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Arboricultural Report (ver 1)

Holiday Lodges
Yoke Fleet Cottages
Anserdame Lane
Gilberdyke
East Riding of Yorkshire

January 2024

Client Contact

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Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report provides information in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' for the proposed construction of Holiday Cottages adjacent to Anserdame Lane, Gilberdyke.

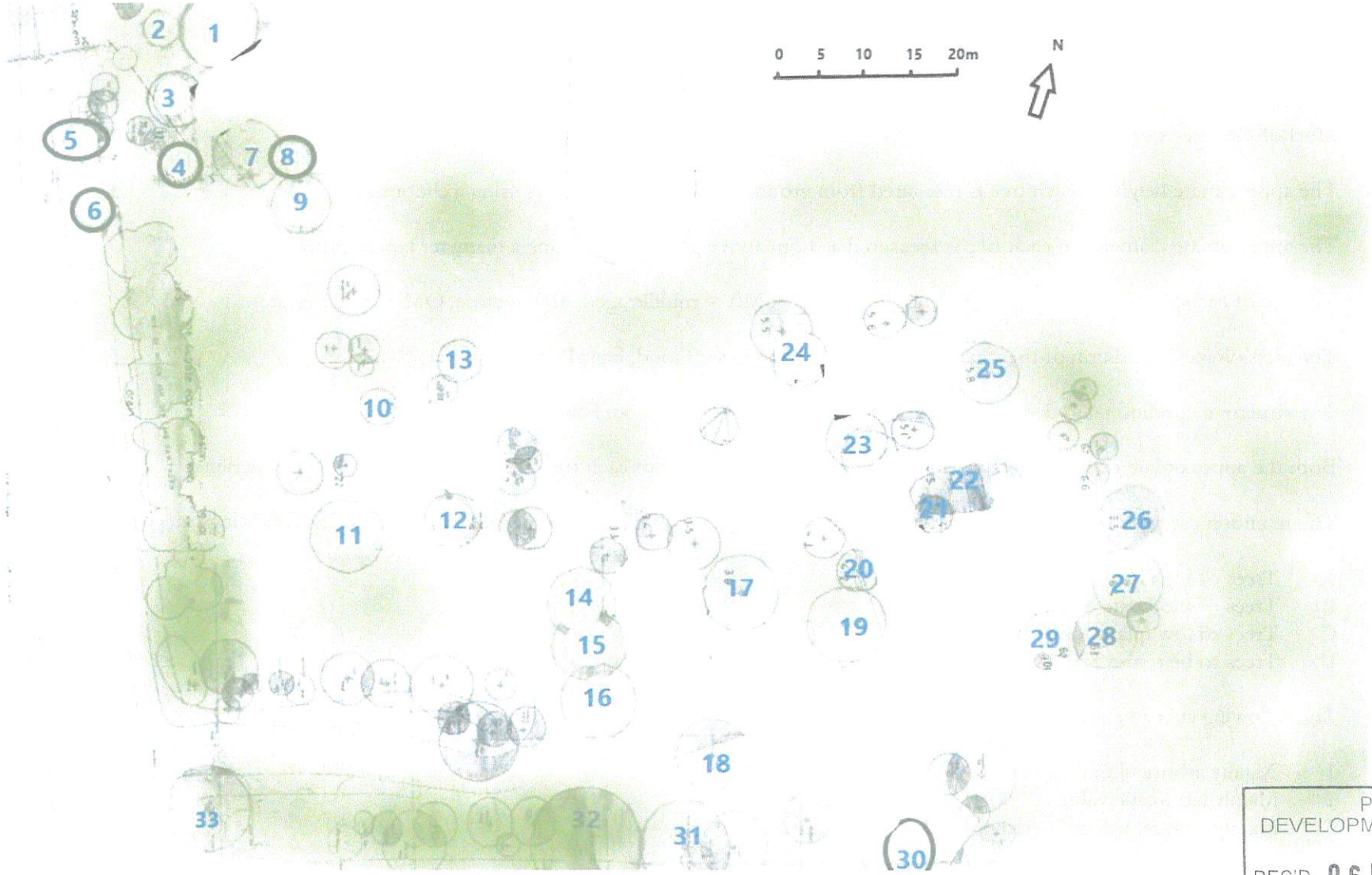
1.2 The arboricultural survey was commissioned by Terence Litten, architect for the site. The aims of the survey are to undertake an assessment of all the existing trees within the proximity of the proposed development including trees on and adjacent to the site.

