# **Design and Access Statement**

Garage Block, Churchview Road, Twickenham, London TW2 5BT





Prepared for:
UK & European Property Developments Ltd

Issue date: April 2019 Rev: B Status:- Planning





# 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### **ADDRESS**

Garage Block Churchview Road Twickenham London TW2 5BT

#### **APPLICANT**

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#### **AGENT**

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#### 1.1 SCOPE OF D&A STATEMENT

This D&A Statement has been prepared on behalf of our client, UK & European Property Developments Ltd, in support of a Full Planning Application for the redevelopment of land to the north end of Churchview Road. The proposal would comprise the demolition of ten existing garages, with a replacement consisting of two two-bed three storey mews houses.

The site is situated to the northwest of Sonton Court which forms part of a series of residential buildings running the entire length of Churchview Road between the A305 Staines Road to the South of the application site. The application site is not located within a Designated Conservation Area.

The intentions of the D&A Statement are to:

- Review the site context and existing buildings.
- Outline the design process and planning history to date.
- Outline the use, amount and scale of the proposed property along with appearance.
- Demonstrate the minimal impact upon the neighbouring surroundings.
- Provide sketches illustrating the mass of the proposed property.
- Provide plans and elevations of the proposed property.

Pre-Application advice was sought with the London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames based on preliminary designs prepared by Miakoda Designs. A written pre-application response (16/P0067/PREAPP) was received on 4th August 2016.

A further Pre-Application Enquiry was submitted on 13th December 2016 with a meeting at LB Richmond on 18th January. A written response (16/P0338/PREAPP) was received on 23rd February 2017.

A presentation workshop was held close to the site to obtain feedback and consult local residents on 28th of February and 1st of March. Refer to Statement of Community Involvement prepared by HardHat.

A Full Planning Application was submitted in July 2017 (17/2759/FUL) and refused by September 2017. In August 2018 a Planning Appeal was submitted (APP/L5810/W/18/3196558). The Inspectors decision was received on 8th November 2018 stating that the sole issue with proposal is the impact on neighbouring properties by reason of outlook and privacy.

This D&A report will demonstrate the evolution of the scheme following the full planning application and appeal response.

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Existing and Proposed Site Plan, Floorplans and Elevations

Appendix 3

# 2.0 SITE & SURROUNDING CONTEXT



### 2.1 LOCATION OF SITE

The site of the proposal is located at the northern end of Churchview Road in the borough of Richmond Upon Thames and is within the electorial area of West Twickenham Ward.

The site is situated close to the A305 Staines Road to the south and is bounded by the River Crane to the north with Crane Park to the west. The A305 is a main vehicular route between Twickenham town centre and areas to the west. The centre of London is in the region of 11.13 miles to the east. Twickenham town centre is located to the east of the site and is within walking distance. The closest public transport is Strawberry Hill Rail Station and Whitton Rail Station which are within one mile from the site. The are also a number of local bus services.

The neighbourhood is predominantly residential. The site is not located in a designated Conservation Area and there are no listed buildings on or adjacent to the site.

The footprint of the existing garage is (123sqm) 0.03 acres. The overall site consists of a series of residential blocks (1-73 Churchview Road).

The site is setback 270m from the A305 Staines Road. Churchview Road is part public highway with the uppermost section a private road.

The site is located within an Archaeology Priority Area, with part of the site within flood zones 2 &3a. The application site adjoins the Metropolitan Open land (MOL), the Crane Park/River Crane nature conservation site, however is not part of it.

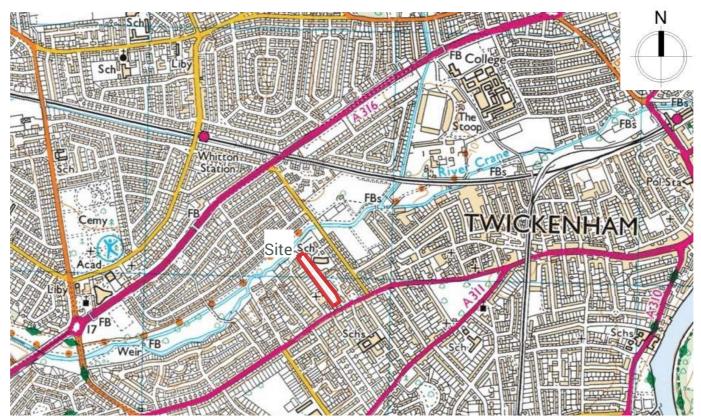


FIG.1 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP



FIG. 2 AERIAL VIEW OF SITE



FIG. 3 VIEW A - LOOKING NORTH WEST



FIG. 4 VIEW B - EXTENT OF SITE VISIBLE FROM CHURCHVIEW ROAD



FIG. 5 AERIAL VIEW OF SITE

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# 2.0 SITE & SURROUNDING CONTEXT

### 2.2 CHARACTER OF SURROUNDINGS

Residential properties along Churchview Road have been constructed since early - mid twentieth century and no architectural language or local vernacular predominates. All Saints Church of England was constructed circa 1914.

The surrounding context is a mix of varying plot widths, proportions and building footprints as shown in the OS Map. The set back of the houses along Churchview Road varies. The application site is setback 270m from the A305 Staines Road and is partially obscured by 72-75 Churchview Road.

The surrounding properties are a mix of post war 1950's and more recent 'modern' new build infill sites. These are shown in the photographic study below.

The proposal relates to the single storey concrete clad garage block shown opposite which is located at the rear of the site and faces Churchview Road. The garages are bounded by two-storey mid 1950's terrace to the west and three-storey residential block to the south.

There is currently a single vehicular access from Churchview Road onto the site with shared off-street parking to the east. The rear of the site is accessed by a 5.5m wide overgrown strip which runs along the east side of the garage block.

The building fabric is typical of low cost construction with concrete slotted post system and lightweight corrugated roof.

As the parcel of land to the rear is hidden behind the garage block the general environment is badly neglected with overgrown vegetation and dumped rubbish. An unsightly chain link fence topped with barbed runs along the boundary.

