

Arboricultural Impact Assessment



**Tyler
Grange**

Transcontinental Advanced
Coatings

18th December 2023

TG Report No. 15581_R06a_BV_XX

Project No:	Report No.	Date	Revision
15581	R06	18th December 2023	A
Admin QA	Author	Approved	
BV	Ben Vause BSc (Hons) TechArborA	Wilson Scott BSc (Hons) MArborA	

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Section 1: Introduction

Table 1: Overview and Summary

Purpose of report:	Following the recommendations of the British Standard ¹ , this report includes the necessary arboricultural information to support the planning application for the replacement oxidiser. It demonstrates that the impact, both direct and indirect, of the proposal, has been assessed and where appropriate, mitigation and tree protection may be required.
Site description:	The existing oxidiser is located within a fenced boundary, centred on grid reference SJ 38035 50610. The proposed development seeks to replace and relocate the oxidiser to the south east of the site, which currently comprises hard standing and a grassed area with a pair of trees along the southern boundary, and a linear row of mature trees along the eastern boundary (See Figure 1 overleaf).
Application type and description:	Full planning permission for the installation of an oxidiser, and the removal of the existing oxidiser.
Report prepared on behalf of:	Transcontinental Advanced Coatings UK Ltd.
Local Planning Authority (LPA):	Wrexham County Borough Council (WCBC)
Planning policies relating to arboricultural features:	Policy EC4 of the WCBC's Unitary Development Plan. Details of the emerging/ draft Local Development Plan is also provided given its relevancy as a material consideration within this application. National Planning Policy Wales and Local Policies are further detailed at Appendix 1.
Report Summary:	A total of 2no. Category C trees require removal to facilitate the proposed development. These are considered unavoidable and adequate compensatory tree planting is proposed within the wider site ownership. All higher quality and value trees present along the eastern site frontage can be retained, subject to necessary tree protection fencing installed to safeguard these during the development. It is anticipated the green infrastructure status of the area will be sustained with only a minor decrease in intermittent canopy coverage induced directly at the site. This can be reinstated elsewhere and improved long-term via the proportionate tree planting close to the site. The principle visual amenity benefits the trees provide along the eastern boundary can be fully preserved, and it is anticipated no net loss in the tree population will be incurred within the local region. The proposed development is consistent with active local policy EC4, emerging policy NE3, and updated Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales where the 3:1 tree replacement ratio is stated. The protection of retained trees during the construction stage may require an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS). This report recommends

¹ BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction- Recommendations, London: British Standards Institute



protective measures to demonstrate how this can be achieved, and can be detailed if deemed necessary following this application submission.

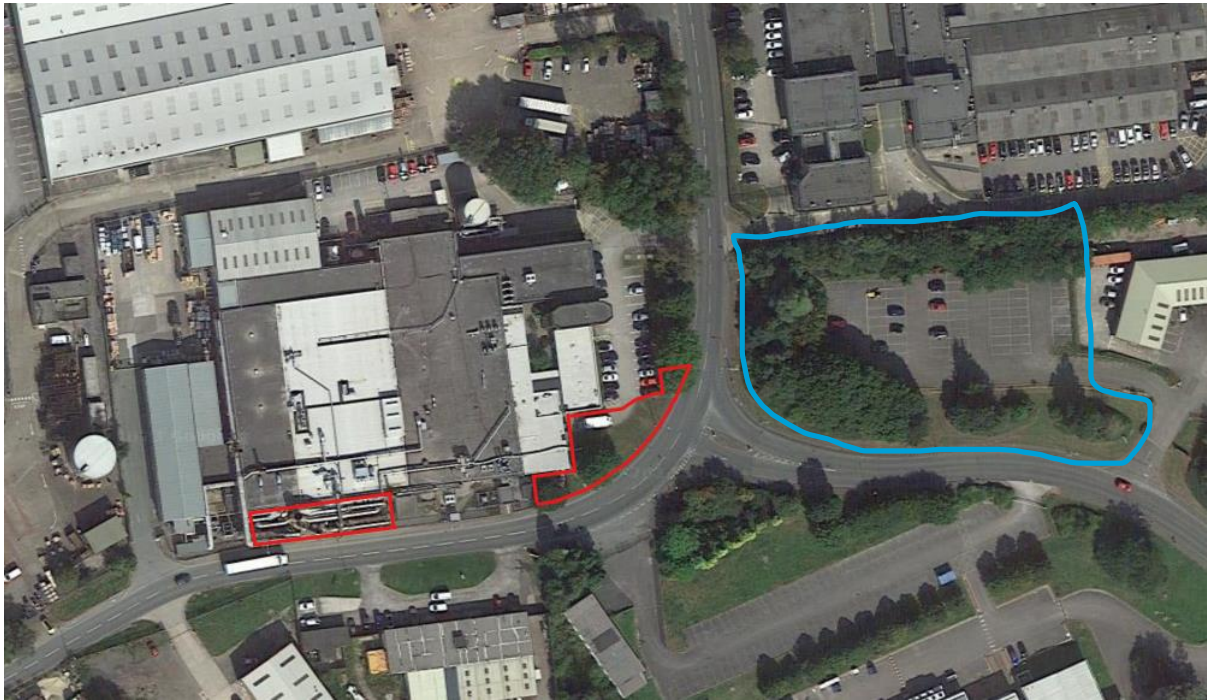


Figure 1: Site location with indicative proposed development area (red line) and wider site ownership area (blue line) (Google Earth ©).