1.3 The following information has been recorded in accordance with BS 5837 2012.

- Designated tree number
- Tree Species – the common name has been given followed by the Latin or scientific name
- Height
- Stem or base (multi stemmed trees) diameter and root protection area
- Crown clearance (height of the periphery of the crown spread above ground level)
- Branch spread (to N, S, E, and W)
- Age class. This is given as young (Y), mature (M), and over mature (OM)
- Physiological condition -general comments given only, poor, fair, good
- Tree structural condition - general comments given only, poor, fair, good
- Useful life expectancy
- Preliminary management recommendations
- Tree category (A, B, C or U)
- The Tree Survey to be undertaken according to BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations. The information collected to be presented in a schedule.

2.0 LOCATION PLAN – (Plan 1A)

SITE PLAN (Existing) – (Plan 2A)



3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 The survey was carried out to British Standard 5837:2012, using the categories explained below:

3.1.1 The trees were assessed visually from ground level. Where potential problems were identified, further inspection by tree climbing is recommended. No digging or drilling methods were employed during this survey.

3.1.2 Most of the trees were given number tags.

3.1.3 The approximate height of each tree is measured from ground level to top of canopy using a clinometer.

3.1.4 The approximate diameter of each tree is measured at 1.5m above ground level using a diameter tape measure.

3.1.5 The age of each tree is based upon experience. (Y = young, MA = middle aged, M = mature, OM = over mature).

3.1.6 The physiological condition of the trees is based upon experience. (Good, Fair, Poor, Dead).

3.1.7 The structural condition and description is also based on experience. (Good, Fair, Poor).

3.1.8 Both the approximate expected lifespan remaining and category/rating of each tree is based on the surveyor's experience.

3.1.9 The retention category of each tree or group of trees is based upon the information detailed above using the following categories:

A Trees of high quality and value
B Trees of moderate quality and value
C Trees of low quality and value
U Trees to be removed for arboricultural reasons

3.1.10 The following subcategories have been used in rating tree value:

1 Mainly arboricultural value
2 Mainly landscape value
3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation

3.1.11 Schedule of Trees

Note - The root protection areas (RPA) are listed as a radius in metres, below the stem diameter in the schedule below.

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem Dia RPA	Branch Spread	Crown Height	Age Glass	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Useful life Expectancy	Category Grading
T1	Oak	22m	470 5.6m	4m	2m	M	Good	Good	No action	40+	B2
T2	Larch	20m	280 3.3m	3m	3m	M	Fair	Fair	No action	20+	C2
T3	Birch	20m	440 5.3m	4m	8m	M	Poor	Fair	No action Thin crown	10+	C2
T4	Scots pine	22m	450 5.4m	4m	10m	M	Good	Good	No action	40+	B2
T5	Oak	19m	500e 6.0m	6m	2m	M	Good	Good	No action	40+	B2
T6	Oak	21m	440 5.3m	6m	2m	M	Good	Good	No action	40+	B2
T7	Oak	22m	430 5.1m	4m	2m	M	Good	Good	No action	40+	B2

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem Dia RPA	Branch Spread	Crown Height	Age Glass	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Useful life Expectancy	Category Grading
T8	**Ash**	20m	600e 7.2m	2m	12m	M	Poor	Poor	**Remove due to condition** Ash dieback and fire damage	-	U
T9	**Ash**	22m	640 7.7m	5m	10m	M	Fair	Fair	**No action** Include bark at low fork,	-	B2
T10	**Ash**	22m	480 5.7m	4m	8m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	-	B2
T11	**Ash**	20m	490 5.9m	4m	10m	M	Fair	Fair	**No action** Signs of ash dieback	-	B2
T12	**Oak**	23m	530 6.3m	5m	3m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	40+	B2
T13	**Ash**	23m	460 5.5m	5m	14m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	-	B2
T14	**Ash**	23m	430 5.1m	5m	14m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	-	B2

