



Ridings Forestry

2023

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BS5837 2012 TREE SURVEY

Robson Architecture

New Dwelling, North Back Lane, Kilham, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO254RU.



Ridings Forestry

UK LTD

Sunday, September 17, 2023

Instructions

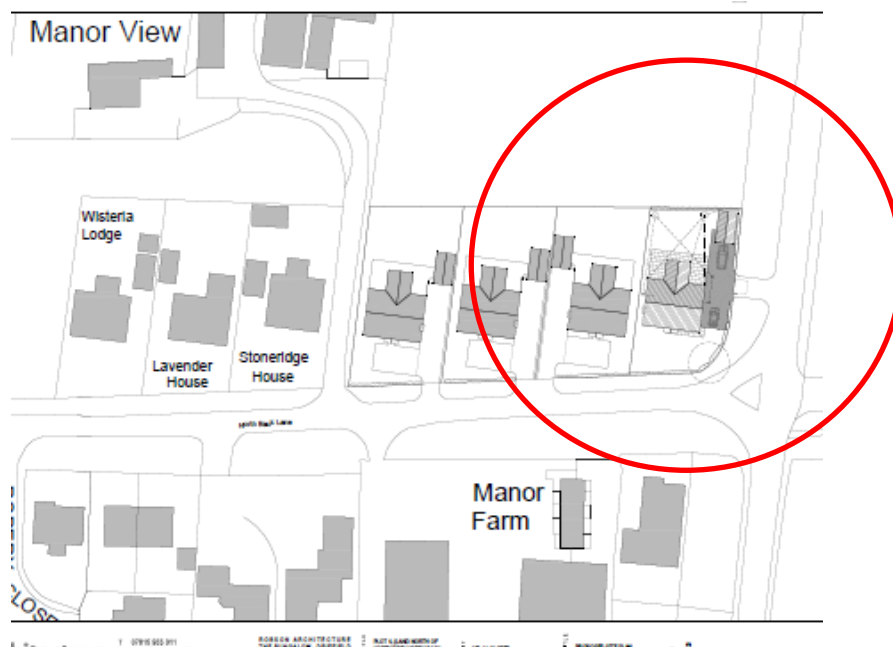
This tree survey gives recommendations and guidance on the principles to be applied to achieve a satisfactory juxtaposition of trees, including shrubs, hedges and hedgerows when building works are proposed. It follows, in sequence, the stages of planning and implementing the provisions which are essential to allow the development to be integrated with the trees.

A tree survey is required to be carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012. The survey is to include a tree schedule for all trees that are shown on the attached drawings, an impact assessment and a method statement for protecting the trees during the construction period.

1) Introduction

This report provides information in accordance with recommendations given in British Standard 5837:2012 for a new dwelling at North Back Lane, Kilham, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO254RU.