Section 2: Arboricultural Baseline

Table 2: Survey Summary

Survey approach:	The tree survey was completed by a suitably qualified Arboricultural Surveyor of Tyler Grange on the 21 st November 2023. The survey was completed in accordance with BS5837. A combination of on-site measurements and aerial imagery were used to plot the trees in the context of the site and surround features.
Survey findings:	Findings for each of the trees surveyed are detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule (See Appendix 3). This provides a tabulated record of the trees surveyed, including reference numbers, species composition, tree dimensions, life stage, physiological and structural condition, and the arboricultural value of each survey entry.
Survey mapping:	The distribution of the trees surveyed is illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) together details of their constraints to new development in accordance with BS5837, including, tree quality gradings ² , Root Protection Areas (RPAs) ³ , tree canopy spreads ⁴ and tree shading ⁵ .

Table 3: Tree related Designations according to online sources.

Designation Type	TG Tree Reference Number(s)
Tree Preservation Order ⁶	None
Conservation Area ⁷	None
Ancient Woodland ⁸	None
Other Woodland Habitat ⁹	None

² The arboricultural value of surveyed features under the criteria shown at Appendix 1. Allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.

³ a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

⁴ Dimensions of the trees crown spread and clearance from ground level.

⁵ Shade cast by existing trees which may affect the availability of sunlight and daylight within a new development.

⁶ A Tree Preservation Order is an order made by a local planning authority in England to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. An Order prohibits the any works and damage to trees (with some exceptions) without the local planning authority's written consent. More information can be found online <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas#tree-preservation-orders--general>.

⁷ Trees in a conservation area that are not protected by an Order are protected by the provisions in section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. These provisions require people to notify the local planning authority, using a 'section 211 notice', 6 weeks before carrying out certain work on such trees, unless an exception applies. More information can be found online <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas#tree-preservation-orders--general>.

⁸ Ancient woods are areas of woodland that have persisted since 1600 in England and Wales, and 1750 in Scotland. The Magic Maps website <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx> has been used to search for ancient woodland on or adjacent to a site.

⁹ Spatial data of woodlands identified under the Priority Habitat Inventory (England) Published by Natural England. The Magic Maps website <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx> has been used to search for woodland on or adjacent to a site.



Section 3: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Tree Retention and Removal

- 3.1. Trees to be retained and removed are shown on the Tree Retention and Removal Plan (TRRP). Table 4 below details recommended tree removal and those required to facilitate the development with proposed compensation.

Table 4: Trees to be Removed

Reference Number	Category Grading	Description of Loss	Compensatory Measures
T1, T2	C	Removal of 1no. semi-mature and 1no. an early-mature ash located along the southern boundary. Both trees are of low quality and value owing to their species susceptibility to physiological- (specifically Ash Dieback Disease) and consequential reduced lifespan (<10years approx).	Adequate new tree planting is shown on the proposed Off-site Tree Planting Plan (15581-TW-00-L-DR-102_P01).
T7	U	Removal of an early-mature willow poorly rooted in close proximity to the boundary fence and existing buildings along the southern boundary. This tree is unfavourable for long-term retention given its constrained positioning and should be removed irrespective of the development.	

New Tree Planting

- 3.2. It is proposed that 6no. standard size, native trees (8-10cm girth) are incorporated within the wider ownership land to the east of the site on the opposite site of Ash Rd North, comprising *Betula pubescens* and *Acer campestre*. These trees are shown on the 'Off-site Tree Planting Plan' and adequately compensate for the losses which contribute minorly to the site's green infrastructure values. It is anticipated this approach will enhance species diversity and green infrastructure connectivity within the wider site area long-term, as the replacement trees mature offering greater arboricultural merits compared with the trees to be removed in their current condition.

Works within Root Protection Areas

- 3.3. Works required within the RPAs of trees to facilitate the construction stages of the development are detailed in the table below. Recommendations to mitigate the working activities with respect to minimising impacts to roots and their environment is provided.
- 3.4. Adoption of the recommended protective measures is subject to the approval of a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) which can be provided by condition should consent be granted.
- 3.5. A tree protection plan has been produced and is appended to this report (Plan 3), highlighting the necessary protection fencing to ensure retained trees remain unharmed during the development.



Table 5: Anticipated Works within RPAs

Tree Number	Description of works	Protective measures
Boundary Treatments (proposed fencing)		
T3	Anticipated incursion of <5% resulting directly from vertical excavation holes for fence post foundations. Proposed fencing is not illustrated on the layout but has been considered following on-site discussions. The protective measures stated are precautionary to ensure the works are completely sensitively.	All perimeter fencing will in the first instance seek to be installed completely outside any RPA to avoid root damages completely. If not viable, the installation of fence posts will be as far away from retained tree stems positions as possible, whilst adopting the following mitigative measures: Hand excavation of fencepost holes under arboricultural watching brief and in accordance with BS5837 . Pre-emptive root pruning may be required and to be undertaken with an arboricultural consultant present on site. Suitable barrier (plastic membrane) laid within the excavated ground to avoid contamination and leaching from concrete foundations into the rootable soil volume.

Long-term Tree Management and Proximity

- 3.6. The proximity associated with retained trees has been recognised in relation to the potential impacts of future canopy growth towards new structures.
- 3.7. As shown on the TRRP, there are no canopy encroachment issues anticipated from retained trees owing to sufficient distances remaining between new built structures and the canopies of retained trees.

