
SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, THE CHAPTER OFFICE, 6 THE CLOSE, SALISBURY, SP1 2EF

TREE CONDITION REPORT

FOR

**TREES AT SALISBURY CATHEDRAL (DE VAUX
ORCHARD, RACK CLOSE, LEADEN HALL)**

Prepared by:

WHLandscape

On behalf of:

Salisbury Cathedral Chapter

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APPOINTMENT

WH Landscape Consultancy Ltd (WHLandscape) has been appointed by Salisbury Cathedral Chapter to undertake a Tree Survey and to prepare a Tree Condition Report for trees within three separate areas under the stewardship of Salisbury Cathedral Chapter at Salisbury Cathedral, The Close, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

WHLandscape has an established track record of carrying out Tree Surveys and providing Tree Condition Reports following British Standard (BS) 3998:2010 *British Standard Tree Work-Recommendations* guidance.

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ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL

ARB-2157-01: TREE LOCATION PLAN (DE VAUX ORCHARD)

ARB-2157-02: TREE LOCATION PLAN (RACK CLOSE)

ARB-2157-03: TREE LOCATION PLAN (LEADEN HALL)

1.0 TREE SURVEY INTRODUCTION

1.1.1. This survey has been conducted in accordance with industry standards to establish the general health and structural condition of the trees at Salisbury Cathedral in the specific areas outlined in the brief provided by Salisbury Cathedral Chapter. Three separate areas of the Cathedral site previously assessed and reported on by WHLandscape have been combined into this single Tree Condition Report. The three areas assessed are described in this report as:

- De Vaux Orchard
- Rack Close
- Leaden Hall

The survey will assess the potential for failure of the trees assessed, in part or in whole, to affect those sites or adjoining areas across the three sites, then specify any reasonable management solutions to mitigate the risk of any defects assessed. Management recommendations will consider the level of risk posed by defects identified in relation to the context of the location of the tree and the occupancy of use of its adjacent areas balanced against the potential cost of intervention.

1.1.2 The areas under assessment are essentially different in their composition and nature of use and are as follows:

De Vaux Orchard: The enclosed orchard forms part of the extensive grounds of Salisbury Cathedral standing to the south of the Cathedral building. The orchard is composed largely of grass sward used to graze sheep, flanked by a small woodland group of mixed native trees along its western boundary and the occasional standard trees along the southern boundary, aside which runs the River Avon. The gardens of adjacent residential properties stand beyond the northern boundary and the house and gardens of an adjacent residential property stand immediately beyond the eastern side of the site. A group of tall mature broadleaf trees stand in the north-east corner of the orchard, some of which are within a permitted parking area for the adjacent residential property to the east but remain part of De Vaux Orchard. The central area of the site contains a collection of aging orchard tree species. There is no public access to De Vaux Orchard.

Rack Close: Consists of a small grassed outdoor sports pitch beyond a stone/brick wall and locked gated access standing to the south of the Cathedral. The tree lined (predominantly composed of willow) River Avon runs beyond the southern edge of the grassed area and the majority of the arboricultural features under assessment within this area are composed of a belt of trees which

runs along the eastern edge of the site with the enclosed De Vaux Orchard to the west, and the extents of residential gardens beyond the remaining boundary line. The sports pitch is understood to be subject to very infrequent use and the area itself is not open to public access. The directly adjacent ground is considered to be subject to low occupancy of use by people. There is no public access to the assessment area, but it will be subject to occasional occupancy of use when the sports pitch is being utilised. This assessment area includes one tree (T79) located within the rear garden of No. 73 The Close.

Leaden Hall: The former school building stands towards the eastern side of the site with a collection of outbuildings to its north and a series of wooden framed classrooms and the Stephenson Hall extending along the northern boundary towards the River Avon to the west. Two tennis courts straddle the southern boundary. The site contains a very large, prominent London Plane in its front courtyard and multiple large specimen trees along its northern boundary along with multiple smaller ornamental specimen trees surrounding the structures and the garden area to the rear of the main building. The site is flanked on its northern and southern boundaries by adjacent residential properties.

1.1.3 The trees assessed have been placed into risk categorises based on the level of occupancy of use of the adjacent areas within the scope of their potential failure. The risk categories are as follows:

High (H) - Adjacent areas are subject to concentrated, frequent and regular occupancy of use by people such as busy highways, pedestrian thoroughfares, busy outdoor seating areas etc.

Moderate (M) - Adjacent areas are subject to frequent occupancy of use by people which can be regular but not concentrated such as minor highways.

Low (L) - Adjacent areas are only subject to very occasional occupancy of use.

Very Low (VL) - Access to adjacent areas is by people is completely restricted, trees are located in remote areas or within dense, difficult to access, vegetation.

