woodland setting. Additionally, the removal of robust, infrequent or small diameter deadwood, of the removal of any deadwood where there is low target potential is not recommended.

4.9 **Target Mitigation:** The removal or re-siting of targets (footpaths, roads and dwellings) is neither reasonable nor feasible for this site to reduce the risk of harm caused by vulnerable trees. In light of this, remedial works to the trees should be carried out within the recommended timescales to bring the risk to within acceptable limits.

4.10 **Site use and occupancy:** Larger trees which grow predominantly around the edges of the woodland, overhang or grow in close proximity to 28 residential dwellings and/or gardens areas. 24 trees grow adjacent to, or overhang Harnham Junior School playing field and wild nature trail area. The southern end of the school playing field where the tree canopy overhangs is bordered by a steep grass bank and is thus not used as widely as the level sports area. As Harnham Slope is on the northern aspect of the chalk escarpment, many of the trees on the slope and at the lower (northern edge) are afforded a greater deal of shelter from the prevailing south-westerly wind. Many of the mature trees adjacent to the upper (southern) footpath have crown asymmetry favouring the north towards the woodland and away from the dwellings, either due to historic lifting and reduction over the residential gardens, crown competition from other mature garden trees or crown shaping from prevailing winds. The woodland and footpaths are permanently open to public access with no reasonable or feasible means of exclusion (with exception to temporary barriers and warning signs when undertaking tree surgery and woodland operations). From my observations during the survey, I noted that the northern stretch of footpath between Grasmere Close and Folkestone Road had the greatest volume of foot traffic due to school collection and drop off times. There is a steady use of the main footpaths throughout the day which is likely to increase during weekends and holidays. Maintained footpaths appear to be used in relatively equal amounts with an average frequency of about 1 person or more per 5 to 10 minutes during the working day increasing to about 1 person or more per 2 to 3 minutes in

the later afternoon when dog walking and people undertaking exercise increase in numbers before twilight. Approximately a dozen trees grow within striking distance of Old Blandford Road, a straight, secondary 'B' road with a 30mph speed limit and good breaking visibility. Informal paths within the wooded slope, created largely by adventuring children, have very low use and thus trees overhanging these paths pose a low risk. This area has been subject to an informal survey only.

4.11 **Risk evaluation:** In determining risk it is appropriate to define the following terms: **Hazard** – Something with the potential to cause harm such as a tree with a recognised defect. **Risk** – The probability that harm will actually be caused to persons and property by the tree with a defect. **Target** – Is the subject of potential injury or damage within range of a tree. If there is no target there is no risk. In determining the urgency of works or frequency of re-inspection, a field assessment of the above three 3 factors has been given consideration.

4.12 **Management Recommendations and Priority of Works:** The **formal inspection** of trees carried out in 2014 makes management recommendations for a number of trees where it is considered appropriate in the interests of safety, or good arboricultural / silvicultural management. Where a recommendation has been made, it has been given a priority rating; High, Moderate/High, Moderate , Low/Moderate or Low with a suggested timescale for the remedial works to be completed. A summary of the number of trees requiring prioritised work can be found in the conclusions, (paragraph 6.2). It should be noted that 17 trees which have been identified for high priority ivy severance do not necessarily pose a high risk. It means that there should be no delay in undertaking the ivy work as it takes about 18 months for it to die and fall away sufficiently to warrant a meaningful crown inspection which should be undertaken at the earliest reasonable opportunity. To differentiate urgency from risk, trees requiring severance of ivy as a matter of urgency have the suffix 'IVY' in the priority column.

4.13 **Low priority works** often pertain to trees with minor defects in low risk areas, cosmetic works, formative pruning, ivy severance or establishment works. Some of the low priority work can be undertaken by ground staff and does not require the specialist arboricultural contractors but should conform to good arboricultural practise. Low priority works need only be undertaken if resources permit.

4.14 **Frequency of Informal Observations:** Unless stated otherwise in the survey schedule, all trees identified in the higher risk zone in Appendix A should be subject to **informal observations** every **12 months**. **'Informal observations'** of trees contribute to wider management and tree safety. They are essentially the day to day observations of trees made by the employees of the site owners who have a good local knowledge of the trees and location and see them during the course of their daily work. It is recommended that the informal inspection is systematically carried out in blocks as a walk by exercise looking for obvious signs for decline in health or structural defects that may pose an imminent threat to public safety. Comparative references should be made to the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix D) where there may be cause for concern. Informal observations may identify a need for a more formal or detailed inspection from a suitably qualified arboriculturalist where the significance of a defect is noted and the course of action is unclear. Informal observations should also be carried out following severe gales and storms where there has been a high likelihood of branch or tree failure, particularly in the higher risk areas identified in Appendix A.

4.15 **Level of competence:** Informal observations should be undertaken by people with good local knowledge and familiarity with the trees, which are not necessarily tree specialists, but closely associated with the property. Such people may include the City Council Park and Open Spaces ground staff who understand the way the property is used and the extent of the danger should a tree be found that is clearly falling apart and uprooting. *Reports of problems by staff or members of the public are a fundamental part of informal observations and should be acted upon. (NTSG).* If voluntary groups are to assist the owners with informal observations this should be clearly communicated and documented between the parties. It is recommended, that the person(s) carrying out the informal observations holds the LANTRA award for Basic Tree Survey and Inspections. Short-course training for this award can be obtained through the Arboricultural Association. www.trees.org.uk

4.16 **Frequency of formal survey**: On the provision that informal observations are undertaken every year and following severe weather events, it is recommended that the next **formal survey** is carried out for the 'higher risk zone' undertaken by a qualified arboriculturalist within **3 years** of the date of this report.

4.17 **Record Keeping** is an important component of tree risk management process and need not be onerous or cumbersome. It enables the organisation to keep abreast of their tree management and can assist in

demonstrating that you have acted responsibly in the unlikely event of damage or harm being caused by failing trees.

4.17.1 A template for recording tree work, detailed inspections and monitoring (as specified in the 2014 Survey Schedule) can be found at Appendix I. An additional template for recording annual informal observations has been provided in Appendix J. It has been divided into manageable blocks of trees in line with the sequence on the Tree Location Plan (Appendix B and C). A copy of these recording templates have also been provided in MS Word format for reproduction so that records can be kept in order over intervening years.

4.18 **Review:** This tree risk management plan should be reviewed by Salisbury City Council within **10 years**.

5.0 STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS AND STANDARDS OF TREE WORK

5.1 **Bats and Wildlife:** Many trees contain wildlife such as bats and nesting birds which are protected by law. (*Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and Habitat Regulations 1994).* You must take steps to ensure that the work you are carrying out will not harm or disturb any protected species. If there is potential for such harm then you must obtain permission from Natural England prior to carrying out the work. For more information on the statutory protection of wildlife visit: www.naturalengland.gov.uk or call 0845 6003078.

5.2 A scoping survey has been undertaken for each tree to consider features which could be potentially used by bats for roosting such as: cracks, splits, cavities, rot holes, loose bark, dense epicormic growth or ivy. Where the bat habitat potential has been identified as 'moderate' or 'high' and works specified in the management recommendations may result in disturbance, the contractor (who has obtained suitable training in assessing bat roosts) should undertake a more detailed secondary inspection to assess these features more closely before commencing with the work. If a bat or its roost will be affected, then a licence shall be required from Natural England. Further guidance can be obtained in the *Arboricultural Association's Guidance Note 1 ' Bats in the Context of Tree Work Operations' o*r contacting the Bat Conservation Trust on 0845 1300228 or www.bats.org.uk.

5.3 The 'Bird Nesting Season' is officially from 1st March until 31st July (Natural England). It is recommended that vegetation works or site clearance should be done outside of the nesting season, in reality the nesting period may start before this and extend beyond it. Owners and contractors must aim to avoid impact to nesting birds and infringement of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and breaching the European Habitats Directive 1992/Nesting Birds Directive. When tree or vegetation clearance work has to be undertaken during the nesting season, a pre works survey needs to be carried out by a suitably competent person. As a general rule, it should be assumed that birds will be nesting in trees, and contactors are responsible for assessing, recording and confirming that any works carried out in the management of trees and other vegetation has not disturbed actively nesting birds. Ground vegetation, and therefore ground

nesting birds, can often be overlooked by tree workers so additional care and controls should take when access and egress to the work site may also cause disturbance or damage to a nesting site. This is also true for retained trees on site as the removal of adjacent trees or remedial works on a tree may lead to the established nest being abandoned, exposed to the elements or predation. This action is also a breach of the act and therefore could lead to prosecution. (*The Arboricultural Association*)

5.4 **Tree Preservation Orders:** I am aware that select trees included within this survey are subject to a Tree Preservation Order but online mapping is no longer available through Wiltshire Council to identify them. You are therefore recommended to make checks with Wiltshire Council for details of these statutory restrictions and the necessary permissions required prior to commencing work.

5.5 **Standards of Tree Work:** All specialist works should be undertaken in accordance with '*BS.3998:2010 British Standard for Tree Work - Recommendations'* by competent, trained and fully insured arboricultural or forestry contractors. Non-specialist works, such as the severance of ivy and the coppicing of small trees accounts for the many of the recommendations, and can be undertaken by in-house ground staff and volunteers (certification of chainsaw use for the task at hand permitted) but should still accord with BS.3998:2010.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 The trees and woodland on Harnham Slope provide an important amenity to the City of Salisbury and the local residents of Harnham. Boundary trees close to roads, residential areas, maintained footpaths and school grounds have been subject to a formal inspection and woodland trees in low risk area have been subject to an informal survey. Recommendations have been made for remedial works, monitoring, reinspection following removal of ivy and detailed inspection of select trees within suggested time frames. The recommendations have been made largely in the interests of safety but also include suggestions of lower priority work in the interests of woodland management. In making recommendations, due consideration has been given to the landscape, physical, and conservation benefits that the trees provide and aims to accord with the vision and objectives of the Friends Of Harnham Slope.

6.2 The numbers of trees requiring remedial work or monitoring according to priority: (Some trees have more than one work priority). A large number of the recommended works, such as severance of ivy, do not require specialist arboricultural contractors and can be undertaken by in-house staff and volunteers from ground level.

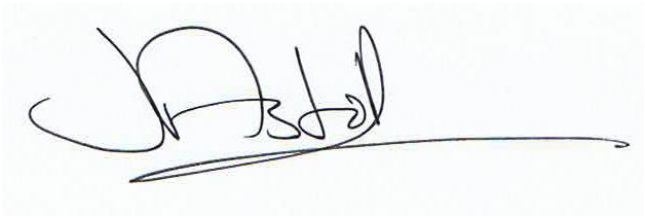
Number of Trees	Priority	Suggested Timescale
2	High	Within 3 months
17	High (IVY)	Within 3 months – To enable crown inspections ASAP
8	Moderate / High	Within 6 months
38	Moderate	Within 12 months
31	Low/Moderate	Within 24 months
25	Low	To be undertaken at Council's discretion if budget permits
99	None	No action currently recommended

6.3 The following table outlines recommendations for follow up monitoring / inspection:

Action	Tree Numbers
Detailed inspection with microdrill within 24 months	819
Reinspection from ground following removal of ivy within 18 months of ivy severance	748, 748A, 748B, 749, 779, 790, 868, 870, 871, 880, 881, 893, 894, 895, 896, 899
Annual monitoring of vitality by in-house staff every 12 months	777, 824

6.4 In addition to carrying out the work recommended within the survey schedule, you are advised to maintain an on-going system of inspection by carrying out an informal observation of all the trees every year as detailed in the Tree Risk Management Plan (paragraphs 4.14 and 4.15). Informal observations should be carried out in-house by a member of staff familiar with the grounds and targets (and preferably holding the LANTRA Award for Basic Tree Survey and Inspections). Records of informal observations and works undertaken should be maintained. Where defects are noted and the course of action is unclear, a more detailed inspection should be undertaken by a suitably qualified arboriculturalist. The next formal survey of all the trees should be undertaken by a competent arboriculturalist within 3 years of the date of this report. A review of the Tree Risk Management Plan should be undertaken with 10 years of this report.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.