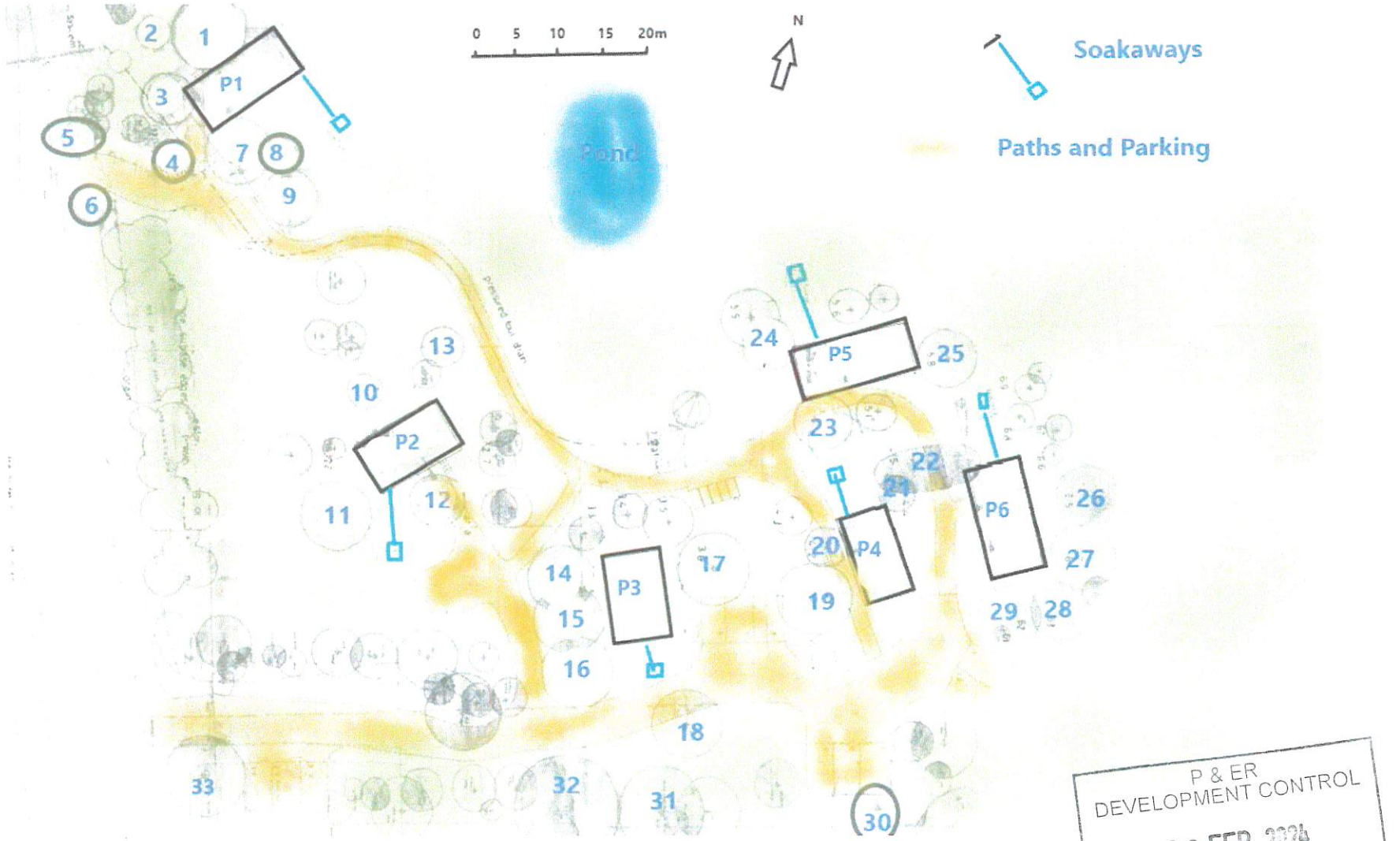
Tree no	Species	Height	Stem Dia RPA	Branch Spread	Crown Height	Age Glass	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Useful life Expectancy	Category Grading
T15	Oak	23m	390 4.7m	5m	10m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	40+	B2
T16	Ash	23m	370 4.4m	5m	2m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	-	B2
T17	Sycamore	22m	690 8.3m	6m	8m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	40+	B2
T18	Ash	22m	510 6.1m	4m	14m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	-	B2
T19	Oak	22m	680 8.1m	5m	5m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	40+	B2
T20	Larch	20m	270 3.2m	3m	10m	M	Fair	Fair	**No action**	20+	C2
T21	Larch	24m	430 5.1m	4m	16m	M	Good	God	**No action**	20+	B2