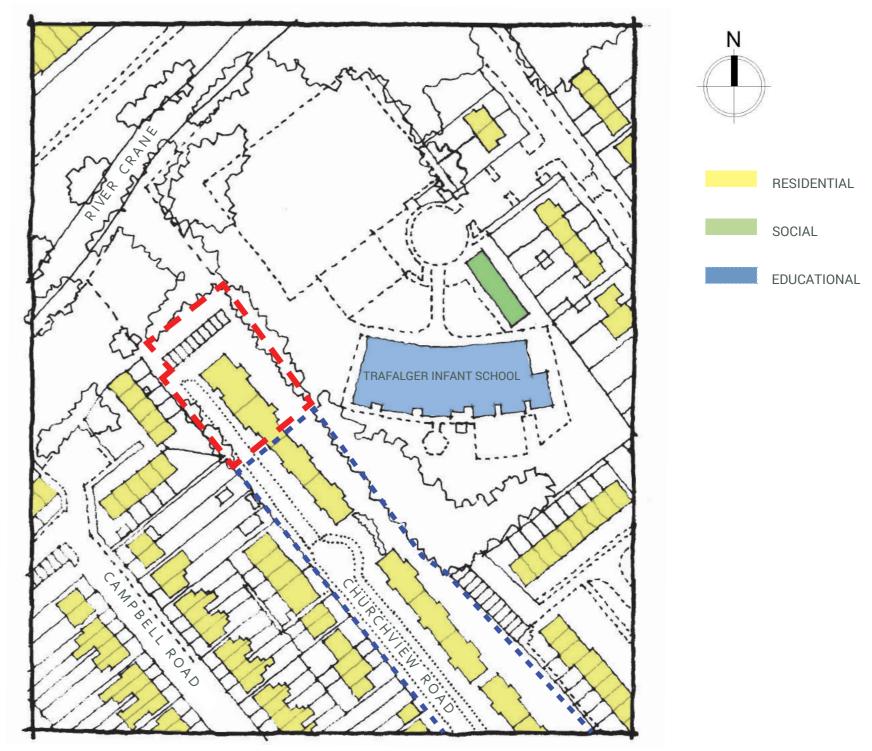


FIG. 6 OS MAP - NEIGHBOURING USES



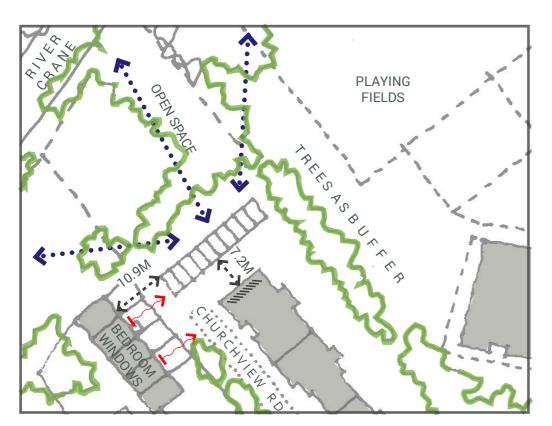


FIG. 7 ANALYSIS DIAGRAM - CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

## 2.3 IMMEDIATE CONTEXT

The site is neighboured by two storey houses with rear gardens which back onto the site. No. 20 Campbell Close is a distance of 10.9m with bedroom windows looking directly onto the strip of wasteland at the rear of the garages.

There are no windows on the flank elevation of the adjacent residential block (No. 72-75 Churchview Road).

## 2.4 EXISTING BUILDINGS

The existing garage building on the site is shown in red below. The footprint of the garage measures 24.570m(I)x5.195m(w) and currently provides 10 small car parking spaces which measure 2.3mx4.76m.



FIG. 8 ALL SAINTS HOUSE - CHURCHVIEW ROAD



FIG. 9 No 1-2 CHURCHVIEW ROAD

KEY:

PREIMARY VIEWS

TREE CANOPY

VIEWS FROM NEIGHBOURS

BLANK ELEVATION



FIG. 10 no. 55-75 CHURCHVIEW ROAD

# 2.0 SITE & SURROUNDING CONTEXT



FIG. 11 VIEW 1 NEIGHBOURING PROPERTIES 77,78 & 79 CHURCHVIEW ROAD



FIG. 12 VIEW 2 EXISTING GARAGE FROM CHURCHVIEW ROAD LOOKING NORTH WEST

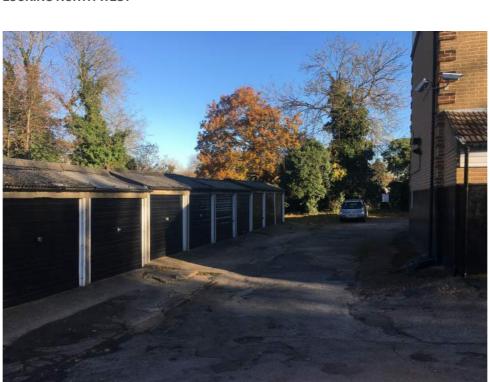


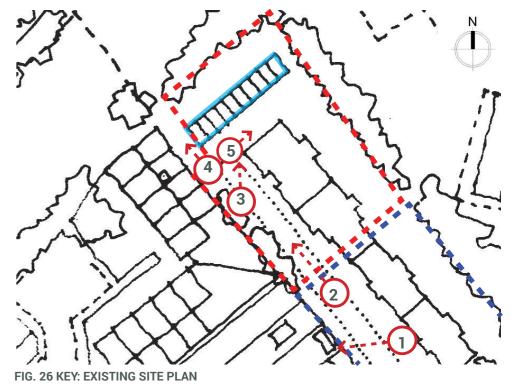
FIG. 15 VIEW 5 EXISTING GARAGE LOOKING NORTH EAST



FIG. 13 VIEW 3 EXISTING GARAGE LOOKING NORTH WITH NO.72-75 IN FOREGROUND



FIG. 14 VIEW 4 EXISTING GARAGE LOOKING NORTHWEST



# 2.0 SITE & SURROUNDING CONTEXT





FIG. 27 VIEW 6 EXISTING GARAGE LOOKING NORTH WEST WITH NO. 17-20 CAMPBELL CLOSE IN BACKGROUND

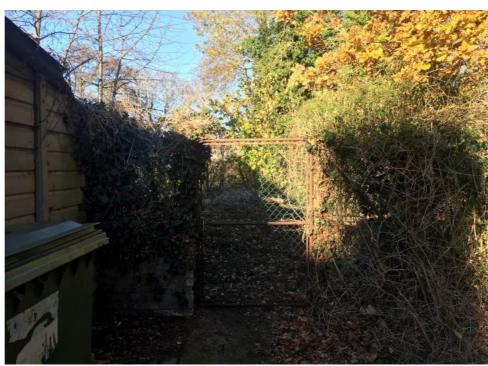


FIG. 28 VIEW 7 SIDE OF EXISTING GARAGE



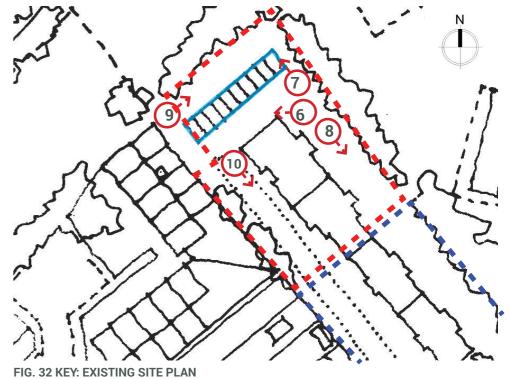
FIG. 29 VIEW 8 EXISTING CAR PARKING ARRANGEMENT