Location Plan



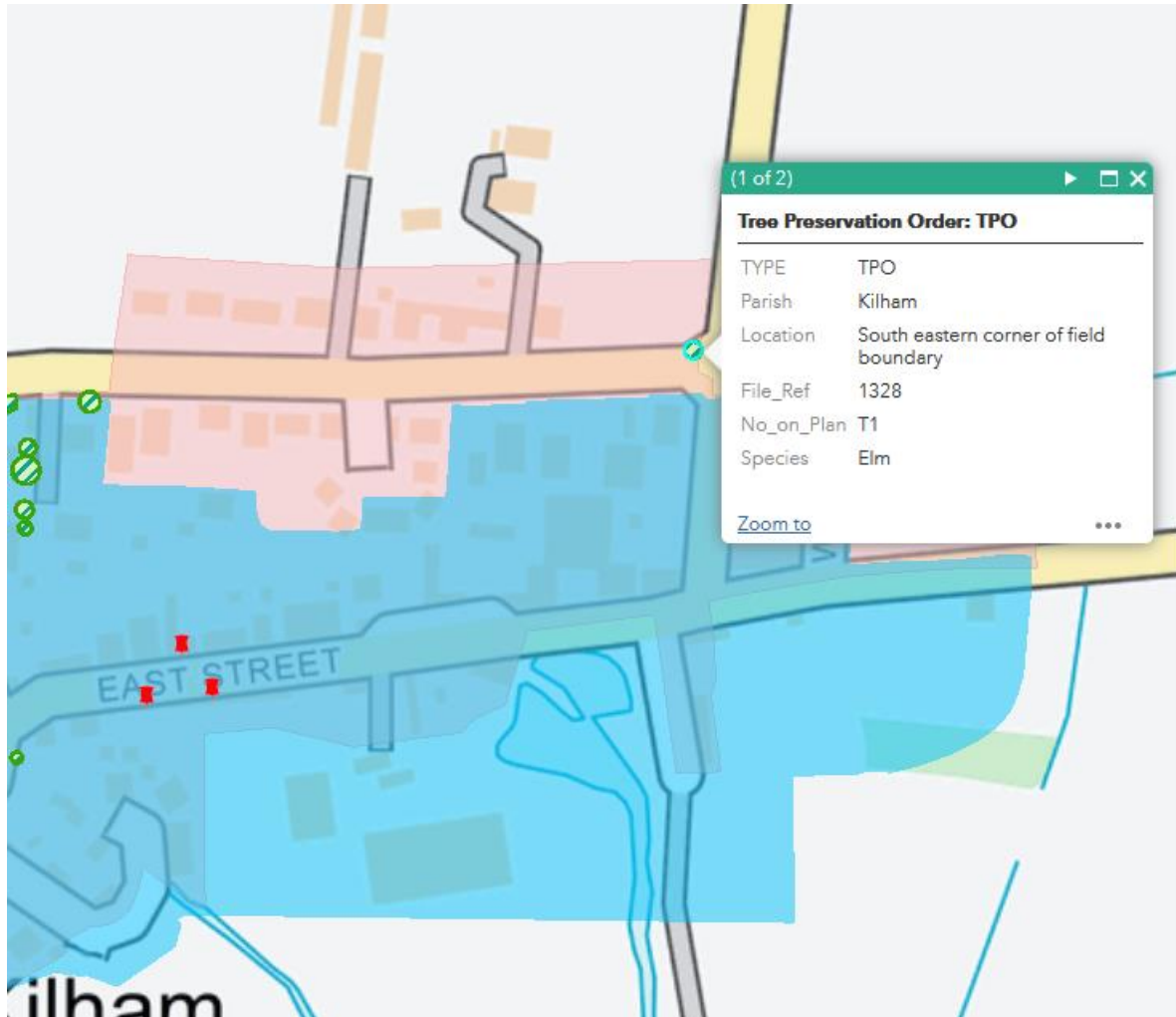
3) Date of Inspection

The trees were inspected on the 5 May 2023. Weather conditions were overcast and wet.

4) Historical/Background Information

A new dwelling is proposed at North Back Lane, Kilham, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO254RU.

The site is located on the edge of Kilham Conservation Area. There are 4 Trees affected by the proposed development. T001 is covered by Tree Preservation Order File ref: 1328, East Riding of Yorkshire Council.



