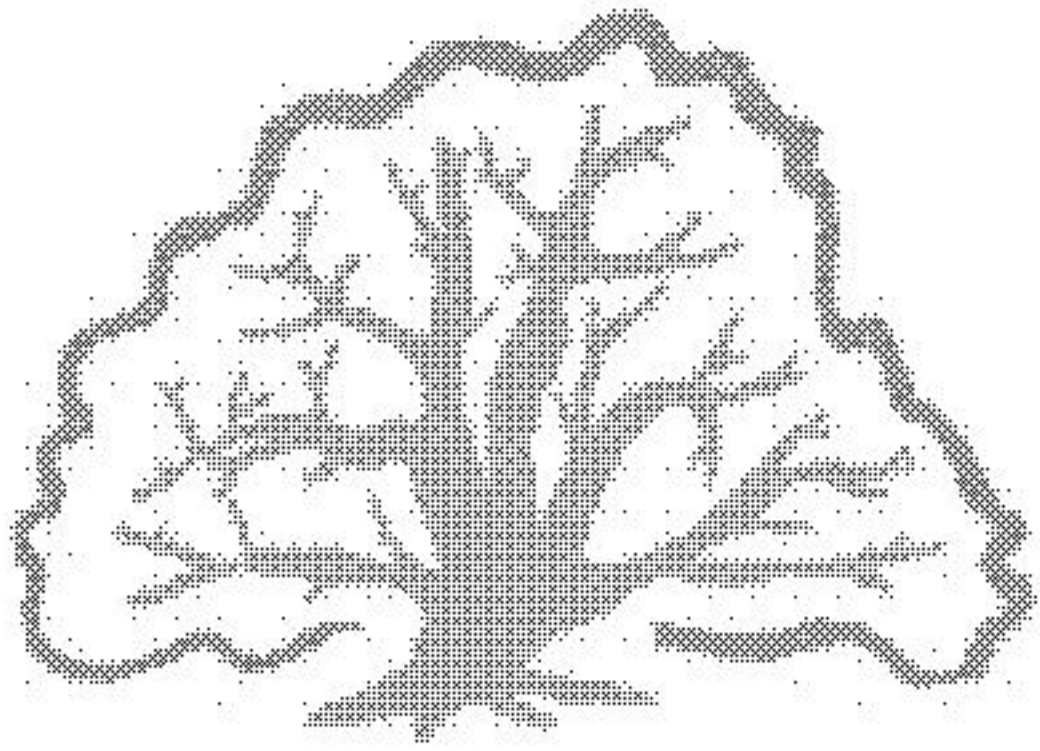
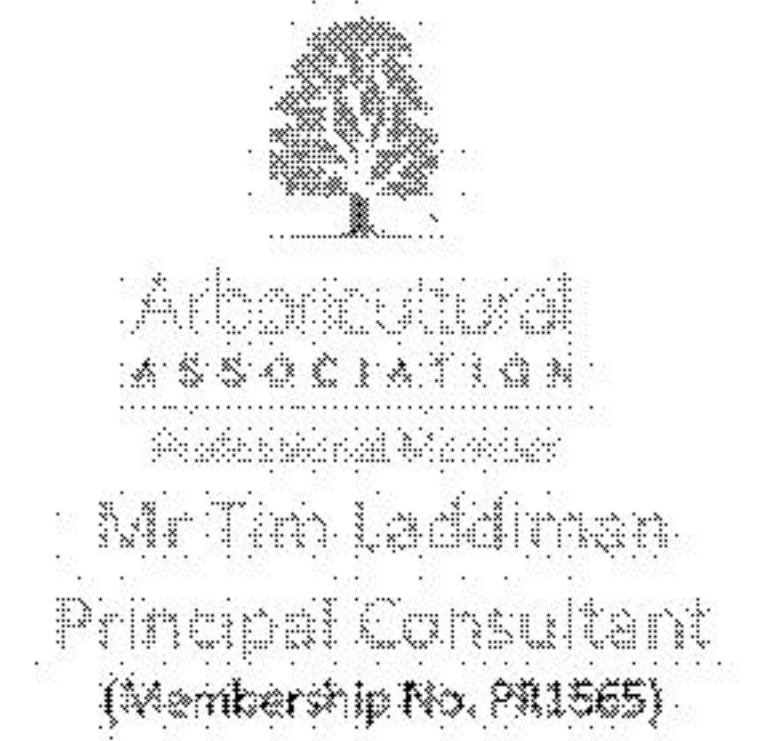




Broad Oak Tree Consultants Limited
Laurel House, Burwash Road, Broad Oak, Heathfield, East Sussex
TN21 8SS Tel: 01435 862444 office@broadoaktrees.co.uk



**ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT
FOR
PROPOSED REPLACEMENT SINGLE STOREY DWELLING**

AT

**PROVIDENCE CHAPEL
COWFOLD ROAD
BOLNEY
RH17 5QU**

BY

**Tim Laddiman
BSc.(Hons) M.I.C.For. M.Arbor.A.
Chartered Arboriculturist**

**Our ref: J67.56
25th November 2025**

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4. STRUCTURAL DESIGN STATEMENT, PREPARED BY HAWORTH MCCALL CONSULTING
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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd. received instructions from Mr & Mrs Negus to undertake an inspection of trees located on and immediately adjacent to the site referred to as Providence Chapel, Cowfold Road, Bolney, RH17 5QU. The purpose of the inspection was to produce a base inventory of the tree stock and an Arboricultural Implications Assessment of redevelopment proposals.
- 1.2 The proposals are for the demolition of the existing single storey outbuilding/former stables and the construction of a new timber framed single storey dwelling utilising the existing building footprint. Details of the proposals will have been submitted by others.
- 1.3 The trees were inspected on 29th October 2025 by Tim Laddiman, BSc.(Hons) M.I.C.For. M.Arbor.A., Chartered Arboriculturist and Principal Consultant of Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd.

2. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site is located on the south side of Cowfold Road with Bolney Chapel Road to the west beyond a closed graveyard. To the east is a petrol garage with residential properties to the south and southwest.
- 2.2 The site itself is relatively level, rectangular in shape with a converted Chapel occupying the northern half with an area of lawn to the south and a drive to the east. This leads to a complex of garages and an old outbuilding/former stables forming an “L” shape around the southern and south western end of the site.
- 2.3 To the northeast of the outbuilding/former stables is a large Oak tree with a younger offsite Oak to the southeast and a young Ash to the south. A mature Portugal Laurel adjoins the site to the west.