FIG. 30 VIEW 9 REAR OF EXISTING GARAGE WITH OVERGROWN VEGETATION AND DUMPED RUBBISH



FIG. 31 VIEW 10 LOOKING SOUTH EAST TOWARDS NO.72-75 CHURCHVIEW ROAD



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# 3.0 PLANNING HISTORY

## 3.1 PRELIMINARY PLANNING ENQUIRIES & FUL

#### PLANNING APPLICATION

The following is a summary of pre-application consultations and activities carried out in the lead up to the present Full Planning Application.

- **3.1.1** August 2016: 1st Pre-Application Enquiry: Preliminary designs prepared by Miakoda Designs. A written pre-application response **(16/P0067/PREAPP)** was received on 4th August 2016. Officers recommended consideration on scale and massing. Refer to Appendix 1.
- **3.1.2** December 2016: 2nd Pre-Application Enquiry submitted: A further preliminary design was prepared by Dickson Architects Limited which reduced the scale and overall massing of the previous pre-application enquiry.
- **3.1.3** January 2017: Meeting at LB Richmond. Officers recommended reducing perceived mass of the mansard level, further diagram showing impact on neighbouring properties and alternative material palette option.
- **3.1.4** February 2017: A written response (16/P0338/PREAPP) was received on 23rd February 2017. Officers agreed to the original material palette.
- **3.1.5** March 2017: A presentation workshop was held close to the site to obtain feedback and consult local residents on 28th of February and 1st of March. The consultant team advised the residents that there would be no loss of open green space along the rear with the proposed parking spaces reconfigured within the existing parking area. Refer to Statement of Community Involvement prepared by HardHat.
- **3.1.6** July 2017: Full Planning Application submitted (17/2759/FUL) by Dickson Architects considering all discussions and incorporating all comments from the preapplication enquiry.
- **3.1.7** September 2017: Full Planning Application refused (17/2759/FUL).
- **3.1.8** August 2018: Planning Appeal submitted (APP/L5810/W/18/3196558).
- **3.1.9** 8th November 2018: Appeal dismissed by The Planning Inspectorate stating the sole issue with proposal is the impact on neighbouring properties by reason of outlook and privacy.

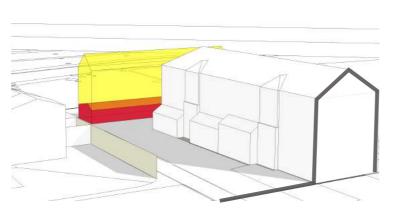






FIG. 34 MASSING DIAGRAM -

3.1.1 EXISTING AND 1st PRE-APPLICATION PROPOSAL (MIAKODA DESIGNS)



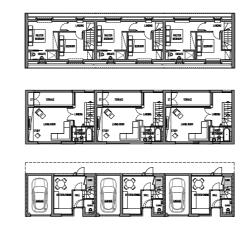




FIG. 35 DEVELOPED SCHEME

3.1.2 DICKSON ARCHITECTS 2nd PRE-APPLICATION PROPOSAL

3.14 LB RICHMOND AGREES TO MATERIAL PALETTE

3.16 DICKSON ARCHITECTS FULL PLANNING APPLICATION





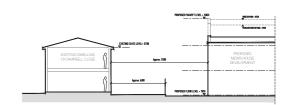


FIG. 36 ALTERNATIVE MATERIAL AND NEIGHBOUR IMPACT DIAGRAM
3.1.3 DICKSON ARCHITECTS SUBMISSION FOLLOWING MEETING AT LB RICHMOND





### 4.1 SITE ANALYSIS & ARCHITECTURAL RESPONSE

A total of two new two bedroom residential mews houses is proposed in this application. While the front and rear building line is consistent with the garages, our revised proposal has been set back some distance from the western edge.

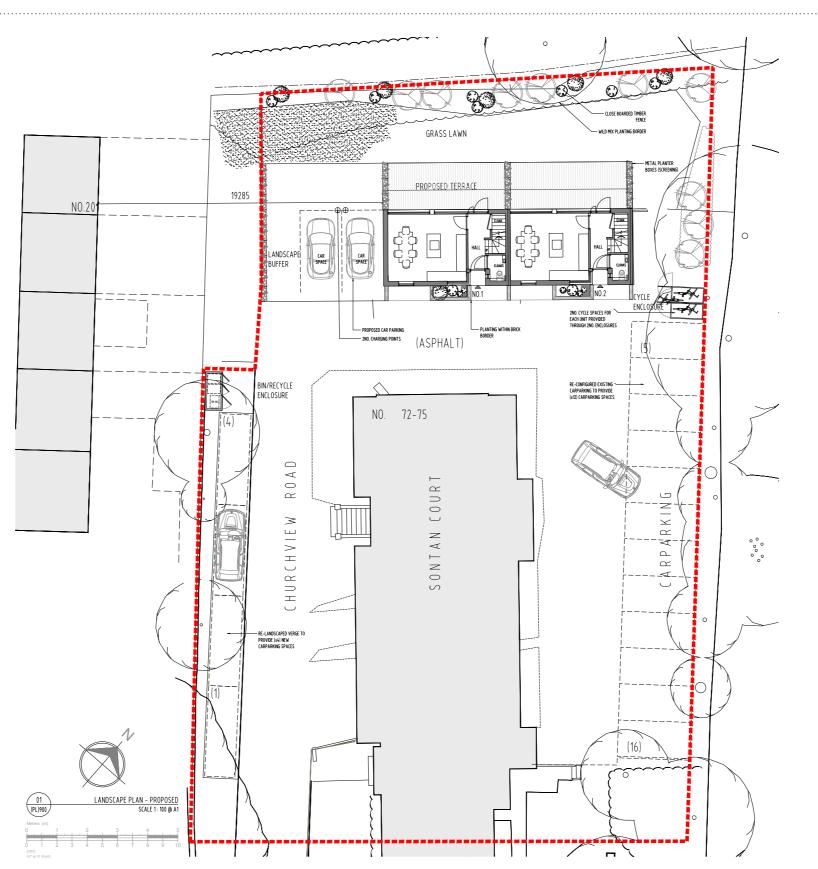
There will be a designated parking spaces for each of the units. These are located adjacent to house no. 1. The loss of the existing ten garages will be offset with the reconfiguration of the existing on-site parking to provide twelve spaces to the rear.

