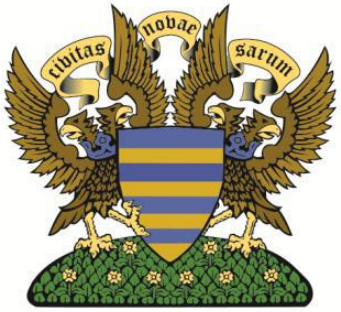
SALISBURY
CITY COUNCIL




# Tree Policy

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## Introduction:

This Policy is intended to act as a point of reference for the public, Councillors, officers and professionally interested people to enable informed discussion and to establish a clear, consistent and more structured approach to the issues affecting trees.

The Policy has been designed for the following purposes:

- To establish the responsibility of Salisbury City Council in relation to its tree stock
- To identify and subsequently adopt a tree risk management system
- To provide officers and members of the public with advice and guidance in relation to requested remedial tree works
- To adopt best practice with regards to the appointment and subsequent management of council arboricultural contracts/contractors
- Tree planting objectives and maintenance

### 1. Responsibilities of Salisbury City Council:

1.1 If a tree fails and causes injury or damage its owner could be held negligent if they omitted to take sufficient care of the tree. Trees are a potential liability and SCC, as a landowner, has a duty of care to ensure that all of the trees on its land are kept in an acceptable condition and do not put persons and property at unreasonable risk.

1.2 The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 also apply to this situation. Failure to comply with this legislation could lead to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) taking criminal action against the Council. Section 3 of the Act places a duty on the Council to take reasonable care for the health and safety of third parties. The Regulations effectively require the Council to have an adequate management system to ensure health and safety.

1.3 The need for Councils to carry out tree surveys has been recognised for some time. Government guidance in the form of circulars requires Local Authorities to regularly inspect trees under their control and/or management.

**Putting risk into perspective**:

1.4 This policy aims to accord with the `*Common Sense Risk of the management of trees* `- guidance on trees and public safety in the UK for owners, managers and

advisors - 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 HSE publication SIM01/2007/05 *Management of risk from falling trees or branches*. Both documents endorse the sensible, proportionate, reasonable and balanced management of the risk from trees. The law does not expect owners to maintain their trees in completely safe condition, but risk needs to evaluated and controlled.

**Industry Best Practice:**

1.5 Best practice now strongly favours a risk-based system of tree management relying on a programme of regular inspection and the prioritisation of potential hazards.

1.6 In the event of a tree failure causing loss, such a system is recognised as a reasonable method of management. It should also provide the basis of a robust defence in the event of litigation.

**2. Tree Risk Management System:**

2.1 The Council will adopt a proactive approach to managing its trees and undertake regular and routine inspections of all trees on Council managed land.

2.2 The main aim of the Council is to have in operation a reasonable, defensible and proactive tree management system that conserves and enhances the tree population on the land for which it is responsible.

2.3 In order to implement the new system effectively, the land SCC is responsible for has been divided into areas, and each area will be routinely and systematically inspected. These areas are distinct packages of land such as Victoria Park, Churchill Gardens etc. (See Appendix 1) for the complete list of Salisbury City Council Managed areas.

**Risk Zones:**

2.5 It is essential that all areas for which SCC is responsible are categorised in relation to the risk they represent. This is in conformity with industry best practice and is a significant step in ensuring a defensible system of tree management is implemented.

Areas will be categorised as High, Medium or Low Risk, dependant on their location:

- **High Risk Zone Areas -** of high density pedestrian and vehicle use or areas frequented by vulnerable age groups including major roads, areas near to schools, car parks, playgrounds and busy parks.

- **Medium Risk Zone Areas -** of medium density pedestrian and vehicle use including estate roads and green spaces, allotments, major woodland paths,

- **Low Risk Zone Areas -** of low density pedestrian and vehicle use including woodlands, minor roads, isolated green spaces

2.6 When inspection is undertaken priority for works will take into consideration the *Risk Zone* the tree is located in and the priority of the works will be adjusted accordingly.

**Tree Risk Assessment:**

2.7 Each individual or group of trees on all land SCC is responsible for will be inspected to determine their general condition and health. Hazards will be identified and recorded. Where necessary, remedial works will be specified and prioritised accordingly. See also Appendix Two.

