

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The Former Library
Nant Hall Road
Prestatyn

Ref:
AIA/LNP/03/20

Date:
19th March 2020

Commissioned by:
Mr K. O Hanlon
on behalf of
Lawray Architects LTD

Prepared by
S. Shields

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The Former Library
Nant Hall Road
Prestatyn

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the protocols, standards and procedures set out in BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'.

Summary

Planning permission is being sought to develop the site to provide a mixed use residential and commercial development.

All trees and hedgerows on and adjacent to the site have been surveyed and assessed in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837: 2012. The survey recorded 10 individual trees, ranging in quality from High (1) medium (4) and low (2), with 3 trees considered unsuitable for long-term retention in the current context.

Under the proposed site layout there would be a loss of 4 trees, 3 which are unsuitable for retention and one tree categorised as low amenity value. The overall arboricultural impact would be low to very low with potential for significant improvements in the longer term.

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Instruction

- 1.1 Shields Arboricultural Consultancy received instructions from Mr K O'Hanlon on behalf of Lawray Architects to provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment in respect of trees at the above location. The client or their agents may copy and distribute this report as required for the purpose of applying for planning permission for or preparing any documents or plans for this or future applications at this site.
- 1.2 Planning permission is being sought to provide three residential dwellings on land at above site and a site layout plan ref: PRA-LAW-x-x-DR-A-061191 Rev 02.

Scope & Limitations

- 2.1 The purpose of the report is to assess the environmental and amenity values of all trees on or adjacent to the area affected by the proposed development and is based on a site assessment undertaken on 24th February 2020 by S. Shields, principal consultant Shields Arboricultural Constancy. The report will assess the long-term contribution that the trees can make to the area and the arboricultural implications of retaining them and seek to find a satisfactory juxtaposition between the trees and the new development. The report will assess the potential impact that may arise as a result of the proposed construction works and make recommendations for protecting trees, hedges and shrubs where appropriate
- 2.2 The report is prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the British Standard Document BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Construction'.
- 2.3 This report is not an ecological assessment and does not identify habitats or constitute a protected species survey.

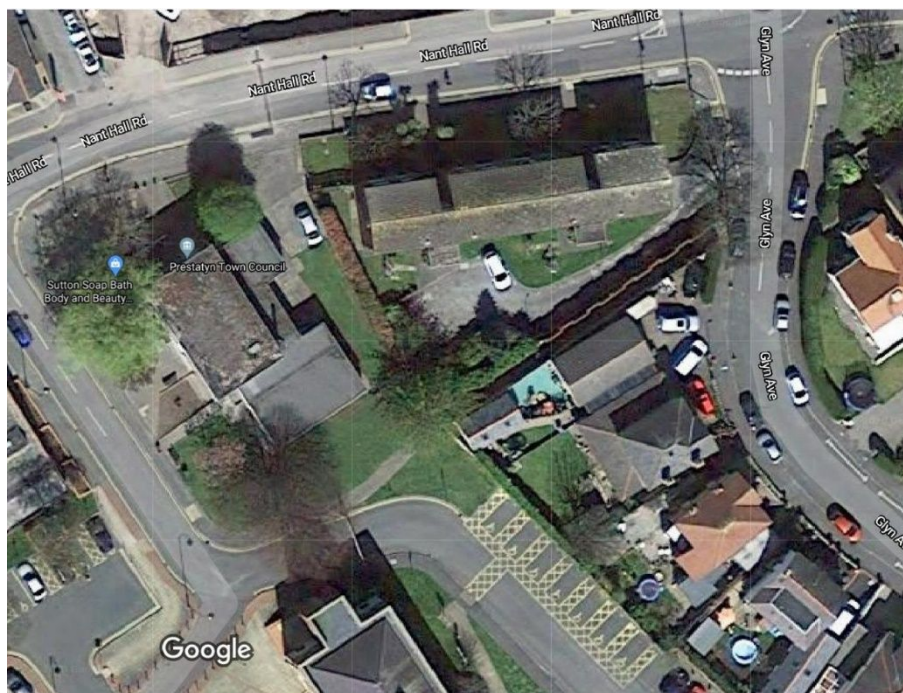
Statutory Controls & Obligations

- 3.1 Forestry Act; the felling of trees is controlled by the Forestry Act, which requires that a felling licence is obtained prior to cutting down any trees. The Forestry Act does not apply to the felling of trees growing within an orchard, private garden, churchyard or public open space. The Forestry Commission has the responsibility for enforcing the Forestry Act.
- 3.2 Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas; Local Authorities have specific powers under the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 as amended, to protect trees through the use of Tree Preservation Orders. Where trees are protected under such orders it is a criminal offence (subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made by the act or order) to undertake, cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees except with the consent of the local planning authority. Similar controls apply to all trees growing within a designated Conservation Area.
- 3.3 Bats, wild birds and other protected species; The Wildlife & Countryside Act & the Conservation (Natural Habitats & C.)

Regulations make it an offence to disturb or destroy bats and bat roosts and wild birds and their nests. Other species of plant and animal are also protected. These creatures often inhabit trees and sufficient care must be taken to ensure they are not affected during forestry and arboricultural works.