A Transport Statement Report was undertaken by Transport Planning & Highways Solutions (TPHS) of Twickenham.

The report determined that:

- The number of daily trips when considered on a mode by mode basis would not have a material impact upon any of the travel networks.
- The provision of dedicated parking space and additional carparking on-site to accommodate displacement car parking is in accordance with policy requirements and guidance.
- · Cycle provision with dedicated space for two cycles.

TPHS conclude that the there are no 'Transport and Highways reasons to refuse the scheme' Refer to Transport Statement Report by Transport Planning & Highways Solutions (TPHS) of Twickenham.





# 4.0 ORGANISATION AND ACCESS

## **4.2 KEY FEATURES**

The proposal for the site comprises the following key features:

- Replacement of the existing garage with highly energy efficient mews houses.
- The replacement dwellings will sit over the footprint of the existing garage block and reduced by one unit from the previous application.
- In keeping with the scale, proportion, levels and layout of the neighbouring houses and open spaces in the area.
- Respects the distance between the proposed houses and the site boundaries. The proposed dwellings will have a mansard second floor in order to minimise the visual impact.
- Addressing the feedback from the Planning Appeal (APP/L5810/W/18/3196558) the proposal is reduced by approximately 8M from the rear of 16-20 Campbell Close houses making this distance now approximately 19M. Refer to Fig. 44 and 45.
- The massing of the house is a mix of recessed and projecting elements. This also creates interest, articulation in the facade.
- The proposed ridge height will remain subservient to the neighbouring residential block (72-75 Churchview Road) and commensurate to the houses which back onto the site (16-20 Campbell Close).

#### **4.3 LAYOUT AND AMOUNT**

The site is accessed from an existing and established vehicular access off Churchview Road to the south west. The access will be retained to serve the proposed replacement dwelling.

The layout and size of proposed dwelling has been designed to reflect the pattern of development in the immediate locality and is complimentary in size and scale with the immediate neighbours.

" A mews layout is often preferred for backland developments and an analysis of local mews courtyards may offer some inspiration'

LANDING LANDING MASTER MASTER **BEDROOM BEDROOM** BEDROOM **BEDROOM** ENSUITE ENSUITE **SECOND FLOOR** TERRACE TERRACE LIVING ROOM LIVING ROOM STUDY STUDY BATHROOM -BATHROOM **FIRST FLOOR** KITCHEN/ KITCHEN/ CAR CAR DINING DINING SPACE SPACE **GROUND FLOOR** 

<sup>1</sup> Extract Supplementary Planning Document Small and Medium Housing Sites Adopted February 2006.

# 4.0 ORGANISATION AND ACCESS



### 4.4 ACCOMMODATION

The mews houses have been designed to make the best use of space available, and respond to the site's orientation and constraints.

The following accommodation will be provided, as follows:

- **Proposed Ground Floor** Entrance hall, W.C, Kitchen and Dining Room.
- **Proposed First Floor** Landing, Living Room/Study, Family Bathroom and Terrace
- Proposed Second Floor Landing, Master Bedroom with Ensuite and Double Bedroom.

## **4.5 PROPOSED MEWS HOUSE**

The footprint of the new structure will follow the existing garage building line and is reduced by one unit from the previous full planning application.

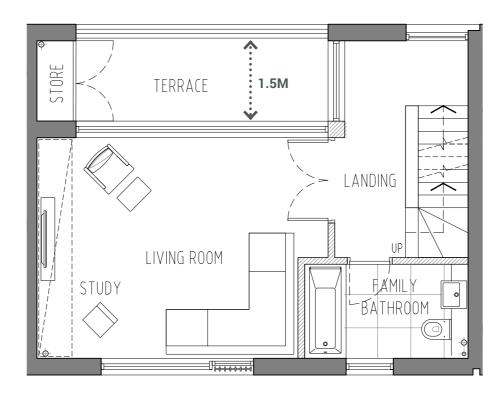
The internal layouts have been designed efficiently and in compliance to the following standards:

- Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, London Plan 2016 Implementation Framework.
- DCLG. Technical Housing Standards Nationally Described Space Standard 2015.
- Supplementary Planning Document Residential Development Standards Adopted March 2010.
- Supplementary Planning Document Small and Medium Housing Sites Adopted February 2006.

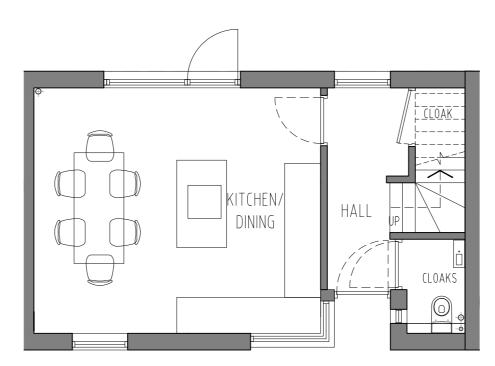
As the layouts have a narrow plot width it is not feasible to fully comply with PartM4(2) namely the family bathroom is not located on the same floor as the principle bedroom. However where possible the layouts have been designed in accordance or exceed PartM4(2).

Natural light is essential to our sense of wellbeing. The proposal utilises full height glazing to maximise internal environment where the deep reveals provide additional privacy from the street.

As the dwellings are dual aspect cross ventilation will be maximised with operable glazing to improve the quality of the indoor environments.