There will be three types of inspection:

**1. Informal Observations** of trees contribute to wider management and tree safety. They are essentially those day-to-day observations of trees made by employees who have a good local knowledge of the trees and location and see them during the course of their working day.

To be undertaken by:

People with good local knowledge and familiarity with local trees who are not tree specialists, but rather those closely associated with a site, such as the parks team, who understand the way the site is used (areas most and least frequented) and the extent of the danger, should a tree be found that is clearly failing. Reports of problems by staff or members of the public are a fundamental part of the SCC risk management process.

**2. Formal Inspection** of a tree is when a specific visit to a tree or group of trees is made with the sole purpose of performing an inspection that is not incidental to other activities. From Salisbury City Council`s perspective the formal inspection process would assess the overall condition of the tree/s. It provides a useful, cost-effective means of inspecting the SCC tree stock which is an important means of identifying when further action is needed, including tree surgery or further detailed inspection.

To be undertaken by:

People who have a good general knowledge of trees and the ability to recognise normal and abnormal appearance and growth for the locality. This includes an ability to recognise obviously visible signs of serious ill health or significant structural problems where tree failure, could result in serious harm. They also need to know when to request a detailed inspection. In practice these inspections will be undertaken by Parks Officers (following suitable training) and SCC appointed tree surgeon/s.

**3. Detailed inspection** of a tree should be applied for individual, high-value trees giving high-priority concern in well-used zones. The detailed inspection is normally prioritised according to the level of safety concern. Detailed inspections are therefore reserved for trees valued for their heritage, amenity or habitat and which are suspected of posing a high level of risk, as already identified through a previous formal or informal assessment.

To be undertaken by:

An appropriately competent person, experienced in the field of arboricultural investigation. The inspector must be suitably qualified and experienced and carry appropriate professional indemnity and public liability insurance.

2.8 The frequency of inspections will be as per **fig one** below and **Appendix Two** the **Tree Inspection Matrix**

2.9 The frequency of future inspections will be determined by the age and condition of the tree and its location within a high, medium or low risk zone. For example a high risk tree may be inspected annually and a tree with negligible risk inspected five or more years after initial survey.

**Fig one**

| Tree Risk Zone | Informal Inspection Frequency | Formal Inspection Frequency | Detailed Inspection Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|
| **High** | **On going** | **2 years** | **As required** |
| **Medium** | **On going** | **4 years** | **As required** |
| **Low** | **On going** | **6 years** | **As required** |

**Inspection Records:**

2.10 The results of tree inspections will be recorded on the council data management system. Customer enquiries will also be recorded on this system, which will provide a clear audit trail of the enquiry and action taken.

2.11 Each particular job will be categorised and will reflect on the urgency of the situation, the degree of inconvenience being caused and the best time of year for the work to be undertaken.

***The following categories will be used when prioritising tree works:***

| PRIORITY | RESPONSE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| **Urgent** | Up to 1 week | EMERGENCY tree work requiring an immediate response to remove a hazard – Access to tree location may be restricted until work can be completed. |
| **High** | Within 12 weeks | Work to be classified as ESSENTIAL, associated with mitigation of a danger. The Council will endeavour to ensure that works will be undertaken within 12 weeks of the inspection. |
| **Mod/High** | Within 6 months | Work to be classified as DESIRABLE. The Council will endeavour to ensure that work will be undertaken within 6 months of the inspection. These will be works associated with the mitigation of nuisance such as branches brushing against buildings in normal winds. |
| **Moderate** | Within 12 months | Non-essential maintenance work including cyclical pruning, cultural pruning and pollarding where work. |
| **Mod/Low** | Within 24 Months | Non-essential maintenance work. Needs to be undertaken at the appropriate time of year to ensure the longer term health of the tree. |
| **Low** | Only to be done if budget allows. | Work classified as NON ESSENTIAL or NON DESIRABLE. |

## 3. GUIDANCE - REQUESTED TREE WORKS

3.1 It is important to remember that people rarely contact the Council when they are happy about local trees. Only when trees become an apparent problem are comments made, and therefore a distorted picture of peoples' perception of trees develops. It is important to seek alternatives to felling or severe pruning when conflicts arise, so that the trees can remain for the silent majority who value them.