Site description

- 4.1 The proposed site is an urban brownfield site that currently supports the former library building in Prestatyn. The site is situated centrally in the town and can be accessed from Nant Hall Road. The site has boundaries with the highway to the north, south and west and with a residential apartment block to the east. Access to the site will be via the existing road servicing the apartments which will be extended into the site.
- 4.2 The site currently supports several trees, distributed along the north and west boundaries of the site, with further trees to the north and east of the adjacent apartment block. The site is at an elevation of 10m AOD and reasonably sheltered.



Map data ©2020, Map data ©2020 10 m

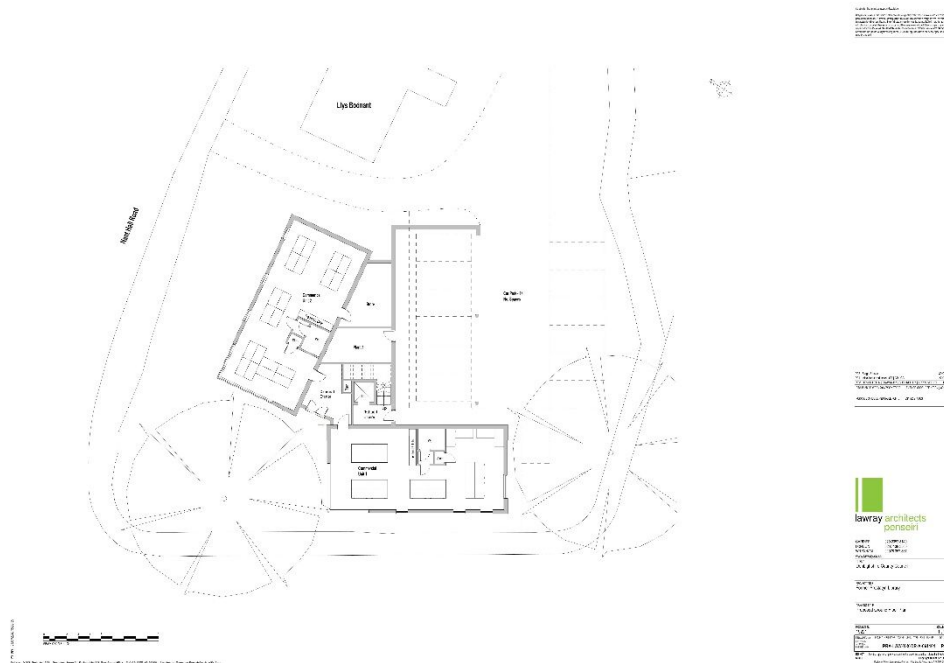
Soils

- 4.3 The majority of the site is set to hard standing or supports structures a small area to the rear is set to grass and appears to free draining. Geological maps indicate a sand and gravel drift over a coal measure. There could be some impediment to root development from the structures and hard surface.

*NB. This soil assessment is undertaken in situ using visual and manual techniques and is **only** for the purpose of establishing the influence of site soils on tree growth. The assessment **must not** be relied upon to inform any engineering decisions.*

Development Proposal

- 5.1 It is proposed to construct a mixed use residential and commercial development with site access road, car parking and associated infrastructure.



Tree Survey Methodology

- 6.1 All trees within and adjacent to the site have been assessed where they are within 15 m of any area that may be disturbed as a result of the proposed development and have a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5 metres. Measurements have been taken in accordance with the procedures and protocols set out in BS 5837: 2012 and the Forest Mensuration Handbook. Height measurements are approximate unless otherwise stated. Trees have been assessed as individuals, groups or woodlands as appropriate. Where access to trees has been restricted, either as a result of their situation on private land or where vegetation or ground conditions are unfavourable, an estimation of trunk diameter has been made. This entails using a set of callipers to approximate the measurement. Estimates are rounded up to provide a margin. This technique has only been used where there is a sufficient buffer between the RPAs and any area disturbed by development. Where trees are in woodlands or groups only the outside edge trees are assessed unless there are larger trees with RPAs or crowns that would overlap the edge trees.
- 6.2 BS 5837: 2012 provides the framework through which tree can be categorised in terms of their health, amenity value and long-term viability for retention on a development site. There are four categories, A,B,C & U.

Category A: Trees of high quality and value in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years)

- 1 Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, or essential components of groups or formal arboricultural features.
- 2 Trees, groups or woodlands that provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance.
- 3 Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

█ Trees of moderate quality and value in such a condition to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years)

- 1 Trees that might be included in a higher category but are downgraded because of impaired condition.
- 2 Trees present in numbers, usually as groups of woodlands that form distinctive landscape features.
- 3 Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

█ Trees of low quality and value currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established. Trees in this category would not usually be retained if they would pose a significant constraint to development.

█ Trees in such a condition that their existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context be removed for arboricultural reasons.

The most significant or valuable trees are placed in the categories, A & B. Site design should make provision to retain trees in these categories and most Local Planning Authorities will insist upon this (or in exceptional circumstances will require that significant compensation planting is incorporated into the design), whilst trees that should not be a constraint to development are recorded with a C category. Trees categorised as U are in a poor condition and should be removed prior to the commencement of work.