3. SCOPE OF TREE SURVEY

- 3.1 Only those trees within or adjoining the southern half of the site where works are proposed were included in the inspections.

4. DATA COLLECTION

- 4.1 All trees were inspected from the ground and no climbing or specialist investigations were undertaken. Only those trees within the site boundary could be basally inspected, with the structural integrity of the trees located outside the site unconfirmed. Each tree was inspected to the requirements of Section 4.4 “Tree Survey” of BS 5837:2012 “Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations”.

- 4.2 The tree survey followed the numbered sequence from T1 to T4 inclusive. Tree numbers, together with BS recommended colour coding of condition, have been added to the Tree Constraints Plan, our drawing no. J67.56/01 in Appendix 2. This drawing also includes crown spreads based on four compass points and BS calculated root protection areas.
- 4.3 The following categories of information were obtained for each tree. A separate detailed tree survey sheet is attached in Appendix 1, together with comprehensive explanatory sheets which cover the details of the categories listed below.
- (1) Tree reference number
 - (2) Species
 - (3) Height in metres
 - (4) Stem count
 - (5) Stem diameter or equivalent in millimetres
 - (6) Branch spread in metres
 - (7) Age class
 - (8) Height of crown clearance in metres
 - (9) Physiological condition
 - (10) Estimated remaining contribution in years
 - (11) Category grading
 - (12) Structural condition
 - (13) Preliminary management recommendations
- 4.4 Within the assessment of physiological condition and remaining contribution, a visual inspection of each tree was undertaken to assess the crown and stem for any weak structures, deadwood, hollows, forks or other defects that might affect its stability and safety. The base of each tree was also visually inspected, together with tapping and probing, to search for signs of root lifting, bark death or decay. Where stems were heavily ivy clad, no full assessment of structural integrity could be undertaken. Clearance of the ivy would be necessary for confirmation of tree condition.

5. RISK ASSESSMENT - INFORMATIVES

- 5.1 Although the potential risk to someone passing beneath a tree when the tree or part of it fails is relatively remote, the risk is present. This increases significantly in areas of consistent and regular usage on a year round basis, such as footpaths, gardens and roadways. Where static structures exist, the risks become constant and an assessment is made as to whether complete or partial failure of a tree could potentially cause physical damage to such structures.
- 5.2 Within the scope of any tree survey it is a fact that not all risks of stem or crown failure can be covered, particularly in relation to freak occurrences of weather when even healthy trees can suffer stem snap or windblow. There is also a well known propensity for mature trees to occasionally shed limbs for no discernible reason, even on calm days. Although relatively rare, limbs may occasionally be shed and this should be acknowledged as a risk that cannot entirely be mitigated.

6. RESULTS OF TREE INSPECTIONS

- 6.1 A total of 4 individual trees were inspected of which three are located in adjoining grounds. The one large mature Oak (T3) within the grounds has been crown raised in the past and crown thinned and reduced in the last couple of years. The offsite Portugal Laurel T4 has also been reduced back in the last year or two.
- 6.2 The younger offsite Oak T1 appears healthy whilst the young Ash T2 to the south is possibly beginning to show decline, most likely due to Ash Dieback.
- 6.3 Of the trees inspected, the following is a breakdown of the various numbers of trees and groups in each BS Category.

BS Category	Tree No.	Sub Total
A	T1	1
B	T3	1
C	T2, T4	2
U	-	-
	TOTAL	4

6.4 *Interpretation of table*

- Category A** Retention most desirable. Of high quality and value and in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).
- Category B** Retention desirable. Of moderate quality and value and in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested).
- Category C** Could be retained – of low quality and value. Poor crown form, heavily asymmetric, large numbers of similar species/size. Currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested) or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
- Category U** Trees for removal. Dead/dying/dangerous trees due to structural defects, fungal decay or root plate uplift. Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

7. BS CALCULATED ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)

- 7.1 To provide an indication of the critical areas of root plate necessary for tree survival and longevity, BS 5837:2012 requires the calculation of RPAs for trees in the BS Categories A, B and C. Calculations are not made for Category U trees which will require removal on safety grounds within 10 years.
- 7.2 The table below has been calculated using the measured stem diameters and the formula as described in Section 4.6 in BS 5837:2012. These are represented as basic circles on the Tree Constraints Plan. Where buildings, walls, services and hard surfacing exist within the indicated RPAs it is likely that the architecture of root systems will have been affected. Foundations to walls and buildings can completely obstruct root development, depending on their depth and the nature of the underlying soils. In the absence of detailed site investigations the indicated RPA circles should be used for guidance only within any redevelopment proposals.

Tree no.	Species	BS Category	Stem diameter or calculated equivalent (mm.)	BS calc. radial equiv. root protection area (m.)	BS calc. total RPA (m ²)
T1	Common Oak	A2	c600	c7.2	c163
T2	Ash	C2	c200	c2.4	c18
T3	Common Oak	B2	1350	*15	*707
T4	Portugal Laurel	C2	500	6	113

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

8. REDEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 8.1 The proposals are for the demolition of the existing single storey outbuilding/former stables and the construction of a new timber framed single storey dwelling utilising the existing building footprint. Details of the proposals will have been submitted by others.
- 8.2 The supplied proposed site layout produced by Cityzen has been used as the base for the Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd. Tree Protection Plan, drawing no. J67.56/02 in Appendix 3. This indicates measures to protect trees on and offsite in accordance with BS5837:2012 requirements.

9. POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSALS ON TREES

- 9.1 No trees require removal or tree surgery works for the proposals to be implemented.
- 9.2 It is acknowledged that the proposals are within the RPAs of trees T1, T2 and T3 and this has shaped the design of the proposals, particularly the foundation design.
- 9.3 The existing foundations are insufficient to provide stable conditions, particularly given the proximity of the two Oaks and their known high moisture demands and potential impacts on clay based soils.
- 9.4 Reusing the footprint of the existing building avoids potential root damage. New foundations will be formed with screw piles supporting a steel frame. This avoids the need for excavations to deepen traditional foundations that could damage any roots present beneath the existing foundations.
- 9.5 The steel frame would utilise the depth of the existing foundations, which will have restricted any root presence under the building to the depth of the existing footings. This approach accords with Section 7.5 "Special engineering for foundations within the RPA" of BS5837:2012 and should therefore be acceptable to the Council.
- 9.6 Attached in Appendix 4 is a Structural Design Statement, prepared by Haworth McCall Consulting, which details the approach to the foundation design and construction, incorporating the constraints the trees represent.
- 9.7 Breakout of the existing building and foundations will be undertaken by motor manual means and a small excavator remaining within the footprint of the building at all times and working back from the southwest to the east.
- 9.8 No machinery will pass over exposed soils and movements for the small screw pile rig/excavator base will utilise the existing load bearing paving (with OSB boards over to avoid damaging the paving) or load appropriate interlocking road plates laid through the footprint of the building.
- 9.9 Provided the appropriate precautions are taken during the demolition and construction works there should be no adverse impact on any of the tree root systems.

