Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

EXPERT WITNESS OPINION
TREE SURVEY REPORTS
ANALYSIS OF IRREPLACEABLE HABITATS
TREE VALUATIONS
AMENTY LOSSES









subjects at

Graig Quarry, Denbigh

for

Save Our Green Spaces Dinbych

July 2025

Issue 250709

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[redacted]

QTRA

0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Having visited the site and recorded the trees and woodlands on and around the site and undertaken research into the area, it is apparent to me as an experienced practitioner in the field (supported independently by assessments by the Woodland Trust/Ancient Tree Forum) that neither the applicant nor the Council have recognised the irreplaceable habitats on and around the site, the importance of their interconnectivity and the severance that would be occasioned by the development.

Had they done so it would have prompted the application of National Planning Policy that presumes against their loss, and this may have had a material bearing on the handling of the application and the grounds for refusal.

As instructed I have quantified the loss of amenity and biodiversity value by established methods, but see no evidence that these losses have been accounted for in the application or its handling to show net benefits or replacement of lost amenity.

The Welsh Government currently recognises the amenity value of trees to go far beyond matters of appearance and public nuisance, so that it can include biodiversity, age, size, scientific and recreational value. Again if this were done the application might be handled differently with potentially different outcomes.

In the event of the appeal being granted, I am suggesting an amendment to planning conditions that would recognise irreplaceable habitats and to give certain and enforceable pre-protection to them and to all trees and woodlands on and around the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

I am instructed by Save Our Green Spaces Dinbych to provide advice and evidence on tree related matters pertaining to planning appeal against Denbighshire Council's refusal of planning permission for "*Consolidating application for the extension of winning and working of limestone, importation of inert restoration material and restoration to amenity*" at Denbigh Quarry Plas Chambres Road Denbigh LL16 5US, under appeal ref. no. CAS-03423-V9Z8M3.

Save Our Green Spaces Dinbych is an Invited Party opposing the Quarry extension application.

I am to focus primarily on the 3 grounds for refusal of the application by the Council and the information that was (or as the case may be, should have been) to hand when the planning application was decided. I have also been asked to comment on the suitability of the draft planning conditions for protecting, mitigating, replacing and compensating the existing trees and woodlands.

1.2 Qualifications and experience

I am a Chartered Arboriculturist and a former Chartered Surveyor with 40 years experience in the UK property industry of which over 10 have been spent as a practicing arboricultural consultant.

I am a professionally qualified and experienced Chartered Arboriculturist (MICFor) with over 40 years' experience in construction and property development and holding a Bachelor of Science Degree, the Arboricultural Association Technicians Certificate, the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspectors Certificate, Certificate of Public Sector Administration and the RICS Diploma in Surveying. Being a Professional Member (MICFor) of the Institute of Chartered Foresters and a member of the Arboricultural Association I am bound by their Codes of Professional Conduct.

I have undertaken upwards of a thousand tree surveys (incorporating tree constraints plans), Arboricultural Impact Assessments (incorporating tree constraints plans) or Arboricultural Method Statements in connection with trees and design, construction or demolition. I have acted as an expert witness in several high court, sheriff court or Lands Tribunal cases on tree and other valuation matters. My specialisms are tree valuation and the biodiversity associated with ancient woodlands and veteran trees.

1.3 Declaration

The evidence which I have prepared and provide for this appeal (in this proof of evidence, written statement or report) is true and has been prepared and is given in accordance with the guidance of my professional institution and I confirm that the opinions expressed are my true and professional opinions.

2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1 Relevant planning considerations

In brief, the reasons for the Council's decision to refuse permission are:-

1. It is the opinion of the Local Planning Authority that the proposed lateral extension to Graig Quarry would have an unacceptably negative impact on protected species and the special characteristics and features of the Crest Mawr and Graig Quarry Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

2. It is the opinion of the Local Planning Authority that the proposal contains insufficient justification for the development of an extension to the quarry and the restoration by importation of inert waste material, on an unallocated site in the open countryside.

3. It is the opinion of the Local Planning Authority that the proposed lateral extension to the quarry would have a negative impact on the amenity and well-being of local residents.

In addition I am advised that it may be appropriate to have regard to Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 which came into force in February 2024 shortly after the planning application was refused.

2.2 Methodologies

I was instructed on 24th of June and visited the environs of the site on two days on 28th and 29th of June.

To aid with the systematic recording and quantification of aspects of the reasons, a survey was undertaken of the individual trees in the fields generally to the west of the existing quarry.

I have recorded and assessed all the individual trees in the north and south fields by 4 objective and established methods –

(i) in accordance with BS5837:2012 "*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*" to assess the relative retention desirability of each tree or group, the dimensions of their physical constraints to development above and below ground and to allow protective measures to be specified
(ii) accepting its limitations to the Welsh situation, the biodiversity value of each tree in accordance with the English statutory biodiversity metric
(iii) Monetary tree value using the Capital Asset Value for Amenity Trees full method
(iv) Monetary tree value in accordance with the Helliwell method.

The way in which each assessment method can be used is incorporated where appropriate in the examination of the reasons for refusal as they relate to trees and woodlands.

2.3 Mapping

Ordnance Survey mapping has been acquired at OS Vectormap scale in CAD, covering the application site and the surrounding area. Using proprietary software, key delineations of the applicant's proposals have been georeferenced and superimposed by me onto the Ordnance Survey plans. The maximum extent of the Phase 5 extraction, the outside edge of the proposed perimeter bunding and the existing/proposed public rights of way are the core information shown on my overview plan at **Appendix A**.

I have annotated the map with field names 'north field', 'south field' etc. as convenient shorthand.

Additional mapping produced by me is included in the Appendices and introduced in context throughout the reporting below.

3. EXAMINATION, EVIDENCE AND CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Reason for refusal #1 (ecological impact, conservation and biodiversity)

As will be explained below, it is my assessment of the situation that the important features of the areas of the Crest Mawr and Graig Quarry Sites of Special Scientific Interest ('SSSI') extend beyond the boundaries of the SSSIs into the surrounding woodlands and landscape, providing important linkages that currently connect the SSSIs through rich and (at least partly) irreplaceable habitats that would in time allow for the spread of the special features into the connecting habitat areas.

Regard should therefore be had to the connecting habitats in terms of (i) what would be lost (ii) the effect this would have of severing the habitats and therefore (iii) the policy implications and assessments that could have taken place to inform the maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity and a hierarchical approach of avoiding, minimising, mitigating, replacing and compensating losses. This may have had a material bearing on whether planning permission should have been granted and on what conditions, and may have provided additional cogent reasons for refusal of the application in its current form.

3.1.1 SSSIs

The official records of the special character of the SSSIs are summarised here for ease of reference.

Crest Mawr SSSI

Botanical interest. An area of mixed deciduous woodland on the Carboniferous Limestone west of the Vale of Clwyd. It represents one of the best examples in Clwyd of a woodland type occurring mainly in south-east England but also in other parts of Britain at low altitude on shallow slopes with low rainfall.
The dominant trees in the wood are Sessile Oak *Quercus petraea* and *Ash Fraxinus excelsior,* together with Silver Birch *Betula pendula,* Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra,* Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* and Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia.* The woodland is currently ungrazed and there is extensive natural regeneration of tree and shrub species, especially of Ash. The shrub layer is dominated by Hazel *Corylus avellana* but there are a variety of other shrub species characteristic of woodland on calcareous soils including Privet *Ligustrum vulgare, the uncommon Spurge Laurel Daphne laureola* and a large population of Spindle *Euonymus europaeus.*
The herb layer is rich, with Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis* locally dominant and Wood Sanicle *Sanicula europaea,* Sweet Woodruff *Galium odoratum,* Wood Sedge *Carex sylvatica* and Wood Melick *Melica uniflora* are widespread. The uncommon Herb Paris *Paris quadrifolia* occurs in part of the wood.
Soils are generally thin throughout the wood and there are several areas of rock outcrops and boulders where extensive moss carpets occur, particularly of *Brachythecium rutabulum* and *Thuidium tamariscinum.*

Graig Quarry SSSI

This site is notified for its rare higher plant species interest.
The remaining strip of semi-natural broadleaved woodland at the southern edge of the limestone working known as Graig Quarry supports purple gromwell *Buglossoides purpurocaeruleum,* a Red Data Book species in its only known locality in North Wales. This species has been known from the Denbigh area since the seventeenth century. At Graig Quarry it reaches its most northerly locality in Britain at the edge of its geographical range. Other localities for this species are a considerable distance away. It occurs in semi-natural broadleaved woodland characterised by an ash *Fraxinus excelsior,* sessile oak *Quercus petraea* and sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* canopy and an understorey including locally uncommon species such as spindle *Euonymus europaeaus,* wild service tree *Sorbus torminalis* and spurge laurel *Daphne laureola.*

I have provided a plan showing the position and extent of the SSSIs as **Appendix B**.

