Appendix 11.3
Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report

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Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report

Herbata Data Centre Campus
Carragh Road
Naas
Co. Kildare

BSM Est. 1968
Brady Shipman Martin
Built. Environment.

Survey
Assessment
Built Environment

DATE: **23 April 2024**
PROJ. REF. 6971-BSM-ZZ-ZZ-RP-L-0001

DOCUMENT:
Tree Survey Report

This document has been issued and amended as follows:

Issue	Revision	Description/Status	Date	Prepared by	Checked by
01	01	For Planning	26/04/2024	JM	DB

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1 INTRODUCTION

It is proposed to develop zoned lands off the R409 Carragh Road near Naas, Co. Kildare for data centre development. There are numerous trees and hedges across the proposed site. This report has been commissioned to provide an arboricultural assessment of these trees and hedges to assist with the plans for the project. The survey data was collected and collated in accordance with BS5837: (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations*.

The accompanying Tree Survey and Constraints drawing shows the locations of the individual trees, hedges and tree groups identified during the survey. This tree survey data was input into the design and planning of the proposed new development layout and used to prepare the Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan for inclusion with the planning application for the project.

This report should be read with the following drawings and reports:

1.1 Drawing Title	Drawing Number	Size
Existing Tree Survey 01 of 04	BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0101	A0
Existing Tree Survey 02 of 04	BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0102	A0
Existing Tree Survey 03 of 04	BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0103	A0
Existing Tree Survey 04 of 04	BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0104	A0
Tree Constraints, Removal & Protection Plan 01 of 04	BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0211	A0
Tree Constraints, Removal & Protection Plan 02 of 04	BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0212	A0
Tree Constraints, Removal & Protection Plan 03 of 04	BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0213	A0
Tree Constraints, Removal & Protection Plan 04 of 04	BSM-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0214	A0
1.2 Report Title	Report Number	Size
Landscape Design Report	DXCMGY-BSM-ZZ-ZZ-RP-L-0002	A4

2 REPORT LIMITATIONS

The inspection has been carried out from ground level using visual observation methods only.

Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. Trees should be checked on a regular basis, preferably once a year. The conclusions and recommendations of this report are valid for one year.

The fruiting bodies of some important species of decay fungi only emerge at certain times of the year and may not have been visible during this inspection.

There is no such thing as a 100% safe tree in all conditions, since even perfectly healthy trees may fall or suffer branch break.

Climbing plants such as Ivy can obscure structural defects and some symptoms of disease, where such plants prevent a thorough examination it is recommended that the climber be cut at ground level and the tree re-inspected when it has died back.

Tree positions on the survey drawing are based upon the tree symbols plotted onto the topographic drawing supplied, with additional trees being added in their *approximate* positions where no such symbol was plotted.

3 METHODOLOGY

The trees and hedges were accessed on foot and assessed using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) techniques only. Trees growing outside the site boundary were not directly accessed, with the trees being assessed using what visual information was available to the surveyor from inside the site. Groups of trees, hedges and scrub growth were assessed collectively in accordance with BS5837: (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

4 SURVEY KEY

4.1 Tree, Tree Group and Woodland Number

Individual trees (prefix T) were tagged with numbered tree tags. Tree groups (prefix G), hedges (prefix H) were allotted reference numbers. These numbers allow for identification and cross reference with the survey schedule and site drawings.

4.2 Species

Refers to the specific tree species with both common and botanical names for individual trees and those present within each tree group.

4.3 Age Class

Y:	Young tree – yet to reach biological maturity
SM:	Semi-mature - tree now well established and developing
EM:	Early-Mature - tree not yet fully grown
M:	Mature – Tree fully grown and in full maturity
LM:	Late Mature – in the later stages of maturity
OM:	Over mature - tree now declining from natural causes
Vet:	Veteran - tree of value due to old age and ecological/cultural significance

4.4 Stem Diameter, Tree Height and Crown Size Measurements

Ht:	Total Tree Height in metres
Dbh:	Diameter (in mm) at breast height measured at 1.5m from ground level
Cr	Crown clearance from ground level (in metres)
NSEW:	Crown spread (in metres) for all 4 cardinal points
FSB	First significant branch: height from ground and direction

4.5 Condition

Condition refers to both physiological condition (good, fair, poor, dead.) and structural condition.

Good:	No obvious defects visible, vitality and form of tree good.
Fair:	Tree in average condition for its age and the environment.
Poor:	Tree shows signs of ill health/structural defect
Bad:	Tree in seriously bad health/major structural problem
Dead:	Tree now completely dead

4.6 Comments

Additional description/commentary on individual trees where appropriate.

4.7 Recommendations

Preliminary management recommendations are noted, these pertain to current site conditions unless otherwise stated.

4.8 Tree Retention Category (Cat) (BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations)

The tree retention category system grades a tree's suitability for retention within a development:

A Indicates a tree of high quality and value. These are trees that are particularly good examples of their species, which also provide landscape value. These trees are in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution. (A minimum of 40 years is suggested)

B Indicates a tree of moderate quality and value. Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition. These trees are in such a condition as to make a significant contribution. (A minimum of 20 years is suggested)

C Indicates a tree of low quality and value - trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, smaller trees lower than 10m in height, or young trees with a stem diameter of below 150mm.

U Trees that are in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Sub Categories

Tree categories may be further categorised using the following sub-categories (e.g. C1, C2 or C3) - 1 mainly Arboricultural qualities, 2 mainly landscape qualities, 3 mainly cultural values.

4.9 Root Protection Area

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum area around individual trees to be protected from disturbance during construction works; RPA is recorded as a radius (rad) in metres measured from the tree stem and is shown on tree survey drawings as a circle with the tree stem in the centre. For single stem trees, the root protection area (RPA) should be calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.

For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods below should be used.

a) For trees with two to five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

$\sqrt{((\text{stem diameter 1})^2 + (\text{stem diameter 2})^2 \ldots + (\text{stem diameter 5})^2)}$

b) For trees with more than five stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated as follows:

$\sqrt{((\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems})}$

5 FINDINGS

The trees were assessed during site visits in January and February 2023. The field survey findings are recorded in the survey schedule appended to the report and include the data for 228 individual trees, 10 groups and 18 hedges. The schedule included trees within the redline boundary and also some of those located just outside the redline, but with potential to have some root and/or branch spread into the project area.

228 individual trees were identified and assessed; of these 9 trees were graded category A (high value) 42 were graded category B (moderate value), 139 were graded category C (low value) and 38 were graded category U (unsuited to long term retention).

The majority of the trees recorded were Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior); these made up 66% of the trees. Common Beech (Fagus sylvatica) was the second most numerous at 12%, with the remaining 22% made up of a mix of Oak (Quercus spp.), Willow (Salix spp.), Aspen (Populus tremula), Apple (Malus domestica), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Pear (Pyrus spp.), Wych Elm (Ulmus glabra) and Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum).

The survey site covers approximately 37 ha; most of which is land currently under permanent pasture and used for sheep farming. The lands are bordered to the east by the M7 motorway, to the north by the R409 public highway, to the south by the M7 Business Park and to the west and south west by more farmland. The survey area includes the old farmstead and yard in the centre of the site and the dwelling and garden off the R409.

The farm is sub-divided into 13 larger fields and smaller paddocks by a series of hedgerows, many of which are growing out of low banks alongside sunken drainage ditches. The land is mostly flat or very gently sloping, drainage across most of the site seems to be reasonably good, with parts towards the southern boundary becoming more poorly drained.