Construction Mitigation

- 3.8. Trees to be retained will remain unaffected by the proposed development subject to the adoption of tree protection measures during the demolition and construction phase. It is recommended that a full AMS is prepared as part of the technical design stage as recommended by BS5837.
- 3.9. The AMS will set out a practical methodology to the protection of retained trees based on detailed construction plans . The AMS will typically include the following key items:
- A schedule and specification of tree removal works;
 - Specifications for tree protection barriers and ground protection;
 - Procedures for any specialist construction techniques / any supervised excavations within RPAs;
 - Phasing of work;
 - Site monitoring (where required).

Conclusion

- 3.10. The proposed development requires the removal of 2no. trees which are unremarkable and do not provide a substantial contribution to visual amenity, arboriculture merits or collective green infrastructure values. All higher value and quality trees at the site can be retained subject to tree protection measures during the development. The overall arboricultural resource will remain unaffected given the localised nature of the tree removals and the adequate compensatory planting with close proximity and adjacent to the site.
- 3.11. The proposed development is considered consistent with national Planning Policy Wales, local planning policies EC4 and policy NE3 within the emerging LDP.
- 3.12. Further work to include an AMS can be completed if deemed necessary following this application submission, to accompany a subsequent reserved matters application and / or discharge of suitably worded planning conditions.

Appendix 1: Planning Policy Relating to Trees

Table 6: National and Local Planning Policy Relating to Trees

Policy Document	Policy References	Policy Wording / Description
Planning Policy Wales (PPW) - Edition 11 (Adopted Feb 2021)	Section 6.2, Paragraph 6.2.1	"Green infrastructure is the network of natural and semi-natural features, green spaces, rivers and lakes that intersperse and connect places. Component elements of green infrastructure can function at different scales. At the landscape scale green infrastructure can comprise entire ecosystems such as wetlands, waterways and mountain ranges. At a local scale, it might comprise parks, fields, public rights of way, allotments, cemeteries and gardens. At smaller scales, individual urban interventions such as street trees, hedgerows, roadside verges, and green roofs/walls can all contribute to green infrastructure networks."
	Section 6.4, paragraph 6.4.25	"Planning authorities should protect trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland where they have ecological value, contribute to the character or amenity of a particular locality, or perform a beneficial and identified green infrastructure function. Planning authorities should consider the importance of native woodland and valued trees, and should have regard, where appropriate, to local authority tree strategies or SPG. Permanent removal of woodland should only be permitted where it would achieve significant and clearly defined public benefits. Where woodland or trees are removed as part of a proposed scheme, developers will be expected to provide compensatory planting."
	Paragraph 6.4.27	"The protection and planting of trees and hedgerows should be delivered, where appropriate, through locally specific strategies and policies, through imposing conditions when granting planning permission, and/or by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). They should also be incorporated into Green Infrastructure Assessments and plans."
Updated National Planning policy for Chapter 6 of PPW	Section 6.4.25, paragraph 2-3.	"Where trees, woodland and hedgerows are present, their retention, protection and integration should be identified within planning applications. Where surveys identify trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland capable of making a significant contribution to the area, these trees should be retained and protected. The provision of services and utilities infrastructure to the application site should also avoid the loss of trees, woodlands or hedges and must be considered as part of the development proposal; where such trees are lost, they will be subject to the replacement planting ratios set out below. Replacement planting shall be at a ratio equivalent to the quality, environmental and ecological importance of the tree(s) lost and this must be preferably onsite, or immediately adjacent to the site, and at a minimum ratio of at <u>least 3 trees of a similar type and compensatory size planted for every 1 lost.</u>"



Wrexham Unitary Development Plan (UDP)- adopted 14 th Feb 2005	Policy EC4	"Hedgerows, Trees and Woodland: Development proposals should provide for the conservation and management of hedgerows, trees, orchards, woodland, wildlife and other natural landscape and water features, and include new planting in order to enhance the character of the landscape and townscape. Development which results in the loss or significant damage to valuable trees, important hedgerows or ancient woodland sites will not be permitted."
Wrexham Local Development Plan 2 (LDP) 2013 to 2028	Policy NE3	The LDP is being prepared and will replace the current adopted UDP. "Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows: Development will only be permitted where it does not cause unacceptable harm to trees and hedgerows of significant public amenity, natural or cultural heritage value, or those that provide important ecosystem services."



Appendix 2: BS 5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and Definition	Criteria			Identification on Plan
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of			DARK RED
	Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.			
	Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. (NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve)			
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and Definition	Criteria - Subcategories			Identification on Plan
	1. Mainly Arboricultural Values	2. Mainly Landscape Values	3. Mainly Cultural Values, including Conservation	
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B <i>Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</i>	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remedial defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural benefits.	MID BLUE
Category C <i>Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm</i>	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or temporary/transient landscape benefit.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	GREY



Appendix 3: Tree Survey Schedule (15581/TSS01)



Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10m	260	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	Semi Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Declining in health and condition. Low quality and value. Roadside tree: of value in the streetscene. Pruning wounds on stems. Scattered deadwood. Crudely lopped. Dieback in crown. Recent investigative trenches dug out within RPA with some root severance.	3.1	30.6
T2	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	11m	360	4.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	Early Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Low quality and value. Roadside tree: of value in the streetscene. Pruning wounds on stems. Scattered deadwood. Crudely lopped. Dieback in crown. Recent investigative trenches dug out within RPA with some root severance.	4.3	58.6
T3	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	11m	470	3.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	4.50	Mature	Fair	Good	B2	Moderate quality and value. Roadside tree: of value in the streetscene. Dominant specimen, readily visible on property frontage. Part of linear group. Scattered deadwood. Relatively healthy given species. No observable signs of noteworthy Ash doenack symptoms. Minor apex canopy suppression and decline potential.	5.6	100.0
T4	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	11m	485	6.50	6.50	5.00	6.50	4.50	Mature	Fair	Good	B2	Moderate quality and value. Roadside tree: of value in the streetscene. Dominant specimen, readily visible on property frontage. Part of linear group. Scattered deadwood. Relatively healthy given species. No observable signs of noteworthy Ash doenack symptoms. Minor apex canopy suppression and decline potential.	5.8	106.4
T5	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	11m	645	6.50	7.00	6.50	7.00	3.00	Mature	Good	Good	B2	Good quality with high landscape value. Roadside tree: of value in the streetscene. Dominant specimen, readily visible on property frontage. Part of linear group. Multiple stems above 1.5m. Scattered deadwood.	7.7	188.2

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m ²)
				N	E	S	W								
T6	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	15m	455	6.50	7.00	5.50	7.00	4.50	Mature	Good	Good	B2	Good quality with high landscape value. Roadside tree: of value in the streetscene. Dominant specimen, readily visible on property frontage. Leaning North. Multiple stems above 1.5m. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	5.5	93.7
T7	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	8m	280, 180, 170, 150, 270, 250.	4.50	4.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	Early Matuer	Fair	Fair	U	6 stems below 1.5m- DBH's estimated. Poor setting and location growing in hard surface area (paving slabbed area near canteen building), and edge or tarmac path and foundary fence- root compaction and reduced root expansion health likely due to location. Unbalanced canopy. Outgrowth for location. Minor deadwood and canopy suppression. Dense understory shurbby vegetation comprising P.lusitanica, ivy, brambles intertwined around lower stem. Recent investigative trenches dug out within RPA with some root severance. Unsuitable for long-term retention- low value and landscape merits.	6.6	134.8

Appendix 4: Report Limitations

Limitations

- A4.1. The comments made are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection. Although the health and stability of trees in their current context is an integral part of their suitability for retention, it must be understood that this report is not a tree risk assessment and should not be construed as such. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a risk assessment.
- A4.2. No tree can be considered entirely safe, given the possibility that exceptionally strong winds could damage or uproot even a mechanically 'perfect' specimen. It is therefore usually accepted that hazards are only recognisable from distinct defects or from other failure-prone characteristics of the tree or the site. An assessment of the potential influence of trees upon existing buildings or other structures resulting from the effects of trees upon shrinkable load-bearing soils or the effects of incremental root or branch growth, are specifically excluded from this report.

Un-assessable Risks

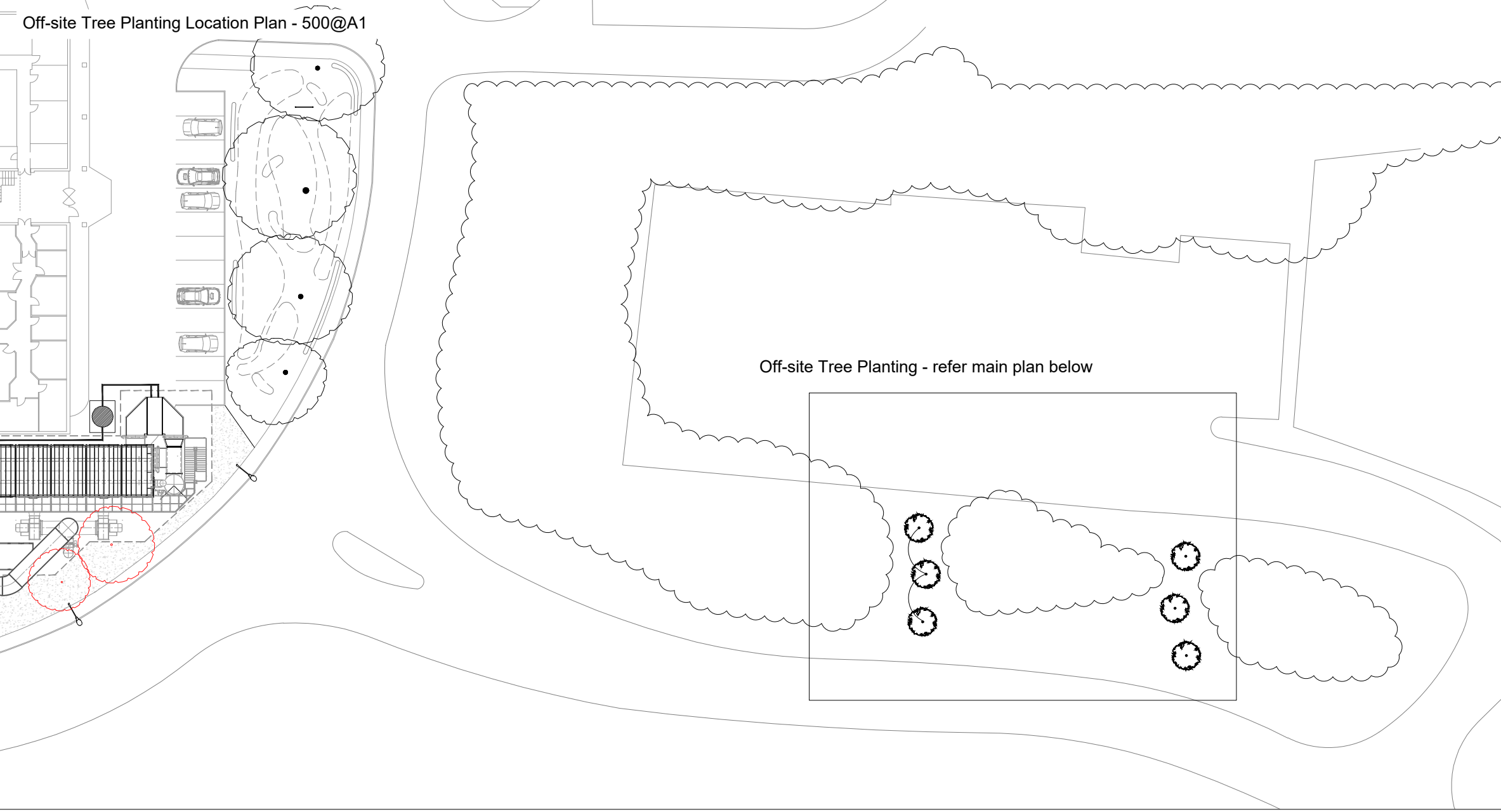
- A4.3. Any alteration to the application site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.
- A4.4. The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) makes it an offence to disturb nesting birds or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Bats are also a European protected species and are additionally protected under the Conservation (Habitats & c) Regulations 1994 and 2010 (as amended). The survey findings, constraints, opportunities and design or mitigation recommendations included within that report must be read alongside this document.

