

2 7 SEP 2011

For office use only Application No.

Date received 2 0 1 1 0 7 3 8 P

Tel: 01200 425111 www.ribblevalley.gov.uk

Fee paid £

Receipt No:

Application for Planning Permission. Town and Country Planning Act 1990

ablication of applications on planning authority websites.

ease note that the information provided on this application form and in supporting documents may be published on the Authority's website you require any further clarification, please contact the Authority's planning department.

itle: Mr	First name: M	Surname: Elli	son		
Company name	W M Ellison				
	,		Country	National	Extensio
treet address:	Coldcoates Farm		Code	Number	Number
	Collins Hill Lane	Telephone number:		- Carrier and Carr	
	Chipping	Mobile number:			
own/City	Preston	Fax number:			
ounty:		rax number.	<u> </u>		
ountry:		Email address:			
ostcode:	PR3 2WQ				
	e, Address and Contact Details First Name: JONATHAN	Surname: IHA	DFIELD		
tle: Mr	First Name: JONATHAN J HADFIELD ENGINEERING/SURVEYING	Surname: HA	DFIELD		
ompany name:	First Name: JONATHAN	Surname: HA	DFIELD Country Code	National Number	Extension Number
	First Name: JONATHAN J HADFIELD ENGINEERING/SURVEYING	Surname: HA	Country		
ompany name:	First Name: JONATHAN J HADFIELD ENGINEERING/SURVEYING SPRINGS HOUSE		Country		
ompany name:	First Name: JONATHAN J HADFIELD ENGINEERING/SURVEYING SPRINGS HOUSE	Telephone number: Mobile number:	Country		
ompany name: treet address:	First Name: JONATHAN J HADFIELD ENGINEERING/SURVEYING SPRINGS HOUSE CHIPPING	Telephone number:	Country		
ompany name:	First Name: JONATHAN J HADFIELD ENGINEERING/SURVEYING SPRINGS HOUSE CHIPPING PRESTON	Telephone number: Mobile number:	Country		
ompany name: reet address: own/City ounty:	First Name: JONATHAN J HADFIELD ENGINEERING/SURVEYING SPRINGS HOUSE CHIPPING PRESTON Lancashire	Telephone number: Mobile number: Fax number:	Country Code		
ompany name: reet address: own/City ounty: ountry: ostcode:	First Name: JONATHAN J HADFIELD ENGINEERING/SURVEYING SPRINGS HOUSE CHIPPING PRESTON Lancashire United Kingdom PR3 2GQ	Telephone number: Mobile number: Fax number: Email address:	Country Code		
ompany name: reet address: own/City ounty: ountry: ostcode: Description	First Name: JONATHAN J HADFIELD ENGINEERING/SURVEYING SPRINGS HOUSE CHIPPING PRESTON Lancashire United Kingdom	Telephone number: Mobile number: Fax number: Email address:	Country Code		

e Blatchford

From:

Louise Blatchford

Sent:

14 September 2011 16:58

To:

'Jon Hadfield'

Cc:

Lesley Lund

Subject: Planning application - barn opposite Cold Coates Farm, Collins Hill Lane, Chipping

Dear Jon

RE: Change of use of agricultural barn into two residential units AT: Barn opposite Cold Coates Farm, Collins Hill Lane, Chipping

Thank you for your application which we received yesterday. I have now had chance to look through all the submitted plans and documents. We require the following information before the application can be validated:

- I note from the plans that it is proposed to demolish an existing lean-to building and then add a new covered area between the remaining building and existing modern barn. Therefore please can the description on question 3 of the application form be amended to read as follows: 'Demolition of existing lean-to building attached to existing agricultural barn. Change of use of existing agricultural barn into two residential units. New covered area between modern barn and existing agricultural building.'
- Question 6 on the application forms has been answered 'No' but the plans show a new vehicular access and presumably pedestrian access please can you amend this question.
- Question 11 states that foul sewage will be disposed of by a septic tank and that you are not proposing to connect to the existing system please can you provide details of the proposed septic tank and also show the siting of it on the proposed site plan.
- Question 15 has also been answered 'No' but there are trees and hedges on the site pleae can this question be altered. I've passed a copy of the site plans and tree information on to Dave Hewitt, Countryside Officer so he may request further information (I'll let you know if anything further is required).
- Question 17 says there is only one proposed residential unit but the application is for two units please can this question be altered.
- F Question 18 needs to be completed because there is a loss of non-residential floorspace.
- On the proposed site plan please can you mark on the dimension to show the width of the proposed access.
- In the heritage statement it would be helpful to include copies of historic maps as this assists with the age of the building.
- There are differences in the existing and proposed plans in relation to openings not corresponding between the plans and also an incorrect elevation title please can you call in to sort out.

I would be grateful if you could send the above information by 28th September 2011 so that we can continue to process the application. The application has been made invalid until all the information has been received. Please quote ref. no. 951 in any reply.

If you need any assistance please do not hesitate to contact me

Kind regards Louise

	370110738P
ce Address Details	5. Pre-application Advice
rease provide the full postal address of the application site	Has assistance or prior advice been sought from the local authority about this application?
Unit: House House suffix:	N 162 140
House name: Cous Coats Farm	If Yes, please complete the following information about the advice you were given (This will help the authority to deal with this
Address 1: Cours Min Lave	application more efficiently) Please tick if the full contact details are not
Address 2: Chipping	known, and then complete as much as possible:
Address 3:	Officer name:
Town: PRESTON	G Tuberz.
County: Lawcasure.	Reference:
Postcode (optional): PR3 2	Dotte (DD/AMA AMAM)
Description of location or a grid reference (must be completed if postcode is not known):	Date (DD/MM/YYYY): (must be pre-application submission) 2007
Easting: Northing:	Details of pre-application advice received?
Description:	
6. Pedestrian and Vehicle Access, Roads and Rights of Way	7. Waste Storage and Collection
Is a new or altered vehicle access proposed	Do the plans incorporate areas to store
to or from the public highway? Yes No	and aid the collection of waste? Yes No
is a new or altered pedestrian access proposed to or from	If Yes, please provide details:
the public highway? Yes No	
Are there any new public roads to be provided within the site? Yes No	
Are there any new public rights of way to be provided within or adjacent to the site?	
Do the proposals require any diversions /extinguishments and/or	Have arrangements been made
creation of rights of way?	for the separate storage and collection of recyclable waste? Yes No
If you answered Yes to any of the above questions, please show details on your plans/drawings and state the reference of the plan (s)/drawings(s)	If Yes, please provide details:
206 202 Amano A	
B. Authority Employee / Member	_
With respect to the Authority, I am: (a) a member of staff	Do any of these statements apply to you? Yes No
(b) an elected member (c) related to a member of staff	
(d) related to an elected member	,
If Yes, please provide details of the name, relationship and role	

aterials	ate what materials are to be used externally. Includ	3 2 0 1 1 0	·	•
applicable, please see	Existing (where applicable)	Proposed	Not applicable	Don Kno
Walls	RANDON STONE. CONCRETE BLOCK/TIMBER	As Existing		
Roof	BLUE SLATE CEMENT SHEET	**		
Windows	Tibace.	TIMBER.		
Doors	•	4		
Boundary treatments (e.g. fences, walls)	STOUR / WILE.	POST/RAIL.		
Vehicle access and hard-standing		CONCRETE ENTRANCE		
Lighting	No Change From 2=	citiva tero Area.		
Others (please specify)				
	tional information on submitted plan(s)/drawing(s	-	Yes] No
f Yes, please state refer	ences for the plan(s)/drawing(s)/design and acces	s statement;	Divine of the set of the second secon	

10. Vehicle Parking

Please provide information on the existing and proposed number of on-site parking spaces:

Type of Vehicle	Total Existing	Total proposed (including spaces retained)	Difference in spaces
Cars	0	4	L +-
Light goods vehicles/ public carrier vehicles			
Motorcycles			
Disability spaces			
Cycle spaces			
Other (e.g. Bus)			
Other (e.g. Bus)			

	<u> </u>
al Sewage	12. Assessment of Flood Risk
ease state how foul sewage is to be disposed of: Mains sewer Cess pit	Is the site within an area at risk of flooding? (Refer to the Environment Agency's Flood Map showing flood zones 2 and 3 and consult Environment Agency standing advice and your local planning authority requirements for information as necessary)
Septic tank Other	Yes No
	If Yes, you will need to submit a Flood Risk Assessment to consider
Package treatment plant	the risk to the proposed site
Are you proposing to connect to the existing drainage system? Yes No	Is your proposal within 20 metres of a watercourse (e.g. river, stream or beck)? Yes No
If Yes, please include the details of the existing system on the application drawings and state references for the plan(s)/drawing(s):	Will the proposal increase the flood risk elsewhere? Yes No
plants// drawingts/.	How will surface water be disposed of?
	Sustainable drainage system Existing watercourse
	Soakaway Pond/lake
	Main sewer
13. Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	14. Existing Use
To assist in answering the following questions refer to the guidance	Please describe the current use of the site:
notes for further information on when there is a reasonable likelihood that any important biodiversity or geological	AGRICULTURAL BARN.
conservation features may be present or nearby and whether they are likely to be affected by your proposals	
Having referred to the guidance notes, is there a reasonable	Is the site currently vacant? Yes No
likelihood of the following being affected adversely or conserved and enhanced within the application site, or on land adjacent to	If Yes, please describe the last use of the site:
or near the application site?	The state describe the last die of the site.
a) Protected and priority species:	
Yes, on the development site	
Yes, on land adjacent to or near the proposed development No	When did this use end (if known)?
	DD/MM/YYYY (date where known may be approximate)
b) Designated sites, important habitats or other biodiversity features:	Does the proposal involve any of the following?
Yes, on the development site	If yes, you will need to submit an appropriate contamination assessment with your application
Yes, on land adjacent to or near the proposed development No	Land which is known to be contaminated? Yes No
c) Features of geological conservation importance:	Land where contamination is suspected for all or part of the site?
Yes, on the development site	
Yes, on land adjacent to or near the proposed development	A proposed use that would be particularly vulnerable
✓ No	to the presence of contamination? Yes No
15. Trees and Hedges	16. Trade Effluent
Are there trees or hedges on the	Does the proposal involve the need to
proposed development site?	dispose of trade effluents or waste? Yes No
And/or: Are there trees or hedges on land adjacent to the proposed development site that could influence the development or might be important as part	If Yes, please describe the nature, volume and means of disposal of trade effluents or waste
of the local landscape character? Yes No If Yes to either or both of the above, you may need to provide a full	Total Parks
Tree Survey, at the discretion of your local planning authority. If a	
Tree Survey is required, this and the accompanying plan should be submitted alongside your application. Your local planning authority should make clear on its website what the survey should	· ———
authority should make clear on its Mensite What the survey should.	: i
contain, in accordance with the current 'BS5837: Trees in relation to construction - Recommendations'.	

i	Propo	sed	Hou	sing				Existing Housing							
Market Housing	Not known	1	Num 2	ber o	f Bed	rooms	Total	Market Housing	Not known	1	Num 2	ber o	f Bed	rooms Unknowr	Tota
Houses			2					Houses							
Flats and maisonettes								Flats and maisonette	s 🗆						
Live-work units								Live-work units							
Cluster flats								Cluster flats							
Sheltered housing		ļ						Sheltered housing							\prod
Bedsit/studios		-	-					Bedsit/studios						ļ	
Unknown type				1				Unknown type							
	T	otals	s (a + i) + <i>c</i> +	· d + e	?+f+g)=			T	otals	(a + l)+c+	d+6	r+f+g)=	
Social Rented	Not				7	rooms	Total	Social Rented	Not		1	·		ooms	Tota
·	known	1	2	3	4+	Unknowr	1		known	1	2	3	4+	Unknowr	1
Houses			-	-	ļ			Houses							
Flats and maisonettes			-		ļ			Flats and maisonettes	-						
Live-work units			<u> </u>		<u> </u>			Live-work units							
Cluster flats					ļ .			Cluster flats							
Sheltered housing			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		Sheltered housing			-				-
Bedsit/studios			ļ					Bedsit/studios							┼
Unknown type					<u> </u>			Unknown type					, .	. (.)	-
	To	otals	(a + t	+ (+	d+e	+f+g)=] 1	otals	(a + t)+(+	a + e	$+f+g\rangle =$	
	Not		Numi	ner of	Redr	ooms	Total		Not		Numl	oer of	Bedr	ooms	Tota
Intermediate	known	1	2	3	4+	Unknown	·	Intermediate	known		2	3	4+	Unknown	
Houses							_	Houses							
Flats and maisonettes								Flats and maisonettes							
Live-work units								Live-work units							
Cluster flats								Cluster flats							
Sheltered housing								Sheltered housing							<u> </u>
Bedsit/studios								Bedsit/studios							
Unknown type								Unknown type							
	To	tals	(a + b	+ < +	d+e	+f+g)=			To	tals	(a + b	+ <i>c</i> +	d + e	+f+g)=	
									r 						T
Key worker	Not mown	1	Numb 2	er of		ooms Unknown	Total	Key worker	Not known	1	Numb 2	er of		oms Unknown	Tota
Houses		1		- د	***	OTATIOWIT		Houses	П	,			-11	Ondiown	
Flats and maisonettes								Flats and maisonettes	T				_,		
Live-work units	計							Live-work units					•		
Cluster flats	\exists					· · · ·		Cluster flats							
Sheltered housing								Sheltered housing							
Bedsit/studios								Bedsit/studios							
Unknown type	\dashv							Unknown type	\exists						
OTHER PARTY	ا <u>'</u> To	tals	(a+b)	<u> </u>	d + o -	+ f + g) =				tals	a+b	+ c + .	d + e	+i+g)=	
		-415	(4 1 0	, , , , ,	c									7	
		al ur		(A + B)			2	Total existing						+ H) =	

