

# WOKING

#### **DESIGN & ACCESS STATEMENT**

LRW-7884-L(00)303G | DECEMBER 2019

PREPARED BY

LeachRhodesWalker Architects

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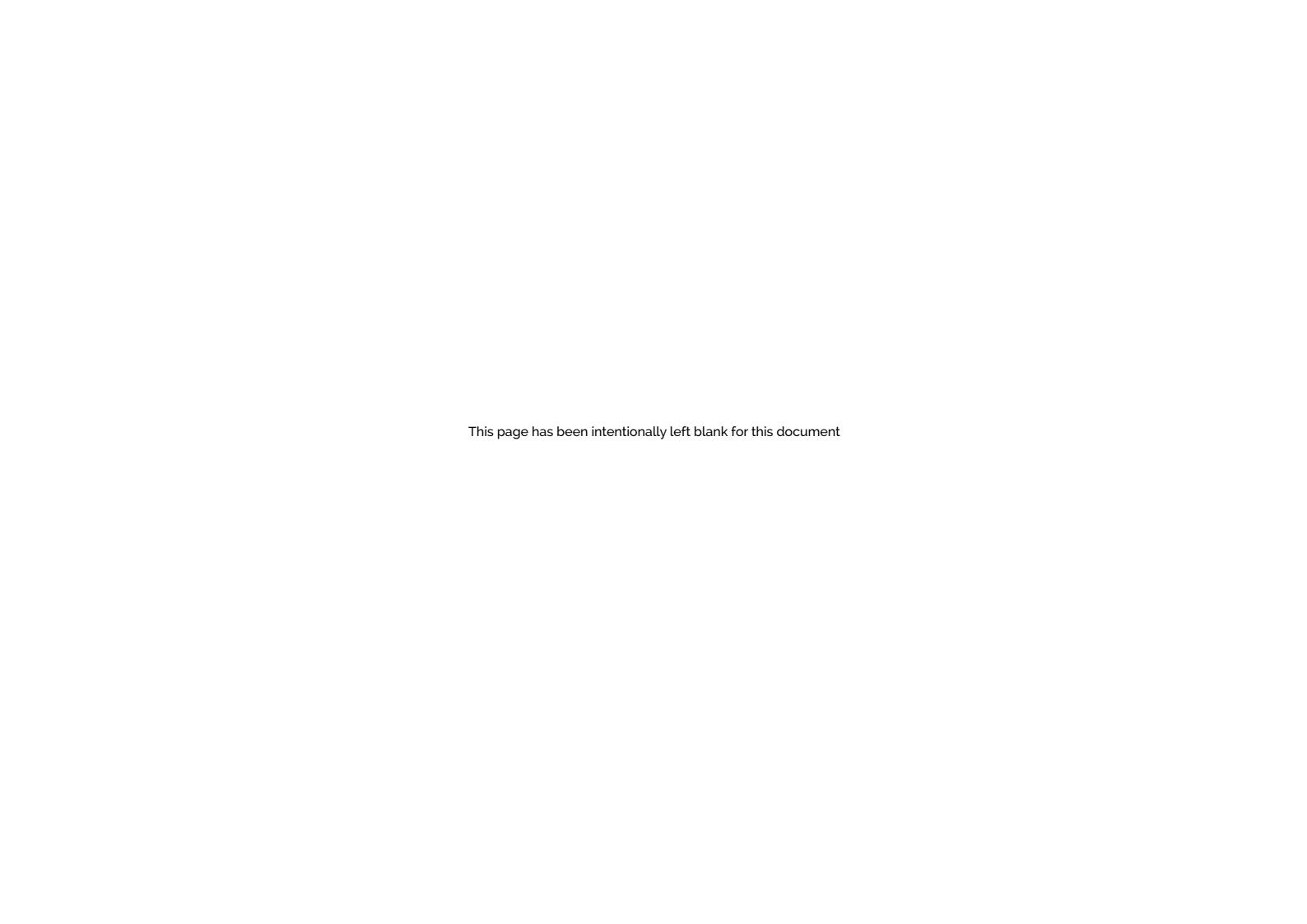
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# 1.0 Introduction

### 1.0 Introduction

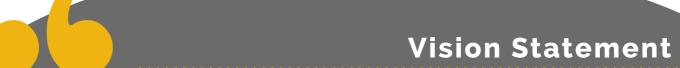
This Design and Access Statement has been prepared by Leach Rhodes Walker Architects and the design team appointed for this project, for Goldev Woking Ltd to produce a Masterplan for the site which is currently a combination of predominantly vacant open land and an existing woodland.

The document presented is a culmination of many months work by the design team to create a high-quality development..

The proposals and design principles stated in this document have been developed through extensive pre-application meetings and discussions with Woking Borough Council Officers (WBC) to arrive at an appropriate, sensitive and contextual design solution that balances the needs of the brief and those of the site. A consultation with local residents has also taken place.

The structure and content of this statement has been informed by 'Design and Access Statement; how to write, read and use them' (CABE 2006). This document demonstrates that the development has considered the context of the site and how this has informed the final design of the buildings.

The format of the design statement starts with the Masterplan, then focuses on the proposed new Health Club and the 36 New Houses, broken into a summary of site location and context, followed by a commentary of the design development and the scale, massing and appearance on which the buildings are based.



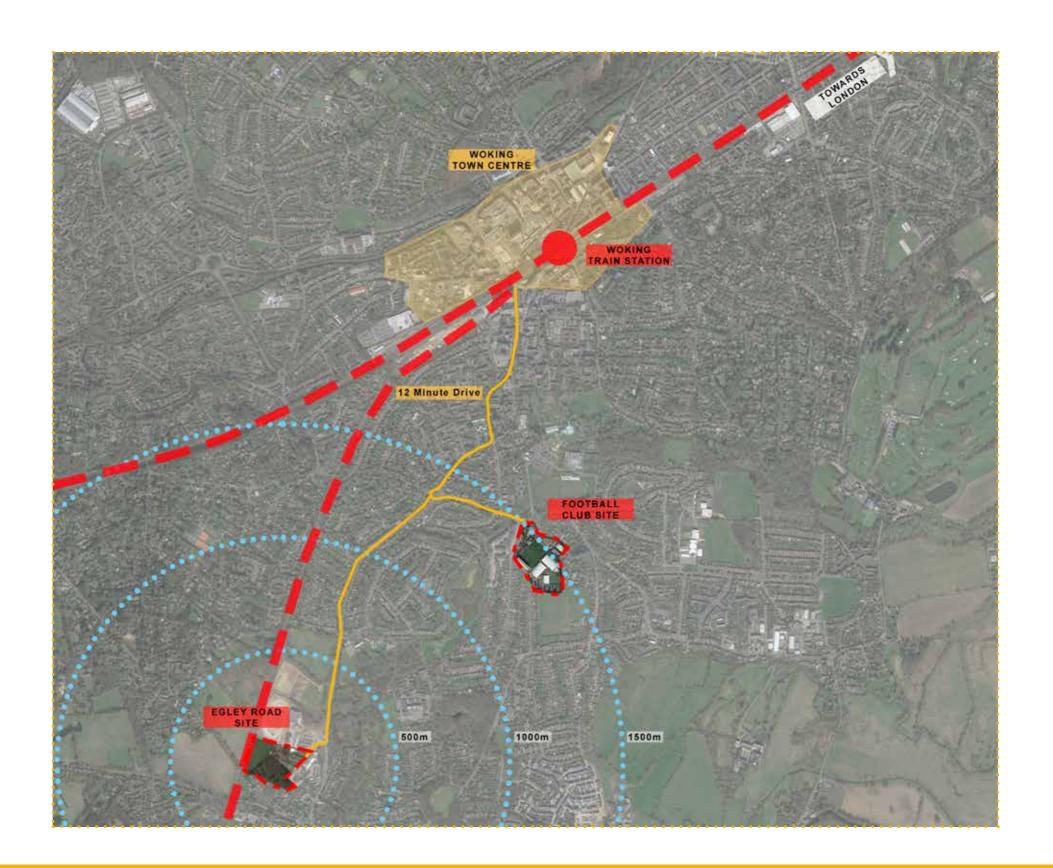
To provide a high quality new leisure centre alongside new much needed high quality family housing, whilst retaining, enhancing and integrating the significant woodland amenity. The leisure centre is striking and sympathetic and away from existing residents, and associated more with the larger scale buildings. The residential creates an additional high quality new street, lined with distinctive new homes, which is separated from the leisure and linked closely to the site access. The new homes have defined public and private space and good levels of car provision. Combined the proposals provide a comprehensive redevelopment of quality buildings and spaces within this suburban location.



## 1.1 Location & Wider Context

The site is located just 2000m South of Woking Town Centre, only a 12-minute drive away and a 30 to 40 minute walk.

Woking town centre benefits from a high degree of connectivity, being only 25 minutes away from London Waterloo Station by train, 30 minutes away from London Heathrow Airport by car, and is easily accessed from the M3 and M25 motorways.