The trees on and around the site are concentrated into the hedgerows; these hedges are dominated by a mixture of Ash and Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), with Hawthorn forming an understorey of multi-stemmed bushes under a taller canopy of early mature and mature Ash trees that have mostly grown up out of long-established coppice stools. The trees are mostly growing out of the low earthen banks that run next to the many drainage ditches, with some trees also being set slightly off the hedge-line, into the fields. The survey schedule records hedgerow trees that were picked out by the topographic survey plus several additional trees that were not recorded in the original land survey. The hedges actually contain many more individual trees and bushes beyond those plotted on the survey drawing; however, it was deemed impractical and of limited benefit to try and record every tree growing on the site. The only trees *not* within the hedges and tree groups on and around the farm are the two young trees (T1018-1019) that have been planted into the north-western field in recent years.

Tree condition is variable across the site, however, all of the Ash trees inspected were seen to be suffering from the fungal disease Ash Dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). The disease is likely to eventually cause high mortality amongst the Ash population, but is not expected to kill all the trees. At this early stage in the onset of the disease it is difficult to identify which individual trees will survive and which will die; in the survey schedule the Ash trees currently showing significant symptoms were graded as category U, whilst all other Ash trees have been graded category C. Because of the prevalence of Ash Dieback disease (ADB), no Ash trees were graded category B or A, even if they were noted to be substantial trees with no obvious structural defects.

The various hedgerows across the site also contain other tree and shrub species, including Hazel (Corylus avellana), Apple, Spindle (Euonymus europaeus), Willow, Alder, Elder (Sambucus nigra), Oak, Elm, Beech and Aspen. The larger and more significant hedgerow trees include the mature Oak trees (including the big old specimen T919) and the line of mature Beech trees (T838-867) along hedge H13. Some of these larger trees are suffering from the effects of old age, with several being slowly degraded by fungal decay and/or branch breakage from high winds.

Most of the hedges inside the site appear to have been left relatively unmanaged for a number of years, however the hedges along the road frontage with the R409 have been kept regularly trimmed, and the sections of hedge running underneath the various overhead ESB powerlines have been subject to regular topping by line clearance works.

The survey included the garden and adjacent small paddock next to the farmers house; this area contains a more diverse range of tree species (including a of number exotic species such as Cedrus, Cupressus, Pinus radiata, Quercus ilex etc.) planted as a landscape screen around the property (groups G1 and G2 in the schedule). These trees are mostly early mature in age class and are becoming in need of thinning out/re-spacing.

6 PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS

Preliminary management recommendations for the trees and tree groups (under present site conditions) are listed in the survey schedule.

The Ash trees should be monitored through regular inspection to track the progress of Ash dieback disease through the hedgerows on the site. Where crown dieback exceeds 50% the tree is unlikely to survive and may be best removed.

Hedgerows degraded by old age, disease, livestock browsing, and utility line clearance works should be restored through a combination of coppicing, hedge-laying, infill planting and where necessary, fencing to prevent further animal damage. Trees and bushes under the ESB lines would be best managed through coppicing on a regular rotation rather than topped.

Works associated with the new development in areas adjacent to trees should be carried out in accordance with the recommendations made in BS5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* (BSI Standards Limited 2012)

7 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT OF NEW DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development will require that large areas of the site are cleared of existing vegetation and structures to facilitate the new layout; this will include the removal of a significant proportion of the trees and hedges across the centre and north of the site. Care was taken to ensure that the boundary hedges along the eastern, southern and western boundaries of the site were left intact by the new layout.

A total of 165 individual trees recorded in the tree survey schedule will be removed; this represents 72% of the trees, however, 134 of these trees (84%) are of category C or U. 4 tree groups will be completely removed, along with 6 hedgerows. 1 tree group will be partially removed. 9 hedgerows will be partially removed, with 7 of these being mostly removed and only short sections being retained.

All of the trees and hedges proposed for removal are listed in the Tree Removal Schedule and shown on the Tree Constraints, Retention and Protection Plan drawings for the project.

The extent of the removal of the trees and hedges necessary to facilitate the proposed development is acknowledged by the project design team and a comprehensive new tree planting plan has been prepared to help mitigate the loss of existing tree cover, providing c. 5.4 hectares (c. 23,760 trees) of native screen woodland planting and c. 1 hectare of native scrub/hedge planting (c. 4,400 small trees/hedge species), together with over 1,000 advanced nursery trees to the perimeter boundaries and over 500 advanced nursery trees internally within the site.

8 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

8.1 Tree Work Operations

The trees listed in the tree removal schedule below and those shown highlighted in red on the landscape drawings will be felled and the stumps removed. Truncated hedges should have the trees/bushes growing at the end of remaining section coppiced and then be allowed to regenerate.

Any trees requiring light facilitation pruning to improve access and prevent damage by the construction activity will be pruned back following consultation with the project arborist.

The felling of and pruning of trees will be undertaken by professional tree surgeons working to BS 3998 (2010) Tree Work – Recommendations.

Timber grade material from the felled trees should be processed into planks, beams, hurleys etc. by appropriate contractors or craftsmen wherever possible. All lower grade woody material arising from the clearance works will be recycled for use on the project (woodchip mulch for new planting areas for example), with logs/branches placed throughout the woodland and riparian corridors as habitat logs, or disposed of at an appropriate green waste facility.

8.2 Tree Protection Measures

The remaining trees and hedgerows will be protected in accordance with BS5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.*

The project developer will appoint a qualified arborist to provide advice and guidance to the contractors carrying out the works. The arborist will meet the contractors on-site prior to works commencing and go through the tree protection measures, explaining the recommended procedures and emphasising the importance of protecting the trees during the project. The project arborist will be available to attend the site on a regular basis to aid and advise the tree protection set-up as needed.

Tree protection fencing will be erected around the RPAs of trees being retained to prevent construction activity and machinery encroaching onto exposed soil, where it could cause compaction and root damage. The fencing and protective structures will be erected before site works commence and will not be removed or moved unless authorised by a qualified arborist. The indicative positions of the tree protective fencing are shown on the Tree Removal, Retention and Protection Plan drawings for the project.

Where site machinery must encroach upon original soil surfaces or ground exposed by the removal of the existing hard surfacing within the RPAs of the trees to be retained for reasons unforeseen and unavoidable; suitable ground protection will be put in place to prevent any significant soil compaction or root damage near the trees; this should take the form of suitable strength ground protection mats or cellular confinement system capable of supporting the appropriate weight.

Any new underground services such as electricity cables, water pipes etc. will be routed away from the root protection areas of the trees to be retained; where this is not possible for reasons unforeseen, the services will be installed using specialist methodology (such as *Airspade* excavation, Air Vacuum truck or Directional/Mole drilling) that ensures minimal impact on any tree roots.

All exposed roots and/or soil profiles containing roots of trees to be retained will be kept damp in dry conditions by regular watering and be covered with a double layer of hessian fabric to prevent desiccation. Where backfill is required, this should be of good quality topsoil, structural soil, or clean sand.

Root severance should be avoided where possible, with no roots >25mm being cut without consultation with the project arborist. Where roots must be cut back, they should be pruned with saw or secateurs to leave a clean cut.

All site offices, materials storage, staff parking etc. will located outside of the RPAs of the trees being retained.

The retained trees should be assessed by a qualified arborist following the completion of the construction works.