3.1.2 Ancient Woodland Inventory

This dataset (the 'AWI') comprises of the boundaries of Ancient Woodland sites in Wales which are those which have been wooded for around 400 years or more. Ancient woodlands are recognised as being rich in diversity and provide valuable habitats for a range of woodland dependent species, as well as having a rich soil carbon store. They are relatively undisturbed by human development. As a result, they are unique and complex communities of plants, fungi, insects and other microorganisms. They can be detrimentally affected by inappropriate planting on adjacent land, but equally can benefit from well-designed native woodland buffers. The Inventory data is primarily included to flag the existence of these ancient woodland sites to ensure the appropriate design of new woodland creation proposals on adjacent land. It also implicitly serves as an indicator of irreplaceable habitat.

Parts of five parcels of land included in the Inventory are within the site boundary, and another two abut it.

The extent of these in proximity to the application site are shown on the plan as **Appendix C**.

3.1.3 Other ancient woodland and old maps

Due to limitations on the scope of the original survey for the Inventory, areas of less than 2 hectare are not reliably included in the Inventory. Notwithstanding, these can be almost as rich as large ancient woodlands, relative to which they may be situated as outliers or connectors ('stepping stones') for habitat between woodlands. Even where woodlands have been cleared of trees, ground flora and fauna can subsist for many years and be rejuvenated by later artificial or natural regeneration of the woodland site.

It is sometimes necessary to check old maps first-hand and visit ancient woodland to see the tree and other woodland species mix and lifestages and any architectural or place-name evidence of early woodland use. Particularly useful are plants known as

ancient woodland indicator species that are either strongly associated with ancient woodland or are slow colonisers of woodland such that, if they are present, it indicates that the woodland has been present and undisturbed for a considerable period of time. Which indicator species are present will depend on geographical location, but it's always true that the more indicator species present, the more likely it is a woodland is ancient.

3.1.3.a Mapping evidence

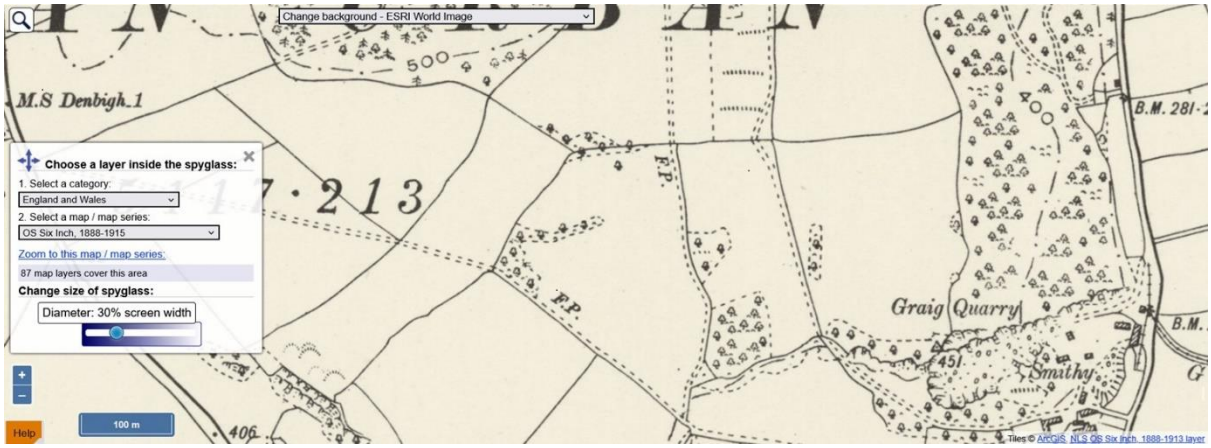
With all his in mind I have undertaken a quick inspection for indicator species and have checked the tithe maps for Wales (c.1841) for indications of past use and the oldest freely available Ordnance Survey mapping (c.1900) around Denbigh.

The Tithe maps indicate that parts of the area proposed for limestone extraction, and currently in woodland use, were marked as predominantly or partly woodland use. The tithe parcels boundaries only partly correspond with current boundaries, especially in and around the quarry where mining postdates the tithes by a century or more. The mapping predates Ordnance Survey and is not aligned to north. I have reproduced the relevant part, rotated by me to align approximately to grid north.

An extract of the tithe map, annotated with the 1841 land uses, is attached as **Appendix D**.

I have also taken an extract of the c.1900 Ordnance Survey mapping and scaled it up and reproduced it at Ordnance Survey grid position so that it can be compared with the current and proposed layout. The 1990 woodland shapes around the fields have been traced and transferred to the current Ordnance Survey for comparison.

This shows a good correlation of the mapping with the Ancient Woodland Inventory. It also shows several additional areas within the site which the mappers considered to be woodland at that time.



Source – National Libraries of Scotland

I have numbered these on the plan (attached as **Appendix E**). These may have been omitted from the Ancient Woodland Inventory only because of their relatively small size but there is no reason to suppose that they are not ancient woodland.

Area A is partly within the site and partly outwith. It includes an area of woodland still identified on current Ordnance Survey mapping (A1), and a tongue of land currently including established hawthorn and willow (A2) protruding into the ‘south field’.

Area B straddled the boundary of the north field and the south field, with a significant are of almost continuous tree cover in the north field. It also appears to include a small part of the west field, but this may be due to imprecisions in the digitising process for the 1900 map.

Area C is undoubtedly woodland within a currently extensive woodland area.

Likewise Area D is within a current woodland area.

3.1.3.b Habitat evidence

Areas A and B appear to be at least partly cropped for hay or grass regularly, and there was no understorey tree or shrub layer beneath the trees. Ground cover is dominated by grasses, which had been left uncut at the time of inspection. The trees include mature native trees, several of which can be classed as ‘veteran’ due to their long-lasting specialist deadwood habitats and other key features.

From the west of area B, and running between the north field and the west field is a dense, continuous, well-established hawthorn and dog rose hedgerow, which links Area D to the ancient woodland (Crest Mawr) to the west.

I have not undertaken a complete inventory of plant species within the woodland areas C and D. However, it was immediately apparent that the woodland floor of Area C has abundant Wild Garlic (*Allium ursinum*) and Dogs Mercury (*Mercurialis perrenis*), both of which are ancient woodland indicator species. This appears to correlate directly with the historic plotting of Area C. Sizeable mature trees were also found in this area, in contrast to younger woodland to the north. These indicator species were also found in abundance in the Ancient Semi Natural Woodland on the Inventory immediately to the south (identifier 30730).

On the edge of Area D Guelder Rose (*Viburnum tinus*) was found. To the north of Area C, and right up to the northmost point of the woodland, Spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*) was found. Both of these are considered to be ancient woodland indicator species.

The applicant’s ecological assessment notes these, and also records in the area other ancient woodland indicator species wood anenome (*Anemonoides nemorosa*) and lords-and-ladies (*Arum maculatum*).

3.1.3.c Ancient Tree Inventory evidence

Trees #11 and #31, both of which would have to be removed to accommodate the development, are listed in the Ancient Tree Inventory, #11 is listed as a ‘veteran’ and #31 is listed as ‘ancient’, a subset of veterans where the irreplaceable habitat is as a result of extreme old age, but may also indicate cultural, aesthetic or historic interest.