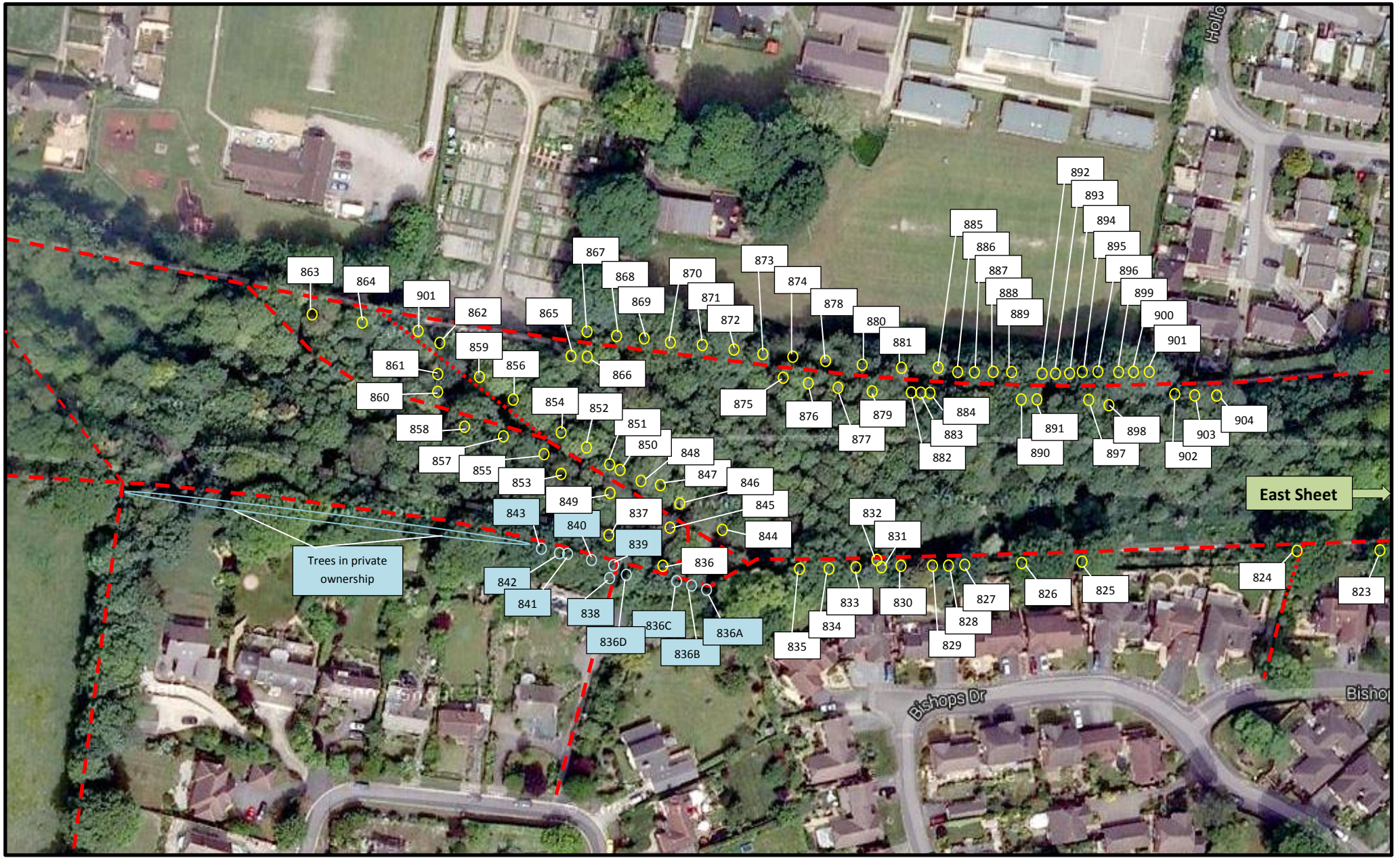
Jonathan Astill ***Dip.Arb.(RFS) M.Arbor.A.***

28th March 2014

APPENDIX A - RISK ZONE PLAN

APPENDIX B - TREE LOCATION PLAN - HARNHAM SLOPE, SALISBURY – EASTERN SHEET **Tree Numbers 720 to 825 and 899 to 926**

APPENDIX C - TREE LOCATION PLAN – HARNHAM SLOPE, SALISBURY – WESTERN SHEET **Tree Numbers: 823 to 904**



APPENDIX D - Key for Tree Survey Schedule

Reference No.	Reference number of the tree or group of trees as it appears on the plan and schedule. Aluminium disks (small 25mm diameter) have been fixed to all formally surveyed trees. A suffix (eg: 748A) is given to trees which have not been tagged due to restricted access.
Species	Common name followed by botanical name in italics
Stem diameter (mm)	Approximate diameter of single or multiple stems. Measurements estimated at 1.5 metres above ground level unless specified otherwise.
Age Class (for informal survey only)	An estimation of the life stage or age class of the tree. **Y** - Young - Less than 10 years old **SM** - Semi-mature - Less than 1/3rd of the normal time period for the species to reach ultimate crown proportions in its setting **EM** - Early-mature - Between 1/3rd to 2/3rds of the normal time period for the species to reach ultimate crown proportions in its setting **M** - Mature - Between 1/3rd to 3/3rds of the normal time period for the species to reach ultimate crown proportions in its setting **OM** - Over-mature - Where normal ultimate crown proportions for the species have been reached and the volume of living tissue has begun to naturally decrease **V** - Veteran tree - A tree, by virtue of its great age, size or condition, is of exceptional cultural, landscape or wildlife value
Physiological Condition	Assessment of the tree's ability to carry out physiological functions based on crown development and foliage, shoot and bud density/growth. **Good** - A full and healthy crown **Fair** - Generally healthy with slightly impaired growth and/or crown development **Poor** - Significantly reduced vitality **Dead** - Little to no signs of life
Condition / Comments	Records significant features and defects, and the effect these have on the health, stability and safe retention of the tree.
Management Recommendations	Details of appropriate remedial works required to reduce the risk to within acceptable levels. Details of on-going monitoring or re-inspections required. Dependent on the objectives of the survey, additional works may be specified for matters other than the management of risk
Work Priority / Risk Rating	**Urgent** - Works required immediately to make a tree safe **High** - Suggested timescale - within 3 months **High (IVY)** - Suggested time scale - within 3 months (tree not considered a risk but death and fallout of ivy (18 to 24 months) necessitates urgency to facilitate inspection at earliest practical opportunity) **Mod/High** - Suggested timescale - within 6 months **Moderate** - Suggested timescale - within 12 months **Mod/Low** - Suggested timescale - within 24 months **Low** - Works required are of low priority and may be done if the budget allows
Wildlife Habitat Potential	**Low** (L) - Trees which by virtue of their location and condition, do not exhibit any characteristics with potential for active or untenanted bat roosts or active bird nesting **Moderate** (M) - Trees which by virtue of their location and condition, exhibit some characteristics with potential for active or untenanted bat roosts or active bird nesting **High** (H) - Trees which by virtue of their location and condition, exhibit considerable characteristics with potential for active or untenanted bat roosts or active bird nesting
Deadwood	**Volume in crown** Occasional Regular Frequent Abundant ↓ **Size of deadwood** Minor - <30mm diameter Moderate - 30-75mm diameter Major - > 75mm diameter

APPENDIX E - TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE – HARNHAM SLOPE, SALISBURY CITY COUNCIL

Dates Surveyed: 4th, 5th & 7th March 2014 **Surveyor:** Jonathan Astill *Dip. Arb. (RFS) M.Arbor.A*

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
720	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	550 350	F/P	• Growing on eroded slope • Bifurcates at 0.5 metres above ground level • Severed and dead ivy on both stems • Sparse foliage and poor extension growth • Crown asymmetry to the north-east • Regular moderate deadwood and hangers over junction of Grasmere Close, Old Blandford Road and footpath	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter	M/H	L
721	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	350 250	F/P	• Growing on eroded slope • Severed and dead ivy in crown • Bifurcates at 0.5 metres above ground level with good tension fork • Drawn up crown. Laterally suppressed from east and west • Occasional minor deadwood	• No action currently required	-	L
722	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	350 300	F/P	• Basal decay on north-east side below fork • Tension fork at 0.5 metres above ground level • Subordinate stem supporting negligible crown structure • Dominant stem drawn up	• Coppice tree above tension fork	M	L
723	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	400 450	F	• Light ivy and severed ivy in crown • Bifurcates with tension fork at 1.5 metres above ground level • High crown with asymmetry to the north-east • Occasional moderate deadwood	• Sever ivy to facilitate future inspections	M/L	L
724	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	400	F	• Tree growing on bank • Single stem with high crown • Crown asymmetry to the south-east • Occasional minor deadwood over the highway and occasional moderate deadwood over low risk area to the north • Severed and dead ivy of stem	• No action currently required	-	L
725	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	380	F	• Single stem slightly swept to the south • Crown supports severed ivy • Crown asymmetry to south over highway • Stub cuts under utility line to the south	• Prune stub cuts back to trunk	L	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
726	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	330	F	• Growing on bank • Swept slightly to the north • High crown with no lateral branching • Occasional minor deadwood • Severed dead ivy on stem	• No action currently required	-	L
727	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	600 600 500 400	F/G	• Tree growing on north side of chalk bank • Mature, multi-stemmed lapsed coppice with broad spreading and dominant crown • Good basal union between stems • Severed and dead ivy on stems • Good crown form • Occasional moderate deadwood on highway side to the south. Regular moderate deadwood on north side over low-risk area • Low branches on the south-west side abrading utility line	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter on south side over highway • Prune low branches on the south-west side abrading utility back to trunk	M	L
728	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	600	F/P	• Bifurcates with good tension fork at 2 metres above ground level • Irregular crown supporting dead and severed ivy • Regular moderate deadwood and broken branches in crown + occasional major deadwood, but over low use area only	• No action currently required	-	L
729	Elm Ulmus sp.	330	P/D	• Tree windthrown and leaning into adjacent tree 728 to the south and towards the highway at an angle of circa 30^{o} off the vertical. Whilst supported it still poses a potential risk to highway users	• Fell tree	H	L
730	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	450 450 500	F	• Triple-stemmed lapsed coppice stool • Union between the two stems on the south-east side has good tension fork • Union between the stems on the west side has a small region of included bark close to ground level extending some 20 cm • Pocket of humus between the three stems. No decay noted when probed with steel rod • Severed ivy on all three stems • Southern stem has historic pruning wound at 2 metres above ground level on north side with normal woundwood development and not currently considered significant • No lateral branching on south side • Crown has asymmetry to the north and majority of the crown is drawn up • Crown supports occasional moderate deadwood over footpath and regular moderate over low target area to the south	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter over footpath	M	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
731	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	400 250	F/P	• Bifurcates at 0.3 metres above ground level with good tension fork • Subordinate stem to the north-west in heavy decline and has no future • The dominant stem is drawn up with occasion minor deadwood	• Fell declining subordinate stem	M	L
732	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	300	F	• Single stem with light ivy at base • Drawn up crown with asymmetry to the north-east • Occasional minor deadwood	• No action currently required	-	L
733	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	900	F/G	• Tree growing adjacent to footpath at entrance to Harnham Slope • Tree subdivides into three primary stems at circa 3 metres above ground level with good tension forks • Crown asymmetry to the north-east overhanging residential garden in Grasmere Close • Historic reduction pruning of lateral branches over the garden to the north-east • Occasional minor deadwood only	• No action currently required • If requested by adjacent resident, further reduction pruning of lateral branches to the north over the garden by up to 2.5 metres (not previously pruned) could be undertaken to reduce dominance without harm to the form and amenity of the tree. However this is not considered essential for matters of safety and need only be carried out as low priority works	- L	L
734	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	600 600	G	• Tree growing on eroding chalk bank with good basal condition but some structural root exposure • Tree dividing at 1.5 metres above ground level into co-dominant stem with compression fork extending for 1 metre with good reaction wood below this point • Crown asymmetry to the north with minor overhang over residential garden • Occasional minor deadwood only	• No action currently required	-	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
735	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	900	G	• Bark wound 1.5 to 2 metres in height and 60cm width on the west side of the trunk (PHOTO). The exposed wood is only superficially decayed when probed with a sharp knife. Currently poses no risk of significance to the structural integrity of the tree. Woundwood development is normal • The trunk subdivides in to three primary stems at circa 4 metres above ground level • Good tension unions between the north and central stem • Compression fork between the central and southern stem with water run visible from the south-east side (PHOTOx 2 NW & SE view) Region of compression extends circa 40cm on both south-east and north-west side • Primary stem extending to the north-east over residential land is heavily laden and whilst it supports a good tension fork it has a strong lateral lean of circa 30^{o} over a residential target area • Crown supports occasional moderate and major deadwood over low risk area • Light ivy growth	• Selectively reduce the height and lateral branches of the stem extending north-east over residential land by up to 3 metres • Selectively reduce the height of the branch structure from the stem extending to the south-west toward the telecoms mast compound by 2.5 metres to reduce load on the compression fork • No works are required for the central stem • Sever ivy to facilitate future inspections	M/H	L
736	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	850	G/F	• Old branch break out wound (150 x 150mm) on east side of the tree at 2.5 metres above ground level. Not significant to integrity of tree • Tree bifurcates at 2.5 metres above ground level with included bark union. Good welding as viewed from the north-west side but 30cm of included bark as viewed from the south-east side • South-western stem sub-divides again at 4.5 to 5 metres with a compression form extending circa 1 metre in length • Remainder of stems are upright • Light abrasion between two stems in the central crown • Occasional major deadwood in central stem and overhanging footpath • Light ivy growth	• Reduce the upright branch on the south-west side (closest to the mast compound) by 3 metres in length for reduction of leverage on compression fork • Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter overhanging the footpath to the north. Consider reduction/retention of deadwood if evidence of bat habitat on closer inspection • Severe ivy to facilitate future inspections	M/H	M
737	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	530	F	• Single stem • Light crown suppression from adjacent trees but good lateral branching • Severed and dead ivy on trunk • Light live ivy at base of tree • Occasional minor and moderate deadwood in low risk area	• No action currently required	-	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
738	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	850	G/F	• Light ivy growth at base with dead severed ivy up the trunk • Trunk bifurcates at 6 metres above ground level with a compression fork but good adaptive growth as viewed from the south-west and north-east side • Dense asymmetrical crown to the north and north-east • Regular to frequent moderate and major deadwood over footpath	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter overhanging the footpath to the north.	M	L
739	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	800	G	• Dead and severed ivy on single stem • Dense and healthy crown • Bifurcates at circa 9 metres above ground level • Broken and hanging branch in upper region of crown over relatively low risk area • Occasional moderate and frequent minor deadwood	• Remove broken and hanging branch	M	L
740	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	350 250 150	F	• Lapsed multi-stemmed coppice regeneration growing adjacent to the footpath • Crown asymmetry to the north • Relatively small and suppressed tree • Light to moderate ivy on stems	• Severe ivy close to base to facilitate future inspections	M/L	M
741	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	900	G	• Single stem with first major primary limb extending to the north at 5 metres above ground level with good union • Remaining branch structure is fair • Regular moderate and occasional major deadwood over path to the north and steps to the north-west	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter overhanging the footpath to the north and steps to the north-west. Consider reduction/retention of deadwood if evidence of bat habitat on closer inspection	M/H	L
742	Elm *Ulmus sp.*	280	F	• Tree leans at 20^{o} off the vertical to the west • Good basal condition • Drawn up and laterally suppressed • Occasional minor deadwood over low risk area	• No action currently required	-	L
743	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	1000	F/G	• Growing circa 1.5 metres north of concrete bunker and circa 8 metres north-west of the telecoms mast • Dense frithy trunk with abundant witches brooms • Frequent broken branches and regular moderate deadwood	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter overhanging the footpaths and compound	M	L
745	Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*	250	F/P	• Single stemmed upright tree • Laterally suppressed with high crown • Occasional minor deadwood	• No action currently required	-	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
746	Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*	250 200 150	F	• Multi-stemmed coppice regeneration • Compression fork at the base • Dead severed ivy on trunks and light live ivy • Crown asymmetry to the north • Occasional minor deadwood only	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections	M/L	
747	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	200 200	F	• Twin-stemmed coppice regeneration • Dead and severed ivy • Untidy, partially suppressed crown • Occasional minor deadwood only	• No action currently required	-	
748	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	500	F	• Growing adjacent to mast compound • Crown asymmetry to the south • Heavily clad with green ivy throughout crown albeit recently severed obscuring any meaningful assessment of branch architecture • Low branch growing to the south over the highway with potential impact from high sided vehicles	• Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away • Prune off lowest branch extending low over highway	H IVY M/L	M
748a	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	500	F	• Tree growing within mast compound circa 5 metres to east of mast • Heavily clad with green ivy throughout crown albeit recently severed obscuring any meaningful assessment of branch architecture • Enclosure of tree within the compound means that basal condition has not been assessed	• Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and fallen away • SCC to identify who is responsible for inspection and maintenance of trees within telecoms compound	H IVY	M
748b	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	450	F	• Tree growing within mast compound circa 6 metres to south of mast • Heavily clad with green ivy throughout crown albeit recently severed obscuring any meaningful assessment of branch architecture •	• Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away • SCC to identify who is responsible for inspection and maintenance of trees within telecoms compound	H IVY	M
749	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	400	F	• Stem swept to the south-west due to competition with adjacent trees • Heavily clad with green ivy throughout crown albeit recently severed obscuring any meaningful assessment of branch architecture	• Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away	H IVY	M
750	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	F	• Drawn up tree with high crown • Dead and severed ivy on stem	• Fell / coppice tree as part of woodland management operations	L	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
751	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	F	• Base of tree partially buried under raised soil levels • Stem heavily swept to the south-west (circa 60° off the vertical) due to suppression from 749 and 750. Tree will always have excessive static loading due to lean and unlikely to have a long-term future • Heavily clad with green ivy throughout crown albeit recently severed	• Fell / coppice tree as part of woodland management operations	L	M
752	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	250	P	• Base of tree partially buried under recently raised soil levels • Swept to the south-west • Heavily clad with green ivy throughout crown albeit recently severed • Suppressed by adjacent trees and unlikely to have a long-term future	• Fell / coppice tree as part of woodland management operations	L	M
753	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	250	F	• Base of tree partially buried under recently raised soil levels • Structural roots on north-east side partially exposed from erosion • Crown swept to the west • Heavily clad with green ivy throughout crown albeit recently severed • Suppressed by adjacent trees and unlikely to have a long-term future	• Fell / coppice tree as part of woodland management operations	L	M
754	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	G	• Base of tree partially buried under raised soil levels • Clean stem and no notable comments	• No action currently required	-	L
755	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	250 250	F/P	• Base of twin-stemmed tree partially buried under raised soil levels • Clad with green ivy throughout crown albeit recently severed • Mature ivy has constricted development of the dominant stem • Weak tree with no long-term future	• Fell / coppice tree as part of woodland management operations	L	M
756	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	200	P	• Base of tree partially buried under raised soil levels • Squirrel damage in crown • Poor tree with no long-term future	• Fell / coppice tree as part of woodland management operations	L	L
757	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	250 150 100 100	P	• Base of tree partially buried under raised soil levels • Clad with green ivy throughout crown albeit recently severed • Squirrel damage • Weak tree with no long-term future	• Fell / coppice tree as part of woodland management operations	L	M