### 1.2 Application Site Boundary

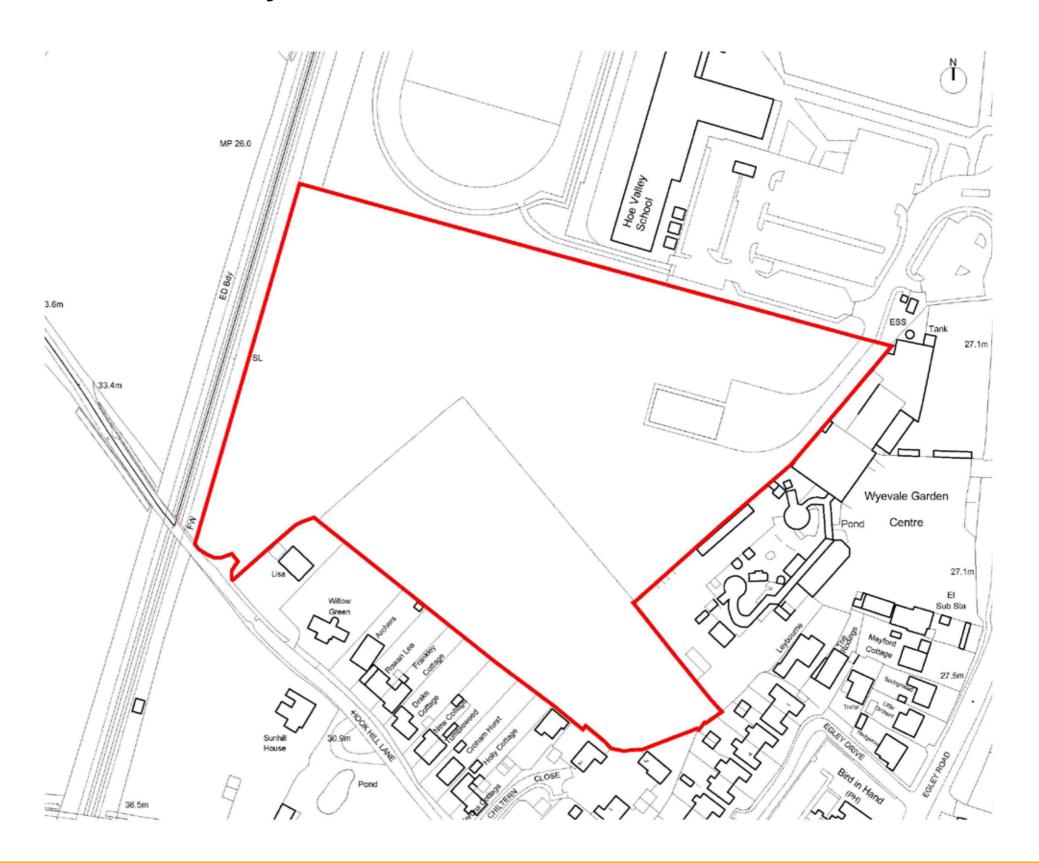
The drawing shows the existing site conditions and the extent of the planning application boundary indicated by the red line.

This site has been earmarked within the Woking 2027 Local Plan Site allocations Development Plan (Policy GB7) as a development and infrastructure site within the existing Green Belt.

Woking Borough Council (WBC) have identified that 550 new dwellings will be needed in the Green Belt by 2007 and this development has the opportunity to contribute approximately 10% of this designation as well as providing leisure opportunities to nearby residents.

The area is currently made up of a mixture of woodlandandbrownfieldland. The aforementioned development plans has scheduled delivery of this scheme for between 2022-2027.







Client Woking Football Club The Laithwaite Community Stadium Woking GU22 9AA



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# 3.0 Masterplan

# 3.1 The Brief

The proposal is for a detailed planning application for a new David Lloyd Health Club and 36 new homes of varying size. This project is part of wider redevelopment plans at Kingfield Road, and the relocation of David Lloyd to this location makes the larger site at Kingfield Road, available for a new football stadium and new housing.

The two developments may take place as different times.

The detail proposals consist of:

- · Demolition of any remaining buildings and structures on the site
- Full details of the newly proposed David Lloyd Health Club
- · Full details of the residential development, including design, access, siting, car parking, servicing and associated landscaping.

# 3.2 Site Location

The site is to the south of Woking town centre. It is bounded by Hoe Valley School to the North, an existing garden centre and the A320 (Egley Road) to the East, existing residences within Mayford village with long rear gardens to the South, and the Portsmouth Direct Railway line to the West with fields beyond.

The site is located within the Borough of Woking whose authority is responsible for the planning application.



### 3.3 Existing Site Plan & Extent of Demolition

The extent of the demolition on the existing site is indicated on the adjacent plan. Buildings to be demolished are hatched in red.

The existing single storey industrial/storage building will be demolished.

Most of the existing woodland is to be retained and any impact on it is proposed to be minimised. Existing trees to be removed are covered in the arboricultural report which identifies trees to be lost, and new tree planting, and all species of trees in the retained woodland to the south and any remedial work required.





# 3.4 Surrounding Context Photos



View along Egley Road



View along Mayford Road



View towards site access road from Egley Road



View towards site from Mayford Road bridge

### 3.5.1 Heritage Assets

There are no heritage assets adjoining or in close proximity of the site, which would be affected by the proposals, and any heritage assets around the site are predominantly houses of Grade II listing.

These are shown on the plan opposite;

- 1. Sunhill House (Grade II Listing)
- 2. Hunts Farm House (Grade II Listing)
- 3. Barn 15 yards from South-East of Hunts Farm House (Grade II Listing)
- 4. Broom Cottage (Grade II Listing)
- 5. Ellis Farm House (Grade II Listing)



### 3.5.2 Green Spaces

The site, whilst nestling close to existing housing, is adjoining open land to the West and close to the extensive nature reserve of Mayford Meadows. The site itself has a major green space in the form of existing woodland, which is being preserved.

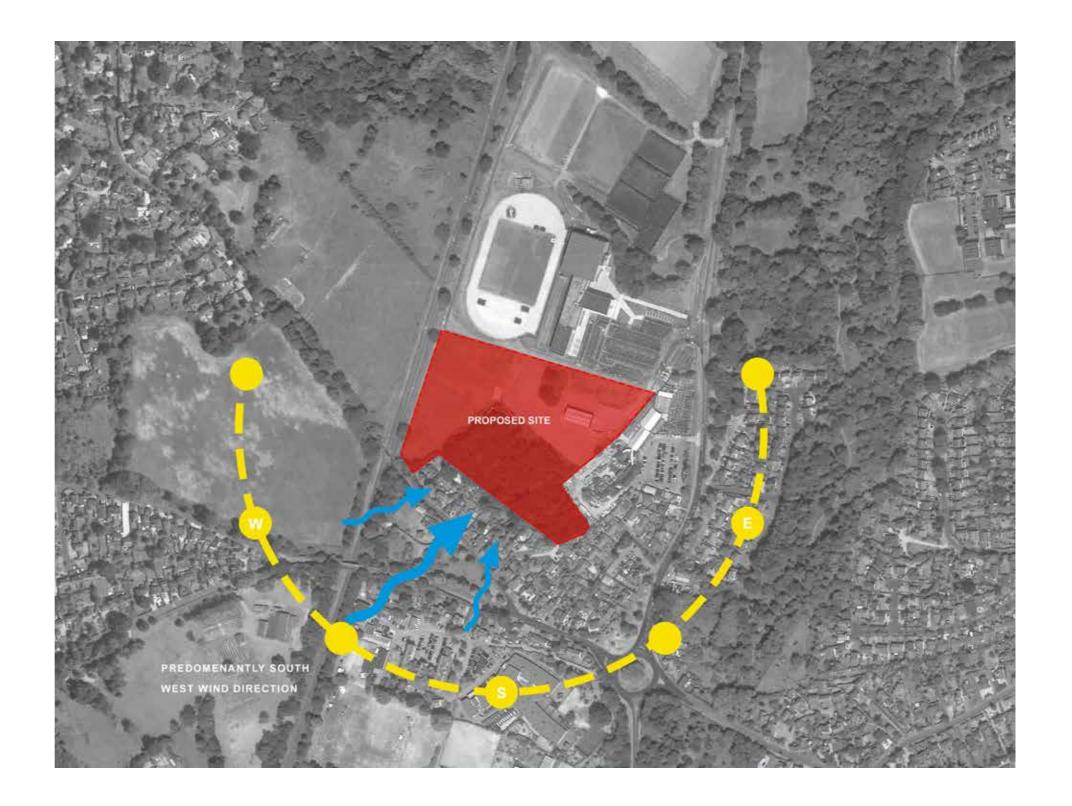
- 1. Mayford Meadows Local Nature Reserve
- 2. Mayford Green Pond
- 3. Westfield Cricket Club



### 3.5.3 Environment

The site has a good southerly aspect towards mature vegetation and woodland.

The wind is predominantly from the south west.



#### 3.5.4 Vehicular Access

The main site access will be from the North coming from Egley Road, utilising the existing site access road. The access road will be extended to within the site where it will split to access the Leisure centre in one direction (west) and the housing in another (south).

There is an existing access from Hook Hill Lane which is not be used for site access as part of this application, although it may be utilised in the future for service or staff access for the Leisure Centre.

Egley Road links with Turnoak Roundabout to the north and Guildford Road to the south. Egley Road dissects a residential area with a single carriageway 40mph route.

Pedestrians are able to use shared cycle/pedestrian paths on at least one side of the road for the entirety of the road.

There are numerous pedestrian crossing islands located on Egley Road and a signal-controlled crossing at the junction between Egley Road and Hoe Valley School.

Further highway access and traffic surveys were conducted by Vectos in their separate Transport Assessment.



### 3.5.5 Cycle Access

There is a shared pedestrian and cyclist path on Egley Road which passes the site. It is proposed to connect this cycle route to the site via the existing road.

This path continues north on Egley Road until it meets with Turnoak Roundabout.

Following the shared path along Wych Hill Lane cyclists will be able to join National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 223 which can be used to link to Woking and Chertsey to the north. Guildford can be reached to the south on this cycle route.

NCN Route 223 provides further access to a number of designated cycle routes such as NCN Route 22 to the south which links with South London and Portsmouth, and NCN Route 223 which continues to the south and links with Brighton.

Further analysis of cycle routes and journeys is covered in the Vectos Transport Assessment.



#### 3.5.6 Pedestrian Access

Access to the site on foot will be from a newly formed road to the South of Hoe Valley School. There is a network of pedestrian footways located within Mayford and the periphery of the site. The roads within the village include pedestrian footpaths on both sides of the carriageway and there are pedestrian crossing islands at all the key junctions located within the village.

Public transportation routes operate along Egley Road. The closest bus stops to the site are located approximately 300m south east of the Site. The northbound stop, located outside the Bird in Hand pub benefits from a bus shelter with seating, timetable information and a bus lay-by. The southbound stop, located adjacent to the Wyevale Garden Centre, benefits from a bus shelter with seating and timetable information. Both bus stops have a raised curb to allow for easier bus access.

Further analysis of bus routes is covered in the Transport Assessment.

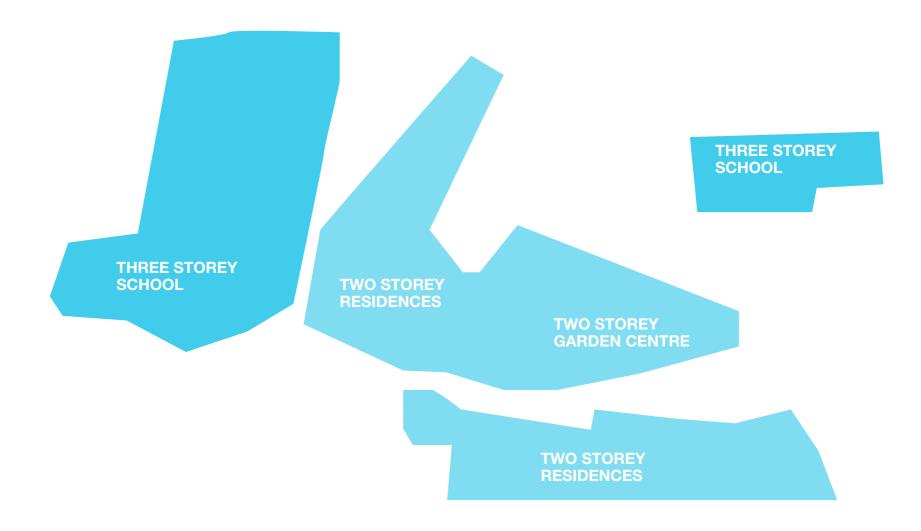


### 3.5.7 Building Heights

The site's surrounding context is a key factor in determining the heights of the proposed buildings.