TOTAL NET GAIN or LOSS of RESIDENTIAL UNITS (Proposed Housing Grand Total - Existing Housing Grand Total): 2

	Types of Development: Non-residential Floorspace 3 2 0 1 1 0 7 3 8 P oes your proposal involve the loss, gain or change of use of non-residential floorspace? Yes No								
f.	/	ou have answered Yes					•	<u></u>	No
	,	Use class/type of use		Not applicable		Gross intern to be lost b use or de	al floorspace y change of molition metres)	Total gross internal floorspace proposed (including change of use)(square metres)	Net additional gross internal floorspace following development (square metres)
	A1	Shops							
		Net tradable area	3 :						
	A2	Financial and professional service	es						
	А3	Restaurants and ca							
	A4	Drinking establishme	ents						
	A5	Hot food takeaway	ys						
	B1 (a)	Office (other than A	(2)			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	B1 (b)	Research and development							
	B1 (c)	Light industrial							
	B2	General industrial	i						
	B8	Storage or distributi	on						
	C1	Hotels and halls or residence	F	可					
	C2	Residential institutio	ns						
	D1	Non-residential institutions				 			
	D2	Assembly and leisur	re						
	OTHER	AGRICUTURAL	-		L23	30	.3.	196	-227
	Please	RESIDENTIAL	•		_		77	307	307
	Specify	Total						30 7	307
L	In add		entia	lineti	itutions and host	els places ad	ditionally india	ate the loss or gain of r	
ſ	Use -	Time of use Not	E		g rooms to be lo	st by change	Total rooms	proposed (including	·
-	class C1	Hotels D	e	·	of use or demol	ition	char	nges of use)	Net additional rooms
-	<u></u>	Residential							
ŀ	OTHER	nstitutions	_						
L	Please		+						
	pecify								
1	9. Emp	oloyment							
F	lease co	mplete the following i	nfori	natio	n regarding emp	loyees:			
L				F	ull-time	Part-t	ime		l full-time uivalent
L	···	ting employees			4			2 ميا	
L	Prop	osed employees			4			٤-يا	
2	0. Hou	rs of Opening							
r	Please	state the hours of ope	ning	for e	ach non-residen	tial use propo	sed: No		
	· ·	Use 1	Mond	day to	Friday	Saturday		Sunday and Bank Holidays	Not known
_									
_									· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2	. Site	Area					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
١,	ease state	e the site area in hecta	res (l	ha)	964 m	Z.			

\$Date:: 2010-09-10 #\$ \$Revision: 2999 \$

ustrial or Commercial Proce	ustrial or Commercial Processes and Machinery						
be carried out on the site and the end production plant, ventilation or air conditioning. Please type of machinery which may be installed on	icts including include the		320110738P				
Is the proposal a waste management develo		Yes No					
If the answer is Yes, please complete the following		V					
	The to	otal capacity of the void in agengineering surcharg ance for cover or restorat es if solid waste or litres	e and making no ion material (or	Maximum annual operational throughput in tonnes (or litres if liquid waste)			
Inert landfill							
Non-hazardous landfill				·			
Hazardous landfill							
Energy from waste incineration							
Other incineration							
Landfill gas generation plant			, ,,, 				
Pyrolysis/gasification							
Metal recycling site							
Transfer stations							
Material recovery/recycling facilities (MRFs)							
Household civic amenity sites							
Open windrow composting							
In-vessel composting							
Anaerobic digestion							
Any combined mechanical, biological and/ or thermal treatment (MBT)							
Sewage treatment works							
Other treatment							
Recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste				 -			
Storage of waste							
Other waste management							
Other developments		A. Entitle Co.					
Please provide the maximum annual operation	onal throughp	ut of the following waste	streams:				
Municipal							
Construction, demolition and ex	cavation						
Commercial and industri	al						
Hazardous							
If this is a landfill application you will need to planning authority should make clear what it	provide furthen formation it re	er information before yo equires on its website.	ur application can	be determined Your waste			
23. Hazardous Substances	*		<u> </u>				
Does the proposal involve the use or storage the following materials in the quantities state		Yes No	Not applicab	ole			
If Yes, please provide the amount of each sub	If Yes, please provide the amount of each substance that is involved:						
Acrylonitrile (tonnes)	Ethylene ox	ride (tonnes)]	Phosgene (tonnes)			
Ammonia (tonnes)	Hydrogen cyan	ide (tonnes)	Sulp	ohur dioxide (tonnes)			
Bromine (tonnes)	gen (tonnes)		Flour (tonnes)				
Chlorine (tonnes) Liqu	uid petroleum	gas (tonnes)	Refined	white sugar (tonnes)			
Other:		Other:					
Amount (tonnes):		Amount (ton	nes):				

wnership Certificates

Signed - Applicant:

One Certificate A, B, C, or D, must be completed, together with the Agricultural Holdings Certificate with this application form CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP - CERTIFICATE A Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010 Certificate under Article 12 I certify/The applicant certifies that on the day 21 days before the date of this application nobody except myself/ the applicant was the owner (owner is a person with a freehold interest or leasehold interest with at least 7 years left to run) of any part of the land or building to which the application relates Or signed - Agent: Signed - Applicant: Date (DD/MM/YYYY): **CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP - CERTIFICATE B** Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010 Certificate under Article 12 I certify/ The applicant certifies that I have/the applicant has given the requisite notice to everyone else (as listed below) who, on the day 21 days before the date of this application, was the owner (owner is a person with a freehold interest or leasehold interest with at least 7 years left to run) of any part of the land or building to which this application relates Name of Owner Date Notice Served Address Signed - Applicant: Or signed - Agent: Date (DD/MM/YYYY): CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP - CERTIFICATE C Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010 Certificate under Article 12 I certify/ The applicant certifies that: Neither Certificate A or B can be issued for this application All reasonable steps have been taken to find out the names and addresses of the other owners (owner is a person with a freehold interest or leasehold interest with at least 7 years left to run) of the land or building, or of a part of it, but I have/ the applicant has been unable to do so The steps taken were: Name of Owner

Name of Owner	Address	Date Notice Served
•		
		į.
	l	
Notice of the application has been published in the follo		ng date (which must not be earlier

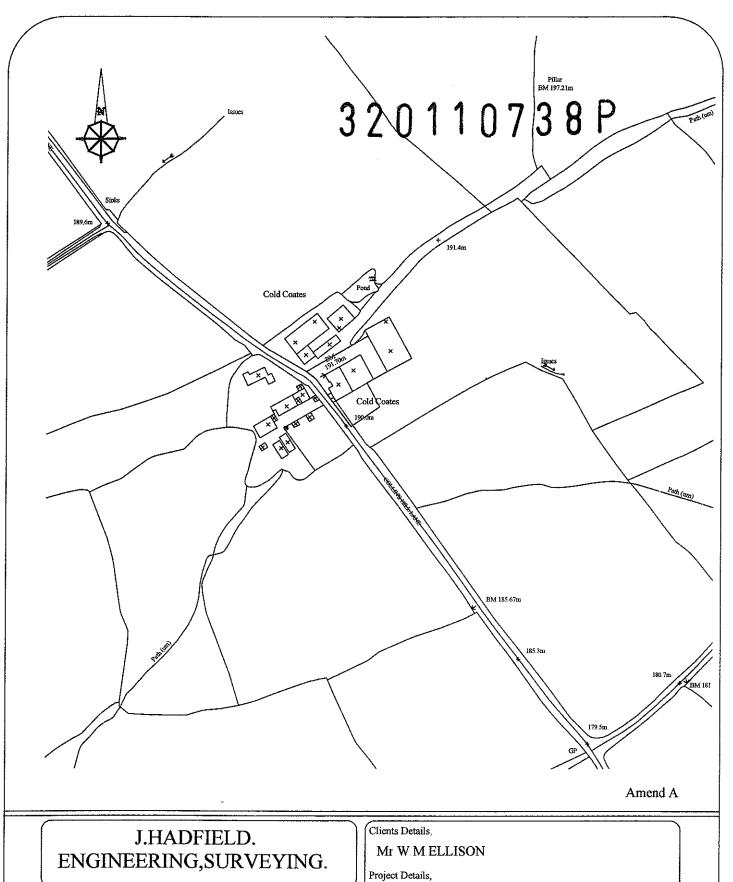
Or signed - Agent:

\$Date: 2010-09-10 #\$ \$Revision: 2999 \$

Date (DD/MM/YYYY):

	A MULINIA ALI					
wnership Certificates (c	Olitiliaeu) CEDTIFICAT	E OF OWNEDSHIP /	CERTIFICATE D 3 2 0 1 1 (England) Order 2016 Certificat	n738P		
Town and Country Planning	CEKTIFICAT Development Man	e Or Ownership - s agement Procedure	(England) Order 2010 Certification	te under Article 12		
i coldi il illo debitanti actitiva illani			, ,			
 Certificate A cannot be issued 	d for this application	the names and address	sses of everyone else who, on the o	lay 21 days before the		
date of this application, was t	the owner <i>lowner is a</i>	i nerson with a freehol	d interest or leasehold interest with a	at least 7 years left to run)		
of any part of the land to whi	ch this application re	elates, but I have/ the	applicant has been unable to do s	0		
The steps taken were:						
Notice of the application has been pu	iblished in the follow	ving newspaper	On the following date (whi	ch must not be earlier		
(circulating in the area where the land	d is situated):		than 21 days before the da	te of the application):		
				5 - /55 044 00000		
Signed - Applicant:		Or signed - Agent:		Date (DD/MM/YYYY):		
				_		
25. Agricultural Land Declara	tion					
-	AGRICUL'	TURAL LAND DECLA	RATION			
Town and Country Planning (D	evelopment Manag	gement Procedure) (England) Order 2010 Certificate	under Article 12		
Agric	cultural Land Declara	ition - You Must Com	plete Eitner A or B			
(A) None of the land to which the app	lication relates is, or	is part of, an agriculte	ıral holding			
Signed - Applicant:		Or signed - Agent:		Date (DD/MM/YYYY):		
(B) I have/ The applicant has given the	requisite notice to	every person other th	an myself/ the applicant who, on t	he day 21 days		
before the date of this application, wa	is a tenant of an <mark>agr</mark> i	cultural holding on al	I or part of the land to which this a	pplication relates,		
as listed below:		A -1-1		Date Notice Served		
Name of Tenant		Addre	SS	Date Notice Served		
at la						
11 14.						
•						
Signed - Applicant:		Or signed - Agent:		Date (DD/MM/YYYY):		
		41		19/(4.1/1)		
		ا الأحماء	<u> </u>	11/34/1/		
26. Planning Application Requ	airements - Chec	:klist				
Please read the following checklist to n	nake sure vou have s	ent all the information	n in support of your proposal Fai	ure to submit all		
nformation required will result in your he Local Planning Authority has been	application being d	eemed invalid It will	not be considered valid until all in	rormation required by		
he original and 3 copies of a complete		The co	rrect fee:	П		
pplication form:						
he original and 3 copies of the plan w	hich identifies	The ori	ginal and 3 copies of a design and red (see help text and guidance no	access statement,		
ne land to which the application relate	es drawn to an					
dentified scale and showing the direct	ion of North:	☐ The ori	ginal and 3 copies of the complete	d, dated		
he original and 3 copies of other plans	s and drawings or	Owner	ship Certificate (A, B, C, or D - as a	ppiicable):		
ne original and 3 copies of other plans aformation necessary to describe the s	subject of the applic	ation: The ori	ginal and 3 copies of the complete	d, dated		
Article 12 Certificate (Agricultural Holdings):						

1 A 1	**************************************
eclaration	3201107001
we hereby apply for planning permission/consent as described in	this form and the accompanying plans/drawings and additional
information Signed - Applicant: Or signed - Agen	t
Signed - Applicant: Or signed - Agen	
1 Pholi	(date cannot be pre-application)
3,640	[17 Dept /]1 pre-application)
28. Applicant Contact Details	29. Agent Contact Details
Telephone numbers	Telephone numbers
Extension	Extension
Country code: National number: number:	Country code: National number: number:
	07740 929096
Country code: Mobile number (optional):	Country code: Mobile number (optional):
	The state of the s
Country code: Fax number (optional):	Country code: Fax number (optional):
Email address (optional):	[Free Handler of Cast 1 2 2
Email address (optional).	Email address (optional):
30. Site Visit	•
Can the site be seen from a public road, public footpath, bridleway of	or other public land? Yes No
If the planning authority needs to make an appointment to carry	Agent Applicant Other (if different from the
out a site visit, whom should they contact? (Please select only one)	Agent Applicant Other (if different from the agent/applicant's details)
If Other has been selected, please provide:	- ','
Contact name:	Telephone number:
Jon on Julia	07740 929096
Email address: Jona Itan. hadjield e vizjur.	net.



