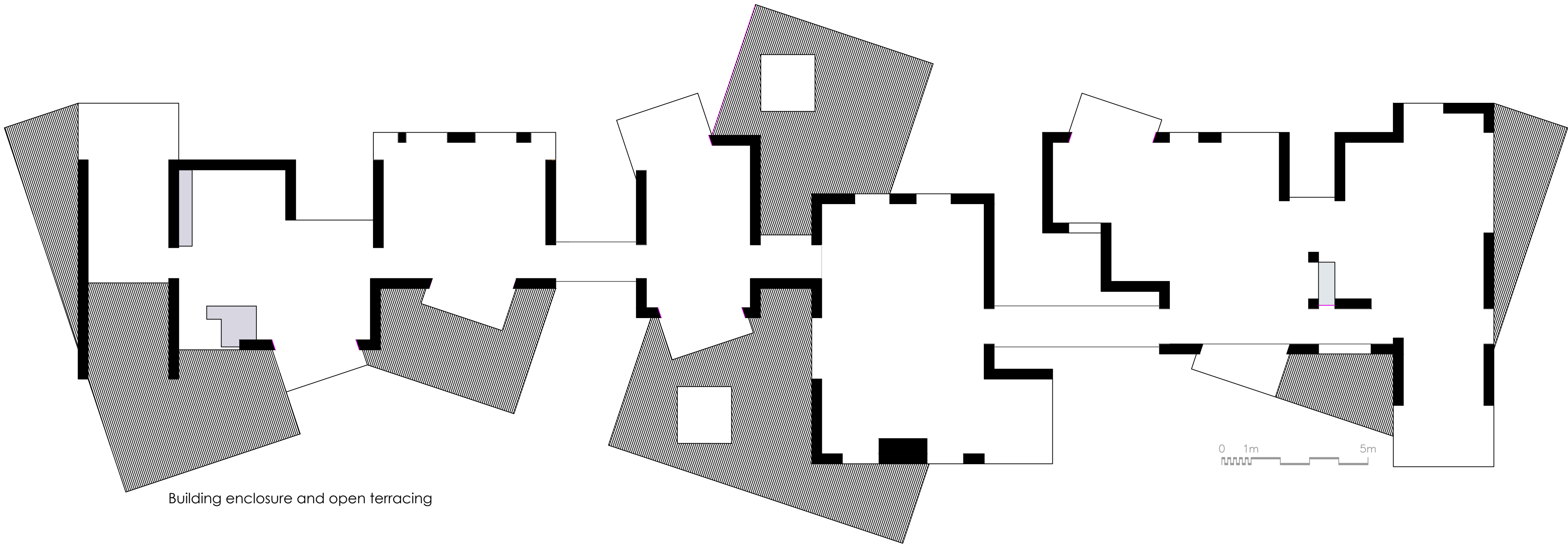
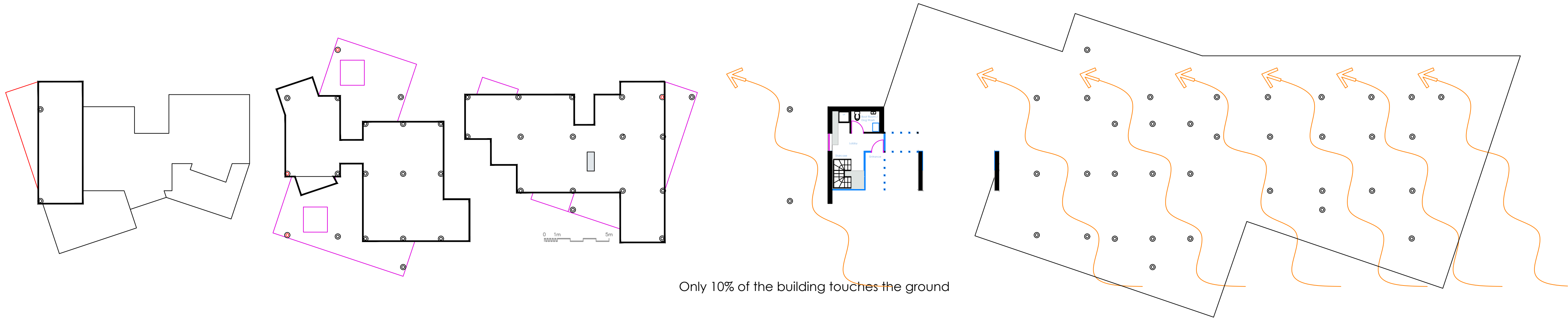