3.2 It is not always necessary to remove or severely prune a tree because it is causing a problem. Often, there are other options available and these need to be considered first. Furthermore, the Council is not legally required to mitigate all tree related nuisances, and to do so would not be practicable with the resources available.

3.3 This section looks at some of the most common issues associated with urban trees and how these can be mitigated or overcome. The aim of the following policies is to ensure the Council is meeting its legal obligations in respect of trees on its land and strike a balance between removing problem trees and retaining trees in good health.

**Tree Safety:**

3.4 Where there is a clear and foreseeable threat to the personal safety of residents or visitors, or to property, that is directly related to the condition of a tree, action will be taken to minimise that risk.

3.5 Risk that is an indirect consequence of a tree (e.g. slippery leaves on the pavement in autumn) will not be dealt with through pruning or felling other than in exceptional circumstances and where other options (such as clearing the leaves) are not available.

3.6 Unfounded fear of a tree (e.g. due to the height or size of the tree) will not normally result in action to prune the tree unless there has been a recent change in circumstances.

**Emergency Tree Work:**

3.7 The 1987 gale highlighted the fact that in bad weather even the healthiest of trees can become hazardous. Salisbury City Council has an established procedure for prompt action in such emergencies, to ensure that everything possible is done to protect road users, residents and property.

3.8 Dangerous or fallen trees reported to the Council will be inspected by a trained officer within two hours from the initial call in order to assess the risk, determine the extent of the hazard and implement health and safety measures where necessary. Removal of the hazard identified will be prioritized based on the risk to the public and the tree contractor engaged to undertake the work.

3.9 Where it is not possible to immediately undertake the works (e.g. for safety reasons or due to fallen electricity cables) a Council Officer will liaise with the relevant WC highway officers and emergency services to ensure the site is safe until such time as the hazard can be removed.

**Council Owned Trees that Overhang Neighbouring Properties:**

3.10 The Council has no legal obligation to prune overhanging trees unless they are causing direct damage to an adjacent property or are dangerous. The Council will not prune trees that overhang neighbouring properties unless the trees are dangerous or are causing an actionable nuisance. This reflects the Council's position as an owner of thousands of trees and the resources available.

3.11 Adjacent landowners are entitled to prune encroaching tree branches or roots back to the boundary of their property providing that the works do not unbalance the tree or do other damage to it. Legally, they are required to retain the prunings and offer them back to the Council, but the Council is not obliged to accept them.

3.12 Where access to the Council's land is required in order to undertake tree works, the adjacent landowner must seek the permission of the Council to enter their land. This will not be unreasonably refused.

3.13 It is a requirement that all Contractors working on Council land are suitably qualified to undertake the proposed work. It is also a requirement that adequate public liability insurance is in place and that appropriate risk assessments and method statements have been completed. The Council will request evidence of this before permitting access.

**Obstruction of Roads, Cycle ways, Footpaths and Street Furniture:**

3.14 The Council will maintain its trees to provide the statutory clearance for pedestrians and vehicles over footways and roads respectively, so as to maintain a free and unobstructed passage.

3.15 The Council will ensure that branches shall be reduced back where they are touching streetlights, road signs and other street furniture, so as to maintain vehicular and pedestrian safety.

**Pruning Trees for Light Improvement:**

3.16 A common complaint about urban trees is that they block light from properties or shade gardens. However, the seriousness of this effect is variable and often removal of the tree will have little effect on the amount of sunlight reaching the house or garden. An example of this is where the house is north facing and the tree is small or at a distance.

3.17 There is no right to light under the law and therefore the Council has no legal obligation to abate this perceived nuisance. However the Council will consider taking action (pruning or felling) in the following circumstances:

- Trees over 12m in height – distance between base of the tree and the window of the nearest habitable room is less than 5m

- Trees smaller than 12m high – distance between base of the tree and the window of the nearest habitable room is less than half the height of the tree.

- Where the separation between the edge of the tree canopy and a vertical line through that window is less than 2m. A 'habitable room' means a dining room, lounge, kitchen, study or bedroom but specifically excludes WCs, bathrooms, utility rooms, landings and hallways.