The Egley Road site has nothing immediately adjoining its Western boundary (open fields), the three storey larger scale and footprint School building to the North, the garden centre large format buildings to the East and beyond the large wooded area to the south, 2 storey houses.

On this basis there are no immediate sensitive buildings adjoining the site as any adjacent resident sits behind a significant landscape buffer, and thus the site could accommodate in our view, scale of up to 4 storeys.



# 3.6 Proposed Site Plan Concept

### 3.6.1 Opportunities & Constraints

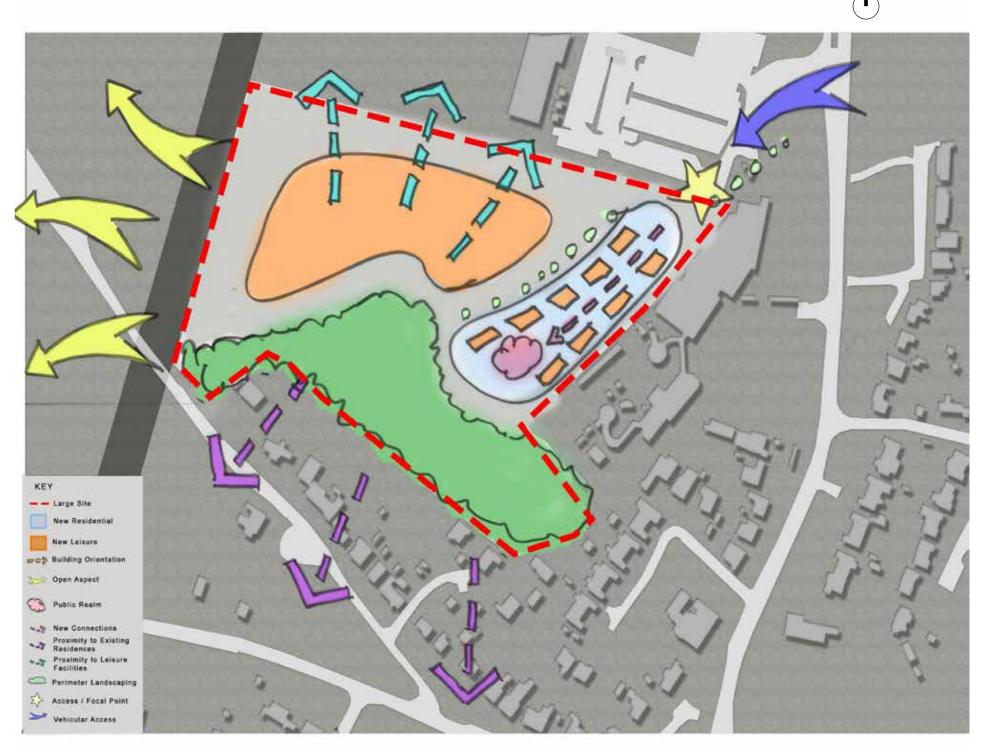
#### **Constraints:**

- The site is currently part occupied by dense trees
- The site has some large individual trees within the open spaces, and around the boundaries
- Vehicular access to the site is via a single road in the North East corner
- Proximity to the railway line to the north of the site will potentially cause both noise avibration.
- Impact on any existing residential buildings to the south and south-east.
- · School buildings to the North

#### **Opportunities:**

The site offers the following opportunities:

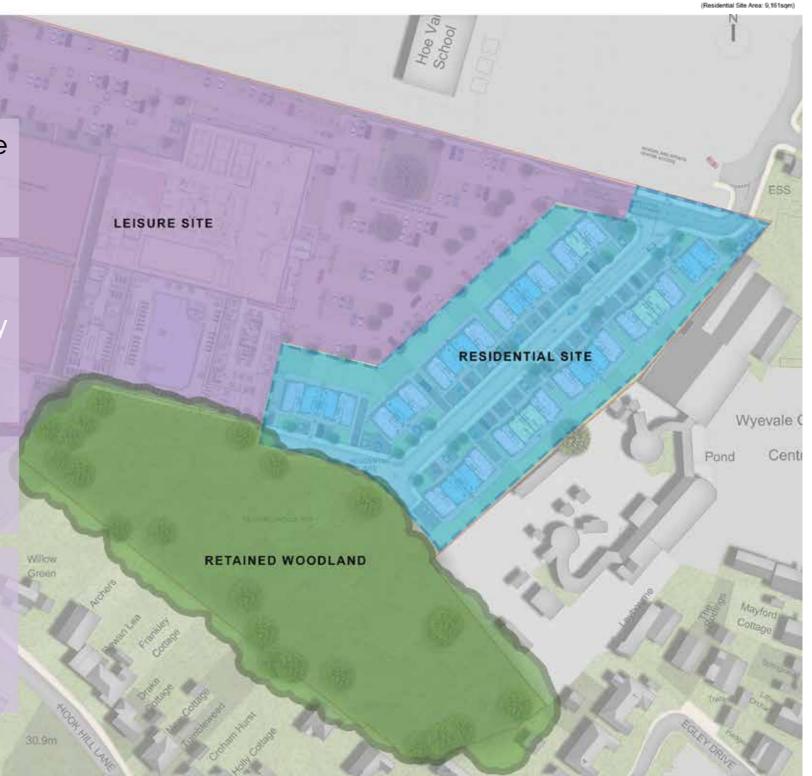
- Provision of larger family homes with private gardens
- Minimal overlooking
- Extensive retained woodland/mature landscaping
- Locate nonsensitive uses along rail line
- Opportunities for good open space
- Provide residential units of all sizes
- New private leisure facility for local residents and surrounding homes



3.7.1 Zoning Plan

#### THE VISION FOR EGLEY ROAD IS TO PROVIDE;

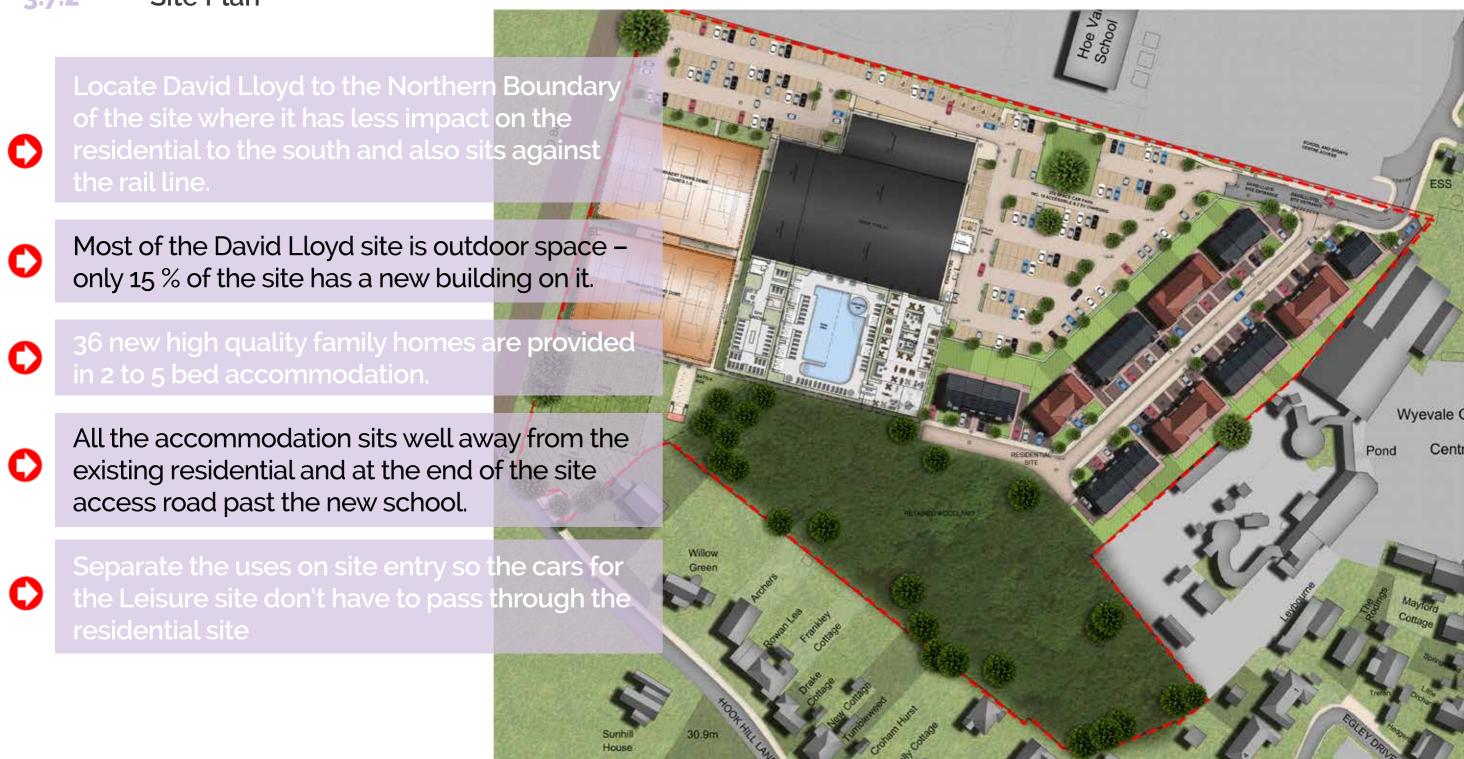
- A new home for the relocated David Lloyd leisure centre which will 'enable' redevelopment of Kingfield Road.
- Provide an opportunity for a higher quality David Lloyd club, where traffic impacts can be properly addressed under current day legislation and analysis.
- Provide new family housing on a site that is appropriate for lower scale redevelopment.
- Do all the above by maintaining the mature woodland that exists on the current site minor works are needed at the boundaries to fit but a large majority of this Woodland is retained.



