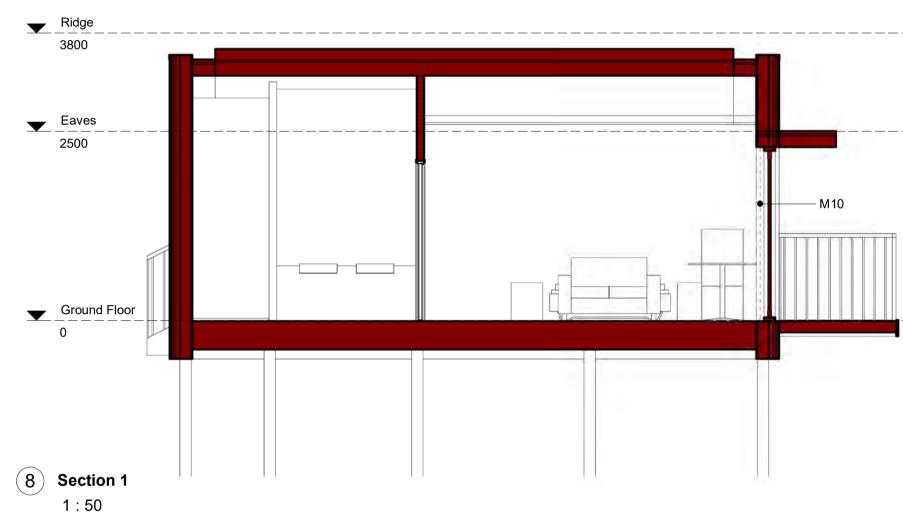


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Materials Key

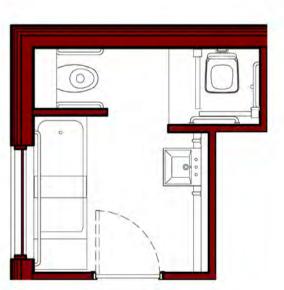
- W1 Mixed-width vertical timber claddingW2 Metal standing seam,
- colour: dark red/brown
- W3 Polyester powder coated framing profiles, colour: dark grey
- D1 Timber entrance door
- D2 Clear glazed sliding door with timber frames
- G1 Clear glazed window with polyester powder coated metal frames, colour: dark grey
- R1 Intensive Green Roof
- R2 Gravel edges
 R3 Polyester powder coated metal drainage profile colour: dark grey
- M1 Timber boarded window reveal

colour: dark red/brown

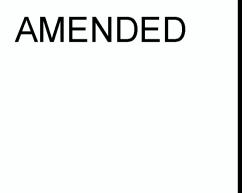
- M2 Polyester powder coated cladding capping trim
- colour: dark grey
 M3 Metal cladding capping trim
- M4 Timber railings M5 Polyester powder coated canopy profiles
- colour: dark grey M6 Woodburner flue
- colour: matte black
- M7 Mini-piles M8 Grooved timber decking
- M9 Stepped timber access steps (optional, depending on site requirements) M10 Automatically operated internal light control blinds

Net Internal Area				
Room Name	Area			
Hall	6.2 m²			
Suite	21.0 m ²			
Bathroom	7.2 m²			
Grand total	34.4 m²			
Gross Internal Are	ea			
Name	Area			
Туре А	35.5 m ²			

rnal Area
Area
35.5 m ²
ernal Area
Area
43.0 m²



9 Ambulant Accessible Bathroom 1:50



- P3 S1 05/02/21 WS Roof and flue amended, and blinds added in response to Ecology officer comments
- P2 S1 23/07/20 WS GIA / GEA added P1 S1 26/05/20 WS FIRST ISSUE
- Rev. Status Date Check Description

Holder Mathias architects

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Project Raithwaite Bay Whitby Raithwaite Trading (Estates) Ltd