10. TREE PROTECTION MEASURES – FENCING

10.1 *Location of fencing*

- 10.1.1 The Tree Protection Plan indicates the proposed location of protective fencing based on the calculated tree protection areas and space available.

10.2 *Design of fencing*

- 10.2.1 Protective fencing to comprise weldmesh panels securely fixed together with scaffold ties set within rubber/plastic feet to form a continuous barrier. Feet to be pinned to the ground with road pins/short scaffold bars or panel joins back braced. Waterproof signs to be attached to every 5th panel declaring “TREE ROOT PROTECTION ZONE – KEEP OUT” or similar wording. Fencing to be constructed in accordance with Fig 3 of Section 6.2 of BS5837:2012.

- 10.2.2 Examples of the fencing specification and signage required are included in Appendix 5.

10.3 *Timing of fencing*

- 10.3.1 Protective fencing is to be erected prior to commencement of site works and remain in place until completion of construction. The location and suitability of the fencing can be confirmed to the local authority by an arboricultural consultant prior to commencement of construction. Any tree felling will need to be undertaken prior to fence installation to minimise risks to operatives. All tree surgeons’ vehicles will be kept outside the indicated protection zones utilising existing areas of hard standing and drive.

10.4 *Additional precautions*

- 10.4.1 Potentially injurious materials such as fuels, oils, chemicals and cement will be stored at least 20m from any stem, or in a bunded storage vessel. No fires will be lit within 5m of the drip line of any retained tree. No level changes will occur, either raising or lowering within the protected areas. A list of these additional precautions are included on the Tree Protection Plan.

11. GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES

- 11.1 In areas within the root protection zone of T3 Oak where access around the new building footprint will be required during construction, specific ground protection measures will be necessary. For machinery access these should comprise interlocking, specifically designed load bearing temporary roadway plates, commonly made of steel or specialised plastics. They will minimise any risk of compaction whilst providing a running platform for machinery.

- 11.2 Where foot access only is required, ground protection measures should comprise a base layer of geotextile, over which 100mm of woodchip will be laid, topped by side butting scaffold boards or non-slip surfaced minimum 12mm thick OSB/plywood.

- 11.3 Installation of the ground protection measures should take place at the same time as the protective fencing, prior to demolition, and remain in place until completion of construction. The area requiring ground protection measures is indicated by cross hatching on the Tree Protection Plan.

12. SERVICES/DRAINAGE/SOAKAWAYS

- 12.1 Where possible, existing services should be utilised. If this is not practical, then new service runs will need to enter the site outside indicated RPAs for traditional trenching installation.
- 12.2 If it is necessary for services/drainage to be brought in within a tree RPA, the trench will need to be hand excavated or air spaded to avoid damaging tree roots. Any excavations within indicated tree RPAs will be undertaken to the requirements of NJUG Volume 4 “Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees” and supervised by an Arboricultural Consultant.

13. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- 13.1 A separate Arboricultural Method Statement is not considered necessary for this site as the main risks to tree root systems have been eliminated through appropriate foundation design. Details of the protective fencing and ground protection specification, timing and location are indicated on the Tree Protection Plan, which can be referred to in a specifically worded Condition.

14. SUMMARY

- 14.1 The proposed dwelling utilises the existing building footprint with new foundations comprising screw piles and a steel frame set within the existing foundation depths to avoid any tree root damage.
- 14.2 No trees require removal or tree surgery works.
- 14.3 The proposals have been designed to mitigate against any potential impacts on on/offsite trees, in accordance with BS5837:2012.
- 14.4 The Tree Protection Plan can be referred to as an approved drawing or in a specifically worded Condition to ensure that the retained trees are appropriately protected during the demolition and construction works.

Tim Laddiman
Chartered Arboriculturist
Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd.

APPENDIX 1

TREE SURVEY EXPLANATORY SHEET

Height	in metres (estimated where ground uneven or access restricted).
Stem count	number of stems
Stem diameter	in mm. at 1.5m. above ground level.
Branch spread	radial spread in metres at four main compass points (estimated where no access).
Age class	Young - Y Semi Mature - SM Mature - M Over mature - OM Veteran - V
Height of crown clearance	in metres. Normally range of heights of outer branches above ground level, e.g. 2-4m.
Physiological condition	Good, Fair, Poor, Dead, Variable
Estimated remaining contribution	in years e.g. less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+
Category grading	see attached sheet
Structural condition	comment on presence of defects, decay, crown form, past management, deadwood, other features worthy of note. N.B. If trees are ivy clad, no full structural assessment will have been possible.
Preliminary management recommendations	requirements of further investigations, works necessary to alleviate potential hazards based on current setting and levels of access. NB: Works that may be necessary in relation to development are not included here

CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and definition	Criteria			Identification on plan
Category U Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other R category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline. - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree.)			DARK RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and definition	Criteria - Subcategories			Identification on plan
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial construction (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodland, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	MID BLUE
Category C Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodland, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit.	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	GREY
	NOTE Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation			

Our ref: J67.56

TREE INSPECTIONS AT
PROVIDENCE CHAPEL, COWFOLD ROAD, BOLNEY RH17 5QU

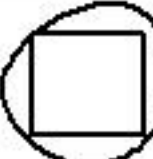
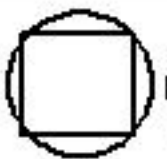
Broad Oak Tree Consultants Ltd
October 2025

Tree ref. no.	Species	Height (m.)	Stem Count	Stem diameter or equivalent (mm.)	Branch spread (m.)				Age class	Ht. of crown clearance (m.)	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Structural condition and Notes	Preliminary management recommendations
					N	E	S	W							
T1	Common Oak	17	1	c600	8	c8	c8	7	M	2.5+	Unconfirmed	40+	A2	Multi-stemmed <3-4m. Crown raised to W in past	
T2	Ash	7	1	c200	3	3	c2.5	3	Y	2+	Unconfirmed	10-20	C1	Multi-stemmed <3m. Possible fine dieback	
T3	Common Oak	20	1	1350	6.5	12	c12	c8	M	3.5+	Fair	20-40	B2	Crown raised in past to 6-7m. Crown thinned and reduced all over in past with recent reduction of lower canopy. Dense fine dieback and deadwood	Deadwood crown
T4	Portugal Laurel	4.5	Multi	500	3	0.5	3.5	c4	M	1+	Fair	20-40	C2	Multi-stemmed <1m. Cut back to E	