9 SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1. Mature Ash trees and Hawthorn bushes along hedge H8, with southern end of H5 in distance

Photo 2 Mature Oak, Ash and Aspen trees along hedge H10, with old Oak T919 to right of ESB wires

Photo 3. Mature Beech and Ash trees making up hedge H13

4. Drainage ditch alongside hedge H15; note trees growing out of raised bank

5. Mature Sycamore tree T963 by track to old farmstead

6. Linear group planting groups G1 and G2 around small paddock by farmers dwelling house

10 SCHEDULE OF TREES INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY

Type	No.	Species	Age	Ht m	Dbh mm	St	Cr	N	S	E	W	ERC	Phys Cond	Structural Condition/Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	RPA m	Cat
T	801	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	13	630	1	3	3	9	9.5	2	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Storm damaged branches in crown with hazard beam split in long limb to east.	Target prune broken/damaged branch to east.	7.56	B2
T	802	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	16	750	1	3	11	9	8.5	7	40+	Good	Good. Larger mature tree. Scattered minor deadwood. Some long extended limbs.	Prune to reduce weight of extended branches.	9	A2
T	803	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	15	590	1	2	3	5	8	5	40+	Fair	Fair. Larger tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Deadwood in crown.	No urgent works needed.	7.08	A2
T	804	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	14	630	1	2	7.5	7	10	8	40+	Fair	Fair. Larger tree. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown.	No urgent works needed.	7.56	A2
T	805	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	14	600	1	2	5	3	9	8	40+	Fair	Fair. Larger tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown.	No urgent works needed.	7.2	A2
T	806	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	18	622	3	2	8.5	6.5	5.5	5.5	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.46	C2
T	807	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	691	6	4	6	6	5	5.5	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool growing on edge of ditch. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.29	C2
T	808	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15	495	2	2	4	5	6	5	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller tree. Twin stem from ground level. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.94	C2
T	809	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16	450	1	1	5.5	5	5	4.5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.4	C2
T	810	Populus tremula (Aspen)	M	16	600	1	5	4.5	4.5	6	7	<10	Fair	Poor. Copious fungal fruiting bodies around stem base indicative of basal and root decay.	Carry out further inspection to identify fungus species. Tree may need to be crown reduced if retained.	7.2	U
T	811	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	M	14	700	1	1	9	4	3	7	20+	Fair	Poor. Medium sized tree. Unbalanced crown shape. Leaning North. Old tear-out wound on main stem at 3m. Crooked lower stem.	Crown reduce or pollard tree.	8.4	B2

T	812	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	680	2	2	7	7	6	6.5	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree growing on edge of ditch. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Twin stem from ground level. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.16	C2
T	813	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	600	1	2	6.5	5.5	6	6	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree growing on edge of ditch. Average shape/form. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.2	C2
T	814	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	19	650	1	2	8	8	7.5	7.5	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree growing on edge of ditch. Average shape/form. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.8	C2
T	815	Populus tremula (Aspen)	OM	16	650	1	7	5	9.5	6	5	<10	Fair	Poor. Larger tree. Main leader broken off at 7m with significant decay in remaining part of stem. Crown of secondary leaders seem to have reasonable vitality.	Consider coppicing or pollarding if retained.	7.8	U
T	816	Populus tremula (Aspen)	M	17	430	1	4	5	5.5	5.5	4.5	20+	Good	Good. Medium sized tree. Upright form.	No urgent works needed.	5.16	B2
T	817	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15	300	1	2	2	4	7	4	10	Poor	Fair. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. Crooked stem.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.6	C2
T	818	Populus tremula (Aspen)	M	17	500	1	3	5	4.5	4	6	20+	Good	Good/Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form.	No urgent works needed.	6	B2
T	819	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	453	4	3	5	4	5.5	4	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	5.44	U
T	820	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	300	1	3	3	5	5	4	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller tree. Average shape/form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.6	C2
T	821	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	15	570	1	2	6.5	8	3	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean-to stem.	No urgent works needed.	6.84	B2
T	822	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	15	500	1	2	6	7	7	7.5	40+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Average shape/form. Storm damaged branches in crown.	Target prune broken/damaged branches.	6	A1
T	823	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	12	391	3	2	5	5	4.5	4.5	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Smaller sized tree. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.69	C2
T	824	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	300	1	3	4	4.5	3.5	3.5	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Average shape/form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.6	C2
T	825	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	300	1	3	3	3.5	3	3	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean-to stem. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.6	C2

T	826	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	350	1	2	4.5	4	2	3	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Leaning North. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.2	C2
T	827	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	350	1	2	4.5	4	3	4	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean-to stem. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.2	C2
T	828	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	600	1	2	9.5	6	2	4	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Leaning North. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.2	C2
T	829	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	550	1	4	4	7	5	1	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Leaning North-East. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	6.6	U
T	830	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	541	2	3	7	7	5.5	3	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Leaning North. Twin stem from ground level. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	6.49	U
T	831	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	461	2	2	6.5	3	5	5	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Leaning North. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	5.53	C2
T	832	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	14	450	1	2	6.5	3	5	5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Large surface roots. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.4	C2
T	833	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	13	600	1	2	7	6	5	4	<10	Poor	Poor. Larger tree. Some decay of structural roots. Polyporous squamosus present in small decay cavity on stem. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	7.2	U
T	834	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16	532	2	4	7	5	4	6.5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Twin stem from ground level. Minor deadwood in crown. Copious epicormic growth on branching throughout crown indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6.38	C2
T	835	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	500	1	4	6.5	6.5	5.5	2	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean-to stem. Stem divides above 1.5m. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6	C2
T	836	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	15	1200	1	1	7	7	6	6	10+	Fair	Poor. Large specimen tree growing on edge of ditch. Historic loss of major limb. Ustulina deusta fruiting bodies present.	Carry out further inspection to assess extent of decay.	14.4	C2

T	837	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	12	691	5	2	6	5	5	5.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Small decay cavity on stem.	No urgent works needed.	8.29	B2
T	838	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	19	800	1	2	6	10	9	8	20+	Fair	Fair. Large specimen tree growing on edge of ditch. Old fencing wire fixed to lower stem.	No urgent works needed.	9.6	B2
T	839	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	21	750	1	2	9	12	5	8	20+	Fair	Fair. Large specimen tree. Large surface roots. Slight lean-to stem. Old fencing wire fixed to lower stem.	No urgent works needed.	9	B2
T	840	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	17	900	1	1	11	12	6	8	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Large specimen tree. Leaning East. Root plate partially lifted. Polyporous squamosus present in old wound to lower stem.	Crown reduce and reduce weight from east side of crown.	10.8	C2
T	841	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	15	572	4	2	2.5	5	4	3.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems at ground level.	No urgent works needed.	6.86	B2
T	842	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	12	800	1	2	5	10	8	8	<10	Fair	Poor. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Significant wood decay in old wound at stem base. Old fencing wire fixed to lower stem.	Crown reduce if retained.	9.6	U
T	843	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	16	1050	1	1	5	9	7.5	7	10+	Fair	Poor. Large specimen tree growing on edge of ditch. Ganoderma brackets on stem indicative of significant basal decay. Probably not suited to retention in new development.	Carry out further inspection to assess extent of decay. Crown reduce.	12.6	C2
T	844	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	18	400	1	2	3	6	4	5	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Upright form.	No urgent works needed.	4.8	B2
T	845	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	21	600	1	2	6	8.5	4	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean-to stem. Large specimen tree. Upright form. Old fencing wire fixed to lower stem.	No urgent works needed.	7.2	B2
T	846	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	20	894	2	2	8	9	6	7	20+	Fair	Poor. Large specimen tree growing on edge of ditch. Large surface roots. Some decay of structural roots. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Large dead limb broken off and hanging into neighbouring tree crown.	Cut Ivy around stem base. Remove hanger and conduct climbing inspection of tree. Crown reduce northern stem.	10.7	B2
T	847	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	19	900	1	2	9	8	2	7	20+	Fair	Fair. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Slight lean-to stem. Large surface roots. Asymmetric form due to group competition.	No urgent works needed.	10.8	B2
T	848	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15	400	1	5	5	6	2	4	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Initial lean but self corrects to vertical. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.8	U
T	849	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	500	1	2	3	6	5	2.5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Slight lean-to stem. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6	C2