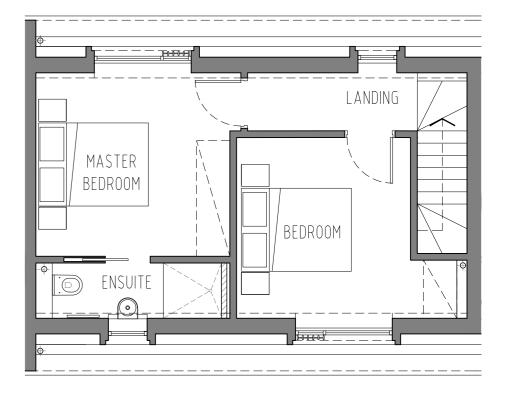


FIRST FLOOR



**GROUND FLOOR** 

FIG(S). 39 PROPOSED LAYOUTS



SECOND FLOOR

## Key compliance PART M4 (2):

- · Entrance hall and wc access are step free.
- Habitable room and wc in the entrance storey.
- 2.5m floor to ceiling heights.
- · All doors have a clear opening width of 850mm.
- Clear width of staircase is 900mm. This is above the standard width of 850mm.
- Clear width of ground floor corridor is 1100mm.
   This is above the standard width of 900mm.
- Main bedroom achieves 13sqm. The miniumum width is 3.3m.
- Clear access route is 900mm to each side and foot of the bed. This is above the standard width of 750mm.

### **5.1 SCALE AND HEIGHT**

The proposed massing has been carefully considered to relate in scale to the surrounding context as can be seen in the following diagrams.

The proposal (blue) is significantly reduced in length from the previous FULL application scheme (17/2759/FUL) (yellow). The overall length of the proposal is reduced to 16.5M. Therefore the scheme is reduced from the previous by 33%.

The massing reads as a two-storey element with a roofscape which is setback on the elevation. The scale positively responds to the two storey properties which back onto the site, providing a mediation with the larger residential block opposite.

The massing is further reduced with both recess and projecting elements on the front and rear facades.

#### 5.2 DAYLIGHT AND SUNLIGHT STUDY

A Daylight and Sunlight Assessment was undertaken by Point 2 Surveyors.

The report determined that:

- 'The proposed scheme demonstrates full compliance with BRE guidance in terms of daylight amenity'.
- The proposed scheme demonstrates full compliance with BRE guidance in terms of sunlight amenity'.

Point 2 Surveyors fully support the planning application in terms of daylight and sunlight amenity. Refer to the Daylight and Sunlight Assessment by Point 2 Surveyors.

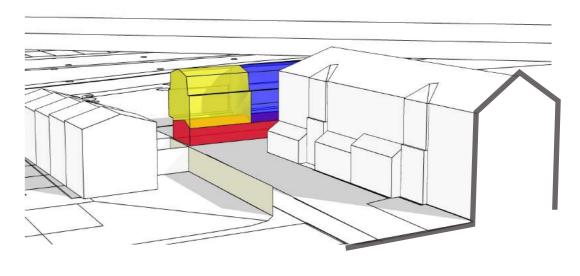












FIG. 40 MASSING DIAGRAM - PROPOSED

FIG(S). 42 PROPOSED PERSPECTIVE DEMONSTRATING MASSING. VIEW FROM THE REAR OF OF NO.72.75 WITH NO. 19 CAMPBELL COSE IN BACKGROUND



#### **5.3 AMENITY & OUTLOOK**

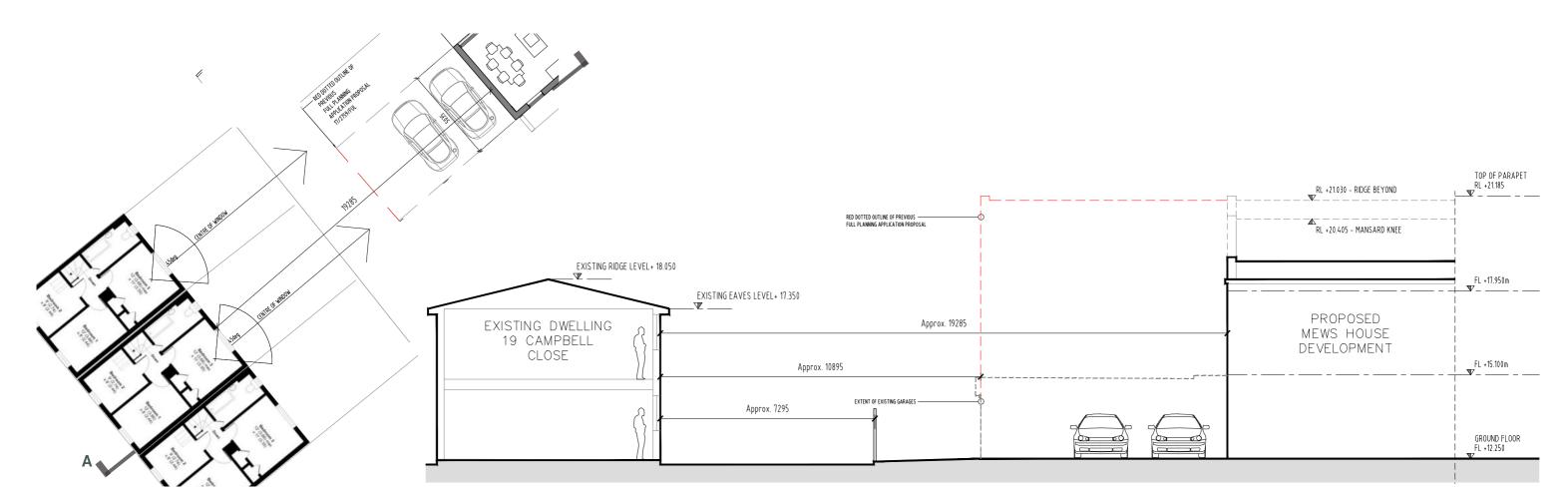
The proposal has been carefully considered against the following policies:

'Local Plan - Publication version for consultation 4 January - 15 February 2017' Policy LP8. SPD Residential Development Standards Adopted March 2010'. 'SPD Small and Medium Housing Sites Adopted February 2006'.