Springs House, Chipping, Lancashire PR3 2GQ Tel 07740 929096 Fax 08708 362185

Project Number,

206/103

Date,

JUL/2011

Scale.

1:2500

By.

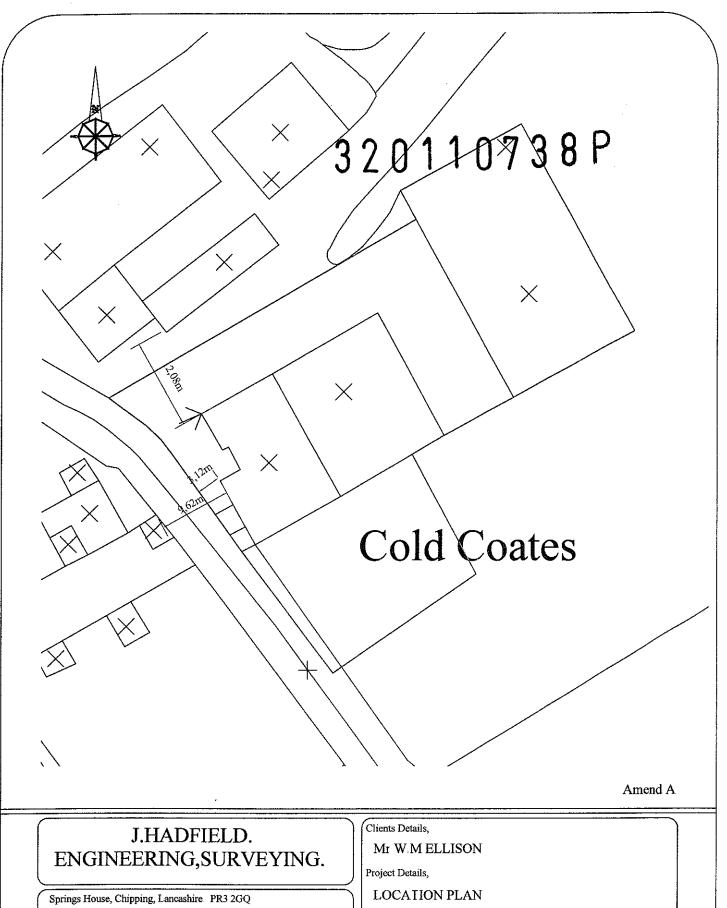
JН

LOCATION PLAN

Project Address,

COLD COATS FARM. GARSTANG Rd **CHIPPING LANCASHIRE**

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Iel 07740 929096 Fax 08708 362185

Project Number,

206/103a

Date,

JUL/2011

Scale,

1:500

Ву ΙH Project Address,

COLD COATS FARM. GARSTANG Rd **CHIPPING LANCASHIRE**

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DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT

IN SUPPORT OF A PLANNING APPLICATION FOR

CHANGE OF USE OF AGRICULTURAL BARN INTO A RESIDENTIAL UNIT

Mr. WM ELLISON
COLDCOATES FARM
COLLINS HILL LANE
CHIPPING
PRESTON
LANCASHIRE
PR3 2WQ

J Hadfield Engineering / Surveying
Springs House
Chipping
Preston
PR3 2QE

Amount

This application is for a change of use of an agricultural barn, to form one dwelling for the applicant to live in.

Use

The applicants run a successful haulage business from the site and are hay and straw merchants. The barn has become redundant for modern use and has not been used by the applicants for some time as part of their business. Rather than let it fall into a state of disrepair the applicant has decided to apply to change the use from an agricultural building into a residential dwelling to preserve the building and also ensure that it becomes a useful building and remains part of the heritage of the chipping countryside.

Layout

The barn will be converted into one residential unit to form a three bedroom family unit. In addition to this an office for the family haulage business will be provided at ground floor level. The layout of the building has been designed around the existing window and door openings to ensure the building retains is agricultural appearance without any additional window and door openings having to be made within the building. On the ground floor there will be a downstairs cloak room, office, kitchen, dining room, living room, utility and larder, on the first floor there will be three bedrooms with the master being en suite, a study and a family bathroom. The layout has made the best of the barn to ensure that it provides spacious living accommodation and will meet the applicants future needs.

Scale

The scale of the development will not alter in terms of size, bulk or mass from the existing barn. However the occupancy will increase as the building is converted from an agricultural building into a residential dwelling. This will increase the efficiency of the site and turn a redundant building into one of value. The total development area equates to 412.28m² on the ground and first floor levels.

Landscaping

The boundary treatments of the new curtlidge will consist of post and rail timber fencing to ensure the barn retains its agricultural outlook. The proposed curtlidge is in keeping with the size of the dwelling and will not take prime agricultural land up, as this land has been used for storage of containers and equipment for several years. In turn by turning the land into residential it will tidy the site up significantly to ensure that it is in keeping with the local vernacular.

Appearance

The appearance of the barn will not be dissimilar from that of the existing barn. The roof will use the reclaimed slates which are on the barn currently. The windows and doors will be constructed from hardwood dark stained timber units. As stated above the barn does not need any external alteration thus ensuring it retains its agricultural appearance.

Access

Access to the barn will remain from Collins Hill, there is adequate site lines to ensure good highway safety for each of the properties along with adequate room for the turning and manovering of vehicles and room for emergency services if ever required.

320110738P

STRUCTURAL REPORT

COLLINS HILL

CHIPPPING

LANCASHIRE

PR3 2NQ

D.J. LINGARD & ASSOCIATES LTD

26 St James Street, Accrington, Lancashire BB5 1NT • tel 01254 399711/399044 • fax 01254 233804 • email dling@globalnet co.uk

Our Ref: D

DJL/DB/5823

Your Ref:

Date:

10th June, 2011

STRUCTURAL REPORT COLD COATS FARM BARN COLLINS HILL CHIPPING

TERMS OF REFERENCE

A structural inspection of the above property was carried out on 13th May, 2011, to examine and report on the structural integrity of the building with regard to its suitability for conversion to dwelling.

The survey comprised a visual inspection of the elements and fabric of the superstructure but did not include an inspection of areas covered, unexposed or inaccessible.

This report has been prepared for the Client and no responsibility is accepted to any third party for its contents.

This report has been prepared as part of a Planning Application Submission and is to be read in conjunction with Drawing No. 084/101 and 206/201, and Photograph Nos. 1-11.

INTRODUCTION

The property was built circa 1750 and has since undergone re-roofing works

Ground floors were solid concrete construction and the roof was blue slate on rafter and purlin construction on timber trusses. First floor construction was supported by the bottom ties of the timber trusses.

External walls were masonry construction, approximately 600 mm thick and faced in random stone.

OBSERVATIONS

An external inspection of the front westerly elevation showed the main wall to be reasonably plumb with no signs of any recent or significant movement, however the lean-to outrigger was in poor structural condition with evidence of significant displacement of masonry with consequential cracking (Plates 1 - 7). A steel beam was evident over the upper central opening of the elevation extending to the lean-to.

An external inspection of the rear easterly elevation showed the wall to be reasonably plumb with no signs of any recent significant movement.

An external inspection of the southerly gable showed the wall to be reasonably plumb with no signs of any recent or significant movement (Plate 8)

An external inspection of the northerly gable showed the wall to be reasonably plumb with no signs of any recent significant movement, however displaced masonry was evident to the base of the wall near the front corner (Plates 9-11).

An internal inspection of the building showed main external walls to be reasonably plumb, compatible with the movements determined from the external inspection, excepting the front outrigger walls which were displaced, compatible with the movements determined from the external inspection. Internal walls were also reasonably plumb with no signs of any recent significant movement.

Roof and floor timbers were sound, but may be undersized to support the proposed loadings without the addition of other members.

Roof coverings and rainwater goods were non-existent

1

Cold Coats Farm Barn, Collins Hill, Chipping

CONCLUSIONS

The property was free from subsidence related defects, except to the front outrigger which showed evidence of significant structural movement

The property was free from any serious settlement related defects.

The building generally was in reasonable structural condition, however some masonry was displaced to the north westerly corner. The steel beam over the central opening to the front elevation has suffered superficial corrosion. The latter beam should preferably be removed and replaced with masonry.

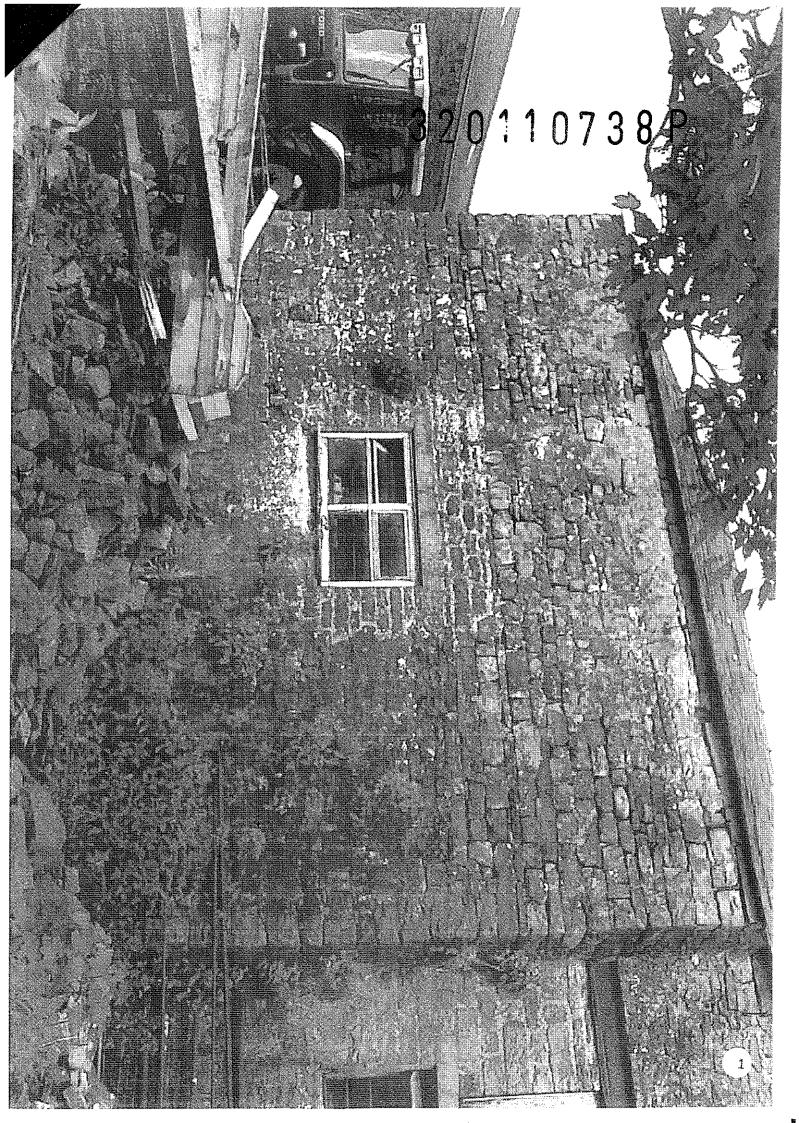
The alterations to the external walls of the barn mainly comprise the formation of window and door openings, together with the retention of existing door and window openings, all as shown on the drawings