- It is recognised through the preparation of the Equalities Impact Assessment that there are exceptional circumstances in which this approach needs to be more flexible. Where it can be established that the presence of trees is causing a detriment to the health of residents, further consideration will be given to the management approach of trees. This consideration will also take in to account the quality and importance of the tree in question. This approach is important as the presence of trees also has a beneficial impact on other residents and the reduction in the number or size of trees may have a greater impact than on just one original enquirer.

3.18 Where a situation falls within these guidelines cases will be prioritised according to proximity and account will also be taken of the orientation of the affected window. The results of any consultation exercise may modify decisions if it appears that any work would be by and large unpopular with the rest of the community.

**Pruning Trees to Improve Television and Radio Reception:**

3.19 Interference with television or satellite reception causes frequent complaints. Interference is worse when leaves are on trees and in bad windy and rainy weather. Satellite reception is more sensitive to interference than television reception. There has been an increase in these complaints in recent years with the advent of this new technology and increased numbers of subscribers.

3.20 There is no right to good reception and in many cases it is possible to resolve issues of poor reception by finding an engineering solution.

The Council will only consider requests to prune trees to improve reception where all the following conditions are true:

- Efforts have been made to find an engineering solution to the problem and have not been successful

- The work required is consistent with good arboricultural practice and will not unduly affect the amenity or health of the tree

- The work required can be executed within financial resources available

**Pruning to Prevent General Nuisances:**

3.21 The Council will not fell or prune Council owned trees solely to alleviate problems caused by natural and/or seasonal phenomena, which are largely outside of their control.

3.22 There are a variety of potential nuisances associated with trees, most of which are minor or seasonal and considered to be social problems associated with living near trees.

Examples of such problems are:

- Falling leaves, sap, fruit, nuts, bird droppings or blossom.

- Reduction or increase of moisture to gardens.

- Suckers or germinating seedlings in gardens.

- Leaves falling into gutters, drains or onto flat roofs.

- The build-up of algae on fences, paths or other structures

Clearing of leaves from gutters and pathways and weeding of set seeds are considered to be normal routine seasonal maintenance which property owners are expected to carry out.

As with leaves, honeydew is not readily controllable by pruning and cleaning of affected surfaces can be considered to be routine maintenance. Pruning will not normally be considered solely as a way of alleviating problems with honeydew.

**Pruning for Clearance of Overhead Power Cables and Telecommunications Equipment:**

Overhead Power Cables

3.23 In accordance with Schedule 4 of the Electricity Act 1989, electricity suppliers are empowered to remove obstruction to their equipment. This applies where any tree is or will be in such close proximity to an electric line or electrical plant that it will:

- Obstruct or interfere with the installation, maintenance or working of the line or plant

- Constitute an unacceptable source of danger to the public

3.24 In both the above cases routine cyclical pruning of trees would enable the Council to proactively manage trees to reduce the risk of obstructions to overhead power and telecommunications equipment.

**Pruning to Prevent Direct Damage to Property:**

3.25 The Council will cut back trees from properties where they touch windows, walls, roofs or gutters. This will ensure that damage to property such as aerials, tiles or gutters is avoided.

3.26 Cases of direct root damage will be considered on an individual basis. A balance will be struck between the nuisance experienced by individuals and the benefits offered by the tree to the wider community.

3.27 The Council will not normally take action in response to complaints that Council trees are damaging drains. Trees do not have the capacity to break into a sound drain, but they will ruthlessly exploit any existing fault. The removal of one tree will not prevent other vegetation from exploiting the same opportunity.

3.28 The Council's presumption is that the appropriate way to deal with tree root blockage of drains is to ensure that the drains are watertight.

**High Hedges:**

3.29 When a complaint is received about a hedge on Council land, Council Officers will apply a recognised formula, devised by the British Research Establishment (BRE) and approved by the Department of Communities and Local Government, to determine if the hedge is in breach of the Act. If, as a result, the hedge is found to be too high it will be reduced in height or removed dependant on the individual circumstances of the case.

**Tree Protection Order/Tree Conservation Area:**

Tree Protection Orders (TPO's) are administered by the Local Planning Authority, Wiltshire Council, and are made to protect trees that bring significant amenity benefit to the local area.
All types of tree, but not hedges, bushes or shrubs can be protected, and a TPO can protect anything from a single tree to all trees within a defined area or woodland. Any species can be protected, but no species is automatically protected by a tree preservation order.
A TPO is a written order, which in general, makes it a criminal offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy a tree protected by that order, or to cause or permit such actions, without the authority's permission.