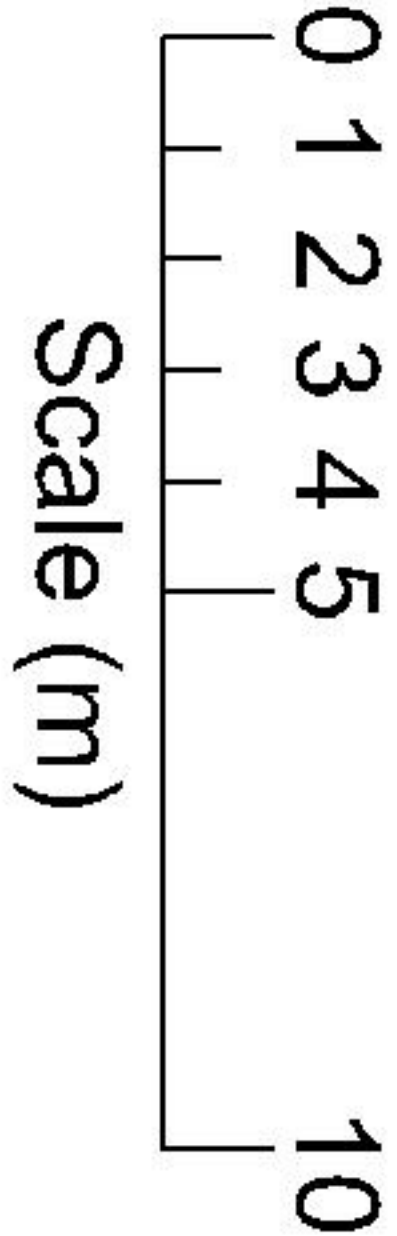
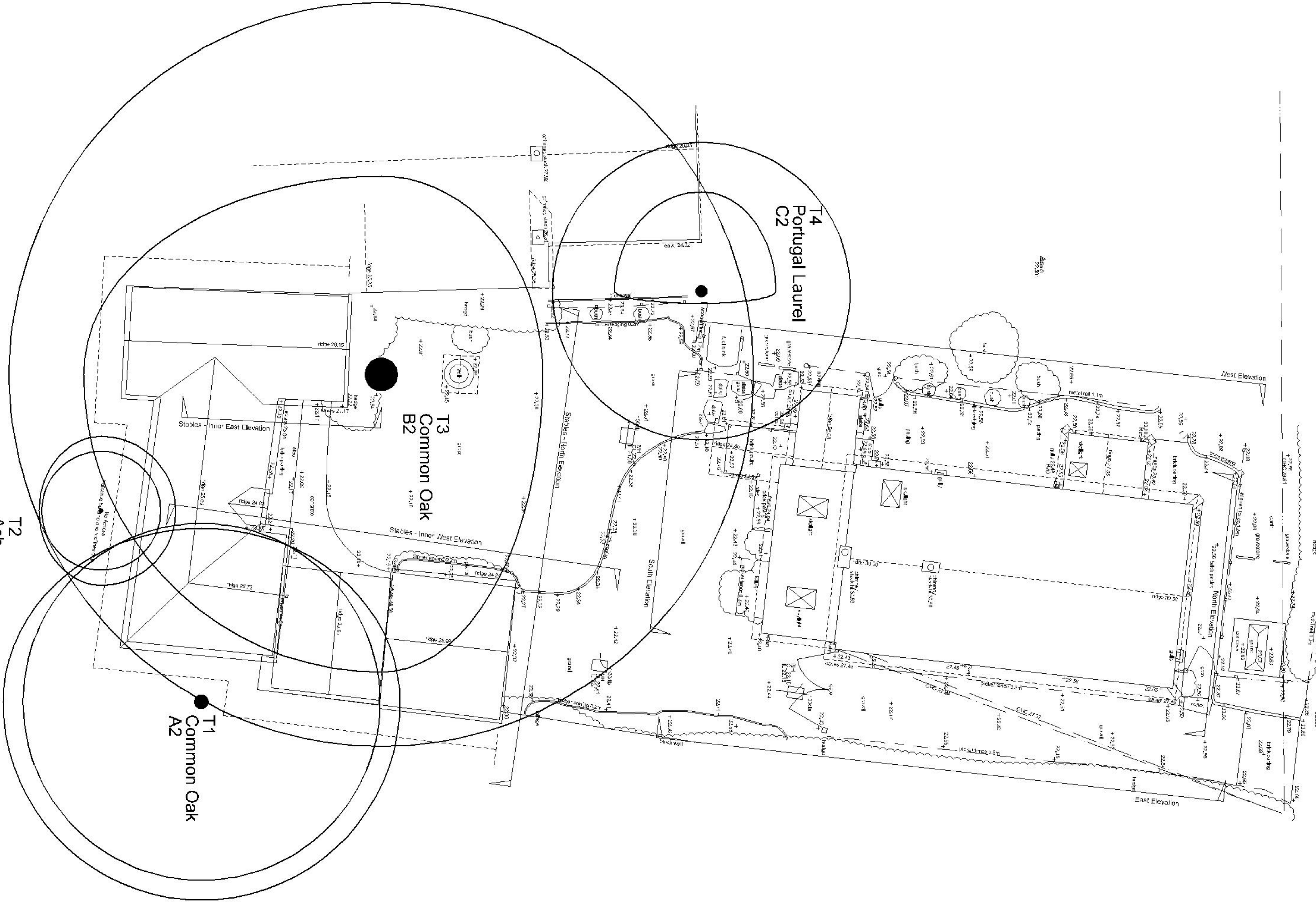
APPENDIX 2

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

- T1 - T4 Tree numbers
 BS Category of Condition
 T1 BS Condition A
 T3 BS Condition B
 T2 BS Condition C
 0 BS Condition U

-  Crown spread
 BS Calculated root protection areas

The root protection areas have been calculated using the 'reference stem' method as recommended by BS5836:2012. These are shown in black. Also on the drawing are the 'protection areas' which are the areas that the trees are likely to occupy in the future. For reference to walls and buildings etc. on the drawing, the root protection areas are shown in black. The root protection areas are shown in black. The root protection areas are shown in black.