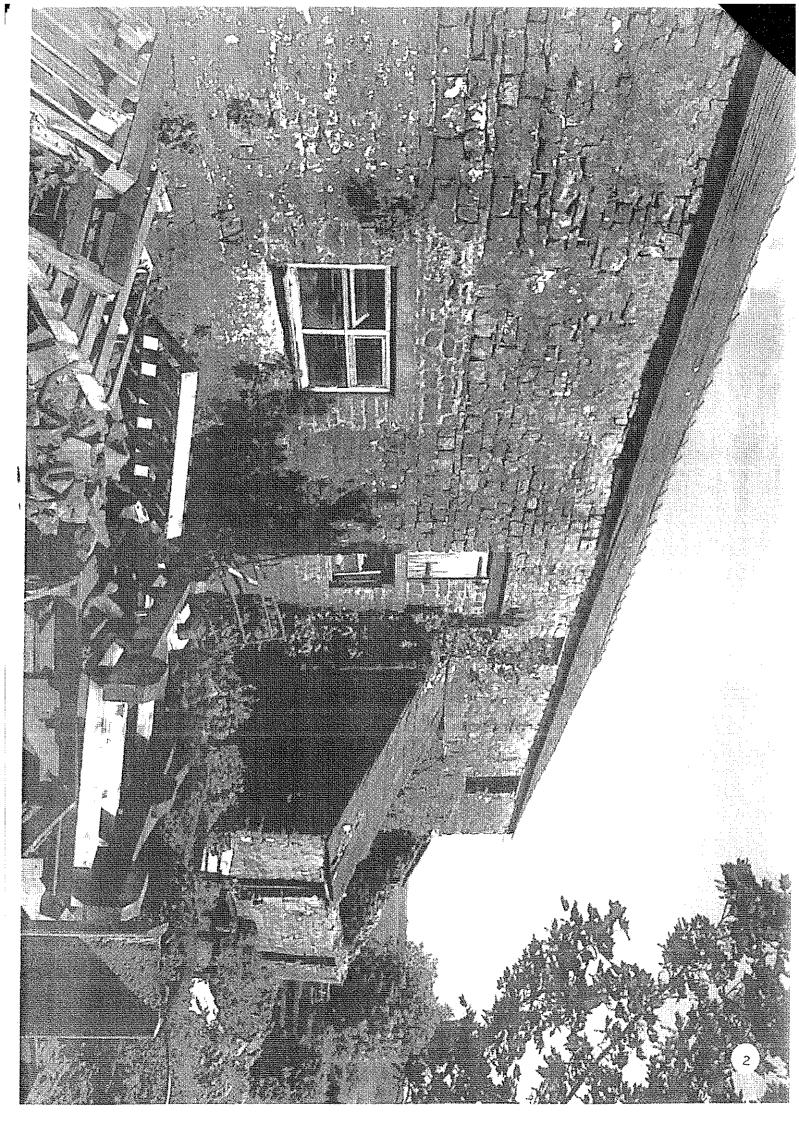
The proposals for the conversion can be carried out satisfactorily, so as to ensure long term stability, provided the following recommendations are implemented

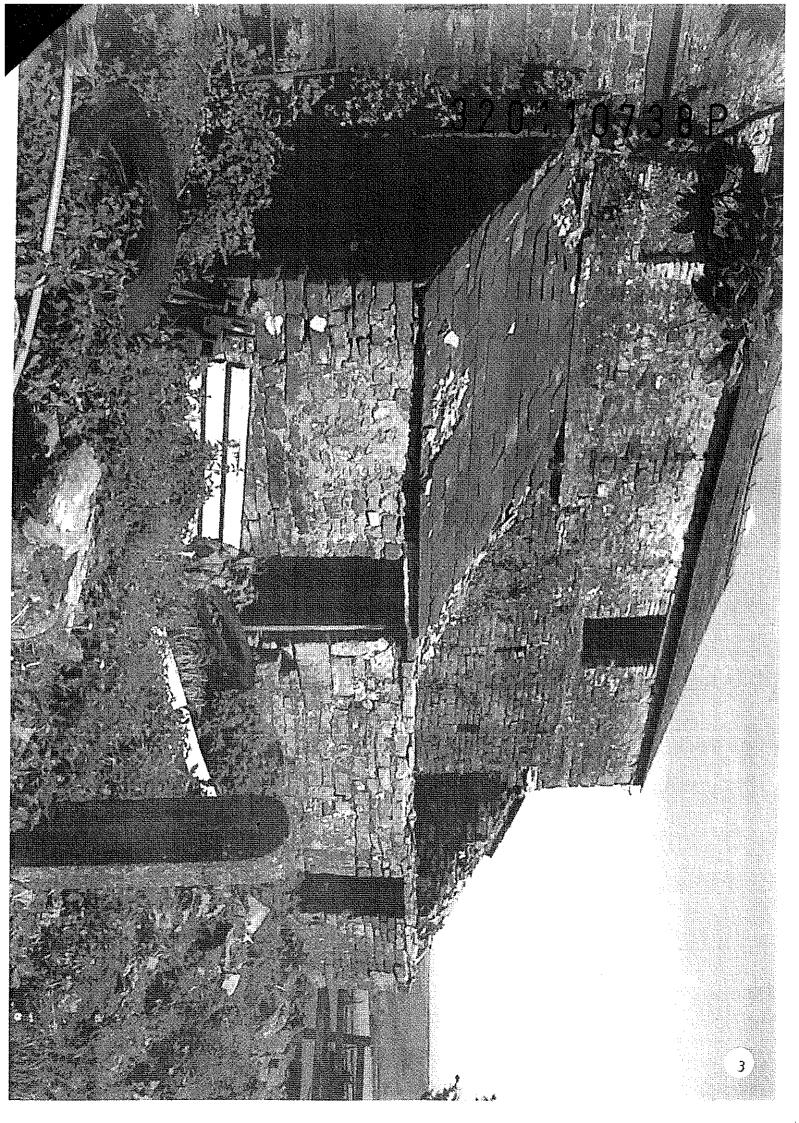
RECOMMENDATIONS

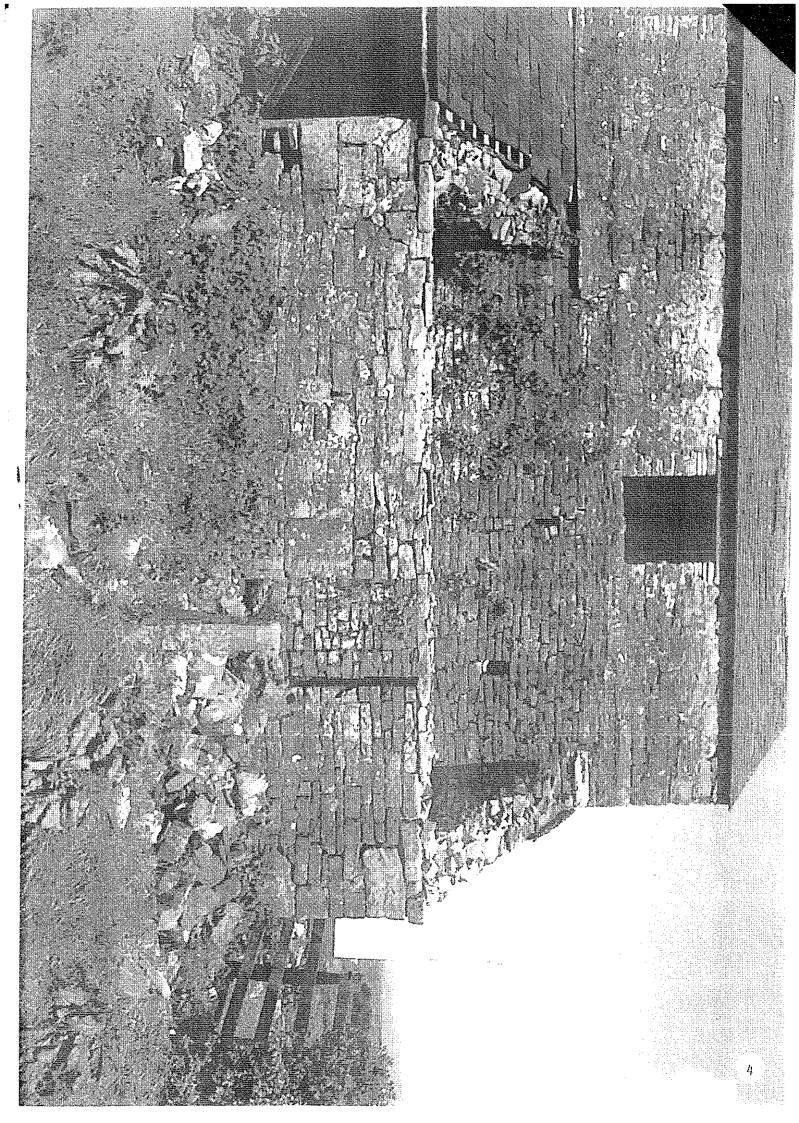
- 1 Repair masonry to north westerly corner.
- 2. Remove steel beam to central section of front elevation wall
- 3. Take down and rebuild front lean-to outrigger.

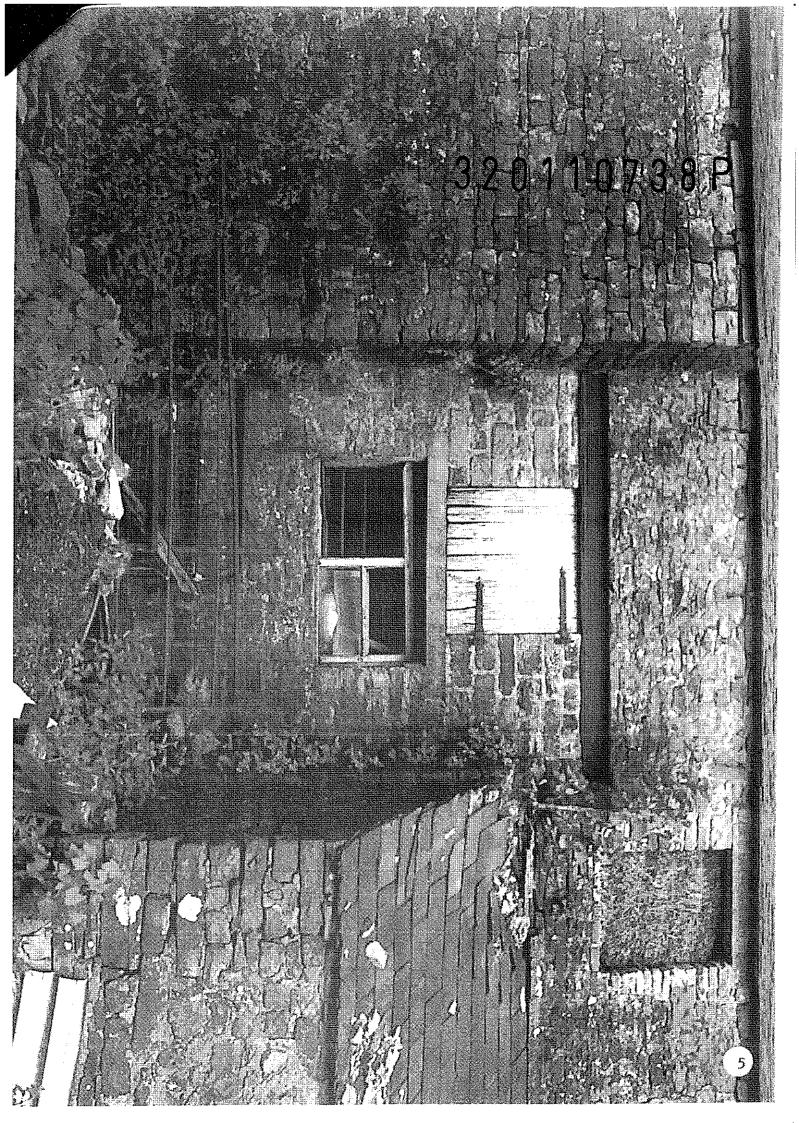
D. J. LINGARD.

