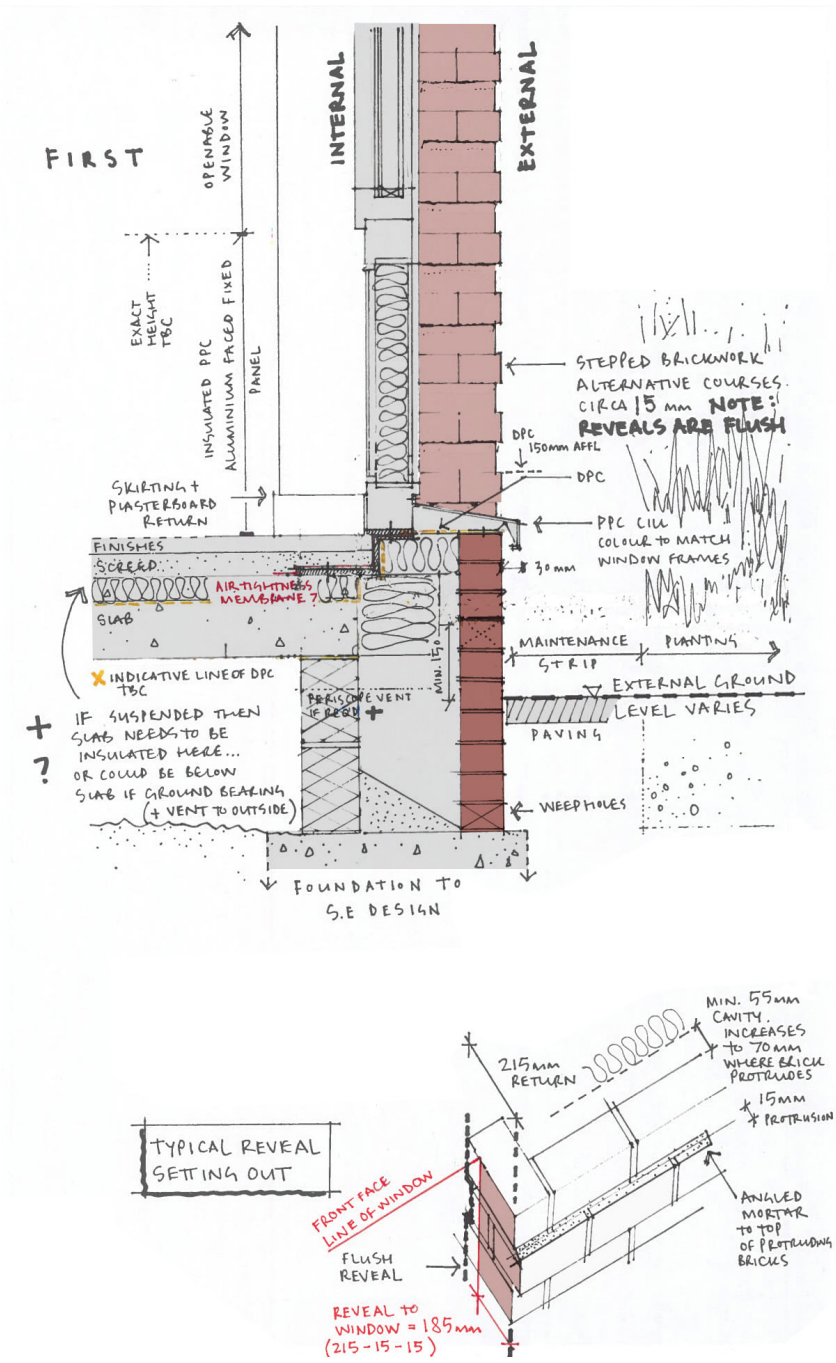


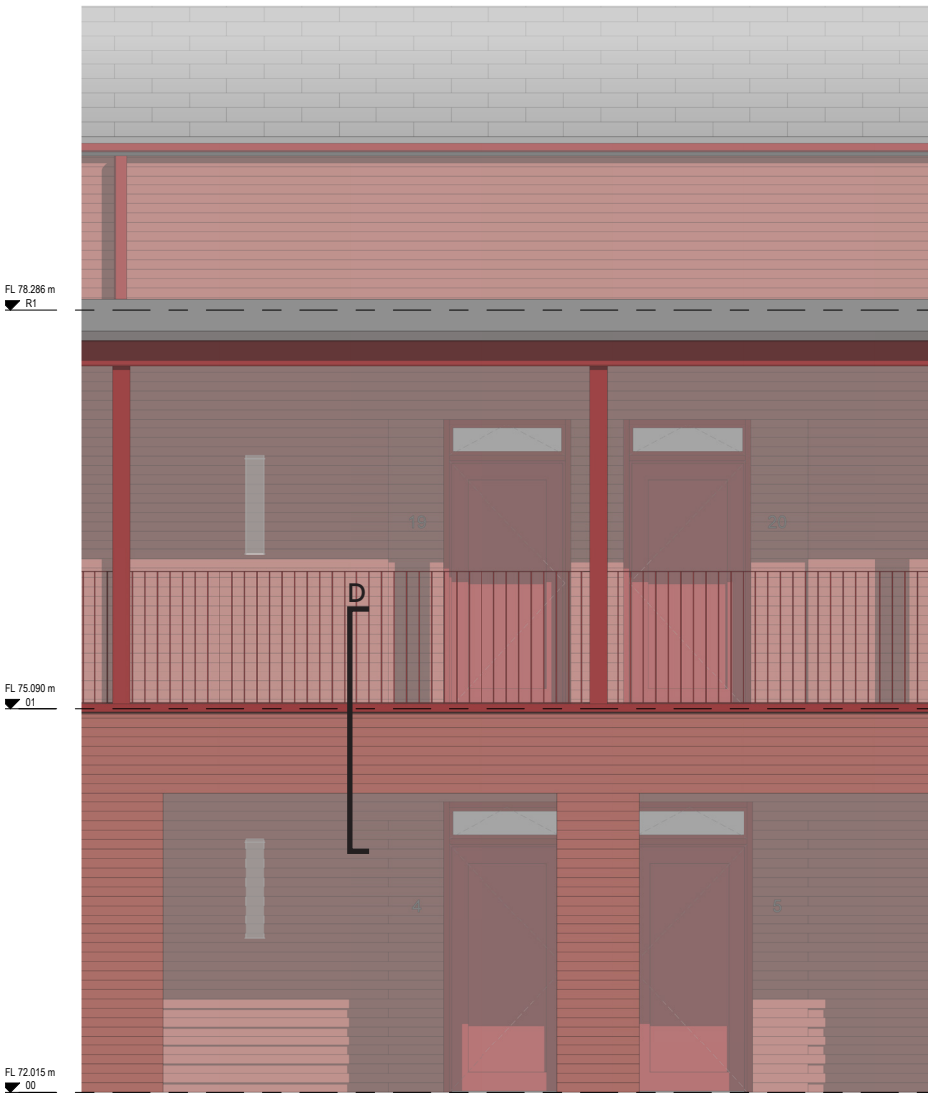
Design Proposals
3.7 Bay studies



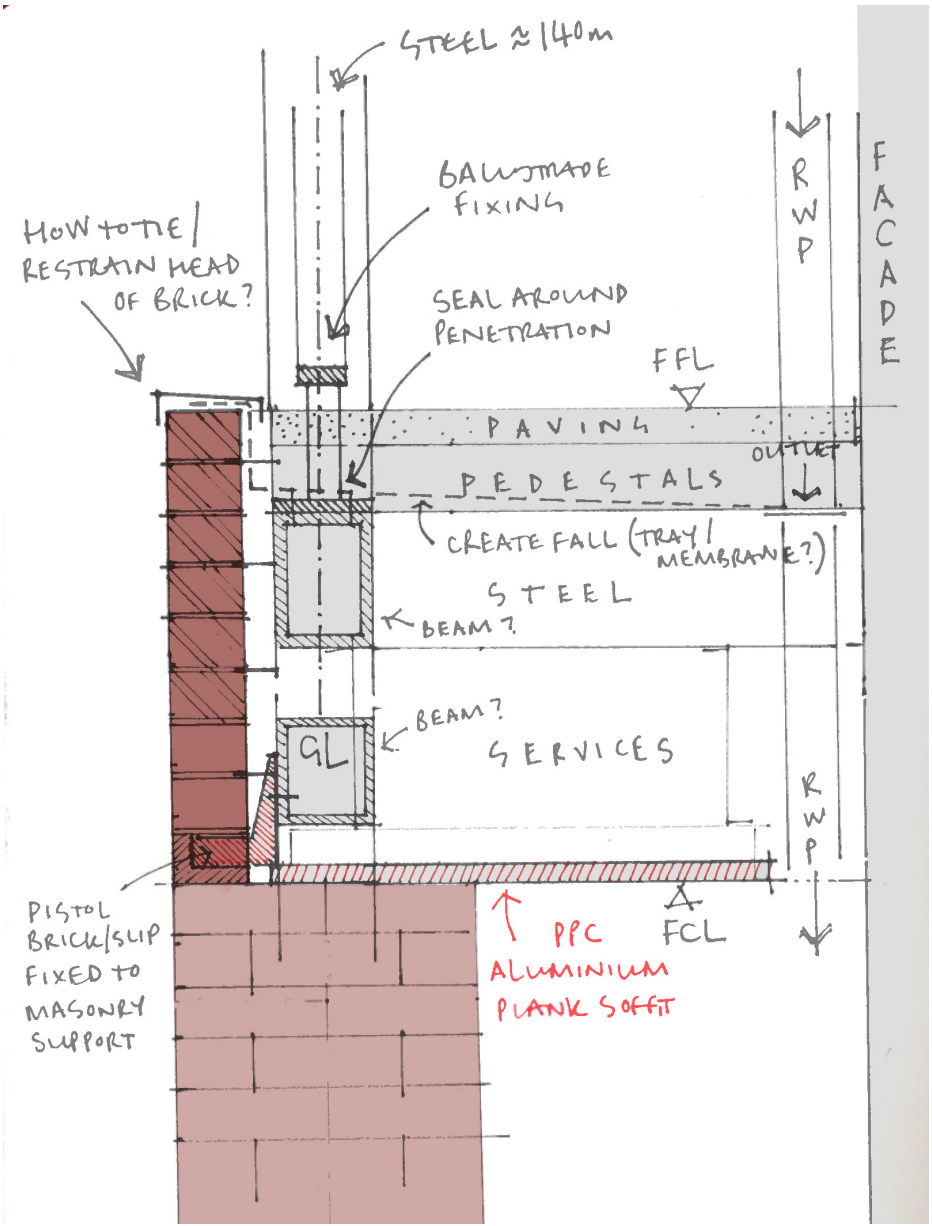
Brick piers to ground level of the courtyard, with lightweight steel walkway to first floor level. Landscaping to courtyard provides a green, tranquil space for tenants to enjoy



Section C-C - Ground floor slab edge detail



Typical inner courtyard elevation (east and west)