- 6.3 Where trees are to be retained, it is necessary to ensure that they are suitably protected to avoid damage during the construction phase of the development. It is also important to consider any long-term implications; such as issues with shading or leaf litter that may arise as a result of tree retention.
- 6.4 To ensure that trees are not adversely affected by the construction works it is necessary to:
 - a. The avoidance of physical damage to the aerial parts of the trees (i.e. Impact and other damage to trunk and branches)
 - b. The avoidance of damage to retained trees as a result of the severance or other physical damage to their roots
 - c. Preserve of the character of the soil, through the avoidance of any activity that would cause it to become compacted or otherwise

disturbed or disrupted, and to avoid contamination by potentially harmful substances

- d. To ensure free gaseous exchange is permitted between the upper layers of soil and the atmosphere
- e. To ensure adequate (but not excessive) water supply to the soil and hence to tree roots

This would normally be achieved by establishing an area, known as a construction exclusion zone (CEZ) around each tree. The CEZ is derived from the root protection area (RPA) and the crown spread of the tree. The RPA represents the area occupied by the tree's root system and is calculated for each tree based on its stem diameter and the ground conditions present taking account of and any impediment to rooting. The RPA should represent the most probable position of the tree's root system.

The CEZ must be considered sacrosanct and be maintained completely undisturbed. No construction should take place within this area and it should not be used for storage of materials or fuels. Access for vehicles machinery or personnel is prohibited and to ensure that it is not damaged by construction activity it must be suitably protected during the construction phase, using robust fencing or alternative ground protection methods, to prevent disturbance and damage occurring.

- 6.5 In addition to the implications that a new development may have for existing trees it is also important to assess any long-term issues or concerns that may arise as a result of retaining trees close to a new dwelling or structure. This can include problems associated with leaf litter and other debris that may fall from trees, the potential that a tree has to cause damage to a structure in the future, any on-going maintenance requirements that may arise and the level of shade that the tree may cast, it is particularly important to consider the effects of shading where trees are to the south of houses and gardens. Trees can also cause feelings of apprehension to the occupiers of nearby buildings and can have an over-bearing impact on a property if adequate space is not provided.
- 6.6 The report assesses all trees with regard to their size, position and natural characteristics, and taking into account of their future growth makes provides recommendations as to their long-term suitability for retention.

Arboricultural Assessment

- 7.1 Full details of the tree surveyed are provided in appendix A. and their relative positions, crown spreads, root protection areas are indicated on the attached plans.
- 7.2 No checks have been undertaken to establish the status of the trees with regards to Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Areas. No

trees or hedges should be felled, lopped, topped or in otherwise removed or damaged without prior permission from the relevant authority.

- 7.3 The survey recorded 10 individual trees which were categorised as follows:

Category	Quantity
Category A: Trees of high quality and value in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years)	1
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value in such a condition to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years)	4
Category C: Trees of low quality and value currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established. Trees in this category would not usually be retained if they would pose a significant constraint to development.	2
Category U: Trees in such a condition that their existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context be removed for arboricultural reasons.	3

Arboricultural merits and the significance of the trees in the landscape

- 7.4 The trees on the site contribute to the local street scene and help to green the urban landscape. Of particular merit are the willow to the north west of the site, fronting the road, and the lime tree to the south west. The tree on the adjacent site are also significant in the street scene. There are no veteran tree and no areas of ancient woodland on or adjacent to the site

Design Considerations

- 7.5 The site design should seek to incorporate T1, T4 T7, T8 & T9 into the layout which can be supplemented by new planting to ensure that the development is assimilated into its environment and the character of the area is maintained. Where trees are retained and planted sufficient space and separation must be provided to ensure that they can develop and mature without having a negative impact on the reasonable enjoyment of the proposed dwelling.
- 7.6 In addition to ensuring that the trees are not damaged by the construction process, consideration should also be given to the future implications associated with the retention of the trees in the terms of their influence on the new properties. To ensure a harmonious relationship between the trees and the proposed dwellings it is necessary to allow adequate separation so that the trees do not exert an overbearing influence, are so close as to promote worries about tree safety and avoid problems associated with leaf litter and shading.
- 7.7 It is particularly important to consider the effects of shading where trees are to the south of houses and gardens. Ideally the layout should take

account of existing retained trees and any new planting, with consideration to their ultimate size and density of the foliage and that garden areas should be designed to meet the normal requirement for direct sunlight for at least part of the day. Building Research Establishment guide to good practice (BR209) Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight advises that, in order to appear reasonably sunlit a dwelling should have at least one main window wall that faces within 90° of due south and that on this wall, all points on a line 2m above ground level are within 4m of a point which receives at least a quarter of the annual probable sunlight hours. The guide also advises that for gardens to appear adequately sunlit, no more than two-fifths and preferably no more than a quarter should be prevented from receiving any sunlight on 21st March.

- 7.8 To ensure that trees do not become overbearing or exert a dominating effect on a property it is recommended that no occupied property is sited within a distance from the trunk equivalent to 50% of the mature height of a tree (see appendix A), which should be increased to 60% if the tree is directly to the south of a property. There should also be a distance of at least 1.5 metres from the edge of the crown to the building at the closest point, this must take account of the ultimate spread of the tree. No more than 40% of a garden area should be beneath the crown of a tree, and the remaining area should not be shaded by the tree.

Arboricultural Impact

Impact	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree Removal			T10	T2, T3, T5
Facilitative Pruning Required				
RPA Encroachment	T4			
Potential Shading				
Proximity Issues				

- 7.9 The proposed development would require the removal of the category U trees and one category C tree (T10) to the front of the site. There would also be a small section of the boundary hedge between the site and the adjacent residential building removed to allow for the access road to be extended. The trees to be removed have low public amenity values and life expectancies and their loss would only have a minor impact on the public amenity of the area and could be mitigated through new planting as part of the site.