5) Survey Data Collected

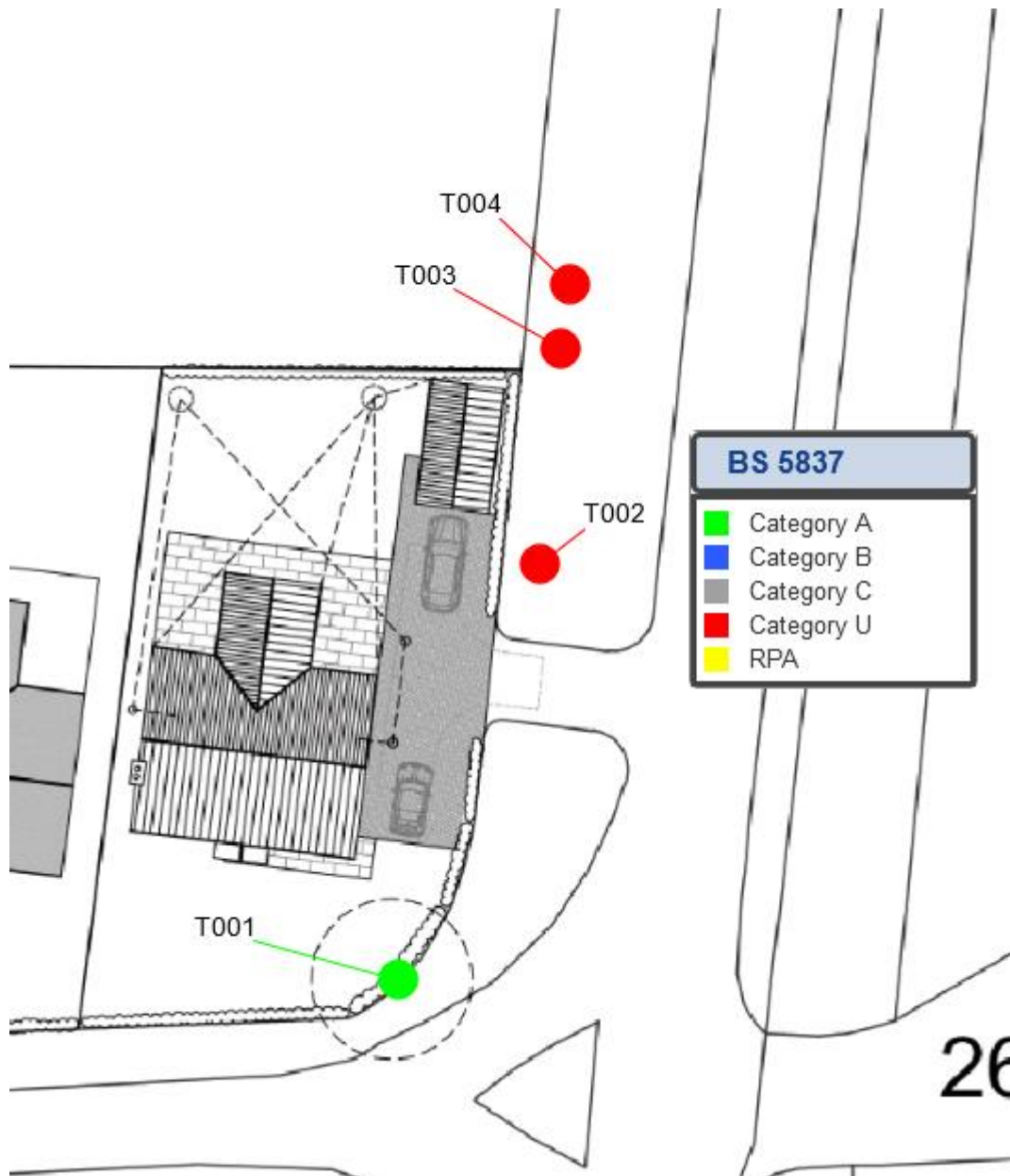
Tree ref
Species
Height
DBH
Crown Spread N S E W
Height from Ground to Crown
Age Class
Physical Condition
Structural Condition
Other Comments
Management Recommendations
Safe Life Expectancy

6) Wildlife & Countryside Act

Birds and Bats are protected by the above act. No roosts or nests were noted during the tree survey. However, should anything be noted when any works are to undertaken Natural England must be contacted.

7) Development Report

The locations of the trees and their grades in relation to BS 5837 2012 are shown on the plan below.



The site is located on the edge of Kilham Conservation Area. There are 4 Trees affected by the proposed development. T001 is covered by Tree Preservation Order File ref: 1328, East Riding of Yorkshire Council.

T001 is visible within the street scene of the Conservation Area and is an important feature of the landscape. This tree has been classed as Grade A. See picture below.