SCC does not own or manage any tree which are protected by TPO's because parish council owned trees are not covered by this legislation and are deemed to be a managed by a responsible owner.
Trees not protected by a TPO may be in a tree conservation area. SCC must give written notice to the Wiltshire Council of any proposed work, describing what we want to do, at least six weeks before the work starts. This is called a 'section 211 notice' and it gives the Wiltshire Council an opportunity to consider protecting the tree with a TPO.
SCC does not need to give notice of work on a tree in a conservation area less than 7.5 centimetres in diameter, measured 1.5 metres above the ground (or 10 centimetres if thinning to help the growth of other trees).
Some areas of SCC owned parks and open spaces are TCAs, for example Queen Elizabeth Garden's, whilst others are not, for example Victoria Park

## 4. STANDARD OF TREE WORK – APPOINTMENT OF CONTRACTORS:

4.1 It is important to ensure that Salisbury`s trees are maintained to a high standard. Poor tree pruning can not only look unsightly, but also reduce the life expectancy of a tree or lead to it becoming hazardous. Tree surgery is not only specialised and skilled work, but also can be dangerous. Staff who are involved in this work require training to protect themselves and the public.

4.2 Tree planting is also a specialised task and requires proper consideration. All too often trees are planted in poorly prepared pits with inadequate protection and maintenance.

### Tree Maintenance Contracts:

4.3 The City Council will prepare and regularly review technical specifications for tree work that require the highest standards of arboriculture and compliance with the most up-to-date health and safety legislation.

4.4 The Council will identify approved contractors, who have achieved the highest standards of safety and technical expertise. All contractors will need to be Arboricultural Association Accredited or be committed to achieving this accreditation over a three-year period from the start of their contract with Salisbury City Council.

### Standards of Work:

4.5 The Council will ensure that all work will be carried out to modern safety and technical standards.

4.6 Documentation needs to be regularly updated to ensure that the standards set are up to date with current best practices. The accepted standard for tree work at present is BS 3998 British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work (1989). This will be used as a guide for the specification of tree work.

4.7 The accepted standards for tree planting and nursery stock are: BS3936, BS 4043, BS 4428 and BS 5236.

**Training:**

4.8 Appointed Contractors will be required to have achieved LANTRA/NPTC qualifications for the area of work in which they are engaged.

4.9 Tree officers will receive appropriate training and regularly update skills through Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Courses.

**Insurance:**

4.10 Contractors employed by the Council will be required to obtain Employee and Public Liability Insurance to a value of £10 million

**Health and Safety:**

4.11 All contractors employed by Salisbury City Council are required to achieve the appropriate standards of health and safety and demonstrate compliance with these standards as part of their work operations. Contractors are required to complete generic and on-site risk assessments for all operations, and complete method statements for more complex operations.

**Protecting Wildlife:**

4.12 Precautions are to be taken to avoid disturbance of nesting birds and bat roosts in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

4.13 Contractors working for Salisbury City Council are required to inspect trees and hedges thoroughly before commencement of work and also look thoroughly in the immediate proximity of the works; this should be noted down as part of the Risk Assessment done before the start of every job.

4.14 If nesting birds are found to be present then the tree work will not commence and will be rescheduled for later in the year. If Bats are found roosting in a tree scheduled for removal then the Council is legally required to obtain advice from qualified persons before starting work.

4.15 The above will limit and may prohibit certain tree pruning or felling work during spring and summer. Birds will nest in trees and shrubs between March and August each year, while bats will use roost sites in trees between April and September, depending on weather conditions. Some species may hibernate in large old trees, during the winter months.

**Monitoring Tree Contractors:**

4.16 The Council will regularly monitor contractors to ensure standards of work and health and safety are being maintained. An annual review of all Contractors will take place to ensure that they have adequate insurance in place, standards of health and safety have been achieved and that staff are adequately trained for the work in which they are engaged.