- 7.10 There is some encroachment into the RPA of T4 to allow for the construction of the new car parking spaces. To minimise the impact to the root system of the tree it is proposed that a 'no dig' CCS method of construction is used. The encroachment would extend to around 20m², which equates to around 17% of the total RPA and is within the maximum advisable limit of 20% of the RPA recommended in BS 5837: 2012. The tree is in good health and condition and is displaying strong

overall vitality and is in the early stages of maturity and would be expected to comfortably tolerate the encroachment. A specialist method statement to cover the installation of the car park could be prepared once engineering drawings had been finalised.

Landscaping of the Development

- 7.11 The development provides an opportunity to enhance the existing tree stock through additional planting. This approach will retain canopy cover in the local area and safeguard the landscape in the longer term and is compatible with the premise of sustainability. A detailed landscape scheme can be prepared following a finalisation of the site layout.

Conclusion

- 7.12 The proposed development would result in the loss of a section of hedgerow and the impact of this development is considered to be low.

Arboricultural Operations

Permission to remove any tree must be obtained from the Local Planning Authority and must not be undertaken until all pre-commencement conditions have been discharged.

- 8.1 Tree removal and pruning will be required, subject to a grant of planning permission, to implement this development. It is recommended that the work should be undertaken by a suitably qualified person, holding public liability insurance for the sum of £5,000 000. All operators must hold relevant NPTC certificates. A site-specific risk assessment must be prepared, and operators must work to a health and safety method statement. The use of Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors www.trees.org.uk/find-a-professional/Directory-of-Tree-Surgeons is recommended.
- 8.2 The contractor undertaking the work is responsible for any loss or damage arising as a result of the operations and agrees to indemnify the owner against such occurrences.
- 8.3 All tree protection measure specified in the following section and shown on the accompanying TPP are to be fully installed prior to the commencement of the arboricultural works. Where access is required to the trees, then suitable ground protection must be used in lieu of the tree protection fences.

Formation of No Dig CCS Car Park Area – Preliminary Specification

No Dig CCS Performance Specification

NB Where no dig construction is specified this must be installed prior to any machinery access in the area or an alternative temporary ground protection system must be used.

- 9.1 In order to provide adequate car parking provision on the site, it is necessary to form part of the car park in the RPA of a retained tree. As traditional construction has the potential to cause damage to the tree's

root systems and soil environment, which would be detrimental to them, it is necessary to use an alternative method of construction. In this case, as the ground conditions appear to be suitable, it is recommended that a no dig above ground method, such as the cell web TRP cellular confinement system (*Geosynthetics Limited, Fleming Road, Harrowbrook Ind Est, Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 3DU. Tel: 01455 617139*) be used.

- 9.2 Essentially no-dig CCS are installed over existing ground levels and without the need for compacting the sub-base. This ensures that the trees' root systems are not damaged by excavation and the soil structure is maintained. Using a porous tarmac or other porous top surface such as gravel, ensures that water can permeate through the footpath to the root system and the exchange of gases and oxygen between the soil and the air is unaffected and is recommended. The CCS must be installed in accordance with the details provided in the AMS (to be provided as part of the detailed specification for the 'no dig' installation).
- 9.3 The design will need to consider surface transitions between the existing access road and new car park. In this case, the heights between the existing road and new car parking can be addressed through minor excavation, effecting only the superficial surface level of the existing ground.

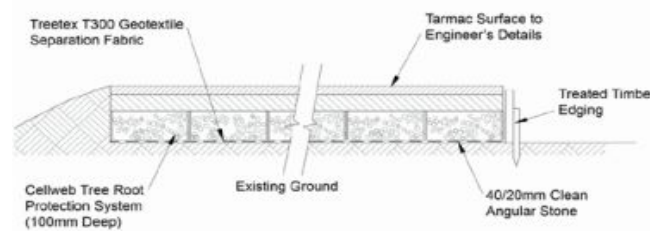


Figure 1 Illustration of Cellweb TRP 100mm Cellular Confinement System

- 9.4 The CCS system is edged using treat timber boards held in place with short stakes. There a gap of 1m between the CCS and the base of any retained tree must be maintained. The edges of the CCS can be incorporated into the landscape using granular fill soil to create a graded edge.

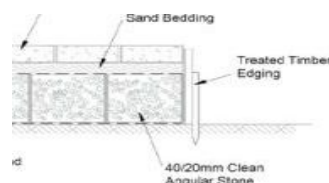


Figure 2 Illustration of Cellweb edging

N.B *This report does not provide engineering specifications for the no dig CCS Driveway and the suitability for the use of a 3-dimensional grid system in this location must be confirmed by an appropriately qualified person. Geosynthetics Limited provides a design service for their products.*

Provisional Arboricultural Method Statement

- 10.1 This arboricultural method statement (AMS) sets out the details of tree protection measures afforded to the retained trees on and adjacent to the site.
- 10.2 This AMS should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan which will be provided when engineering drawings for the site are available. The TPP indicates the construction exclusion zone (CEZ) that must be maintained around each retained tree. These areas must remain undisturbed during the construction process and must be protected using suitable fencing or ground protection as specified.
- 10.3 Copies of the TPP & the AMS must be available on site and all tree protection requirements explained to all persons undertaking activities on the site during the site induction process.
- 10.4 All general tree protection measures must be installed and inspected prior to bringing onto the site any plant, materials or equipment or undertaking any construction works or demolition or any arboricultural works. The LPA must be informed in writing once the tree protection measures are installed.
- 10.5 The site is to be inspected by the consulting arboriculturalist in accordance with the schedule of inspections (see section 10.27).
- 10.6 All measurements are given in metric using standard abbreviations.