T	850	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	17	700	1	2	4	5	6	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Tight unions as stem forks into 3m at 2m; unions appear stable at present.	No urgent works needed.	8.4	B2
T	851	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	17	1200	1	3	7	7.5	7	7.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Very large old tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Wood decay in old wound to lower stem.	No urgent works needed.	14.4	B2
T	852	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	17	800	1	1	8	8	5	7	20+	Fair	Fair. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Squirrel damage to branches in crown.	No urgent works needed.	9.6	B2
T	853	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	16	700	1	2	5	4.5	5	5.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch.	No urgent works needed.	8.4	B2
T	854	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	16	400	1	3	3	3.5	3	5	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Suppressed by neighbouring trees. Poor shape & form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Asymmetric form due to group competition.	No urgent works needed.	4.8	C2
T	855	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	450	1	2	3	7	6	5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.4	C2
T	856	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	17	800	1	2	7	7	6.5	7	20+	Fair	Fair. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Squirrel damage to branches in crown. Borderline category A tree.	No urgent works needed.	9.6	B2
T	857	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	18	350	1	2	7	3	1	3	<10	Poor	Fair. Slender form. Slight lean-to stem. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.2	U
T	858	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	424	2	2	4	5	5	4	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Dieback in crown. Copious epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	5.09	U
T	859	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	500	2	4	3	6	4	2	<10	Poor	Poor. Medium sized tree. Leaning East. Poor shape & form. Significant dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Bacterial canker present on branches.	Coppice.	6	U
T	860	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	400	1	4	2	2	4	4	<10	Poor	Poor. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.8	U

T	861	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	550	1	2	9	10	2	7	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Broken branches hanging in crown. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. Stem forks at 2m, with large secondary leaders extending out to the east and west.	Target prune broken/damaged branches. Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6.6	C2
T	862	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	19	1000	1	1	7	6.5	5	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Stem divides above 1.5m. Union appears stable at present. Squirrel damage to branches in crown. Borderline cat A.	No urgent works needed.	12	B2
T	863	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	17	719	4	2	4.5	8	2	5	10+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Minor dieback in crown. Minor deadwood in crown.	No urgent works needed.	8.63	C2
T	864	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	18	1000	1	2	7	8	4	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Large specimen tree. Multi-stemmed tree on bank, some tight unions as stems fork.	No urgent works needed.	12	B2
T	865	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	15	470	1	6	6	1	3	7	20+	Good	Fair. Medium sized tree. Suppressed by neighbouring trees. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Close to mature Beech tree.	No urgent works needed.	5.64	B2
T	866	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	17	300	1	6	2.5	3	2	3	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Significant dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	3.6	U
T	867	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	18	1000	2	2	8	8.5	7	7	20+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Large specimen tree growing on edge of ditch. Storm damaged branches hanging in crown. Small emergent Ganoderma fruiting body at stem base.	Target prune broken/damaged branches. Monitor tree condition.	12	B2
T	868	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	EM	13	430	2	2	5.5	5	2	5	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Suppressed by neighbouring trees. Twin stem from ground level. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Squirrel damage to branches in crown.	No urgent works needed.	5.16	C2
T	869	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	M	12	250	1	6	2	1	2	2	<10	Poor	Bad. Smaller sized tree. Poor shape & form. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Significant basal decay. Recent breakage of leader at 4.5m.	Coppice.	3	U
T	870	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	16	570	1	3	4	8	3	5	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Squirrel damage to branches in crown.	No urgent works needed.	6.84	B2
T	871	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	532	2	4	5.5	7.5	5	6	10	Poor	Fair. Growing on edge of ditch. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Minor deadwood in crown. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6.38	C2
T	872	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	M	17	350	1	3	3	7	4	3	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Leaning East. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Minor deadwood in crown.	No urgent works needed.	4.2	B2

T	873	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16	424	2	2	5	5	3.5	4	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Twin stem from ground level. Slender form with slight lean. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.09	C2
T	874	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	17	583	3	2	6	4	4.5	5	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Deadwood in crown.	No urgent works needed.	7	B2
T	875	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16	350	1	5	6	2	5.5	3	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.2	C2
T	876	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	350	1	4	4	2	4	4	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.2	C2
T	877	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	M	13	450	1	4	6	6	4	2	20+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Wood decay in old wound to lower stem. Deadwood in crown.	No urgent works needed.	5.4	C2
T	878	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	M	18	1200	1	1	8	8	5	6	20+	Fair	Poor. Large old tree with very thick lower main stem. Epicormic growth on stem. Extensive wood decay in large old wound at stem base.	Pollard or heavily crown reduce.	14.4	B2
T	879	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	EM	10	300	1	4	6	6	1	4.5	10+	Fair	Poor. Slender form. Suppressed by neighbouring trees.	Monitor tree condition.	3.6	C2
T	880	Malus domestica (Apple)	M	7	424	2	1	5.5	5.5	3	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Asymmetric form due to group competition.	No urgent works needed.	5.09	B2
T	881	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	M	14	1150	1	3	7	7.5	3	3	10+	Fair	Poor. Leaning North-East. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Significant basal decay with large decay cavity at stem base. Good biodiversity value.	Pollard or heavily crown reduce.	13.8	C2
T	882	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	M	17	1200	1	2	5	5	3	5.5	10+	Fair	Poor. Large specimen tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Significant basal decay in old wound at stem base. Good biodiversity value.	Pollard or heavily crown reduce.	14.4	C2
T	883	Populus tremula (Aspen)	EM	14	350	1	3	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	20+	Good	Good. Self-sown young tree. Upright form. Average shape/form.	No urgent works needed.	4.2	B2
T	884	Populus tremula (Aspen)	M	21	950	1	2	9	6	6	8	20+	Good	Fair. Larger mature tree. Compacted root-zone with some damage to surface roots. Stem divides above 1.5m. Scattered minor deadwood.	No urgent works needed.	11.4	B2
T	885	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	350	1	3	4	4.5	4	3	10	Poor	Fair. Tree very close to wall. Self-sown young tree. Compacted root-zone. Some damage to surface roots. Large surface roots. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider removal as part of good management.	4.2	C2
T	886	Populus tremula (Aspen)	M	17	500	1	2	5.5	4	5	4	20+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Initial lean but self corrects to vertical. Minor deadwood in crown.	No urgent works needed.	6	B2

T	887	Populus tremula (Aspen)	OM	17	1100	1	2	4	4	7	5	10+	Fair	Poor. Large old tree with significant basal decay in large cavity on lower stem at 1.5m. Decay column extends up main stem. Birds nesting in cavity. Tree held up by buttresses. Good biodiversity value.	Significant crown reduction needed if tree is to be retained.	13.2	C2
T	889	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	4	700	1	1	2	2	3	3	10	Poor	Fair. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Tree pollarded to 3m by ESB contractors.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.4	C2
T	890	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	EM	10	500	1	1	4	3	2	2.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Leaning North. Stem divides above 1.5m. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Branching cut back by ESB.	No urgent works needed.	6	B2
T	891	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	470	1	2	4	4	8	4	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.64	C2
T	892	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	550	1	2	7	6	6	4.5	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Slight lean-to stem. Average shape/form. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6.6	C2
T	893	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	700	1	2	8	7	7	8	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Large surface roots. Initial lean but self corrects to vertical. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.4	C2
T	894	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18	716	2	1	8	8	10	8	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Larger tree. Large surface roots. Scattered minor deadwood. Copious epicormic growth on branching throughout crown indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.59	C2
T	895	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	700	1	4	7	8	8	9	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Large surface roots. Storm damaged branches in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Target prune broken/damaged branches.	8.4	C2
T	896	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	360	1	3	4	1.5	6.5	6.5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Leaning West. Poor shape & form. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.32	C2
T	897	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	19	747	2	2	7	7	10	8	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Scattered minor deadwood. Some long extended limbs. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.96	C2
T	901	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	522	2	2	5	1	6	6	10	Poor	Fair. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Minor deadwood in crown. Copious epicormic growth on branching	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6.26	C2