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem Dia RPA	Branch Spread	Crown Height	Age Glass	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Useful life Expectancy	Category Grading
T22	Larch	20m	620 7.4m	5m	12m	M	Good	Fair	Remove Heavy lean on tree	20+	B2
T23	Silver birch	22m	480 5.7m	4m	14m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	20+	B2
T24	Oak	22m	570 6.9m	7m	10m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	40+	B2
T25	Oak	22m	460 5.5m	6m	15m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	40+	B2
T26	Oak	22m	680 8.1m	6m	15m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	40+	B2
T27	Oak	22m	560 6.7m	6m	15m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	40+	B2
T28	Oak	22m	770 9.2m	6m	15m	M	Good	Good	**No action**	40+	B2

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem Dia RPA	Branch Spread	Crown Height	Age Glass	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Useful life Expectancy	Category Grading
T29	**Oak**	22m	620 7.4m	6m	15m	M	Good	Good	No action	40+	B2
T30	**Oak**	16m	660 7.9m	8m south	2m	M	Good	Good	No a crown	40+	B2
T31	**Ash**	19m	600e 7.2m	4m	8m	M	Poor	Poor	Extensive dieback Remove	-	U
T32	**Oak**	20m	940 11.3m	7m	4m	M	Good	Good	No action	40+	B2
T33	**Willow**	20m	800e 9.6m	6m	-	M	Good	Fair	No action Mature willow alongside ditch	20+	B2

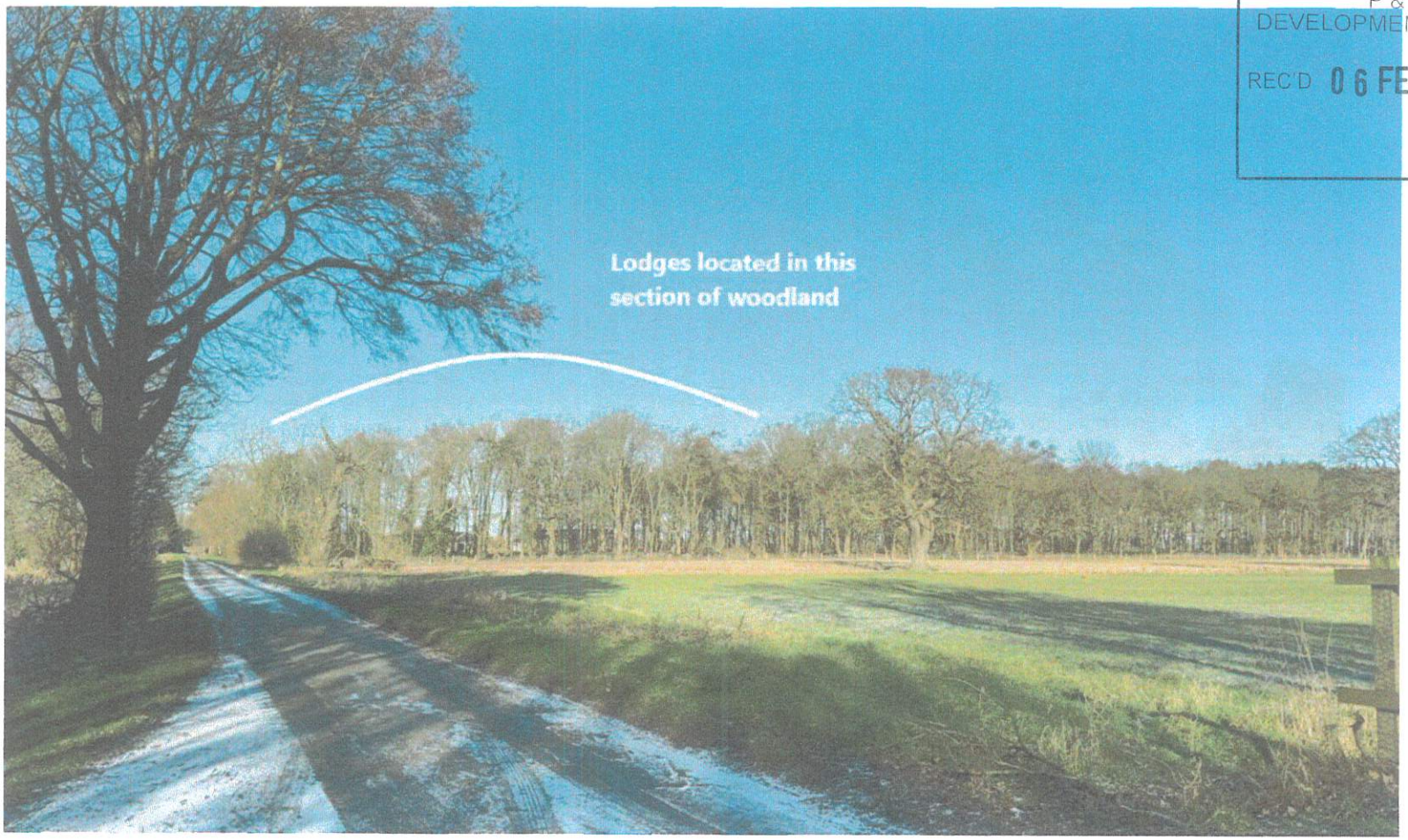
4.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