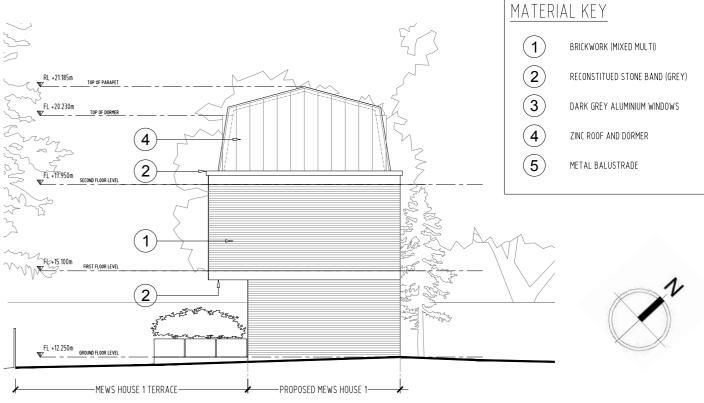
## In particular.

- Daylight and Sunlight The proposal has been assessed and is within the the BRE guidelines. Refer to the Daylight and Sunlight Assessment by Point 2 Surveyors.
- There is no visual intrusion/overlooking between neighbouring properties as there are no facing windows or balconies. The proposal will protect the amenity of the adjoining properties.
- The massing reads as a two-storey element with a mansard roofscape which is setback on the elevation. The material change (Zinc) on the second storey also reduces the visual appearance.
- The width of the proposal is 6350mm. There is minimal impact on the visual amenity.
- The outlook will be greatly improved with a communal landscape courtyard. Refer to section 4 and 5.7.

The proposed scheme is reduced back in proximity from the existing dwellings at Campbell Close - as shown in Fig.44 and 45. The existing garage blocks are closer in proximity to Campbell Close than the proposed scheme.



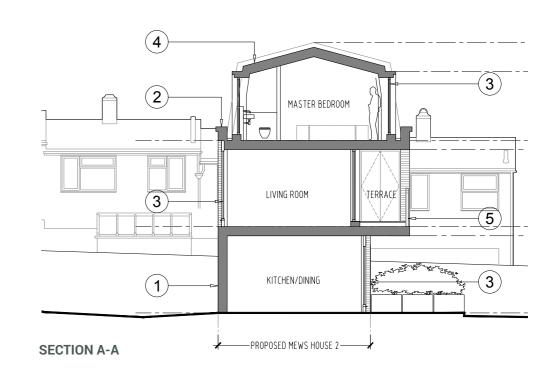




NORTH EAST ELEVATION

## SOUTH EAST ELEVATION





**NORTH WEST ELEVATION** 

FIG(S) 46 PROPOSED ELEVATIONS AND SECTION IN CONTEXT



### **5.4 APPEARANCE**

The proposed mews houses are a contemporary reinterpretation of the traditional London mews house.

'In the Smart Growth, Traditional Neighbourhood Development and New Urbanism movements, the term is used to refer to the creation of new housing with similar characteristics to the historic type: a grouping of small dwellings which front on an alley or pedestrian passage.' <sup>1</sup>

The references further include the use of traditional materials, and scale, as a subservient house to the main dwelling.

The CGIs presented demonstrate the minimal impact of the proposal in the immediate and surrounding site context. The visibility of the site is limited to narrow views from the neighbouring dwellings and from the approach of Churchview Road.

#### 5.5 PRECEDENTS - DESIGN AND APPEARANCE

The following precedents have informed the design, in particular the use of:

- Traditional materials, namely:
  - Stock bricks with horizontal feature bands. These can be either brick with brick arches or stone.
  - Slate or more modern standing seam zinc roof
- Introducing a mansard second floor level to reduce overall massing.
- Breaking up the massing with various projections and stepbacks.

The proposal seeks to deliver a building with a high level of design quality and use of traditional materials in a contemporary manner which would make a positive contribution to the surrounding context.



FIG. 47 PRECEDENT OF MEWS HOUSE, W1 D-RAW ARCHITECTS



FIG. 49 PRECEDENT OF MEWS HOUSE, PRIMROSE HILL ROBERT DYE ARCHITECTS



FIG. 48 PRECEDENT OF MEWS HOUSE WAKEFIELD STREE PIERCY & CO ARCHITECTS



FIG. 50 GLYNDE MEWS, KNIGHSBRIDGE TECTUS ARCHITECTS







FIG. 52 DARK GREY ZINC



FIG. 53 POLISHED CONCRETE STRING COURSE

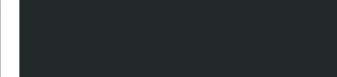


FIG. 54 MATT DARK GREY WINDOWS/DOORS METAL WORK

### 5.6 COLOURS AND MATERIALITY

Exterior materials have been selected to compliment and enhance the architectural character of the locality rather than match the neighbouring palette. There is no predominate palette of materials along Churchview road with local properties a mix of red and yellow wire cut bricks, render, slate or concrete roofing tiles.

The proposed material palette seeks a modern and contemporary approach with a mixed grey stock brick in panels, framed by horizontal bands of polished reconstituted stone/concrete. Vertical recessed brickwork will highlight the division of the properties, homage to the rhythm of a traditional mews terrace. The mansard roof will be clad in a weathered zinc with standing seams. The dormers will be clad to match.

The articulation of materials will be expressed with deep reveals and full height windows. Dark grey metalwork will add a further level of detail and finery to the overall composition.



FIG. 55 FACADE TREATMENT



## **5.7 LANDSCAPE & AMENITY**

A shared landscape concept will be implemented to the wider site. The parcel of land, behind the properties, will provide a series of semi private and public communal spaces.

Each resident will have access to the public communal garden. Through careful choice of materials and simple 'garden' features the space adjacent to the property will feel like a semi private courtyard. The public communal space will not be permanently divided into rear gardens.

The landscape and architectural concept will be focused on creating spaces which will be utilised, encourage activity with spaces for the residents to relax, grow fruits and vegetables and where kids can play.

There will also be an opportunity to provide habitats and a food source for the local flora and fauna.

The landscape proposal will also make a positive contribution and regenerate a neglected space vastly improving the outlook from the neighbouring properties.

## **5.8 PRIVATE AMENITY**

A recessed terrace is proposed at first floor level, as an extension of the living room, providing 7.5sqm (1.5m depth) of private outdoor amenity space. As the terrace is recessed and protected from the elements it can be used throughout all the seasons of the year.

A recessed terrace which is setback from the elevation also controls views of the neighbouring properties, mitigating loss of amenity, whilst enabling the living room to enjoy full height and width perimeter glazing.

The orientation of the terraces will capture evening sunlight. As the terraces are at first floor level views will be enjoyed towards Crane Park.

