

REFUSE VEHICLE ACCESS

Swept path analysis has been undertaken to demonstrate that a refuse vehicle can service the proposed development, and enter and exit the site access in a forward gear.

All proposed dwellings have either a front or rear gated access to facilitate refuse collection with bin collection points provided where necessary to allow for storage of waste and recycling.

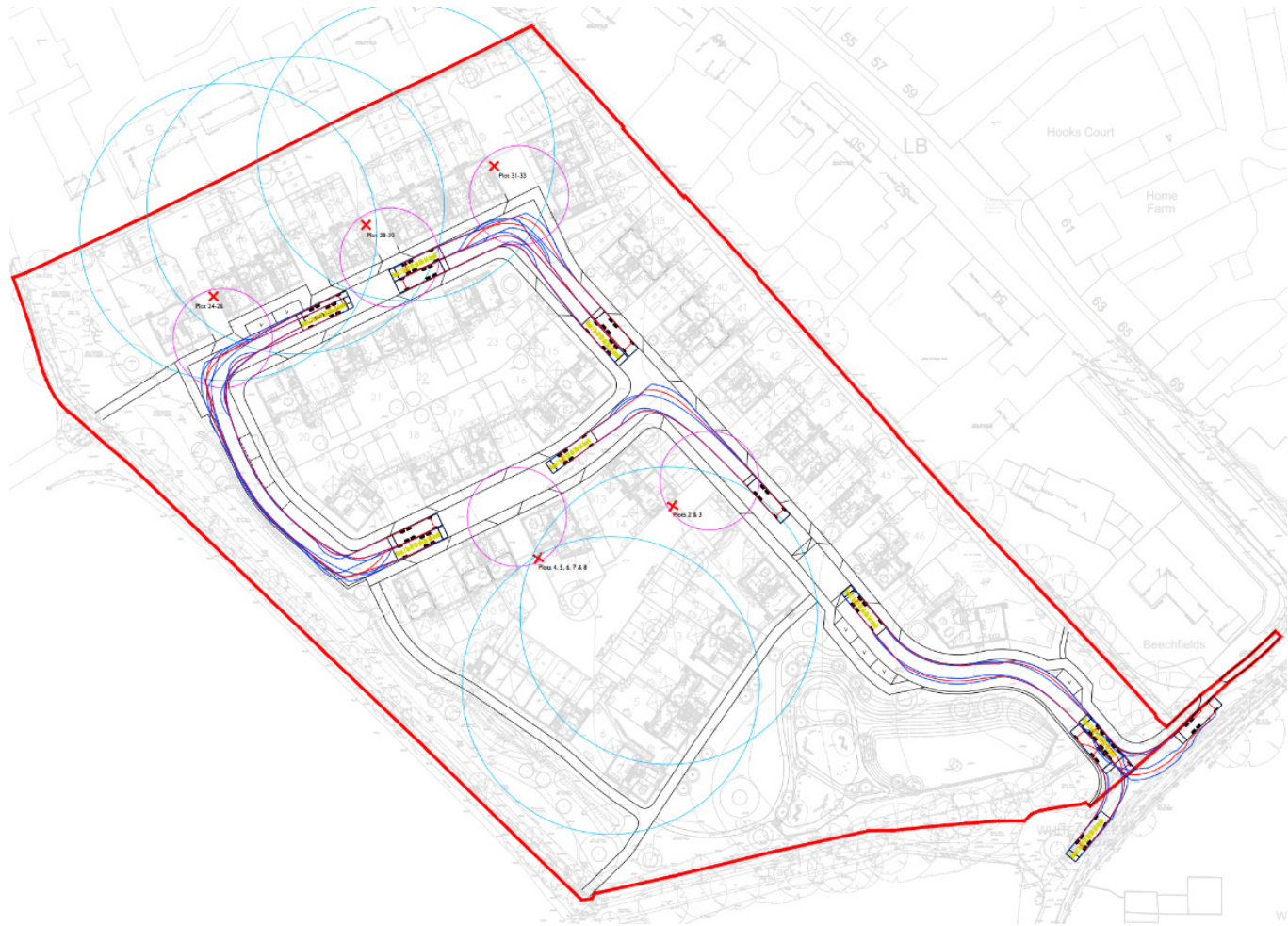
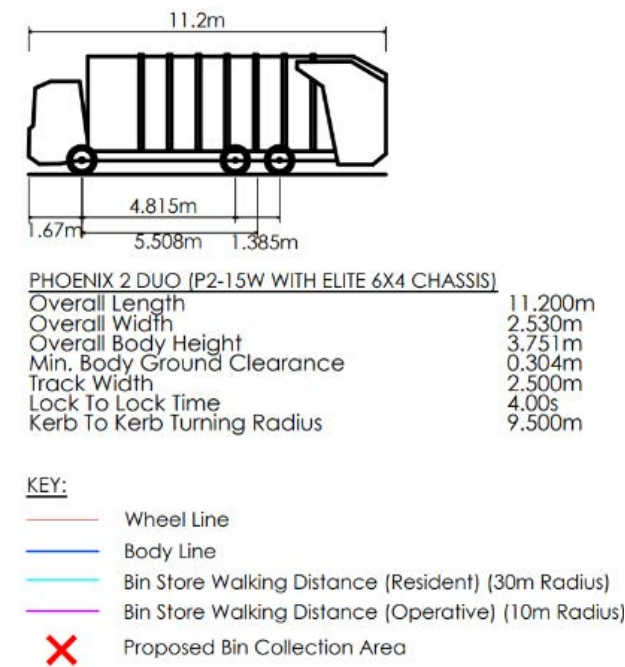