Woodland Room Type A Job No Scale at A1

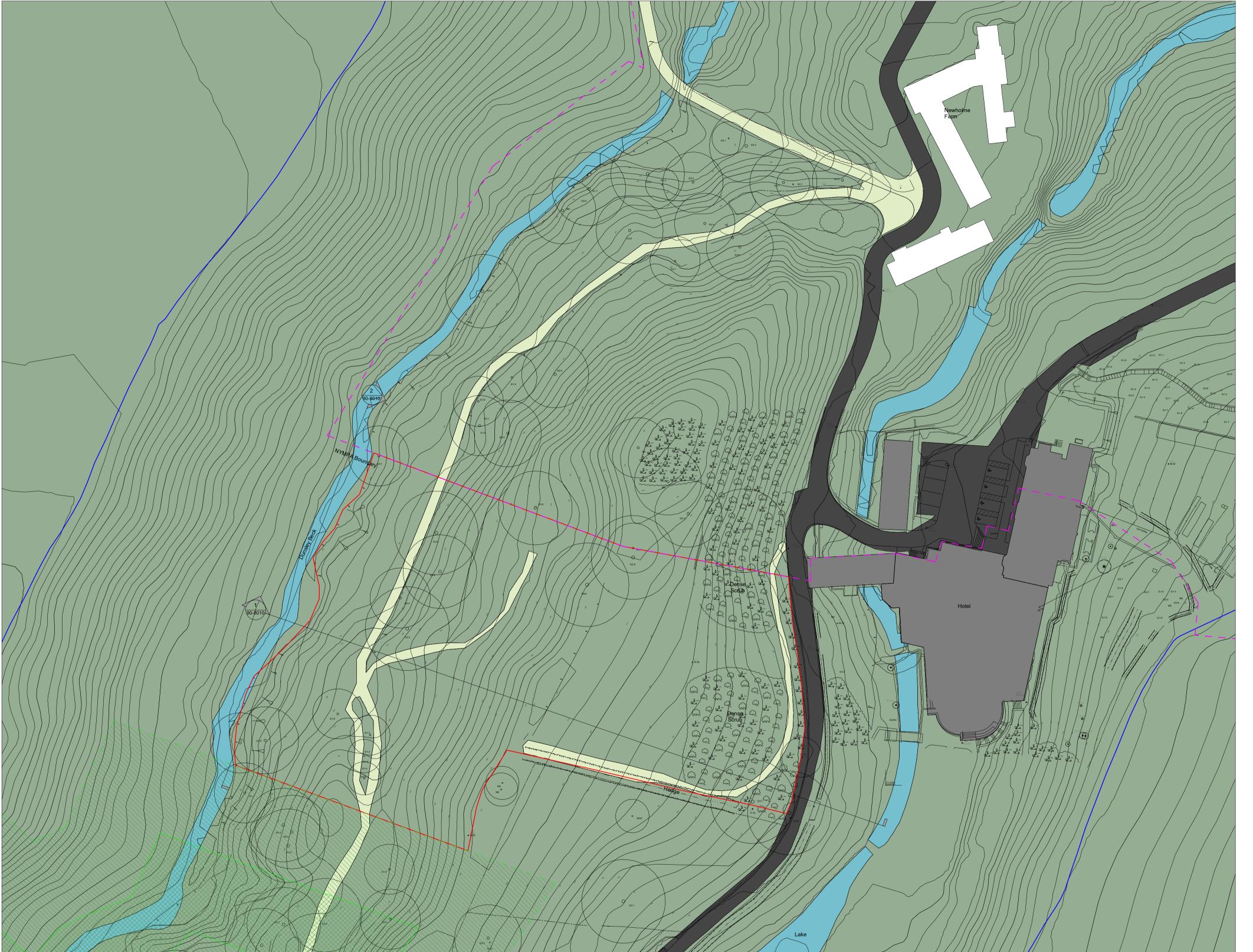
4199 1:50 S1 P3 Project Originator Zone Level Type Role Sheet RTWT HMA- 08- 00- DR -A -**00-8002**

Status Rev. Ext. Int.

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ISO 14001 : 2015 ISO 9001 : 2015 RIBA Chartered Practice



Proposed	Site Area	
Name	Area	Area (h
Dunsley Beck - Proposed Site	7,076.5 m ²	0.7 hectai



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1 08 - Site Layout - Existing 1:500

P2 S1 23/07/20 WS Application boundary amended
P1 S0 17/04/20 WS FIRST ISSUE Rev. Status Date Check Description

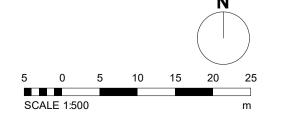
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Raithwaite Bay Whitby Yorkshire Ventures (Estates) Ltd

Dunsley Beck - Existing Site Plan Job No Scale at A1 4199 1:500 Status Rev. Ext. Int. S1 P2

RTWT - HMA- 08- XX-DR - A -**90-8002**





1 08 - Site Layout - Proposed 1:500

08 - Dunsley Beck - Net Internal Area			08 - Dunsle Gross Inter		08 - Dunsley Beck - Gross External Area	
Unit	Туре	Area	Unit	Area	Unit	Area
WR 01	Type B (DDA)	34.8 m²	WR 01	35.5 m ²	WR 01	43.0 m ²
WR 02	Type A	34.4 m²	WR 02	35.5 m ²	WR 02	43.0 m ²
WR 03	Type A	34.4 m²	WR 03	35.5 m²	WR 03	43.0 m ²
WR 04	Type A	34.4 m²	WR 04	35.5 m²	WR 04	43.0 m ²
WR 05	Type C	34.6 m²	WR 05	35.5 m²	WR 05	43.0 m
WR 06	Type C	34.6 m²	WR 06	35.5 m²	WR 06	43.0 m
WR 07	Type A	34.4 m²	WR 07	35.5 m²	WR 07	43.0 m
WR 08	Type C	34.6 m²	WR 08	35.5 m²	WR 08	43.0 m
WR 09	Type A	34.4 m²	WR 09	35.5 m²	WR 09	43.0 m
WR 10	Type C	34.6 m²	WR 10	35.5 m²	WR 10	43.0 m
Grand total	1	345.4 m²	Grand total	354.7 m ²	Grand total	430.4 m