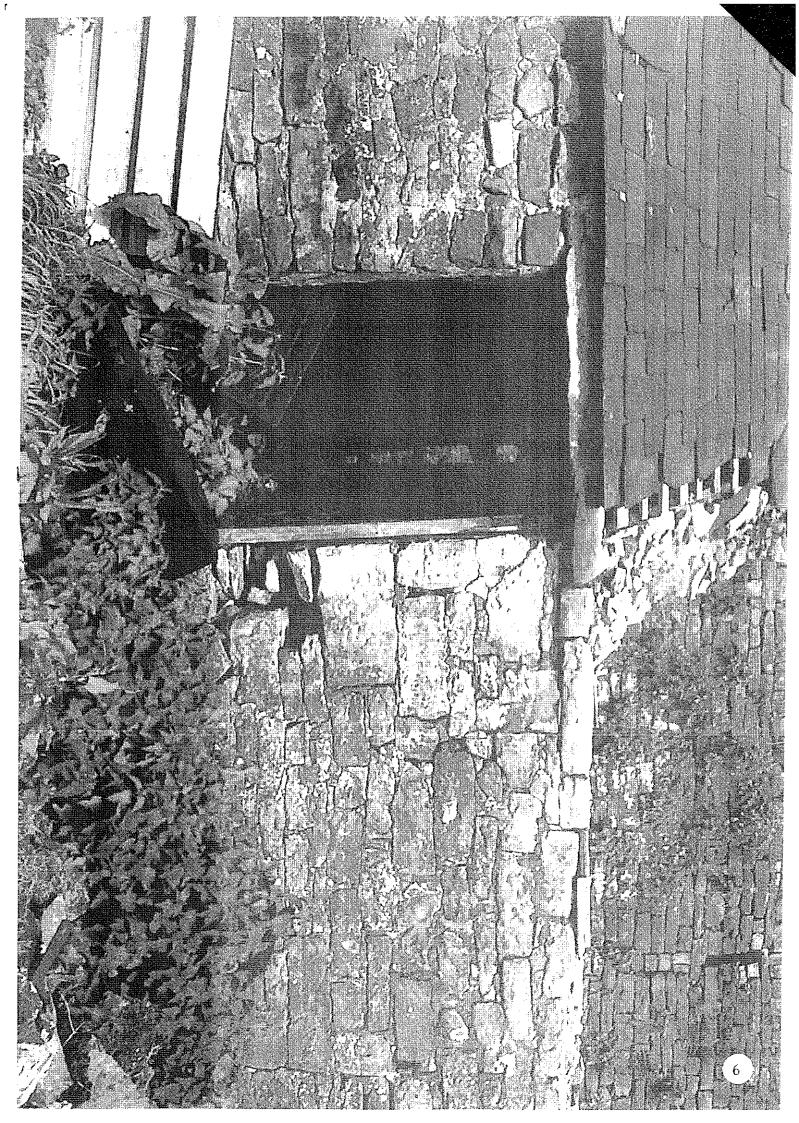


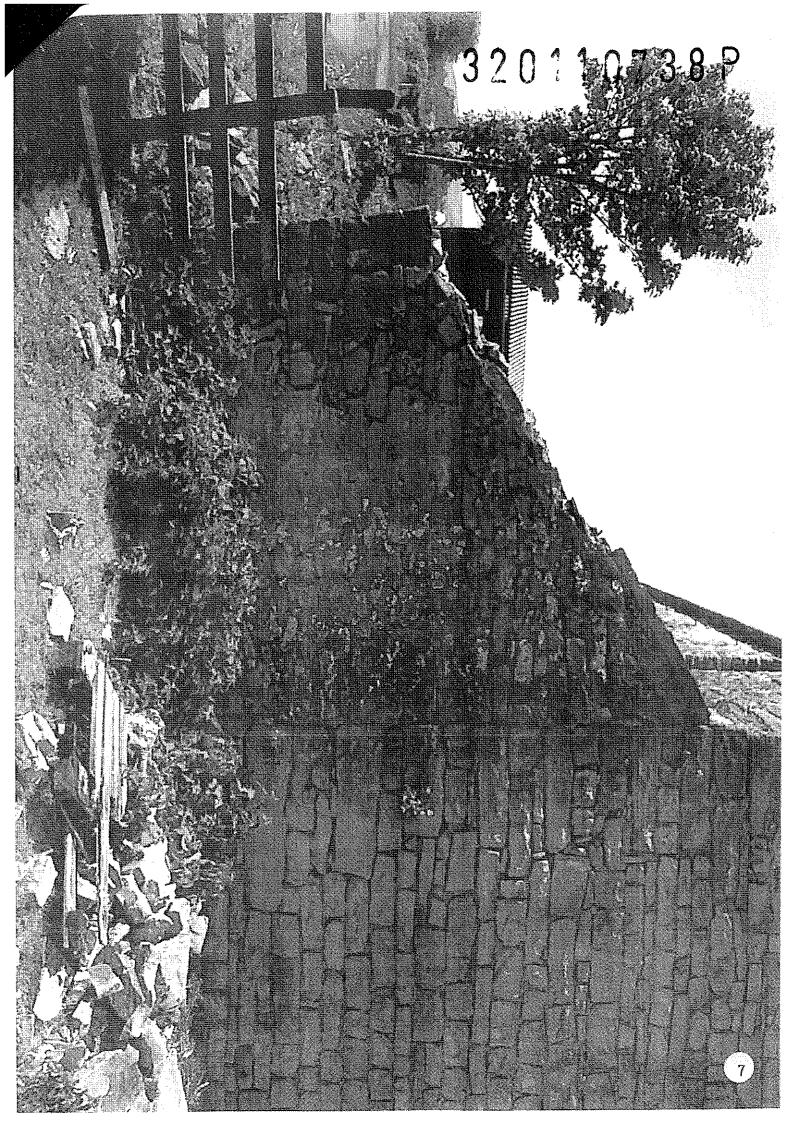


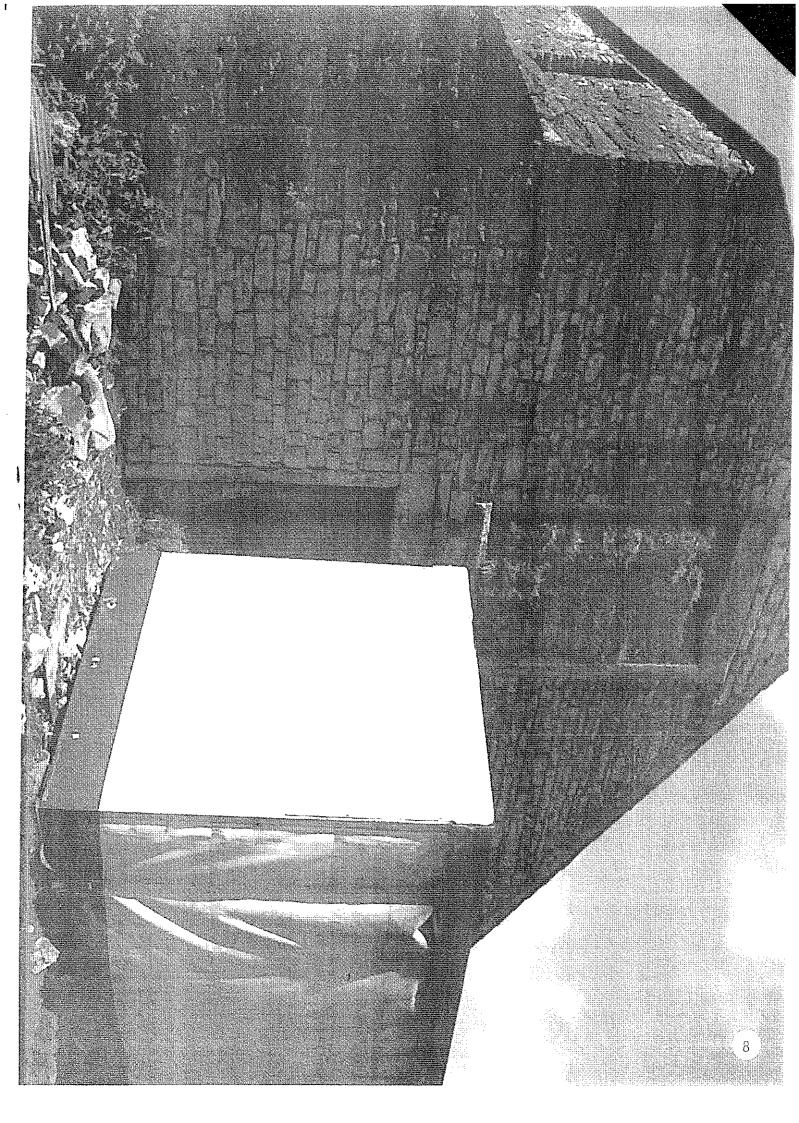


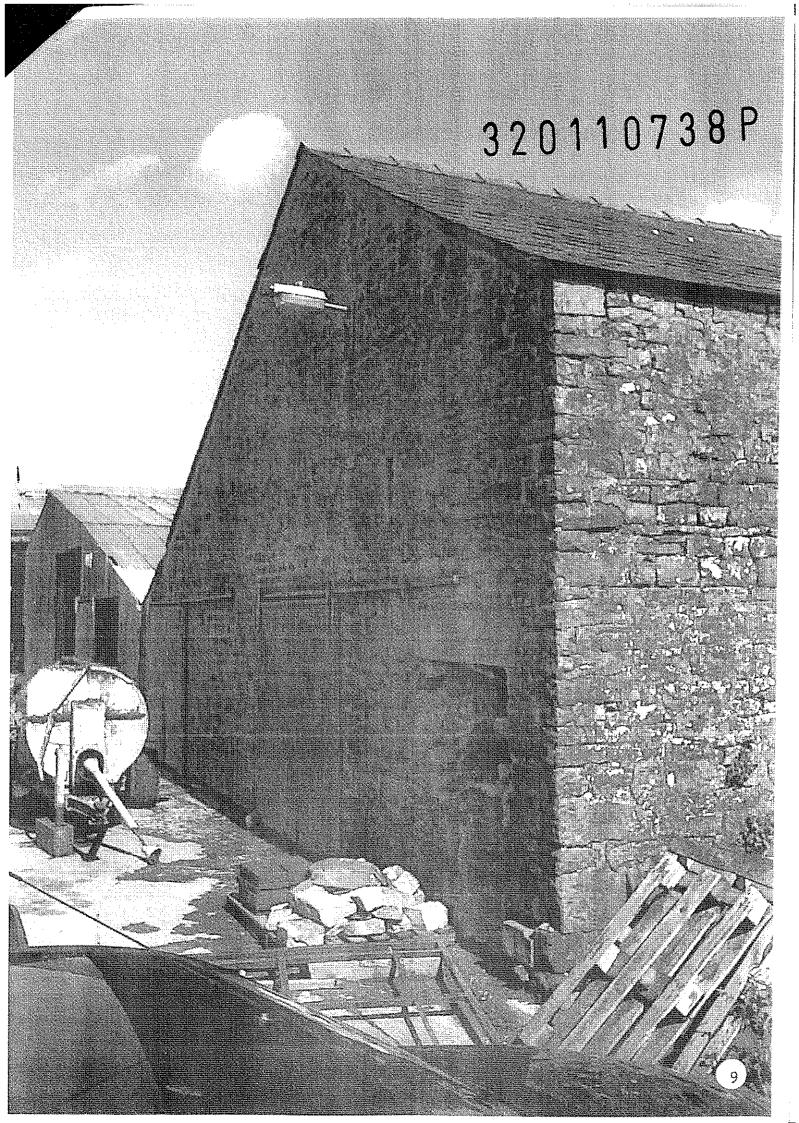


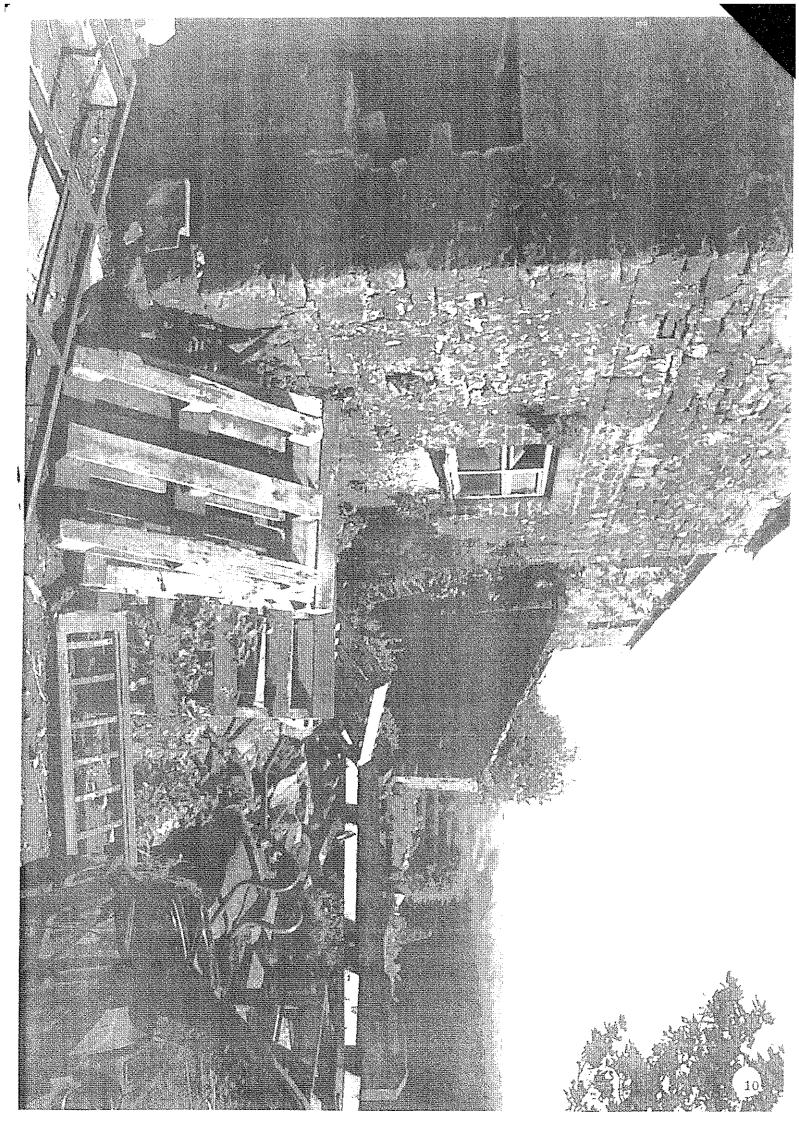


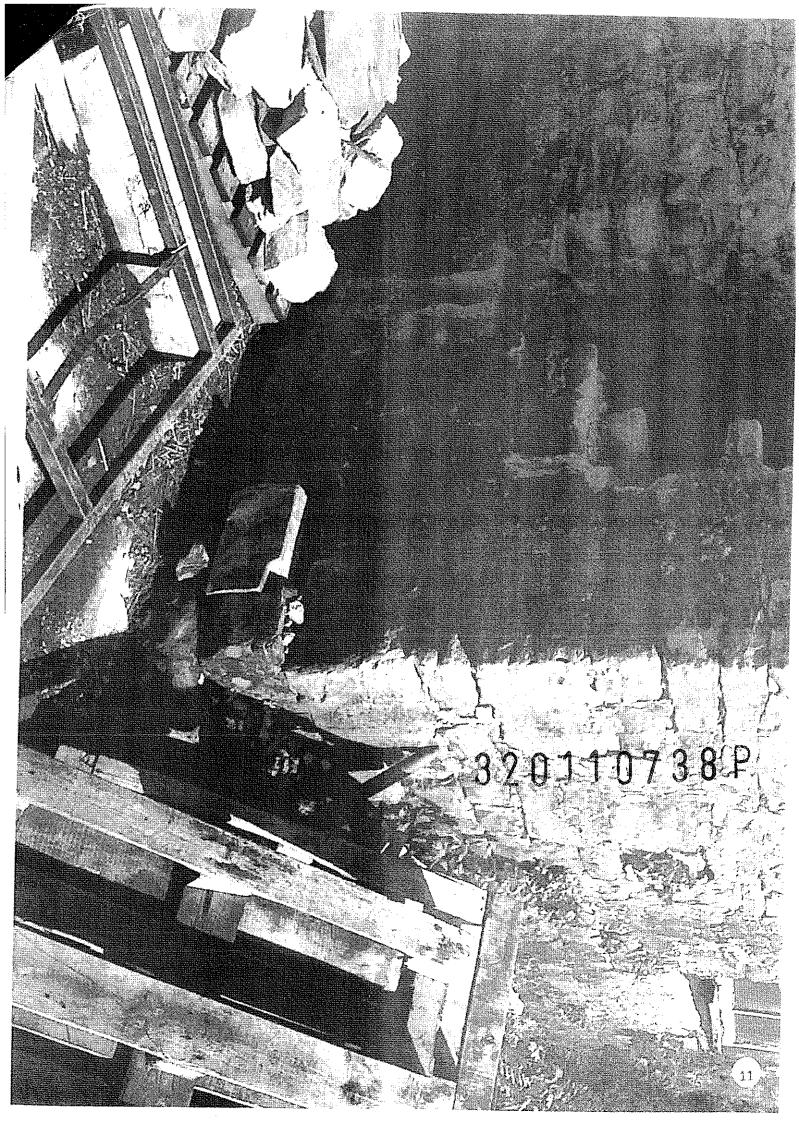












HERITAGE STATEMENT / PLANNING STATEMENT

IN SUPPORT OF A PLANNING APPLICATION FOR CHANGE OF USE OF BARN TO FORM TWO RESIDENTIAL UNITS

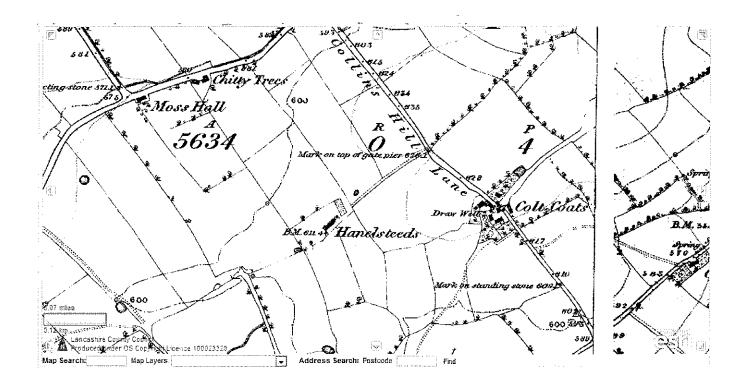
ΑT

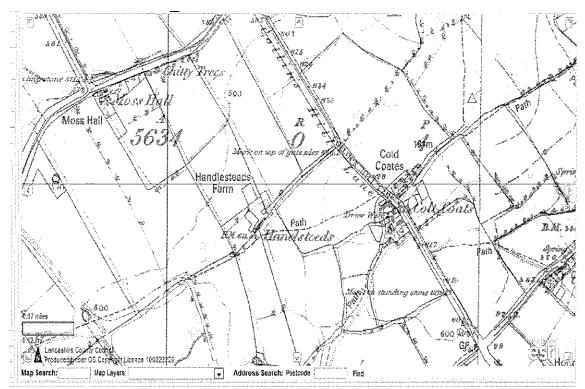
BARN ADJACENT COLD

COATES FARM, COLLINS LANE, CHIPPING, PRESTON

HISTORY

The barn was built in approximately 1850 The lean to building to the front of the building has been stood for much longer and is shown on the OS Map First Edition 1:10,000 surveyed in 1844.





Upto date map overlayed over OS First Edition 1:10,000

The historic maps show that many changes have occurred on the location site over the years and that it has constantly evolved. Therefore as historically the site has not stood still it is not envisaged that the further development will cause any detrimental impact to the site. In fact by removing the adjacent agricultural buildings the barn will be enhanced.

In approximately 1960 during a time when agriculture was at its peak. The barn was used as a multipurpose barn to house livestock on the ground floor with a loft above for the storage of hay and straw, this loft is still evident today. The barn is constructed from local sandstone with cement mortar and has a slate roof. The barn is in relatively good order (see structural survey accompanying the application), but is no longer fit for modern agricultural purposes and is being partially utilized for the storage of tractors and other agricultural implements.

Design / Layout

This application seeks to convert the redundant barn into two residential dwelling to protect the building in the future from becoming dilapidated or being allowed to fall down, as it is part of the heritage of the area. The design of the building has been considered alongside Policies H15 and H16 of the Ribble Valley Borough Council Local Plan and also guidelines from English Heritage on the conversion of rural buildings to ensure that once converted the barn will not cause any detrimental impact on the surrounding area, and ensure that the barn will retain its agricultural appearance an integrity, with as much of the historic features of the barn remaining as possible. The barn will be split into two dwellings however from the elevations this will not be apparent. No new window or door openings are proposed and each property will benefit from existing window and door openings. The window

320110738P

openings will be glazed in a simple manner as not to detract from the previous function of the building to ensure that the barn retains its original form. The layout of each Proposed property can be clearly seen on the drawings. The existing door and window openings have governed how the barn will be split both will provide a good standard of living accommodation large enough of accommodate families.

Scale

The scale of the development will not alter in terms of size, bulk or mass from the existing barn. However the occupancy will increase as the building is converted from an agricultural building into a residential dwelling. This will increase the efficiency of the site and turn a redundant building into one of value. The conversion will also ensure that the building is protected against dilapidation in the future and will remain part of the heritage of the countryside.

Landscaping

Each property will benefit from an area of curtilage in keeping with the size of each property, this garden area will benefit from a lawn and any fencing will be of a post and rail design which will help the barn to retain its agricultural appearance.

SITE AND SURROUNDINGS

Cold Coates Farm is in a predominantly rural area on the outskirts of Chipping Village within and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The barn is neighboured by the existing farm house, and additional dwelling in the control of the applicants family.