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
758	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	P	• Severed and dead ivy on stems • Stem divides into 3 at 1.5 meters above ground level • Western stem is dead and remaining stem support frequent deadwood • Weak tree with no long-term future	• Fell / coppice tree as part of woodland management operations	M/L	M
759	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	400	F	• Surface roots exposed • Bacterial canker *(Pseudomonas syringae pv. savastanoi ssp. Fraxini)* in lowest 3 metres of the stem but of negligible significance to integrity of the tree • Severed and dead ivy within crown • Occasional minor deadwood over informal path only	• No action currently required	-	L
760	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	100 to 200	P	• Multi-stemmed coppice regeneration with some compression forks at base • Supports significant dead stems, moderate and major deadwood over informal paths	• Fell / coppice tree as part of woodland management operations	M/L	M
761	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	350 250	F	• Trunk bifurcates at 0.3 metres above ground level with good tension fork • Tree supports abundant dead and severed ivy • High crown with no lateral branching • Regular minor and moderate deadwood with some over footpath	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter overhanging the footpath	M/L	L
762	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	350	F	• Single stem with slight lean to north due to suppression from adjacent trees • Heavy ivy in crown • High crown with minor deadwood over path	• No action currently required	-	M
763	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	P	• Heavily clad with ivy to tips of the crown Single stemmed tree swept to the north over the steps	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections	M	M
764	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300 250 150	F/P	• Triple stemmed coppice regeneration with upright growth and high crown • Heavily clad in ivy	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections	M	M
765	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	400	F/G	• Single stemmed tree with dead severed ivy • Upright crown and fair branch structure • Occasional minor and moderate deadwood over low risk area	• No action currently required	-	L
766	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	100 to 200	P	• Multi-stemmed coppice regeneration • 2 stems heavily clad with ivy • Poor crown condition with squirrel damage • No long-term future	• Fell / coppice tree as part of woodland management operations	M/L	M

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
767	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	250 250 150 150	F	• Severed and dead ivy on stem with light live ivy at base • Multi-stemmed coppice regeneration • Crown asymmetry to the north • Stem on north-east side is dead • Moderate deadwood overhanging path	• Fell dead stem on north-east side • Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections	M/L	L
768	Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*	600	G	• Clean stem with evenly spaced branch structure • Regular minor and occasional moderate deadwood	• No action currently required	-	L
769	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	250 200	P	• Twin-stemmed tree dividing at 0.5 metres above ground level • Heavily clad with ivy • No long-term future	• Fell / coppice tree as part of woodland management operations	M/L	M
770	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	500	F/P	• Single stem supporting abundant moderate and occasional major deadwood over informal path • Dead severed ivy in crown	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter	M/L	M
771	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	1000	G	• Old hedge-bank tree swept to the south by circa 30^{o} off the vertical. Upper crown has phototropically corrected itself with no evidence of any recent rootplate heave displaying good anchorage • Surface structural rootplate exposed from erosion but no defects or decay noted • Stem bifurcates at 2.5 metres above ground level with a small region of compression but otherwise a fair union • Broad and spreading crown with asymmetry towards the south • Major deadwood stubs on north side and frequent moderate deadwood stubs in remainder of crown. No notable deadwood over the footpath	• No action currently required	-	M
772	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	500	F	• Old hedge-bank tree with some bank erosion on the south exposing surface structural roots • Crown laterally suppressed by neighbouring tree to the south-west • Small cavity at 1 metre above ground level on the south-east side. Good woundwood response and not significant to integrity of the tree Small perished and unidentified fungal fruiting body within cavity • Crown supports dead and severed ivy and regular moderate deadwood, some of which is over the path	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter over the path	M/L	M

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
773	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	800	G	• Old hedge-bank tree with some bank erosion on the south exposing surface structural roots. Some voids under surface structural roots on the south side. Good supporting roots on compression side • Crown asymmetry to the south. Evenly distributed branch structure • Occasional minor and moderate deadwood but no deadwood of note over the path • Light ivy at the base of the tree	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections	M	L
774	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	780	G	• Old hedge-bank tree with good basal condition • Clean evenly spaced branch structure • Occasional moderate and major deadwood, none of which is over the footpath	• No action currently required	-	L
775	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	700	F/G	• Old hedge-bank tree with good basal condition • Light ivy at the base. Severed and dead ivy into crown • Slight crown asymmetry to the south and laterally suppressed by neighbouring trees • Occasional moderate and major deadwood, none of which is over the footpath	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections	M	M
776	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	850	F/G	• Old hedge-bank tree with good basal condition • Light ivy at the base. Severed and dead ivy into crown • Stem bifurcates at 3 metres above ground level with compression fork 1.5 metre long point of stem to stem contact with good union below point of contact. • Broad and evenly spaced branch structure • Occasional moderate deadwood, none of which is over the footpath	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections	M	M
777	Austrian Pine *Pinus nigra*	500	P	• Single stemmed tree • Drawn up with thin high crown (PHOTO) • Dead and severed ivy on stem • Unlikely to have a long-term future	• Fell tree due to limited long-term viability or reduce in height to circa 8 metres retaining standing deadwood habitat pole **OR** • Monitor crown condition annually to inform management (PHOTO)	L	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
778	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	450		• Severed and dead ivy in crown • Bifurcates at 3 metres above ground level with a good tension fork • Tree has a target cankers (*Nectria sp.*) at 1 metre above ground level on north side and 2.5 metres below bifurcation. (PHOTO) Cankers potentially causing notch stress as they continue to develop, but not currently considered a significant risk • Slightly thinning crown supporting frequent moderate deadwood and snags • Bird box affixed to trunk at 4 metres	• Reduce in height to circa 6 metres and retain and standing habitat pole	M/L	M
779	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	850	G	• Growing on elevated mound which historically would have been part of the hedge bank but no indication of recent rot disturbance • Thick and healthy crown • Densely clad in ivy obscuring any meaningful inspection of the crown architecture • Tree bifurcates at 4.5 metres above ground level. Condition of the union cannot be seen	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections • Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away	H IVY	M
780	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	550	F	• Growing as specimen tree in open area set back 7 metres from the highway • Congested and scuffed surface structural roots • Evenly spaced crown but thin with thinning twig and bud density • Occasional moderate and regular minor deadwood	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter	M/L	L
781	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	900	F/G	• Growing as specimen tree in open area set back 4 metres from the highway • Bifurcates at 2 metres above ground level with a compression fork and included bark. Circa 25cm bark to bark contact as viewed only from the west side. Better anatomical union as viewed from the east side • Regular minor and moderate deadwood over open space and footpath • Small branches in close contact with the utility line	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter over the highway • Prune back small diameter branches less than 50mm diameter to provide 1.5 metres clearance from the utility line	M/L	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
782	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	800	F/G	• Growing as specimen tree in open area set back 12 metres from the highway • Bifurcates at 2.5 metres above ground level with an included bark union visible on both sides. Stem diameters circa 500mm and 400mm • A crack runs down from below the included bark union for circa 1.5 metres as viewed on the north side with watery exudate (not odorous indicative of rain water, not bacterial wetwood) seeping from the pocket/union • An area of cracked bark has been removed to reveal a crack within the underlying wood indicative of recent incipient fork failure (PHOTO) • Crown indicates very early crown separation between branch structure of both stems • The target area is of relatively low use and in the event of crown failure the likelihood of harm is somewhat possible	• Install Cobra ® tree cabling system (Cobra 8 t, simple connection / static) at 2/3rd height from bifurcation to tips following reduction (circa 12 metres above ground level) in accordance with manufacturers specification and recommendations in paragraphs 10.1 to 10.4 of BS.3998.2010 • Reduce crown height by 3 metres and lateral spread by 2.5 metres to reduce load on defective fork	H	L
783	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	200	F/P	• Small tree growing in open space circa 10 metres from highway • Squirrel damage and poor form • Tree has no long-term future as an open grown specimen but poses little risk in its current condition	• Fell tree	L	L
784	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	500	G	• Clean straight stem • Even branch structure • Occasional moderate deadwood with one piece of major deadwood overhanging steps to the east	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter over the steps	M	L
785	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	350	P	• Supports dead and severed ivy • Bifurcates at 3 metres above ground level • Crown asymmetry towards the south-west • Weak and thin crown with no long-term future	• Fell / coppice tree as part of woodland management operations	L	L
786	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	250	F/P	• Supports dead and severed ivy • Weak extension growth and bud density • Frequent minor deadwood	• No works currently required	-	L
787	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	250	F/P	• Squirrel damaged top has broken out • Canker at 2 metres above ground level on the south side with poor woundwood development • Tree currently poses negligible risk	• No works currently required	-	L
788	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	350	F/G	• Supports severed and dead ivy	• No works currently required	-	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
789	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	350	F/G	• Clean stem • Light crown asymmetry to the north • Minor occasional deadwood only	• No works currently required	-	L
790	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	350 350	F	• Heavily clad with ivy high into crown obscuring any meaningful assessment of crown condition • Bifurcates at 1.5 metres above ground level with good tension fork	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections • Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away	H IVY	M
791	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	700	F	• Tree grows on a raised bank • Bifurcates at 3 metres above ground level with a good tension fork • Ivy on stem • Crown asymmetry to the west over residential garden due to historic loss of companion trees to the north • Occasional minor deadwood only	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections • In the interests of reducing dominance over the residential garden a lateral reduction of up to 2 metres to the west could be undertaken (if requested) without significant harm to the amenity or health of the tree. This work is not deemed currently necessary for safety and need only be undertaken at the discretion of SCC as low priority works	M L	L
792	Austrian Pine *Pinus nigra*	350	F/P	• Drawn up tree with high crown but sheltered by neighbouring trees	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections	M	L
793	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	850	G	• Tree growing on earth and chalk bank • Light ivy on main stem • Crown overhanging residential garden • Ivy removed during inspection to reveal condition of bifurcation at 3 metres above ground level which shows fair union • Good crown architecture with no significant deadwood of defects noted	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections	M	L
794	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	200	F	• Tree growing on earth and chalk bank • Suppressed tree with crown asymmetry to the east under crown of 793	• No works currently required	-	L
795	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	200	F	• Tree growing on earth and chalk bank • Suppressed tree with crown asymmetry to the east under crown of 793 with lean circa 30^{o} off the vertical	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections	M	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
796	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	350 @0.5	F	• Tree growing on earth and chalk bank with erosion on the east (compression) side • Suppressed tree with crown asymmetry to the east under crown of 793 • Occasional minor and moderate deadwood over relatively low risk area	• No works currently required	-	L
797	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	850 @ 0.5m	F/G	• Tree growing on earth and chalk bank with early stages of erosion on the east side • Girdling root on the north side • Strong crown asymmetry to the south-east • Tree bifurcates at 1 metre above ground level with good tension fork • Occasional moderate deadwood in relatively low risk area	• No works currently required	-	L
798	Austrian Pine *Pinus nigra*	600	F	• Tree growing on earth and chalk bank • Slight crown asymmetry to the south-west over area of dense understorey vegetation • Ivy on stem	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections	-	M
799	Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*	350 300	F	• Tree growing on earth and chalk bank • Two stem heavily entwined from ground level to 3 metres above ground level • Strong crown asymmetry to the south over relatively low risk area • Occasional minor and moderate deadwood • Ivy within crown	• Sever ivy to facilitate future inspections	M/L	M
800	Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*	250	F/P	• Small suppressed tree growing on chalk bank with early erosion on the south side • Clad with ivy	• Sever ivy to free up crown	L	M
801	Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*	200	F	• Small tree heavily clad in ivy	• No works currently required	-	M
802	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	400	F/P	• Small misshapen tree • Heavily clad with Ivy and Clematis • Crown asymmetry to the south	• No action required	-	M