LEGEND

SITE BOUNDARY

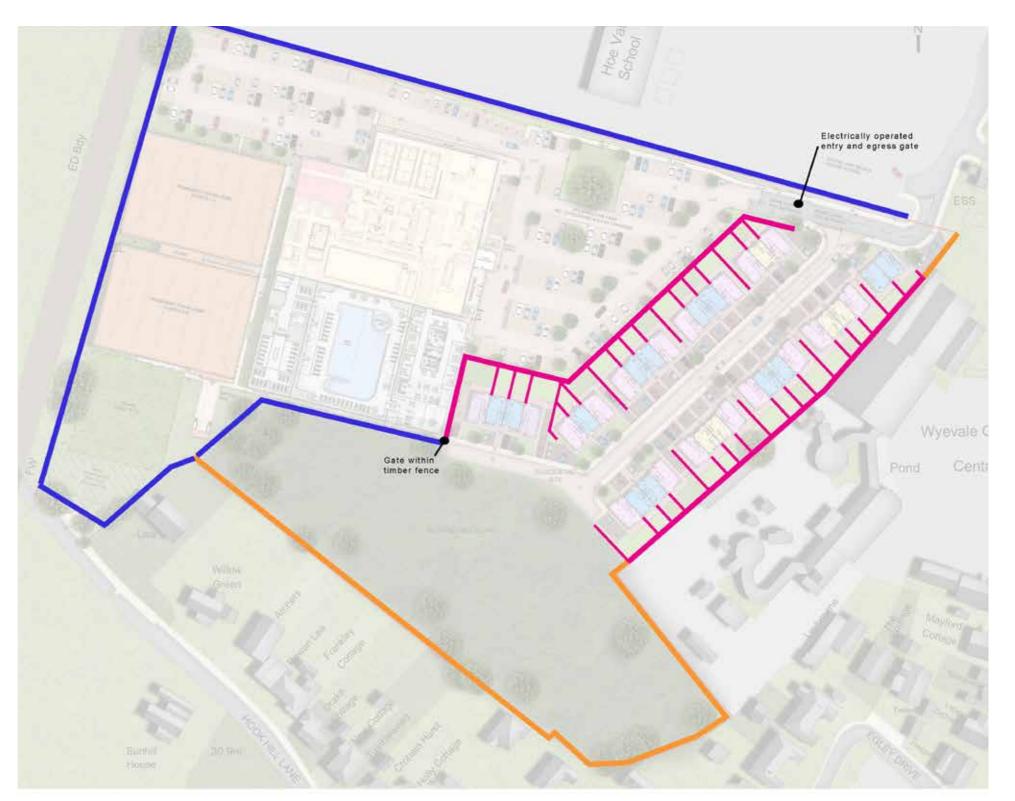
#### 3.7.2 Site Plan



### 3.7.3 Boundary Treatment

The boundaries to the Egley Road site will be addressed by the provision of new fencing where required as indicated on the adjacent diagram.





### 3.7.4 Massing

This is an illustrative aerial view illustrating the new homes that run along the East of the site, set behind and adjoining the existing woodland to the South, with the Leisure centre building located towards the Northern boundary, relating to the new school, and tennis courts along the rail line.

The new homes are generally in blocks of 4 homes, with 2 semi detached at the ends, with terraced homes between.

Buildings are generally 3 storeys in height.

3.7.4 Massing

#### 3.8.1 General Access

All access to the site is via the newly formed road to the South of Hoe Valley School.

This allows vehicular and cycle access to the residences and the leisure club, and creates a pedestrian connection to Egley Road.

The residential site will have direct access via the new spur from the south of Hoe Valley School, while a managed barrier will be provided to restrict vehicular access to the health club site.

All access within the site will incorporate Part M requirements such as level access and drop kerbs to paving areas.



#### 3.8.2 Access Overview

#### **General Overview**

The site is to the south of Woking town centre. It is bounded by Hoe Valley School to the North, an existing garden centre and the A320 (Egley Road) to the East, existing residences within Mayford village with long rear gardens to the South, and the Portsmouth Direct Railway line to the West with fields beyond.

The site has a shallow slope across, but the design has responded to this topography and still maintained level access to the buildings.

#### **Public Transport**

The site benefits from its close proximity to key bus routes in and out of the city, with regular high frequency Monday to Saturday services available.

#### **Public Pedestrian Access**

The site is located in an area of predominantly residential uses however it only has the ability to connect pedestrians on Egley Road and onto Hook Hill Lane. However pedestrian connections to Hook Hill Lane would require the proposals to run a footpath through the proposed Leisure Centre site, which wouldn't have passive surveillance, and hence that connection is not proposed.

#### **Cycle Access**

Cycle access to and around the site is indicated on the adjacent plan. 20 cycle cpaces are provided on the leisure site near the entry to the club. 2 cycle spaces will be provided to each residential unit in line with WBC parking standards.

#### **Vehicle Access**

Vehicle access is via the newly formed road South of Hoe Valley School. Car parking provision will be in accordance with Woking Borough Council requirements.



#### 3.8.3 Inclusive Access

The buildings on the site have been designed to allow for an inclusive and highly accessible environment for all.

The design team have taken care to ensure the building and surrounding site take full account of the needs of people with disabilities in relation to the following statutory regulations:

- Building Regulations Part M
- British Standard 8300
- The Disability Discrimination Act

The levels around the site are relatively flat, or with a shallow gradient and level or ramped access is provided to all areas around the buildings.

All entrances will have level or ramped access. Once inside the building, all requirements for Part M will be carefully considered and integrated into the design of the layouts and circulation spaces.





### 3.8.4 Security Strategy

The security needs are different for each site within this application. The leisure centre requires management as it is a public facility but which is likely to close in the evening and open in the morning, whilst the residential element is a 24/7 site which needs unhindered access for residents and visitors at all times.

As such the security for the leisure proposal is more secure with greater active management, whereas the residential is more passive using good design principals and overlooking.

This results in two slightly different environments.

The leisure centre has a single point of entry, to the site, with a secure but effective green wired security fence around its perimeter. This ensures that the site is protected from unauthorised access other than access through the main entrance area.

The main entrance has a vehicular barrier and we envisage CCTV coverage at this point to monitor anyone entering the site.

All main areas around the buildings and in the car park and anywhere with pedestrian routes will have good external lighting and CCTV monitoring.

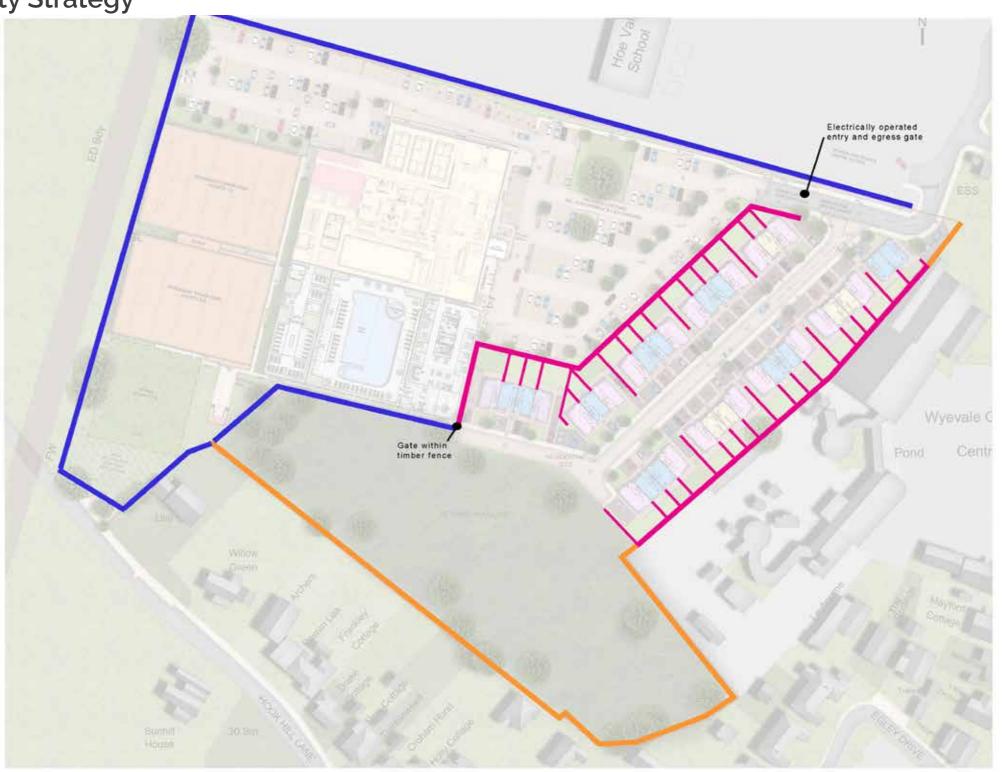
The building itself will be secure with open access during gym hours but locked in the evening with CCTV monitoring of all external entrances or emergency exits.

The residential site however will be open to access, however the boundary to the Leisure centre site will have a secure boundary to the rear gardens of the residential.

The residential site will have private gated gardens to the rear, but with passive surveillance to the fronts and any gables that front the streets.

Good levels of street lighting will be implemented to ensure a safe and accessible site, with easy access for residents and visitors.

3.8.4 Security Strategy





1800mm HIGH to rear boundary 1500mm HIGH to separating fences between properties

### 3.9 Consultation & Design Development

#### 3.9.1 Pre-App Meetings

During the design evolution (please refer to appendix) a series of schemes were developed around the new residential and the leisure centre brief.

The locations of the various uses were tested in different positions within the site, and the initial advice was that the woodland could be removed.

However, subsequent investigation saw its value and retained it as part of the proposals.

The scheme involved trying to accommodate the target leisure centre replacement building, and then considering how the residential could be planned around it.

As we worked with the leisure centre operator and the councils planning officers, a scheme was developed which separated the leisure centre from the residential and positioned the leisure centre in the optimum position to minimise impact on the adjacent residential, but also to give it greatest prominence for visitors.





JULY 2018 APRIL 2019



OCTOBER 2019

## 3.9 Consultation & Design Development

#### 3.9.2 Public Consultation

#### **18th July 2019**

A public consultation was held at the local community hall in July 2019. The design of the scheme was well received, with very few comments on the layout or the design.