Woodland Room WR 01 is a wheelchair accessible room with step-free access

Woodland Room WR 02 is an ambulant disabled accessible room

Proposed Site Boundary Land within applicant's ownership Existing paved road Existing tracks and paths

Existing paths extinguished Proposed tracks and paths

North York Moors National Park Boundary

Existing Buildings Replanted Ancient Woodland

Replanted Ancient Woodland Buffer

DMI Dry Mains Inlet DMO Dry Mains Outlet

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AMENDED

- P6 S1 06/05/21 WS 08 Amendments incorporating updated tree survey data included corrected
- P5 S1 14/01/21 WS 08 Annotations corrected
 P4 S1 07/01/21 WS 08 Layout amended in response to officer comments
 P3 S1 23/07/20 WS WR09/WR10 moved, Boundary amended
 P2 S1 28/05/20 WS Tracks and Footpaths revised
 P1 S1 26/05/20 WS FIRST ISSUE
- Rev. Status Date Check Description

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Project Raithwaite Bay Whitby Raithwaite (Phase 1) Limited

Dunsley Beck - Proposed Site Plan Job No Scale at A1 Status Rev. Ext. Int. 4199 1:500 S1 P6

RTWT - HMA- 08- XX-DR - A -**90-8003** 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 SCALE 1:500 m ISO 14001 : 2015 ISO 9001 : 2015 RIBA Chartered Practice Please consider the environment before printing this document Refer to dimensions where provided - do not scale from this drawing



1 08 - Cross Section 1: 200



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15/07/2021

P4 S1 06/05/21 WS 08 - Amendments incorporating updated tree survey data included - corrected
P3 S1 14/01/21 WS 08 - Annotations corrected
P2 S1 23/07/20 WS WR09/WR10 moved, Boundary amended
P1 S1 26/05/20 WS FIRST ISSUE
Rev. Status Date Check Description

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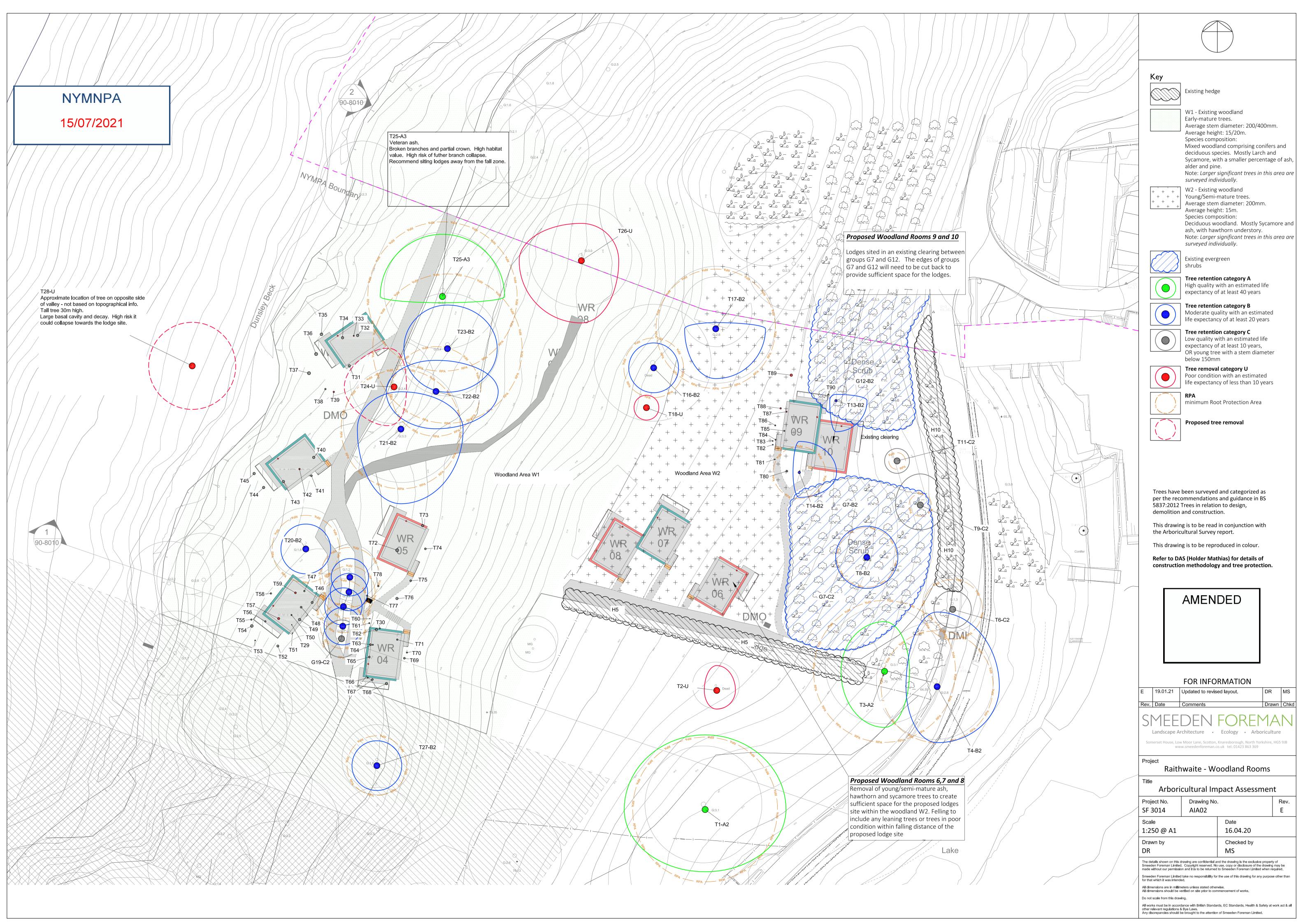
Project Raithwaite Bay Whitby Raithwaite (Phase 1) Limited