Fencing and Ground Protection

- 10.7 The TPP indicates the position all protective fences.
- 10.8 Protective fencing will comprise herras fencing, securely fixed into place and braced to resist impact, or as otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

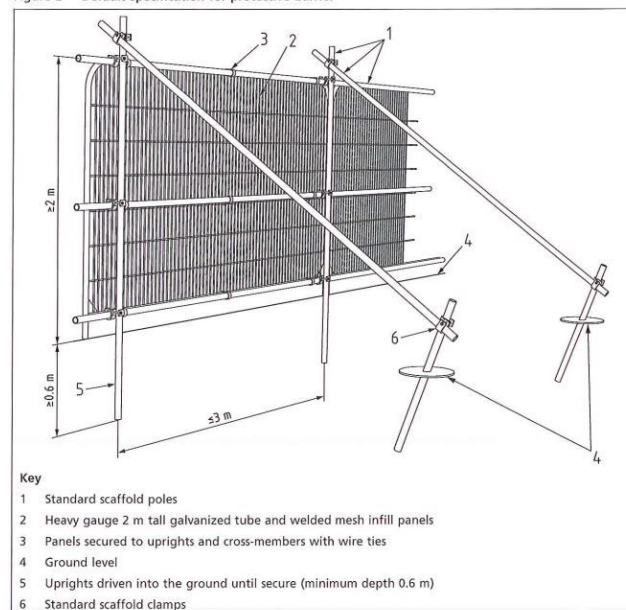


Figure 3 Illustration of Tree Protection Barriers/Fencing

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- 10.9 Ground protection is not specified for this site.
- 10.10 The protective fencing must be inspected on installation and will remain in place until completion of the construction phase and then only removed with the consent of the LPA.
- 10.11 Other than works approved in writing by the LPA, no works including storage or dumping of materials shall take place within the exclusion zones defined by the protective fencing.

General Precautions

- 10.12 No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored or discharged within 10m of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained or within any part of the CEZ. Spills kits, suitable for the type fluids, fuels and chemicals stored on site must be available on site and site operatives must have training in their use.
- 10.13 No fires will be lit within 20m of the trunk of any tree that is to be retained.
- 10.14 Storage and mixing areas, contactor parking and all site huts must be outside the CEZ.
- 10.15 Access to the work area is via the main site entrance and must not traverse the CEZ.
- 10.16 All service and drainage routes, below or above ground must avoid the CEZ. All services are to be installed in accordance with NJUG volume 4 Guidelines.
- 10.17 To ensure that all tree protection measures are properly installed and maintained the site shall be monitored by Shields Arboricultural Consultancy to the following schedule. Details of the findings and photographic evidence of the site inspection visits will be reported to the LPA by email within 24 hrs of the visit. All tree protection measures must remain in place until development work is completed and only removed after receiving written confirmation from the LPA.

Schedule of Inspection

1. On completion of erection of fencing and installation of ground protection prior to commencement of development works
 2. During installation of CCS driveway (If required)
 3. Monthly throughout the project
- 10.28 Prior to the commencement on site of any work, a competent person is to be appointed to monitor the day to day activities on site. In the case of a tree being damaged or where an unexpected event arises it will be for this person to contact Shields Arboricultural Consultancy to seek advice on contingency measures.

Conclusion

11.1 Providing the recommendations of this report are followed, the proposed development can be undertaken with minimum impact to the existing arboricultural environment.

S.J.A. Shields

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M.Arbor.A, MICFor.

Chartered Forester

19th March 2020

Arboricultural Assessment

Ref. No.	Species	Top Height	Stem Dia mm	N	E	S	W	CC	Age	Rem Cont.	Cat.	RPA m ²	Notes	AIA
T1	Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow)	11	710	4.3	4.6	7.1	5.7	2.5	OM	10+	B2	228	Condition: Fair Notes: Significant levels of hard standing around the tree. Has been crown reduced.	Prominent tree in the street scene, downgraded because of remaining life expectancy. Can be retained and protected to the required standard.
T2	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	6	250	1.2	3	3.2	2.4	2	OM	<10	U	28	Condition: Poor Notes: Decay in main stem.	Recommended to be removed on arboricultural grounds.
T3	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	6	250	2.4	3.5	2.3	2.1	2	OM	<10	U	28	Condition: Poor Notes: Decay in stem base.	Recommended to be removed on arboricultural grounds.
T4	Tilia X Europaea (Common Lime)	16	520	6.6	6.7	8.8	7.1	2.5	M	20+	A2	122	Condition: Good Notes:	Significant tree, under the current layout there would be an encroachment into the RPA of around 20m ² (17%) to allow for the formation of the new car park. It is proposed to use a 'no dig' CCS construction method to form the