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
Note: The following trees 802a to 813 are growing on top, out of, and at the base of a chalk face which is eroding. Windthrow of the more precarious trees is likely to become more probable in the course of time, causing further and rapid bank erosion. Coppicing of some or all of the trees will address the risk but should be undertaken in liaison with the adjacent residents due to significant loss of screening and amenity. A structured approach could include the coppicing of this whole belt in two or three phases to spread and minimise landscape impact. The author of this report has recommended tree works for trees on the south-east side of the fence line but acknowledges that this may not be a true representation of land ownership. This must be confirmed between Salisbury City Council and the adjacent residents.							
802a (no tag)	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	300	F	• Growing out of an eroding chalk bank • Swept to the south • Heavily clad with ivy • Adequately rooted at this moment in time given its relatively small size. As the tree matures, the risk of windthrow and rapid bank erosion will become more probable	• Consider coppicing the tree to preserve the long-term integrity of the bank and maintaining on cycle of every 5-7years	M/L	M
803 (tag on root)	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	300	F/P	• Growing out of an eroding chalk bank • Adequately rooted at this moment in time given its relatively small size. As the tree matures, the risk of windthrow and rapid bank erosion will become more probable	• Consider coppicing the tree to preserve the long-term integrity of the bank and maintaining coppice cycle every 5-10 years	M/L	M
804 (tag on root)	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	400	F	• Heavily clad with mature ivy high into the crown • Tree swept to the south • Tree is significantly undermined by the eroding chalk bank with somewhat probable risk of windthrow in the future (PHOTO) • Crown weight is likely to result in falling to south towards road with tips almost reaching	• Fell / coppice tree to preserve the long-term integrity of the bank and for safety • Maintaining coppice cycle every 5-10 years (if stool regenerates)	M/H	M
805	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	200	F/P	• Small stunted tree • Light ivy in crown	• No works currently required	-	L
806	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	650	F/G	• Growing out of the face of the eroding chalk bank with established compression rooting on the south side (therefore not as precarious at tree 804) • Heavily clad with ivy • Irregular crown form • Occasional minor deadwood • Relatively low risk area	• No works currently required	-	M
807	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	250 250	F/P	• Twin stemmed coppice regeneration with irregular crown • Extensive squirrel damage • Regular deadwood in relatively low risk area • Light ivy	• No works currently required	-	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
808	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	350	F	• Growing at the base of the chalk face • Swept to the south • Irregular crown and extensive squirrel damage • Regular minor and moderate deadwood • Light ivy • Relatively low risk area	• No works currently required	-	L
809	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	200 @0.1m	F/P	• Growing at base of chalk face • Squirrel damage in crown	• No works currently required	-	L
810	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	250 250	F	• Growing at base of chalk face • Twin stemmed tree • Stem on south side has strong lean to south • Squirrel damage in crown	• No works currently required	-	L
811	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	200	F	• Growing at base of chalk face • Light ivy in crown	• No works currently required	-	L
812	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	250	F	• Growing out of chalk face with fair supporting roots • Currently poses no significant risk but may compromise integrity of the chalk face as it continues to mature	• Consider coppicing the tree to preserve the long-term integrity of the bank and maintaining coppice cycle every 5-10 years	M/L	L
813	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	300	F	• Growing out of chalk face with fair supporting roots • Currently poses no significant risk but may compromise integrity of the chalk face as it continues to mature	• Consider coppicing the tree to preserve the long-term integrity of the bank and maintaining coppice cycle every 5-10 years	M/L	L
814	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	300	F	• Light crown asymmetry towards the south-east	• No works currently required	-	L
815	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	420	F/G	• Open crown with light asymmetry towards the south • Occasional minor deadwood	• No works currently required	-	L
816	Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*	350	F	• Companion with tree 817 • Growing on top of a mound • Heavily clad in ivy	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections	M	M
817	Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*	400	F	• Companion with tree 816 • Growing on top of a mound • Heavily clad in ivy	• Sever ivy close to ground level to facilitate future inspections	M	M

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
818	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	1000	F/G	• Good basal condition • Light ivy obscuring base and stem up to 5 metres on south side • Historically tree has been significantly raised on the south side with good woundwood and occlusion of pruning wounds • Crossing and abrading branches at circa 12 metres above ground level over the footpath • Small areas of necrotic bark on the 1st, 2nd and 4th lowest primary branches over the footpath. (Possibly due to sun scorch from exposure following pruning) • Very light fibre buckling on primary limbs on north side over the footpath but not deemed significant	• No works currently required	-	L
819	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	1100	F	• Tree grows on bank between upper footpath and residential garden • Ivy has been severed but extends to 7 metres into the tree. • Sexual fruiting bodies of the soft rot decay fungus *Kretzschmaria deusta* on buttress roots on the north side between structural roots. (PHOTOS). Probed with a sharp knife, radially into root, to a depth of 6cm before meeting with stiff resistance (not representative of the potential extent of decay) Visual observations and tapping with nylon sounding hammer does not indicate the presence of the decay in any other buttress/ structural surface roots around the base of the tree. Extent of decay currently deemed to be localised to one small area with no current significance to the integrity of the stem or rootplate. However due to the potentially aggressive nature of the fungus a **regular inspection is required**. • Crown asymmetry to the north • Trunk divides into 3 primary stems. Eastern stem shows a region of included bark as viewed from the south side only (PHOTO). Fair union as viewed from the north • First primary limb extending north has region of necrotic bark consistent with sun scorch over the footpath (PHOTO) • Historically the tree has been unsympathetically pruned particularly on the south side • In light of the bark inclusion, a selective reduction should be undertaken of the eastern limb to lessen loading to the union with the main stem • In light of the presence of *K. deusta* the rest of the tree should be reduced in height and spread by up to two metres	• **Reinspect tree within 24 months** using a microdrill to assist in determining the extent of decay and response to the reduction pruning specified below • Remove lowest primary branch extending over the footpath with necrotic bark • Selectively reduce the branch structure growing from eastern limb by 2.5 to 3 metres in length back to suitable lateral branches not exceeding 1/3rd of the parent stem diameter wherever possible • Crown reduce the height and spread of the remainder of the peripheral branch structure (to the north, east and west only) by up to 2 metres in length back to suitable lateral branches not exceeding 1/3rd of the parent stem diameter wherever possible	Monitor M/H	M

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
820	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	1100	G	• Tree grows on bank between upper footpath and residential garden • Good basal condition • Clean stem dividing into 4 primary limbs at 6 metres above ground level all of which have good anatomical unions • Crown has been historically crown lifted on the southern side but undertaken sympathetically. • All wounds occluded • Tree has good form with occasional minor deadwood only	• No works currently required	-	L
821	Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*	600	F	• Tree grows on bank between upper footpath and residential garden • Good basal condition but lack of buttress taper indicates slightly raised soil levels • 2 major primary limbs have been historically removed at 1.5 metres above ground level on east and west side of the trunk, close to bifurcation. No decay in major pruning wounds • Tree has also been crown lifted and reduced • Primary limb extending north over the footpath with good tension union	• No works currently required	-	L
822	Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*	600	F/G	• Good basal condition but lack of buttress taper indicates slightly raised soil levels • Trunk divides into 3 stems at 2.5 metres above ground level with good unions • Crown appears to have had historical competition from the north side with asymmetry to the south over residential gardens • Occasional moderate deadwood over the garden • Tree has historically been heavily crown lifted with no low branch structure	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter • In the interests of reducing dominance over the residential garden a lateral reduction of up to 2 metres to the south could be undertaken (if requested) without significant harm to the amenity or health of the tree. This work is not deemed currently necessary for safety and need only be undertaken at the discretion of SCC as low priority works	M L	L
823	Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*	650	F/G	• Good basal condition but lack of buttress taper indicates slightly raised soil levels • Trunk divides into 3 stems at 2 metres above ground level • Limb extending to the north has a good union • The other upright stems have a compression union as viewed from the east side but 'fused' as seen from the west side • Historically crown lifted and lateral reduction of crown to the south over the gardens	• No works currently required	-	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
824	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	1400	G	• Growing adjacent to path and access steps to Bishops Drive • The tree is clearly the largest and most significant specimen in this region of Harnham Slope with a full broad spreading, evenly spaced crown, dense and healthy crown. (PHOTOS) • Tree is circa 23 metres in height • Whilst surface structural roots are exposed, it is in excellent condition free from defects • Trunk divides into 4 major primary limbs at 1. 5metres above ground level (upper side) • The western limb has a region of compression with included bark as viewed from the north side with bark to bark contact circa 1 metre in length also acting as a water run (from overflowing pocket) (PHOTOS) and much smaller region of bark to bark contact as viewed from the south side • Major upright limb on the south-east side has a region of compression with bark to bark contact on south-west side extending 60cm and good welding on the north-east side • Some lower branches historically removed with small cavities and good wound-wood development • No deadwood of significance within crown • In light of the tight unions (not uncommon in mature beech) and proximity to adjacent residential land it would be prudent to undertake some judicious reduction work as a preventative measure to lessen loading as a careful balance of managing risk when weighed against preserving the long-term amenity of this important specimen	• Crown reduce the height of the peripheral branch structure on the western stem (with included bark and water run) by a maximum of 2.5 metres and reduce lateral branches in a westerly direction by 1.5 metres. Lightly reduce the height of the remaining crown to 'grade in' differing levels. Reduce the upper lateral spread to the east side by 1.5 metres. Reduction pruning shall be made back to suitable lateral branches not exceeding 1/3rd of the parent stem diameters wherever possible. Pruning wounds should not exceed 30mm diameter to retain a natural flowing branch line. Work should be undertaken with handsaws only and should not have any significant impact on the health, shape and amenity of the tree • Caution should be undertaken to ensure no thinning of the inner crown structure and that the reduction specification is not exceeded. (Tree of very high amenity) • Works should not be undertaken during April or May when the energy reserves of the tree are at their lowest • Photographic record of completed work to be taken and response to pruning monitored by in house staff on an annual basis	M Monitor	M
825	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	500	P	• Tree has been truncated at 6 metres above ground level (timing and reasons unknown) Unsightly. • No current sign of regeneration • Can be left to regenerate or stand as ecological resource	• No works currently required	-	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
826	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	800	F	• Tree was historically twin stemmed. The eastern stem (550mm diameter) has been historically felled and the stump is decayed • Remnants of fruiting body in decayed stump consistent in appearance with *Polyporus squamosus.* Probing with steel rod into decayed surface indicated that there has been no spread of decay into retained stem (PHOTO) • It appears that the fell stem was subordinate as there is no marked alteration of crown form from the retained stem. Its removal is unlikely to have had any significant impact on loss of companion shelter to retained stem • Retained stem is healthy but supports numerous primary pruning wounds which have now occluded • Tree has high crown with asymmetry to the north over the path	• No works currently required	-	L
827	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	400 300	F	• Tree has been truncated at 4.5 metres above ground level (timing and reasons unknown) Unsightly. • Early regeneration of new growth	• Tree could be retained as a pollard Or • Felled due to poor amenity	L	L
828	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	400	G	• Dense basal suckering • Compact high crown with vigorous shoots on trunk	• No works currently required	-	L
829	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	400	F	• Dense basal suckering • Dead and severed ivy on stem • Subordinate crown to the adjacent tree 828 and laterally suppressed	• No works currently required	-	L
830	Norway Spruce *Picea abies*	700	G	• Dense, evenly spaced branching throughout crown • Light ivy on the trunk • Small dead shaded branches in inner crown posing no risk of significance	• No works currently required	-	L
831	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	350	F	• Small, self-set, single stemmed tree • Crown asymmetry to the south over residential garden	• No works currently required	-	L
832	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	300	F	• Self-set, single stemmed tree • Some squirrel damage in crown	• No works currently required	-	L
833	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	300 300	F	• Tree bifurcates at 1 metres above ground level with a small region of compression • Light ivy on trunk • Some squirrel damage in the crown	• No works currently required	-	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
834	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	300 250	F	• Tree bifurcates at 1 metres above ground level with a region of compression • Light ivy on trunk	• No works currently required	-	L
835	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	1200	G	• Minor scuffing of surface structural roots on north side. Decay of exposed wood is superficial • Strong crown asymmetry to the north and absence of pruning wounds on south side is indicative of a tree that has formerly competed with a neighbour long gone • Tree has good crown form with some small cavities on the trunk of no significance to structural integrity • Frequent moderate and major deadwood over the footpath and garden	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm diameter over the footpaths and garden	M	M
836	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	300	F	• Stunted tree of irregular form (growing on north side of chain-link fence)	• No work currently required	-	L
The trees highlighted below in blue are considered to be within private ownership and are not considered to be the responsibility of Salisbury City Council. This has been based on the position of fencing and fence posts, some of which have perished. The author acknowledges that this may not be a true representation of land ownership and should be confirmed between Salisbury City Council and the adjacent residents. A visual survey has been undertaken of the trees close to this boundary but limited to observations from SCC land only. Where significant features have been noted that may require more detailed inspection, Salisbury City Council are advised to inform the owners of the land on which the trees are growing to seek independent arboricultural advice.							
836a	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	900	F	• Base of tree has engulfed old iron railings • Crown asymmetry to the east • Upright stem with high crown in companionship with adjacent trees	• -	-	L
836b	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	900	F	• Forms part of group of 4 beech trees • Bifurcates at 1.8 metres above ground level • Large, active fruiting body of the decay fungi *Ganoderma australe* near the bifurcation. (PHOTO) The presence of this decay fungi warrants a more detailed inspection as it may have significant implications for the structural integrity of the tree • Regular moderate and occasional major deadwood within the crown overhanging the footpath	• The land-owner should be informed of this decay fungi, the current potential risks and advised to seek independent arboricultural advice	-	M
836c	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	500	F	• Companion tree with 836B • Minor deadwood in crown only	• Land owner may wish to seek independent advice	-	-
836d	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	800	F	• Growing near junction of access track from Harnwood Road	• The land-owner should be informed of	-	-