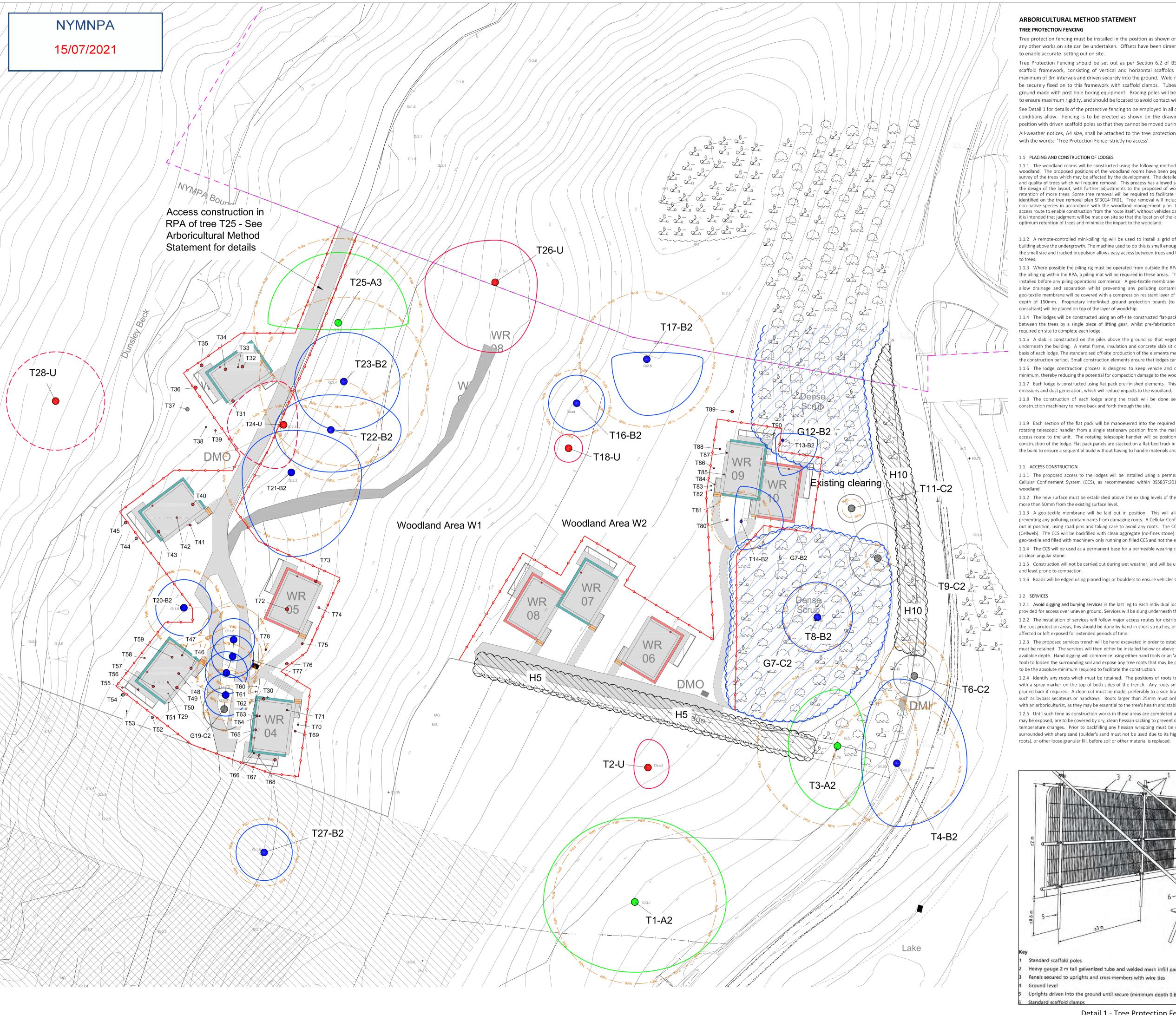
Proposed Site Sections

| Status | Rev. Ext. Int. | Status | Rev. Ex

ISO 14001 : 2015 ISO 9001 : 2015 RIBA Chartered Practice Please consider the environment before printing this document

2 08 - Long Section 1: 200





ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

TREE PROTECTION FENCING

Tree protection fencing must be installed in the position as shown on the Tree Protection Plan before any other works on site can be undertaken. Offsets have been dimensioned from existing fixed points

Tree Protection Fencing should be set out as per Section 6.2 of BS5837; 2012 and will comprise a scaffold framework, consisting of vertical and horizontal scaffolds with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum of 3m intervals and driven securely into the ground. Weld mesh (Heras or similar) panels will be securely fixed on to this framework with scaffold clamps. Tubes will be firmed into holes in the ground made with post hole boring equipment. Bracing poles will be fixed to the inside of the barrier

to ensure maximum rigidity, and should be located to avoid contact with structural roots. See Detail 1 for details of the protective fencing to be employed in all circumstances, where existing site conditions allow. Fencing is to be erected as shown on the drawing. All fencing must be fixed in position with driven scaffold poles so that they cannot be moved during the construction period.