All contractors are required to comply with the following, when working on the public highway:

- New Roads and Street Works Act 1991
- Street Works and Road Works Code of Practice

**Working near to Power Cables:**

4.17 A shutdown of overhead power lines is required when working close to high voltage power lines and cables. Contractors will comply with HSE and Arboricultural and Forestry Advisory Group guidance note 804.

## 5. TREE PLANTING AND YOUNG TREE MAINTENANCE:

5.1 From time to time trees have to be felled. However, these trees need to be replaced or the tree population will continue to decline. Replanting trees is essential to maintain and help the urban tree population grow.

5.2 It is important to ensure that for every tree felled, at least one tree is planted in its place and is properly cared for. The size and scale of replacement planting should reflect both the trees removed and the situation.

5.3 Trees in urban areas are usually present either because a conscious decision was made to plant them or because they self-seeded in parks and gardens and were allowed to grow and mature.

5.4 A certain amount of natural regeneration can and does occur in areas such as designated nature conservation sites, but the possibilities for this kind of regeneration in a populated urban area are clearly limited. Either way, no previous planting strategy has been devised for Salisbury and new planting has been on a random basis.

**Objectives of Tree Planting:**

**Retention:** Ensuring the retention, wherever practicable or desirable, of trees on Council land.

**Enhancement:** To increase the tree cover and species diversity in those areas of the City that are lacking in trees

**Continuous Tree Cover:** To undertake the management of the existing stock ensuring that there is a continuous programme of tree replacement throughout the City, ensuring that there is a mixed range of age and species.

**Species Selection:** Planting, where appropriate, large indigenous or exotic species to create skyline features.

**Conservation:** Encourage nature conservation through tree planting so that across the City there is a measurable increase in the conditions suitable for wildlife to colonise areas where before it had limited foothold opportunities.

**Publicity and Promotion: I**ncrease the level of public awareness of the tree resource by encouraging public involvement in decision making and planting schemes.

**Sponsorship:** To encourage members of the public, businesses and other groups to sponsor trees via the introduction of a Tree Donation Scheme.

5.6 When devising planting schemes it will be the Council's policy to: -

- Replace mature trees lost through natural wastage (disease, senility etc.) and those that have out-grown their environment so that in these areas the existing tree populations do not decline

- Take into account any visual landscape factors so that the species chosen will, when mature, have a significant impact in enhancing the character of the area without compromising any existing views, sightlines etc.

- Allow for the planted tree to be the eventual successor to any existing trees that are either nearing maturity or in decline;

- Achieve a species mix so that in the event of a future disease affecting one particular species (as happened with Dutch Elm disease) no one area or park suffers from excessive loss due to a single species being the dominant tree.

**Site Selection:**

5.7 The 'right tree for the right place' will minimise conflict and maintenance in the future. For example, a cherry tree with a wide crown may not cause any problems in a small open space. However, if planted in a narrow grass verge it will cause obstruction and will require regular maintenance to remove low branches. Not only does an inappropriate tree have a less beneficial effect on the landscape, but it also leads to more complaints and costs more to maintain.

**Maintenance of Young Trees:**

5.8 Care and maintenance of young trees is vital. Care taken in the early stages can avoid expensive maintenance at a later date. It will also increase the number of trees that we can expect to survive to maturity.

5.9 When trees are first planted they are at their most vulnerable. They are more likely to die within their first 5 years than at any other time in their life. Research indicates that 75% of urban trees are destined to die through malpractice such as strimmer damage or strangulation by failure to remove tree ties.

5.10 Salisbury City Council will adopt a management regime to all young trees that ensures the best chance for their long term survival.

5.11 All new planted trees will be watered for the first year after planting and young trees will be inspected annually during the first three years and maintenance work undertaken where appropriate. Maintenance will include:

- Loosening of tree ties
- Mulching
- Removal of stakes and ties when the tree has become established

5.12 The cost of tree planting can be significantly reduced if local residents agree to implement some of the maintenance tasks described above. Often, trees planted at the request of nearby residents have the best chance of survival, as the resident will keep watch on the tree and either undertake remedial works or inform the Council of problems