1.1.4 All areas under assessment are within the Salisbury Conservation Area and all trees assessed are protected under section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. No trees under assessment are subject to Tree Preservation Order.

1.1.5 Site plans showing the areas under assessment have been provided by the client. Three tree Location Plans of the sites assessed with the numbered locations of the trees cross-referenced to the survey schedule in Table 2 are provided with this report in 'Illustrative Material'.

1.1.6 A site visit and assessment of the three areas was undertaken on the 4th of June 2026 in fair weather conditions.

1.2 SURVEY LIMITATIONS

1.2.1 The trees surveyed were assessed from ground level using visual assessment techniques only. Physical assessment of suspected decay was limited to probing with metal rods or sounding with a hammer. No specialist decay equipment or internal investigation tools have been employed during the assessment. No soil samples have been taken in the course of this assessment as these methods are not within the normal remit of visual tree assessment and were not requested by the client.

1.2.2 The observations and recommendations presented are based on the knowledge, qualifications and experience of the surveyor.

1.2.3 Trees are dynamic, self-optimising, light-weight structures subject to a range of biotic and abiotic influencing factors (particularly the weather) the consequences of which may not always be foreseeable under the scope of this survey. There are no 'safe' trees due to the laws and forces of nature and the accepted natural failure rate of intact trees. These are currently accepted risks balanced against the range of benefits trees provide.

1.2.4 This survey will be valid for thirty months from the date of receipt and may become invalid in that period following extreme weather events or if any works, such as un-prescribed tree surgery, soil level changes, trenching etc, are undertaken on or near to trees assessed in the survey.

1.2.5 This survey does not include assessment of any tree/root and building conflicts between the trees surveyed and any adjacent infrastructure.

1.2.6 Any further inspection requirements (e.g. aerial inspection or the use of specialist diagnostic equipment) considered necessary will be recommended in the report if deemed required.

1.2.7 Only trees measuring greater than 150mm diameter, measured at 1.5m stem height, have been fully assessed and logged in this survey as those under this threshold are unlikely to pose any significant risk.

1.2.8 Locations of the trees and groups in the plans that accompany this report are approximate only and must not be used for scaling.

1.2.9 Many common structural defects and observations of minor deadwood will not have been noted as the level of risk they pose has been appraised as low. This is balanced against the cost and/or dis-benefit to the tree that any intervention would bring which would be disproportionate to the risk involved.

1.3 CONSTRAINTS TO SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1.3.1 Under the terms of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 and Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended), it is an offence to disturb any protected species including their habitat or nesting place. Expert advice must be sought if any works or recommendations are suspected to be in conflict with this legislation.

1.3.2 Any remedial or felling works on trees to improve safety must be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 *British Standard Tree Work- Recommendations*. Work must be undertaken by qualified and experienced professionals.

1.3.3 Trees with a Tree Preservation Order or those sited in a conservation area are protected under sections 198 and 211 (1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Consent from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) must be sought before any works are to be undertaken on such trees.

2.0 SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Altogether across the three areas surveyed, one hundred and twenty-one individual trees and two groups of trees were assessed and are included in the survey schedule in Table 2. Smaller trees and shrubs within the areas under assessment may not have been included in the schedule as they did not meet the size threshold for assessment under the terms of the survey criteria. Several trees assessed in the previous inspection cycle have been removed under recommendation and other previously recommended remedial work has been undertaken.

2.2 The trees assessed consist principally of self-set native broadleaf species at the De Vaux Orchard and Rack Close areas dominated by ash and sycamore with multiple willows found at the areas adjacent to the River Avon. Formal ornamental specimen trees such as London plane form more of a proportion of the tree population at Leaden Hall, which is otherwise dominated by yew.

2.3 The majority of the trees assessed were placed in the low risk category as they stand in enclosed gated areas with no public access. Trees on boundaries with adjacent residential garden areas or those directly adjacent to more sensitive areas of the sports pitch at Rack Close are considered to be over areas with a higher occupancy of use by people and these trees are assessed as in moderate risk zones. Several trees, including T1-T3 directly adjacent to St. Nicholas Road at the eastern side of De Vaux Orchard and the large London plane T80 standing to the front of Leaden Hall and over publicly accessible areas of The Close are assessed as in high risk zones.