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
				• Large bark wound on north-east side of the trunk from ground level to 3 metres in height. (PHOTO) Whilst the exposed wood does not appear significantly decayed its condition cannot be determined without close inspection on private land	the defect, the potential risks now or in the future and advised to seek independent arboricultural advice		
837	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	450	F	• Growing on bank in between footpaths • Heavy crown asymmetry to the north • Heavily clad in ivy (recently severed) obscuring meaningful view of branch structure • Occasional moderate deadwood in crown but not overhanging the footpaths	• No works currently required	-	M
838	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	500	F	• Crown heavily swamped with ivy	• The land owner may wish to sever the ivy to facilitate future inspections and seek independent arboricultural advice	-	M
839	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	700	F	• Frequent minor and occasional moderate deadwood over the footpath	• Land owner may wish to seek independent advice	-	L
840	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	550	F	• Light ivy growth in crown • Frequent minor and occasional moderate deadwood over the footpath	• Land owner may wish to seek independent advice	-	L
841	Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	1000	F/G	• Major pruning wound cavity on north-east side 2 metres above ground level with a rainwater run • Small patches of Beech Bark Disease on trunk up to 3 metres above ground level • Abrasion wound from old branch which has decayed and fallen at 6 metres above ground level on the south side causing a potential notch stress • Occasional moderate deadwood over the footpath	• The land-owner should be informed of the defects, the potential risks now or in the future and advised to seek independent arboricultural advice	-	H
842	Lime *Tilia sp.*	600	F	• Supports one major piece of deadwood on the west side of the truck at 3 metres above ground level	• Land owner may wish to seek independent advice	-	L
843	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	600	F/G	• Basal suckering • Ivy to 6 metres up the stem • Crown asymmetry to the north-east • Supports occasional moderate and major deadwood over the footpath	• Land owner may wish to seek independent advice	-	M
844	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	350	F	• Set back from the footpath • Occasional moderate deadwood of no risk to users of the path	• No works currently required	-	L
845	Ash *Fraxinus*	300	F	• Crown asymmetry to the north	• No works currently required	-	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
	excelsior			• Light ivy on the stem			
846	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	400	F	• Frequent minor and occasional moderate deadwood over footpath	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm diameter over footpath	L	L
847	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	300 300	F	• Twin stemmed dividing close to ground level • Water pocket and small decayed stump from previously felled stem	• No works currently required	-	L
848	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	350 300	F	• Divides at 0.5 metres above ground level with good tension fork • Occasional moderate deadwood over footpath	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm diameter over footpath	L	L
849	Lime Tilia sp.	200	G	• Semi-mature tree of good vitality and form	• No works currently required	-	L
850	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	F/P	• Occasional moderate deadwood over footpath	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm diameter over footpath	L	L
851	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	F	• Light ivy at base • Occasional minor deadwood	• No works currently required	-	L
852	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	450	F/G	• Light ivy on stem • Occasional minor deadwood	• No works currently required	-	L
853	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	400	F	• Light ivy at base of tree • Frequent minor and moderate deadwood (none over path)	• No works currently required	-	L
854	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	450	F	• Light ivy at base of tree • Regular moderate deadwood over the footpath	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm diameter over footpath	L	L
855	Lime Tilia sp.	250	G	• Semi-mature tree of good vitality and form	• No works currently required	-	L
856	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	F/G	• Light ivy at base of tree • Occasional moderate deadwood over footpath	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm diameter over footpath	L	L
857	Lime Tilia sp.	200	G	• Semi-mature tree of good vitality and form • Light suppression from adjacent Sycamore	• No works currently required	-	L
858	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	450	F/G	• Occasional moderate deadwood over informal path and children's bench area	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm diameter over children's bench	M	L
859	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	400	F	• Regular minor and occasional moderate deadwood over footpath • Light ivy growth	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm diameter over footpath	L	L
860	Lime Tilia sp.	250	G	• Semi-mature tree of good vitality and form	• No works currently required	-	L
861	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	F/G	• -	• No works currently required	-	L
862	Ash	200	F	• Small twin-stemmed tree dividing close to ground level	• No works currently required	-	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
	Fraxinus excelsior	150		• Slight crown asymmetry to the north			
863	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	F	• Growing adjacent to path junction and waste bin • Regular minor deadwood	• No works currently required	-	L
864	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	250 250 150	F	• Small group of 3 trees	• No works currently required	-	L
865	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	250	F/P	• Heavily swamped with ivy throughout crown • Strong crown symmetry to south over track • Occasional minor deadwood	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown and reduce loading	M	M
866	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	350	F/G	• Light ivy growth at base • Bifurcates with tension fork at 3.5 metres above ground level • Supports severed and dead ivy • Occasional minor deadwood	• No works currently required	-	L
867	Field Maple *Acer campestre*	200	F/P	• Small stunted tree • Historically topped at 1.5 metres above ground level with regrowth • Heavily swamped with ivy	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown	L	M
868	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	900	F/G	• Broad and spreading with very little inner crown (PHOTO) • Bifurcates at 3.5 metres above ground level with a good tension fork • Overhangs Harnham School nature trail area • Heavy primary branches and limited secondary branching until the outer regions of the crown likely to result in increased dynamic load during wind • Some historic branch loss, with snags and abrupt bends • Light ivy in crown extending up to 8 metres above ground level • Three primary branches extending over the footpath to the south have all had secondary branches lost or removed with small regions of axial decay at the bends • Stem extending north over school nature trail supports a greater volume of lateral branching than rest of tree and occasional moderate deadwood • Pendulous lower branches of poor taper but no evidence of fibre buckling	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter over path and school grounds • Reduce lateral branches in all directions by up to 2.5 metres to reduce loading (preventative works) • Sever ivy close to base to facilitate future inspections • Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away	M/H H IVY	M
869	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	250	F	• Drawn up with high crown • Light ivy on trunk	• No works currently required	-	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
870	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	500	F/G	• Bifurcates at 6 metres above ground level with tension fork • Crown asymmetry to the north-west due to lateral suppression from dominant Ash (871) • Most of crown extends over school nature trail • Supports regular moderate deadwood • Ivy into crown somewhat obscuring a good visual inspection of primary branch unions (but no tight forking) • Heavy weighted primary branch extending over the nature trail	• Selectively reduce branch structure from primary limb at 6 metres above ground level growing over nature trail by 2 metres in length (preventative works) • Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter over path and school grounds • Sever ivy at base to facilitate future inspections • Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away	M H IVY	M
871	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	800	F/G	• Major primary limb at 3 metres above ground level extending south with tension fork • Limited secondary branching on primary limb to south until the outer regions of the crown likely to result in increased dynamic load during wind • Ivy extending up the central/primary stem with branch structure overhanging school nature trail somewhat obscuring a good visual inspection of primary branch unions (but no tight forking) • Occasional major deadwood over the footpath	• Selectively reduce branch structure on the north side of the tree by 2.5 metres in length over nature trail (preventative works) • Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter over path and school grounds • Sever ivy to facilitate future inspections • Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away	M H IVY	M
872	Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*	900 @1.2m	F/G	• Bifurcates at 1.5 metres above ground level with a compression fork. Bark to bark contact between co-dominant stems is 80cm with good adaptive growth below the point of contact • South western stem sub-divides at 3.5 metres above ground level with a small region of compression • Light ivy on north-eastern stem • Occasional minor deadwood only	• Sever ivy to facilitate future inspections	L/M	M

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
873	Ash (Weeping) *Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula'*	350	F	• Light ivy in crown • Snags and minor deadwood only	• Sever ivy to facilitate future inspections	L/M	L
874	Ash (Weeping) *Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula'*	300	F	• Crown asymmetry to the north over entrance to school nature trail • Dense irregular crown • Dense ivy in upright section of the tree • Regular minor deadwood only	• Sever ivy to facilitate future inspections	L/M	M
875	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	200	F	• Heavily clad with ivy high into crown • Drawn up	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown and reduce loading	M	M
876	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	250	F	• Ivy into crown • Drawn up	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown and reduce loading	M	M
877	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	F	• Crown asymmetry to the north • Drawn up • Dead ivy and light live ivy	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown and reduce loading	M	M
878	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	G/F	• Overhangs school playing field • Light ivy	• No works currently required	-	L
879	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	250	F	• Drawn up tree with high crown • Dead ivy and light live ivy • Occasional minor deadwood over footpath	• No works currently required	-	L
880	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	400	F	• Laterally suppressed on the east and west • Heavy ivy somewhat obscuring meaningful inspection of crown (No tight forks) • Occasional minor deadwood over the footpath	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown and facilitate future inspections • Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away	H IVY	M
881	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	400	F	• Dense ivy throughout crown somewhat obscuring meaningful inspection of crown (No tight forks) • Crown asymmetry to the north over school playing field (steep bank of limited occupancy) • Bird box	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections • Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away	H IVY	M
882	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	F	• Heavily clad with ivy • Drawn up tree	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections	M	M

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
883	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	200	F/P	• Drawn up tree • Heavily clad with ivy • Laterally supressed by adjacent trees • No long-term future	• Coppice as part of on-going woodland management operations	L	M
884	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	F	• Drawn up tree • Heavily clad with ivy	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections	M	M
885	Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*	500	F	• Basal suckering • Dense crown supporting abundant minor deadwood over school playing field (steep bank of limited occupancy)	• No works currently required	-	L
886	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	250	F/P	• Ivy growth into crown • Drawn up tree with high crown	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown and reduce loading	L/M	M
887	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	350	F/G	• Ivy growth into crown	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown and reduce loading	L/M	M
888	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	700	F	• Bifurcates at 1.5 metres above ground level with long region of compression (entwined stems) • Forks again at 3.5 metres above ground level • Broad and spreading crown • Frequent moderate deadwood over footpath but only minor deadwood over the playing field • Severed and dead ivy in crown	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter over footpath	L/M	L
889	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	F	• Light ivy to 5 metres • Drawn up tree with high crown	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown and reduce loading	L	L
890	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	250	F	• Dense ivy high into crown • Drawn up tree	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown and reduce loading	L/M	M
891	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	350	F/G	• Severed and dead ivy on stem • Bifurcates at 4 metres above ground level • Occasional minor deadwood	• No works currently required	-	L
892	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	400	F	• Laterally suppressed by companion tree • Crown asymmetry to south over footpath • Light ivy growth • Occasional minor deadwood	• No works currently required	-	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
893	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	450	F	• Dense ivy throughout crown somewhat obscuring meaningful inspection of crown (No tight forks)	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections • Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away	H IVY	M
894	Myrobalan Plum *Prunus cerasifera*	150 to 250	F/P	• Tree divides into multiple stems between ground level and 1 metre above ground level • Some historic branch breakage • Fruiting bodies of decay fungus *Phelinus pomaceus* on some small diameter branches • Strong crown asymmetry to the north over the school playing fields • Heavily laden with ivy	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections • Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away	H IVY	M
895	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	400	F	• Crown asymmetry to the north • Tree bifurcates at 3.5 metres above ground level with tension fork • Dense ivy within crown	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections • Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away	H IVY	M
896	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	400	F	• Dense ivy within crown	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections • Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away	H IVY	M
897	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	400	F	• Light ivy growth on trunk and dead severed ivy into crown	• No works currently required	-	L
898	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	350	F	• Dead and severed ivy on stem	• No works currently required	-	L
899	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	1000	F	• Bifurcates into co-dominant stems at 1.5 metres above ground level with a compression fork extending some 40cm • One stem subdivides again at circa 2.5metres with a tension fork • Tree is heavily clad with ivy • Shapely crown	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections • Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away	H IVY	M
900	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	650 @1.0	F	• Bifurcates at 1.5 metres with tension fork and again at 2.5 metres above ground level with a tension fork • Dense ivy high into the crown obscuring meaningful inspection of crown • Regular moderate deadwood over the footpath	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections • Reinspect tree between 18 months after ivy has died and most has fallen away • Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm	H IVY	M