Section D-D - Walkway detail

Design Proposals

3.8 Courtyard view

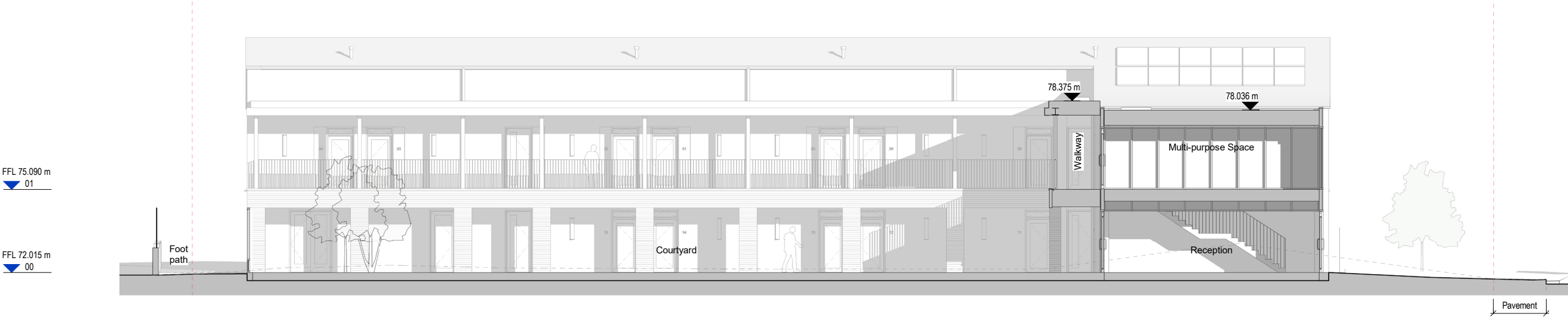


View looking south towards main entrance from courtyard

Design Proposals
3.9 Site sections



Short section



Long section

Design Proposals

3.10 Street view



Building Arrangement

Building Arrangement

4.1 Proposed Plans

Ground Floor

Key

Apartment