T001 Elm



T002, T003 and T004 are hedgerow trees. All 3 trees are in a poor condition. T002 is an Ash Tree and has been heavily pruned on its eastern side. The tree is displaying signs of Ash Dieback 1-25%. These trees have been classed as Grade U. Please see picture below.



T003 is a dead Elm and T004 is an Ash. T004 is also infected by Ash dieback 25%. Please see picture below.



7.1.) Tree Constraints Plan

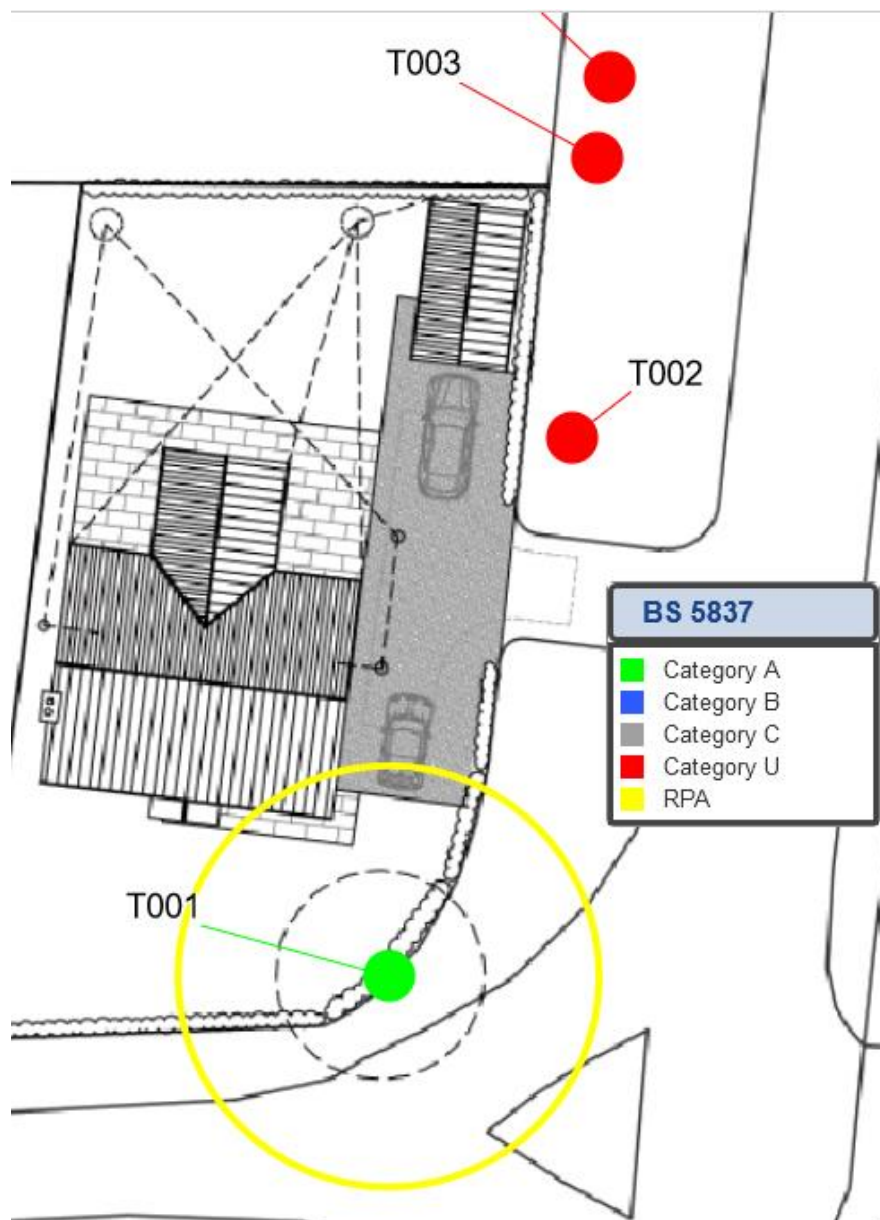
All survey data and work recommendations can be found in Appendix B of this report.