4.1 Proposed Layout – Plan 3A



4.2 Location of the Lodges

Woodland Setting - The lodges are located within a mixed woodland area dominated by mature broadleaf trees dominated by oak and ash but with other species of trees including, sycamore, willow, larch, Scots pine, birch and rowan. The lodges would be located within the wood and would not be prominent when viewed from the road.



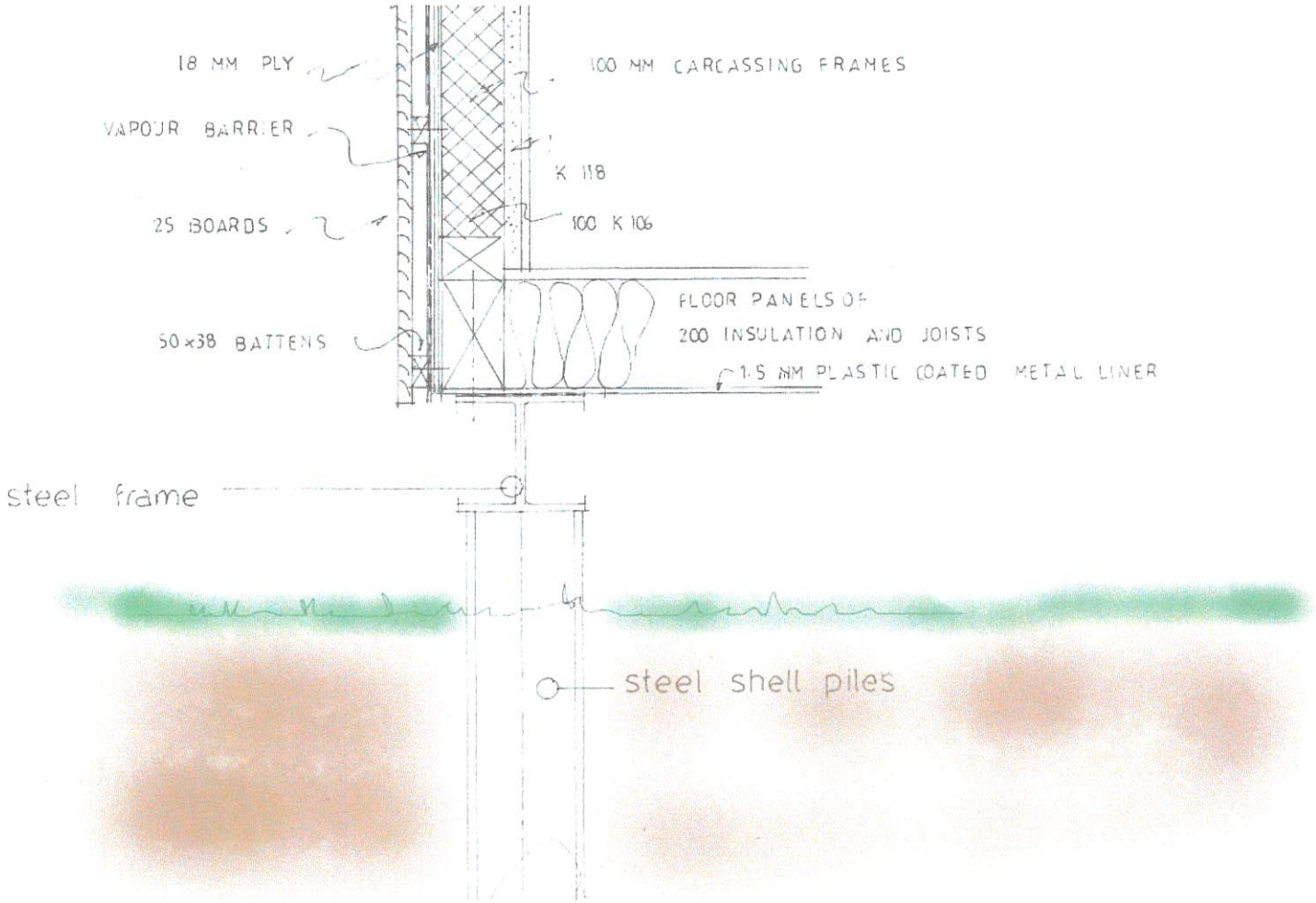
4.3 **Access Points** - The boundary to the site with the highway is dominated by willow adjacent to a field ditch. Existing access points from the highway would be used for the two access tracks.