Figure 99: Refuse Access swept path analysis courtesy of AWP

6.5

BUILT FORM

NATIONAL DESIGN AND PLACEMAKING PLANNING PRACTICE GUIDANCE

“Built form is the three dimensional pattern of development blocks, streets, buildings and open spaces that makes up the built environment. The interrelationship between these elements creates liveable and attractive places and contributes to their character, identity and sense of place”

APPROPRIATE DENSITY

The site's edge-of-settlement location requires careful consideration of an appropriate density. The proposed development has been designed to respond sensitively to its relationship with the surrounding countryside while also making an efficient contribution towards meeting local housing needs. The resulting density strikes a balanced approach, creating a natural transition between the more compact form of the village core and the softer, more open character of the rural edge.



Figure 78: 3D watercolour (illustrative)

APPROPRIATE BUILDING TYPES AND FORMS

The design of the scheme has been informed by C G Fry & Son's established design ethos, combined with a comprehensive understanding of the site's constraints and opportunities. A clear ambition to create a lasting legacy, delivering buildings that feel natural and well-suited to their context in terms of both location and massing, has guided the evolution of the proposals.

The layout has developed organically in response to these drivers. Two perimeter blocks are proposed to address the public realm, creating strong and active frontages to the public open space and surrounding streets.

Along the eastern edge, a looser linear arrangement of development is introduced to respond sensitively to existing neighbouring properties. Here, rear gardens provide an appropriate buffer, ensuring a respectful relationship in terms of privacy and amenity.

To the northern boundary, street-facing dwellings with parking accommodated to the rear are proposed. This approach again responds to neighbouring properties while reinforcing a strong and legible streetscape that promotes walkability and active frontages.

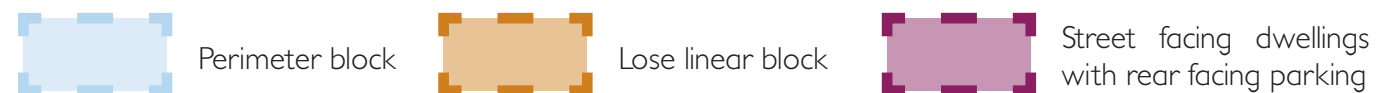


Figure 100: CG Fry & Son Site Plan depicting building types

While we maintain strong built frontages which address the streetscape, there is variation in the sizes of front gardens and dwelling set back throughout the scheme. Some gardens incorporate tree planting (see [NATURE](#)) to create a more organic layout.

Key buildings are strategically located to define important points within the development and enhance legibility. Positioned at prominent corners, they act as visual anchors within the layout, assisting movement and wayfinding. These buildings are expressed through subtle increases in scale, variation in form, and enhanced architectural detailing. Their placement around areas of public open space and at key junctions helps to create focal points and reinforce the structure of the development, ensuring a coherent and easily navigable environment.



Figure 101: 3D Watercolour (illustrative)



Figure 102: CG Fry & Son Site Plan depicting key buildings

HEALTHY AND COMFORTABLE BUILDINGS

Each home has been designed with the future occupants in mind. We ensure that all homes enjoy an appropriate level of privacy, outlook and natural light, each benefiting from private outdoor amenity. 1.8m boundary treatment (facing brickwork, rendered and timber walls and timber close boarded fences and hedges) are used to protect these private amenity areas.

Where possible, kitchens face east, daytime living rooms face south and evening sitting room face west.