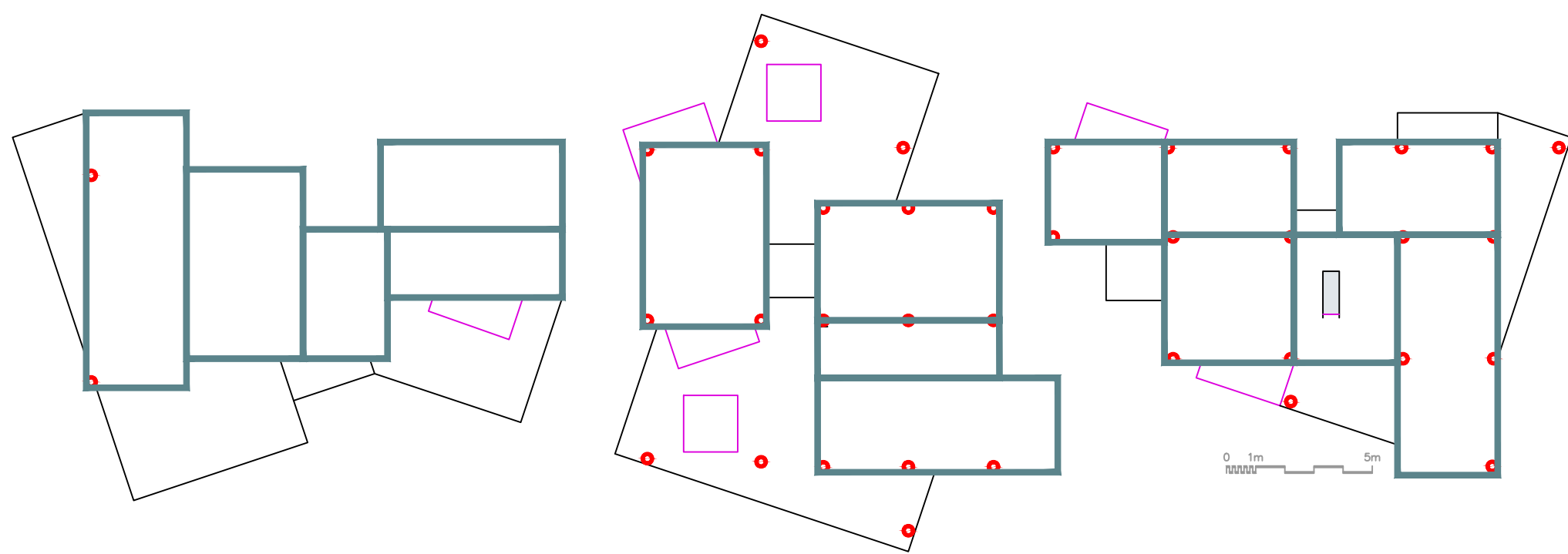