7.2) Root Protection Areas

Following the criteria laid out in BS5837, in my opinion there are no Grade A trees

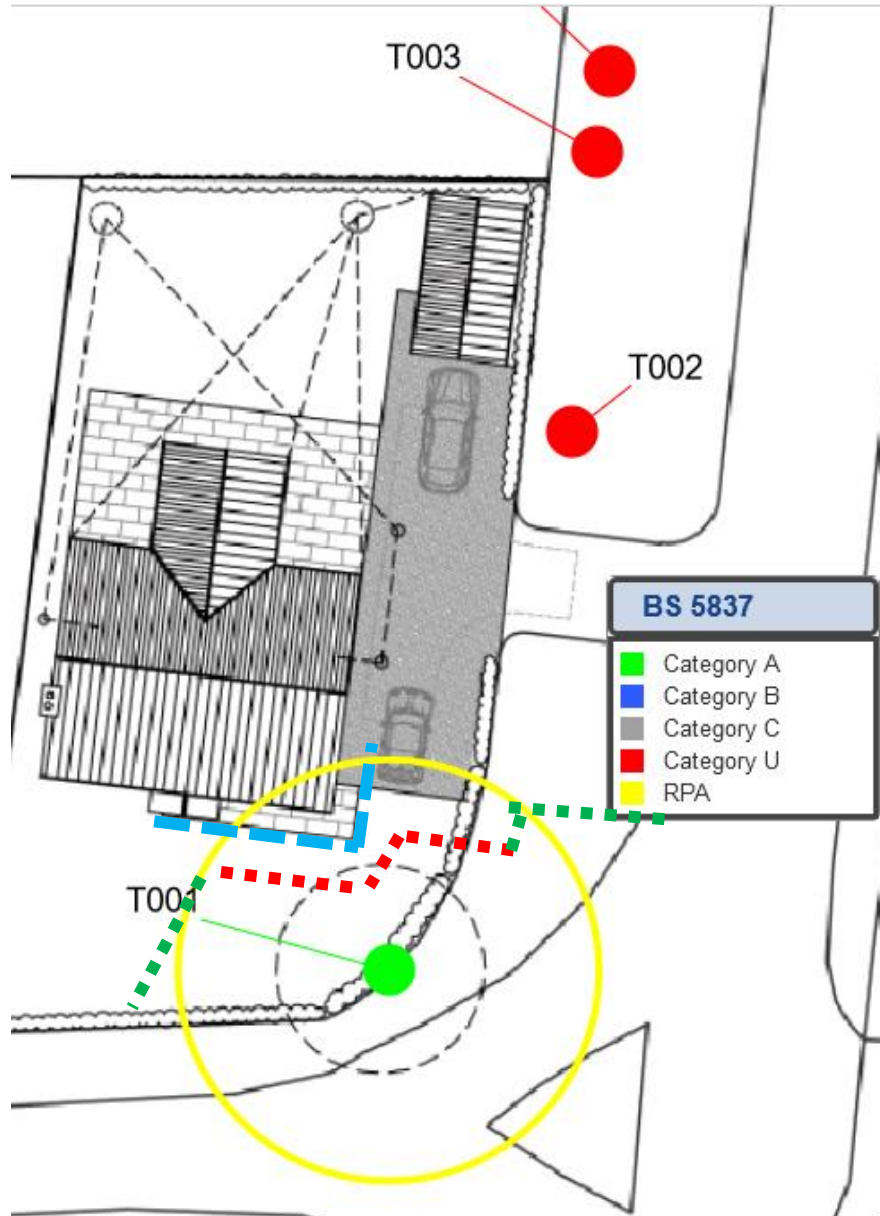
Root Protection Areas

The root protection distances for the trees have been included in the survey schedule. Details of the fencing are given in appendix A.