4.4 **Access Tracks and Paths** - The access tracks and paths are also located in open sections of the wood, hence the reasons no trees are to be removed. The access tracks and paths to utilise the low invasive technique, (no dig) as illustrated in appendix A. It is recommended that the access drives have a 200mm construction depth and paths 100mm.

4.5 **Lodge positions within the Wood** - The lodges have been located within existing open areas within the woodland. The main trees adjacent to the lodges have been surveyed and are listed in the tree schedule and shown on plan 2A. The root protection areas for some of the trees does extend beneath the lodges. However, none of the root protection areas are significantly impacted by the location of the lodges and the design of the foundations of the lodges has taken into account the roots of the trees, see section 4.6 for further information.

4.6 Lodge Construction and Layout

The lodges have been located in existing open areas within the woodland designed to have minimum impact on the roots of trees with steel piles supporting the frames of the lodges in an elevated position above ground as illustrated in the plan below. Other than the small piles no excavations will be required for the foundation work.



4.7 Services and Drainage

Surface Water Drainage – The indicative locations of the soakaways have been shown on plan 3A. The plan shows the routes of the drain to the soakaway as a straight line but the drainage lines could bend between trees to find the best line. With only 6 trenches these could be hand dug and only dug to a shallow depth.

Foul Water Services – It is proposed that all foul water services are located alongside the access paths to the lodges.