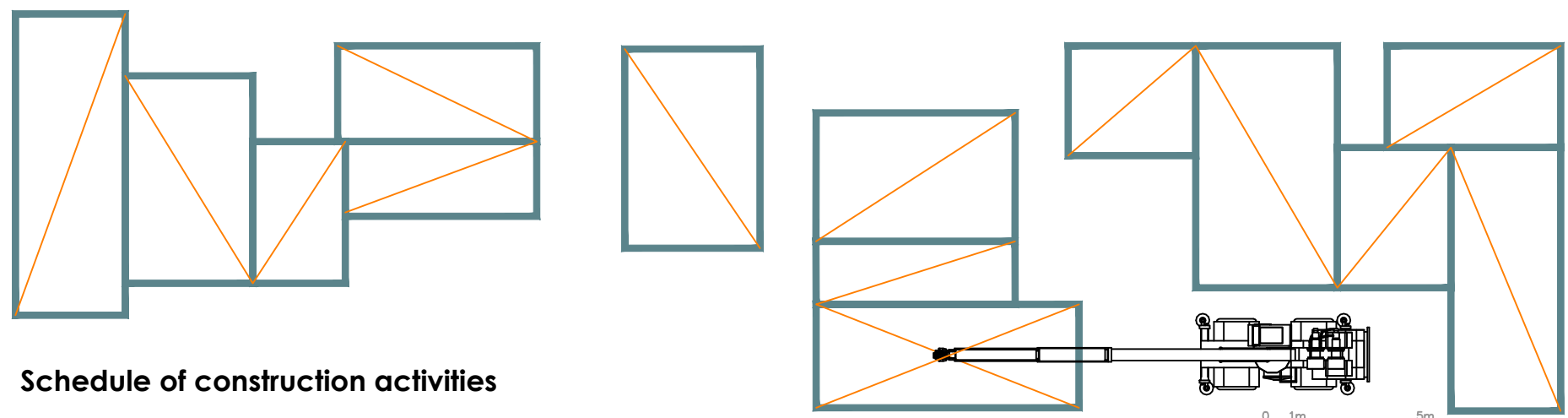
Building enclosure and open terracing



Only 10% of the building touches the ground



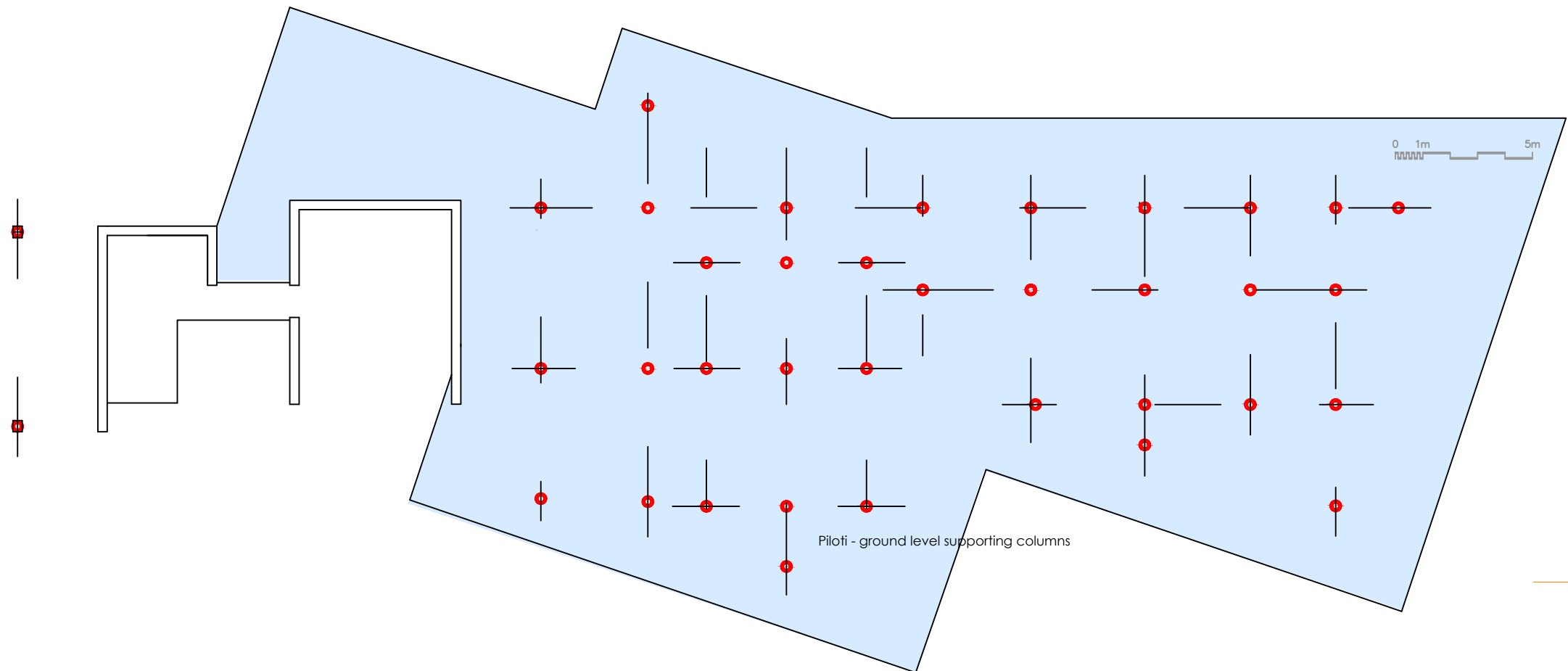
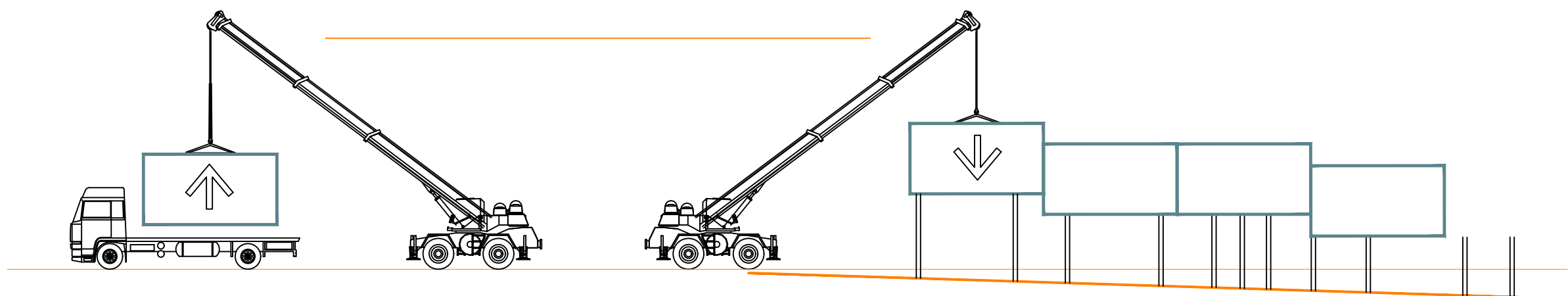
Structural Analysis