The conversion of the barn will not cause any significant detriment to the area nor will the increase in traffic to the site in such a way it becomes a problem in terms of highway safety, and as the barn is sited on the side of the road it benefits from excellent site lines for vehicles entering and existing the site.

IMPACT ON THE BARN "

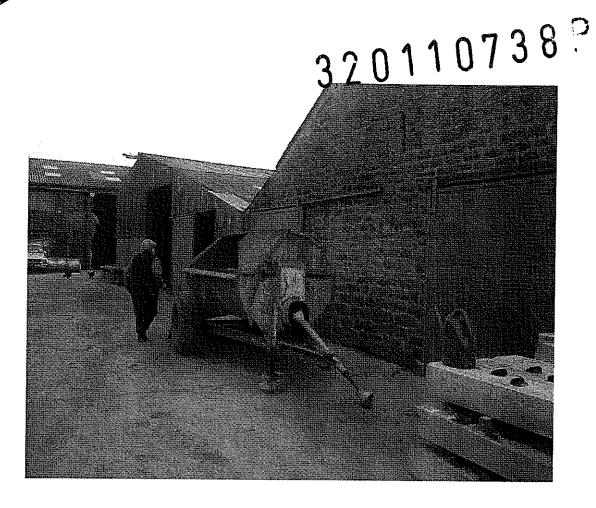
Minimal impact to the visual aspect of the barn will occur, the existing window openings will remain with no new openings proposed on the front or sides. It will also protect the barn in the future to ensure that it remains a feature on the landscape for generations to come. Internally the old loft will come out and be replaced with modern joists and flooring, however due to the condition of the existing loft this will be an improvement. There are no other important historic features within the internals of the barn.

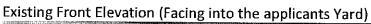
Access

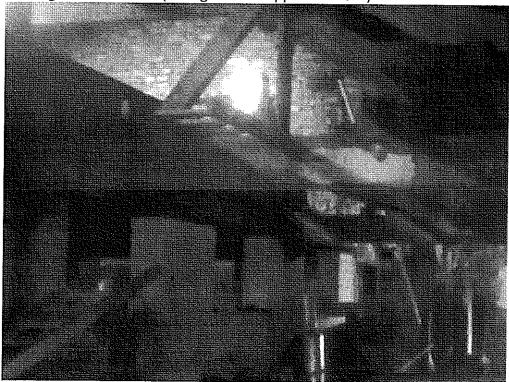
A new entrance is proposed to the south of the barn, as per pre planning discussions with the Highways officer from LCC. This will ensure that the domestic traffic is kept away from the haulage side of the site and ensure that the properties will benefit from their own access.



Existing Elevation facing Collins Hill







(Internal Picture of the Barn)

Access

A new entrance is proposed to the south of the barn, as per pre planning discussions with the Highways officer from LCC. This will ensure that the domestic traffic is kept away from the haulage side of the site and ensure that the properties will benefit from their own access.

WILDLIFE SURVEY FOR BATS AND OWLS

AT 320110738P

Cold Coates Farm Collins Hill Lane Chipping



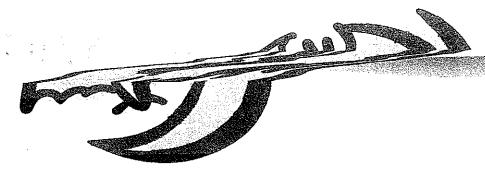
Denis Lambert
Wildlife Survey
Spout Farm, Preston Road
Longridge, Preston, Lancashire. PR3 3BE
Tel: 01772 783322 Mob: 07813 140682
E-mail: denis@wildlifesurvey.co.uk
www.wildlifesurvey.co.uk



ISO 9001



LIFE SUBVEY EAD DATE AND OWIS



BAT AND OWL SURVEY & REPORT

Commissioned By:

Mr M Ellison

Address:

Cold Coates Farm Collins Hill Lane Chipping, PR3 2WQ

Tel No:

07860 652414

Instruction Method:

Verbal

Bat Survey Address:

Cold Coates Farm Collins Hill Lane Chipping, PR3 2WQ

Visit Date/Time:

31 May 2011 @ 20.00hrs

Weather Conditions:

Dry cloudless evening with a very light breeze, temperature of 14°C

Document Reference:

1370



Survey Brief

- 1. To inspect buildings, assess the value of the site for bats, and compile a report prior to a Planning Application being submitted
- 2. The report will identify if bats have ever used the buildings at any time, or not as the case may be
- 3. If bats have used the buildings, assess the importance of the site for bats and bat conservation.

Limitations of the report

- 1. The aim of the survey is to prove use by bats, but does not guarantee their absence
- 2. Surveys undertaken when bats are hibernating, may have to be re-assessed during summer months when bats are most active.
- 3. External walls and internal rooms are inspected from ground level only. Roof voids, attics and lofts will only be inspected when safe access is possible. Building's whose structure is unsafe in any way, will only be inspected from a safe distance with the use of a pair of binoculars.
- 4. A bat detector will be used in all cases but daytime visits may only produce limited success. When buildings are inspected during winter months, a bat detector will have very limited results.
- 5 Buildings with no signs of bats on the date of the survey, may be used by individuals or small numbers of bats, in subsequent weeks, months or years
- 6. Thorough inspection should reveal whether bats have been present during previous years. Small bats, e.g. pipistrelles, leave evidence of occupation in small inaccessible crevices which may be extremely difficult to detect if the bats are not present when the survey is being conducted.