## Appendix One – Schedule of Areas Managed by Salisbury City Council

1. Bishopdown open Space
2. Churchill gardens
3. Churchill Industrial estate open space
4. West wood Allotments
5. West wood open space – around Harlequins football ground
6. Barnard`s Folly- area in front of SCC Bemerton Centre
7. Portway sports ground
8. Hill top – carries on from Bishopdown open space
9. Hudson's Field – Rugby and Caravan Club area
10. St Francis Road crescent
11. Stratford Road – near cycle track off Portway
12. Primrose farm – adjacent to Fisherton Allotments - Boardwalk
13. Fisherton Farm Allotments 1,2 &3
14. Fisherton Recreational ground – (where populars replaced)
15. Coldharbour allotments – next to Fisherton rec.
16. Ashley Road Open Space (in front of fire station)
17. Butts/Warwick Allotments – next to athletics track
18. Victoria Park
19. Devizes Road Cemetery – both sides of track
20. Skew bridge
21. Middle street open space Harnham
22. Wiltshire Road Allotments Harnham
23. Parsonage Green open space – Harnham
24. Warres Trust Allotments next to Parsonage Green open space Harnham
25. Queen Elizabeth Gardens
26. Lush House Car park
27. Chiselbury Grove Wood Land off of Radcliffe Road adjacent to Harnham Slope
28. Old Blandford Road open space – runs parallel to the Blandford Road just up from Chiselbury
29. Meyrick Close – off Andrews Way
30. New Bridge Road open Space
31. Maltings Island – in front of Playhouse
32. Maltings – play area plus grass
33. St Edmunds Arts Centre
34. Wyndham Open space
35. Bourne Hill Gardens
36. The Green Croft
37. Wain-a-Long Road open space – off London Road Roundabout
38. Crematorium
39. London Road Cemetery
40. Bishop Down Sports Field
41. Tunnel Allotments
42. St Marks Open Space – near Tunnel entrance
43. London Road Allotments
44. Milford Hollow
45. Mill Road Open Space – on corner near Churchfields
46. Bemerton Folly
47. Harnham Slope
48. Lower Bremerton Recreational Space
49. St John`s church yard – Lower Bemerton plus small chapel area.

50. St Clements Church Yard
51. St Thomas's Church Yard
52. St Martins Church Yard
53. Riverside walk by Witherspoons
54. Hudson's Field

## Appendix Two – Tree Inspection Matrix

| Tree Risk Zone | Informal Inspection Frequency | Formal Inspection Frequency | Detailed Inspection Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|
| **High** | **On going** | **2 years** | **As required** |
| **Medium** | **On going** | **4 years** | **As required** |
| **Low** | **On going** | **6 years** | **As required** |
| | **Informal observations** of trees contribute to wider management and tree safety. They are essentially those day-to-day observations of trees made by employees who have a good local knowledge of the trees and location and see them during the course of their working day.<br><br>**May be undertaken by:**<br><br>People with good local knowledge and familiarity with local trees who are not tree specialists, but rather those closely associated with a site, such as the parks team, who understands the way the site is used (areas most and least frequented) and the extent of the danger, should a tree be found that is clearly failing.<br><br>Reports of problems by staff or members of the public are a fundamental part of our risk management process. | **Formal inspection** of a tree is when a specific visit to a tree or group of trees is made with the sole purpose of performing an inspection that is not incidental to other activities. From Salisbury City Council`s perspective the formal inspection process would assess the overall condition of the tree's It provides a useful, cost-effective means of inspecting our tree stock which is an important means of identifying when further action is needed, including tree surgery or further detailed inspection.<br><br>**May be undertaken by:**<br><br>People who have a good general knowledge of trees and the ability to recognise normal and abnormal appearance and growth for the locality. This includes an ability to recognise obviously visible signs of serious ill health or significant structural problems were tree failure, could result in serious harm. They also need to know when to request a detailed inspection. | **Detailed inspection** of a tree should be applied for individual, high-value trees giving high-priority concern in well-used zones. The detailed inspection is normally prioritised according to the level of safety concern. Detailed inspections are therefore reserved for trees valued for their heritage, amenity or habitat and which are suspected of posing a high level of risk, as already identified through a previous formal or informal assessment.<br><br>**May be undertaken by:**<br><br>An appropriately competent person, experienced in the field of arboricultural investigation. The inspector must be suitably qualified and experienced and carry appropriate professional indemnity and public liability insurance. |