All-weather notices, A4 size, shall be attached to the tree protection fencing every 10m at 1.5m high with the words: 'Tree Protection Fence-strictly no access'.

1.1 PLACING AND CONSTRUCTION OF LODGES

1.1.1 The woodland rooms will be constructed using the following methodology to minimise the impact to the woodland. The proposed positions of the woodland rooms have been pegged out on site to allow a detailed survey of the trees which may be affected by the development. The detailed survey has evaluated the quantity and quality of trees which will require removal. This process has allowed some further changes to be made to the design of the layout, with further adjustments to the proposed of woodland rooms to accommodate the retention of more trees. Some tree removal will be required to facilitate the proposed development - this is identified on the tree removal plan SF3014 TR01. Tree removal will include thinning of diseased, unstable or non-native species in accordance with the woodland management plan. Lodges will be located close to the access route to enable construction from the route itself, without vehicles damaging the woodland undergrowth. it is intended that judgment will be made on site so that the location of the lodges may be adjusted to ensure the optimum retention of trees and minimise the impact to the woodland.

1.1.2 A remote-controlled mini-piling rig will be used to install a grid of small piles which will support the building above the undergrowth. The machine used to do this is small enough to fit through a standard door and the small size and tracked propulsion allows easy access between trees and to sloped areas, to minimise impacts

1.1.3 Where possible the piling rig must be operated from outside the RPA. Where it is necessary to operate the piling rig within the RPA, a piling mat will be required in these areas. Therefore, ground protection must be installed before any piling operations commence. A geo-textile membrane will be laid out in position. This will allow drainage and separation whilst preventing any polluting contaminants from damaging roots. The geo-textile membrane will be covered with a compression resistant layer of woodchip, which will be spread to a depth of 150mm. Proprietary interlinked ground protection boards (to be approved by the arboricultural

1.1.4 The lodges will be constructed using an off-site constructed flat-pack. Flat elements will be manoeuvred between the trees by a single piece of lifting gear, whilst pre-fabrication reduces the number of operatives required on site to complete each lodge.

1.1.5 A slab is constructed on the piles above the ground so that vegetation can re-establish in the space underneath the building. A metal frame, insulation and concrete slab sit on top of the mini piles to form the basis of each lodge. The standardised off-site production of the elements mean a clean dust-free site throughout the construction period. Small construction elements ensure that lodges can be built in between existing trees. 1.1.6 The lodge construction process is designed to keep vehicle and construction plant movements to a

minimum, thereby reducing the potential for compaction damage to the woodland. 1.1.7 Each lodge is constructed using flat pack pre-finished elements. This allows quick assembly and reduced

1.1.8 The construction of each lodge along the track will be done sequentially to reduce the need for construction machinery to move back and forth through the site.

1.1.9 Each section of the flat pack will be manoeuvred into the required position between the trees using a rotating telescopic handler from a single stationary position from the main track that will provide the future access route to the unit. The rotating telescopic handler will be positioned to remain stationary during the construction of the lodge. Flat pack panels are stacked on a flat-bed truck in the order that they are required for the build to ensure a sequential build without having to handle materials and put on them on the ground.

1.1 ACCESS CONSTRUCTION

1.1.1 The proposed access to the lodges will be installed using a permeable surface construction utilizing a Cellular Confinement System (CCS), as recommended within BS5837:2012, to minimise the impact to the

1.1.2 The new surface must be established above the existing levels of the RPA. Such works must not remove more than 50mm from the existing surface level.

1.1.3 A geo-textile membrane will be laid out in position. This will allow drainage and separation whilst preventing any polluting contaminants from damaging roots. A Cellular Confinement System (CCS) will be pinned out in position, using road pins and taking care to avoid any roots. The CCS is specified to a depth of 150mm (Cellweb). The CCS will be backfilled with clean aggregate (no-fines stone). The CCS must be laid out over the geo-textile and filled with machinery only running on filled CCS and not the exposed surface of the RPA.

1.1.4 The CCS will be used as a permanent base for a permeable wearing course. The final surface is proposed as clean angular stone.

1.1.5 Construction will not be carried out during wet weather, and will be undertaken when the ground is driest and least prone to compaction.