2.4 Particular attention was given to the ash trees assessed for the presence of ash dieback infection. Ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) is a chronic fungal disease, currently affecting trees of the species in the UK and Europe, that causes a vascular wilt characterised by leaf loss and crown dieback in infected trees of all age classes, often resulting in the death of the host tree. Infected ash trees can show rapid decline and become prone to large limb failure as the condition progresses. Trees of the species in the UK have largely either died from this disease or are in poor or declining condition from infection. However, in some cases trees can show complete resistance to the ash dieback or only appear to be suffering from relatively mild to moderate symptoms over successive seasons and may appear to be sustaining a level of physiological function although infected. Industry guidance now recommends the retention of ash infected with dieback unless in a hazardous condition over areas subject to frequent occupancy of use. Therefore, ash trees that are noted to have ash dieback, unless in very poor structural condition, will have been recommended to be monitored for further decline in future inspections as opposed to remedial or felling work being recommended.

2.5 Many of the trees assessed at the edges of the grassed area at Rack Close were lapsed willow pollards. A pollard is a tree which has previously been completely de-limbed to retain a high stem that then shoots new growth and forms a new crown. Pollarding is a historic and traditional pruning practice used to produce materials from a tree in a cyclical process while ensuring new growth following cyclical pruning is out of reach of browsing livestock or deer. Many of the pollarded willows assessed have fallen out of a regular cyclical management regime and can be described as lapsed pollards. Consequentially, the regrowth of rods from the pollard heads in these trees has become very extended and will have a significantly raised propensity to failure under wind-loading as the tree attempts to grow large, heavy branches from the old cut points which then become unstable. Ideally, the pollarding regime for those trees would be maintained and the trees all re-cut on a fixed cycle every 5-15 years depending on how vigorous the re-growth following the previous cutting cycle has been.

2.6 Two lapsed willow pollards (T54 & T57) standing near the edges of the sports pitch at Rack Close both have failed and collapsed stems emerging from previous historic pollarding points. T54 shows a heavily decayed stem which appears to have split during the failure of a significant secondary stem section. T57 has a collapsed stem section which is partially failed and hung up in the crown of an adjacent tree.

2.7 A mature sycamore (T74) on the eastern edge of the Rack Close area and standing over the rear end of an adjacent residential garden is in very poor physiological condition. It has limited leaf cover in a structure that is showing frequent minor deadwood and several larger dead sections in its upper/outer crown. The sycamore is considered to be in terminal decline with no conclusive cause discovered but potential drought stress from the previous dry summer (2025) suspected.

2.8 A small sycamore (T44) located near the southern edge of the sports pitch at Rack Close is considered to be moribund with very limited live growth and a large amount of deadwood in its crown. Although close to the sports pitch, T44 is beyond the fence along the southern edge of the pitch and considered to pose only a low potential hazard.

2.9 A small ash (T45) located near the southern edge of the sports pitch at Rack Close is showing advanced decline as a result of ash dieback infection and considered to be in terminal decline with over 75% loss of foliage. Although close to the sports pitch, T45 is beyond the fence along the southern edge of the pitch and considered to pose only a low potential hazard.

2.10 A sycamore (T55) located in the far south-eastern corner of the Rack Close area is dead. T55 is however, removed from the more critical areas of this site and poses only a limited hazard by potential failure.

2.11 A mature holly (T107) located in the south-west corner of the garden area to the rear of Leaden Hall is in advanced physiological decline with only very limited cover of live foliage. T107 is located in an area of only moderate occupancy of use, is contained within other adjacent tree canopies, and is not considered to be excessively hazardous.

2.12 An ornamental cherry standing in the rear garden of No. 73 The Close was in good structural and physiological condition. However, the upper stem, before it breaks into a group of secondary branches, is constricted by a metal chain that appears to have resulted in an unusual bulging form to its lower stem features.

2.13 Two mature lime tree pollards (T38 & T39) stand near a high brick wall between the sports pitch and the car park area beyond the wall at the Rack Close area. Both limes were re-pollarded in recent seasons with T39 showing a moderate growth response following pollarding with shoots extending approximately 1-2m from the pruning points. T39 has however failed to completely recover from pruning work and has died which may be in part as a consequence of the *Ganoderma applanatum* (a fungal pathogen) fruiting bodies found around the base of its trunk. This large stemmed tree, which is not loaded by an upper branching structure, is considered to be in a stable condition although dead and is unlikely to become unstable for many years. It is therefore not considered to be in a hazardous condition currently.

2.14 All of the horse chestnuts included in the survey schedule were showing symptoms of horse chestnut leaf miner (*Cameraria ohridella*) infestation. This is evident from brown blotches on the leaves caused by the mining activity of the larval stage of the life cycle of a small moth which causes this effect. The damage observed was very limited at the time of year of inspection but will likely become more severe during the latter stages of the summer season when the life cycle of the larvae tends to produce more damage. Horse chestnut leaf miner does not directly kill the host tree but does leave the trees in a weakened vulnerable state where they are more susceptible to diseases like horse chestnut bleeding canker. There are currently no effective control measures to combat this pest although the removal of leaf litter from the base of trees in late autumn may reduce the severity of the following years infestation as the moths over-winter in leaf litter.