APPENDIX 3

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

T1 - T4	Tree numbers
BS Category of Condition	
T1	BS Condition A
T3	BS Condition B
T2	BS Condition C
0	BS Condition U

- Crown spread
- BS Calculated root protection areas
- Tree to be removed for safety/short lifespan
- Tree to be removed for development
- Protective fencing location
- Ground protection

TREE PROTECTION REGULATION

Protective fencing and ground protection measures shall be installed at locations specified prior to the commencement of any demolition work.

Protection measures shall include the following:

- A continuous subsoil plate to form a continuous barrier between the tree and the proposed development.
- A continuous subsoil plate to form a continuous barrier between the tree and the proposed development.
- A continuous subsoil plate to form a continuous barrier between the tree and the proposed development.

Ground protection measures shall include the following:

- A continuous subsoil plate to form a continuous barrier between the tree and the proposed development.
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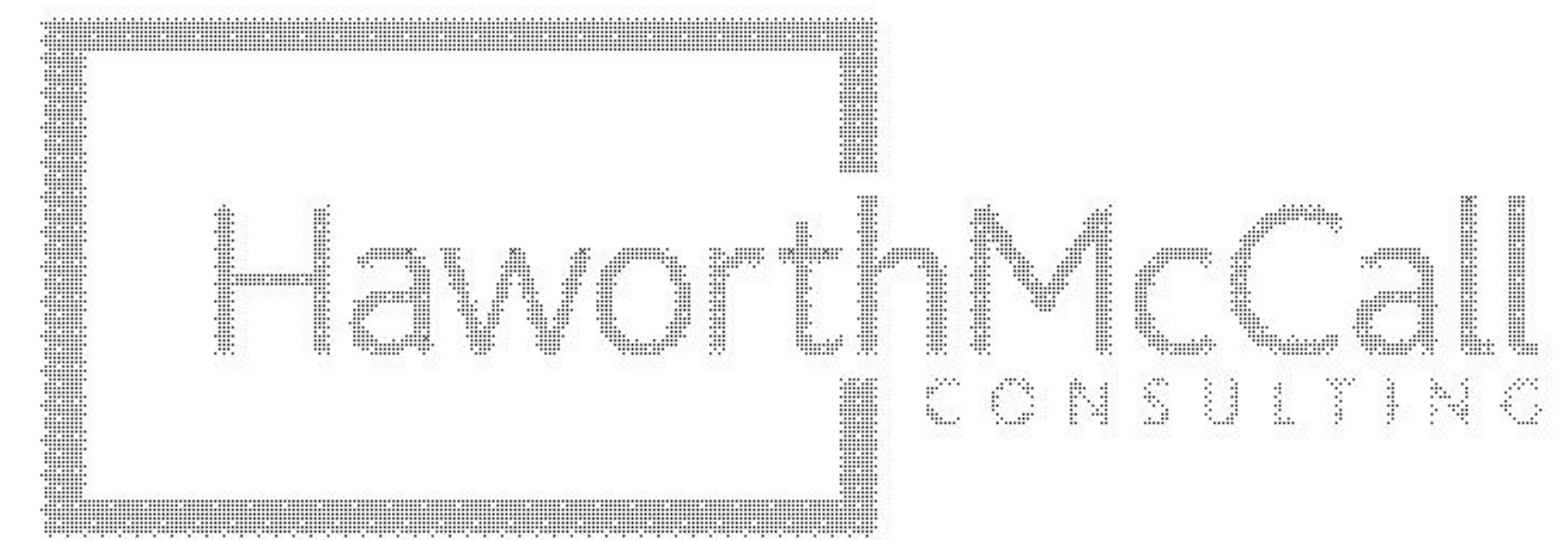
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APPENDIX 4



BRIGHTON OFFICE
128 Edward Street
Brighton BN2 0JL
t. 01273 617117

solutions@haworthmccall.co.uk
www.haworthmccall.co.uk

Structural Design Statement in Support of Planning Application Proposed Single-Storey Dwelling (Replacement of Outbuilding / Former Stables)

Site Address: Providence Chapel, Cowfold Road, Bolney, RH17 5QU
Prepared by: Haworth McCall Consulting
Date: 17th November 2025

1. Introduction

This structural design statement supports the Planning Application for the construction of a single-storey dwelling to replace an existing outbuilding / former stables at the above site. The purpose is to set out the structural design principles, in relation to the foundations and superstructure arrangement, with due regard to ground conditions, site constraints, and relevant UK codes and standards.

The structural design will comply with:

- *Approved Document A – Structure*
- *Eurocodes BS EN 1990–1999 and UK National Annexes*
- *NHBC Guidance on Building Near Trees (Chapter 4.2)*

2. Existing Structure and Site Conditions

2.1 Existing Building

The existing outbuilding/former stables is timber framed, built or modified over different periods. The timber elements are generally of low quality and rotten in numerous places.

The existing foundations were examined in several locations. They vary in depth from a few hundred millimetres deep to approximately 800mm deep.

Immediately adjacent the north gable there is a very large oak tree (over 20m tall). This is pushing into the existing building and has dislodged the masonry at the base of the wall. There is another large tree just to the east of the building.

2.2 Ground Conditions

To date, no ground investigation and testing by a specialist geotechnical firm has been carried out. Based on visual inspection only, the soil underlying the site appears to have a **clay** content. Clay soil is susceptible to shrinkage and heave due to change in moisture content.

2.3 Adjacent Trees and Existing Foundations

The adjacent large oak tree will have a significant influence on moisture content in clay soil, as it is a high water demand tree, with extensive root spread. The existing foundations are not deep enough to meet the requirements of **NHBC Chapter 4.2** (Building near trees), and so avoid the shrinkage/heave effect that this and the other tree will cause. The trees are so large and close that traditional underpinning is not an option.

The proximity of the oak tree has already had a direct physical impact on the walls.

3. Proposed Structural Strategy

Given these factors, and the poor condition of the existing timber frame, the retention or adaptation of the existing building is not viable.

3.1 Foundation Design

It is proposed that the existing building is removed, and that new screw pile foundations are provided for the replacement building, to account for the trees' presence. The construction of the screw pile foundations will be installed with guidance from the project arboricultural consultant, to avoid harming the existing mature trees.

3.2 Floor Structure

The new ground floor will comprise timber joists spanning between a grillage of galvanised steel beams, supported off the screw piles. The ground floor will be raised above the tree roots as required by the arboricultural consultant.

3.3 Superstructure

The new single-storey dwelling will be of timber framed construction.