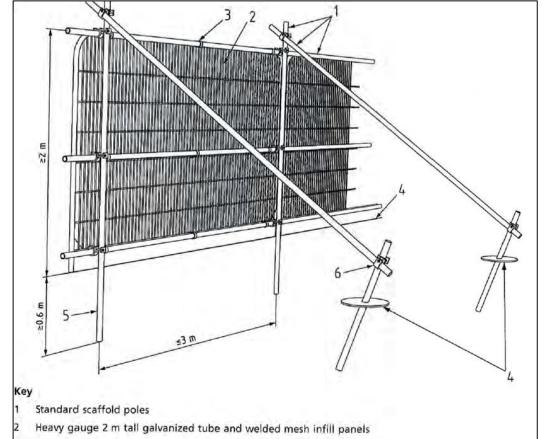
1.1.6 Roads will be edged using pinned logs or boulders to ensure vehicles stay within the confines of the track.

1.2.1 Avoid digging and burying services in the last leg to each individual lodge where boardwalk access is often provided for access over uneven ground. Services will be slung underneath the walkway in order to avoid digging. 1.2.2 The installation of services will follow major access routes for distribution. Where digging is proposed in the root protection areas, this should be done by hand in short stretches, ensuring that major tree roots are not

1.2.3 The proposed services trench will be hand excavated in order to establish the positions of any roots which must be retained. The services will then either be installed below or above the existing roots, depending on the available depth. Hand digging will commence using either hand tools or an 'air spade' (a compressed air powered tool) to loosen the surrounding soil and expose any tree roots that may be present. The extent of excavation is to be the absolute minimum required to facilitate the construction.

1.2.4 Identify any roots which must be retained. The positions of roots to be retained will be clearly marked with a spray marker on the top of both sides of the trench. Any roots smaller than 25mm diameter, may be pruned back if required. A clean cut must be made, preferably to a side branch, using a proprietary cutting tool such as bypass secateurs or handsaws. Roots larger than 25mm must only be severed following consultation with an arboriculturist, as they may be essential to the tree's health and stability.

1.2.5 Until such time as construction works in these areas are completed any severed roots, the ends of which may be exposed, are to be covered by dry, clean hessian sacking to prevent desiccation and to protect from rapid temperature changes. Prior to backfilling any hessian wrapping must be removed and retained roots will be surrounded with sharp sand (builder's sand must not be used due to its high salt content which is toxic to tree



Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties

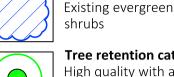
Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)

Detail 1 - Tree Protection Fencing (NTS)









Tree retention category A High quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years



Tree retention category B Moderate quality with an estimated



life expectancy of at least 20 years Tree retention category C



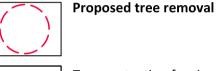
Low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, OR young tree with a stem diameter below 150mm



Poor condition with an estimated life expectancy of less than 10 years



minimum Root Protection Area





5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with

Trees have been surveyed and categorized as

per the recommendations and guidance in BS

This drawing is to be reproduced in colour.

the Arboricultural Survey report.

Refer to DAS (Holder Mathias) for further details of construction methodology and tree protection.

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FOR INFORMATION



Landscape Architecture • Ecology • Arboriculture

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Raithwaite - Woodland Rooms

Tree Protection Plan Project No. Drawing No. SF 3014 TPP04-01

Scale 1:250 @ A1 16.03.21 Drawn by Checked by DR MS

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All dimensions are in millimeters unless stated otherwise. All dimensions should be verified on site prior to commencement of works.

Do not scale from this drawing All works must be in accordance with British Standards, EC Standards, Health & Safety at work act & all other relevant regulations & Bye Laws. Any discrepancies should be brought to the attention of Smeeden Foreman Limited.

SCHEDULE OF TREES IMPACTED BY THE DEVELOPMENT

The positions of the proposed woodland rooms have been pegged out on site. A further detailed tree survey has been carried out to record and quantify the trees which would be impacted by the proposed development. The results of this survey are summarised in the schedule

The positions of the woodland rooms have been adjusted to retain the tree highlighted yellow in the schedule.

Woodland Room WR 01				
Tree No.	Tag No.	Species	Stem dia. (mm)	Proposed Works
T29	671	Sycamore	100	Removal
T30	691	Sycamore	100	Removal
T31	650	Larch	400	Removal
T32	651	Larch	400	Removal
T33	652	Larch	200	Dead - Removal
T34	653	Larch	400	Removal
T35	658	Làrch	450	Removal
T36	654	Larch	500	Removal
T37	656	Larch	500	Retained
T38	657	Sycamore	250	Retained,
T39	655	Larch	250	Dead and leaning on anothe