3.1.4 Specific tree assessments

BS 5837:2012 "*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*" is the industry standard for recording trees that may be affected by development. It provides for the physical constraints of trees above and below ground to be measured or estimated and presented on plans as a design tool for developers. It also provides a relative retention desirability for each tree. Once trees are selected for retention it allows impact assessments and method statements and tree protection plans that can be used (including in planning conditions) to avoid and protect trees during and after construction.

Trees are recorded either for arboricultural qualities, landscape qualities or cultural value including conservation. At Clause 4.5.11 it directs that -

*The tree survey might identify the presence of **veteran trees** on the site. The implications of their presence on the use of the surrounding land should be assessed at the earliest possible stage of the design process. Where such trees are to be retained, particular care should be taken in the design to accommodate them in a setting that aids their long-term retention.*

and that -

NOTE Whilst veteran trees typically provide a range of niche habitats, they are especially valuable if ancient, due to their scarcity and high habitat values for associated species of fungi, lichens and saproxylic invertebrates, including some which are rare or endangered and occur only where such trees have been continuously present for centuries. These trees will therefore almost always be included in the A3 category.

The Ancient Tree Forum and the Woodland Trust have published robust guidance on what constitutes veteran and ancient trees.

I have recorded and assessed the trees in accordance with BS5837 and the latest Woodland Trust/Ancient Tree Forum guidance, and the resulting data is provided at **Appendix F1** and the tree constraints plan for the individual trees is attached as **Appendix F2**. In this I have recorded trees that have been assessed as Veterans either as category B2 or C2 to reflect their conservation value. All others are recorded for arboricultural or landscape qualities, there being little practical difference between these.

The Standard also allows for management recommendations to be made for any tree in the context of current site usage. These should not be influenced by any proposed development form.

3.1.5 Differences from assessments by the appellant

The appellant (as applicant in December 2019) provided a tree survey following the approach recommended in BS5837. Despite recording features associated with veteran trees, it did not identify any veteran trees amongst the individuals.

Conversely I identified several trees as meeting the criteria. Veteran trees are inherently damaged and may superficially be in poor condition or have shortened Estimated Remaining Contributions but these limitations are eclipsed by the irreplaceable habitats that they provide. They are especially valuable when in proximity to one another, as they provide continuity of habitat for specialist ecological communities. Even when dead or as detached deadwood they provide rich irreplaceable habitats.

As a measure of this, during the survey I heard and saw a Great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*) work its way along the line of trees between the fields, evidence of deadwood as a habitat for insects, which in turn are food sources for birds.

The appellant's tree report also recommends the unnecessary removal of many of the trees on what I would consider inappropriate grounds including *"stressed and in decline" "poor vitality", high proportion of deadwood", "poor occlusion of pruning wounds", likely to fail in the future", "in decline", little vitality"* and *"one sided and in close proximity to adjacent tree".*

Many of these conditions are associated with, if not defining of, veteran trees. I find all of the recommendations to remove trees to be not just unnecessary but an entirely avoidable loss of veteran and future veteran trees in the context of current site usage.

In the context of the development as proposed, trees 10 to 33 would have to be removed and specific protection against damage would be required for all the other trees and groups 1 to 9.

3.1.6 Policy implications

Planning Policy Wales Edition 11 (February 2021) states at 6.4.26 that –

"*Ancient woodland and semi-natural woodlands and individual ancient, veteran and heritage trees are irreplaceable natural resources, and have significant landscape, biodiversity and cultural value. Such trees and woodlands should be afforded protection from development which would result in their loss or deterioration unless there are significant and clearly defined public benefits; this protection should prevent potentially damaging operations and their unnecessary loss. In the case of a site recorded on the Ancient Woodland Inventory, authorities should consider the advice of NRW. Planning authorities should also have regard to the Ancient Tree Inventory."*

Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (February 2024) increases the presumption of protection of irreplaceable habitats from 'should' to 'must' -
6.4.15 1b) "*Proposals in statutory designated sites are, as a matter of principle, unacceptable and therefore must be excluded from site searches undertaken by developers. This principle also extends to those sites containing protected species and habitats which are irreplaceable[129] and must be safeguarded. Such sites form the heart of resilient ecological networks and their role and the ecosystem services they provide must be protected, maintained and enhanced and safeguarded from development. It will be wholly exceptional for development to be justifiable in such instances.*"

Footnote 129 gives useful succinct explanation of the importance "*Habitats, including the natural resources which underpin them, which would be technically very difficult (or take a very significant time) to restore, recreate or replace once destroyed, taking into account their age, uniqueness, species diversity or rarity. Examples include, ancient woodland and veteran trees, ancient hedgerows, wet woodlands, sand dunes, peatland, species rich grassland, long undisturbed soils, blanket bog, salt marsh and lowland fen."*

3.1.7 Overall conclusions

The evidence indicates that the woodlands and field boundaries within the proposed extraction areas are partly of considerable habitat maturity and are connected to various degrees. The woodland Area C and the regenerated or replanted continuation northwards links to a continuous hedgerows and tree belt running northwards along the quarry edge to the east of the north field, linking to several ancient woodland parcels to the north.

The proposed development would sever all these links and would remove (i) irreplaceable veteran trees on old woodland sites (ii) over 0.5 hectares of regenerating semi-natural woodland which has inherited or rejuvenated some ancient woodland habitat characteristics (iii) over 0.25 hectares of hedgerow and tree belt connecting woodlands to ancient woodland to the north.

Welsh Planning Policy presumes against this. I do not see any evidence of these habitats having been recognised and given appropriate weight or used in a systematic quantification of biodiversity losses or compensatory planting.

The biodiversity losses associated with the individual trees alone are sizeable. In the absence of a Welsh biodiversity metric, the use of the English statutory metric even as an indication of relative value gives some idea of the scale (Appendix K). It must be added that the strict application of the English metric would not allow for the removal of irreplaceable habitats.

I have not seen evidence in the planning application that an accounting for the lost value of trees, woodlands and other habitats has been provided either financially or in terms of quantified biodiversity losses, gains and net benefits.

3.2 Reason for refusal 2 (mineral extraction etc.)

I have no specific observations on this except to note that the combined period for working out the existing quarry (11 years) and the proposed extension (c.12 years) together with a likely period of 30 years during which new habitats would become established would be a profound break in habitat that as a very minimum should be mitigated by strict planning conditions and guaranteed expenditure on restoration.

Planning conditions should allow for regular updating of the assessment of impact on retained and adjacent trees.

3.3 Reason for refusal 3 (amenity and wellbeing)

During my 2 days on site it was clear that the fields are well used for recreation (walking, dog walking, sitting out). They are well connected to the north west part of Denbigh by established rights of way and less formal paths. It is likely that they provide an important adjunct to urban life for the town's residents. The apprehension about the potential loss is understandable.

At **Appendix H** and **Appendix J**, I provide valuations for the individual trees as amenities using the Helliwell and CAVAT methods. These indicate losses of £134,000 and £411,000 respectively. For comparison, the cost of biodiversity credits for the losses using the English metric is assessed in **Appendix K** as £217,000.

I note that rights of way around the edge of the proposed site are to be amended, but these are not included in the site boundary and cannot directly be controlled by planning conditions or assumed relative to the applicant's ownership extents.

No doubt others will provide analysis of the effects on people of dust from blasting and extraction, but there may be some additional impact on plants in the immediately adjacent woodlands, where regular coatings of duct on leaves may inhibit photosynthesis and plant growth.

Amenity cannot be restricted only to physical side-effects of mining. As far as trees are concerned, the Welsh Government has just issued (June 2025) a draft Planning Bill for Wales, which includes chapters on trees. One provision is for the protection of trees. It allows Regulations to be made specifying the matters to be taken into account. The Government consulted on the content of such Regulations in February 2025. That consultation proposed that a planning authority or the Welsh Ministers may make a tree or woodland preservation order where they consider that to do so would be "appropriate in the interests of amenity" and went on to cite the Law Commission's *Planning Law in Wales* Final Report stated as follows:

"*The general perception as to the value of trees, both by professionals and the public, is now based on a significantly wider range of factors than visual amenity alone. This is particularly so in relation to ancient, veteran and heritage trees. We thus considered [in our consultation paper] that it would be desirable to make it plain that a tree preservation order may be made on the basis of factors other than visual appearance. To do so would both clarify the law and bring it into line with current thinking as to the basis on which an order ought to be made*."