7.3) Tree Protection Plan

Tree Protection Class 1 and Class 2 Fencing should be erected as detailed in the plan below. See Appendix A for fencing details. Fencing should remain in place for the duration of the build.



- Class 1 Fencing** - - - - -
- Class 2 Fencing** - - - - -
- RPA** ○
- Hand Dig Only** - - - - -

8) Arboricultural Implications Assessment

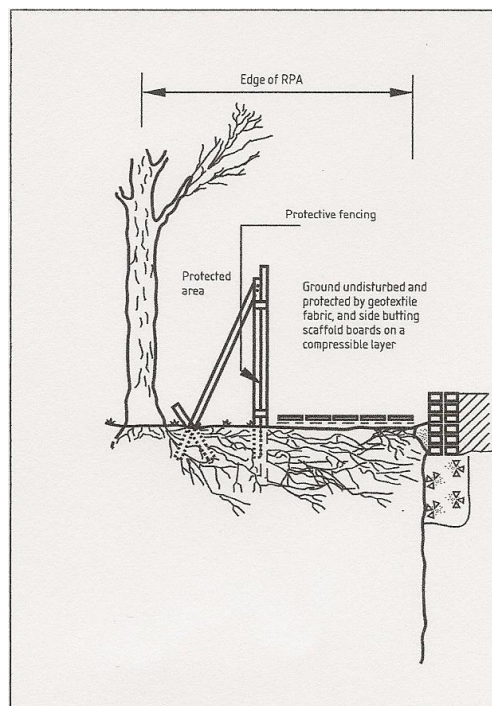
8.1) Impact on trees

A new dwelling is proposed at the corner of North Back Lane and Burton Road. This building will complete the line of new buildings already erected.

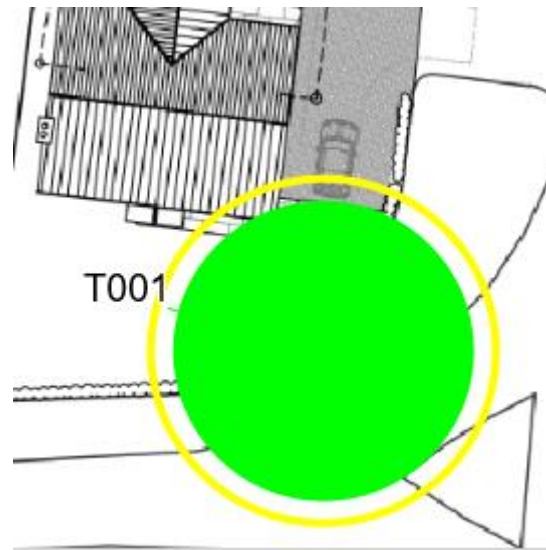
T002, T003 and T004 are in poor condition. I have recommended that these trees should be felled and replaced.

T001 has been classed as Grade A and is a significant feature of the street scene. The RPA is slightly compromised by the foundations of the proposed development. I have recommended Class 1 protective fencing for the compromised area. This should mitigate any compaction and damage to the root system of the tree during the construction phase. I have also recommended that any excavations within or around the RPA should be done by hand only, avoiding damage to the protective bark covering larger roots. Roots, whilst exposed, should be wrapped in dry, clean hessian sacking to prevent desiccation and to protect from rapid temperature changes. Roots smaller than 25 mm diameter may be pruned back, preferably to a side branch, using a proprietary cutting tool such as bypass secateurs or handsaws. Roots larger than 25 mm should only be severed following consultation with an arboriculturist, as they may be essential to the tree's health and stability. Prior to backfilling, any hessian wrapping should be removed and retained roots should be surrounded with sharp sand (builders' sand should not be used because of its high salt content which is toxic to tree roots), or other loose granular fill, before soil or other material is replaced. This material should be free of contaminants and other foreign objects potentially injurious to tree roots. Please see picture below.

Class 1 Protective fencing.