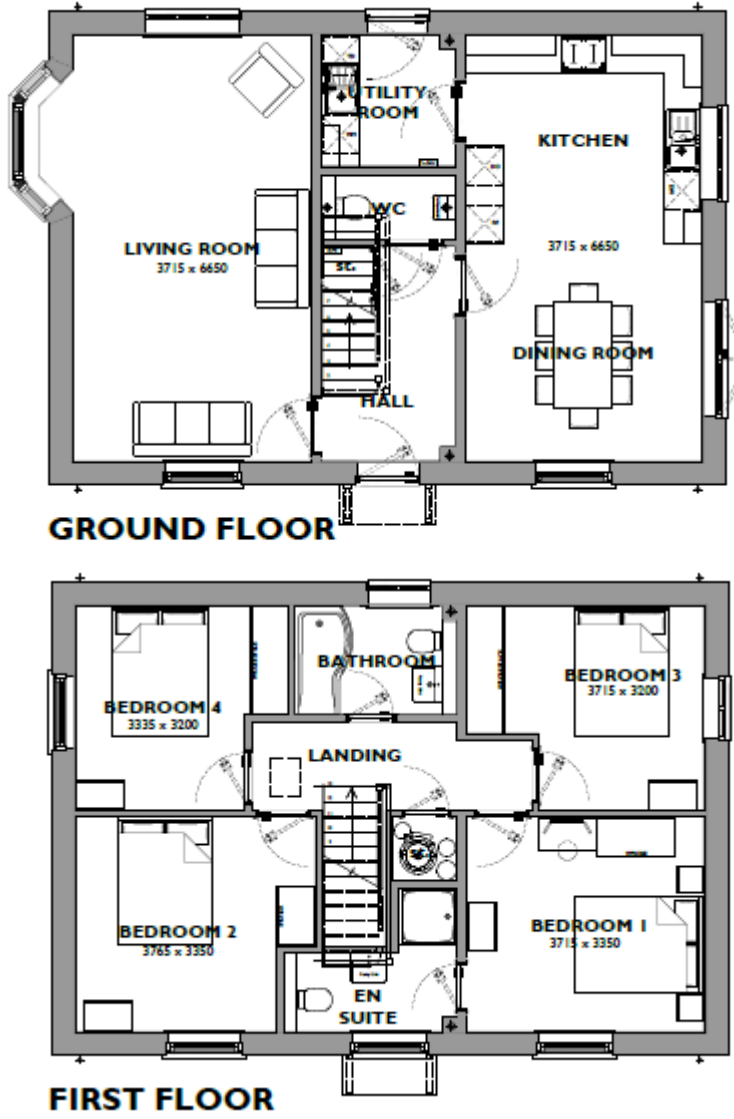


Figure 103: CG Fry & Son floor plan



Figure 104: Example boundary treatments

NEIGHBOURING AMENITY

Careful consideration has been given to the relationship between the proposed development and the neighbouring single-storey dwellings at Orchard Place. The layout has been designed to ensure an appropriate level of separation and to safeguard residential amenity. A 1.8m high boundary fence is proposed along this interface, providing effective screening and helping to preserve the privacy of these neighbouring properties. The proposed site sections illustrate this relationship.

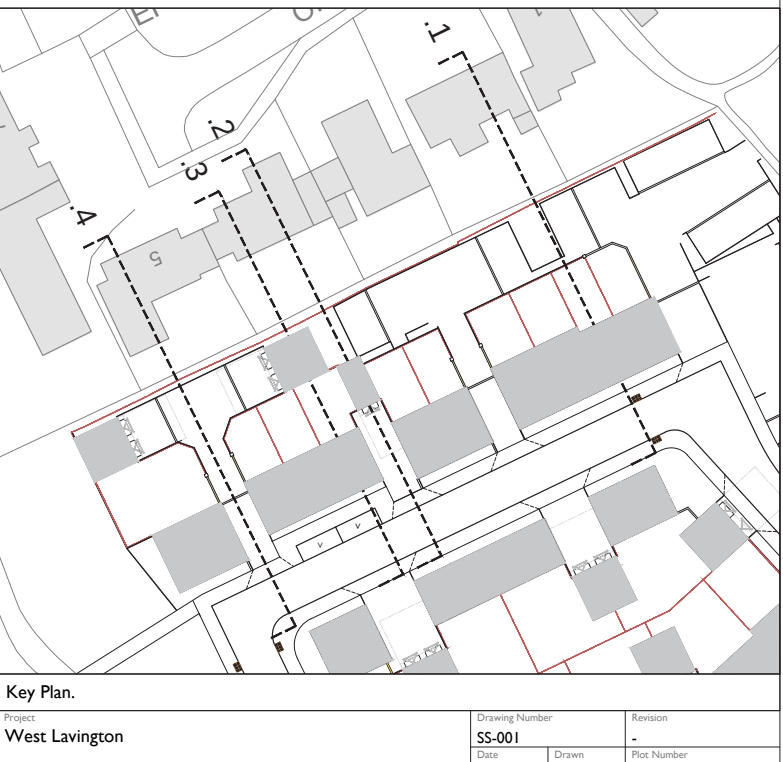


Figure 105: 2D Site Sections

6.6

PUBLIC SPACE

NATIONAL DESIGN AND PLACEMAKING PLANNING PRACTICE (DRAFT)

“The quality of spaces between buildings is as important as the buildings themselves. Public spaces such as streets and squares, are open to all and form part of the movement network”.