The matters would include –

(a) the age and rarity of the trees that are to be protected …;
(b) the appearance of those trees, woodlands, and the trees within them, on their own and in the context of their surroundings;
(c) the contribution to biodiversity that may be expected to be made by those trees or woodlands, on their own and in the context of their surroundings; and
(d) the historic, scientific and recreational value of those trees or woodlands, on their own and in the context of their surroundings.

The direction is clear, Wales interprets ‘amenity’ from trees widely and in a modern sense and proposes to enshrine in law protective measures that go far beyond narrow interpretations of ‘amenity’ as merely visual or as matters of public nuisance such as noise or dust.

In considering the appeal regard should be had to the age, rarity, appearance, contribution to biodiversity, historic, scientific and recreational value of the trees and woodlands.

The loss of the trees and woodlands would be in my view a significant loss by several of these measures, particularly in context of the wider area and the connectivity that they provide between established rare and irreplaceable ancient and maturing habitats.

4. PLANNING CONDITIONS

Without prejudice to all of the foregoing, in the event of the appeal being granted and planning permission thereby granted, I find that the planning condition in the Council's committee report relating to tree protection would be inadequate and would be difficult to enforce and may not prevent irreversible damage to retained trees and woodlands.

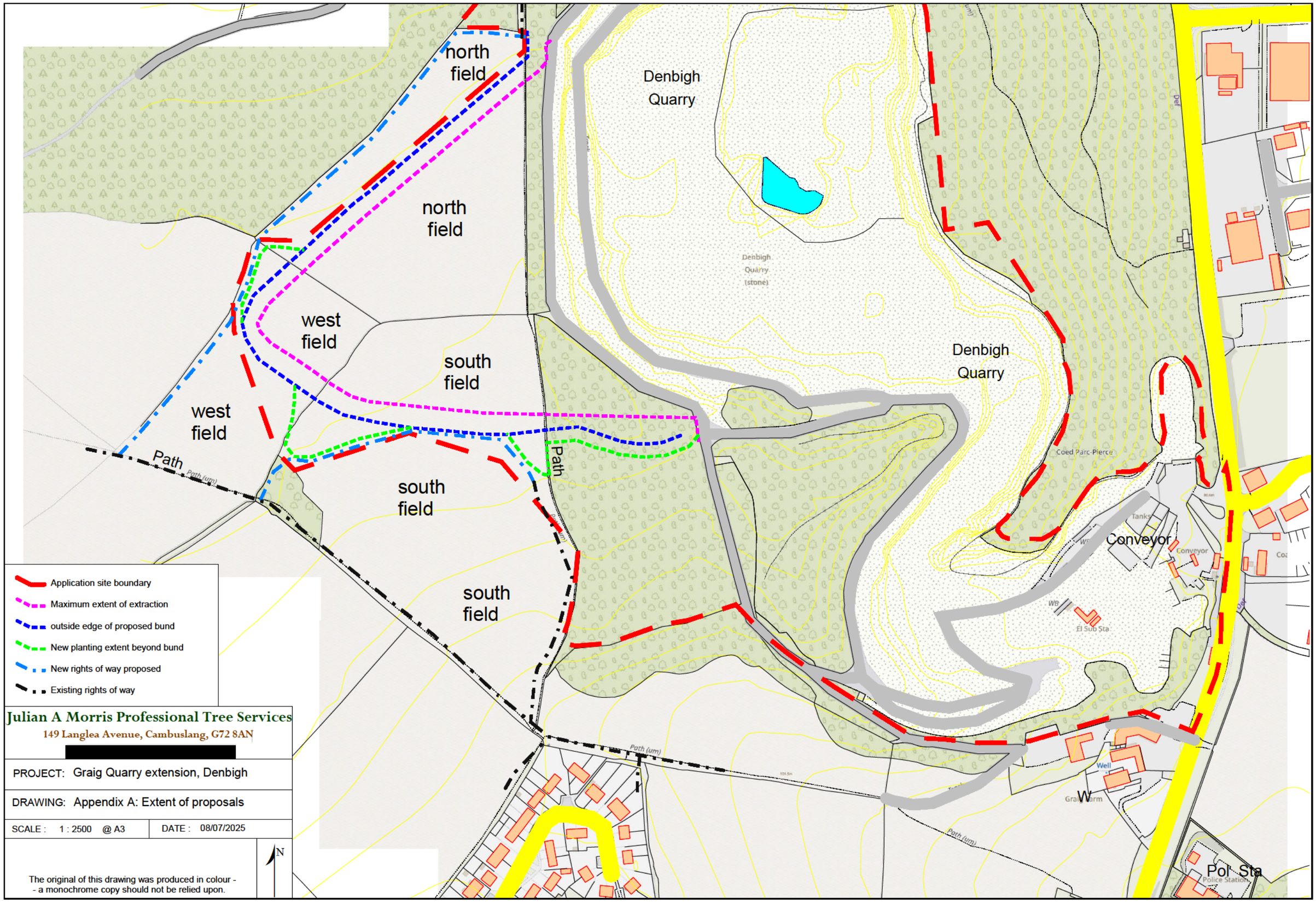
The relevant draft condition 11 includes that "*Site operations shall not disturb or destroy any retained hedges and trees including boundary hedges and trees, other than those identified for removal on the approved plans, and fences shall be erected and maintained to protect the same.*"

I suggest instead that "*Site operations shall not disturb or destroy any hedges and trees including boundary hedges and trees, other than those identified for removal on the approved plans, and that prior to development commencing and at intervals of no less than every 5 years throughout development, a tree survey, tree constraints plan, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, a tree protection plan and an Arboricultural Method Statement all in accordance with BS5837:2012 or its revisions for the time being will be provided to the satisfaction of the planning authority and (a) particular regard will be had to the status of veteran trees and ancient woodland habitats on and around the site and their particular sensitivities to disturbance and (b) the physical protection measures will be erected and maintained on site to the prior and ongoing satisfaction of the planning authority and (c) all other measures for tree and woodland protection in the Arboricultural Method Statement will be followed throughout and on completion of the development.* "

Julian A Morris

Signature

Date July 2025


north field
north field
west field
south field
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south field
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Path
Path
Path (um)
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Path (um)
Denbigh Quarry
Denbigh Quarry
Denbigh Quarry (stone)
Coed Parc-Pierce
Conveyor
Conveyor
Tanks
WB
El Sub Sta
Well
Pol Sta
Police Station
Application site boundary
Maximum extent of extraction
outside edge of proposed bund
New planting extent beyond bund
New rights of way proposed
Existing rights of way
Julian A Morris Professional Tree Services
149 Langlea Avenue, Cambuslang, G72 8AN
[redacted]
PROJECT: Graig Quarry extension, Denbigh
DRAWING: Appendix A: Extent of proposals
SCALE : 1 : 2500 @ A3
DATE : 08/07/2025
N
The original of this drawing was produced in colour - - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

north field

north field

west field

west field

south field

south field

south field

Path

Path

Track

Denbigh Quarry

Track

Track

Denbigh Quarry

Track

Conveyor

W

Pol Sta

Crest_Mawr SSSI outline

Graig SSSI outline

Julian A Morris Professional Tree Services

149 Langlea Avenue, Cambuslang, G72 8AN

[redacted]

PROJECT: Graig Quarry extension, Denbigh

DRAWING: Appendix B: Sites of Special Scientific Interest

SCALE : 1 : 2500 @ A3

DATE : 08/07/2025

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The original of this drawing was produced in colour - - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

north field

north field

west field

west field

south field

south field

south field

Path

Path

Track

Denbigh Quarry

Track

Track

Denbigh Quarry

Track

30730 ASNW

Conveyor

W

Pol Sta

ANCIENT_WOODLAND_INVENTORY_2021

Julian A Morris Professional Tree Services

149 Langlea Avenue, Cambuslang, G72 8AN

[redacted]

PROJECT: Graig Quarry extension, Denbigh

DRAWING: Appendix C: Ancient Woodland Inventory

SCALE : 1 : 2500 @ A3

DATE : 08/07/2025

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The original of this drawing was produced in colour - - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