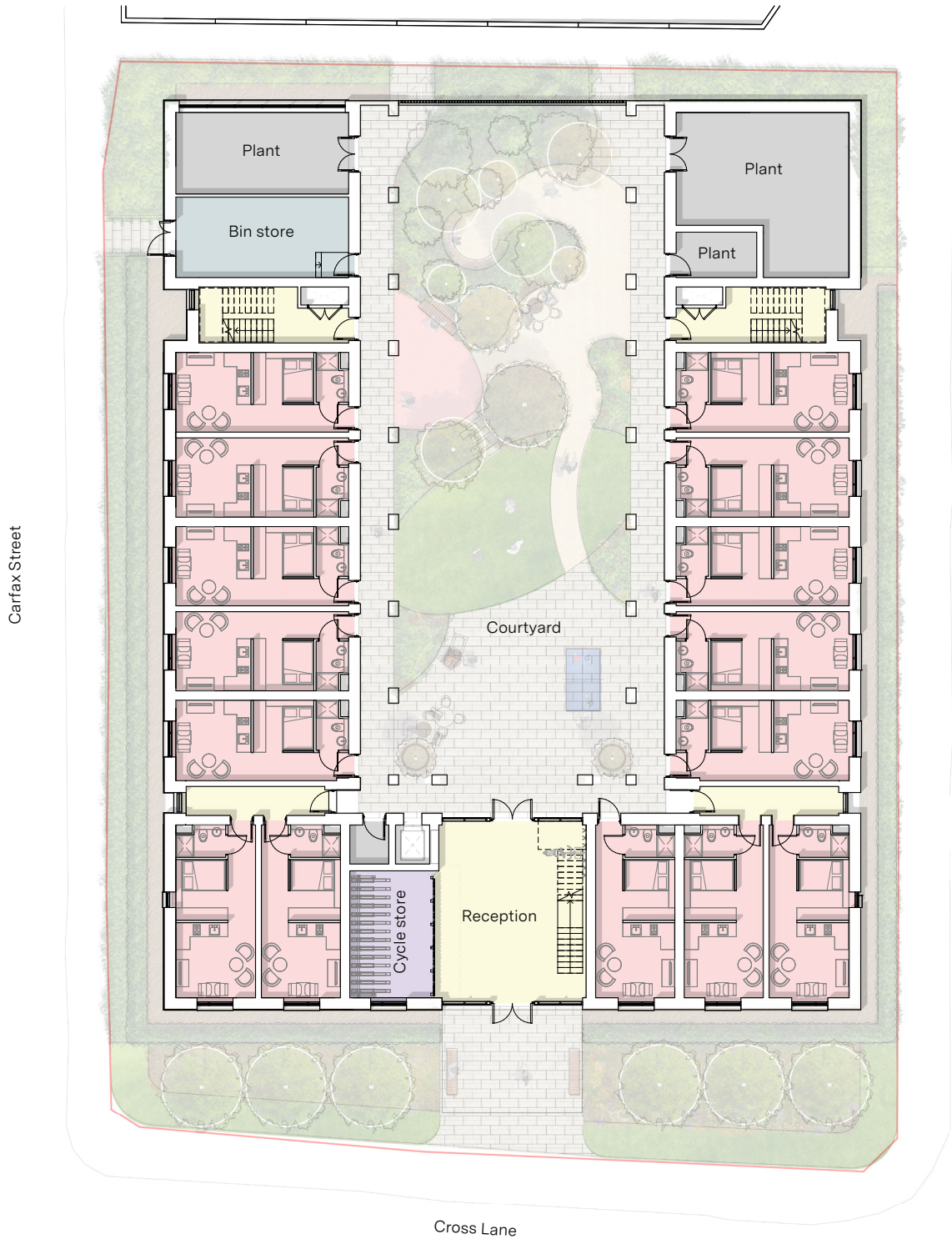
Circulation

Cycle store

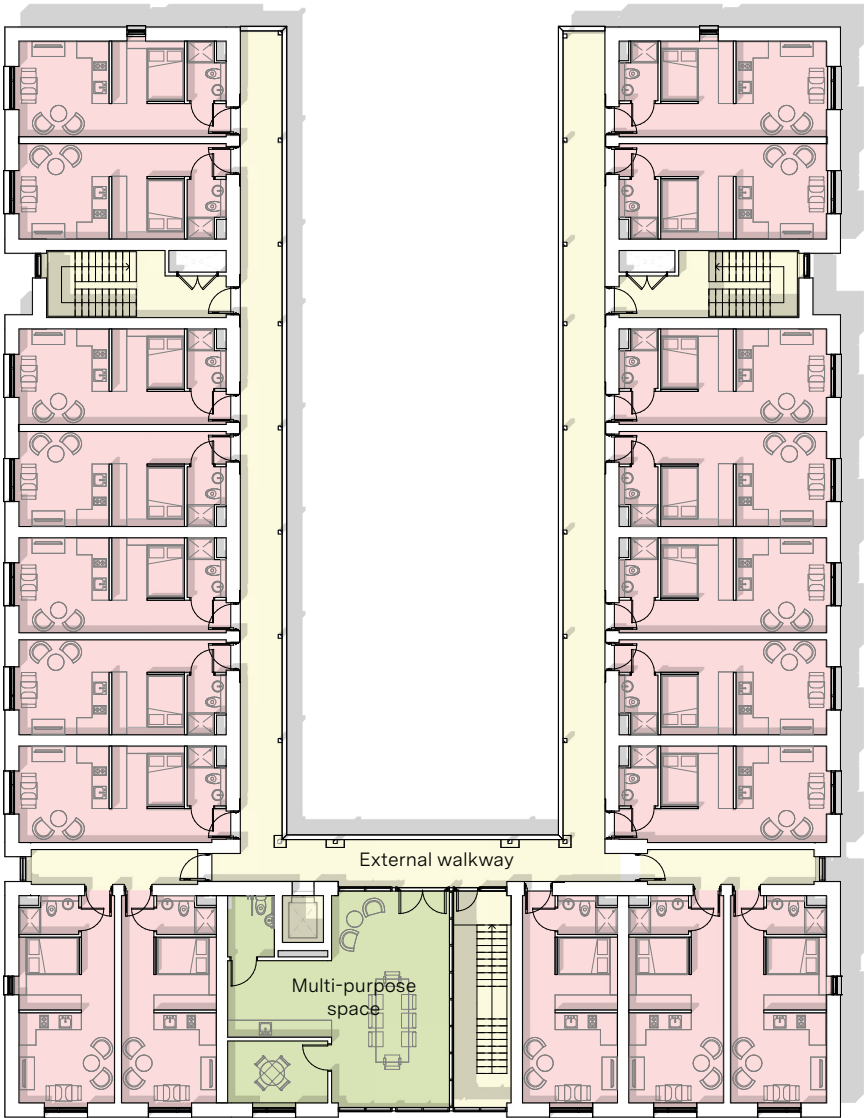
Bin store

Plant / Storage

Multi-purpose



First Floor



Area Schedule

Floor	Accommodation		Amenity		Servicing
	GIA (m ²)	No. Homes	GIA (m ²) Heated	GIA (m ²) Unheated	GIA (m ²)
Ground	495	15	-	75	117
First	620	19	60	24	-
Roof Space (>1.5m headroom)	-	-	-	-	240
TOTAL	1,115	34	60	99	357