Figure 106: 3D watercolour (illustrative)

CREATE WELL-LOCATED HIGH QUALITY AND ATTRACTIVE PUBLIC SPACES, INCLUDING STREETS

CG Fry & Son resonate with the draft DPPP, appreciating that streets and roads make up large swathes of all public space so how they are designed play a fundamental role in shaping people's everyday experiences.

Our approach to ensuring that all streets are accessible, easy to navigate and encourage pedestrian and cyclability is set out in **MOVEMENT** and **LIVEABILITY**.

The street layout and the arrangement of buildings and footways has a major influence in defining street character and street junction design and in facilitating walkability. Figure 107 illustrates a walkable internal loop, linking the main area of POS with the residential zones, creating a welcoming circuit for users to explore and enjoy. Junctions - or nodes - along this loop are punctuated with large, legacy trees to provide interest and focal points within the development. With the provision of new pedestrian access points from the PROW network, the inner loop can be extended to form a longer external loop, connecting to the wider village and countryside beyond.

Figure 107 establishes a series of complimentary character areas, each which have their own distinctive feel, tied together to ensure consistency within the public realm.



Figure 107: Extract of the supporting Landscape Statement courtesy of Macgregor Smith illustrating the Wildlife and Edible Edge to the development

PUBLIC SPACE AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

The primary open space area is designed with direct access off White Street and includes a social lawn area, play features and seating, integrated into the adjacent SUDs attenuation basin. Small fruiting trees and foraging species are included within incidental areas of POS to provide residents with the opportunity to connect more with their natural environment (see [LIVEABILITY](#))

All the areas of proposed green space are designed to provide multiple benefits for play, nature and sustainable urban drainage.

Provision of naturalistic children’s play is incorporated into the arrivals space, and a series of play paths have also been created, including the play areas and social lawn space.

- Key
- ① Existing trees and hedgerows
 - ② Large legacy trees
 - ③ Attenuation basin
 - ④ Seating snug
 - ⑤ Informal play spaces
 - ⑥ Social lawn
 - ⑦ Wildflower planting
 - ⑧ Circular path
 - ⑨ Connection to PROW
 - ⑩ Amenity planting to housing frontage



Figure 108: Plan of The Arrival Space. Courtesy of Macgregor Smith



Figure 109: Section through the Arrival Space courtesy of Macgregor Smith

PROVIDE WELL DESIGNED SPACES THAT ARE SAFE

The proposal seeks to help people feel safe and secure, creating a sense of belonging. Buildings have been positioned to provide high levels of natural surveillance over public areas, including the arrivals space (illustrated in figure 108) and the edible edge.

While the Beech Walk (WLAV10) is not directly overlooked, its alignment is clear and well defined, with good visibility along its length. Rear windows provide a degree of perceived surveillance. The landscape strategy introduces a sylvan character with a beech hedge proposed along its length, and subtle widening at intervals to accommodate additional tree planting. C G Fry & Son would seek to work with Wiltshire Council to deliver offsite enhancements to this public right of way.

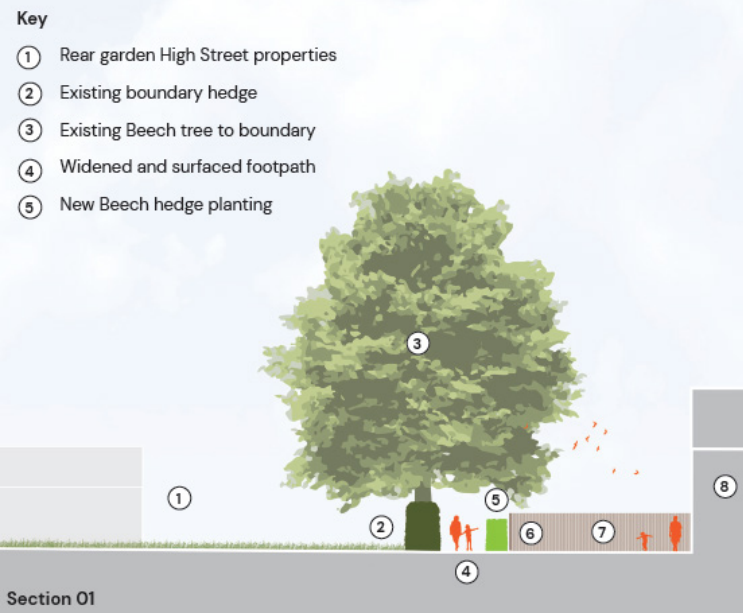


Figure 110: Section of Beech Walk courtesy of Macgregor Smith



Figure 81: 3D watercolour (illustrative)