														throughout crown indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.			
T	902	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	500	1	2	5	5	8	4	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Scattered minor deadwood. Copious epicormic growth in crown indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6	C2
T	903	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	14	568	4	4	4	6	8	3	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Minor dieback in crown. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6.82	C2
T	904	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	350	1	6	5	3	3	5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.2	C2
T	905	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	13	811	8	2	7	7	10	9	<10	Poor	Poor. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Multi-stem coppice stool. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. Recent breakage of large stem to west at 2m. Canker on stem to east at 8m. Tree becoming oversized for growing position.	Coppice.	9.73	U
T	906	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	410	1	2	4.5	3	7	4	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.92	C2
T	907	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	800	1	2	9	10	10	6	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Spreading form. Dieback in crown. Some long extended limbs. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	9.6	C2
T	908	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	18	920	1	2	9	10	10	9	40+	Fair	Good. Large specimen tree. Average shape/form. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown.	No urgent works needed.	11	A2
T	909	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18	550	1	4	7	8	5	4	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Large surface roots. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6.6	C2
T	910	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16	450	1	1	1	3	7	5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.4	C2
T	911	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	420	1	2	3	4	8	4	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.04	C2
T	912	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	420	1	2	4	5.5	7	2	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.04	C2

T	913	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	600	1	2	4	6	9	3	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Large surface roots. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.2	C2
T	914	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	400	1	3	4.5	5.5	7	4	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.8	C2
T	915	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	350	1	3	5	5	4	2.5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.2	C2
T	916	Malus domestica (Apple)	M	11	610	3	2	5	5	6.5	5	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Scattered minor deadwood.	No urgent works needed.	7.32	B2
T	917	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	15	700	1	2	8	6	7	7.5	40+	Fair	Fair. Large specimen tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic shoots on branching throughout crown.	No urgent works needed.	8.4	A2
T	918	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16	350	1	2	5	2	6	5	<10	Poor	Poor. Slight lean-to stem. Significant basal decay. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.2	U
T	919	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	V	16	1383	2	3	8.5	10	9	6	40+	Fair	Poor. Large specimen tree. Twin stem from ground level. Significant basal decay. Fistulina and Ganoderma fungal fruiting bodies on stem base. Previously topped as part of ESB line clearance works. High conservation value.	Crown reduce.	15	A2
T	888	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	5	474	4	0	4	2	1	3	<10	Poor	Poor. Smaller sized tree. Poor shape & form. Bacterial canker present on branches. Cut back under ESB lines.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	5.69	U
T	920	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	20	1117	4	3	5	9	9	7.5	10	Poor	Fair. Larger multi-stem coppice stool. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	13.4	C2
T	921	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	19	906	5	2	7	8	7	7.5	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Larger multi-stem coppice stool. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Copious epicormic growth on branching throughout crown indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	10.9	U
T	922	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18	857	7	1	6	7.5	5.5	6.5	10	Poor	Fair. Larger multi-stem coppice stool. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	10.3	C2

T	923	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	19	834	4	3	6	7.5	7.5	6	<10	Poor	Poor. Large multi-stem coppice stool. Significant basal decay. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Recent failure of large stem to north due to decay.	Coppice.	10	U
T	924	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	661	4	3	5	5.5	4.5	5.5	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Previously topped. Decay in old pruning points. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	7.93	C2
T	925	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	12	612	4	2	6	5	6	5.5	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.34	C2
T	926	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	726	4	2	5.5	5	5.5	5.5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized multi-stem coppice stool growing on edge of ditch. Large surface roots. Dieback in crown. Copious epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.71	C2
T	927	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	EM	14	532	2	1	6	5	4	6	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree. Growing on edge of ditch. Large surface roots. Stem divides below 1.5m. Squirrel damage to branches in crown.	No urgent works needed.	6.38	B2
T	928	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	461	2	3	4	5	5	4	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Stem divides below 1.5m. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.53	C2
T	929	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	550	1	2	7	6	8	8	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree growing on edge of ditch. Good shape/form. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6.6	C2
T	930	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	4	430	7	0	5	6	5	1	<10	Poor	Bad. Multiple stems at ground level. Collapsed willow by ditch.	Coppice.	5.16	U
T	931	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	EM	8	450	1	1	3	5	4	4	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Broken and weakened branches in crown.	Crown reduce by 1-2m.	5.4	C2
T	932	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	12	500	1	2	4	6	6	5.5	20+	Fair	Poor. Medium sized tree. Storm damaged branches hanging in crown.	Target prune broken/damaged branches. Crown reduce.	6	B2
T	933	Malus domestica (Apple)	M	9	450	1	1	2	5	4.5	2	20+	Fair	Fair. Some long extended limbs.	Prune to reduce weight of extended branches.	5.4	B2
T	934	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	EM	11	450	1	1	4	5	4	4	20+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Leaning West. Large surface roots. Exposed and damaged roots. Squirrel damage to branches in crown.	No urgent works needed.	5.4	B2
T	935	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	280	1	4	3	2	4	3	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Upright form. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.36	C2

T	936	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	13	400	1	4	4	5	4.5	4.5	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Low vitality. Medium sized tree. Stem divides above 1.5m. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.8	U
T	937	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	714	6	2	7	6	6	6	<10	Poor	Poor. Cluster of stems, with some canker and basal decay. Maybe one individual or more trees. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Bacterial canker present on branches.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.57	U
T	938	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	344	2	2	4	4	5	5	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Large surface roots. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.13	C2
T	939	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	7	450	1	1	4	3	3	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Older Hawthorn bush on edge of bank. Bird nest in crown. Wood decay in old wound to lower stem.	No urgent works needed.	5.4	C2
T	940	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	350	1	2	3	3	4	5.5	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Poor shape & form. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.2	C2
T	941	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	7	572	3	2	4.5	3	2	3	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Larger old Hawthorn on bank. Branch weakened by decay in crown.	Prune to reduce weight of extended branches.	6.86	C2
T	942	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16	300	1	4	2	2	3	3	10	Poor	Poor. Smaller sized tree. Upright form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.6	C2
T	943	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18	602	2	5	7	7	5	4	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Twin stem from ground level. Minor dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.22	C2
T	944	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	20	600	1	5	5	4	5	4	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Compression fork on main stem; union appears stable at present. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.2	C2
T	945	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	450	1	2	6	4	5	5	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Decay pocket in foot of secondary stem now gone at 1m.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.4	C2
T	946	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	630	4	2	5	6	5	6	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.56	C2
T	947	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	14	500	1	3	5	5.5	5	5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Good shape/form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6	C2

T	948	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	403	2	3	5	4	3	2	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Some bark wounds to lower stem. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Conjoined with Hawthorn bush.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.84	C2
T	949	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18	950	5	2	8	8	7.5	7	10	Poor	Fair. Larger multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	11.4	C2
T	950	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	350	1	2	4	4	4	3	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Leaning South-West. Average shape/form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.2	C2
T	951	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	11	555	3	1	6	5	5.5	2	<10	Poor	Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Significant wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Coppice.	6.66	U
T	952	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	400	1	2	4	3	4	3	<10	Poor	Poor. Smaller sized tree. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Coppice.	4.8	U
T	953	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	450	3	2	5	3	4	5	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Small decay pocket at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.4	C2
T	954	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	933	4	2	7	6	6	7	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Multiple stems growing out of large old root stock. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	11.2	C2
T	955	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18	786	4	3	7.5	7	6	5	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Some branch stubs left from poor quality pruning works in past. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Some tight unions as stem forks.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	9.43	C2
T	956	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18	737	3	2	7	4	6.5	7	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.84	C2
T	957	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	11	492	2	3	6	6	6	3	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.9	C2
T	958	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	11	686	5	3	7	6.5	6	7	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Minor deadwood in crown. Copious epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.23	C2
T	959	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	9.5	424	2	3	3.5	4	4	2	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Twin stem from ground level. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Copious epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.09	C2