2.15 A large over-mature (a tree in decline due to old age) horse-chestnut (T16) standing over a low-risk area on the site, on the western side of De Vaux Orchard shows heavily loaded lateral limbs, evidence of internal decay throughout its structure and is overall in a poor structural condition. There is evidence of catastrophic failure of a very large limb on the eastern side of the tree, with a large branch tear wound at the point of failure, along with other adjacent historic points of failure showing significant dead, decayed and dysfunctional wood. Portions of the eastern side of the stem structure of the tree remain vulnerable to further failure under wind loading. The tree is however located over a low-risk area of the site and the level of intervention that would be required to have any meaningful impact on the structural issues identified would be exhaustive.

2.16 All of the orchard tree species assessed at the De Vaux Orchard area are aging specimens in the over-mature age class and are essentially reaching the end of their life cycles. Consequentially, most show decline in their foliage cover and many have significant deadwood showing in their crowns, decay pockets and dead and dysfunctional wood in their structures. Some of these orchard trees, such as the large plum T30, show collapsed sections of their secondary stem structures. These trees are considered to be in low-risk areas and the deadwood, dead branches and dysfunctional wood they contain bring a range of wildlife habitat benefits which are encouraged to be retained.

2.17 Recommended works from the previous inspection cycle to install a cable bracing system between the codominant stems of a mature sycamore (T4) on the far eastern side of De Vaux Orchard have been undertaken to a satisfactory standard since the previous inspection.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 In the significant majority the trees assessed appear to be in good physiological and structural condition with few showing any significant defects or issues that have prompted recommendations for remedial action. Any defects observed that do not require remedial action have been assessed as of such low significance that remedial action would be disproportionate in relation to the risk posed balanced against the cost of intervention.

3.2 Both willow pollards (T54 & T57) with collapsed stems at the Rack Close area are recommended to be re-pollarded in the interests of safety. However, in the interests of good tree management it is advised that all lapsed willow pollards surrounding the sports pitch are re-pollarded to their previous pruning points and that these trees are kept in a regular pollarding regime (re-pollarded every 5-15 years on the advice of ongoing inspection) in order to ensure good structural condition as well as to increase the conservation and wildlife habitat value that maintained pollards can offer.

3.3 Several trees in declining physiological condition and/or considered to be moribund are recommended to be removed in the tables below as they are very unlikely to recover and are likely to become hazardous to adjacent areas over future years.

3.4 The chain on the cherry (T65) is recommended to be cut but not completely removed as damage to the bark (which has occluded around the chain in places) may be inflicted in an attempt to remove it.

3.5 The recommended works are shown in the tables below prioritised into the recommended timescales of when they are to be undertaken.

Schedule of recommended High priority works (to be undertaken within 3 months of receipt of report)

Tree no.	Tag No.	Species	Recommended works
T54	0636	Crack willow	Re-pollard to previous pollard points
T57	0633	Crack willow	Re-pollard to previous pollard points
T74	0622	Sycamore	Fell

Schedule of recommended Low priority works (to be undertaken within 1 year of receipt of report)

Tree no.	Tag No.	Species	Recommended works
T44	0646	Sycamore	Fell
T45	0644	Ash	Fell
T52	0638	Sycamore (Dead)	Fell
T79	No tag	Cherry	Cut restricting chain
T107	No tag	Holly	Fell

3.6 With the exception of the recommended cutting of the chain constricting the stem of the cherry T79 and removal of the dead sycamore T52, all works recommended above will require the submission of a 211 notice giving six-weeks prior notification to Wiltshire Council for works to a trees in a conservation area. Removal of dead trees in a conservation area does not require six weeks' notice to the local planning authority.

3.7 All trees are recommended to be reinspected in thirty months of receipt of this report which will have the benefit of a reinspection cycle that allows for visual inspection while the trees are in leaf as well as in during the dormant season when out of leaf.

TABLES

Table 1. Tree Survey Key

Tree No. Showing reference number designated to tree, group or hedgerow used when describing features in written report denoted as T1, T2, etc.

Groups of trees of the same species and of similar age will be denoted as groups G1, G2 etc. Trees too numerous to individually survey or groups comprising of mainly trees of a stem diameter less than 150mm will be denoted as woodland groups W1, W2 etc. Hedgerows will also be shown as groups denoted as H1, H2 etc. Individual trees located in a group or hedge can still be assessed individually.

Species: using common and scientific name. If exact species or variant is not known genera may be suffixed by Spp. i.e. *Cupressus* Spp. If Variant not known may be suffixed by Var.