4. Demolition and Construction Methodology

The existing outbuilding will be carefully demolished, any roots penetrating or adjacent to walls will be managed under arboricultural supervision where required.

Temporary works will ensure safe dismantling of the existing building, and will protect the surrounding environment, including the oak tree, and other adjacent trees.

Screw pile installation, drainage and service routes will seek to avoid major roots.

The proposed building form will minimise embodied carbon, as it is timber framed with no concrete used in its construction. At the end of its life, it can be completely removed, with sound structural elements re-used, including the screw piles.

All works will be carried out by a competent contractor, following appropriate Health & Safety procedures.

7. Compliance and Submission of Calculations

Comprehensive structural design calculations and drawings will be prepared by a suitably experienced and qualified structural engineer, for submission under the Building Regulations, for approval prior to construction. The proposed design will comply with

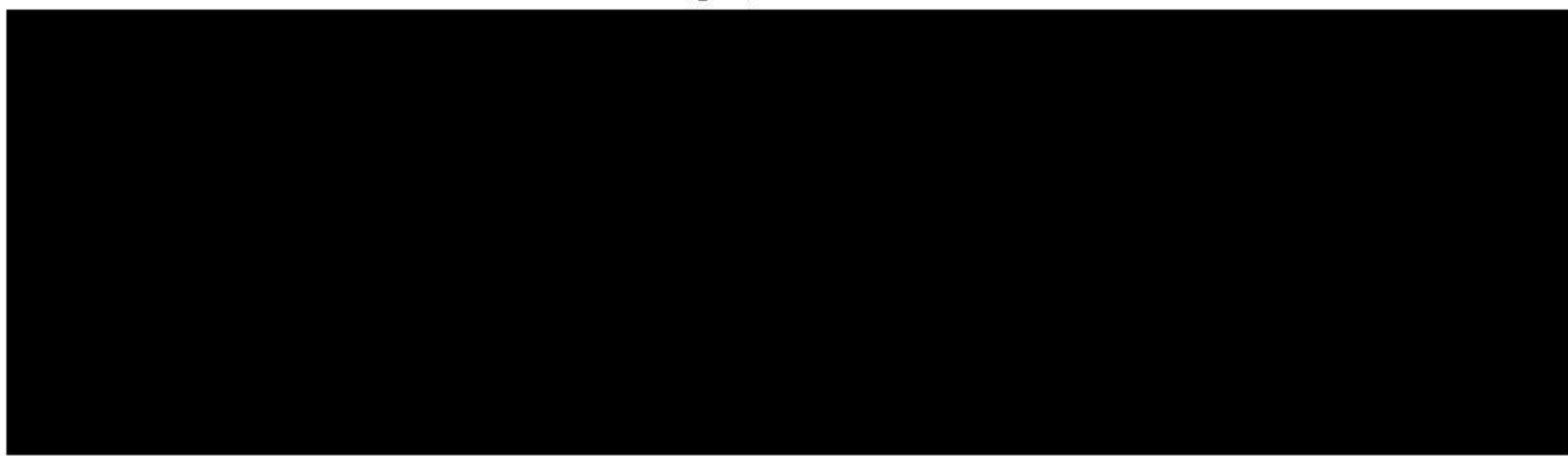
relevant statutory and technical standards, ensuring the new dwelling will be structurally sound, durable and of sustainable construction.

8. Conclusion

The proposed replacement of the existing substandard outbuilding with a new, purpose-built single-storey dwelling represents a sound and structurally viable solution. The new foundations will address the soil conditions and the influence of the adjacent mature oak tree, factors which make modification of the existing building impractical.

The new dwelling will be constructed using screw pile foundations and timber framed superstructure, providing a robust, high-quality, and sustainable development.

Yours faithfully,



Desmond McCall, MSc, CEng, MICE, MIStructE
For and on behalf of
Haworth McCall Ltd