LOCATION :	Denbigh quarry extension
SCALE :	Not to scale
DATE :	June 2025
NOTES :	APPENDIX D: Tithe plan annotated See report
DRAWN :	JM

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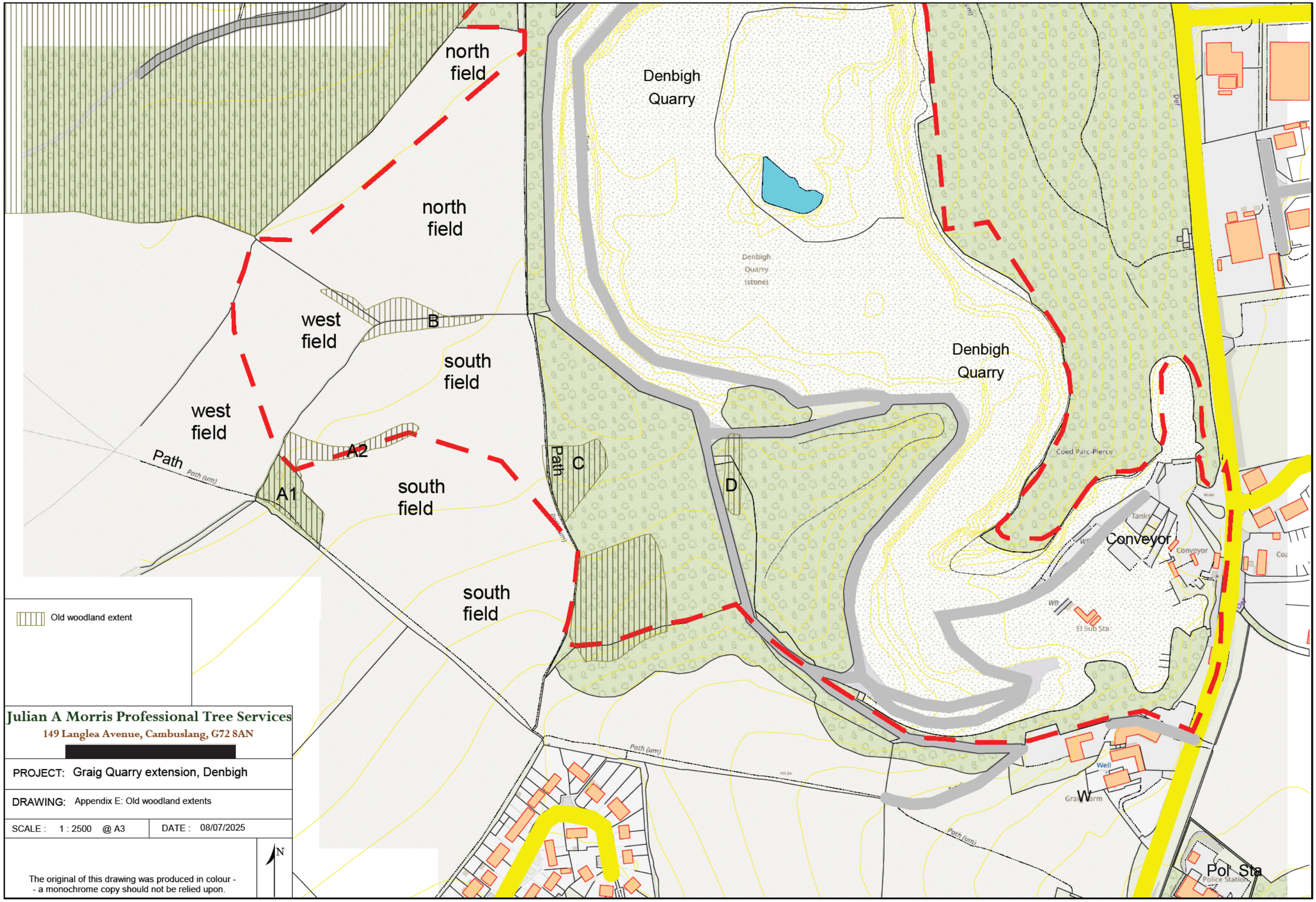
north field
north field
west field
B
south field
west field
A2
A1
Path
Path (um)
south field
south field
Path
C
D
Denbigh Quarry
Denbigh Quarry (stone)
Denbigh Quarry
Coed Parc-Pierce
Conveyor
Conveyor
Tanks
WB
El Sub Sta
Well
W
Path (um)
Path (um)
Pol Sta
Police Station
Old woodland extent
Julian A Morris Professional Tree Services
149 Langlea Avenue, Cambuslang, G72 8AN
[redacted]
PROJECT: Graig Quarry extension, Denbigh
DRAWING: Appendix E: Old woodland extents
SCALE : 1 : 2500 @ A3
DATE : 08/07/2025
N
The original of this drawing was produced in colour -
- a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

APPENDIX F1 - TREE DATA

LOCATION: Denbigh quarry extension **SURVEY DATE:** June 2025

Tag or ID	off site ?	Alt. ID	Species	*Binomial*	Stems (if >1)	Effect-ive DBH (mm)	Meas-ured DBH (mm)	Ht. (m)	Spread (m)				Crown ht.(m)	Observations	Cond-ition	Life-stage	ERC (yrs)	Quality category	risk (if relevant)	action
									N or mean	East	Sout h	West								
1	unk.		Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	4	250		6.5	2.5	3	2.5	1.5	0 to 1	Multistemmed by 1m. Imbalanced crown E due to competition	Good	Early-mature	> 40	B		
2			Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	5	240		6.5	3	2	2.5	2.5	0 to 1		Good	Mature	> 40	A		
3	unk.		Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*		320		6.5	3				0 to 1	Multistemmed from 0.5m	Good	Mature	> 40	A		
4			Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	3	320		6.5	3				0 to 1	Triple stemmed from base	Good	Early-mature	> 40	A		
5	os.		Group - Single species broadleaf		3	170		4	0				0 to 1	Hawthorns. Largest decayed at base	Fair	Semi-mature	20 to 40	B		
51			Group - Single species broadleaf		3	150		5	0				0 to 1	3 hawthorn	Fair to Good	Semi-mature	> 40	B		
52			Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*		420		6	3.5				0 to 1	Gnarly multistemmed from base. Decaying stubs with insect bores	Fair to Good	Mature	20 to 40	B		
53			Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	2	130		2.5	1	1.5	2	2	0 to 1	Contorted	Fair to Good	Semi-mature	20 to 40	C		
6			Group - Single species broadleaf		2	290		6	3				0 to 1	Plum and hawthorn intergrown	Good	Early-mature	> 40	A		
7	os.		Group - mixed species broadleaf		8<10	700		18	0				1.5 to 2.5	Oak and ash.oprn grown	Fair to Good	Mature	> 40	A		
8		537	Pedunculate Oak			680		13	7				1.5 to 2.5	Upright balanced. Stag headed with some regeneration in inner crown. Old fungal fruiting body at base. Major deadwood good habitat. .	Poor to Fair	Mature	20 to 40	B		
9		536	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*		700		13	6	9	8	7	0 to 1	Well buttressed with shallow rooting SE. Decay at base NE with possible Inonotus traces. Several crown cavities	Fair to Good	Mature	10 to 20	C		
10			Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*		800	1000	13	4	4	6	8	1.5 to 2.5	Well buttressed with shallow rooting esp. N. Major recent limb losses SE. Inonotus brackets around 3m. Deadwood habitat.	Poor to Fair	Mature	20 to 40	B3		
11		534	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*		900		14	9	9	11	9	1.5 to 2.5	Well buttressed. Heavy bias SE. 2 weak inclusion forks around 2m. Failure imminent on one. Stem and branch cavities (prfs)	Poor to Fair	Mature	10 to 20	C		

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For abbreviations see Glossary