Height: Estimated and categorised as 0-5m, 5-10m, 10-20m, 20m+.

Risk Category: **H**= Trees with the potential to affect areas of high occupancy by failure.
M= Trees with the potential to affect areas of moderate occupancy by failure.
L= Trees with the potential to affect areas of low occupancy by failure.

Age Class: **Y**= a young tree in first third of life cycle.
EM= an early mature tree in second third of life cycle.
M= a tree in the last third of its life cycle.
OM= a tree in decline due to age.

Physiological Condition:

Good (G) tree appears to be in a satisfactory physiological condition showing no signs of poor health.
Fair (F) may be showing some minor signs of stress.
Poor (P) slightly compromised showing significant signs of stress i.e. crown retrenchment.
Very Poor (VP) significantly compromised i.e. advanced retrenchment.
Dead (D)

Structural Condition:

Good (G) tree appears to be in a satisfactory structural condition with no significant defects found.
Fair (F) some defects, but of low significance.
Poor (P) slightly compromised i.e. poor branch unions found or evidence of decay.
Very Poor (VP) profoundly compromised and imminent failure likely.

Deadwood key: **D/W**= Deadwood **Minor (Min)**=<25mm at base. **Moderate (Mod)**=25-50mm.
Major (Maj)=50mm> at base.

Action priority: Suggested works must be undertaken within. **V/Urgent (VU)**= 24hrs.
Urgent (U)= 7 days. **High (H)**= 3 months. **Medium (M)**= 6 months. **Low (L)**= 1 year.

Re-inspect: Stating length of time before a re-inspection of the tree is required.

Table 2:

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Salisbury Cathedral Chapter

Location: De Vaux Orchard, Rack Close, Leaden Hall

Date: 4th June 2026

Tree no:	Tree no:	Species:	Height (m):	Risk Category:	Age class:	Physiological condition:	Structural condition:	Comments:	Actions/Recommendations:	Re-inspect in:	Priority:
DE VAUX ORCHARD											
T1	1975	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	20+	M	M	G	G	Small crossing limb in central crown Low crown conflicting with OH telecom cables to north Moderate section of DW on stem at 8m south		30m	
T2	1970	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20+	H	M	G	G	Thinly foliated on southern side of crown		30m	
T3	596	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20+	H	M	G	G	Elongated form from growing in group Lower stem at 1.5m previously constricted by cable/rope now occluded around lower stem		30m	
T4	1980	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20+	H	M	G	F	Tight codominant union of primary stems from ground level showing included bark Failed lateral limb showing tear wound at 12m on south side of crown Vertical secondary stem on western main stem at 10m on poor codominant compression fork Pruning work undertaken since previous inspection and cable bracing installed to suitable specification		30m	

T5	1972	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20+	M	M	G	G	Elongated form Crossing/rubbing branch in upper stem structure posing minimum hazard		30m	
T6	1973	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20+	M	M	F	G	Showing tar spot throughout foliage		30m	
T7	1987	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	20+	L	M	F	G	Showing minor horse chestnut leaf miner damage Extended lateral limb to south over low use area		30m	
T8	2000	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20+	L	M	F	G	Codominant twin stems from base Northern stem growing around old metal estate fencing Showing tar spot in foliage Small branch wound cavity		30m	
T9	1992	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20+	L	M	F	G	Thinly foliated Some pigeon damage to foliage Ash dieback not confirmed	Monitor physiological condition	30m	
T10	1997	Damson Var. <i>Prunus Domestica</i> Var.	5-10	L	OM	F	P	Hollow basal stem Low risk area		30m	
T11	1974	Bay <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	5-10	M	M	P	F	Multi Stemmed from base Rust showing on yellowing foliage throughout crown Evidence of previous crown management Browsing damage to lower stems		30m	
T12	700	Damson Var. <i>Prunus Domestica</i> Var.	5-10	M	OM	F	P	Decrepit structure collapsed to south within site		30m	
T13	699	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20+	M	Y	G	G			30m	
T14	698	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20+	L	M	G	F	Dead heavily ivy clad tree collapsed into crown of T14 and now attached to upper crown Occasional DW Ivy colonising central upper crown	Collapsed adjacent dead tree hanging up in crown could be retained for conservation benefit	30m	
T15	697	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20+	L	EM	G	G			30m	