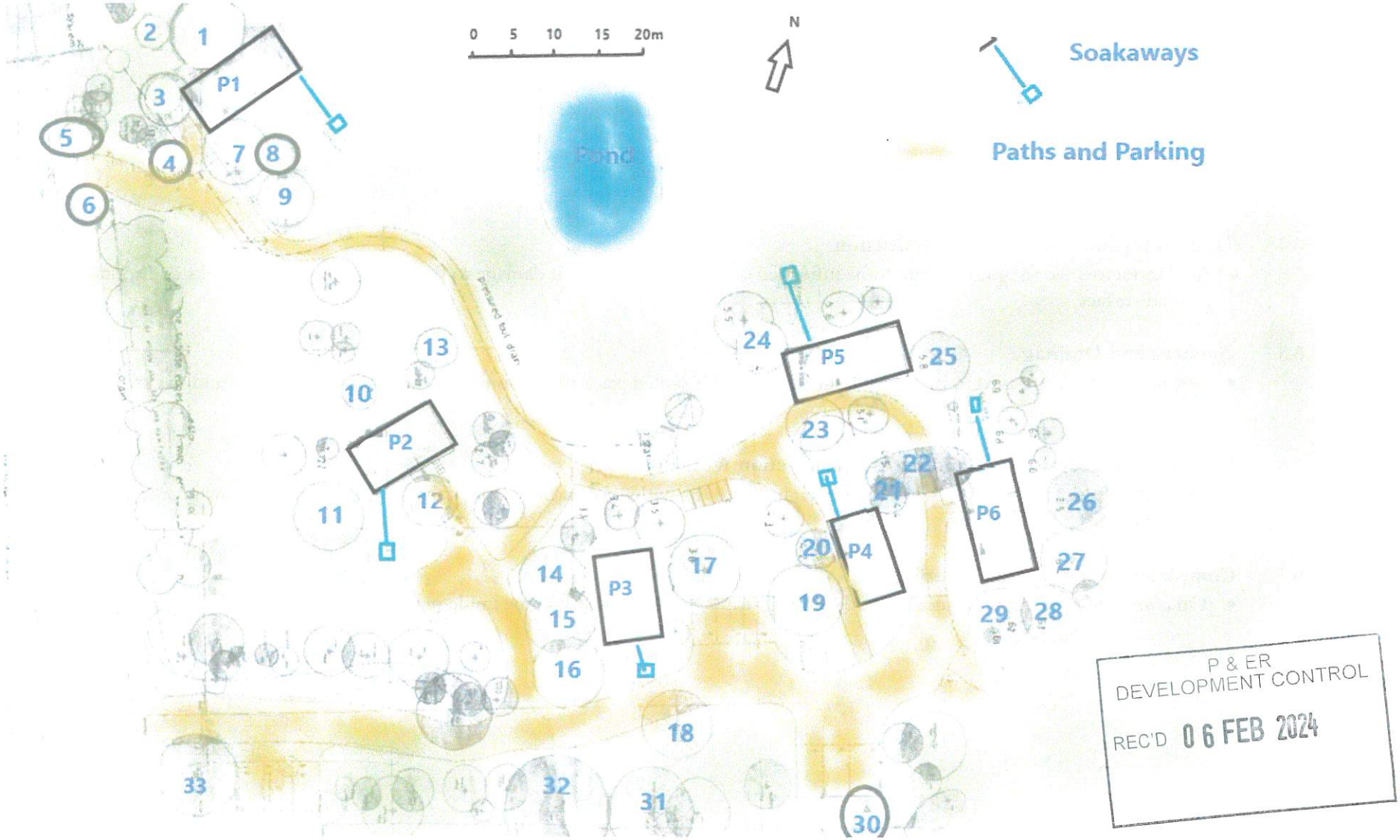
Water and Electricity - It is proposed that all foul water services are located alongside the access paths to the lodges

shows the Adequate space exists for both the construction work utilising the large parking areas for storage of materials and machinery.

4.8 Tree Protection

Given the wooded nature, layout and construction methods the use of traditional tree protection fencing would not be practical. The most appropriate method would be to ensure the care of trees through information provided to contractors at the pre-commencement and planning meetings.

5.0 TREE PROTECTION (Plan 3A)



6.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

6.1 General Site Management Constraints

- No soil stripping, excavation, compaction or removal is to take place other than for the pile foundations.

6.2 Local Planning Authority Meeting

- The Local Planning Authority to be notified not less than 72 hours prior to commencement of works on site

6.3 Removal of Existing Trees

- Trees T8, to be removed due to its condition.

6.4 Tree Protection - Contractors Induction

- All contractors working on the site to be informed of the need to prevent damage to the existing trees, bith trunks and roots below the ground surface.

6.5 Services and Drainage

- Service and drainage runs to be marked out on site and installed prior to the construction of the access paths and tracks.
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6.6 Low invasive access tracks and paths Construction Work