T	960	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	13	680	2	2	6	7	6	5.5	10	Poor	Fair. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.16	C2
T	961	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	12	779	6	2	6	5	6	6	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	9.35	C2
T	962	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	702	6	2	6	5	5.5	6	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.42	C2
T	963	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	13	700	1	3	6.5	6	6	5	20+	Fair	Fair. Fair vitality. Medium sized tree. Average shape/form. Ground to east compacted due to track within root-zone.	No urgent works needed.	8.4	B2
T	964	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18	667	3	3	5.5	6	5.5	6	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Larger tree. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Polyporous squamosus present in old wound site.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	8	U
T	965	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	806	2	2	4.5	6.5	6	6.5	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Twin stem from ground level. Minor dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Bacterial canker present on branches.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	9.67	C2
T	966	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	689	4	3	6	6	5	6	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.27	C2
T	967	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	350	1	3	5	5	2	4	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.2	C2
T	968	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	644	3	2	6	7	6	3	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.73	C2
T	969	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	400	1	6	5	4	4	4	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Upright form. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.8	C2
T	970	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	430	2	2	4	4	6	3	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Scattered minor deadwood. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.16	C2
T	971	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	570	1	2	6	6	9	5	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Ivy restricts view of main branch unions. Minor dieback in crown. Copious epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6.84	C2

T	972	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	758	3	1	4	5	7	4	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	9.1	C2
T	973	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	14	500	1	3	4	4	6	6	<10	Poor	Poor. Medium sized tree. Significant basal decay. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	6	U
T	974	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	636	2	4	7	6	5	5	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Larger tree. Stem divides below 1.5m. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.63	C2
T	975	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	15	704	4	1	5	6	5	5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.45	C2
T	976	Pyrus communis (Common Pear)	M	15	690	1	2	5	5	4.5	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Large mature Pear tree in old kitchen garden.	No urgent works needed.	8.28	B2
T	977	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18	640	2	3	7	7.5	7	7	<10	Poor	Poor/Bad. Larger tree. Stem divides below 1.5m. Significant basal decay. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. Split developing up western stem.	Coppice.	7.68	U
T	978	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	19	830	1	3	7	8	8	7	20+	Good	Fair/Poor. Large specimen tree. Small decay cavity on stem. Some branch stubs left from previous pruning works. Branch weakened by decay in crown. Next to small concrete shed.	Carry out further inspection to investigate decay cavity. Reduce weakened branch at 9m south side.	9.96	B2
T	979	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	18	990	1	2	11	7	8	10	20+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Large specimen tree. Suppressed by neighbouring trees. Wood decay in old wound to lower stem. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Deadwood in crown.	Prune to reduce weight of extended branches.	11.9	B2
T	980	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	19	636	3	2	9	6	6	6	10	Poor	Fair. Larger multi stem tree. Minor deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.63	C2
T	981	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	19	300	1	10	4	1	4	4	<10	Poor	Fair. Slender form. Significant basal decay. Copious epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Coppice.	3.6	U
T	982	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	17	461	4	2	9	3	2	6	10+	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Leaning North. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.53	C2
T	983	Pyrus communis (Common Pear)	M	11	300	1	1	5	4	3	4	10+	Fair	Poor. Smaller sized tree. Leaning North. Small decay cavity on stem. Held up by buttress roots to bank. Potential wildlife habitat in decay cavity at 2m.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	C2

T	984	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	13	474	3	3	5	5	5	4	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Upright form. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.69	C2
T	985	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	482	6	2	5.5	5	5	5.5	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.78	C2
T	986	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	250	1	3	6	3	4	5	10	Poor	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Slight lean to stem. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3	C2
T	987	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	13	430	2	2	5	5	5	4	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.16	C2
T	988	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	18	755	3	2	9	6	6	5.5	40+	Good	Fair. Larger tree growing on edge of ditch. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Multiple stems below 1.5m.	No urgent works needed.	9.06	A2
T	989	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	14	510	4	2	8	4	6	5	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Decay in stool base. Recent collapse of stem to west.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	6.12	C2
T	990	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	539	6	1	5	4	5	5.5	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6.47	C2
T	991	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16	527	5	2	6	6	6	4	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. Some decay under stool base.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6.32	C2
T	992	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	800	1	2	8	5	6.5	6	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Stems develop from single stool base at 2m.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	9.6	C2
T	993	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15	430	4	2	6	5	5	3	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.16	C2
T	994	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	15	381	5	2	6	5	5.5	5	10	Poor	Multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.57	C2
T	995	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	15	424	2	2	6	4	4	5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Twin stem from ground level. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.09	C2
T	996	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	7	346	6	2	6	3	4	5	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Poor shape & form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.15	C2
T	997	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18	684	4	3	7	5.5	6	5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.21	C2

T	998	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	497	4	2	7	4	5.5	5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.96	C2
T	999	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	439	3	3	6	2	5	4	<10	Poor	Fair. Low vitality. Medium sized tree. Multi-stem coppice stool. Upright form. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	5.27	U
T	1000	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	577	4	4	8	6	6	4	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6.92	C2
T	1001	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	687	7	2	7	4	6	6	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Larger multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Fungal fruiting bodies on stem. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	8.24	C2
T	1002	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	550	1	2	6.5	6	6	5.5	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6.6	C2
T	1003	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	600	1	2	8	5	7	6	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.2	C2
T	1004	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	773	5	2	11	6	6	7	<10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Tree is struggling with disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	9.28	U
T	1005	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	19	600	1	5	7.5	6.5	6	6	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.2	C2
T	1006	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18	654	4	2	7	6	7	6	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.85	C2
T	1007	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	269	2	2	5.5	1	5	5.5	<10	Poor	Poor. Smaller sized tree. Poor shape & form. Significant wood decay in old wound at stem base. Asymmetric form due to group competition. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Coppice.	3.23	U
T	1008	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16	424	2	2	7.5	6	6	5	<10	Poor	Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Significant wood decay in old wound at stem base. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Coppice.	5.09	U
T	1009	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	17	439	3	2	6	5	6	5	<10	Poor	Poor. Medium sized tree. Significant wood decay in old wound at stem base. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Coppice.	5.27	U
T	1010	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	17	450	1	3	6	3.5	5	5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.4	C2