Pre-engineered components

Schedule of construction activities

- Establish secure fencing to site area
- Establish root protection to trees
- Undertake earthworks - excavate shallow pond
- Secure operational area
- Lightweight piling rig to bore piles
- Clad piles and install ring beams and pile caps
- Line pond
- Off-site manufactured timber frame accommodation 'pods' craned into place
- Construction of balconies and connecting ramps
- Construct access road
- Plant new trees and wider landscaping
- Ensure road access is kept free from debris



Piloti - ground level supporting columns

Construction Methodology

Stage 1 - Create site access and set out the building footprint.

Stage 2 - Clear the site and reduce dig down to ground floor level. Excavate pond retaining all spoil on site, (To be spread away from existing trees)

It is important to reiterate at this point that the topsoil that is to be removed to facilitate the construction of the base will be put to one side in a manner that allows suitable reuse at the appropriate time. We are intending to incorporate the fertile topsoil, which most likely will be no more than 100mm deep is retained such that the organic matter, seeds etc. contained within it are maintained as fertile such that this can be used to dress the disturbed areas of land around the construction site and cover excavated material.

Stage 3 - Construct principle piloti or structural columns and the ancillary accommodation block foundations.

Stage 4 - Construction of the pre-engineered ancillary accommodation walls. The external walls will be of timber frames construction and be manufactured off-site. These will be faced with timber open board cladding, render and in part, living walls. (Refer to ecology notes and drawings). and faced with dry stone facing to the external facing walls. The living walls will be planted and allowed to naturally mature and encourage the growth of mosses and algae such that the walling will look as though it has been in situ for many years, the exact method to do this is yet to be determined. The piloti will support each unit at a different height such that the building will hug the contours of the site, reducing its visual mass and encouraging the building to migrate into the landscape creating a number of terraces that gradually diminish to allow the natural topography and undulations of the site to remain visually unimpaired. Once the construction of the living accommodation flooring is complete, a first floor platform will be constructed.

Stage 5 - Once the platform is constructed, a number of lightweight, pre-constructed boxes containing the dining, kitchen and living spaces that has been erected off-site will be placed on the new first floor. This will ensure that the construction period is minimised therefore reducing the disruption to the site, both physically, visually and from an ecology perspective. This design approach will also considerably reduce the buildings embedded carbon. Having completed the installation of the lightweight boxes, fenestration and internal fit out can progress.

Stage 6 - The reinstatement of the land surrounding the building (refer to landscape proposal). In essence the desire is to create a landscape that appears as natural as possible as quickly as possible so that the building does not appear new for a prolonged period of time.

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All dimensions are to be checked on site prior to construction, manufacture of any components and ordering of materials and equipment.
Any discrepancies are to be reported to the architect for clarification.
All materials and workmanship to be in accordance with the current British Standards and codes of practice.

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Client:	
Construction Methodology	Drawing:
21012 - 60	Reference:
April 2024	Date:
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