														parking area to minimise the impact on the tree.
T5	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	15	400 380	5.5	6.3	4.8	3.8	2	M	<10	U	138	Condition: Poor Notes: Structurally weak fork with decay, bleeding canker on stem.	Recommended to be removed on arboricultural grounds.
T6	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	6	210 180 150 120	3	3	3	3	0	EM	10+	C1	51	Condition: Good Notes: Multi-stem ornamental tree	Minor tree, forming part of the background landscape, can be retained and protected to the required standard.
T7	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	15	920	6.5	4.2	6.3	6.8	3	M	20+	B1	383	Condition: Good Notes: Situated in pavement.	Reasonably prominent street tree. Will not be directly impacted by the proposed development and can be retained and protected to the required standard.
T8	Fraxinus Excelsior (Ash)	6	320	3	3	3	3	4	M	20+	B2	46	Condition: Good Notes: Pollard	Reasonably prominent street tree. Will not be directly impacted by the proposed development and can be retained and

														protected to the required standard.
T9	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	12	400	4	4.1	3.5	3.6	4	M	20+	B2	72	Condition: Good Notes:	Reasonably prominent street tree. Will not be directly impacted by the proposed development and can be retained and protected to the required standard.
T10	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	7	490	3.4	2.5	2.9	4	4	M	10+	C1	109	Condition: Fair Notes: Indications of bleeding canker on stem.	Reasonably prominent but with short life expectancy. Would be removed to facilitate the development and any loss of amenity mitigated through new planting.

Ultimate Heights of Main Species

Willow 13

Sycamore 17

Lime 18

Notes

BS 5837: 2012 provides the framework through which tree can be categorised in terms of their health, amenity value and long-term viability for retention on a development site. There are four categories, A,B,C & U.

Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years.

- 1 Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, or essential components of groups or formal arboricultural features.
- 2 Trees, groups or woodlands that provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance.
- 3 Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 20 years

- 1 Trees that might be included in a higher category but are downgraded because of impaired condition.
- 2 Trees present in numbers, usually as groups of woodlands that form distinctive landscape features.
- 3 Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Category U: Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. *NB. Category U trees can have an existing of potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.*

Bat potential has been assessed in accordance with the guidance provided in BS 8596:2015 and is at the level of a non-specialist scoping survey. This assessment is for preliminary advice and does not negate the requirement for a specialist ecological survey