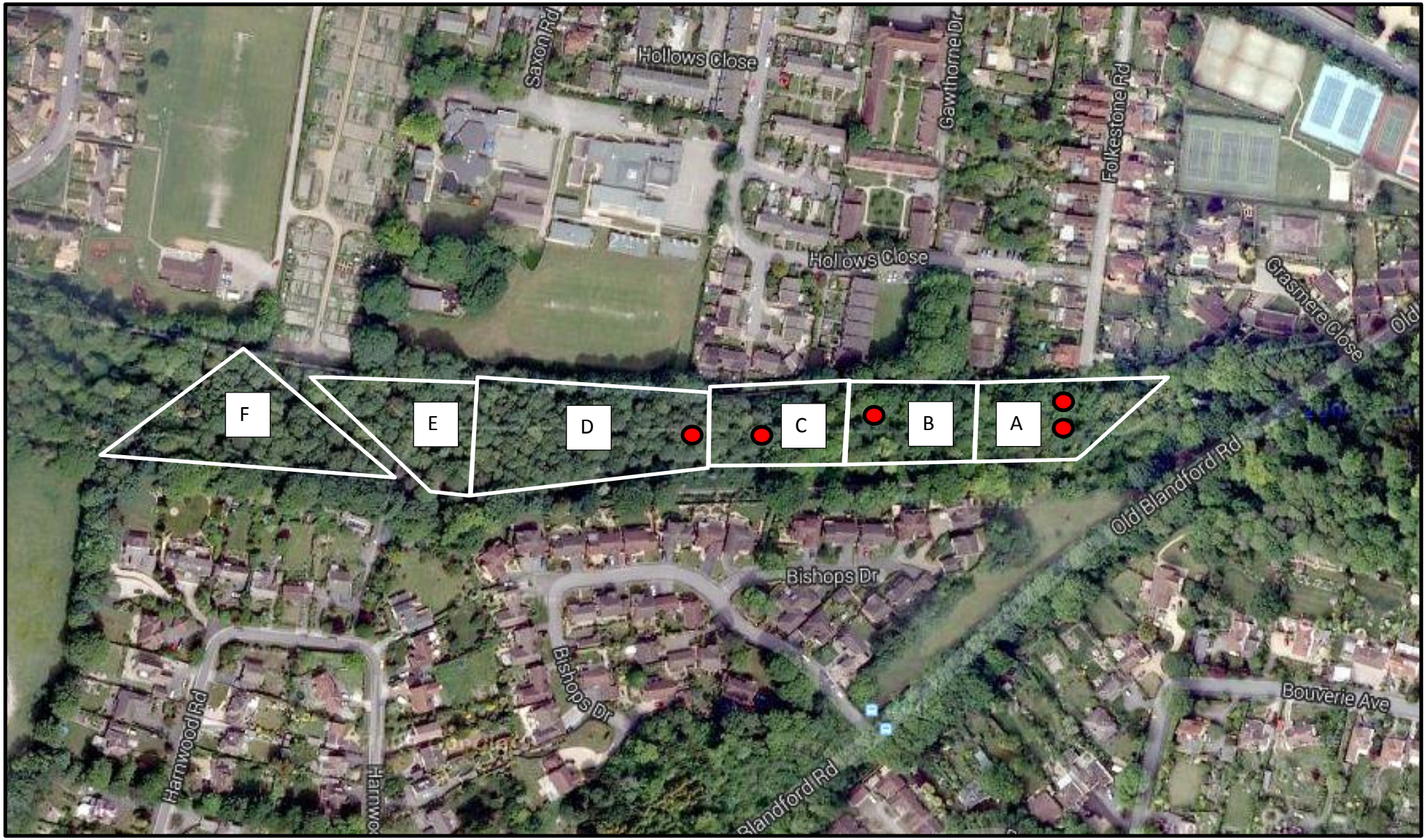
Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
901	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	700	F/G	• Light ivy on northern stem • Good unions and shapely form • Frequent moderate deadwood over footpath, garden and school play area	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter throughout crown	M/H	L
902	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	350	F	• Dense ivy high in crown • Crown asymmetry to the north • Laterally suppressed by adjacent tree	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections	M	M
903	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	350	F	• Laterally suppressed by adjacent tree • Heavy ivy into the crown • Major primary limb extending to the north from 3 metres above ground level with god union	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections •	M	M
904	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	300	F	• Crown asymmetry to the north • Supporting dead and severed ivy	• No works currently required	-	M
905	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	600	F/G	• Small cavity on north side of trunk at 1.5 metres above ground level • Crown asymmetry to the north west and laterally suppressed by adjacent tree • Light ivy on trunk	• No works currently required	-	M
906	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	700	G	• Light ivy growth • Trunk bifurcates at 7 metres above ground level with a tension fork • Overhangs residential gardens	• No works currently required	-	L
907	Norway Spruce *Picea abies*	350	F/P	• Growing 5 metres south of residential dwelling • Drawn up tree supporting numerous dead stubs and small slightly chlorotic crown • Light ivy to 5 metres above ground level • Unlikely to have long-term future but currently posing no risk of significance	• No works currently required	-	L
908	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	650	F/G	• Trunk bifurcates at 8 metres above ground level with fair union • Crown overhangs residential dwelling to north • Occasional minor deadwood • Light ivy on stem to 5 metres	• No works currently required	-	L
909	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	450	F/G	• Subordinate stem on west side at 1 metre above ground level has historically been removed • Light ivy growth to 5 metres • Slight crown asymmetry to the east • Light overhang over residential dwelling • Occasional minor deadwood	• No works currently required	-	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
910	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	400	F	• Old branch pruning wound on north-east side at 2 metres above ground level • Light ivy to 5 metres • Small compact crown	• No works currently required	-	L
911	Larch *Larix sp.*	400	F	• Drawn up tree with small high crown • Supporting occasional minor deadwood	• No works currently required	-	L
912	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	450	F	• Light crown asymmetry to north over communal gardens • Heavily clad with ivy to the top of the crown but no significant branch structure	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections	M	M
913	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	300	P	• Thin and irregular crown • Historically severely pruned with poor woundwood response • Abundant burs on trunk • Tree poses no current risk but has no long-term future	• Fell tree	L/M	L
914	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	500	F	• Swept to the north-west with strong crown asymmetry • Ivy to 6 metres • Occasional minor deadwood	• No works currently required	-	L
915	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	350	F	• Crown asymmetry to the south over the footpath • Supports regular minor deadwood only • Suppressed by the adjacent Larch	• No works currently required	-	L
916	Larch *Larix sp.*	450	F	• Light ivy growth • High crown • Frequent long dead stubs over communal garden area	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter throughout crown • Sever Ivy	L/M	L
917	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	250	F	• Small upright tree • Ivy in crown	• No work currently required	-	M
918	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	250 250	F	• Twin stemmed weak tree with light ivy (severed) • Laterally suppressed by adjacent trees	• No work currently required	-	L
919	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	4 x 300 @0.5m	F	• Multi-stemmed coppice regeneration with some stem fused at 1.5 metres • Irregular crown • 2 stems on east side heavily clad with ivy • Many stubs but no significant deadwood	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections	L/M	M
920	Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*	400	G	• Clean straight stem • Good crown form	• No works currently required	-	L

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam. (mm)	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Management Recommendations	Priority	Wildlife Habitat Potential
921	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	300	F	• Crown asymmetry to north over footpath • Heavily clad with ivy	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections	M	M
922	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	350	F/P	• Heavily clad with ivy • Crown asymmetry to the north	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections	M	M
923	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	300	F	• Heavily clad with ivy	• Sever ivy close to ground level to free up crown, reduce loading and facilitate future inspections	M	M
924	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	900	F/G	• Growing on bank with surface structural roots partly exposed used as stepping access to path • Mature and open crowned specimen • Light ivy and dead and severed ivy • Some storm damage from low primary branch extending east • Supports regular minor and moderate deadwood some of which overhangs main footpath and informal footpath • Old pruning cavity at 4 metres above ground level on the west side	• Remove deadwood in excess of 30mm basal diameter throughout crown • Large snags need not be removed	L/M	M
925	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	400	F/G	• Crown asymmetry t the north over the main footpath • Bifurcates at 4 metres above ground level with good tension fork • Abundant dead and severed ivy in crown • Occasional minor deadwood only	• No works currently required	-	M
926	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	400	F	• Minor girdling roots on the south side • Structural roots on north-west side partially decayed but remainder of roots in good condition. No concern for stability of the tree • Bifurcates at 3.5 metres above ground level with good tension fork • Regular small diameter deadwood and one hanging dead branch in crown	• Remove hanging branch	M	L

APPENDIX F - Compartment Plan - Harnham Slope

= Partially windthrown / snapped / hanging tree to be made safe over informal footpath (Marked with spot of blue paint on site)



APPENDIX G - Compartment Schedule

Compartment A

Species	Age Class	Max.stem diameter (approx..)	Frequency (DAFOR)	Comments and suggested improvement works
Ash	Young to early mature	350 mm	Abundant	• Spacing is generally fair between established trees, (averaging 5 metres), with some drawn up and poor trees. Scope for improvement thinning - removal of 20% to 25% of the weakest, drawn up stems to improve the crown development of the best trees • Coppice regeneration, (circa 5 years regrowth to date), can be 'stored', effectively selecting the strongest stem on each stool for retention and coppicing the others. • Very limited breaks in the canopy with scope for creation of scalloped glade at southern (upper) end • Recent tree planting in tubes with some losses. Possibly insufficient light. Beat up following thinning works • Most established stems support ivy high into the crown. Maintain programme of carefully severing ivy on 50% of the trees (those with the heaviest ivy in year 1) and all other trees on year 3 and so on. • Two partially windthrown and supported stems posing low risk due to limited use of informal footpath. Fell to make safe.
Sycamore	Young to early mature	450 mm	Abundant	
Cherry	Semi-mature to early-mature	350 mm	Frequent	
Yew	Young	100 mm	Frequent	
Norway Maple	Semi-mature to early-mature	350 mm	Occasional	
Beech	Young	200 mm	Occasional	
Holly	Young	50 mm	Occasional	
Lime	Semi-mature	300 mm	Rare	
Hazel	Young	50 mm	Rare	

Compartment B

Species	Age Class	Max.stem diameter (approx..)	Frequency (DAFOR)	Comments and suggested improvement works
Sycamore	Young to early-mature	400 mm	Dominant	• Existing scalloped glade near upper (southern path) Abundant sycamore regeneration and coppice regrowth. Regular brush-cutting will be required to maintain glade. • Wider spacement between established trees than Compartment 'A' with improved light levels to woodland floor. No further thinning suggested in the short-term • Most established stems support ivy high into the crown. Maintain programme of carefully severing ivy on 50% of the trees (those with the heaviest ivy in year 1) and all other trees on year 3 and so on. • Coppice regeneration can be 'stored' after 5 to 7 years growth • Cherry has snapped at 4 metres over informal footpath. Low risk due to limited use. Fell to make safe.
Ash	Semi-mature	400 mm	Occasional	
Cherry	Semi-mature	250 mm	Occasional	
Holly	Young	50 mm	Occasional	

Compartment C

Species	Age Class	Max.stem diameter (approx..)	Frequency (DAFOR)	Comments and suggested improvement works
Ash	Semi-mature	350 mm	Dominant	• Existing scalloped glade near upper (southern path) Abundant young sycamore regeneration and coppice regrowth. Regular brush-cutting will be required to maintain glade. • Fair spacement between established trees with some drawn up trees. Improvement thinning can be limited to weak and suppressed trees only (circa 10%) • Most established stems support ivy high into the crown. Maintain programme of carefully severing ivy on 50% of the trees (those with the heaviest ivy in year 1) and all other trees on year 3 and so on. • Abundant 1 to 2 year old coppice regeneration. Coppice on 5 year cycle or manage as stored coppice after 5 to 7 years growth • Windthrown and supported Ash over informal path of very limited use. Fell to make safe
Sycamore	Early-mature	400 mm	Frequent	
Cherry	Semi-mature to early-mature	350 mm	Occasional	
Yew	Young	150 mm	Occasional	
Norway Maple	Early-mature	350 mm	Occasional	
Lime	Young to semi-mature	150 mm	Rare	
Beech	Semi-mature	200 mm	Rare	

Compartment D

Species	Age Class	Max.stem diameter (approx..)	Frequency (DAFOR)	Comments and suggested improvement works
Ash	Young to early-mature	350 mm	Dominant	• Existing scalloped glade near upper (southern path). Abundant young sycamore regeneration and coppice regrowth. Regular brush-cutting will be required to maintain glade and assist with development of smaller tree species (Field Maple, Prunus, Thorns and Elder) • Dominant canopy of Ash with only occasional Sycamore. Improvement thinning by cutting weak an drawn up stems only (circa 20% of stems) • Most established stems support ivy high into the crown. Maintain programme of carefully severing ivy on 50% of the trees (those with the heaviest ivy in year 1) and all other trees on year 3 and so on. • Abundant and dense 1 to 5 year old Ash and Sycamore regeneration (seedling, not coppice). Coppice circa 80% of this young regeneration within 5 years, retaining strongest 20% of stems • Possible opportunity to create scalloped glade near lower (northern) path. • Ash snapped at 1 metre above ground level over informal path of low use. Fell to make safe.
Sycamore	Young	50 mm	Dominant (underwood only)	
Elder	Semi-mature	100 mm	Frequent	
Sycamore	Semi-mature	300 mm	Occasional	
Yew	Young	100 mm	Occasional	
Holly	Young	50 mm	Rare	
Beech	Young	50 mm	Rare	

Compartment E

Species	Age Class	Max.stem diameter (approx..)	Frequency (DAFOR)	Comments and suggested improvement works
Ash	Young to early-mature	350 mm	Dominant	• Dominant canopy of Ash with only occasional Sycamore. Improvement thinning by cutting weak an drawn up stems only (circa 20% of stems) • Most established stems support ivy high into the crown. Maintain programme of carefully severing ivy on 50% of the trees (those with the heaviest ivy in year 1) and all other trees on year 3 and so on. • Abundant and dense 1 to 5 year old Ash and Sycamore regeneration (seedling, not coppice). Coppice circa 80% of this young regeneration within 5 years, retaining strongest 20% of stems • Some recent glade creation at western end • Informal path peters out
Sycamore	Young	50 mm	Dominant (underwood only)	
Elder	Semi-mature	100 mm	Frequent	
Sycamore	Semi-mature	300 mm	Occasional	
Yew	Young	100 mm	Occasional	
Holly	Young	50 mm	Rare	
Beech	Young	50 mm	Rare	

Compartment F

Species	Age Class	Max.stem diameter (approx..)	Frequency (DAFOR)	Comments and suggested improvement works
Ash	Semi-mature to early-mature	400 mm	Dominant	• Dominant Ash canopy layer of fair spacing • Dense young Ash and Sycamore seedling regeneration • Coppice circa 80% - 90% of this young regeneration within 10 years, retaining strongest 20% of stems • Some recent glade creation at eastern end • No informal paths
Sycamore	Young	100 mm	Abundant (underwood only)	
Norway Maple	Young	100 mm	Abundant (underwood only)	
Yew	Young	100 mm	Rare	