T16	696	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	20+	L	M	G	P	Showing minor horse chestnut leaf miner damage Aging decrepit structure Three codominant stems from 1m Large low lateral limbs collapsed on east side Eastern stem showing significant decay and dysfunction, missing upper half of stem from storm damage, remaining extended lateral to north at 8m vulnerable to failure Poor structure vulnerable to further failure but over low use area	Tree in hazardous condition but over very low area of use at the site	30m	
T17	695	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	20+	L	M	F	F	Showing minor horse chestnut leaf miner damage Some minor cavities and decay pockets near base		30m	
T18	694	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20+	L	M	F	P	Some hanging deadwood in lower crown on east side Some crossing/rubbing limbs in central structure Thinly foliated and showing moderate ash dieback symptoms >25% defoliated Frequent minor DW at crown extremities	Monitor physiological condition	30m	
T19	693	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10-20	L	M	G	G	Dead stem in central structure		30m	
T20	No tag	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10-20	L	M	G	G	Leaning to south due to phototropic growth		30m	
T21	692	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10-20	M	M	F	F	Codominant stems from base Thinly foliated with occasional DW at crown extremities Dead central stem of three		30m	
T22	691	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10-20	M	M	G	G	Evidence of previous crown management		30m	
T23	690	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	20+	L	M	G	G			30m	

T24	689	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	10-20	M	M	F	VP	<i>Ganoderma applanatum</i> fungal fruiting bracket at base on west side Hollowed lower stem with decay and dysfunction in buttress roots Over adjacent garden area to east Pollarded since previous inspection, showing 1-2m regrowth from pruning points		30m	
T25	No tag	Apple Spp. <i>Malus</i> Spp.	5-10	M	M	F	F	Crown previously managed		30m	
T26	688	Apple Spp. <i>Malus</i> Spp.	5-10	L	OM	F	F	Aging fruit tree with decay pockets at branch tear wounds and dysfunction wood throughout crown, typical of species at age class Hollowed main stem		30m	
T27	No tag	Damson Var. <i>Prunus Domestica</i> Var.	0-5	L	OM	VP	P	Partially collapsed structure In decline with significant deadwood throughout crown		30m	
T28	No tag	Apple Spp. <i>Malus</i> Spp.	0-5	L	OM	P	P	Moribund with hollowed stem Low branch from adjacent ash conflicting with upper crown		30m	
T29	No tag	Damson Var. <i>Prunus Domestica</i> Var.	0-5	L	OM	P	P	Subject to historic storm damage In decline		30m	
T30	No tag	Damson Var. <i>Prunus Domestica</i> Var.	5-10	L	OM	F	F	Declining crown with extensive deadwood Leaning form Recently failed stem		30m	
T31	No tag	Common Pear Var. <i>Pyrus communis</i> Var.	0-5	L	OM	P	P	Aging fruit tree showing decline and hollowed stems with decayed and dysfunctional wood		30m	
T32	No tag	Common Pear Var. <i>Pyrus communis</i> Var.	0-5	L	OM	F	F	Dead stems in upper crown	Retain dead stems in upper crown as conservation feature	30m	
T33	No tag	Apple Spp. <i>Malus</i> Spp.	0-5	L	OM	F	F			30m	
T34	No tag	Apple Spp. <i>Malus</i> Spp.	0-5	L	D	D	D	Dead		30m	
T35	No tag	Common Pear Var. <i>Pyrus communis</i> Var.	5-10	L	OM	F	F			30m	
T36	No tag	Apple Spp. <i>Malus</i> Spp.	5-10	L	OM	F	F			30m	

T37	No tag	Common Pear Var. <i>Pyrus communis</i> Var.	0-5	L	OM	F	F			30m	
RACK CLOSE											
T38	0652	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	5-10	M	M	F	G	Pollarded severely at 6m stem height following previous stem failure Showing approx. 1.5m regrowth from pruning points		30m	
T39	0651	Common lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	5-10	M	D	D	D	Dead having failed to recover form pollarding Showing several <i>Ganoderma applanatum</i> fungal fruiting bodies on lower stem Not currently considered to be in hazardous condition	Monitor structural condition	30m	
T40	0650	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20+	M	M	G	G	Codominant secondary stems from 4-5m stem height Crown unbalanced to south from phototropic growth		30m	
T41	0649	Crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	5-10	L	Y	G	G			30m	
T42	0648	Crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	10-20	L	EM	G	F	Codominant stems from 2m		30m	
T43	0647	Crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	10-20	L	EM	G	F	Codominant stems from 2m		30m	
T44	0646	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	5-10	L	Y	VP	VP	Moribund with limited live growth and significant dead sections	FELL	-	L
T45	0644	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10-20	L	EM	VP	F	Showing stress in crown and terminal decline from ash dieback infection >75% defoliated	FELL	-	L
T46	0645	Crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	10-20	L	EM	G	F	Codominant stems from 2.5m Lapsed pollard		30m	
T47	0643	Common alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	5-10	L	Y	G	G			30m	
T48	0642	Crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	20+	L	M	G	F	Codominant stems from 1.5m Raised potential for failure due to crown size & species type Small section of hanging DW in central lower crown Over low use area		30m	