APPENDIX F1 - TREE DATA

LOCATION: Denbigh quarry extension **SURVEY DATE:** June 2025

Tag or ID	off site ?	Alt. ID	Species	*Binomial*	Stems (if >1)	Effect-ive DBH (mm)	Meas-ured DBH (mm)	Ht. (m)	Spread (m)				Crown ht.(m)	Observations	Cond-ition	Life-stage	ERC (yrs)	Quality category	risk (if relevant)	action
									N or mean	East	Sout h	West								
12			Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*		250		4.5	2.5				0 to 1	Dense multistemmed from base.	Fair to Good	Semi-mature	> 40	B		
13			Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	3	180		4	1	2.5	3	2.5	0 to 1	Large basal cavity and stem stubs with numerous insect bores	Poor to Fair	Early-mature	10 to 20	C3		
14			Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*		320	550	8	4	6	4	2.5	1.5 to 2.5	Very large old basal cavity suggestive of lost main stem at inclusion fork. Vigorous with good adaptive growth. Insect bores	Fair	Semi-mature	10 to 20	C3		
15		529	Pedunculate Oak	*Quercus robur*		600		12	6	10	6	7	2.5 to 3.5	Slight old lean N. Gaps in crown. Some dieback and small deadwood	Fair to Good	Early-mature	20 to 40	B		
16		526	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*		150	350	10	4	0	3	7	4 to 5.5	Almost dead. Leaning NW. Large stem cavity with insect bores.	Poor	Semi-mature	< 10	U		
17		526	Oak	*Quercus sp.*		550		15	8	3	4	7	1.5 to 2.5	Old bulge at 1m possibly from wire Slight old lean N. Decurrent . Lower large branch breakage N	Fair to Good	Early-mature	> 40	B		
18		530	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*		480		16	4	7	6	3	1.5 to 2.5	Slight old lean N. Inonotus bracket at 6m E.	Fair	Semi-mature	10 to 20	C		
19		531	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*		720		17	6	8	6	10	4 to 5.5	Well buttressed upright reasonably balanced decurrent . Major abrasion on surface root N. Minor deadwood	Fair to Good	Mature	20 to 40	B		
20		532	Apple	*Malus sp.*		340		6.5	5	5	4	2	1.5 to 2.5	Slight old lean N. Deep basal knothole and hollow butt. Old insect holes on long branch scar.	Fair	Mature	20 to 40	B3		
21		525	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*		520		16	5	8	4	6	1.5 to 2.5	Upright reasonably balanced. Uppermost crown dead. Deep knothole at 3.4m.	Fair	Early-mature	10 to 20	C		
22		523	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*		730		20	5	9	5	3	1.5 to 2.5	Well buttressed. Old probable Inonotus scar at 2m and 4m N. New Inonotus at 2.5m SE. Large old crown breakages.	Poor to Fair	Mature	10 to 20	C		
23		522	Oak	*Quercus sp.*		300	420	8	2	4	8	5	1.5 to 2.5	Bias S. Riddled with Inonotus	Poor	Early-mature	< 10	U		
24		521	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*		550		18	4	8	9	3	1.5 to 2.5	Upright. Weighted S. Burred at base.	Fair to Good	Early-mature	20 to 40	B		

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149 Langlea Avenue, Cambuslang, G72 8AN

For abbreviations see Glossary

APPENDIX F1 - TREE DATA

LOCATION: Denbigh quarry extension **SURVEY DATE:** June 2025

Tag or ID	off site ?	Alt. ID	Species	*Binomial*	Stems (if >1)	Effect-ive DBH (mm)	Meas-ured DBH (mm)	Ht. (m)	Spread (m)				Crown ht.(m)	Observations	Cond-ition	Life-stage	ERC (yrs)	Quality category	risk (if relevant)	action
									N or mean	East	South	West								
25		520	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*		580		17	5				2.5 to 3.5	Upright balanced . Big basal cavity	Fair to Good	Early-mature	20 to 40	B		
26		-	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*		580		17	6	4	8	4	2.5 to 3.5	Large basal cavity with rich mulm. Main stem bias SW	Fair	Mature	20 to 40	B3		
27		524	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*		620		16	5.5	5	5	4.5	2.5 to 3.5	Major dieback. Possible Inonotus traces on stem	Poor	Early-mature	10 to 20	C		
28		-	Pedunculate Oak	*Quercus robur*		840		14	7				1.5 to 2.5	Well buttressed upright reasonably balanced. Minor deadwood. Large old stem abrasion S with good reaction wood.	Fair to Good	Mature	> 40	A		
29			Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	4	250		4	1	1	3	3.5	0 to 1	Major bark loss	Poor to Fair	Early-mature	10 to 20	C		
30		517	Oak	*Quercus sp.*		510		10	5	5	4	7	1.5 to 2.5	Well buttressed upright reasonably balanced. Minor deadwood . Large old breakage N at 8m	Fair to Good	Early-mature	> 40	A		
31			Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*		500	1500	8	2	8	3	0	0 to 1	Large hollow stem with abundant deadwood habitat. Crown largely missing except 2 limb to east with good vigour.	Poor to Fair	* Veteran	10 to 20	C3		
32			Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	3	210		5	3	2	2.5	2.5	1.5 to 2.5	Sparse. Deep decay in basal forks	Poor to Fair	Semi-mature	< 10	U		
33			Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	6<7	340		6	4				0 to 1	Dense multistemmed	Good	Mature	> 40	A		

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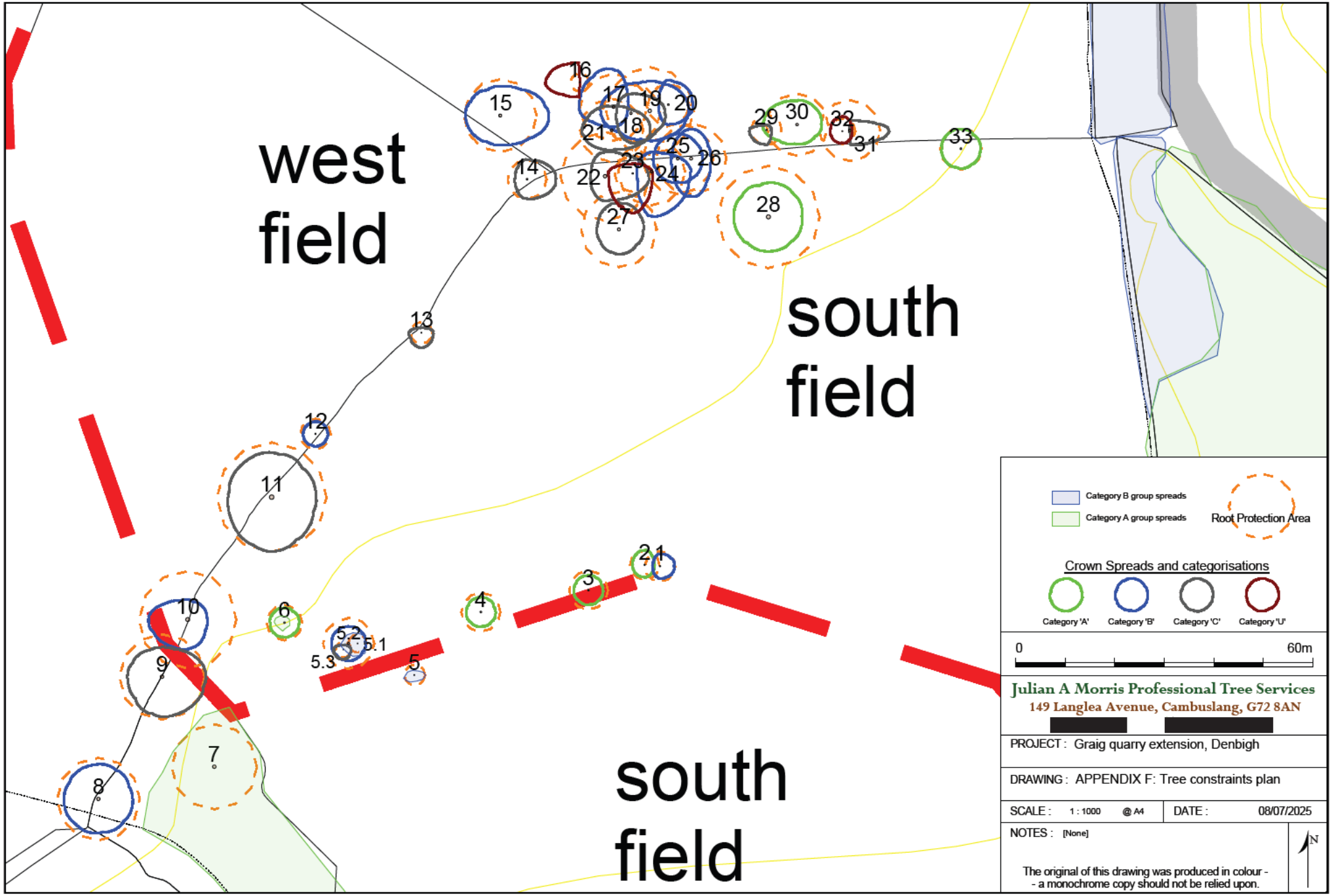
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Category B group spreads
Category A group spreads
Root Protection Area
Crown Spreads and categorisations
Category 'A'
Category 'B'
Category 'C'
Category 'U'
0
60m
Julian A Morris Professional Tree Services
149 Langlea Avenue, Cambuslang, G72 8AN
PROJECT : Graig quarry extension, Denbigh
DRAWING : APPENDIX F: Tree constraints plan
SCALE : 1 : 1000 @ A4
DATE : 08/07/2025
NOTES : [None]
The original of this drawing was produced in colour -
- a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
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APPENDIX G: PHOTOGRAPHS OF VETERAN TREE #31

