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T2	Common ash	Mature	16	7	510	Fair	Minor dead wood;Major dead wood	Normal	No visual defects	No visual defect	Cutback overhang from property. Priority 1	Offsite tree no access, measurements estimated. Damage to wall around tree. Major deadwood in lower crown. Sparse crown with damage to foliage consistent with insect activity present. Lower limb at 11m with dieback growing over property, remove limb and deadwood.
T3	Sycamore	Mature	16	7	600	Fair	Minor dead wood	Normal	No visual defects	No visual defect	Cutback overhang from property. Priority 1	Offsite tree no access, measurements estimated. Damage to wall around tree

KEY.

- Young (Y)** - A tree within the 1/3 of its natural life span.
- Semi Mature (SM)** – A tree within the 2/3 of its natural life span.
- Mature (M)**- A tree within the 3/3 stage of its natural life span.
- Over mature (OM)** – A tree which is older than the average life expectancy of the species.
- Stem** – Stem diameter at 1.5m (measured in mm).
- Good** – A tree in good condition for species and age.
- Fair** – A tree in reasonable condition for species and age.
- Poor** – A tree in poor condition for species and age.
- Dead** – A tree which can no longer carry out its physiological functions.
- Veteran (VET)** – A tree that due to its structural condition has unique features which have ecological importance for habitat.
- Reaction wood** – New growth adapted by the tree to compensate for or to Protect a damaged area.
- Included bark** – Found in tree forks or unions, the presence of included bark can indicate a higher chance of that section of the tree splitting.
- Major deadwood** – Over 120mm in diameter.

- Moderate deadwood** – Between 70mm and 120mm in diameter.
- Minor deadwood** – under 70mm in diameter (note: deadwood can play an important ecological role and may not always be recommended for removal).
- NA** – Not Assessed (due to access)

Tree Key.

- Common ash** – *Fraxinus excelsior*
- Sycamore** – *Acer pseudoplatanus*