APPENDIX 5

BS5837:2012: FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

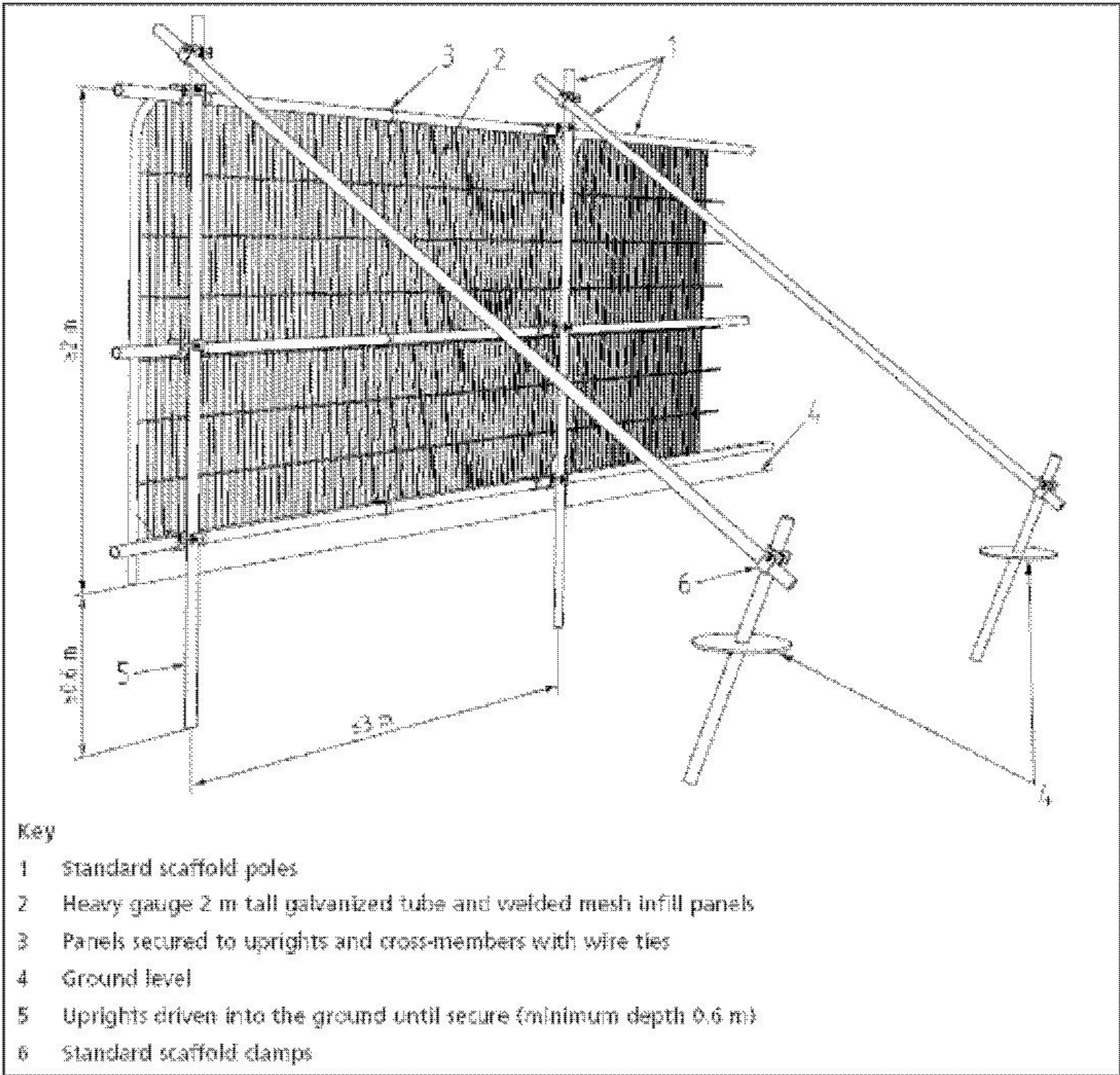
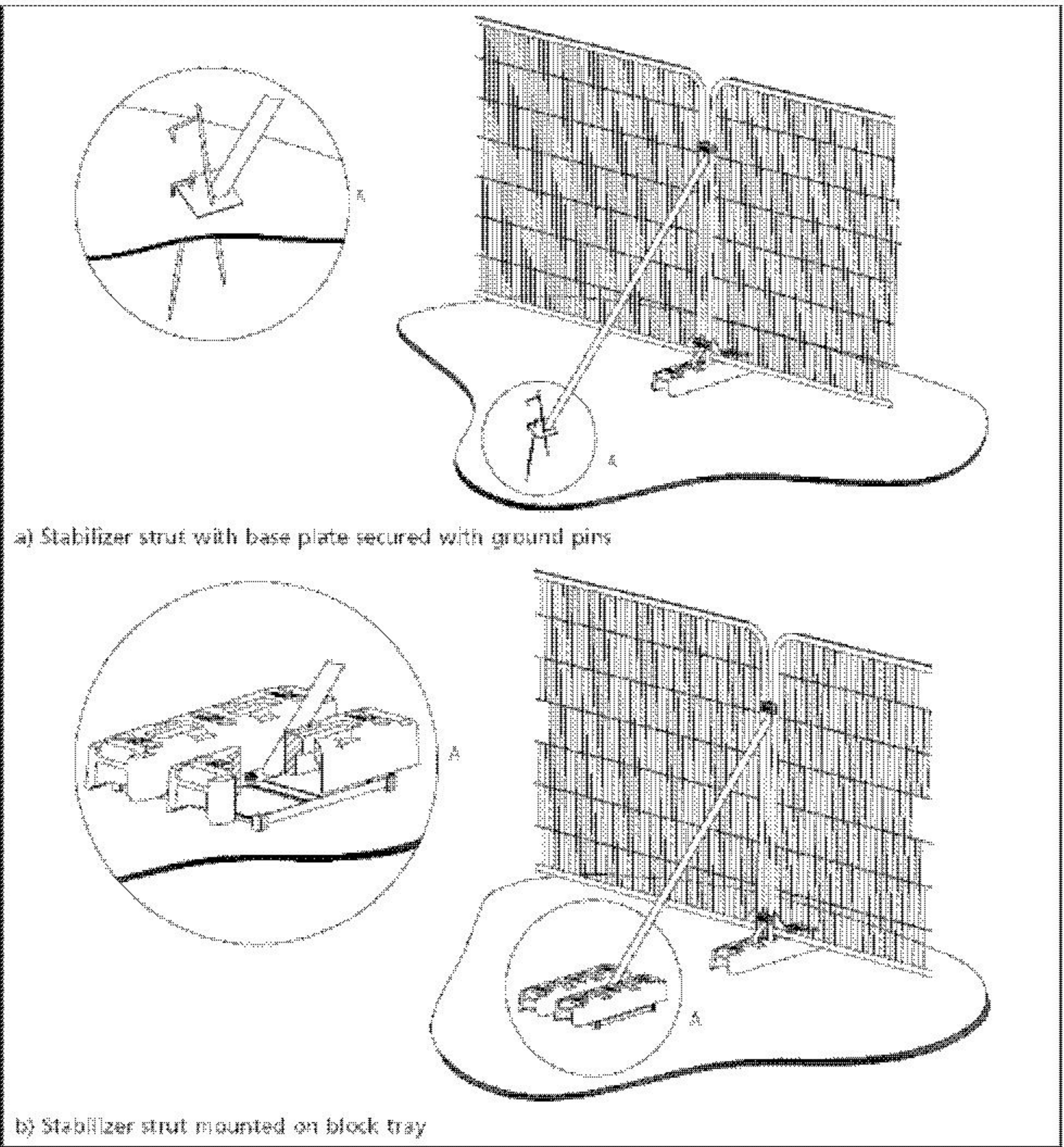
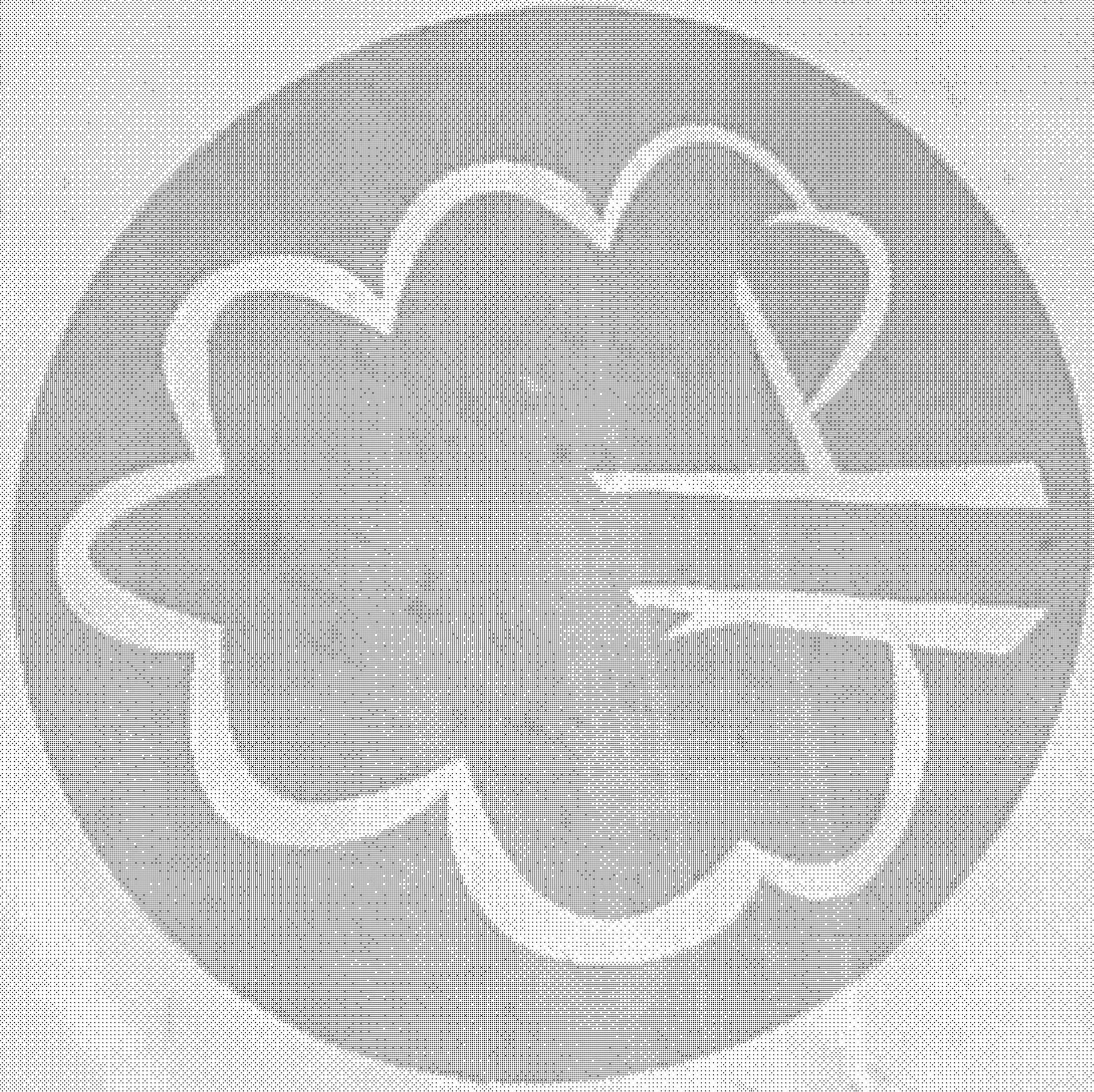
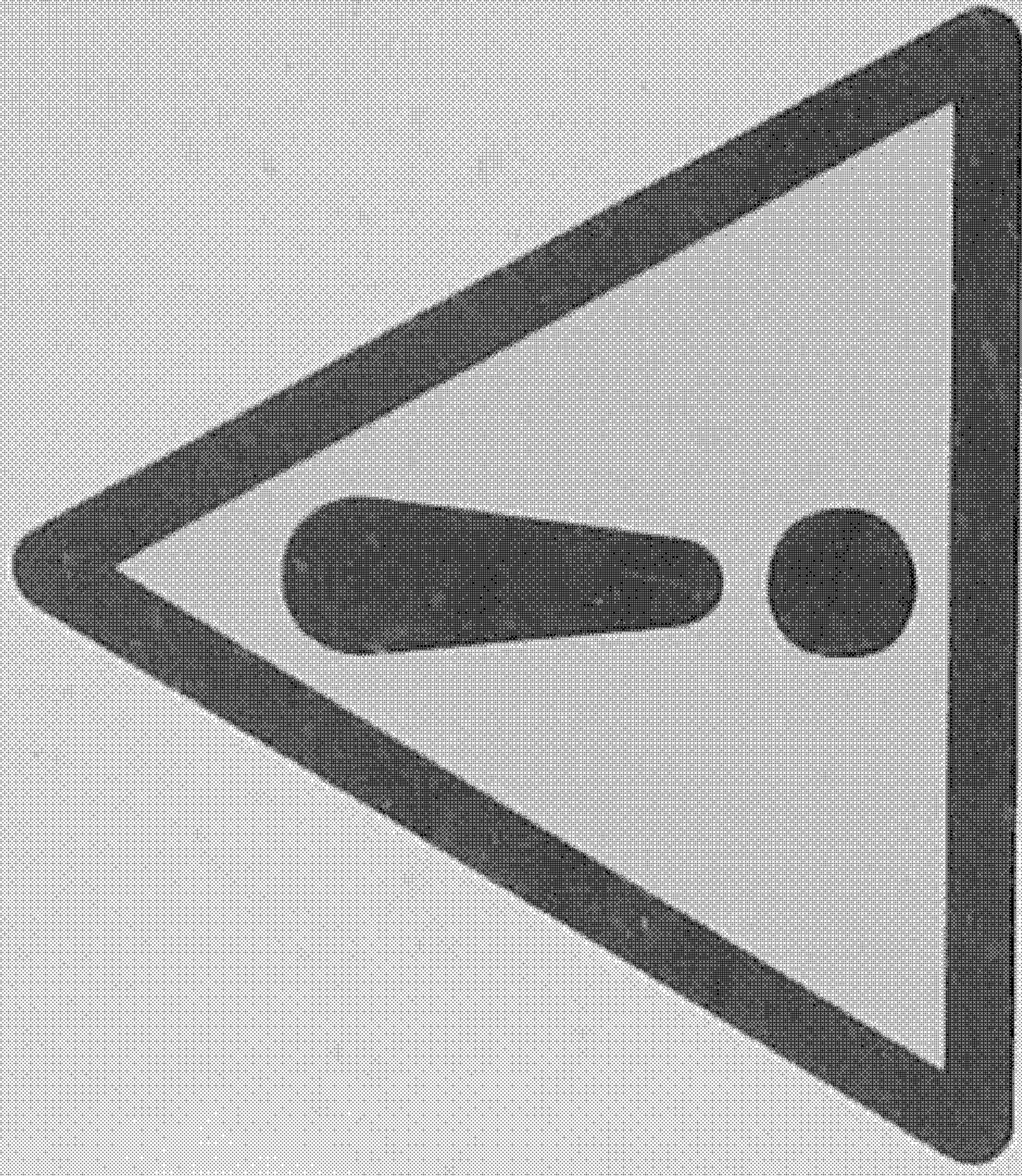


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems





**PROTECTIVE FENCING.
THIS FENCING MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT**



TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT!

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY