



FIGURE 7.8 ILLUSTRATIVE PERSPECTIVE

## ILLUSTRATING THE PRINCIPLES



- 1 Predominantly terraced typologies
- 2 A mix of 2 and 2.5 storey building heights
- 3 Strong continuity of frontage with variation in set-backs
- 4 Occasional dormers
- 5 A mix of symmetrical and asymmetrical elevations
- 6 Mix of slate effect and plain tile
- 7 Occasional first floor render



FIGURE 7.9 ILLUSTRATIVE STREET ELEVATION



FIGURE 7.7 ILLUSTRATIVE BLOCK LAYOUT



## THE CORE PRINCIPLES

7.4.7 The Core is to provide an urban character to the development as it will serve as the heart of the development with the provision of a Community Hub.

7.4.8 The Core will have a notable higher density to help support the development of the local amenities set out in 5.1. As such the architectural style should make reference to the mixed use ad commercial premises as seen with the commercial areas of Barwell and Hinckley as shown within the Barwell Character Appraisal

PRIMARY STREET	
<b>FORM</b>	
BUILDING TYPOLOGY	Mixed use apartment buildings (Retail and or community uses at ground floor) Apartment blocks Terraced (M) Occasional Semi -detached
HEIGHTS	2.5 – 4st (M) 4st landmark
FRONTAGE	Strong continuity with consistency in set-backs Strong vertical and horizontal rhythm within mixed use facade
CORNERS	Strong definition Active building faces
BOUNDARY TREATMENT	Grassed privacy strip (Hard surface privacy strip in mixed use location) Low red or black brick wall up to 0.5m (M)
CONSISTENCY OF BUILDING TYPES	Variation in building typologies
<b>DETAILS</b>	
ROOF TYPES	Pitched. Parallel ridge line
DORMERS	Occasional
OPENINGS	Mix of symmetrical and asymmetrical elevations along street
BAY WINDOWS	Occasional bay windows
OTHER DETAILS (FOR A TRADITIONAL INTERPRETATION OF THE PRINCIPLES)	Sash windows Occasional curved and flat brick arches Flat precast painted arches Single height pitched roofed bays Single height gabled bays Occasional pitched and flat roof dormers Occasional black brick plinth String course to corner buildings Stucco at ground floor of mixed use buildings. Signage integrated into retail frontage
<b>MATERIALS</b>	
ROOFS	Mix of slate effect and plain tile
CHIMNEYS	Common feature to gables or ridge
WALLS	Red brick facade Occasional rendered facade (variety of colours) Occasional 1st floor render
WINDOWS/DOORS	Windows and door frames will be predominantly white with occasional instances of black and brown Variation in door colours

<b>PREDOMINANT COLOURS</b>	
<b>WALLS</b>	723C
	729C
	479C
	7534C
<b>FENESTRATION</b>	COOL GREY 8EC
	PREDOMINANTLY WHITE
	419C
<b>DOORWAYS</b>	XXX
	XXX
<b>ROOFS</b>	DARK GREY







FIGURE 7.12 ILLUSTRATIVE PERSPECTIVE

## ILLUSTRATING THE PRINCIPLES



- 1 A mix of typologies including apartments above non residential uses
- 2 Buildings up to 4 storeys in landmark locations
- 3 Strong continuity of frontage
- 4 Parallel ridge lines

- 5 A mix of symmetrical and non symmetrical elevations
- 6 Slate effect and plain tile roofs
- 7 Predominantly red brick facades
- 8 Occasional dormer windows



FIGURE 7.11 ILLUSTRATIVE STREET ELEVATION



FIGURE 7.10 ILLUSTRATIVE BLOCK LAYOUT



## INFORMAL EDGE PRINCIPLES

7.4.9 The informal edge provides the interface between the development and the wider context. As such the design of these areas should be to respond to the rural edge and be designed as such with loose development lines and an integration of landscape and development.

7.4.10 Drawing on inspiration from the surrounding villages, namely Sutton Cheney, in which an irregular, more organic building form

arrangement is sought. Building detail within this area will be simpler and less overt than other areas in the development. The building form will also be of an irregular nature with variety in building orientation, roof forms and a range of porches.

7.4.11 The colour palette will be restricted to consist of simple tones to reflect the rural character compared to other areas of the site.

PRIMARY STREET	
<b>FORM</b>	
BUILDING TYPOLOGY	Detached (M) Semi
HEIGHTS	2st
FRONTAGE	Irregular spacing between buildings Varied set-back
CORNERS	Occasional definition Active faces overlooking key spaces
BOUNDARY TREATMENT	Low red or black brick wall up to 0.5m with or without 0.5m hedge on top. 1m hedge (South)
CONSISTENCY OF BUILDING TYPES	Variation in building typologies
<b>DETAILS</b>	
ROOF TYPES	Pitched Variety of parallel and perpendicular ridge lines
DORMERS	None
OPENINGS	Typically asymmetrical elevations with smaller windows to upper floors
BAY WINDOWS	None
OTHER DETAILS (FOR A TRADITIONAL INTERPRETATION OF THE PRINCIPLES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Typically casement windows</li> <li>Brick on-end/ half brick curved arch header to windows</li> <li>Dentil course/ corbelling to eaves</li> <li>Clipped verges</li> <li>Range of porches</li> </ul>
<b>MATERIALS</b>	
ROOFS	Mix of slate effect and plain tile
CHIMNEYS	Common feature to gables or ridge
WALLS	Red brick facade Occasional rendered facade (white)
WINDOWS/DOORS	Windows and door frames will be predominantly white Variation in door colours

PREDOMINANT COLOURS	
WALLS	479C
	724C
	722C
FENESTRATION	COOL GREY 8EC
	PREDOMINANTLY WHITE
DOORWAYS	479C
	729C
ROOFS	DARK GREY







FIGURE 7.15 ILLUSTRATIVE PERSPECTIVE

## ILLUSTRATING THE PRINCIPLES



- 1 Predominantly detached building typologies
- 2 Consistent 2 storey building height
- 3 Irregular spacing between buildings
- 4 Typically asymmetrical elevations with smaller windows to upper floors
- 5 Variety of parallel and perpendicular ridgelines
- 6 Occasional white rendered facade
- 7 Chimneys are a common feature to gables and ridges
- 8 Active surveillance of key spaces



FIGURE 7.14 ILLUSTRATIVE STREET ELEVATION



FIGURE 7.13 ILLUSTRATIVE BLOCK LAYOUT



## FORMAL EDGE PRINCIPLES

7.4.12 The formal edge is located to the western edge of the development and provides a strong, regular architectural form to overlook open space to the north and south of Stapleton Lane.

7.4.14 Subtle variation in colour, boundary treatments and brick detailing will be evident, but overall the frontage should remain consistent throughout

7.4.13 The development form is to consist of 2.5 storey (3 Storey in 'Streets North') villa-style dwellings that will provide a well defined edge with little variation in the architectural design.

PRIMARY STREET	
<b>FORM</b>	
BUILDING TYPOLOGY	Detached (M) Semi
HEIGHTS	2.5st (North) 2st (South)
FRONTAGE	Regular spacing between buildings Consistent set-back
CORNERS	Strong definition Active building faces
BOUNDARY TREATMENT	Grassed privacy strip 0.5m hedge
CONSISTENCY OF BUILDING TYPES	Subtle variation in building typologies
<b>DETAILS</b>	
ROOF TYPES	Pitched. Parallel ridge line Occasional hipped (South)
DORMERS	Ubiquitous (North) None (South)
OPENINGS	Strong symmetry across elevations (North)  Mix of symmetrical and asymmetrical elevations along street (South)
BAY WINDOWS	Dominant feature
OTHER DETAILS (FOR A TRADITIONAL INTERPRETATION OF THE PRINCIPLES)	Sash windows Flat rubbed brick arches Precast cills Dentil course/ corbelling to eaves Occasional black brick plinth
<b>MATERIALS</b>	
ROOFS	Slate effect tile
CHIMNEYS	Common feature to gables or ridge
WALLS	Red brick facade  Occasional rendered facade (variety of colours)  Occasional 1st floor render
WINDOWS/DOORS	Windows and door frames will be white  Variation in door colours
WINDOWS/DOORS	Windows and door frames will be predominantly white  Variation in door colours

<b>PREDOMINANT COLOURS</b>	
<b>WALLS</b>	723C
	729C
	479C
	7402 EC
	7534C
<b>FENESTRATION</b>	COOL GREY 8EC
	PREDOMINANTLY WHITE
<b>DOORWAYS</b>	419C
	479C
	729C
	XXX
<b>ROOFS</b>	DARK GREY

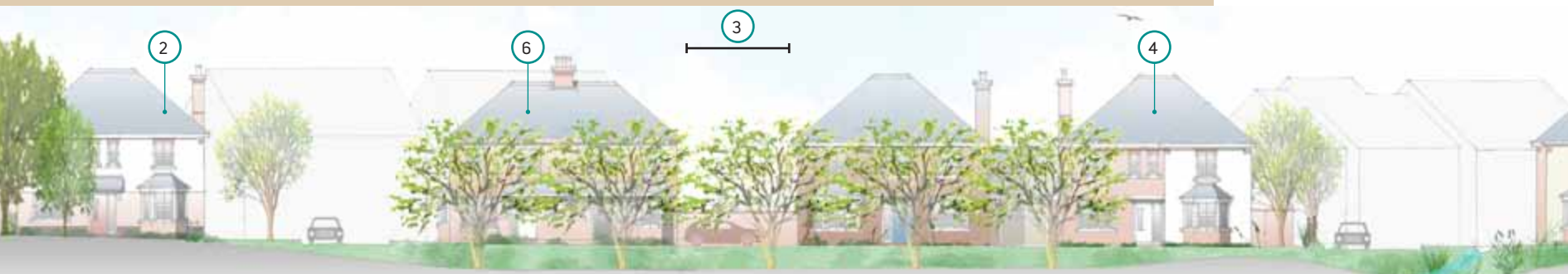






FIGURE 7.18 ILLUSTRATIVE PERSPECTIVE

## ILLUSTRATING THE PRINCIPLES



- 1 Predominantly detached building typologies
- 2 Consistent 2 storey building height
- 3 Typically regular spacing between dwellings

- 4 Subtle variation in building typologies
- 5 Hipped roofs
- 6 Consistent slate effect roofs



FIGURE 7.17 ILLUSTRATIVE STREET ELEVATION



FIGURE 7.16 ILLUSTRATIVE BLOCK LAYOUT



## EMPLOYMENT AREA PRINCIPLES

7.4.15 The employment area is located to the south of the Barwell West development.

EMPLOYMENT AREA	
<b>FORM</b>	
BUILDING TYPOLOGY	Commercial units and warehouses
HEIGHTS	2 storey (15m)
FRONTAGE	Frontage should be provided along access road and open space
CORNERS	Strong definition Active building faces where possible
CONSISTENCY OF BUILDING TYPES	A variety of units types ranging from small start-up units to larger warehouse buildings
<b>DETAILS</b>	
ROOF TYPES	Pitched 'Saw-toothed' roof form
OPENINGS	Access points should be an accentuated feature of the building for both vehicular and pedestrian openings
OTHER DETAILS (FOR A TRADITIONAL INTERPRETATION OF THE PRINCIPLES)	Signage should be incorporated into the facade design. Facades should also have strong vertical and horizontal form
<b>MATERIALS</b>	
ROOFS	Pre - coated profile metal roof or 'Green' and 'Brown' roofs where appropriate. The use of solar panels is also encouraged
WALLS	Red brick facade Cladding Occasional 1st floor render on B2 uses only
WINDOWS/DOORS	Windows and door frames will be white Variation in door colours

<b>PREDOMINANT COLOURS</b>	
<b>WALLS</b>	723C 7534C
	729C 
	479C
<b>FENESTRATION</b>	 COOL GREY 8EC
	<b>PREDOMINANTLY WHITE</b>
<b>DOORWAYS</b>	 419C
	479C 729C
	XXX XXX
	<b>ROOFS</b>













08

# LANDSCAPE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE



# 08

# LANDSCAPE & GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

## 8.1 LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

8.1.1 The existing landscape character found at Barwell West has had a leading influence on the proposed master plan both in terms of built form and open space. Existing landscape assets including hedgerows, woodlands and waterways have been retained and enhanced ensuring an integrated and responsive approach to development is realised.

8.1.2 Key to the landscape strategy is the aspiration to incorporate Barwell West into its hinterland including both Barwell to the east and the surrounding wider landscape. A permeable green network as well as three new parks helps provide this whilst offering excellent accessibility to green space throughout the scheme.

8.1.3 To ensure the success of a new neighbourhood which responds and relates to the local environment found at Barwell, a number of key landscape principles have been outlined below;

- Retain existing landscape assets – ensuring the development responds to ecologically valued and visually beneficial existing landscape assets including hedgerows, woodlands, individual trees, waterways and the local undulating topography
- Provide purposeful and functional open spaces - at a range of scales and for a range of uses and users ensuring Barwell West has a landscape network which benefits and is relevant to the local communities
- Preserve a green corridor along the Tweed River Valley – creating a linear park at the heart of the proposed scheme reinforcing links from the centre of Barwell to the wider countryside along the Tweed Valley
- Create two new parks to help bind existing and new communities – The parks provide social facilities such as sports pitches, play facilities, grow space for the adjacent communities, woodlands and wetlands as well as consolidating existing and proposed public green spaces into the wider green network
- Food – Throughout the development establish spaces for community food production
- Attenuation – Provide a network of swales and meadows to aid water attenuation required throughout the site
- Aid local ecology – through providing new and enhancing existing wetlands, woodlands, waterways and meadows