# 4.0 Leisure Club

## 4.1 David Lloyd Separate D&A

Please refer to separate D&A

# 5.0 Residential

## **5.1** Concept

#### **5.1.1** Concept Design

- High quality complimentary materials responding to the local vernacular.
- A modern twist on local styles utilising a striking brick blend.
- A variety of styles across the homes.
- Strong articulation and modeling.
- Good levels of natural light and generous rooms.
- Fully compliant with LPA car provision
- High quality external space and materials.



The architectural design creates two opposing facades to a fully animated new street following the principals of good design. The architectural styling for the Residential Development is a combination of local vernacular references to materials complemented by modern design detailing, to form an interesting and varied street frontage such as that found in local village communities.

The combination of scale, articulated massing and roof forms is used to create variation and rhythm along the newly formed street creating a distinctive but cohesive character that not only blends with the context but also references it in a modern way.

#### **5.2.1** Ground Floor Plan

The new homes form a new residential street terminating at the retained woodland to the south. The homes adopt good secure by design principals, facing the street with private gardens behind.

There is definition between public and semi public space, and the new street is pedestrian friendly.

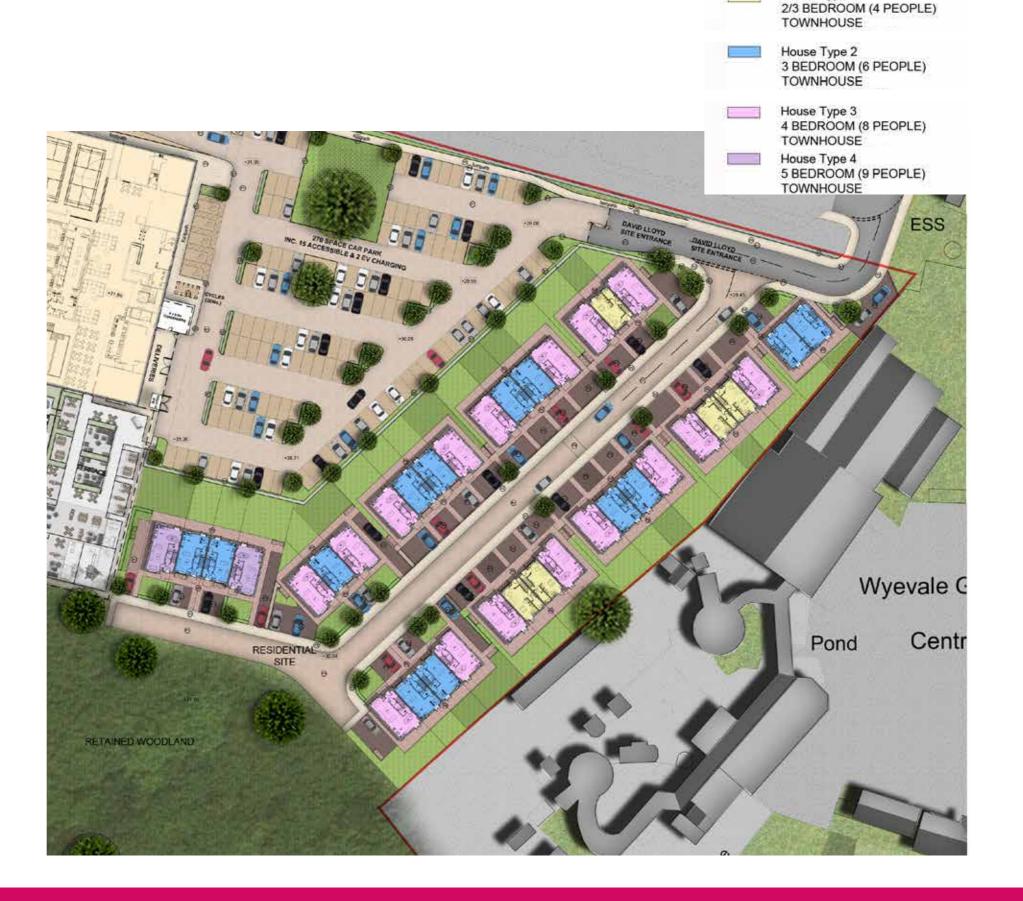
There is a variation of house types along the street all with parking provided dedicated to each home. The calculations for parking are based on Wokings Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document (April 23018), Page 17.

The different house types are carefully placed to create distinctive blocks each with an individual style and character.

Whilst there are only 4 house types, with these combined these create 7 different blocks creating a varied village character.

Each home has a front and rear access with parking to the front and private amenity space to the rear.

The house designs are open plan internally, with living, dining, guest WC and kitchen at ground level with bedrooms above, and these layouts create passive surveillance to both the new street and rear gardens.



**LEGEND** 

House Type 1

#### **5.2.2** First Floor Plan

The first floor layouts have the same footprint as the ground floor and accommodate a bedroom level accessed from a single stair. The bedroom levels are designed to accommodate modern family living with many of the bedrooms having en-suite facilities.

The two / three bedroom house (House Type 1) is designed to be flexible with the possibility of either a home office or a third bedroom.

# House Type 1 2/3 BEDROOM (4 PEOPLE) TOWNHOUSE House Type 2 3 BEDROOM (6 PEOPLE) TOWNHOUSE House Type 3 4 BEDROOM (8 PEOPLE) TOWNHOUSE House Type 4 5 BEDROOM (9 PEOPLE) TOWNHOUSE



#### 5.2.3 Second Floor Plan

The second floor layouts accommodate a further bedroom level accessed from a single stair.

The bedroom are designed for future families with many of the bedrooms having en-suite facilities.





## 5.2.4 Roof Plan

The roofs are intended to provide a varied roofscape, with a mix of grey and red tiles/slates which vary in both height and form to create a distinctive and interesting design along the street.



## 5.3 Scale, Massing & Appearance

The development needs to meet the needs of new family housing, provided at a high density to meet housing targets, and at the same time respect and complement the surrounding buildings.

The residential development proposed utilises traditionalmaterials, applied to blocks of predominantly 4 dwellings, over 3 storeys, to create a development that is complementary to the existing surrounding uses (which are varied) but which also respects the context.

A mix of gable fronts and varied window sizes, brick and timber effect facades, and contrasting coloured roofs, creates an articulated and varied streetscene.

The combination of façade materials forms to make a distinctive development which fronts the newly formed avenue terminating at the existing and retained woodland to the south of the site.

The residential development is predominantly outward facing however, its rear elevations and gardens border the new health club, and the existing garden centre. As such the rear elevations have been designed as carefully as the front to create a variation of form and materiality, and quality.

## 5.3 Scale, Massing & Appearance



## 5.4 Use and Amount

House Sizes - Residential Si	e - (Sizes are subject to change depending on the	e lavout variations)
------------------------------	---	----------------------

HOUSE (NIA)	House Type 1 (2/3Bed	- House Type 2 (3Bed	House Type 3	House Type 4	
HOUSE (NIA)	4/6People)	- 6People)	(4Bed - 8People)	(5Bed - 9People)	
SQM	123.2	145.0	162.3	162.3	
SQFT	1,326	1,560	1,746	1,746	
EFFICIENCY					

## **Residential Summary**

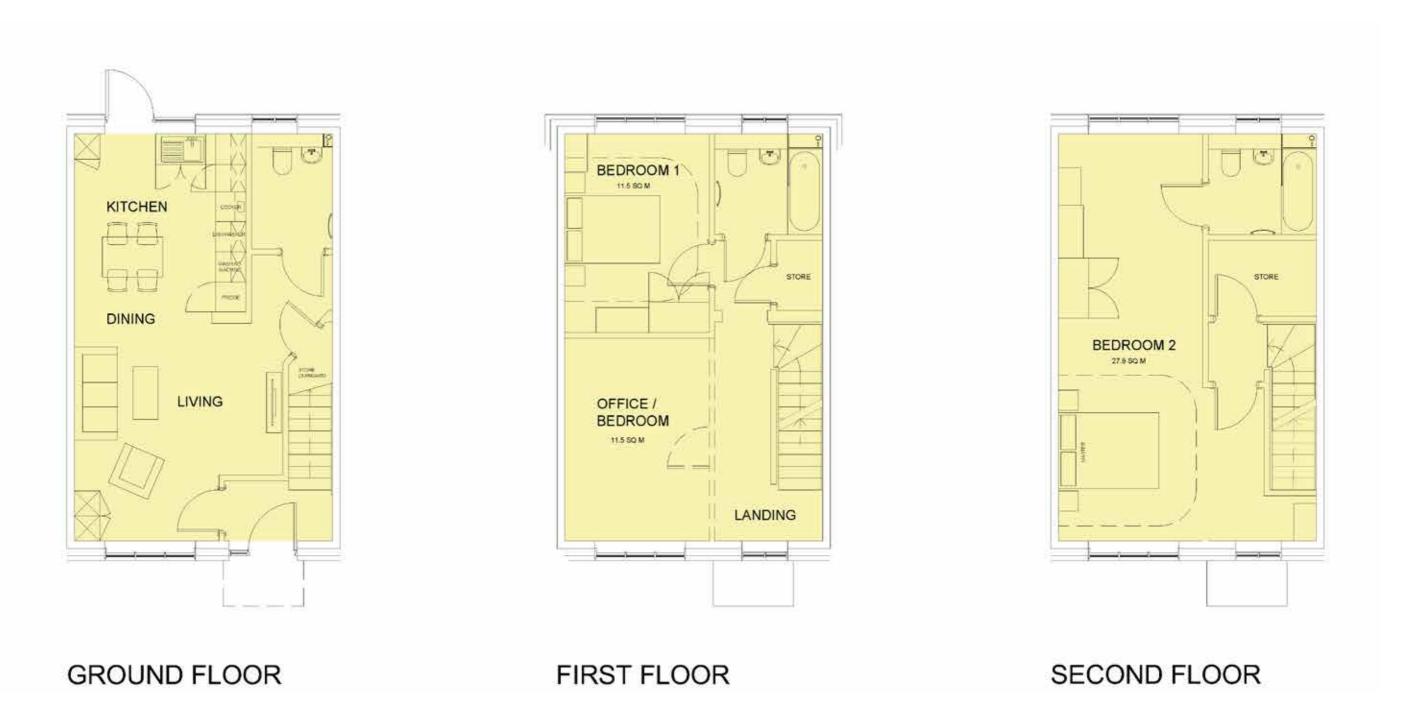
	House Type 1	House Type 2	House Type 3	House Type 4	RESIDENCES	PARKING	NIA (sqm)	GIA (sqm)	GEA (sqm)	SITE AREA (sqm)
	5	13	16	2	36	90	5,422	5,670	6,432	9,161
TOTAL	5	13	16	2	36	90	5,422	5,670	6,432	
EFFICIENCY	14%	36%	44%	6%		250%				
						sqft	58,366	61,031	69,233	
						921		37	*	39 dw/ha

rking based on WBC Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document				
		, and a second		Parking F
2 bedroom House			1	1
3 bedroom House				2
4/Sbedroom House				3

## **Cycle Provision**

2 Cycle Spaces will be provided on the plot of each residence. A total of 72 cycle spaces will be provided on the residential site.