Identifier	Common name	Crown size (m2)	Crown size (points)	Expected duration	Expected duration (points)	Position	Position (points)	Other trees	Other trees (points)	Relation to setting	Relation to setting (points)	Form	Form (points)	Points	£ per point	Value
12	Hawthorn	10 to 20m2	2	40 to 100 years	3	Public - Some importance	2	Few	3	Very suitable	3	Poor to average	0.75	81	£55.00	£4,455.00
13	Hawthorn	5 to 10m2	1	5 to 20 years	1.7	Public - Some importance	2	Few	3	Very suitable	3	Poor to average	0.75	22.95	£55.00	£1,262.25
14	Ash	at c. 50m2	4.5	5 to 20 years	1.7	Public - Some importance	2	Some	2	Very suitable	3	Poor to average	0.75	68.85	£55.00	£3,786.75
15	Oak	100 to 150m2	6	20 to 40 years	2.3	Public - Some importance	2	Some	2	Very suitable	3	Poor to average	0.75	124.2	£55.00	£6,831.00
18	Ash	at c.100m2	5.5	5 to 20 years	1.7	Public - Some importance	2	Some	2	Very suitable	3	Average	1	112.2	£55.00	£6,171.00
19	Ash	at c. 150m2	6.5	20 to 40 years	2.3	Public - Some importance	2	Some	2	Very suitable	3	Average	1	179.4	£55.00	£9,867.00
20	Hawthorn	20 to 30m2	3	20 to 40 years	2.3	Public - Some importance	2	Some	2	Very suitable	3	Average	1	82.8	£55.00	£4,554.00
22	Ash	at c.100m2	5.5	20 to 40 years	2.3	Public - Some importance	2	Some	2	Very suitable	3	Poor to average	0.75	113.85	£55.00	£6,261.75
23	Ash	at c. 50m2	4.5	5 to 20 years	1.7	Public - Some importance	2	Some	2	Very suitable	3	Poor to average	0.75	68.85	£55.00	£3,786.75
24	Ash	100 to 150m2	6	20 to 40 years	2.3	Public - Some importance	2	Some	2	Very suitable	3	Average	1	165.6	£55.00	£9,108.00
25	Sycamore	100 to 150m2	6	20 to 40 years	2.3	Public - Some importance	2	Some	2	Very suitable	3	Average to above	1.5	248.4	£55.00	£13,662.00
26	Ash	50 to 100m2	5	20 to 40 years	2.3	Public - Some importance	2	Some	2	Very suitable	3	Average	1	138	£55.00	£7,590.00
27	Ash	at c.100m2	5.5	20 to 40 years	2.3	Public - Some importance	2	Some	2	Very suitable	3	Poor to average	0.75	113.85	£55.00	£6,261.75
28	Oak	at c. 150m2	6.5	40 to 100 years	3	Public - Some importance	2	Some to Few	2.5	Very suitable	3	Average to above	1.5	438.75	£55.00	£24,131.25
29	Hawthorn	at c.10m2	1.5	5 to 20 years	1.7	Public - Some importance	2	Some to Few	2.5	Just suitable	1	Average	1	12.75	£55.00	£701.25
30	Oak	50 to 100m2	5	40 to 100 years	3	Public - Some importance	2	Some to Few	2.5	Very suitable	3	Average	1	225	£55.00	£12,375.00
32	Ash	at c. 30m2	3.5	5 to 20 years	1.7	Public - Some importance	2	Some to Few	2.5	Very suitable	3	Poor	0.5	44.625	£55.00	£2,454.38
33	Hawthorn	at c. 50m2	4.5	40 to 100 years	3	Public - Some importance	2	Some to Few	2.5	Very suitable	3	Average	1	202.5	£55.00	£11,137.50
															TOTAL	**£134,396.63**