A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree does not pose an unacceptable level of risk and likewise, it should not be implied that a tree will present an acceptable level of risk following the completion of any recommended work.



Appendix 5: Proposed Off-site Tree Planting





Existing car park

Existing trees and shrubs

Existing trees and shrubs

3 Acer campestre

3 Betula pubescens

Existing trees and shrubs

G

Abbey Road

To be read in conjunction with Drawing 15581-TW-00-L-DR-101 and Arboricultural information

TRANSCONTINENTAL WREXHAM TREE PLANTING SCHEDULE					
Trees					
Type	Name botanical	Name common	Specification	Spacing/m2	Total
Tree	Acer campestre	Field Maple	8-10cm girth, Standard; 250-300cm height, RB 2x; clear stem 175-200cm; 3 breaks	As shown	3
Tree	Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	8-10cm girth, Standard; 250-300cm height, RB 2x; clear stem 175-200cm; 3 breaks	As shown	3

PLANTING NOTES

- GENERAL
- Proposals to be read in conjunction with Architects and Engineers Drawings;
 - All landscape operations to be in accordance with all relevant and current BS and BS EN standards including BS 8545: 2014, BS4428: 1989 & BS3936 1990,1992,2007; and all amendments to date;
 - Plant material to conform with the National Plant Specification;
 - No planting shall take place in dry, hot and sunny weather or indeed if frost and snow are present, or in cold east winds, regardless of the stock specified;
 - Plant handling and planting operations to be in accordance with HTA "Handling and Establishing Landscape Plants parts I - III;
 - All planting to be maintained and guaranteed for 12 months to include watering, weeding, litter picking, pest & disease control;
 - The landscape contractor is to take all safety precautions to prevent any injury to any persons. The landscape contractor shall comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and current Construction, Design and Management Regulations.

- EXISTING TREES:
- Where existing trees and shrubs are to be retained they will be subject to a full Arboricultural inspection for safety;
 - Any surgery required shall be in accordance with BS3998: 2010 'Tree Work - Recommendations' and shall require the prior approval of the Landscape Architect or Arboriculturalist. All works should be undertaken in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement;
 - Avoid damage to branches, trunks and roots of trees. All existing trees and hedges to be retained are subject to BS5837 (2005 and all amendments to date) 'Trees in relation to Construction Recommendations', and should be fully fenced off, prior to the commencement of any works. No storage of materials, disposal of rubbish, site fires, spillage of oil and chemicals, ground compaction, excavation or changes in level shall be carried out within existing tree/hedge canopies.

- PROPOSED TREES:
- Tree protection and method statements to be provided in accordance with Tree Survey recommendations;
 - No trees to be planted within 3 metres of sewers or services or other easement recommended by the relevant statutory undertaker without the use of tree root barriers eg Greenleaf Reroot 600/100 placed between the tree and services;
 - All trees shown to be planted ensuring a minimum of 5 metres from buildings;
 - Contractor to ascertain the location of all sewers ad services prior to tree planting;
 - Tree pit sizes for Standard Trees to be 650 diameter x 650mm depth;
 - Standard Trees to be single-staked. Stakes to be pressure treated round, peeled and pointed with an overall length of 1800mm. Stakes to be 85mm in diameter with 600mm above ground.
 - Where necessary increase tree pit dimensions to ensure that tree pits are at least 75mm deeper and 150mm wider than rootball. Break up bottom of pits to a depth of 150mm. Compacted glazed sides of pits should be roughened;
 - Cut back any broken or damaged roots to sound growth. Treat cut ends over 25mm diameter with fungicidal sealant.
 - Plant trees upright, unless otherwise instructed, in the centre of the pit and at original soil depth.

WATERING
Planting areas are to be brought up to field capacity on completion of planting and during maintenance visits subject to prevailing conditions.

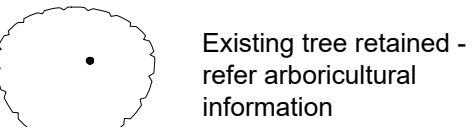
WEEDING AND LITTER CLEARANCE
Planted areas to be maintained weed and litter free during maintenance and management period.

This document should not be relied on or used in circumstances other than those for which it was prepared and for which Tyler Grange was appointed.