## **5.5.1** Type 1



## **5.5.2** Type 2



**5.5.3** Type 3

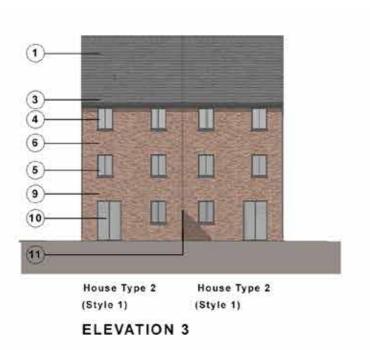


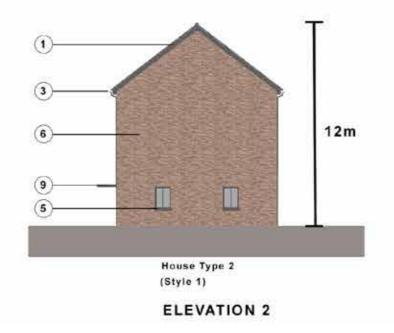
## **5.5.4** Type 4

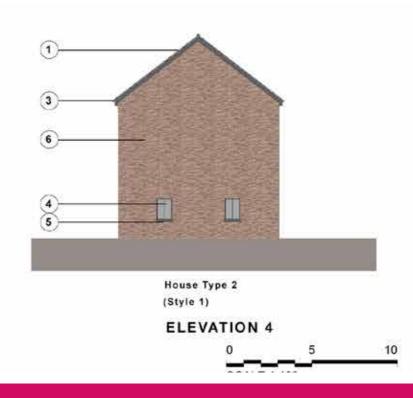


## **5.6.1** Type 1









- 1. TILED ROOF (TYPE 1)
- 2. TILED ROOF (TYPE 2)
- 3. UPVC DOWNPIPES AND GUTTERS AND SOFFITS
- 4. POWDER COATED ALUMINIUM WINDOW FRAMES
- 5. PRECAST CONCRETE SILL
- 6. BRICKWORK (TYPE 1)
- 7. BRICKWORK (TYPE2)
- 8. TIMBER EFFECT CLADDING
- 9. POWDER COATED CANOPY

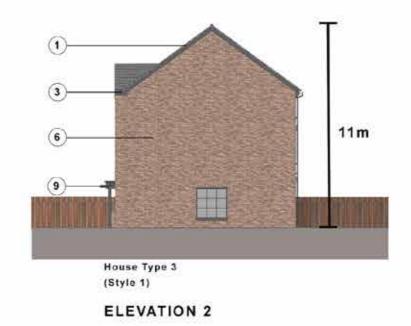


## **5.6.2** Type 2



**ELEVATION 1** 





- 1. TILED ROOF (TYPE 1)
- 2. TILED ROOF (TYPE 2)
- 3. UPVC DOWNPIPES AND GUTTERS AND SOFFITS
- 4. POWDER COATED ALUMINIUM WINDOW FRAMES
- 5. PRECAST CONCRETE SILL
- 6. BRICKWORK (TYPE 1)
- 7. BRICKWORK (TYPE2)
- 8. TIMBER EFFECT CLADDING
- 9. POWDER COATED CANOPY





## **5.6.3** Type 3





#### **ELEVATION 2**

- 1. TILED ROOF (TYPE 1)
- 2. TILED ROOF (TYPE 2)
- 3. UPVC DOWNPIPES AND GUTTERS AND SOFFITS
- 4. POWDER COATED ALUMINIUM WINDOW FRAMES
- 5. PRECAST CONCRETE SILL
- 6. BRICKWORK (TYPE 1)
- 7. BRICKWORK (TYPE2)
- 8. TIMBER EFFECT CLADDING
- 9. POWDER COATED CANOPY







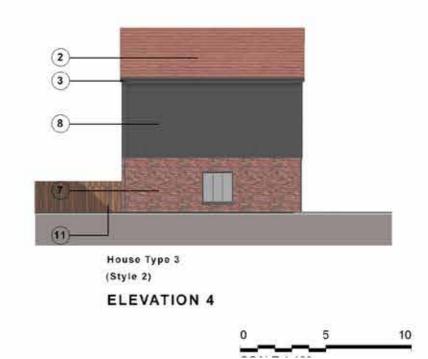
## **5.6.4** Type 4





- 1. TILED ROOF (TYPE 1)
- 2. TILED ROOF (TYPE 2)
- 3. UPVC DOWNPIPES AND GUTTERS AND SOFFITS
- 4. POWDER COATED ALUMINIUM WINDOW FRAMES
- 5. PRECAST CONCRETE SILL
- 6. BRICKWORK (TYPE 1)
- 7. BRICKWORK (TYPE2)
- 8. TIMBER EFFECT CLADDING
- 9. POWDER COATED CANOPY

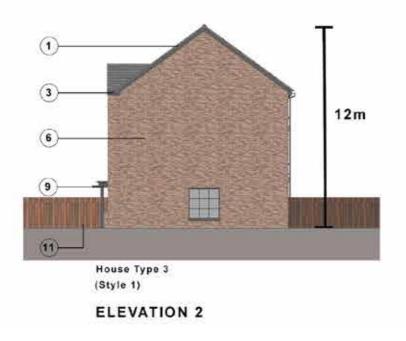






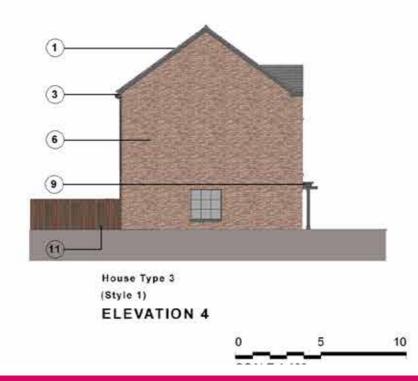
## **5.6.5** Type 5





- 1. TILED ROOF (TYPE 1)
- 2. TILED ROOF (TYPE 2)
- 3. UPVC DOWNPIPES AND GUTTERS AND SOFFITS
- 4. POWDER COATED ALUMINIUM WINDOW FRAMES
- 5. PRECAST CONCRETE SILL
- 6. BRICKWORK (TYPE 1)
- 7. BRICKWORK (TYPE2)
- 8. TIMBER EFFECT CLADDING
- 9. POWDER COATED CANOPY







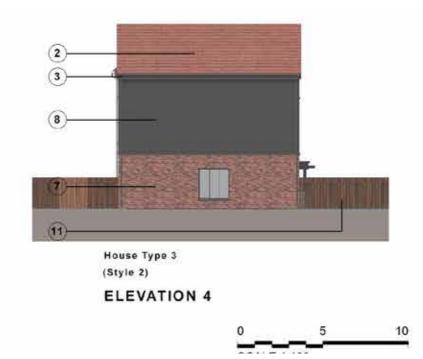
## **5.6.6** Type 6





- 1. TILED ROOF (TYPE 1)
- 2. TILED ROOF (TYPE 2)
- 3. UPVC DOWNPIPES AND GUTTERS AND SOFFITS
- 4. POWDER COATED ALUMINIUM WINDOW FRAMES
- 5. PRECAST CONCRETE SILL
- 6. BRICKWORK (TYPE 1)
- 7. BRICKWORK (TYPE2)
- 8. TIMBER EFFECT CLADDING
- 9. POWDER COATED CANOPY

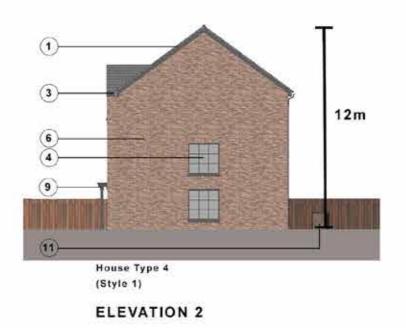






## **5.6.7** Type 7





- 1. TILED ROOF (TYPE 1)
- 2. TILED ROOF (TYPE 2)
- 3. UPVC DOWNPIPES AND GUTTERS AND SOFFITS
- 4. POWDER COATED ALUMINIUM WINDOW FRAMES
- 5. PRECAST CONCRETE SILL
- 6. BRICKWORK (TYPE 1)
- 7. BRICKWORK (TYPE2)
- 8. TIMBER EFFECT CLADDING
- 9. POWDER COATED CANOPY







# 5.7 Local Vernacular Context



**Edwardian Townhouse - Brick and Stone Detailing** 





**Edwardian Townhouse - Brick Detailing** 





**Modern Townhouse** 



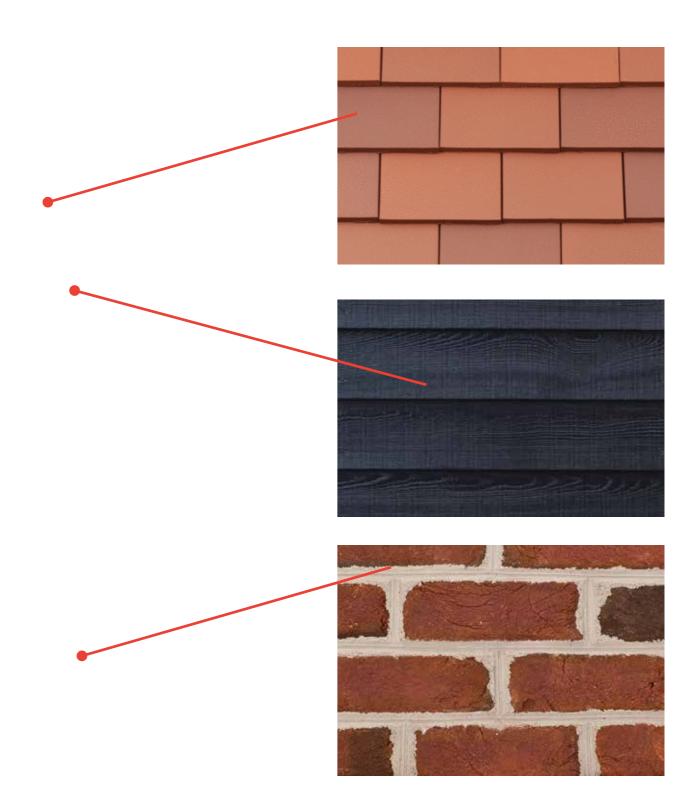
# **5.8** Materiality

## 5.8.1 High Quality Responding to the Local Vernacular

The materials used within the development are intended to be similar and complement the local residential vernacular architecture.