A full height storage box will be introduced in the terrace as a substitute for the 'garden shed' providing outdoor storage for tables, chairs and gardening equipment. It is envisaged that the terrace will be used by the residents for gardening. The varying planting species that change colour with the season will further enhance the architectural envelope.



FIG. 56 PROPOSED LANDSCAPE PLAN



FIG. 57 BORDER PLANTING



FIG. 58 TIMBER BIN & CYCLE STORE WITH PLANTER ON TOP

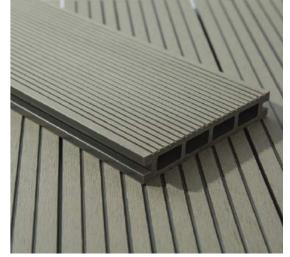


FIG. 59 GREY COMPOSITE DECKING

# 6.0 SUSTAINABILITY AND RENEWABLES

# 7.0 SERVICING/ACCESS STRATEGY

# 8.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

## **6.1 SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLES**

From the outset it was imperative that the proposed redevelopment of the site should enhance the built environment given the sensitivity to Crane Park and to improve the environment through sensitive design and renewable technologies. It would also have a low impact on the local ecology with the aim to future enhancement of the wider environment.

### **6.2 ENERGY ASSESSMENT**

An Energy Assessment report is provided in support of the formal application for Town Planning Consent. Refer to Appendix 8 for the Energy Assessment prepared by the M+E consultant (Dynamic Energy Assessors).

#### **6.3 BENCHMARKS**

The proposal will comply with and exceed the requirements of the Building Regulations Approved Documents Part L1A (2013), Part F and Part G.

#### 6.4 SOLUTIONS

The thermal values of the external fabric will meet the elemental values of the current Building Regulations. The airtightness will achieve 10m3/hr.m2@ 50pa.

Some use will be made of Renewable Energies to achieve the target as set out above. The following will be considered in detail with the most appropriate renewable technology employed:

Option 1: Wind Turbines

Option 2: Solar Thermal Systems.

Option 3: Photovoltaic (PV) Cells.

**Option 4**: Heat Pumps (Air/Ground/Water sourced -ASHP/GSHP/WSHP).

Option 5: Biomass.

Dynamic Energy Assessors have concluded that Option 3, PV Cells be implemented to achieve the 35% reduction

in CO2 emissions required by LBRUT.

#### 7.1 SERVICING AND WASTE

Using document 'Refuse and Recycling Storage Guidance A guide for planners and architects submitting planning applications within the LBRuT', bin storage requirements have been calculated as follows:

- (x1) 240 Litre wheelie bin per household (British Standard BS EN 840: 1997)
- (x2) 55 Litre recycling box per household.
- 23 litre food waste container per unit. These will be accommodated within the kitchen.

A new refuse and recycling enclosure is proposed and located opposite the dwellings, to the south west, along the verge. The maximum distance from the properties to the bin enclosure will be <25m. The enclosure will be designed to integrate into the landscape with timber slatted walls and a bio-diverstiy roof.

The number and volume of bins will be in accordance with LBRuT planning policy guidelines. The bin store will be easily accessible from the properties as well as having direct access to the main road for collection.

## 7.2 PARKING AND CYCLES

A dedicated parking space will be provided for each of the new mews houses. The existing grass verge will be re-landscaped to provide four new parking spaces with the rear parking spaces reconfigured to accommodate twelve spaces. Each of the properties will be fitted with an electric charging point.

A new secure cycle enclosure will be provided opposite the dwellings, to the north east, along the boundary fence. A proprietary metal container will be allocated per household which will house 2no. cycles. The exterior will be clad to match the bin enclosure. The cycle provision will be in accordance with LBRuT planning policy guidelines.

### 7.3 FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

The River Crane is in the region of 45m from the proposed site.

Using the Environment Agency Flood Map the site is located on the periphery of Flood Zone 2 however sitting within Zone 1.

A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) has been carried out by Ambiental Environmental Assessments. Please refer to separate report.

#### 8.1 SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEM

A Geocellular system will be installed to attenuate the surface water runoff from the roof and will manage rainwater runoff prior to discharge into the existing sewer network. The runoff from the car park areas will be treated and attenuated using permeable pavement. A drainage strategy has been carried out by Ambiental Environmental Assessments. Please refer to separate report.

#### 8.2 ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

A Phase 1 Ecological Appraisal has been undertaken of the site by ACD Environmental Ltd. Please refer to separate report.

#### 8.3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

#### **ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT**

An Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) and Arboricultural Method Statement has been undertaken of the site by ACD Environmental Ltd. Please refer to separate report.

#### **8.4 SECURITY AND LIGHTING**

The main entrance benefits from good surveillance from neighbouring residential properties. The entrance is recessed in line with London Housing Design Guide. The entrance will be well lit with a recessed downlight. At the rear of the properties similar recessed lighting will be incorporated into the soffit of the first floor.

# 9.0 CONCLUSION



The proposal is to redevelop a small parcel of land to the north end of Churchview Road. The proposal would comprise the demolition of ten existing garages, with a replacement consisting of two two-bed three storey mews houses.

The proposed dwellings have been carefully considered in terms of scale to the surrounding context. The proposal is significantly reduced from the previous planning application.

The site is subject to extensive landscaping along the frontage and neigbouring boundaries. Its visibility as seen from Churchview Road is limited given its surrounding context.

The house will utilise sustainable techniques through material choice and sound construction detailing with renewable energies employed to contribute to the environment.

The proposed development will create the following:

- Creation of attractive and contemporary homes
- Respect the adjoining neighbours
- Enhance and regenerate a much neglected parcel of land.
- Follow local and national policies
- Sustainable conscious development employing renewable strategies.