FIGURE 8.1 ILLUSTRATIVE LANDSCAPE PLAN





## 8.2 SITEWIDE LANDSCAPE FRAMEWORK

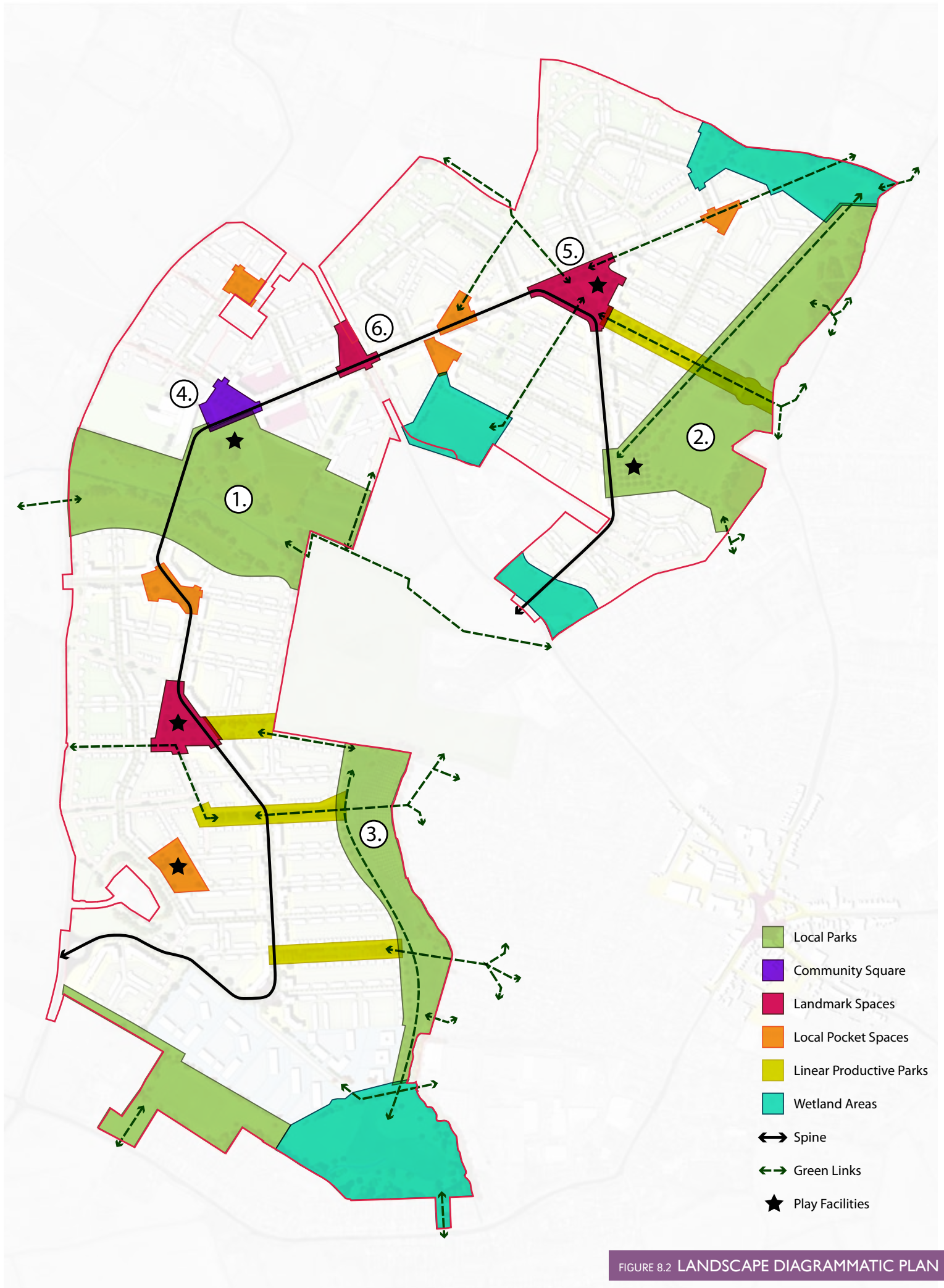
8.2.1 The landscape structure of the proposed new community has been carefully considered to provide a range of interlinked routes and spaces with distinctive character and functions. Together with the proposed network of tree lined routes these parks, squares and linear green spaces will create an intuitively legible landscape delivering a strong sense of place to the new community.

8.2.2 The primary public spaces within the new development are discussed in more detail in the subsequent pages and are identified in Figure 8.2 opposite.

1. Tweed Park - A traditional natural park linked by the Tweed Valley to the surrounding countryside. The park includes retained and enhanced existing natural landscape features and provides opportunities for informal recreation
2. Kirkby Park - A formal park focussed on the provision of formal sports facilities overlooked by a broad pedestrian promenade.
3. Tweed Spinney - A linear park linking new and existing communities populated by meadows and native trees
4. Tweed Square - The focal public space within Barwell West hosting a mix of active uses from adjacent buildings and temporary events
5. Kirkby Park Square - A traditional 'green square' and local anchor in the north of the site for local residents where a number of routes converge
6. Stapleton Cross - A gateway space at the junction of Stapleton lane and the main spine at Barwell West







- Local Parks
- Community Square
- Landmark Spaces
- Local Pocket Spaces
- Linear Productive Parks
- Wetland Areas
- Spine
- Green Links
- ★ Play Facilities

FIGURE 8.2 LANDSCAPE DIAGRAMMATIC PLAN