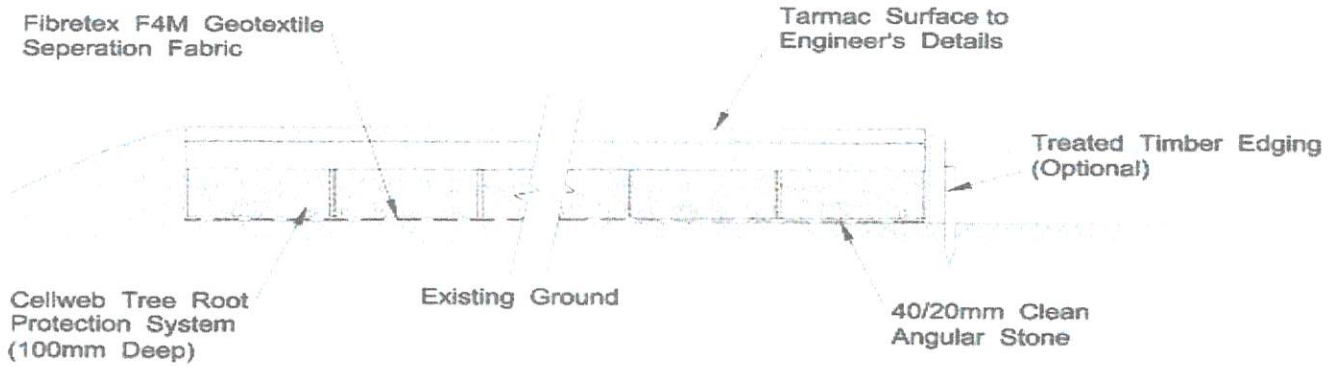
- Once the service and drainage runs have been installed the paths and tracks can be constructed utilising the low invasicve mettho d of construction..

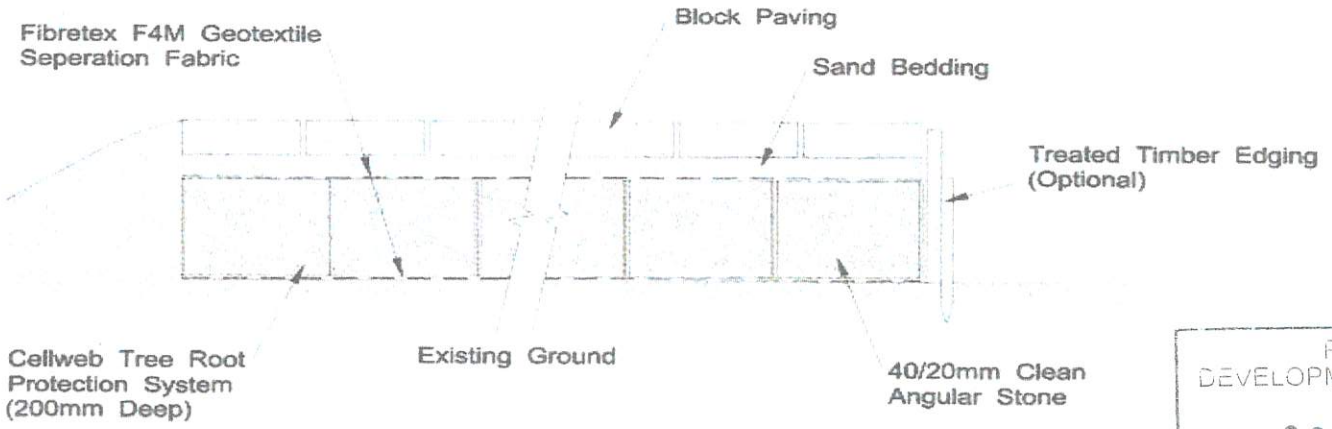
6.7 Completion of work – Landscaping

- On completion of the construction work the landscaping works could then be implemented

Appendix A - Creation of Low - Invasive Vehicular Access

The access drive construction to comply with **British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to construction'.** Low-invasive vehicular access in proximity to trees. One such product that is suitable is the CellWeb, tree root protection system that allows for a variety of surface materials although crushed stone in this instance would seem a suitable finished material. Examples of the CellWeb construction system are shown below. A 200mm deep construction depth would be required to allow for construction vehicles.





Driveway Construction Method Statement

- Surface vegetation and debris to be removed by cutting and lightly raking the surface.
- The surface of the existing ground to be raked to reduce compaction.
- Fill in any hollow with sharp sand.
- Lay a geotextile oil resistant membrane which conforms to TS65.
- Lay a Geogrid / cell web material (200mm depth).
- Construct roadway edging with treated boards and pegs.
- Fill Geogrid with 10/40mm clean angular stone. This must not be tipped on to the Geogrid but should be placed at one end and then pushed on to the geogrid so that any machinery used moves onto a spread sub base and not directly onto the unfilled grid or the ground on either side of the geogrid.
- A further geotextile membrane which conforms to TS20 Geotextile specification is to be placed on top of the filled geogrid.
- A layer of 30mm sharp sand is to be placed on top of the TS20 Geotextile.
- Final surfacing to be with crushed stone..