Objectives of the report:

- 1. To thoroughly inspect all buildings, and record any findings indicating the presence or absence of bats.
- 2. To make recommendations when the presence of bats are found.

Survey Guidelines

This survey follows guidelines recommended by the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT Bat Surveys, Good Practice Guidelines, 2007) and Natural England (Survey objectives, methods and standards- Bat Mitigation Guidelines, 2004) and JNCC Bat Workers Manual

Survey Methods

The purpose of the survey is to look for evidence confirming that bats use, or have used the buildings for resting, feeding, roosting or winter hibernacula, or not as the case may be.

Evidence of use will include the following;

- 1 Presence of live or dead bats.
- 2 Bat droppings
- 3 Moth and inset wings and remains.
- 4 Faint scratch marks on roof timbers
- 5 Grease staining marks on roof timbers.
- 6 Odour of bats.

Evening Surveys

For evening surveys, an ultra-sound receiver is used, tuned to different frequencies to pick up the noises emitted by flying bats. Bat emergence time may start half an hour before sunset, to one hour after. Fine tuning the 'bat detector' can be a very accurate way of identifying the presence of bats emerging from roof areas where human access is limited or impossible.

Time spent on suitable evenings, will confirm or not the presence of bats, and bat species identification should be possible if bats are present.

Surveying Equipment

Re-chargeable torches, one at 1 million, the other at ½ million candlepower, 8 x 32 Opticron binoculars, Bat box 'duet 'bat detector, Petzl headlamp torches. A variety of folding aluminium ladders. Telescopic inspection mirrors, large and small.

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Bat detection methods

The size of the site or the complexity of the buildings may make daytime searches for bats very difficult. Subsequently, the detection of the presence of bats is undertaken by night visits and relies on the use of a bat detector, an instrument that picks up the ultra-sound emitted by bats, converting it into a sound audible to the human ear. Species may be identified by the frequency on which they 'transmit' and by the sonar graph of their sounds.

Evening surveys

Any survey is reliant on the scope and depth of the information sourced. In an attempt to obtain more detail, an evening survey may be conducted around the site or buildings. To give greater coverage and scope, the survey is normally conducted by two persons. Ultra-sound bat detectors were used at varying frequencies throughout the duration of the survey, to pick up noises emitted by bats.

Analysis of results

Dependent on the results indicated by the bat detector, further inspection of the site may be required within the buildings to confirm any findings. Negative results from the bat detector will only indicate that bats are not present at the time of the survey

Bat habits

Bats frequently use trees and building for feeding. Insects are found at all sites, and their presence attracts bats, which may travel up to five kilometres or more, to feast in insect rich habitat. The presence of feeding bats does not indicate that the roost is close by, and this survey is undertaken to establish whether bats use any of the structures on the site as a roost.

Adverse weather

Adverse weather conditions affect the ability to collect data on night visits. Cold nights, strong wind and heavy rain may prevent bats from flying, and numbers of insects may be likewise very limited. Subsequent visits should provide sufficient data and prove positive or negative results.

Risk Assessment

The level of probability that Bats are using the property is calculated on the evidence found.

Low risk:

No evidence of use by bats was found.

Medium risk:

Implies that the presence or use by Bats has been identified, and the building is probably used as a feeding site.

High risk:

Identifies that Bats use the property, droppings are found and a roost is confirmed or suspected, even if bats are not present at the time of the survey

Property type		
Property type	Barn:	✓
	Extension: Lean-to	
	Other: Single Storey Extension	
Comments: The main building is storey extension to the other.	s a two storey barn with a lean-to	on one side and single
- 4	Stone	✓
<u>Construction</u>	Brick	
•	Other:	✓
	Bat Access Places	✓
ouilding	bat access places within the bas	
R <u>oof</u>	Slate	
	Tile:	
	Other: Stone	
	Bat Access Places	
Bat Signs	d, whilst the lean-to has a corrug Bats seen Droppings	
	Bat Detector Results	<u> </u>
Comments: No signs of bats cou	ld be found outside	
External Conclusions:		
	e found.	
No signs of use by bats could be	•	
No signs of use by bats could be		

BAT SURVEY & REPORT 320110738 P

Internal Survey Results

Is the building lived In?:

Construction

Stone

Brick Other/plaster

Bat Access Places

YES	NO	
✓		
	✓	
	✓	
√.		

Comments:

Roof space, attic or loft

Beams

Cracks in beams

Lined roof:

Bat Access Places

	√	
✓		 Г
✓		
	V	

Comments: The roof of the barn is easily inspected from the upper floor.