Each block has a configuration of the material mix to create a unique composition using the vernacular and local palette of materials.

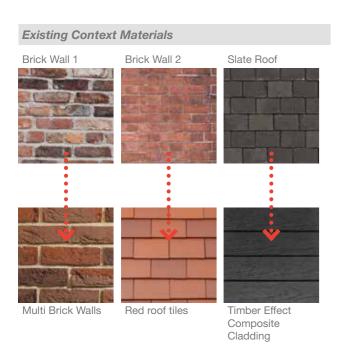




# **5.8** Materiality

## 5.8.1 High Quality Responding to the Local Vernacular

The adjacent block uses an alternative combination of brickwork with timber effect composite cladding, red roof tiles and dark grey windows and trims to create modern variation on a vernacular style.





## 5.9 Servicing

#### **5.9.1** Residential Units

Servicing to the residential units for unloading or deliveries is provided along the new main street with access to the front of properties from here. A hammerhead turn is possible at the end of the new street for vehicles to turn and leave in a forward gear.

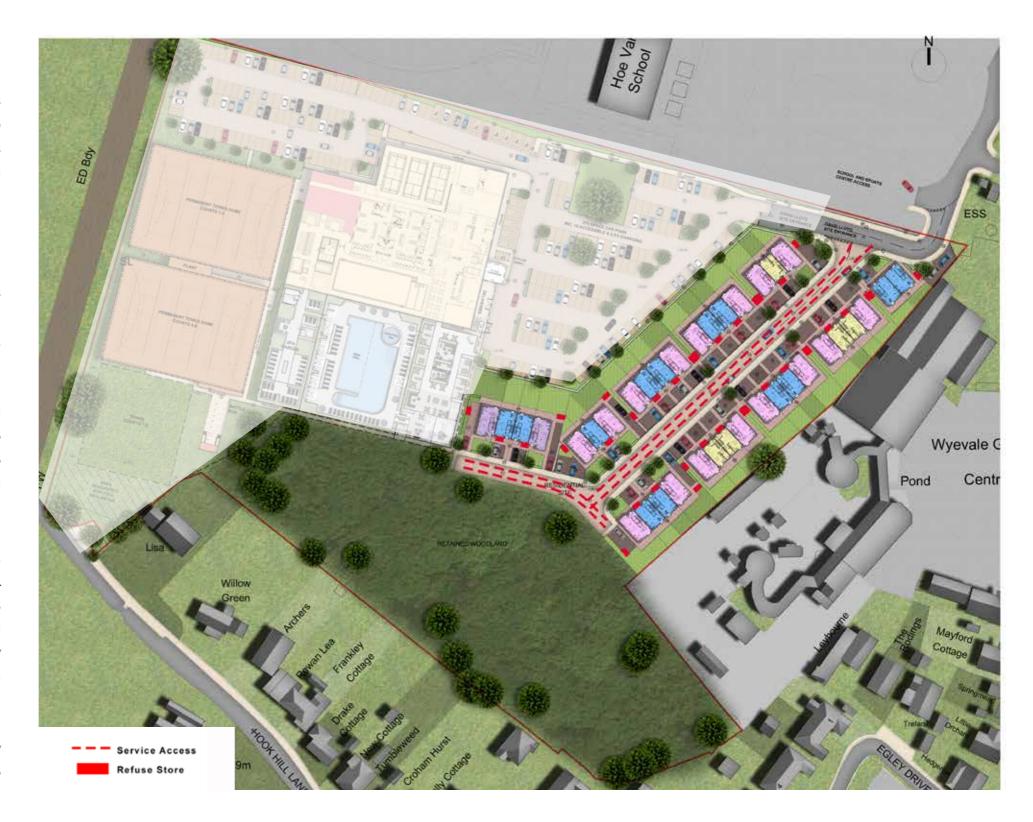
#### **5.9.2** Refuse Strategy

The overall strategy for refuse collection from the houses is via individual refuse stores with bins for each new home. The stores have been incorporated in the design in a sympathetic manner.

The strategy for collection is from the new street, collecting bins from kerbside on a weekly basis. All the bins will be taken by residents on collection day from the refuse store to the kerbside and will be returned promptly following collection.

The number of refuse bins provision has been calculated using standard guidance. The capacity of the external refuse stores is based on the provision of  $3 \times 240$  litre bins per unit. This can be subdivided to take account of recycling as described in the Waste and recycling provision for new residential developments produced by Woking Borough Council.

These numbers will need to be agreed with Woking City Council to ensure they meet the requirements of refuse collection.



# 6.0 Landscape

## **6.1** Landscape Strategy Overview

This section sets out the landscape strategy for the proposed development of the site and seeks to illustrate how the design proposals will achieve well-designed external areas.

The overall objective of the Landscape Strategy is to create a high-quality environment that provides for the residential and leisure uses of the Site. The design of the external areas will utilise a simple and complimentary hard and soft palette to create an attractive place to live or visit.

The Site also include an large area existing woodland and mature trees that will be retained wherever possible. For details of tree works, refer to arboriculturists information.

#### Legend

- 1. Existing woodland to be retained
- 2. Existing trees to be retained
- 3. Main access to Site
- Residential road with tree, hedge and shrub planting to front gardens, asphalt road, buff colour tarmac pavements and block paving to drives.
- 5. Entrance to health club car park
- Health club car park with tarmac to access route and block paving to car parking bays
- 7. Proposed paved area to health club entrance
- 8. Proposed robust tree and shrub planting to commercial car park
- 9. Proposed native hedge row buffer planting to railway line
- 10. Grassed areas
- 11. Rear gardens to properties



#### **6.2** Hard Landscape Strategy

The material palette provides the development with robust and appropriate materials to create a legible external environment for the residential streetscape and health club external area.

All vehicle areas and the gym car park will be asphalt with tarmac pavements to provide walking routes. Buff colour tarmac is proposed along the residential street.

Granite setts provide rumble strips in various locations around the development to assist in traffic calming.

Herringbone tegula block paving is proposed on the residential driveways.

Buff coloured textured paving slabs will be used along pedestrian entrances and to private patios.

A cream textured slab paving is proposed to define the entrance to the gym.



Asphalt to carriageway & gym car park



Granite setts to traffic calming area



Buff colour tarmac to residential footpath



access to gym entrance



Burnt ochre tegula to private drives



Buff colour smooth paving to pedestrian Buff colour textured paving to pedestrian entrances and private patio

### 6.3 **Planting Strategy**

#### 6.3.1 **Residential Units**

The planting strategy will utilise a combination of native and ornamental trees, shrubs, hedges and grassed areas.

Tree selection will respond to the growing space available, using larger growing species wherever possible.

Evergreen planting will be used to give a robust planted framework to the spaces while the selected range of species will provide a year round visual interest and increase biodiversity through the selection of native and wildlife friendly species.

Trees					
Latin name	Common name				
Acer campestre	Field Maple				
Acer rubrum	Red Maple				
Amelanchier lamarckii	Juneberry				
Betula pendula	Silver birch				
Liquidambar styraciflua	American sweetgum				
Prunus avium 'Plena'	Double Gean				
Quercus robur	Common Oak				
Sorbus aria 'Majestica'	Whitebeam 'Majestica'				
Shrubs					
Latin name	Common name				
Choisya ternata 'Sundance'	Mexican Orange Blossom 'Sundance'				
Cornus sanguinea 'Mid Winter Fire'	Dogwood 'Midwinter Fire'				
Euonymus europaeus	Osmanthus x burkwoodii				
Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'	Lavender 'Hidcote'				
Osmanthus x burkwoodii	Burkwood osmanthus				
Sarcococca confusa	Sweet Box				
Skimmia japonica	Skimmia				
Viburnum opulus	Guelder Rose				
Vinca minor 'Gertrude Jekyll'	Lesser Periwinkle 'Gertrude Jekyll'				



Acer campestre



Choisya ternata 'Sundance'



Anemone x hybrida 'Honorine Jobert'



Amelanchier lamarckii



Cornus sanguinea 'Mid Winter Fire'



Crocosmia 'Lucifer'