FIG. 60 PROPOSED VIEW OF MEWS HOUSES FROM COMMUNAL GARDEN LOOKING EAST

FIG. 61 PROPOSED VIEW OF MEWS HOUSE FROM DRIVEWAY LOOKING WEST

# **REFERENCES**

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- FIG(s). 1 OS MAP, (Online image) http://www.bing.com/mapspreview. (accessed 26th April 2016).
- FIG. 2 Aerial View, (Online image) http://www.bing.com/mapspreview. (accessed 26th April 2016).
- FIG. 5 Aerial View, (Online image) http://www.bing.com/mapspreview. (accessed 26th April 2016).
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- FIG.48 Precedent Image, http://www.piercyandco.com/uploads/images/\_half/Wakefield-Street-Townhouses-06. (Accessed 23rd November).
- FIG. 49 Precedent Image, https://static.dezeen.com/uploads/2014/07/Robert\_Dye\_extend\_London\_mews\_house\_dezeen\_\_784\_2.jpg. (Accessed 23rd November).
- FIG. 50 Precedent Image, http://www.johnpaulconstruction.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/Residential-Glynde-Mews-External-Corner-1024x707.jpg. (Accessed 23rd November).
- FIG. 51 Stock facing brick http://www.rustique.sk/sites/default/files/styles/color\_full/public/nevado\_orange--cement\_grey--def.jpg?itok=EML4408k (Accessed 23rd November).
- FIG. 52 Dark Grey Zinc VM (http://www.metal-line.co.uk/images/materials/vmzinc/VM%20Quartz.jpg. (Accessed 23rd November).
- FIG. 53 Grey Concrete http://www.trendstonenz.co.nz/cms/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Grey-Storm.jpg. (Accessed 23rd November).
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- FIG.58 Timber clad refuse store (Online Image) http://blog.lisacoxdesigns.co.uk/design-tips/front-garden-design-tips-storage/. (Accessed 4th September 2016).
- FIG. 59 Precedent Image, http://www.toughdecking.co.uk/images/grey-composite-decking.jpg. (Accessed 24rd November)



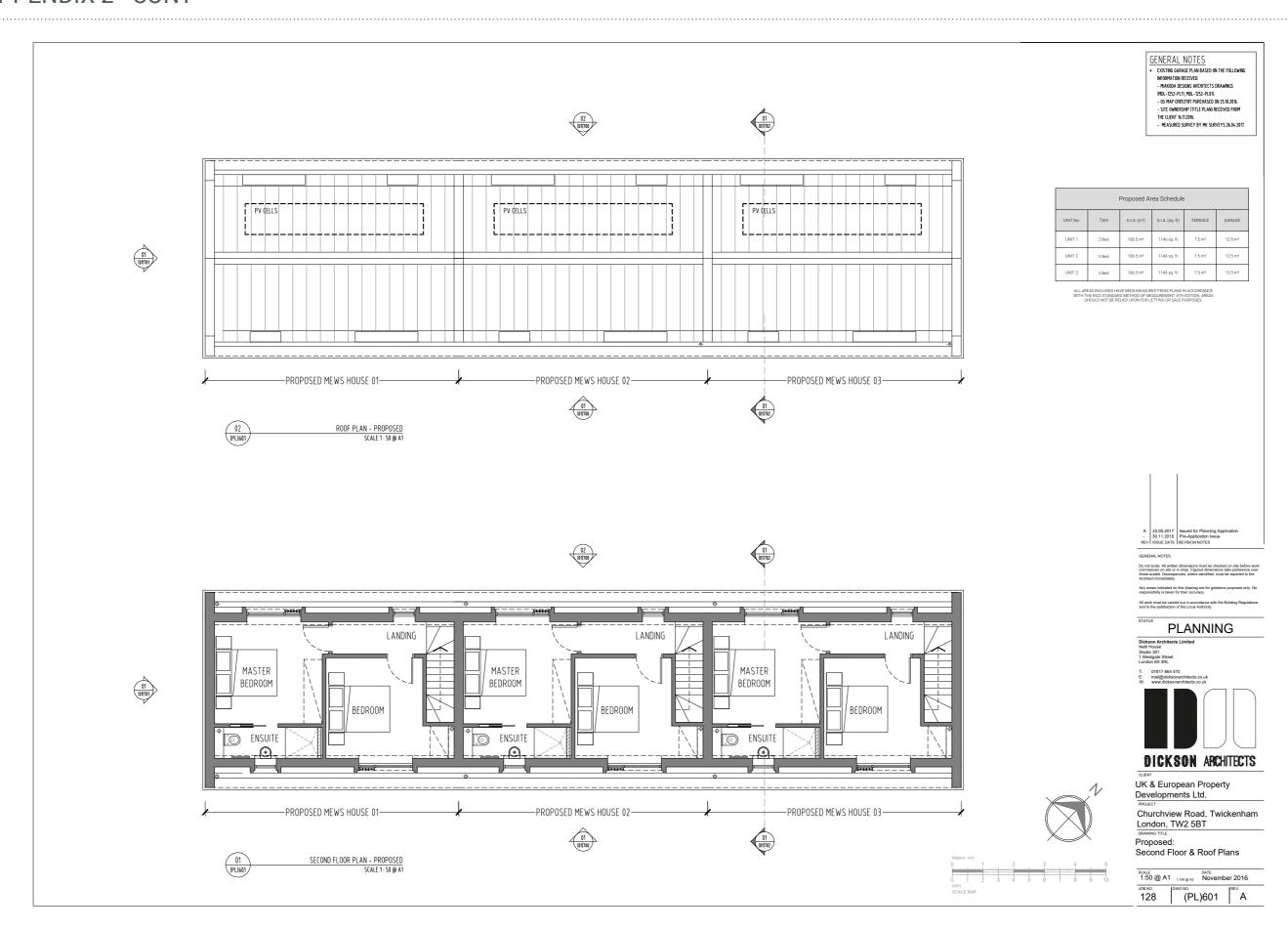


10.1 1ST PRE-APPLICATION ENQUIRY - DRAWINGS













# 10.0 APPENDIX 3

10.3/4 DRAWINGS								
NO.	TITLE	STATUS	SCALE	SIZE				
144(PL)001 rev B	Location Plan - As Existing	Planning	1:1250	A1				
144(PL)010 rev A	Site Plan - As Existing	Planning	1:100	A1				
144(PL)100 rev-	Garage Plans & Elevations - As Existing	Planning	1:50	A1				
144(PL)600 rev-	Ground & First Floor Plans - As Proposed	Planning	1:50	A1				
144(PL)601 rev-	First Floor & Roof Plan - As Proposed	Planning	1:50	A1				
144(PL)700 revA	Elevations - As Proposed	Planning	1:50	A1				
144(PL)701 rev-	Elevations & Section - As Proposed	Planning	1:50	A1				
144(PL)702 rev-	Elevations & Section - As Proposed	Planning	1:50	A1				
144(PL)900 revB	Landscape Plan - As Proposed	Planning	1:100/1:25	A1				



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