T49	0641	Crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	20+	L	M	F	F	Some min/mode DW in crown Raised potential for failure due to crown size & species type Over low use area		30m	
T50	0640	Crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	20+	L	M	F	F	Some min/mode DW in crown Hung up limb in crown Raised potential for failure due to crown size & species type Over low use area		30m	
T51	0639	Crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	20+	L	M	F	F	Some min/mode DW in crown		30m	
T52	0638	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10-20	L	D	D	D	Dead but posing limited hazard by potential failure	FELL	-	L
T53	0637	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20+	L	M	VP	G	Showing stress in crown and terminal decline from ash dieback infection >75% defoliated Frequent min/mod DW at crown extremities Crown extends over De Vaux Orchard (very low use area)	Monitor structural condition	30m	
T54	0636	Crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	10-20	L	M	P	VP	Lapsed pollard Heavily decayed split lower stem and collapsed stem section Extended regrowth form pollard points with high potential for failure of main stem under wind loading	Re-pollard to previous pollard points (recommended in previous report but not undertaken)	30m	H
T55	0635	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10-20	L	EM	G	F	Codominant stems from base In flooded area		30m	
T56	0634	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20+	L	M	VP	F	Showing stress in crown and terminal decline from ash dieback infection >50% defoliated	Monitor physiological condition for any further decline	30m	
T57	0633	Crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	20+	L	EM	G	VP	Lapsed pollard with extensive regrowth from 2m high pollard points Collapsed stems to east Split and partially collapsed stem hung up in adjacent tree with potential to collapse onto cricket pitch	Re-pollard stems to previous pollard points	30m	H

T58	0632	Crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	20+	L	EM	G	F			30m	
T59	0631	Crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	20+	L	EM	G	G			30m	
T60	No tag	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10-20	L	EM	VP	F	Showing stress in crown and terminal decline from ash dieback infection >50% defoliated Over very low use area	Monitor physiological condition	30m	
T61	0630	Crack willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	20+	L	M	G	F	Lapsed pollard with extensive regrowth from 2m high pollard points	Re-pollard to previous pollard points as very low priority work	30m	
T62	No tag	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20+	L	EM	G	F	Codominant stems from base		30m	
T63	0629	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10-20	L	EM	G	F	Codominant union near base		30m	
T64	No tag	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10-20	L	EM	P	F	Showing stress in crown and terminal decline from ash dieback infection >50% defoliated but no further deterioration since previous inspection Over low use area	Monitor physiological condition	30m	
T65	0628	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10-20	L	M	P	F	Thinly foliated with minor DW at extremities	Monitor physiological condition	30m	
T66	No tag	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10-20	L	EM	G	G			30m	
T67	0627	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	5-10	L	Y	G	G	Crown unbalanced from phototropic growth		30m	
T68	0626	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20+	L	EM	P	F	Showing stress in crown and terminal decline from ash dieback infection >50% defoliated Over low use area	Monitor physiological condition	30m	
T69	No tag	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20+	L	EM	G	G			30m	
T70	0625	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20+	L	EM	VP	F	Showing stress in crown and terminal decline from ash dieback infection >50% defoliated Over low use area	Monitor physiological condition	30m	

T71	0624	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10-20	L	EM	VP	F	Showing stress in crown and terminal decline from ash dieback infection >50% defoliated Over low use area	Monitor physiological condition	30m	
T72	0623	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20+	L	M	F	P	Thin bud cover No clear ash dieback symptoms	Monitor physiological condition	30m	
T73	No tag	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10-20	L	EM	F	F			30m	
T74	0622	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20+	L	M	VP	P	Significant dieback and frequent DW in outer crown Considered in terminal decline	FELL	-	H
T75	No tag	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	-	-	-	-	-	REMOVED		-	
T76	No tag	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5-10	L	D	D	D	Regrowth from stump of previously felled tree Now dead Not posing hazard by potential failure	Retain as habitat feature	30m	
T77	No tag	Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	5-10	L	M	G	G			30m	
T78	No tag	Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	0-5	L	EM	G	G			30m	
REAR GARDEN OF 73 THE CLOSE											
T79	No tag	Cherry Spp. <i>Prunus</i> Spp.	5-10	L	M	G	F	Stem constricted by metal chain at 1.5m stem height resulting in unusual bulging stem form	Cut constricting chain	30m	L
LEADEN HALL											
T80	No tag	London plane <i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	20+	H	OM	G	G	Some burrs on secondary branching structure Occasional moderate deadwood in crown		30m	
T81	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	5-10	M	M	G	G	Wisteria colonising crown on east side		30m	