Total = 9 trees proposed removed

Woodland Room WR 02					
Tree No.	Tag No.	Species	Stem dia. (mm)	Proposed Works	
T40	659	Larch	400	Removal	
T41	660	Sycamore	300	Removal	
T42	661	Larch	250	Leaning - Removal	
T43	662	Larch	400	Removal	
T44	664	Larch	400	Retained	
T45	663	Larch	400	Retained	

tree - Removal

Total = 4 trees proposed removed

Woodland Room WR 03					
Γree No.	Tag No.	Species	Stem dia. (mm)	Proposed Works	
T46	666	Larch	350	Removal	
T47	667	Sycamore	200	Removal	
T48	668	Larch	300	Removal	
T49	670	Larch	400	Removal	
T50	669	Sycamore	200	Removal	
T51	672	Sycamore	100	Removal	
T52	673	Elm	300	Retained	
T53	676	Larch	150	Retained	
T54	677	Larch	450	Retained	
T55	678	Larch	250	Removal	
T56	675	Elm	200	Removal	
T57	674	Larch	350	Leaning - Remova	
T58	679	Larch	250	Removal	
T59	680	Larch	300	Fallen - Removal	

Total = 11 trees proposed removed

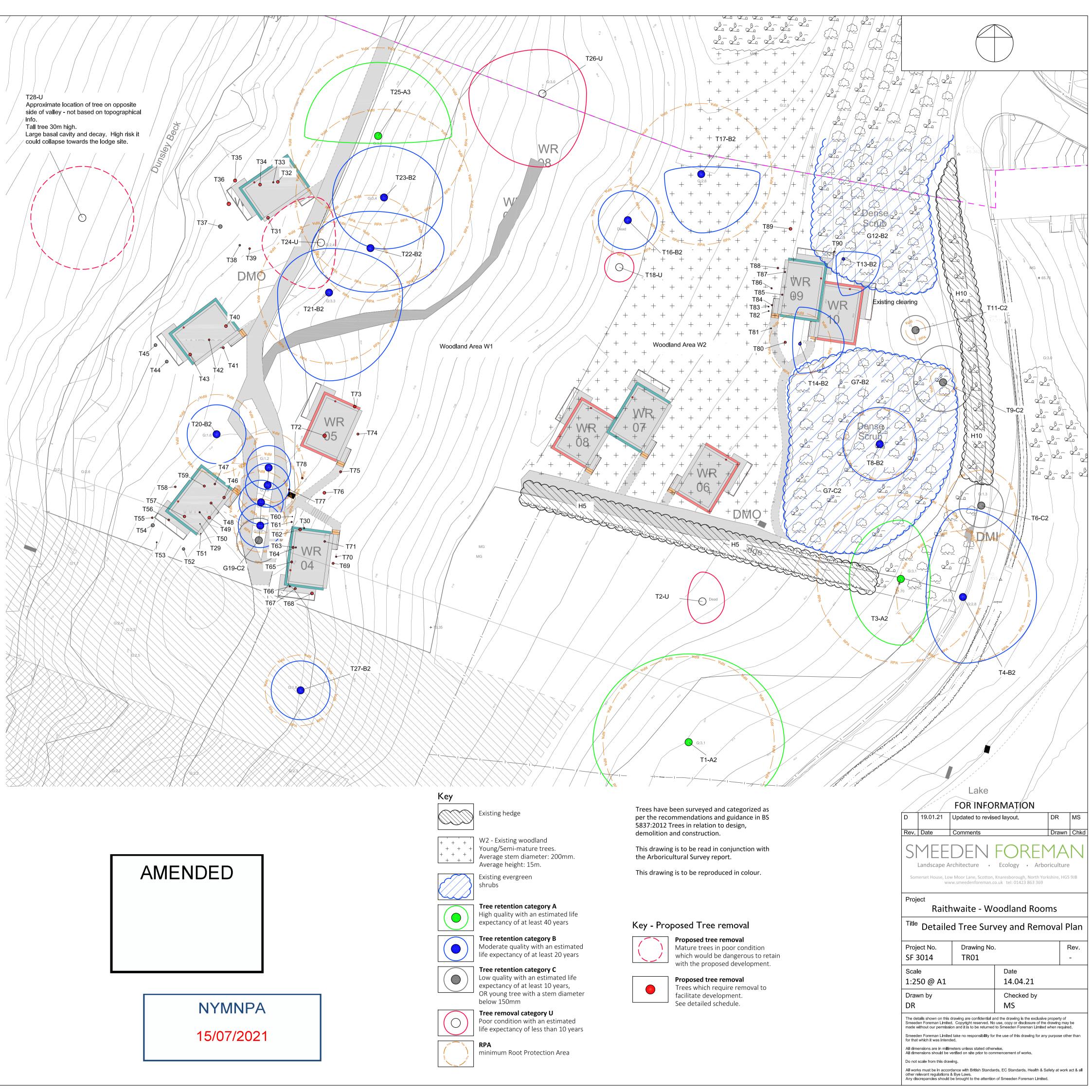
Woodland Room WR 04					
Tree No.	Tag No.	Species	Stem dia. (mm)	Proposed Works	
T60	688	Sycamore	100	Removal	
T61	689	Sycamore	200	Removal	
T62	690	Larch	400	Removal	
T63	692	Sycamore	300	Removal	
T64	693	Sycamore	200	Removal	
T65	694	Larch	300	Removal	
T66	695	Sycamore	200	Removal	
T67	696	Larch	300	Leaning - Removal	
T68	697	Larch	400	Leaning - Removal	
T69	698	Larch	300	Removal	
T70	699	Sycamore	200	Removal + Remove dead fallen tree resting on stem.	
T71	700	Sycamore	250	Removal	
otal = 12 trees proposed removed					