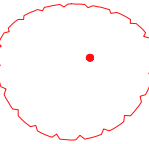
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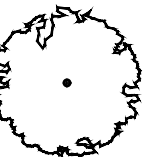
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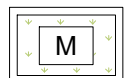
Existing tree retained - refer arboricultural information



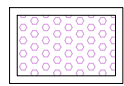
Existing tree removed - refer arboricultural information



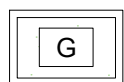
Proposed trees planted off-site



Proposed meadow planting - refer planting schedule



Proposed bulb planting - refer planting schedule
D = Daffodil
S = Snowdrop
WA = Wood Anenome



Existing grass retained

P01	DH	Issued for Planning	18/12/23
Rev	Drm	Comments	Date

Project Name
Transcontinental Wrexham

Drawing Title
Off-site Tree Planting Plan



3 Jordan Street, Manchester, M154PY
T: 0161 236 8367 E: info@tylergrange.co.uk
W: www.tylergrange.co.uk

Scale 1:100 @ A1	Date Dec 2023
Drawn by DH	Checked by BP
Drawing No. 15581-TW-00-L-DR-102	Revision P01



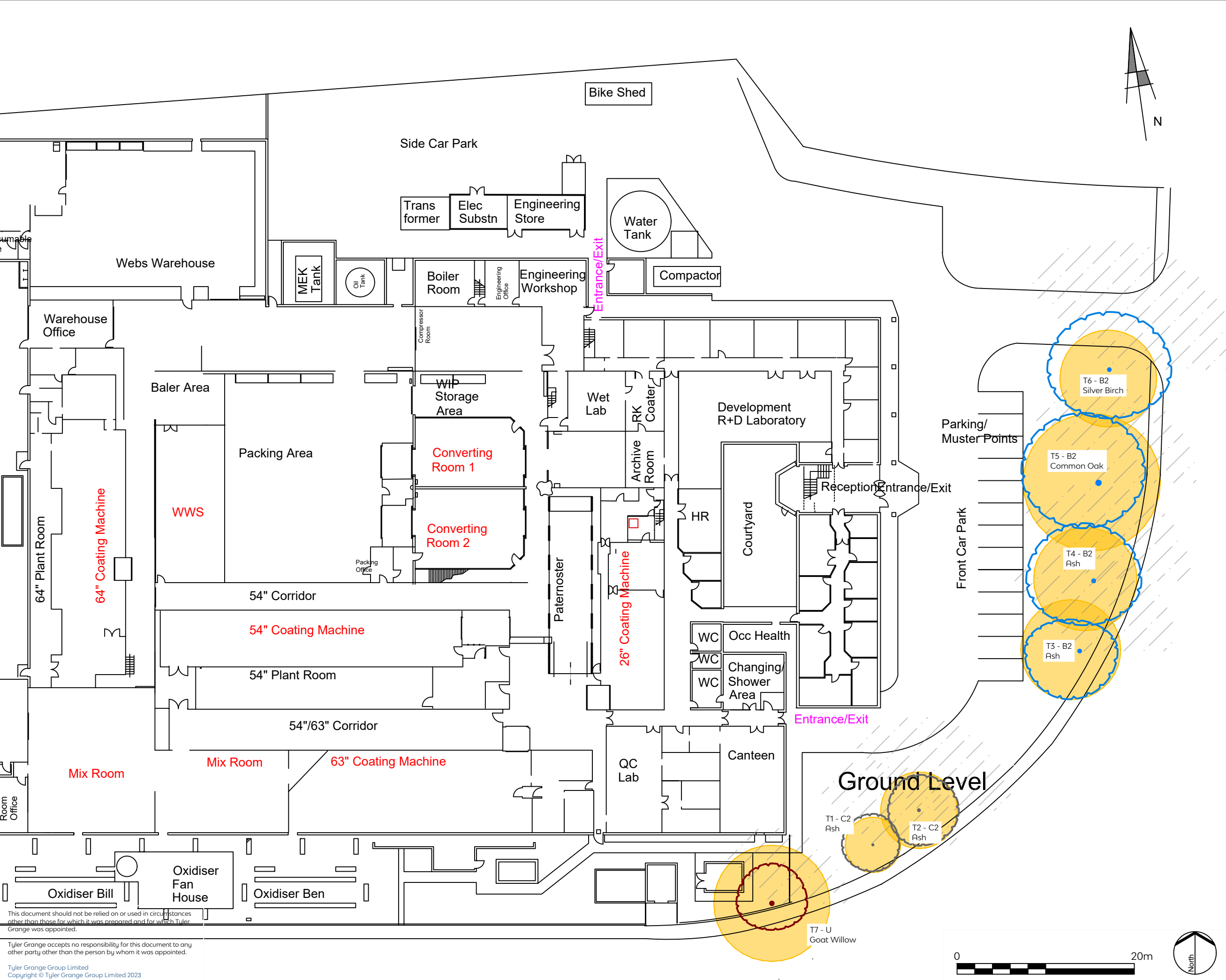
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Plan 3: Tree Protection Plan (TPP), (15581/P05)







Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality and Value



Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value



Root Protection Areas

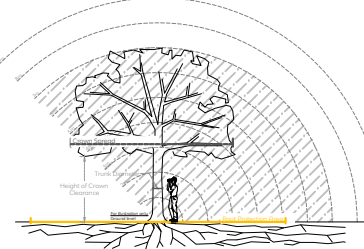


Tree Shading Constraints

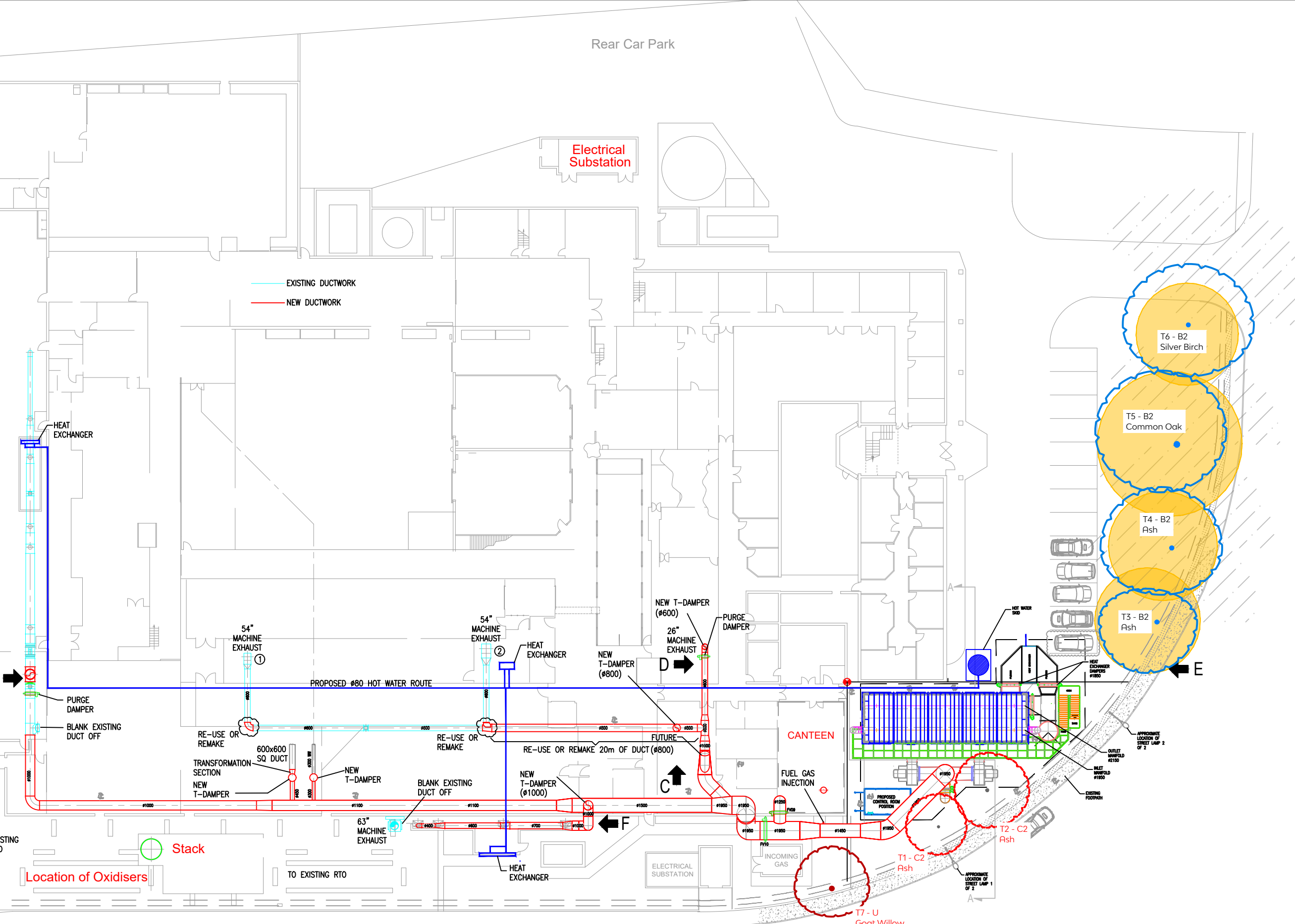


Category U - Trees Recommended for Removal

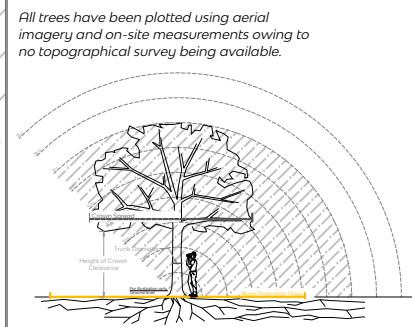
All trees have been plotted using aerial imagery and on-site measurements owing to no topographical survey being available.



Rev	Description	Date
 Tyler Grange Head Office: Marsden Estate, Rendcomb, Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 7EX E: info@tylergrange.co.uk W: www.tylergrange.co.uk		
Project title Transcontinental Advanced Coatings, Wrexham		
Drawing title Tree Constraints Plan		
Scale Date	1:400 @ A3 23.11.2023	Drawn Checked BV WS
Drawing number 15581_P03_TCP		Revision -



- Proposed Tree Removals to Facilitate the Development
- Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality and Value
- Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value
- Root Protection Areas
- Tree Shading Constraints
- Category U - Trees Recommended for Removal Irrespective of the Development