ID	Species	Effective dia. (cm)	Actual tree height (m)	Expected tree height (m)	Actual crown shape	Actual crown shape factor	Expected crown shape	Expected crown shape factor	Actual height to base (m)	Expected height to base (m)	Spread N (m) or ave.	Spread E (m)	Spread S (m)	Spread W (m)	Expected crown radius (m)	Additional voids in crown (%)	Observations	Visibility factor	Visibility factor (%)	Positive attributes factor (%)	Positive attributes factors	Positive adjustment notes	Negative attributes factor (%)	Negative adjustment factors	Negative adjustment notes	Primary structure completeness	Primary structure completeness factor	Primary structure quality	Primary structure quality factor	Average r	Actual V	Expected V	Crown completeness (%)	Canopy completeness	Canopy completeness factor	Crown quality	Crown quality factor	Life Expectancy (yrs)	LE Value retained (%)	Unit Value Factor (£)	Base value (£)	Community Tree Index	Loc Value	Functional value (£)	CAVAT VALUE (£)
12	Hawthorn	250	4.5	4.5	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	0	0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3	0		Fully visible, not accessible	75	0			0			>75%	1	Good	0.75	2.5	58.9	84.8	69	81-100%	1	Excellent	1	40 to 80	95	27	13254	100	9940	£7,124	£6,768
13	Hawthorn	180	4	4	Sphere (globular, rounded)	0.66667	Sphere (globular, rounded)	0.66667	1	1	1	2.5	3	2.5	2.5	20		Fully visible, not accessible	75	10	Habitat desirable	Deadwood habitat	0			51 to 75%	0.75	Fair	0.5	2.25	31.8	39.3	61	81-100%	1	Good	0.75	20 to 40	55	27	6871	100	5668	£2,406	£1,323
14	Ash	320	8	8		0.66667		0.66667	2	2	4	6	4	2.5	5	0		Fully visible, not accessible	75	10	Habitat desirable		0			>75%	1	Good	0.75	4.125	213.8	314.2	68	81-100%	1	Good	0.75	40 to 80	95	27	21715	100	17915	£10,861	£10,318
15	Oak	600	12	12	Sphere (globular, rounded)	0.66667	Sphere (globular, rounded)	0.66667	2	2	6	10	6	7	8	0		Fully visible, not accessible	75	0			0			>75%	1	Good	0.75	7.25	1100.9	1340.4	82	41-60%	0.6	Excellent	1	20 to 40	55	27	76341	100	57256	£34,105	£18,758
16	Ash	150	10	10	Cylinder (columnar)	1	Cylinder (columnar)	1	4	4	4	0	3	7	5	0		Fully visible, not accessible	75	10	Habitat desirable		0			51 to 75%	0.75	Poor	0.25	3.5	230.9	471.2	49	0%	0	Poor	0.25	<5	10	27	4771	100	3936	£295	£30
17	Oak	550	15	15		0.66667		0.66667	2	2	8	3	4	7	7	0		Fully visible, not accessible	75	0			0			>75%	1	Good	0.75	5.5	823.6	1334.1	62	61-80%	0.8	Good	0.75	20 to 40	55	27	64148	100	48111	£25,126	£13,819
18	Ash	480	16	16	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	1.5	1.5	4	7	6	3	6	20		Fully visible, not accessible	75	0			0			>75%	1	Good	0.75	5	759.2	1093.3	49	81-100%	1	Good	0.75	10 to 20	55	27	48858	100	36644	£19,146	£10,530
19	Ash	720	17	17	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	4	4	6	8	6	10	8	0		Fully visible, not accessible	75	0			0			>75%	1	Excellent	1	7.5	1531.5	1742.5	88	61-80%	0.8	Good	0.75	20 to 40	80	27	109931	100	82448	£59,066	£47,253
20	Apple	340	6.5	6.5	Hemisphere (half-rounded)	0.66667	Hemisphere (half-rounded)	0.66667	2	2	5	5	4	2	5	10		Fully visible, not accessible	75	10	Habitat desirable		0			>75%	1	Good	0.75	4	150.8	235.6	54	81-100%	1	Good	0.75	20 to 40	80	27	24514	100	20224	£10,982	£8,785
21	Ash	520	16	16		0.66667		0.66667	2	2	5	8	4	6	6	0		Fully visible, not accessible	75	0			0			51 to 75%	0.75	Good	0.75	5.75	969.5	1055.6	92	61-80%	0.8	Fair	0.5	10 to 20	55	27	57340	100	43005	£19,155	£10,535
22	Ash	730	20	20	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	2	2	5	9	5	3	6	20		Fully visible, not accessible	75	10	Habitat desirable		0			51 to 75%	0.75	Poor	0.25	5.5	1140.4	1357.2	64	61-80%	0.8	Fair	0.5	10 to 20	55	27	113006	100	93230	£21,319	£11,725
23	Oak	300	8	8	Sphere (globular, rounded)	0.66667	Sphere (globular, rounded)	0.66667	1.5	1.5	2	4	8	5	5	60		Fully visible, not accessible	75	10	Habitat desirable		0			>75%	1	Poor	0.25	4.75	307.2	340.3	30	81-100%	1	Good	0.75	10 to 20	55	27	19085	100	15745	£3,718	£2,045
24	Ash	550	18	18	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	3	3	4	8	9	3	8	10		Fully visible, not accessible	75	0			0			>75%	1	Good	0.75	6	1131.0	2010.6	46	61-80%	0.8	Excellent	1	20 to 40	80	27	64148	100	48111	£25,114	£20,091
25	Sycamore	580	17	17	Hemisphere (half-rounded)	0.66667	Hemisphere (half-rounded)	0.66667	2.5	2.5	5	5	5	5	5	0		Fully visible, not accessible	75	0			0			>75%	1	Good	0.75	5	759.2	759.2	100	81-100%	1	Excellent	1	20 to 40	80	27	71336	100	53502	£48,152	£38,522
26	Ash	580	17	17	Sphere (globular, rounded)	0.66667	Sphere (globular, rounded)	0.66667	2	2	6	4	8	4	7	20		Fully visible, not accessible	75	10	Habitat desirable		0			51 to 75%	0.75	Good	0.75	5.5	950.3	1539.4	42	81-100%	1	Excellent	1	20 to 40	80	27	71336	100	58852	£27,979	£22,383
27	Ash	620	16	16	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	2	2	5.5	5	5	4.5	5	30		Fully visible, not accessible	75	10			0			>75%	1	Fair	0.5	5	733.0	733.0	70	21-40%	0.4	Good	0.75	10 to 20	55	27	81515	100	67250	£21,923	£12,058
28	Oak	840	14	14	Hemisphere (half-rounded)	0.66667	Hemisphere (half-rounded)	0.66667	2	2	7	7	7	7	7	0		Fully visible, not accessible	75	0			0			>75%	1	Excellent	1	7	1231.5	1231.5	100	81-100%	1	Excellent	1	40 to 80	95	27	149628	100	112221	£112,221	£106,610
29	Hawthorn	250	4	4	Hemisphere (half-rounded)	0.66667	Hemisphere (half-rounded)	0.66667	1	1	1	1	3	3.5	3	10		Fully visible, not accessible	75	0			0			>75%	1	Fair	0.5	2.125	28.4	56.5	40	61-80%	0.8	Good	0.75	10 to 20	55	27	13254	100	9940	£3,426	£1,884
30	Oak	510	10	10	Hemisphere (half-rounded)	0.66667	Hemisphere (half-rounded)	0.66667	2	2	5	5	4	7	6	10		Fully visible, not accessible	75	0			0			>75%	1	Excellent	1	5.25	461.8	603.2	67	81-100%	1	Excellent	1	40 to 80	95	27	55156	100	41367	£33,068	£31,415
31	Ash	1500	8	20	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	0	0	2	8	3	0	8	0		Fully visible, not accessible	75	10	Habitat desirable; Heritage contribution	Known locally	0			1 to 25%	0.25	Fair	0.5	3.25	177.0	2680.8	7	81-100%	1	Good	0.75	10 to 20	55	27	477131	100	393633	£31,375	£17,256
32	Hawthorn	210	5	5	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	1	1	3	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	20		Fully visible, not accessible	75	10	Habitat desirable		0			>75%	1	Fair	0.5	2.5	52.4	52.4	80	61-80%	0.8	Good	0.75	5 to 10	30	27	9352	100	7715	£3,765	£1,130
33	Hawthorn	340	6	6	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	Ellipsoid (rounded, egg-shaped)	0.66667	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	0		Fully visible, not accessible	75	0			0			>75%	1	Excellent	1	4	201.1	201.1	100	81-100%	1	Excellent	1	40 to 80	95	27	24514	100	18385	£18,385	£17,466
																																											TOTAL	**£410,704**

Identifier	DBH band	RPA Score	Native species?	Continuous canopy?	Mature?	No adverse impacts or pruning?	Ecological niches?	>20% oversailing vegetation	Points total	Biodiversity condition	Condition score	Distinctive-ness	TBU	Credit Value/unit (£)	Biodiversity Value (£)
12	Small (75 to 300)	0.0041	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	Moderate (3 to 4)	2	4	0.0328	£42,000	£1,378
13	Small (75 to 300)	0.0041	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.0492	£42,000	£2,066
14	Medium (310 to 600)	0.0163	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.1956	£42,000	£8,215
15	Medium (310 to 600)	0.0163	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.1956	£42,000	£8,215
16	Medium (310 to 600)	0.0163	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.1956	£42,000	£8,215
17	Medium (310 to 600)	0.0163	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.1956	£42,000	£8,215
18	Medium (310 to 600)	0.0163	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	Moderate (3 to 4)	2	4	0.1304	£42,000	£5,477
19	Large (610 to 900)	0.0366	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.4392	£42,000	£18,446
20	Medium (310 to 600)	0.0163	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.1956	£42,000	£8,215
21	Medium (310 to 600)	0.0163	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.1956	£42,000	£8,215
22	Large (610 to 900)	0.0366	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.4392	£42,000	£18,446
23	Medium (310 to 600)	0.0163	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.1956	£42,000	£8,215
24	Medium (310 to 600)	0.0163	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	Moderate (3 to 4)	2	4	0.1304	£42,000	£5,477
25	Medium (310 to 600)	0.0163	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	Moderate (3 to 4)	2	4	0.1304	£42,000	£5,477
26	Medium (310 to 600)	0.0163	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.1956	£42,000	£8,215
27	Large (610 to 900)	0.0366	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.4392	£42,000	£18,446
28	Large (610 to 900)	0.0366	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.4392	£42,000	£18,446
29	Small (75 to 300)	0.0041	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	Moderate (3 to 4)	2	4	0.0328	£42,000	£1,378
30	Medium (310 to 600)	0.0163	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.1956	£42,000	£8,215
31	Very Large (910 +)	0.0765	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.918	£42,000	£38,556
32	Small (75 to 300)	0.0041	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.0492	£42,000	£2,066
33	Medium (310 to 600)	0.0163	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	Good (5 to 6)	3	4	0.1956	£42,000	£8,215
														TOTAL	**£217,812**