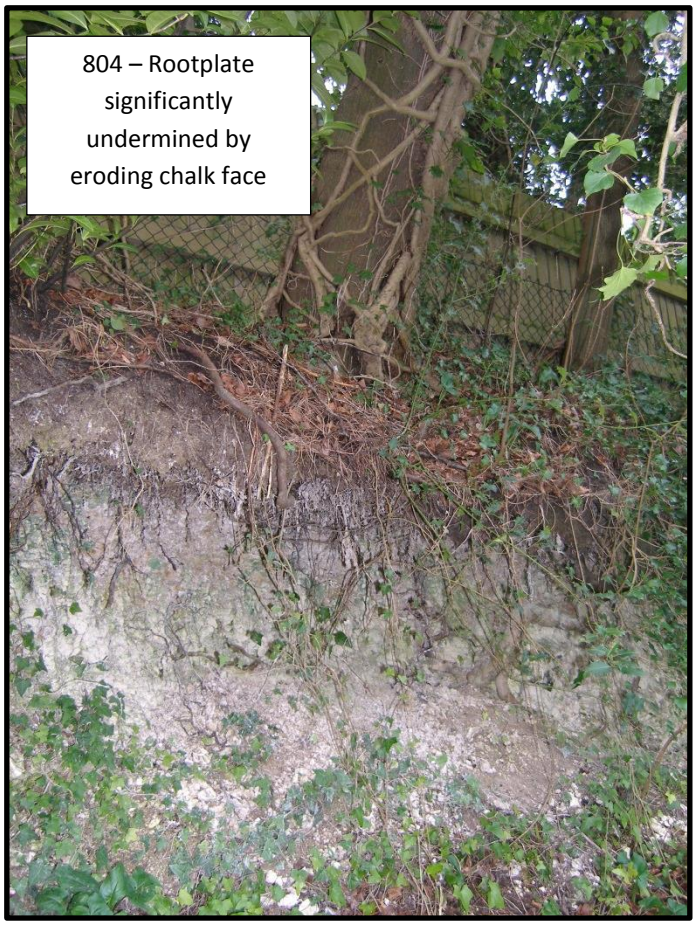
APPENDIX H – PHOTOGRAPHS


778 – Target cankers

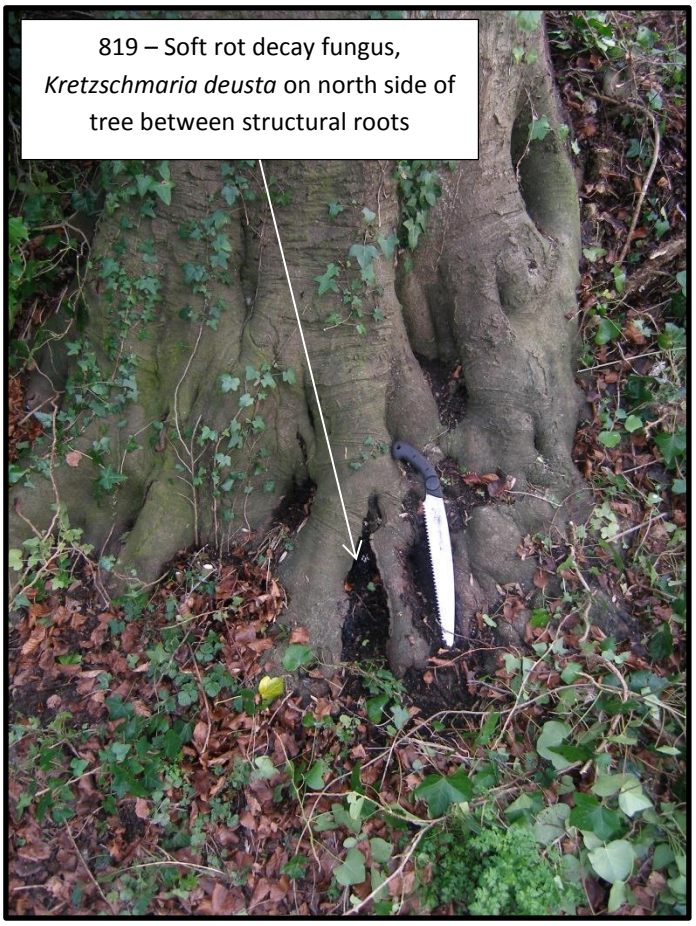

782 - Compression fork as viewed from north side with water run from fork pocket


782 - Recent fork failure below compression fork as viewed from north side


782 - Compression fork as viewed from south side

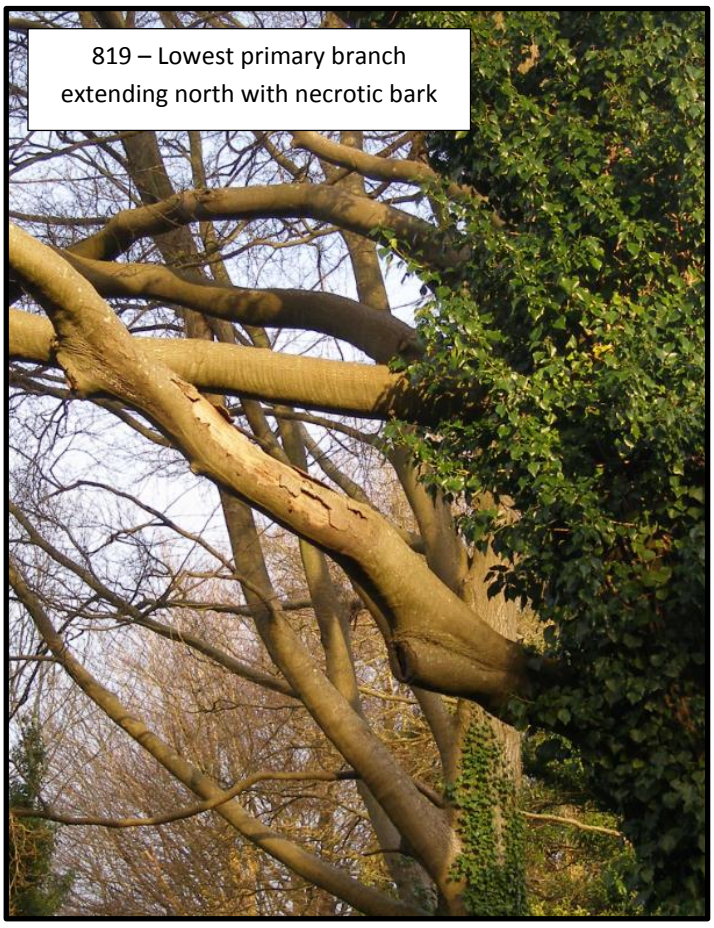


804 – Rootplate significantly undermined by eroding chalk face

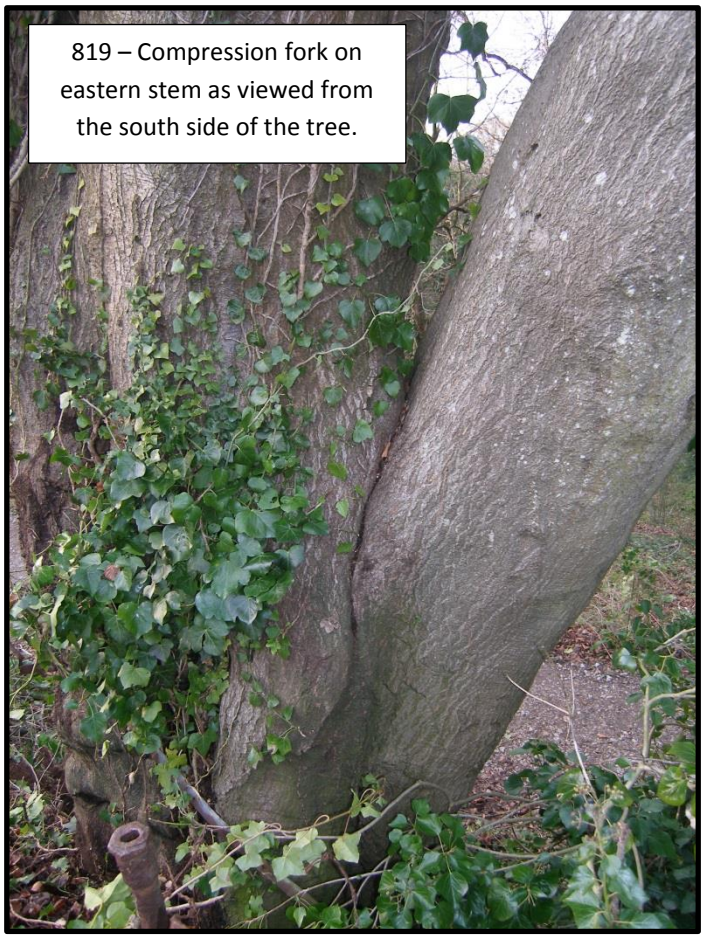


819 – Soft rot decay fungus, *Kretzschmaria deusta* on north side of tree between structural roots

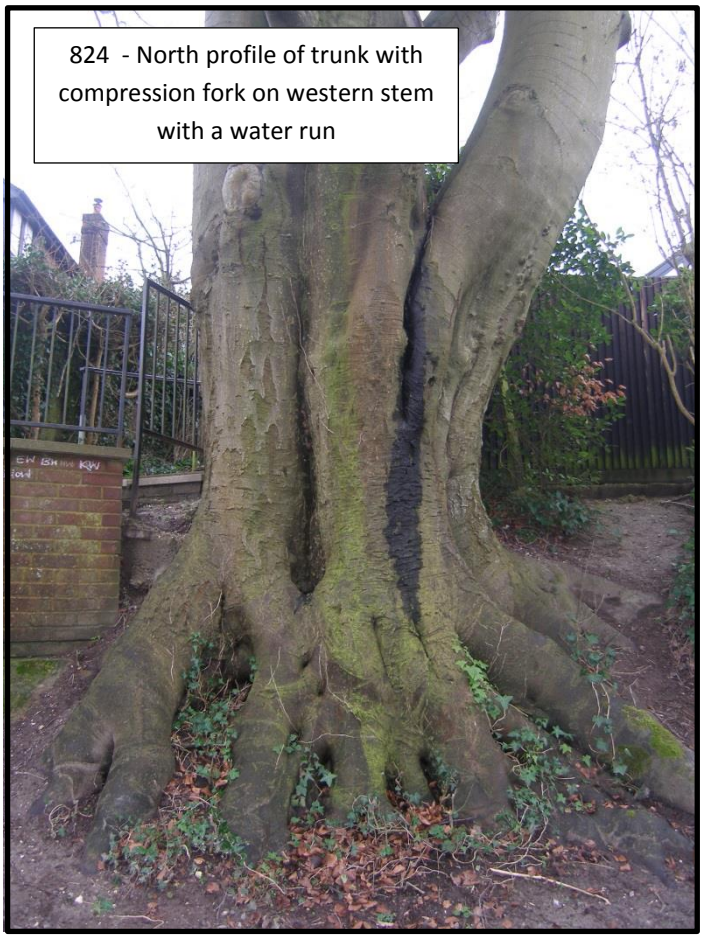
819 – Soft rot decay fungus, *Kretzschmaria deusta* on north side of tree between structural roots. Knife inserted to 6cm before meeting with stiff resistance



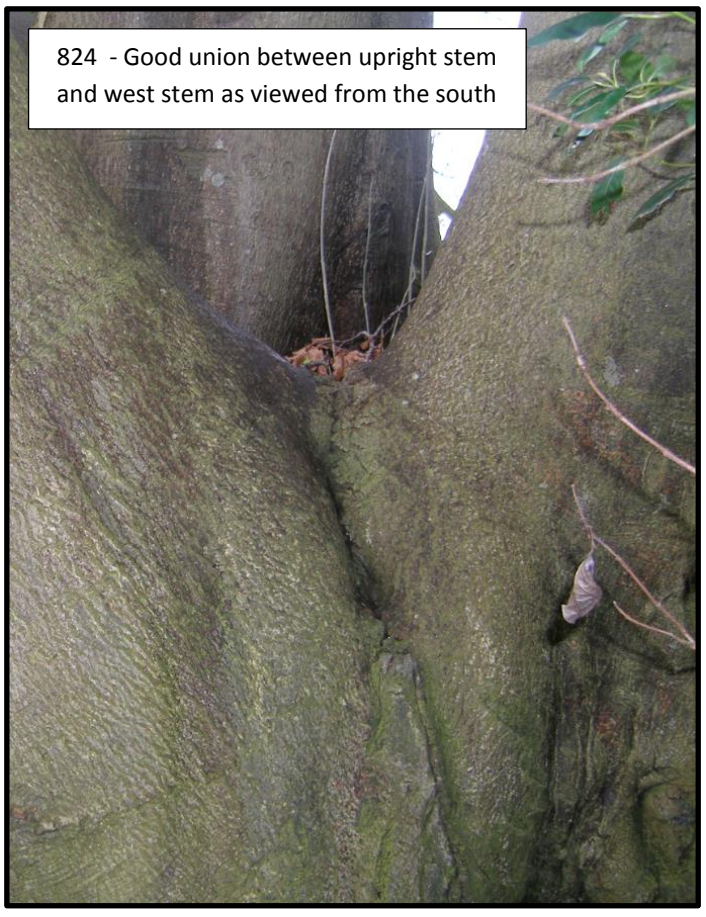
819 – Lowest primary branch extending north with necrotic bark



819 – Compression fork on eastern stem as viewed from the south side of the tree.