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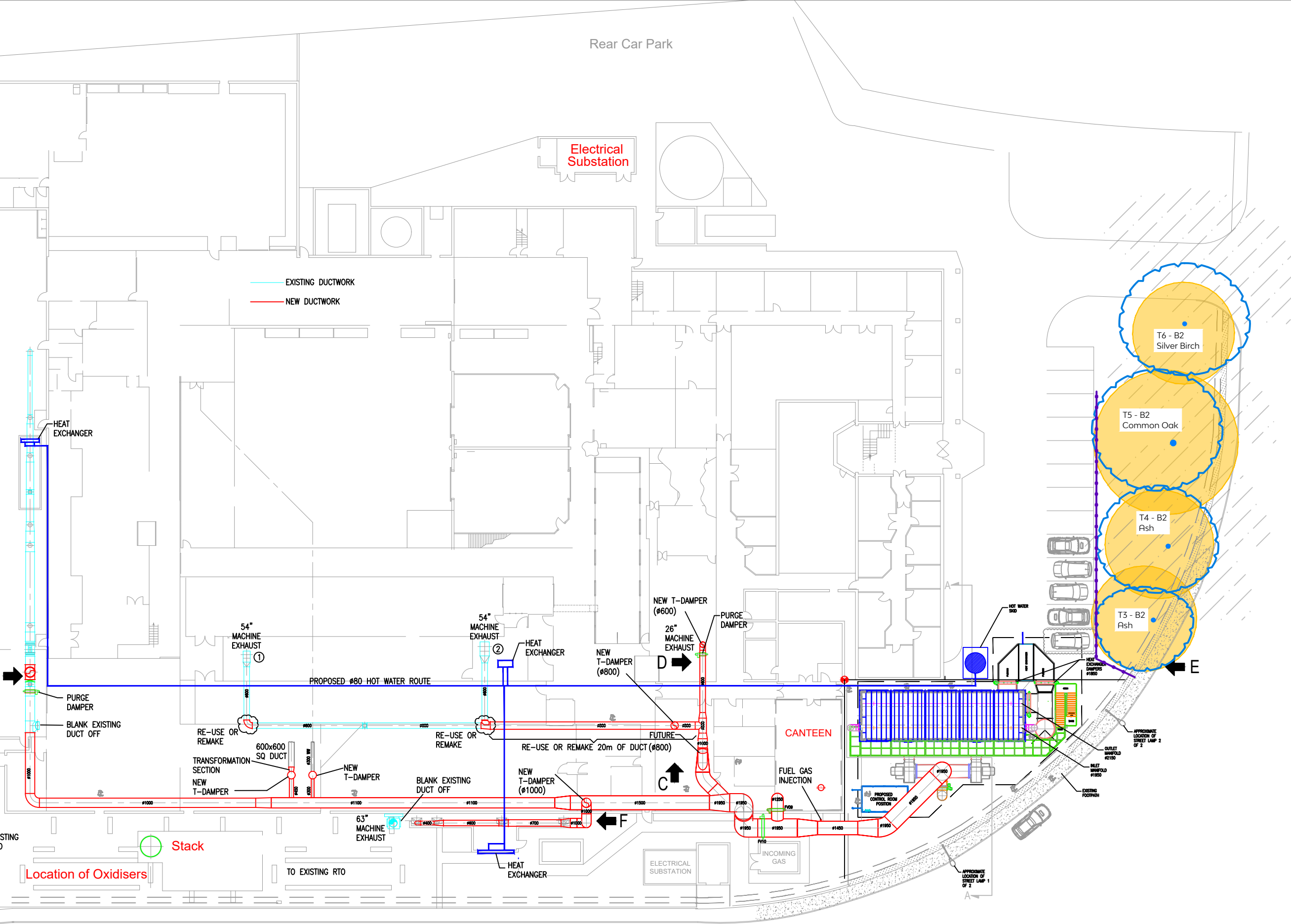
Rev	Description	Date

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Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 7EX
E: info@tylergrange.co.uk
W: www.tylergrange.co.uk

Project title
Transcontinental Advanced Coatings, Wrexham

Drawing title
Tree Retention & Removal Plan

Scale	1:400 @ A3	Drawn	BV
Date	04.12.2023	Checked	WS
Drawing number	15581_P04_TRRP	Revision	-



Tree Protection Fencing Positioning's

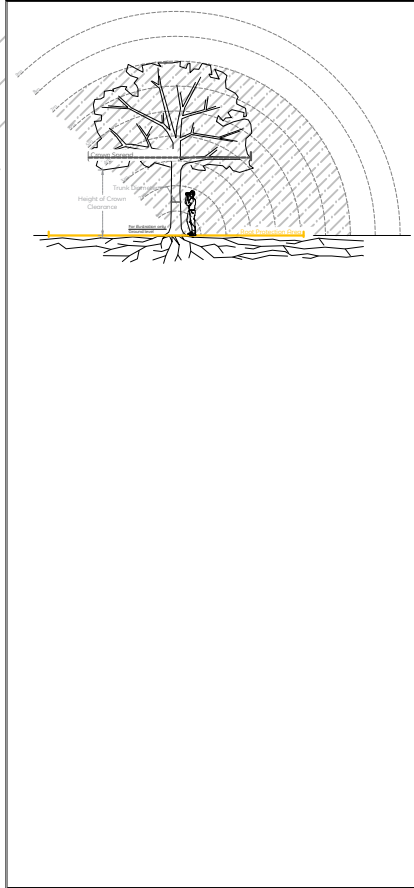
Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality and Value

Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value

Root Protection Areas

Tree Shading Constraints

All trees have been plotted using aerial imagery and on-site measurements owing to no topographical survey being available.



Rev	Description	Date

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Head Office: Marsden Estate, Rendcomb,
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Project title
Transcontinental Advanced Coatings,
Wrexham

Drawing title
Tree Protection Plan

Scale	1:400 @ A3	Drawn	BV
Date	05.12.2023	Checked	WS
Drawing number	15581_P04_TPP	Revision	-

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