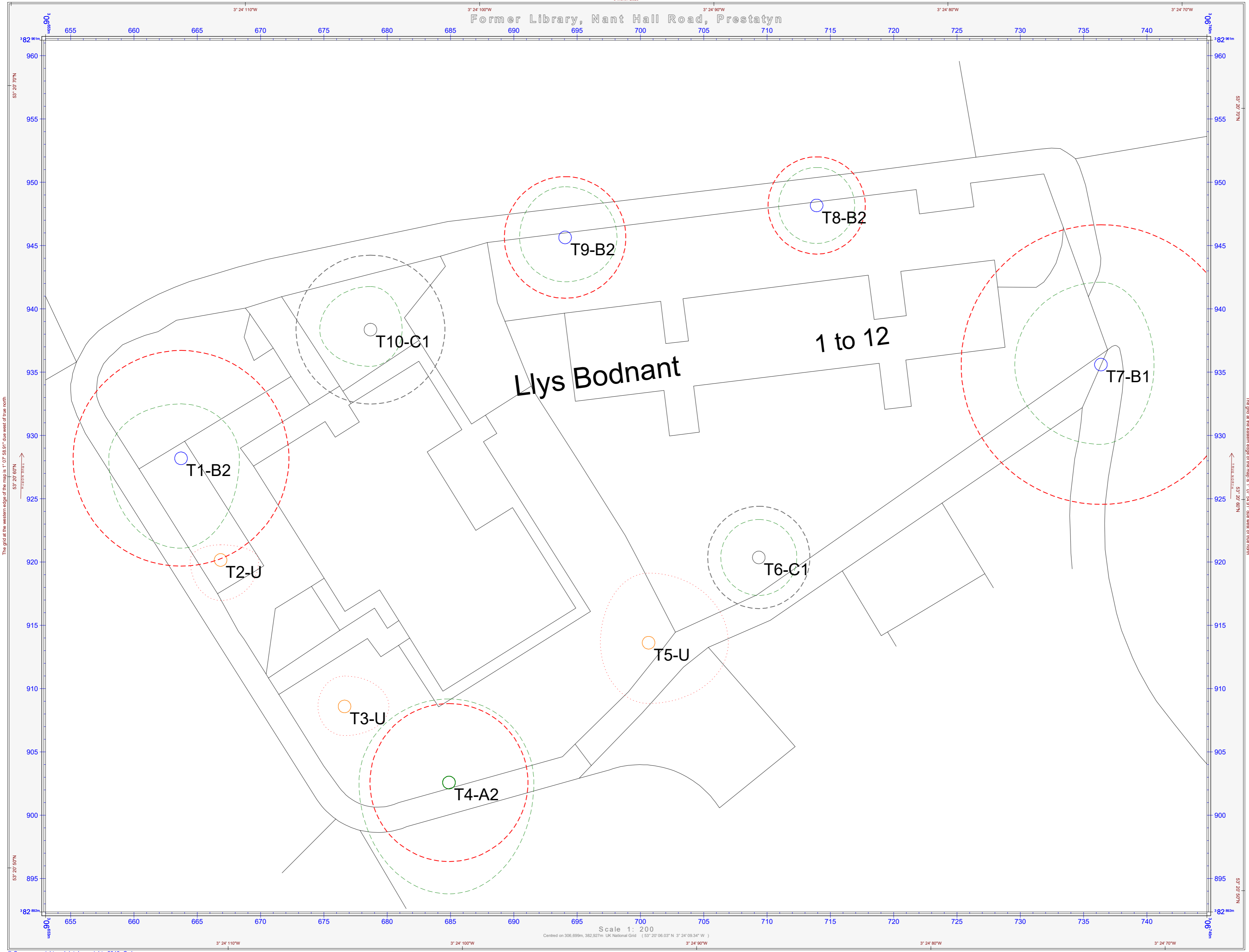
Key

Tag No	Identification number for tree	Species	Species of tree
Top Height	Estimated height of tree	Stem Dia.	Diameter of stem at 1.5 metres
Stems	Number of stems	N, E, S, W	Crown spread at compass points
CC	Crown Clearance	FSB	Direction of first significant branch
Rem. Cont	Remaining safe life expectancy in years	RPA	Root protection area in m ²
Cat.	BS Category (see above)	AIA	Arboricultural Implication Assessment
Age	Y - Young Trees SM Semi Mature EM Early Mature M Mature LM Late Mature exceeds normal life expectancy for species VET Veteran Tree		
Condition	Good Relatively free from defects and / or major pests and diseases Fair Some defects, which could be addressed through tree surgery or minor pests or early symptoms of diseases Poor Substantial defects or terminal decline Dead Dead		

Tree Constraints Plan

Former Library
Nant Hall Road
Prestatyn

- KEY
- Cat A Tree
 - Cat B Tree
 - Cat C Tree
 - Cat U Tree
 - Canopy
 - Canopy Cat U Tree
 - RPA
 - RPA Cat C



Drawing No: LNP/TCP/03/20/01

Drawn By: S. Shields

Scale: 1:200 @ A2

Date: 9th March 2020

Revision:

Do not scale from this drawing all dimensions to be checked on site

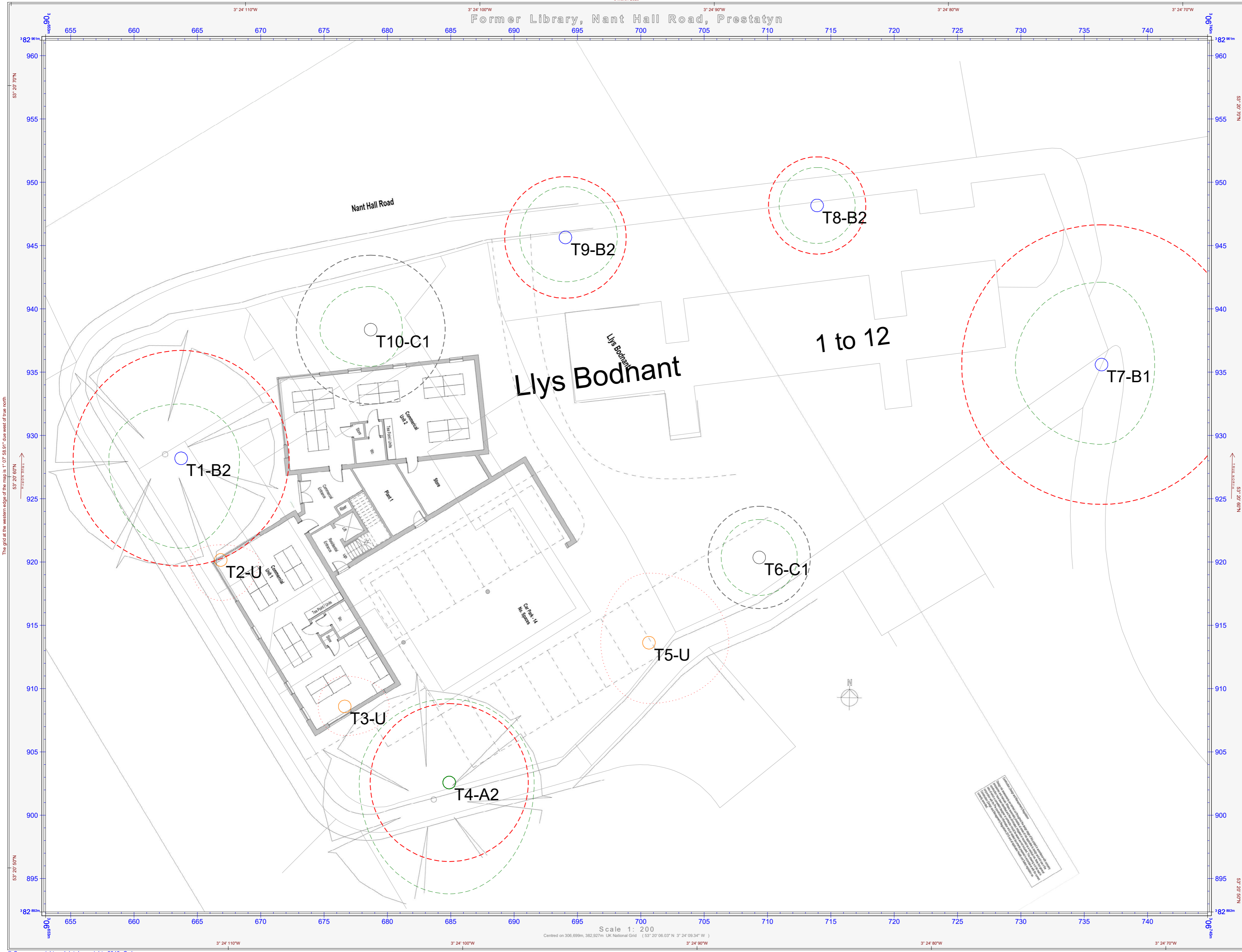
Drawing is colour coded and a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

