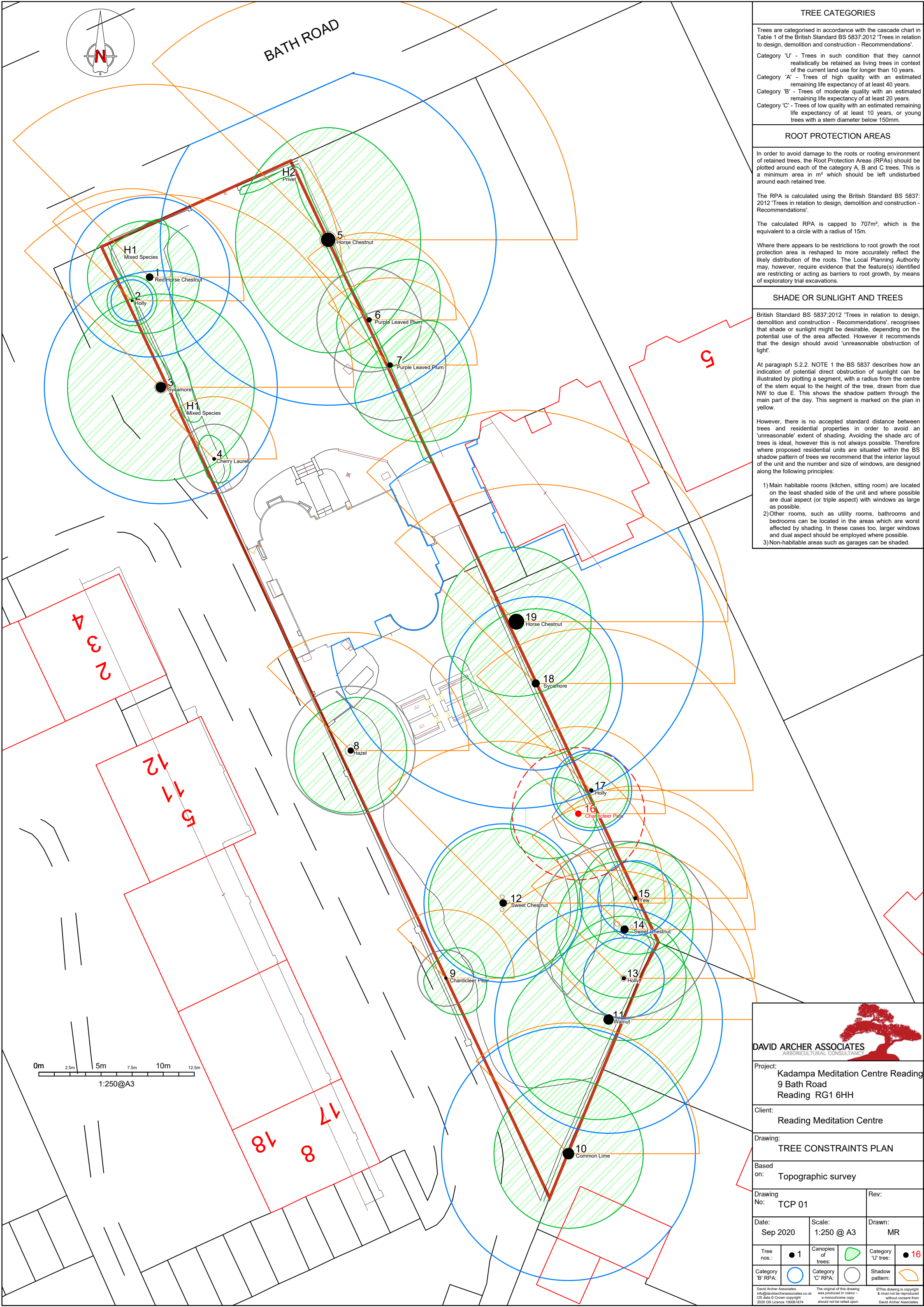




TREE CATEGORIES

Trees are categorised in accordance with the cascade chart in Table 1 of the British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

Category 'U' - Trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

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

Category 'B' - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category 'C' - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

ROOT PROTECTION AREAS

In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) should be plotted around each of the category A, B and C trees. This is a minimum area in m² which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree.

The RPA is calculated using the British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

The calculated RPA is capped to 707m², which is the equivalent to a circle with a radius of 15m.

Where there appears to be restrictions to root growth the root protection area is reshaped to more accurately reflect the likely distribution of the roots. The Local Planning Authority may, however, require evidence that the feature(s) identified are restricting or acting as barriers to root growth, by means of exploratory trial excavations.

SHADE OR SUNLIGHT AND TREES

British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations', recognises that shade or sunlight might be desirable, depending on the potential use of the area affected. However it recommends that the design should avoid 'unreasonable obstruction of light'.

At paragraph 5.2.2. NOTE 1 the BS 5837 describes how an indication of potential direct obstruction of sunlight can be illustrated by plotting a segment, with a radius from the centre of the stem equal to the height of the tree, drawn from due NW to due E. This shows the shadow pattern through the main part of the day. This segment is marked on the plan in yellow.

However, there is no accepted standard distance between trees and residential properties in order to avoid an 'unreasonable' extent of shading. Avoiding the shade arc of trees is ideal, however this is not always possible. Therefore where proposed residential units are situated within the BS shadow pattern of trees we recommend that the interior layout of the unit and the number and size of windows, are designed along the following principles:

- 1) Main habitable rooms (kitchen, sitting room) are located on the least shaded side of the unit and where possible are dual aspect (or triple aspect) with windows as large as possible.
- 2) Other rooms, such as utility rooms, bathrooms and bedrooms can be located in the areas which are worst affected by shading. In these cases too, larger windows and dual aspect should be employed where possible.
- 3) Non-habitable areas such as garages can be shaded.

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Project: Kadampa Meditation Centre Reading
9 Bath Road
Reading RG1 6HH

Client: Reading Meditation Centre

Drawing: TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Based on: Topographic survey

Drawing No: TCP 01

Rev:

Date: Sep 2020

Scale: 1:250 @ A3

Drawn: MR

Tree nos.: ● 1

Canopies of trees: ● 16

Category 'U' tree: ● 16

Category 'B' RPA: ●

Category 'C' RPA: ●

Shadow pattern: ●

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