T	1011	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	M	15	532	2	3	7.5	4	4	6	10+	Poor	Poor. Medium sized tree. Twin stem from ground level. Wood decay in old wound to lower stem.	Prune to reduce western stem.	6.38	C2
T	1012	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	7	300	1	1	5	5	4	4.5	10+	Fair	Fair. Older Hawthorn bush in hedge.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	C2
T	1013	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	490	5	2	4	7	4	5	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.88	C2
T	1014	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	781	3	2	6	7.5	5	5	10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	9.37	C2
T	1015	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	16	400	1	3	6	5	2	4	<10	Poor	Poor. Slender form. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Significant basal decay. Large decay cavity on stem. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	4.8	U
T	1016	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	636	3	2	8.5	7	4	6	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Wood decay in old wound at stem base. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.63	C2
T	1017	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	250	1	3	4	5	4	4	<10	Poor	Poor. Smaller sized tree. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Wood decay in old wound to lower stem. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	3	U
T	1018	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	SM	6.5	260	1	2	3	3	3	3	10+	Good	Good. Average shape/form. Young tree in field.	No urgent works needed.	3.12	C2
T	1019	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	SM	7	300	1	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	10+	Fair	Good. Average shape/form. Young tree in field.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	C2
T	1020	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	12	570	4	1	5.5	6	5	5	10	Poor	Fair. Medium sized tree. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	6.84	C2
T	1021	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	11	640	2	1	5	5	4	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Medium sized tree in hedge. Thick Ivy growth on tree restricts view of main branch unions.	No urgent works needed.	7.68	B2
T	1023	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	16	652	4	2	8	6	6	6	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Larger tree. Spreading form. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Tight unions at stool base.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.82	C2

T	1024	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	7	453	5	3	4	4	4	5	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Significant dieback in crown.	Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	5.44	U
T	1026	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	7	403	3	4	6	5.5	4	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Smaller sized tree. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem.	No urgent works needed.	4.84	C2
T	1027	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	707	3	3	5	5	5	6	<10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Multi-stem coppice stool. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Dieback in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	8.48	U
T	1029	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	12	693	3	1	5	5	5	5.5	20+	Fair	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Scattered minor deadwood.	No urgent works needed.	8.32	B2
T	1030	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	17	923	7	3	10	9	8	8	10	Poor	Fair/Poor. Larger multi-stem coppice stool. Spreading form. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Ganoderma spp. brackets at stem base.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	11.1	C2
T	1031	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	17	923	10	2	6.5	6	6	6.5	10	Poor	Fair. Larger multi-stem coppice stool. Deadwood in crown. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Some tight unions as stems divide.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	11.1	C2
T	1032	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	19	762	2	4	6.5	8	7	7.5	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Nest in crown.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	9.14	C2
T	1033	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	18	600	1	3	7	7.5	6	6	10	Poor	Fair. Larger tree. Average shape/form. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	7.2	C2
T	1034	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	480	4	2	7	4	3	5	<10	Poor	Fair. Multi-stem coppice stool. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease. Bacterial canker present on branches.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Consider coppicing to allow regeneration of fresh growth.	5.76	U

G	1	Acer campestre (Field Maple) Betula pendula (Silver Birch) Quercus ilex (Holm Oak) Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine) Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Fagus sylvatica (Beech) Salix caprea (Goat Willow) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	12	200	1	2	3	3	3	3	10+	Good	Fair. Densely planted linear tree group around paddock and garden boundary. 1-2m spacing. Upright form, except where cut back to 4-6m under ESB wires. Taller Birch and Scots Pine, with single larger Radiata Pine in eastern side. Trees provide good screen to the public road.	Stand will need thinning out to respace the trees in the coming years.	2.4	B2
G	2	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	M	15	350	1	0	5	5	5	5	10+	Good	Fair. Linear group planting along eastern side of front garden of house. No recent trimming work, trees becoming oversized for site.	Trim back to control tree height and spread.	4.2	C2
G	3	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	8	350	1	1	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Linear group planting along eastern side of garden of empty house.	No urgent works needed.	4.2	C2
G	4	Malus domestica (Apple)	M	6	400	1	1	4	4	4	4	10+	Fair	Fair. Cluster of Apple trees in garden of empty house. Some branch spread out over boundary wall.	No urgent works needed.	4.8	C2
G	5	Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca' (Blue Cedar)	EM	12	400	1	2	5	5	5	5	20+	Good	Fair. Group of six Cedar trees in front garden of empty house. Not accessed for detailed assessment or measurements etc.	No urgent works needed.	4.8	B2
G	6	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	200	1	1	3	3	3	3	10+	Poor	Fair. Young scrub growth along sloping roadside embankment. Mostly semi-mature Ash 100-300mm dbh, 6 to 8m tall. Widespread epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease throughout group.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	2.4	C2

G	7	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) Salix caprea (Goat Willow) Salix fragilis (Crack Willow) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Fagus sylvatica (Beech) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Corylus avellana (Hazel) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	SM EM M	8	400	1	0	4	4	4	4	10+	Fair	Fair/Poor. Scrub growth along stream and border area of southern end of site. Numerous multi-stemmed trees and bushes. Not fully accessed due to undergrowth. No recent management.	Coppice weaker/selected stems.	4.8	C2
G	8	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	14	485	3	2	5	5.5	5	5.5	10	Poor	Fair. Linear group of six Ash coppice stools growing in hedgerow. Thick Ivy growth on tree stems. Unable to inspect stems due to dense undergrowth. Epicormic growth on branching indicative of Ash Dieback Disease.	Monitor condition to track progress of disease.	5.82	C2
G	9	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	8	464	4	1	4	4	4	4	10+	Poor	Fair. Low vitality. Linear group of multi-stem coppice stools. Minor dieback in crown.	Monitor tree condition.	5.57	C2
G	10	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	8	487	4	1	4	4	4	4	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair/Poor. Low vitality. Group of three small multi-stem trees. Central stool has a dead stem.	Coppice weaker/selected stems.	5.84	C2
H	1	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fagus sylvatica (Beech) Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut) Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	12	300	1	0	4	4	4	4	20+	Fair	Fair. Roadside Hawthorn hedgerow clipped to around 2m. Row of young trees has been established on the inside of the Hawthorn hedge.; these trees are now up to around 10-12m tall and in reasonable condition.	No urgent works needed.	3.6	B2

H	2	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	2	200	1	0	1	1	1	1	10+	Good	Good. Roadside Hawthorn hedge clipped to 2m	No urgent works needed.	2.4	C2
H	3	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	SM	2	150	1	0	1	1	1	1	10+	Good	Good. Beech hedgerow planted along the garden boundary of private dwelling. Clipped to around 2m.	No urgent works needed.	1.8	C2
H	4	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	2	200	1	0	1	1	1	1	10+	Good	Good. Roadside Hawthorn hedge clipped to 2m	No urgent works needed.	2.4	C2
H	5	Corylus avellana (Hazel) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fagus sylvatica (Beech) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Malus domestica (Apple) Quercus robur (Common Oak) Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	EM	8	250	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair	Fair. Mixed species hedge along bank beside ditch. Mostly Hawthorn 4-8m with several larger Ash, Oak and Beech trees. Some Ash dieback. Several collapsed Willow stools. No recent management.	Coppice weaker/selected stems.	3	C2
H	6	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	8	350	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Short section of remnant farm hedgerow, apparently truncated by newer road layout. Early symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease amongst the Ash.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	4.2	C2
H	7	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	8	200	1	0	2	2	2	2	10+	Fair	Fair. Hedgerow planting along roadside verge outside boundary fence of farm. Good screening to motorway.	Clip to control height and encourage denser growth.	2.4	C2
H	8	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	6	300	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Long length of farm hedgerow. Hawthorn understorey with numerous taller emergent Ash trees from old coppice stools. Cut back under ESB powerlines. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge.	Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.6	C2

H	9	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	M	8	433	3	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair/Poor. Farm field hedge that has become patchy with some gaps. Cut back below ESB (4-8m) along northern half, with taller Ash coppice stools making up southern part of hedge. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge. No drainage ditch.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Infill with new planting where appropriate. Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	5.2	C2
H	10	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Euonymus europaeus (Spindle) Corylus avellana (Hazel) Quercus robur (Common Oak) Populus tremula (Aspen) Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	6	300	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair/Poor. Long sinuous hedge on bank following drainage ditch. Some gaps in understorey. Some larger Oak and Ash trees; veteran Oak and older Aspen at western end of hedge both suffering from decay but of biodiversity interest. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease. Infill with new planting where appropriate.	3.6	C2
H	11	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	6	300	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Patchy and fragmented in places. Follows drainage ditch. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Infill gaps with new planting. Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.6	C2