Former Library, Nant Hall Road, Prestatyn

Tree Constraints Plan Overlay Former Library Nant Hall Road Prestatyn

KEY

- Cat A Tree
- Cat B Tree
- Cat C Tree
- Cat U Tree
- Canopy
- Canopy Cat U Tree
- RPA
- RPA Cat C



Drawing No: LNP/TCP/OL/03/20
 Drawn By: S. Shields
 Scale: 1:200 @ A2
 Date: 9th March 2020
 Revision:

Do not scale from this drawing all dimensions to be checked on site
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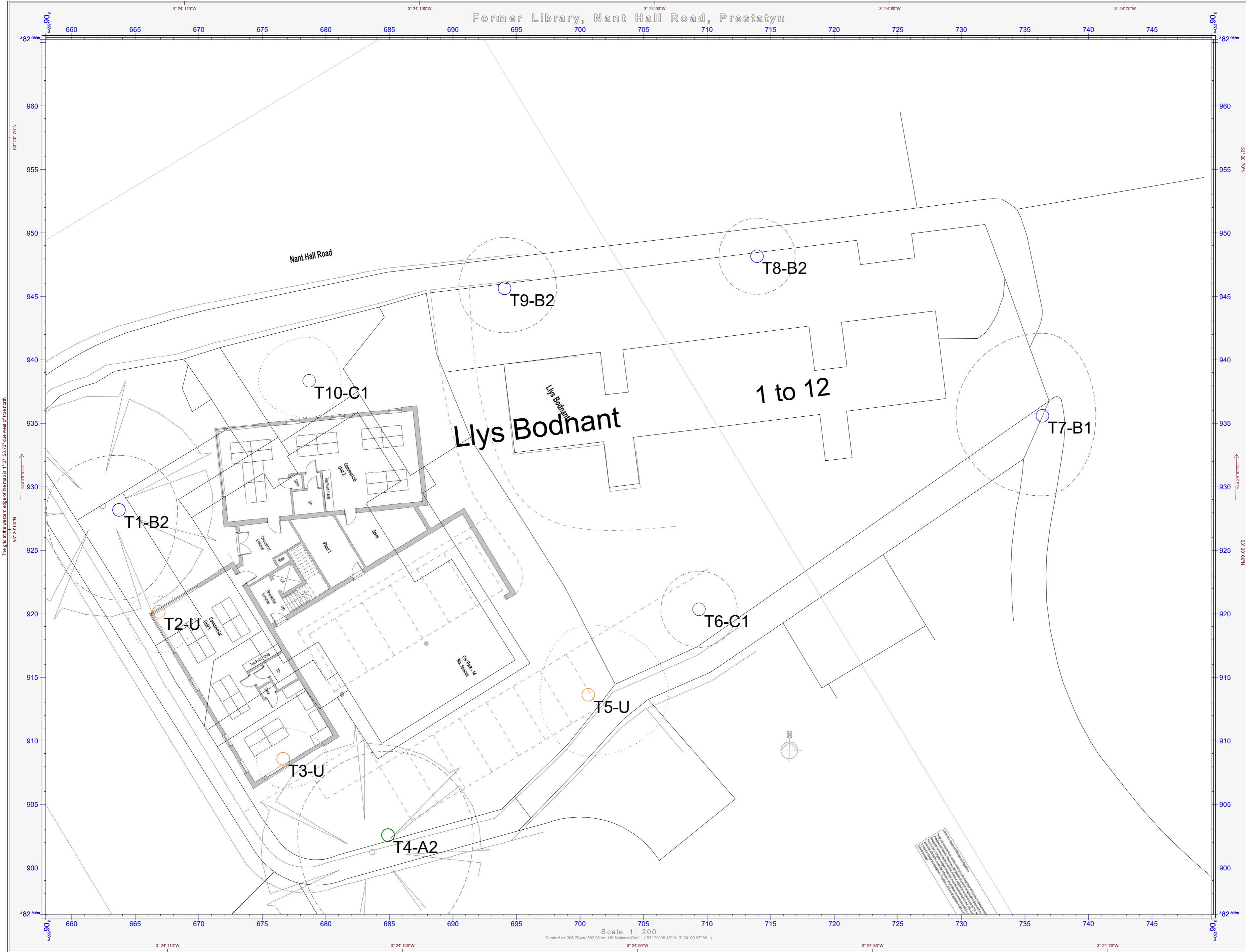
19 March 2020

Former Library, Nant Hall Road, Prestatyn

Tree & Woodland
Management Solutions

Tree Removal Plan Overlay Former Library Prestatyn

- Cat A Tree
- Cat B Tree
- Cat C Tree
- Cat U Tree
- Canopy
- Trees for Removal



Drawing No: LNP/TRP/OL/03/20

Drawn By: S. Shields

Scale: 1:200 @ A2

Date: 19th March 2020

Revision:

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