The main issue regarding the development is the low canopy of T001 and its crown spread. See picture below.



Crown Spread 

The lower portion of the crown would require crown lifting to facilitate the construction phase. A sympathetic crown reduction would also be required as there could also be an issue of the tree being overbearing and causing a nuisance, such as leaf litter and loss of light. This may cause issues with the homeowners and conflict with the local planning authority resulting in constant requests to heavily prune or fell the tree. Ideally, moving the house back away from the tree would alleviate the problems mentioned above. If that is not possible, I believe if pruning works are carried out sympathetically and by a professional competent arborist a satisfactory median can be achieved. A strong landscaping scheme is also advised to strengthen the trees lost on the eastern boundary.

8.2) The construction exclusion zone: barriers and ground protection

All trees which are being retained on site should be protected by barriers and/or ground protection, as recommended. Vertical barriers should be erected, and ground protection installed before any materials or machinery is brought onto the site and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Once erected, barriers and ground protection should be regarded as sacrosanct, and should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by an arboriculturist and approval of the local planning authority.

8.3) Barriers

Barriers should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree(s). On all sites, special attention should be paid to ensuring that barriers remain rigid and complete.

In most cases, barriers should consist of a scaffold framework in accordance with Figure 2 comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m. Onto this, weld mesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Weld mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet are not resistant to impact and should not be used.

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NOTE the above is preferred because it is readily available, resistant to impact, can be re-used and enables inspection of the protected area.

GROUND PROTECTION ERECTED ON SITE TO PROTECT TREES SHOULD BE CLEARLY SIGNED AS BELOW.

TREE PROTECTION



DO NOT MOVE

8.4) Access and Space for Construction

All building materials will be stored on hard standing or 15 metres away from any retained trees.