Woodland Room WR 05					
Tree No.	Tag No.	Species	Stem dia. (mm)	Proposed Works	
T72	681	Larch	500	Removal	
T73	682	Larch	400	Removal	
T74	683	Larch	300	Removal	
T75	684	Larch	300	Removal	
T76	685	Larch	400	Removal	
T77	687	Sycamore	250	Removal	
T78	686	Larch	400	Removal	

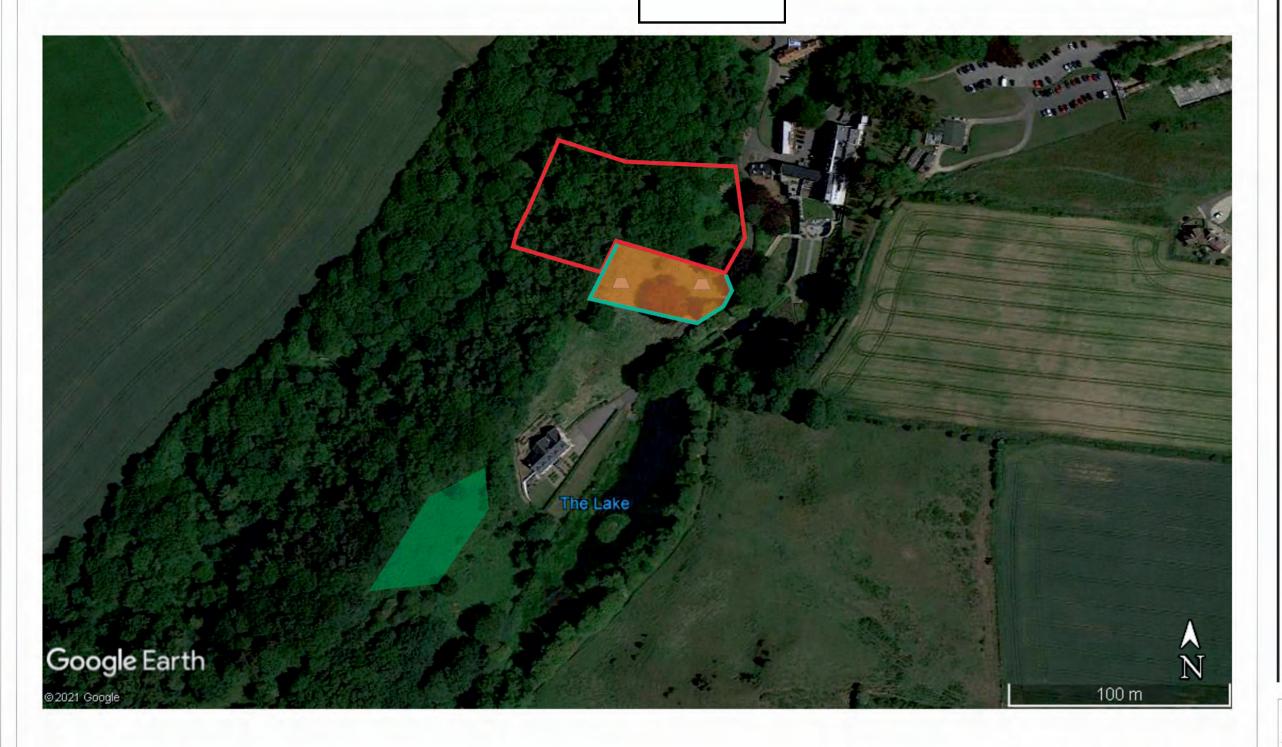
Total = 7 trees proposed removed

	1000 1000	1.7	CT 100	o di constante		
Tree No.	Tag No.	Species	Stem dia. (mm)	Proposed Works		
T14	449	Walnut	340	Retain - crown lifting pruning		
T80	450	Sycamore	300	Removal		
T81	451	Sycamore	150	Removal		
T82	452	Sycamore	150	Removal		
T83	453	Sycamore	150	Removal		
T84	454	Sycamore	200	Removal		
T85	455	Sycamore	200	Removal		
T86	456	Sycamore	150 x 2	Removal		
T87	457	Sycamore	250	Leaning/basal decay - Removal		
T88	458	Sycamore	200	Leaning/basal decay - Removal		
T89	460	Hazel	150	MS - Fallen deadwood - Removal		
T90	459	Sycamore	400	Removal - Remove surrounding dead saplings.		
T13	461	Sycamore	400	Retain - crown lifting prunin		

Total = 11 trees proposed removed



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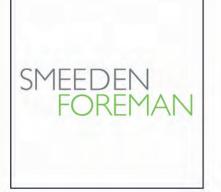


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KEY:
Proposals boundary
Wildflower grassland
Woodland planting
Hedgerow planting
Reptile hibernacula





Project Raithwaite Woodland Rooms

Title Habitat Creation Proposals

Landscape - Ecology - Arboriculture

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