Liquidambar styraciflua



Euonymus europaeus



Dryopteris walichiana



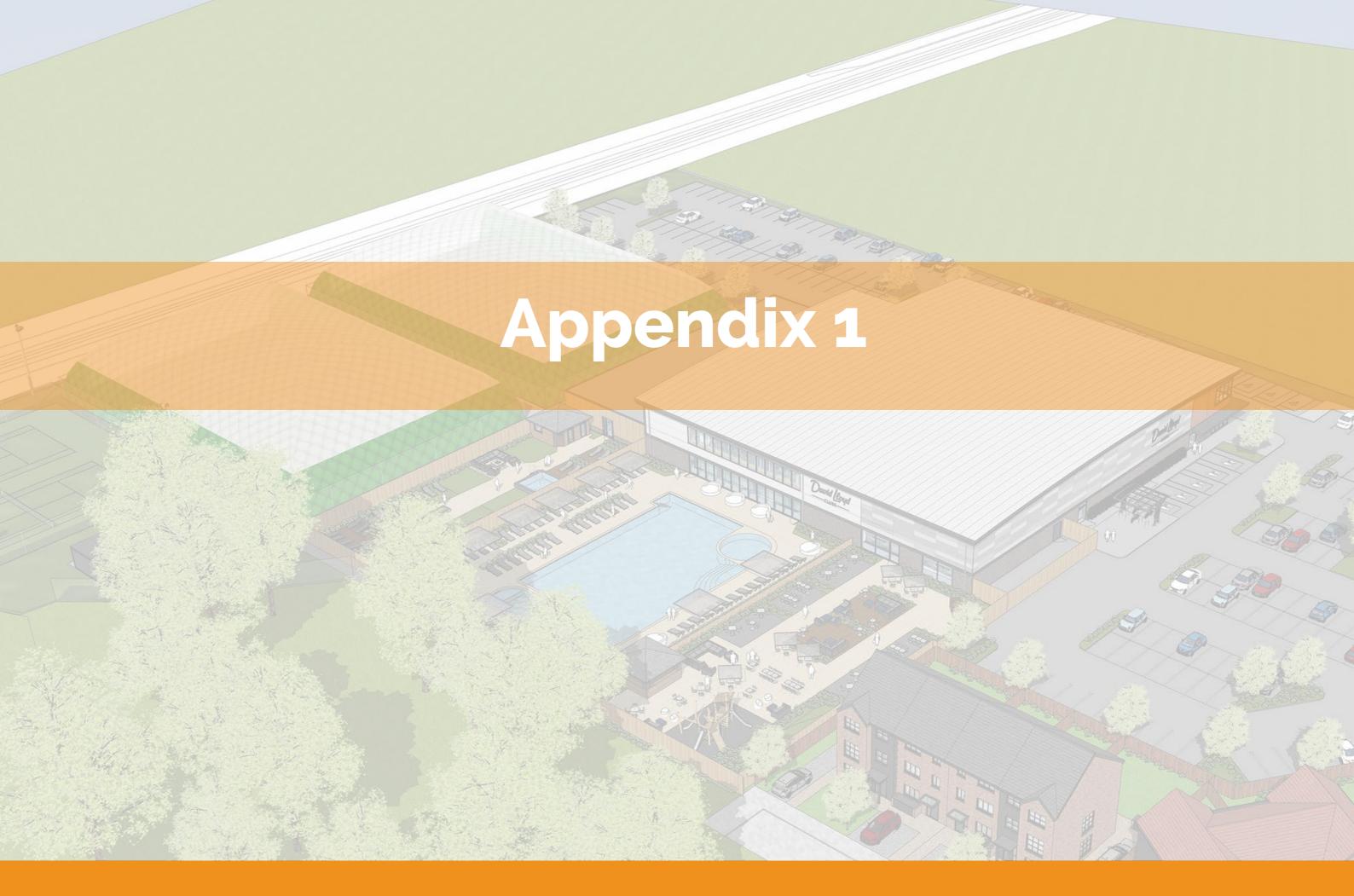
Prunus avium 'Plena'



Osmanthus x burkwoodii



Stipa gigantea



## 7.1 Typical Airdome Details

#### 7.1.1 Design Proposal

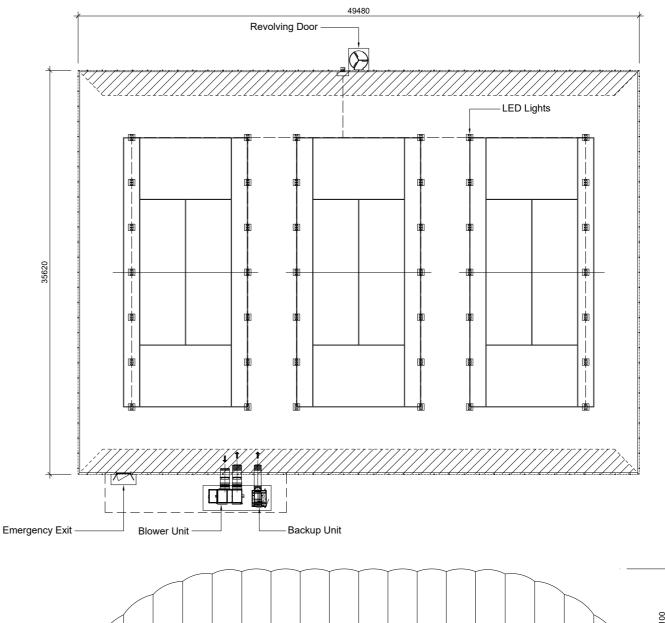
Two permanent tennis domes are proposed as part of the development, covering 3 courts and measuring approximately 50m x 36m with a floor area of 1,980m<sup>2</sup> each.

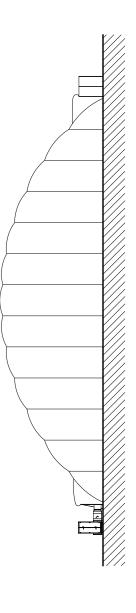
The inflatable airdomes allow tennis to be played on the courts all year round regardless of weather conditions.

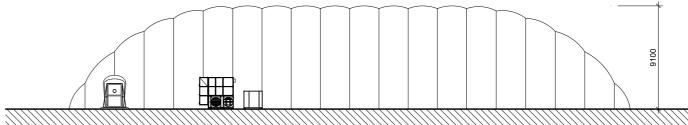
The permanent airdome covering is constructed from a series of membranes which are layered on top of each other. The ma in membrane is manufactured from a translucent white polyester f abric coated with PVC on both sides. This allows for good ball visibility with maximum levels of natural light.

The curved shape of the dome and its maximum height are designed specifically to cater for LTA requirements based on court play and ball curvature.

Access to the dome is to be via a self supporting revolving door which limits air pressure loss. Fixed steel fire exit doors are to be provided for emergency escape.







## 7.2 Permanent Tennis Dome

#### 7.2.1 Lighting

Thanks transparent membrane. lights to the not required during daylight hours. Lighting of the permanent enclosure for night play is by LED fittings suspended internally beneath the dome structure. 4no. Permanent external lighting structures will be located around the perimeter of the show courts. Please see diagram opposite for specification of lighting column.

#### 7.2.2 Maintenance

The air domes will be cleaned on a regular basis from the outside in order to maintain the transparency of the membrane.

#### 7.2.3 Access

The centre has allocated disabled parking and full level access to the club with disabled changing and appropriate sporting facilities withi n. Although the airdome has a revolving entrance door, disabled access is afforded via the fixed steel emergency exit door.

#### **7.2.4** Plant

Electric fans are used to inflate and maintain the integrity of the tennis dome enclosure. These fans are housed in a small plant enclosure adjacent the tennis dome.



EXTERNAL NIGHT-TIME OF TYPICAL AIRDOME



INTERNAL OF TYPICAL AIRDOME

#### LUMINAIRE A (CAR PARK)

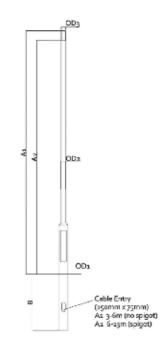


52W LED STREET/CAR PARK LUMINAIRE. CUTTING EDGE PERFORMANCE . IP66 RATED 119Lm/W EFFICIENCY

#### LUMINAIRE B (TENNIS COURT)



2kW MHN-LA MEDIUM BEAM FLOODLIGHT WITH 55° HOOD DIE CAST ALUMINIUM RAL9006 WEIGHT 18.7KG



#### CARPARK COLUMN

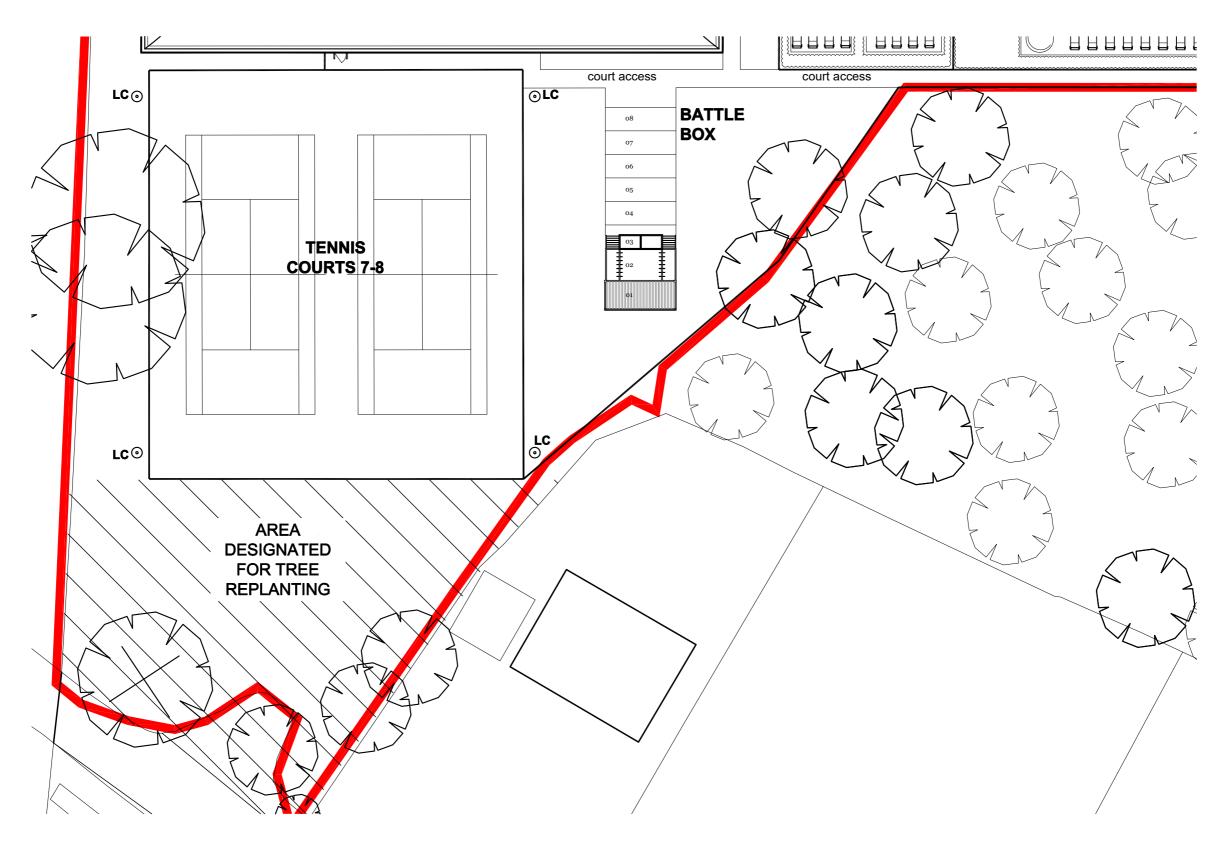
A - 6m OD1 - 140mm OD2 - 76mm OD3 - N/A Door Opening - 500x100 B - 800mm Terrain Category - 3

#### **TENNIS COLUMN**

A - 12m
OD1 - 192mm
OD2 - 140mm
OD3 - 127mm
Door Opening - 600x115
B - 1700mm
Terrain Category - 2

LIGHTING COLUMN DETAILS

# 7.3 External Tennis Courts, External Light Locations



# EGLEY ROAD WOKING

# LEACH RHODES WALKER CONTACT US

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