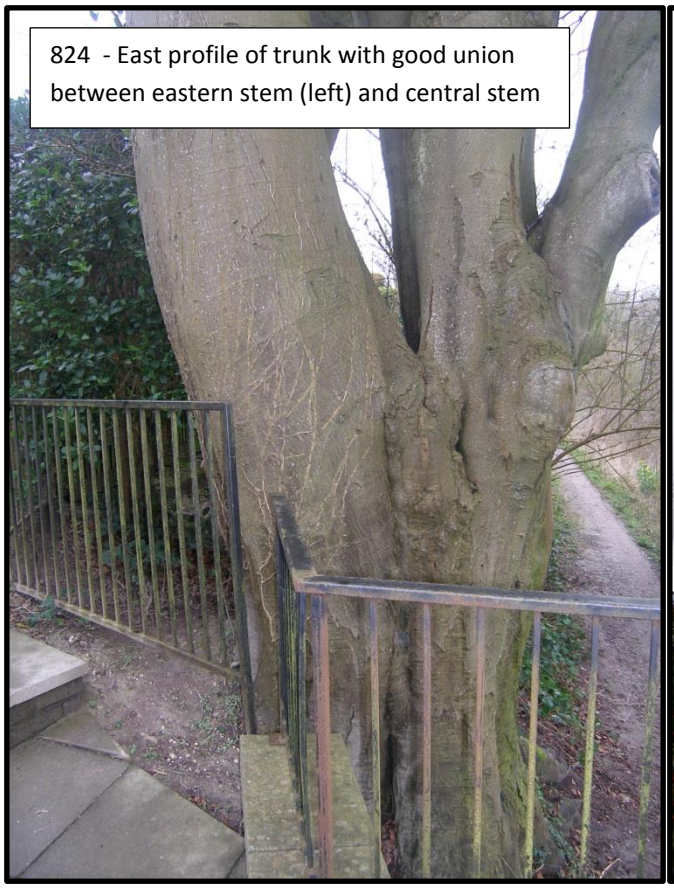


824 - North profile of trunk with compression fork on western stem with a water run

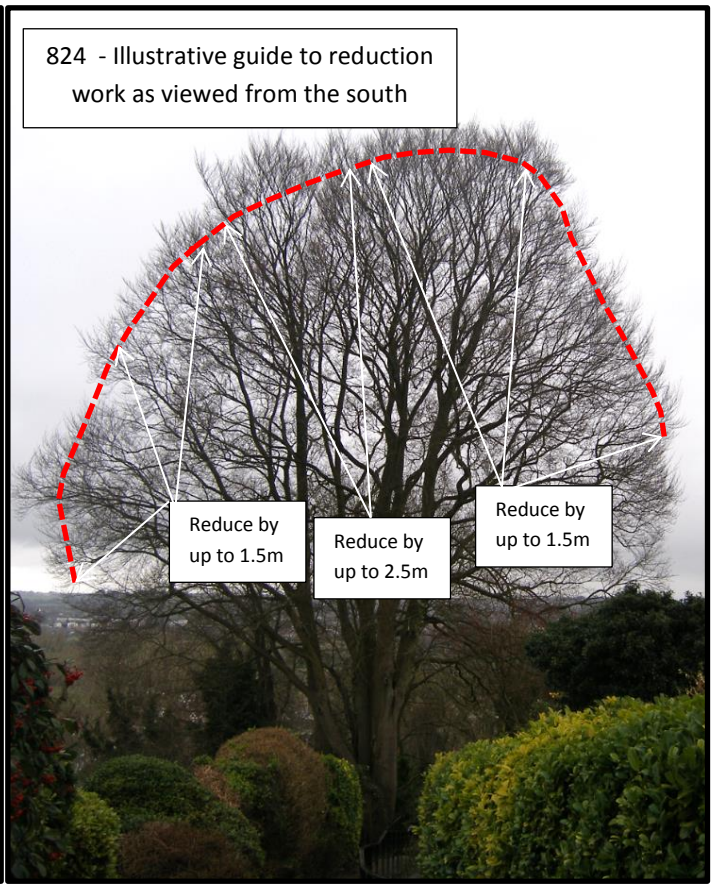


824 - Good union between upright stem and west stem as viewed from the south

824 - Compression fork on eastern limb as viewed from the south side



824 - East profile of trunk with good union between eastern stem (left) and central stem



824 - Illustrative guide to reduction work as viewed from the south

826 – Historically felled sub-dominant stem decayed stump

836B – Tree understood to be growing on private land with selective delignification decay fungus *Ganoderma australe* at base of fork


836D - Tree understood to be growing on private land with large bark wound on north-east side


868 - Illustrative guide to reduction work as viewed from the east
Reduce by 2.5m

APPENDIX I – RECORD OF TREE WORK AND MONITORING – Harnham Slope, Salisbury

Tree No.	Tree Work (T) / Monitoring (M) / Detailed Inspection (DI) / Reinspection after Ivy severance (RI)	Dates
720	T	
721		
722	T	
723	T	
724		
725	T	
726		
727	T	
728		
729	T	
730	T	
731	T	
732		
733		
734		
735	T	
736	T	
737		
738	T	
739	T	
740	T	
741	T	
742		
743	T	
744		
745		
746	T	
747		
748	T/RI	
748a	T/RI	
748b	T/RI	

Tree No.	Tree Work (T) / Monitoring (M) / Detailed Inspection (DI) / Reinspection after Ivy severance (RI)	Dates
749	T/RI	
750	T	
751	T	
752	T	
753	T	
754		
755	T	
756	T	
757	T	
758	T	
759		
760	T	
761	T	
762		
763	T	
764	T	
765		
766	T	
767	T	
768		
769	T	
770	T	
771		
772	T	
773	T	
774		
775	T	
776	T	
777	T/M	
778	T	
779	T/RI	
780	T	
781	T/RI	

Tree No.	Tree Work (T) / Monitoring (M) / Detailed Inspection (DI) / Reinspection after Ivy severance (RI)	Dates
782	T	
783	T	
784	T	
785	T	
786		
787		
788		
789		
790	T/RI	
791	T	
792	T	
793	T	
794		
795	T	
796		
797		
798		
799	T	
800	T	
801		
802		
802a	T	
803	T	
804	T	
805		
806		
807		
808		
809		
810		
811		
812	T	
813	T	

Tree No.	Tree Work (T) / Monitoring (M) / Detailed Inspection (DI) / Reinspection after Ivy severance (RI)	Dates
814		
815		
816	T	
817	T	
818		
819	T/DI	
820		
821		
822	T	
823		
824	T/M	
825		
826		
827	T	
828		
829		
830		
831		
832		
833		
834		
835	T	
836		
836a	Trees understood to be in private ownership	
836b	Trees understood to be in private ownership	
836c	Trees understood to be in private ownership	
836d	Trees understood to be in private ownership	
837		
838	Trees understood to be in private ownership	
839	Trees understood to be in private ownership	
840	Trees understood to be in private ownership	
841	Trees understood to be in private ownership	
842	Trees understood to be in private ownership	

Tree No.	Tree Work (T) / Monitoring (M) / Detailed Inspection (DI) / Reinspection after Ivy severance (RI)	Dates
843	Trees understood to be in private ownership	
844		
845		
846	T	
847		
848	T	
849		
850	T	
851		
852		
853		
854	T	
855		
856	T	
857		
858	T	
859	T	
860		
861		
862		
863		
864		
865	T	
866		
867	T	
868	T/RI	
869		
870	T/RI	
871	T/RI	
872	T	
873	T	
874	T	
875	T	

Tree No.	Tree Work (T) / Monitoring (M) / Detailed Inspection (DI) / Reinspection after Ivy severance (RI)	Dates
876	T	
877	T	
878		
879		
880	T/RI	
881	T/RI	
882	T	
883	T	
884	T	
885		
886	T	
887	T	
888	T	
889	T	
890	T	
891		
892		
893	T/RI	
894	T/RI	
895	T/RI	
896	T/RI	
897		
898		
899	T/RI	
900	T/RI	
901	T	
902	T	
903	T	
904		
905		
906		
907		
908		

Tree No.	Tree Work (T) / Monitoring (M) / Detailed Inspection (DI) / Reinspection after Ivy severance (RI)	Dates
909		
910		
911		
912	T	
913	T	
914		
915		
916	T	
917		
918		
919	T	
920		
921	T	
922	T	
923	T	
924	T	
925		
926	T	

APPENDIX J – RECORD OF INFORMAL OBSERVATIONS ANNUAL and/or FOLLOWING HIGH WINDS – HARNHAM SLOPE, SALISBURY

TREE GROUPS	DATES	SURVEYED BY	NOTES
720 To 769			
771 To 829			
830 To 879			
879 To 926			

Date:	5th November 2009	Title:	G. Batten BSc (Hons) C.Eng FICE FIHT Corporate Director Transport, Environment and Leisure Telephone: 0300 456 0100	This map is based on Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Wiltshire Council 100049050 (2009).	Wiltshire Council Where everybody matters
Scale:	1:2500	Salisbury Harnham Slope			
Drawing No:	p49				

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Harnham Slope, including The Cliff and Old Blandford Road, extends to 9.09ha (22.46 acres). It is owned and managed by Salisbury City Council and Wiltshire Council with community assistance from **FOHS**, TCV, Alabare and Salisbury Wildlife Group. The western section is in private ownership.

The woodland lies within the residential area of Harnham, on the southern outskirts of Salisbury. It covers the steep chalk escarpment which forms the northern slope of Harnham Hill and overlooks the city and cathedral. The woodland has been designated a County Wildlife Site and the quarry at the western end is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for geological reasons.

Following consultations **FOHS** discovered that local residents value Harnham Slope for a variety of reasons:

- It is one of the few woodland sites in Salisbury
- It is good for walks and exercise
- It is peaceful and feels safe
- It provides a wildlife corridor
- It provides access for people – between urban areas and the countryside, and between housing and local services/amenities including the Infant and Junior Schools
- It has historical and cultural associations and has been used by successive generations of local people
- It provides part of the landscape setting and backdrop for Salisbury

EXISTING ASSETS

As one of only a few areas of woodland within the city limits, Harnham Slope is an important community asset. It is a valuable semi-natural open space for amenity, for recreation, for access and for wildlife.

The slope is an important east/west, north/south access corridor, connecting urban communities and these communities with the countryside. It is criss-crossed by footpaths including public rights of way.

The whole of Harnham Hill is a dominant landscape feature immediately south of the city centre and Cathedral Close and forms a distinctive backdrop to many views from within Salisbury. The trees also provide a useful screening effect and many are in community ownership or protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).

The Slope provides important wildlife habitat for plants, birds, mammals, bats, butterflies, reptiles etc.

There is important archaeology (Iron Age Village and Anglo Saxon Burial Ground) and historical evidence of droving and pastoral use; chalk extraction and Cold War use.

Harnham Hill has important cultural associations with John Constable and local artist Edwin Young as well as Bishop Wordsworth and Henry Fawcett.

VISION AND OBJECTIVES

To maintain and improve the woodland and associated habitats as an important semi-natural open space and resource for residents and visitors to Salisbury, for wildlife, and as a setting for the city

PLAN FOR HARNHAM SLOPE SALISBURY

The Plan for Harnham Slope is being prepared by local community group **FOHS** (Friends of Harnham Slope) in conjunction with Salisbury City Council, Wiltshire Council and other community partners including TCV (The Conservation Volunteers), Alabare and Salisbury Wildlife Group (Wiltshire Wildlife Trust)




FOHS has been an active community group for ten years. To find out more or help with the project please contact **FOHS** via the website:

www.southwilts.com/site/harnhamslope/

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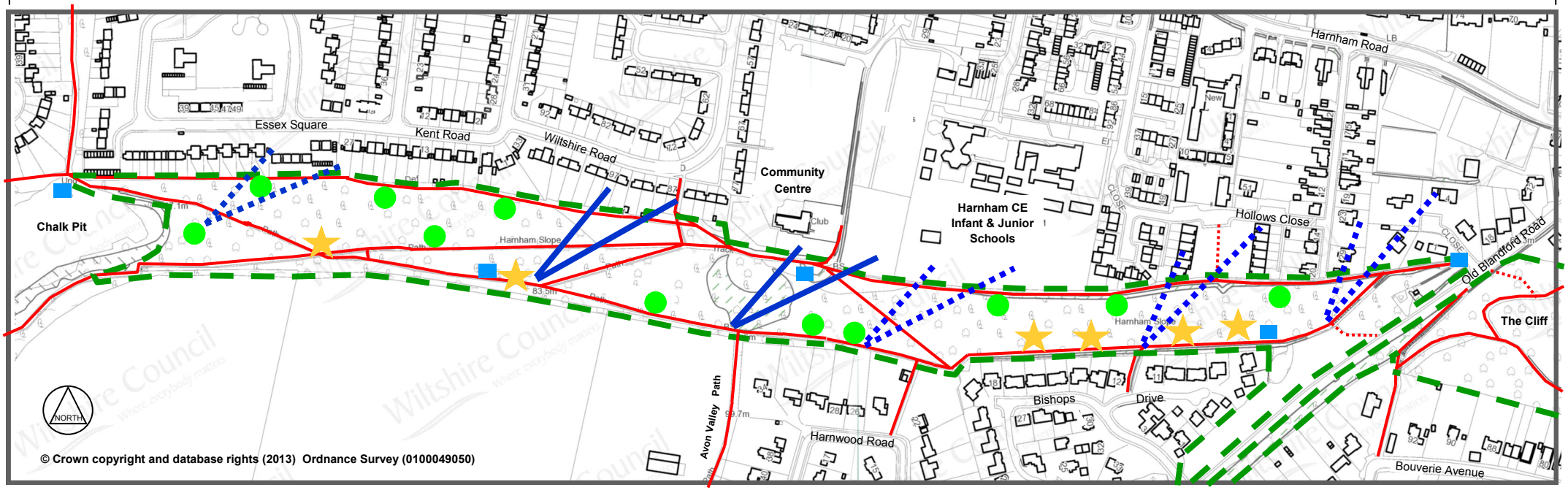
SALISBURY CITY COUNCIL

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP | WILTSHIRE COUNCIL OWNERSHIP | SALISBURY CITY COUNCIL OWNERSHIP



KEY

Existing Glade	★	Existing Viewpoint	⟋	Existing Path	———	Possible Location for Information Boards	■
Potential Glade	●	Potential Viewpoint	⟋	Improved Footpath Links	·····	Site Boundary	– – –

PROPOSED ACTION PLAN

The plan identifies the potential to retain and enhance the woodland character and habitat and increase opportunities for people to use, enjoy and understand the area through the development of:

- New glades or clearings
- New viewpoints
- Improved footpath connections and links with the surrounding area
- Improved information and educational aids eg. interpretation boards and leaflets
- New seats and bins

ONGOING WORK

Routine maintenance and management operations will continue to be carried out by the owners and partners including volunteers, and will include:

- Thinning and clearance to facilitate new planting to improve species diversity and interest
- New planting
- Mowing edges to footpaths
- Rotational coppicing
- Rotational cutting/clearance of glades
- Repairs to footpaths and steps to maintain access
- Litter removal and rubbish clearance
- Maintenance and renewal of nest boxes
- Maintenance of furniture

MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOHS is working with partners to develop the detailed management plan. This will ensure that work undertaken by owners, partners and volunteer groups is co-ordinated and focused on achieving the same objectives.

March 2013 Version 2