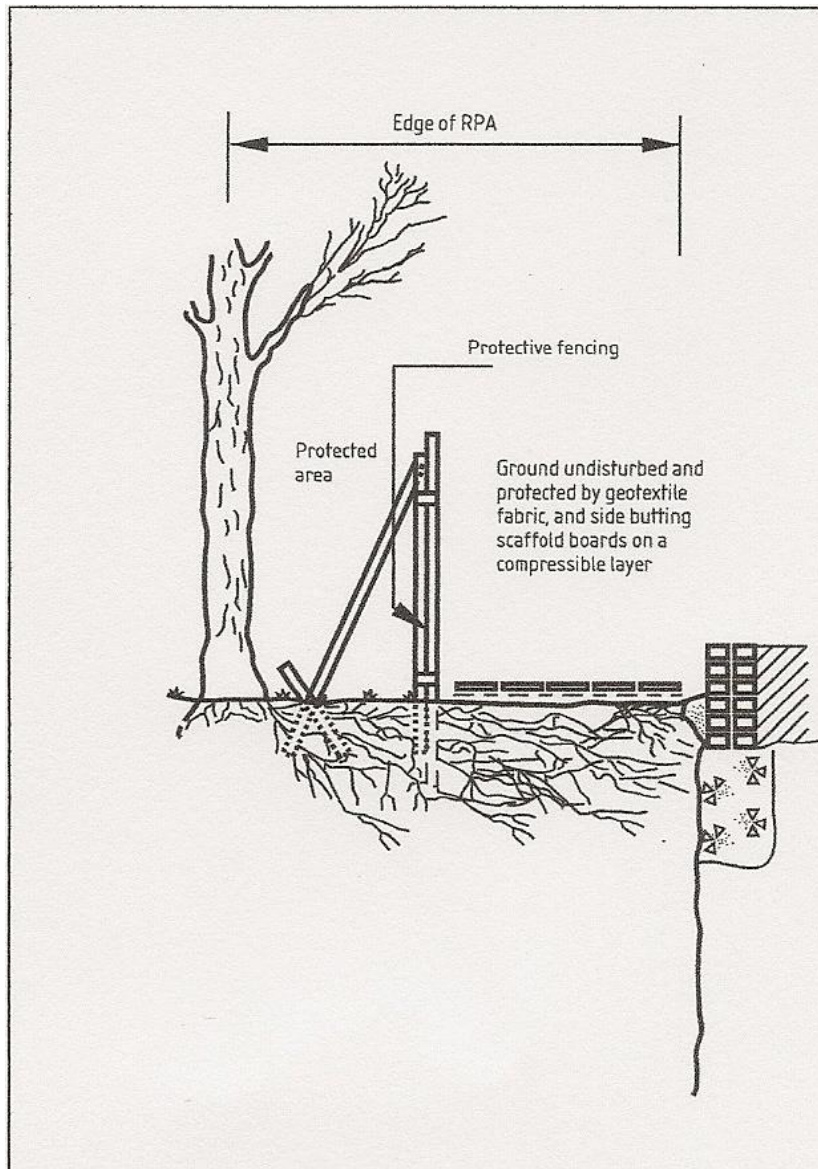
8.5) Services

No details of services have been provided.

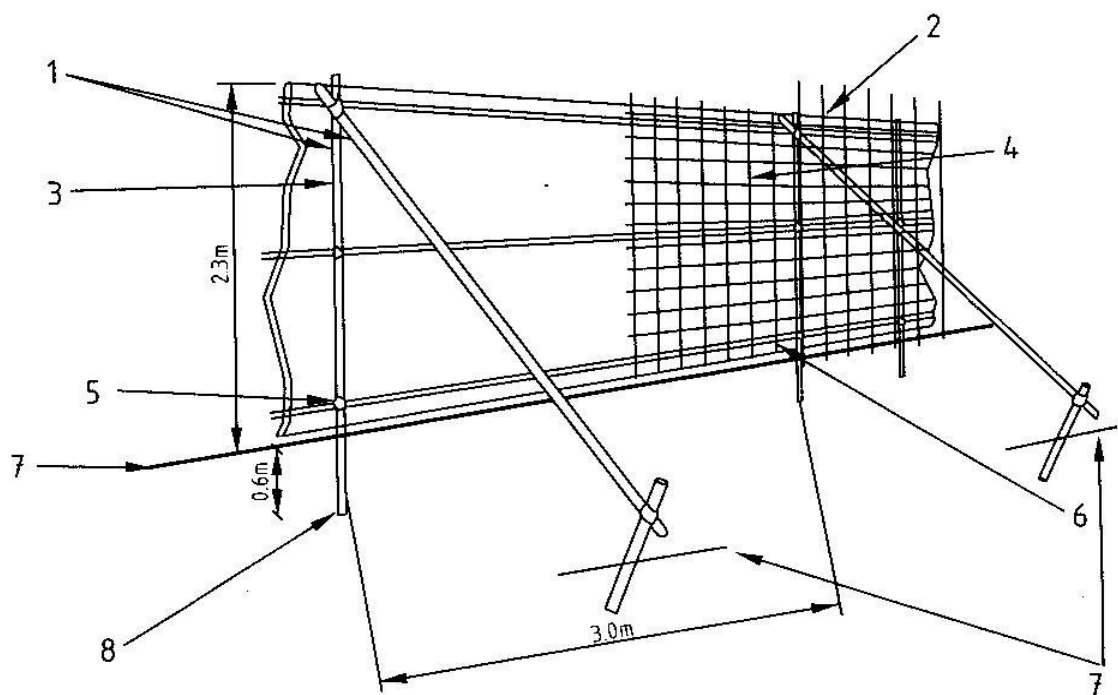
Appendix A Tree Protection

Tree Protection Fencing

Class 1 Fencing



Class 2 Fencing



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Standard scaffold poles | 5 Standard clamps |
| 2 Uprights to be driven into the ground | 6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling |
| 3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps | 7 Ground level |
| 4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals | 8 Approx. 0.6 m driven into the ground |

Figure 2 — Protective barrier

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Appendix B
Tree Survey

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Tree Work Recommendations