H	12	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Populus tremula (Aspen) Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	8	300	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair/Poor. Old hedge along ditch. Hawthorn understorey 4-8m tall. Some gaps. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Infill gaps with new planting. Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.6	C2
H	13	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fagus sylvatica (Beech) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Salix fragilis (Crack Willow) Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Malus domestica (Apple) Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	8	300	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair/Poor. Old hedge along drainage ditch with mostly sporadic Hawthorn understorey. Long line of large mature trees (mostly Beech) form main canopy. Several Beech trees weakened by decay. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Infill gaps with new planting. Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.6	C2
H	14	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	M	6	300	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Mixed hedge, mostly lower Hawthorn bushes with taller Ash to south and Elm to north. Some dead Elm stems. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Infill gaps with new planting. Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.6	C2

H	15	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Corylus avellana (Hazel) Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	8	300	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Mixed hedge on bank following drainage ditch. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Infill gaps with new planting. Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.6	C2
H	16	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	8	300	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Thick Ivy growth on tree stem. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Infill gaps with new planting. Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.6	C2
H	17	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	8	300	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Cut lower under ESB wires. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Infill gaps with new planting. Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.6	C2
H	18	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	8	300	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease widespread throughout Ash trees along hedge.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Infill gaps with new planting. Monitor tree condition to track progress of disease.	3.6	C2
H	19	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	7	300	1	0	3	3	3	3	10+	Fair/Poor	Fair. Mostly Hawthorn 4-7m tall. Cut lower underneath ESB cables. Lower growth restricted by Sheep browsing.	Coppice weaker/selected stems. Infill gaps with new planting. Fence off to prevent browsing.	3.6	C2

11 SCHEDULE OF TREES & HEDGES TO BE REMOVED

Type	No.	Species	Age	ERC	Phys Cond	Cat
Individual Trees To Be Removed						
T	813	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	814	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	815	Populus tremula (Aspen)	OM	<10	Fair	U
T	816	Populus tremula (Aspen)	M	20+	Good	B2
T	817	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	818	Populus tremula (Aspen)	M	20+	Good	B2
T	819	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	<10	Poor	U
T	820	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	821	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	822	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	40+	Fair	A1
T	823	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	Poor	C2
T	824	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	Poor	C2
T	825	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	Poor	C2
T	826	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	827	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	828	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	829	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	<10	Poor	U
T	830	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	<10	Poor	U
T	831	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	832	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	833	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	<10	Poor	U
T	834	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	835	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	842	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	<10	Fair	U
T	852	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	853	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	854	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	10+	Fair	C2
T	855	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	856	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	857	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	<10	Poor	U
T	858	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	<10	Poor	U
T	859	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	<10	Poor	U
T	860	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	<10	Poor	U
T	861	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	862	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	863	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	10+	Fair	C2
T	864	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	865	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	20+	Good	B2
T	866	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	<10	Poor	U
T	867	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	868	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	EM	10+	Fair	C2
T	869	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	M	<10	Poor	U
T	870	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	871	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	872	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	873	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	874	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	875	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	876	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	877	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	M	20+	Fair	C2
T	878	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	M	20+	Fair	B2

T	879	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	EM	10+	Fair	C2
T	880	Malus domestica (Apple)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	881	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	M	10+	Fair	C2
T	882	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	M	10+	Fair	C2
T	883	Populus tremula (Aspen)	EM	20+	Good	B2
T	884	Populus tremula (Aspen)	M	20+	Good	B2
T	885	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	Poor	C2
T	886	Populus tremula (Aspen)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	887	Populus tremula (Aspen)	OM	10+	Fair	C2
T	889	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	890	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	EM	20+	Fair	B2
T	891	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	892	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	893	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	894	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	895	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	896	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	897	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	901	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	902	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	903	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	904	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	905	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	<10	Poor	U
T	906	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	907	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	908	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	40+	Fair	A2
T	909	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	910	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	911	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	912	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	913	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	914	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	915	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	916	Malus domestica (Apple)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	917	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	40+	Fair	A2
T	918	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	<10	Poor	U
T	919	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	V	40+	Fair	A2
T	888	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	<10	Poor	U
T	920	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	921	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	U
T	922	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	923	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	<10	Poor	U
T	924	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	926	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	927	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	EM	20+	Fair	B2
T	928	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	929	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	930	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	<10	Poor	U
T	931	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	EM	10+	Fair	C2
T	942	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	943	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	944	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	945	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	946	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	947	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	948	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	949	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	950	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	951	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	<10	Poor	U

T	952	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	<10	Poor	U
T	953	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	954	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	955	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	956	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	957	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	958	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	959	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	960	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	961	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	962	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	963	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	964	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	<10	Poor	U
T	965	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	966	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	967	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	968	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	969	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	970	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	971	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	972	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	973	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	<10	Poor	U
T	974	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	975	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	976	Pyrus communis (Common Pear)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	977	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	<10	Poor	U
T	978	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	20+	Good	B2
T	979	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	20+	Fair	B2
T	980	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	981	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	<10	Poor	U
T	982	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10+	Poor	C2
T	983	Pyrus communis (Common Pear)	M	10+	Fair	C2
T	984	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	985	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	986	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	Poor	C2
T	987	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	988	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	40+	Good	A2
T	989	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	990	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	991	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	992	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	993	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	994	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	Poor	C2
T	995	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
T	996	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	10	Poor	C2
T	997	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	998	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	999	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	<10	Poor	U
T	1000	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	1001	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	1018	Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	SM	10+	Good	C2
T	1019	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	SM	10+	Fair	C2
T	1020	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10	Poor	C2
T	1021	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	20+	Fair	B2
T	1034	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	<10	Poor	U

Hedges and Tree Groups Completely Removed						
G	3	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	10+	Fair	C2
G	4	Malus domestica (Apple)	M	10+	Fair	C2
G	5	Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca' (Blue Cedar)	EM	20+	Good	B2
G	8	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	10	Poor	C2
H	1	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fagus sylvatica (Beech) Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut) Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	20+	Fair	B2
H	2	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	10+	Good	C2
H	3	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	SM	10+	Good	C2
H	12	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Populus tremula (Aspen) Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	10+	Fair/Poor	C2
H	14	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	M	10+	Fair/Poor	C2
H	19	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10+	Fair/Poor	C2
Hedges and Tree Groups Partially Removed						
G	1	Acer campestre (Field Maple) Betula pendula (Silver Birch) Quercus ilex (Holm Oak) Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine) Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Fagus sylvatica (Beech) Salix caprea (Goat Willow) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	10+	Good	B2
H	4	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	10+	Good	C2
H	5	Corylus avellana (Hazel) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fagus sylvatica (Beech) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Malus domestica (Apple) Quercus robur (Common Oak) Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	EM	10+	Fair	C2
H	8	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	10+	Fair/Poor	C2
H	9	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Sambucus nigra (Elder)	M	10+	Fair/Poor	C2
H	10	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Euonymus europaeus (Spindle) Corylus avellana (Hazel) Quercus robur (Common Oak) Populus tremula (Aspen) Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	10+	Fair/Poor	C2

H	11	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	10+	Fair/Poor	C2
H	13	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fagus sylvatica (Beech) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Salix fragilis (Crack Willow) Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) Sambucus nigra (Elder) Malus domestica (Apple) Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	10+	Fair/Poor	C2
H	15	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Corylus avellana (Hazel) Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) Quercus petraea (Sessile Oak)	M	10+	Fair/Poor	C2
H	16	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	10+	Fair/Poor	C2

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