

4 Trees whose Removal could be Justified

Trees whose canopies are shown in light blue are those whose removal could be justified in arboricultural terms. These comprise Category 'C' specimens that are either surrounded by other, better quality trees, or those which are situated internally within the site and are not contributing significantly to the local landscape, boundary screening, or public views. Some Category 'A' or 'B' trees may also be included where it can be demonstrated that removal would neither impair the local landscape significantly, nor open up views into or out of the site.

A tree shown as one whose removal could be justified does not mean that it has to be removed, nor that its removal is necessarily desirable in arboricultural or landscape terms; it means simply that in our judgement it should not be considered to be a material constraint on a proposed development layout.

If specimens whose removal could be justified are to be retained, they must be protected from construction damage in the same way as those trees identified as being retained: i.e. there must be no development or disturbance of any kind within their root protection areas, the extents of which are depicted in green, blue or grey. In addition, proposed buildings should be sited no closer than 2m from the canopies of these trees.

Arboricultural Constraints

The bold red line represents the closest to trees to be retained that proposed development can be located without encroaching into root protection areas ('RPAs').

UAbc Tree Categories

Trees are categorised in line with Table 1 of the British Standard 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations', BS 5837: 2012, according to their health, condition, quality and value.

Category 'U': Trees unsuitable for retention
 Category 'A': Trees of high quality and value
 Category 'B': Trees of moderate quality and value
 Category 'C': Trees of low quality and value

In most cases, Category 'A' trees should be retained, planned around, and be protected from damage.

Category 'B' trees should also be retained if possible.

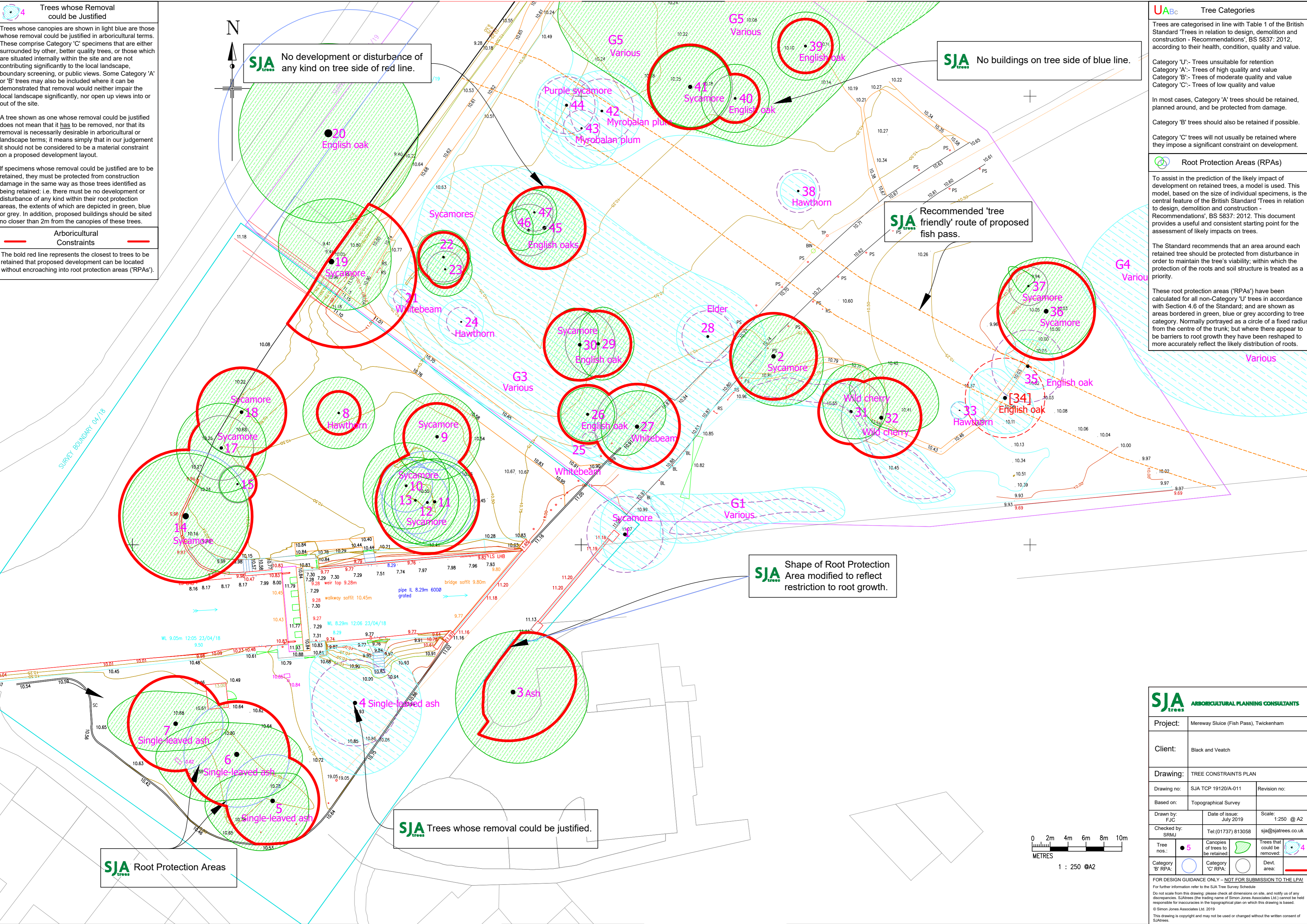
Category 'C' trees will not usually be retained where they impose a significant constraint on development.

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

To assist in the prediction of the likely impact of development on retained trees, a model is used. This model, based on the size of individual specimens, is the central feature of the British Standard 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations', BS 5837: 2012. This document provides a useful and consistent starting point for the assessment of likely impacts on trees.

The Standard recommends that an area around each retained tree should be protected from disturbance in order to maintain the tree's viability; within which the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

These root protection areas ('RPAs') have been calculated for all non-Category 'U' trees in accordance with Section 4.6 of the Standard; and are shown as areas bordered in green, blue or grey according to tree category. Normally portrayed as a circle of a fixed radius from the centre of the trunk; but where there appear to be barriers to root growth they have been reshaped to more accurately reflect the likely distribution of roots.



SJA ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project:	Mereway Sluice (Fish Pass), Twickenham	
Client:	Black and Veatch	
Drawing:	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN	
Drawing no:	SJA TCP 19120/A-011	Revision no:
Based on:	Topographical Survey	
Drawn by:	FJC	Date of issue:
Checked by:	SRMJ	July 2019
Scale:	1:250 @ A2	
Tel:	(01737) 813058	sjatrees.co.uk
Tree nos.:	5	Canopies of trees to be retained:
Category 'B' RPA:		Category 'C' RPA:
Tree that could be removed:	4	Devt. area:

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Do not scale from this drawing; please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJAtrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.) cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based.

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