Bat signs

Bats seen

Droppings

Bat Detector Results Staining on beams

Moth + insect wings present

Suspect summer roost Suspect winter hibernacula

	✓
	1
	~~~
-	√
	<b>√</b>
	✓
	<b>√</b>

Comments: Though there is open access through doors and windows, there were no signs of bats inside the building.

Internal Conclusions:

No signs of the presence of bats could be found.

Risk Assessment: Low

### **Evening Survey**

Date:

31 May 2011

Start Time: 20.30 hours

End Time:

22,15 hours

Weather:

Dry and fine with no clouds and no wind, temperature 12°C.

# **Bat Suitability Evening:**

Many flying midges and moths seen around the buildings makes the evening ideal for foraging bats.

# Survey Details:

The building was continually monitored, both from the inside and outside with the help of a bat detector. The bat detector makes bat echo-location noises audible to the human ear

## Survey Findings:

A perfect evening with many swallows feeding well into the night.

A bat was located flying over the site at 21.58hrs into one of the large buildings where it remained feeding for half a minute before moving away.

No other bats were seen. No bats emerged from the barn or lean-to.

# **Evaluation of the Survey Results:**

The survey could find no evidence of bats using any parts of the buildings.

# Risk Assessment:

Low

# SURVEY SUMMARY

**Proposed Development** 

320110738P

The proposal is to convert the building to residential use.

Site Description

This barn is part of a former farm building complex. Surrounded by agricultural land, the site is on a rather exposed location.

**Survey Results** 

This survey, conducted both outside and inside the buildings and during bat emergence time, could find no evidence of bats occupying the property

Importance of the Site

The site has no special wildlife importance

**Conclusions** 

Further to an earlier survey in 2007 and this latest one at the optimum time of year for bats, no evidence of any occupation by bats could be found

# Risk Assessment

Low

Mitigation and Enhancement

No special mitigation or wildlife enhancement is required.

Timing of works

Work may be undertaken at any time.

**Author: Denis Lambert** 

Signed:

Dated:

Denis Lambert is a registered and licensed Bat Warden for Natural England, since 1981. Dedicated to conservation and environmental issues, he has been a keen bird watcher and mammal specialist all his life and was involved with the formation of the Lancashire Badger Group and acted as its chairman for ten years. Working as a qualified arborist (tree surgeon) he has been actively involved in protecting many species of flora and fauna over the years.

## Bats and the Law

It may not be possible to determine whether the building is used as a maternity roost or just a resting place, but the fact that bat activity has been recorded, means that any work that disturbs or impacts on the colony within the buildings will require a license. Additional survey work may be necessary, especially in the evenings or early morning to determine the exact extent of use by bats and the access points that are used. Deliberate disturbance during the breeding season, the exclusion of bats and the destruction of a bat roost is now a criminal offence under the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.)(Amendment) Regulations 2007. The onus lies on the applicant to satisfy him/her that no offence will be committed if and when the development goes ahead.

Natural England now advises, "Operations to known breeding sites should be timed to avoid the months of June, July and August if possible, the best times for building or re-roofing operations are spring and autumn".

# How to proceed when bats are found

Depending on the extent of the proposed works, a license may be required before any work can start. If the work does not impact on the bats in any way, ie, bats are not present and the habitat and access points are not being affected, then the work may probably be done without a licence. Each site has different requirements and Natural England have the final say.

When European Protected Species are present and the works cannot be done at a time when they are absent, as a licensed bat person, I can apply on your behalf for a licence to enable the works to proceed. The granting of a license is not guaranteed, but when the application is a matter of health and public safety and supporting mitigation enhances the habitat for continued use by bats, there is a good likelihood that the license will be approved. Natural England requires a minimum six weeks to process any licence application. Mitigation will include detailed information for the retention, enhancement and preservation of the population of European Protected Species in the locality.

# General recommendations:

Being aware of how bats move from site to site, and the possibility that bats may occur in any building, the following points should help developers

1. Bats may use buildings at any time of the year for feeding or refuge.

- 2 Work to the roof should be undertaken when bats are free flying, generally early March to late November
- 3 Care must be taken when removing existing roof beams and associated stonework
- 4. During completion of roof works, bat access points may be built into the new structure.
- 5 Pointing of walls should not be carried out between mid-November to early March to avoid entombing bats, which may be hibernating within.
- 6. If any timber treatment is carried out, only chemicals safe for bats should be used. Any new timber used should be treated using the CCA method (Copper, Chrome Arsenic), which is safe for bats.

I shall be available to advise and oversee the above points at any time, if requested

Should bats be found, work must cease immediately in that area and then please contact: **Denis Lambert** on **01772 783322 or 07813 140682** for advice

# BARN OWL SURVEY & REPORT

## Survey Brief:

320110738P

To inspect buildings, assess the value of the site for barn owls, and compile a report prior to a Planning Application being submitted

The report will identify if barn owls have ever used the buildings at any time, or not as the case may be Barn owls are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Habitats and Species Regulations 1994 and Countryside & Rights of Way Act, 2000.

## Objectives of the report:

To thoroughly inspect all buildings and record any findings indicating the presence or absence of barn owls

To make recommendations when the presence of owls is found.

## Limitations of the report:

External walls and internal rooms are inspected from ground level only.

Roof voids, attics and lofts will only be inspected when safe access is possible.

Building's whose structure is unsafe in any way, will only be inspected from a safe distance with the use of a pair of binoculars.

# Survey Details

The purpose of the survey is to look for evidence that barn owls use, or have used the buildings for resting, feeding or nesting, or not, as the case may be

Evidence of use by owls will include the following;

White streaks down roof timbers and walls Barn owl pellets, new and old Barn owl feathers Signs of nest Access for barn owls

### SURVEYING EQUIPMENT

Re-chargeable torches, one at 1 million, the other at ½ million candlepower, 8 x 32 Opticron binoculars, Petzl headlamp torches. A variety of folding aluminium ladders.

### Survey Methods

The buildings were inspected, looking for signs of use by barn owls, as mentioned above, using ladders for access and torch and binoculars when required

# BARN OWL SURVEY & REPORT

# Site description:

This barn is part of a former farm building complex. Surrounded by agricultural land, the site is on a rather exposed location

Survey results		YES NO
External:	White streaks down roof timbers + walls	✓ ✓
Internal:	Owl pellets White streaks down walls	<b>✓</b>
	Owl pellets new Owl pellets old	<b>V</b>
	Owl feathers Signs of nest	
	Access for owls	<b>✓</b>

Comments:

No evidence of barn owls could be found

# Importance of the site

The site has no special wildlife importance

### Conclusion:

Barn owls do not use either of the building.

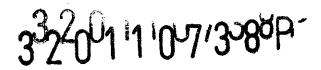
# Recommendations:

There are no recommendations necessary.

**Author: Denis Lambert** 

Signed:

Dated: 2 June 2011



# DOVE SYKE NURSERY

TREES, PLANTS, LANDSCAPING, ARBORICULTURE, CHRISTMAS TREES, WREATHS

Project address
COLD COATES FARM
GARSTANG ROAD
CHIPPING

Project No 206/102 J Hadfield

Tree survey carried out at the above address.

### No 1 Sycamore Tree

Diameter 14 inches, Height 20-25 ft, Crown 11ft span.

Regeneration tree, in shabby condition,

Hawthorne hedge along road side is showing signs of age.

Thank you

Michael G Creighton

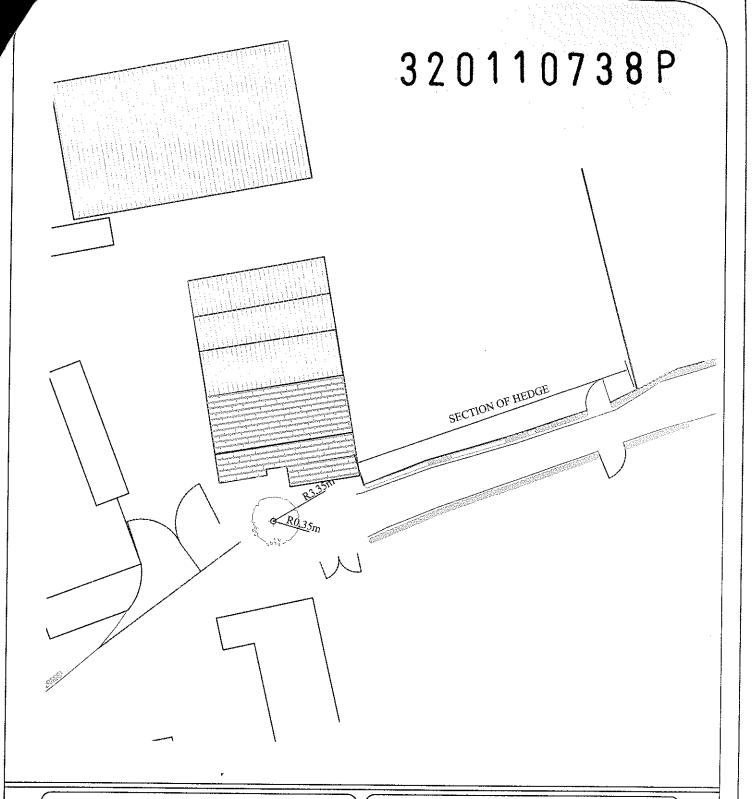
Eaves Hall Lane West Bradford, Clitheroe, Lancashire BB7 3JG

Phone: 01200 /428417

Mob. 07761211369

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E.MAIL; enquiries@dovesykenursery.co.uk VAT 797159085



# J.HADFIELD. ENGINEERING,SURVEYING.

Springs House, Chipping, Lancashire PR3 2GQ Tel 07740 929096 Fax 08708 362185

Project Number,

206/106

Date

JUL/2011

Scale,

1:500

Ву ЛН Clients Details,

Mr W.M. ELLISON

Project Details,

TREE PLAN

Project Address,

COLD COATS FARM. GARSTANG Rd CHIPPING LANCASHIRE

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the conder ASP range of package sewage treatment plants

clereflo™ ASP 6-20

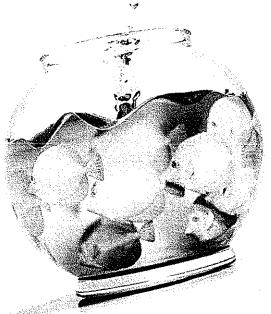


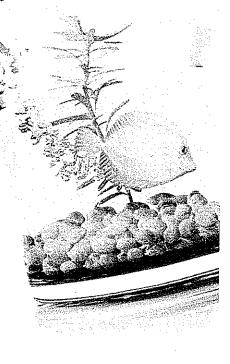
demand special treatment

# about conder environmental solutions

Protecting the water environment has been the mission of Conder Environmental Solutions (Conder) since it was established in the early 1970s. The business is organised into specialist divisions:

Conder Products Conder Technical Solutions Conder Pumping Solutions and Hydroserve our service division. Our full capability extends beyond our successful range of sealed-design commodity products to providing expert consultancy and design for hi-specification bespoke solutions across all areas of wastewater pollution control Conder works closely with engineers architects, specifiers developers and self-builders. Providing support from detailed site surveys, plant selection, full technical proposals and liaison with regulatory bodies where necessary we will ensure that our client achieves the most environmentally sound and cost-effective solution.





### CONDER PRODUCTS

Our specialist commodity division offers a portfolio of products ranging from oil separators and small sewage treatment plant to pumping stations and attenuation or storm water balancing tanks. Our Clereflo range of small-scale domestic sewage treatment plants serve 6-50 population equivalents, utilising either Activated Sludge Plant (ASP) or Submerged Aerated Filter (SAF) technology Highly price-competitive with minimal running costs the Clereflo range is the low energy solution for applications where access to mains drainage is not available

### CONDER TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS

The capability of Conder's Technical Solutions division illustrates the breadth of the company s expertise and has established Conder as the authority in hi-specification projects. As a solutions provider our expertise extends across a product range that includes SAF technology unitank and modular sewage treatment systems up to 2000pe. Membrane BioReactor sewage treatment systems up to 5000pe, attenuation, engineered vessels and other specialist tanks.

### CONDER PUMPING SOLUTIONS

We offer a range of water and wastewater pumping solutions for domestic commercial and industrial applications from off the shelf packages, through to custom-built pumping solutions

### SERVICE - HYDROSERVE

Products installed to protect the environment must be maintained and serviced regularly to ensure that they continue to operate efficiently and effectively Failure to do this will undoubtedly lead to pollution of the water environment which is an offence and may result in prosecution Through a nationwide network of British Water accredited engineers **Hydroserve** Conder's service division offers a full service and technical package which can include product support commissioning waste management and ongoing service and maintenance programmes

Designed and tested in accordance with BSEN12566-3:2005 and with the British Water Code of Practice for Flows and Loads, the Clereflo ASP will serve a population range from 6-20 persons and is suitable for residential and commercial projects where mains drainage is not available. Typical applications include single dwellings, small communities or developments, refurbishments and rural barn conversions

For homeowners and self-builders the key features of the new Clereflo ASP are its discreet below ground installation, its quiet odourless operation and the low ongoing maintenance and running costs. For builders and developers as well as being price competitive the Clereflo ASP's compact design offers a low-cost easy installation process.

# 320110738P

FEATURES AND BEHEFITS

- Independently Tested to BSEN12566-3:2005
- Value for money
- Completely below-ground installation
- Easy to install reduced costs
- Proven technology with reliable performance
- Quiet odourless operation

ASP06

ASP12

ASP16

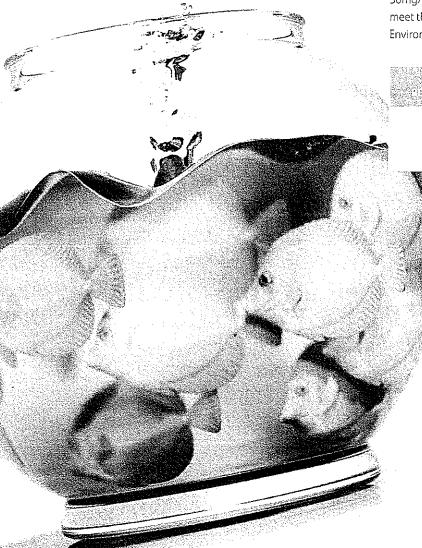
ASP20

- Compact design with no moving parts
- Typically 1 to 3-year desludging period
- Deeper inverts available with a standard extension kit
- Option for pumped influent or effluent
- Effluent Standard: 20mg/I BOD; 30mg/I SS; 20mg/I NH3
- Suitable for discharge to ground or watercourse (subject to Environment Agency consent)

All applications should be specified to comply with the British Water Code of Practice for Flows and Loads Further advice and assistance is available from our experienced internal and external sales teams. Site visits and assessments are recommended to ensure the correct equipment is proposed for each application.

Standard range plants produce an effluent quality of 20mg/I BOD; 30mg/I SS; 20mg/I NH3 The correct plant should be selected to meet the requirements of the discharge consent granted by the Environment Agency SEPA or EHS

2.4



BOG g

360

720

960 1200 NH3 g

48

96

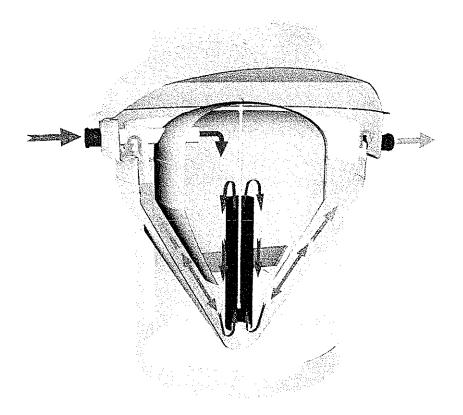
128

160

# process and plant description

The Clereflo ASP treatment plant comprises a single tank. Within the tank there is an inner central bio-zone chamber and an outer settlement zone. The plant accepts and treats the incoming sewage using the extended aeration principle in the central bio-zone chamber. A simple coarse bubble diffuser, housed in a draft tube introduces the air that provides the oxygen to the bacteria which then treats the sewage. The bio-zone retains the mixture of sewage and bacteria until the level of treatment has been achieved.

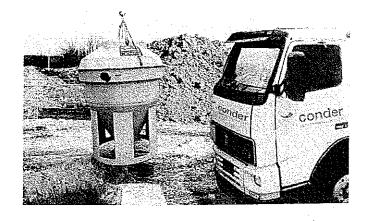
The treated effluent then enters the settlement zone where settlement takes place. The settled solids are drawn back towards the draft tube with the diffuser in it, and are returned via the airlift principle to the bio-zone for further treatment. The treated (final) effluent subsequently leaves the plant over a weir, at the outlet level, that extends around the circumference of the tank. The movement of fluid through the whole system is by gravity displacement. There are no moving parts in the treatment plant.



# installation

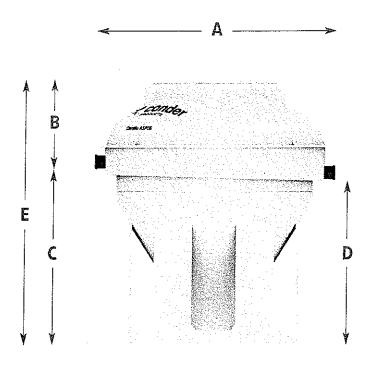
Conder Products advises the use of a suitably experienced and qualified installation company to install any of its products. For suggested installers in your area please contact our sales team on: 08702 640004. Care should be taken to fully assess the site ground conditions prior to commencement of installation. The ASP range requires a relatively low cost installation, typically using only a 200mm deep concrete base followed by pea shingle or self compacting backfill.

Detailed installation guidelines are provided for each product All electrical work should be carried out in accordance with current regulations (for example NIC EIC/Building Regulations).



# specification

# 320110738P



### OPTIONAL EXTRAS

### Extension kit

Deeper inverts can be accommodated by means of an access extension kit which is available in 10m and 20m lengths. These are designed to be cut to suit on site and can also be retrofitted again on site taking away the worries of installing at incorrect levels.

### Package Pump Stations

Inlet sewage and final effluent pump chambers are available in single or dual units at varying inverts designed to suit the customers on site requirements. Again these can be retrofitted if problems occur during installation

### Sample Chamber

A Sample Chamber is required in order for the regulatory authority to take representative samples of the final effluent for testing

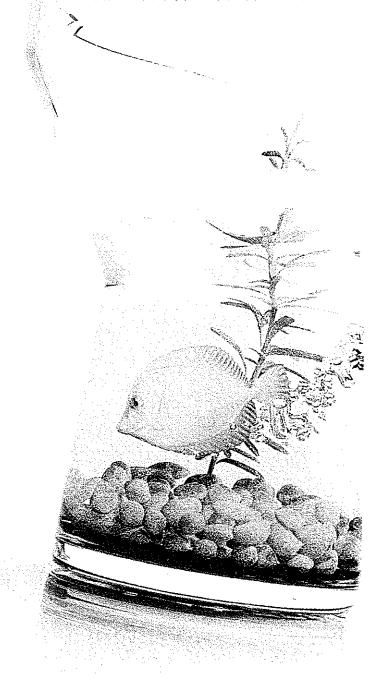
### SERVICE

Package sewage treatment plants are installed to treat wastewater and to protect the environment. They must be cared for and maintained so that they can continue to operate effectively. Failure to do this will undoubtedly lead to pollution of the water environment, which is an offence and may result in prosecution.

For the Clereflo ASP, Conder Products recommends that a maintenance agreement is taken out to service the plant as indicated in the Environment Agency Guideline PPG4. A plant de-sludge should be carried out between 1 and 3 years (depending on the plant loading)

Through a nationwide network of British Water accredited service engineers. Conder's service division Hydroserve offers a comprehensive range of services including commissioning and ongoing service contracts.

**************************************		海:内流	REVISIONE		
		12-2-2	100		19.8288
Population Eqiuvalent		6	12	16	20
Hydraulic Load (I/day)		1200	2400	3200	4000
Organic Load (g BOD5/per da	ıy)	360	720	960	1200
NH3 (g per day)		48	96	128	160
O/A Diameter (mm)	Α	2080	2080	2080	2080
Stanadard Inlet Invert (mm)	₿*	780	780	780	780
inlet invert to Base (mm)	C ·	1570	1870	1970	2070
Outlet Invert to Base (mm)	Đ	1470	1770	1870	1970
O/A Depth (mm)	<b>E</b> *	2350	2650	2750	2850
Pipework Fitting (mm)		110	110	110	110
Max Rated Power (Watts)		135	225	225	300
Estimated Power Consumptio at working pressure (Watts)	u	100	170	165	220
Cover Size		750 SQ	750 SQ	750 SQ	750 SQ
Plant Weight		230kg	260kg	300kg	360kg



# let us make your environment a better place to be... demand special treatment



ASP (ASS) o Sacke place in publication.





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TM - Clereflo is a registered Trade Mark