T82	No tag	Copper beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	20+	M	OM	G	G	Two <i>Ganoderma applanatum</i> fungal fruiting bodies on buttress roots at base on east side Supporting buttress roots on west side appear sound Crown pruned in 2024 to mitigate concerns relating to potential internal decay from fungal infection		30m	
T83	No tag	London plane <i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	20+	M	OM	G	G	Unbalanced to north from phototrophic growth		30m	
T84	No tag	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20+	M	M	G	G			30m	
T85	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	10-20	M	M	G	G			30m	
T86	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	5-10	M	M	G	G			30m	
T87	No tag	Holm oak <i>Quercus ilex</i>	10-20	M	M	G	G	Epicormic growth around base of tree Crown previously topped showing approximately 4m regrowth from pruning points Branch wound showing exposed deadwood on south side at 0.5m		30m	
T88	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	5-10	M	M	G	G			30m	
T89	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	5-10	M	M	F	G	Thinly foliated upper crown		30m	
T90	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	5-10	M	M	G	G			30m	
T91	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	5-10	M	M	G	G			30m	
T92	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	5-10	M	M	G	G			30m	
G1	No tag	Group of grey willow <i>Salix cinerea</i>	10-20	M	EM	G	G	3x willow pollard		30m	
T93	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	10-20	M	M	P	G	Thinly foliated stressed crown		30m	

T94	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	10-20	M	M	G	G			30m	
T95	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	10-20	M	M	F	G			30m	
T96	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	10-20	M	M	G	G			30m	
T97	No tag	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	10-20	M	M	G	G			30m	
T99	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	10-20	M	M	F	G	Suppressed by adjacent trees		30m	
T100	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	10-20	M	M	G	G			30m	
T101	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	10-20	M	M	G	G			30m	
T102	No tag	Deodar cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	10-20	M	EM	G	G			30m	
T103	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	10-20	M	M	G	G			30m	
T104	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	10-20	M	M	F	F	Thinly foliated Strip of dead bark and exposed deadwood on west side of stem 0-2m		30m	
T105	No tag	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	10-20	M	M	G	G			30m	
T106	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	5-10	M	M	F	F	Heavily ivy clad		30m	
T107	No tag	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	10-20	M	M	VP	P	Moribund with very limited live foliage	FELL	-	L
T108	No tag	Portuguese laurel <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	0-5	M	M	G	G			30m	
T109	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	10-20	M	OM	F	G	Showing some dieback on northern side of crown		30m	
T110	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	5-10	M	M	G	G			30m	
T111	No tag	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	5-10	M	M	F	F	Open vertical stem cavity on west side showing decayed deadwood mitigated by relatively small crown size		30m	

G2	No tag	Group of Portuguese laurel <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	0-5	M	M	G	G			30m	
T112	No tag	<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	5-10	M	M	G	G			30m	
T113	No tag	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	5-10	M	M	G	G			30m	
T114	No tag	Apple Spp. <i>Malus</i> Spp.	5-10	M	OM	F	G			30m	
T115	No tag	Common pear <i>Pyrus communis</i>	5-10	M	M	G	G	Heavily ivy clad		30m	
T116	No tag	Apple Spp. <i>Malus</i> Spp.	0-5	M	M	P	F			30m	
T117	No tag	Common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i>	0-5	M	EM	G	G			30m	
T118	No tag	Black mulberry <i>Morus nigra</i>	0-5	M	EM	G	G			30m	
T119	No tag	Southern magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	0-5	M	EM	G	G			30m	
T120	No tag	Cherry laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	5-10	M	M	G	G			30m	
T121	No tag	Southern magnolia <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	5-10	M	M	G	G			30m	

ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL



KEY:
 Surveyed Tree

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Project: De Vaux Orchard (Tree Condition Report)		
On behalf of: Salisbury Cathedral Chapter		
Drawing title: Tree Location Plan		
Drawing number: ARB-2157-01	Rev: 	Date: Jun 26
Scale: 1:300 @ A3	DB: SM	CB: GH



KEY:



Surveyed tree

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Project:
Rack Close (Tree Condition Report)

On behalf of:
Salisbury Cathedral Chapter

Drawing title:
Tree Location Plan

Drawing number: ARB-2157-02	Rev: 	Date: Jun 26
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Scale: Not to scale	DB: SM	CB: GH
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KEY:
 Surveyed tree

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Project:
Leaden Hall (Tree Condition Report)

On behalf of:
Salisbury Cathedral Chapter

Drawing title:
Tree Location Plan

Drawing number:
ARB-2157-03

Rev:

Date:
Jun 26

Scale:
1:500 @ A3

DB:
SM

CB:
GH