Building Arrangement

4.2 Amenity design

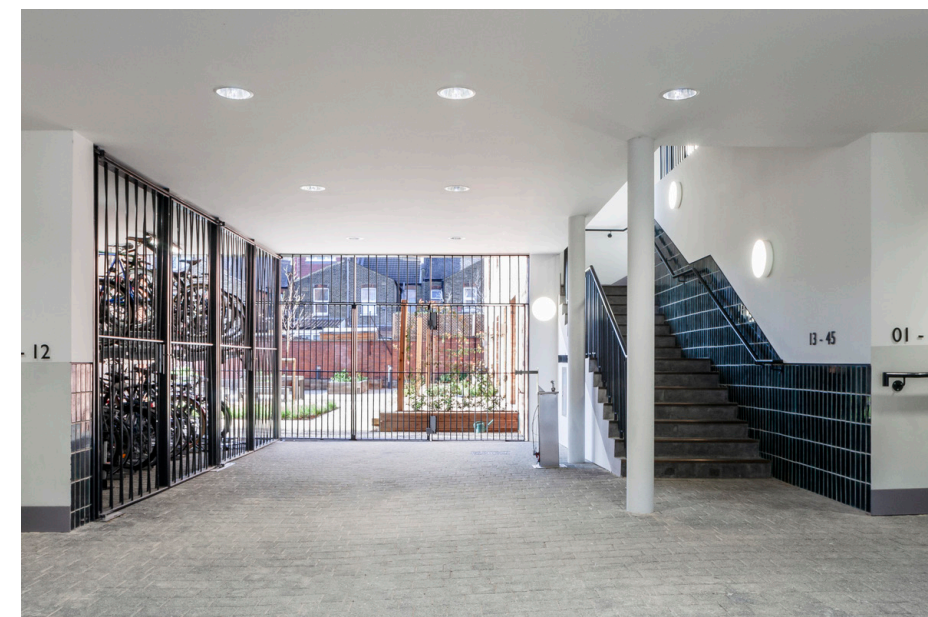
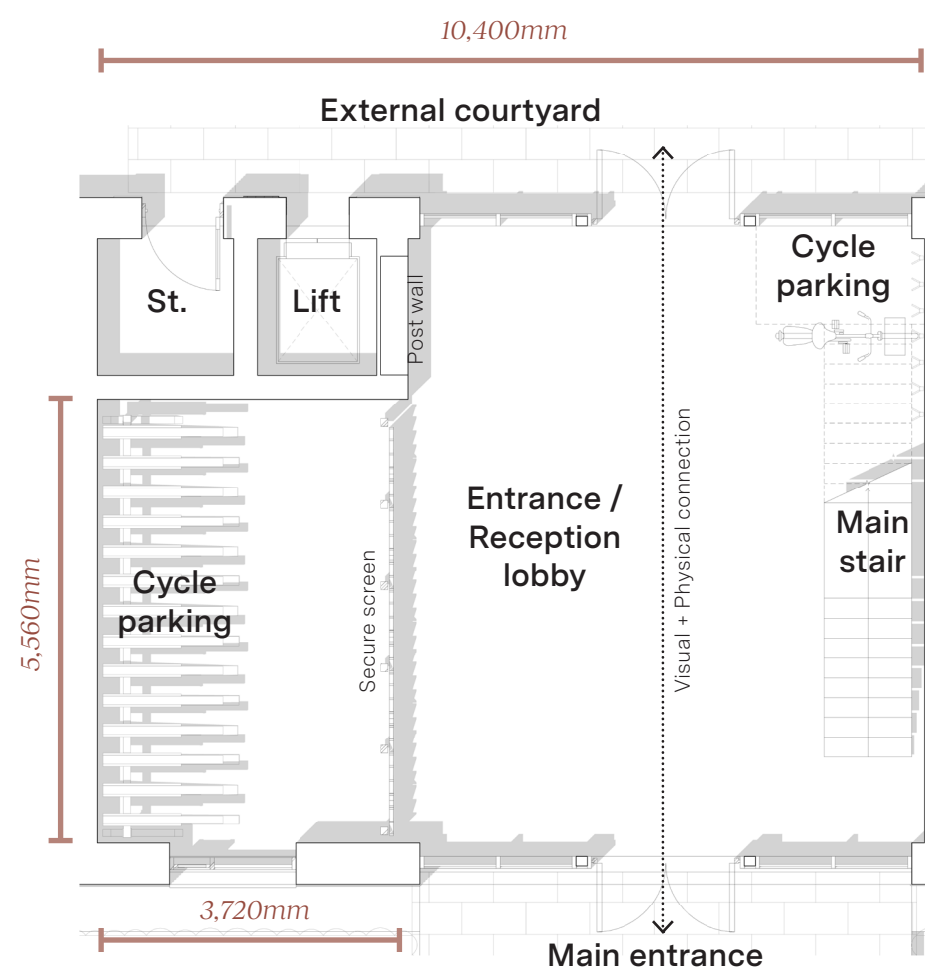
The main entrance, accessed from Cross Lane, will be highly glazed, providing a well-lit, safe, and secure arrival sequence for residents entering and exiting the building. Glazing to the opposite side of the reception creates a clear visual connection through to the private, centrally landscaped courtyard, offering an additional layer of passive surveillance.

Residents can collect their post within the reception area, and secure cycle parking is provided within the main lobby to encourage sustainable modes of transport.

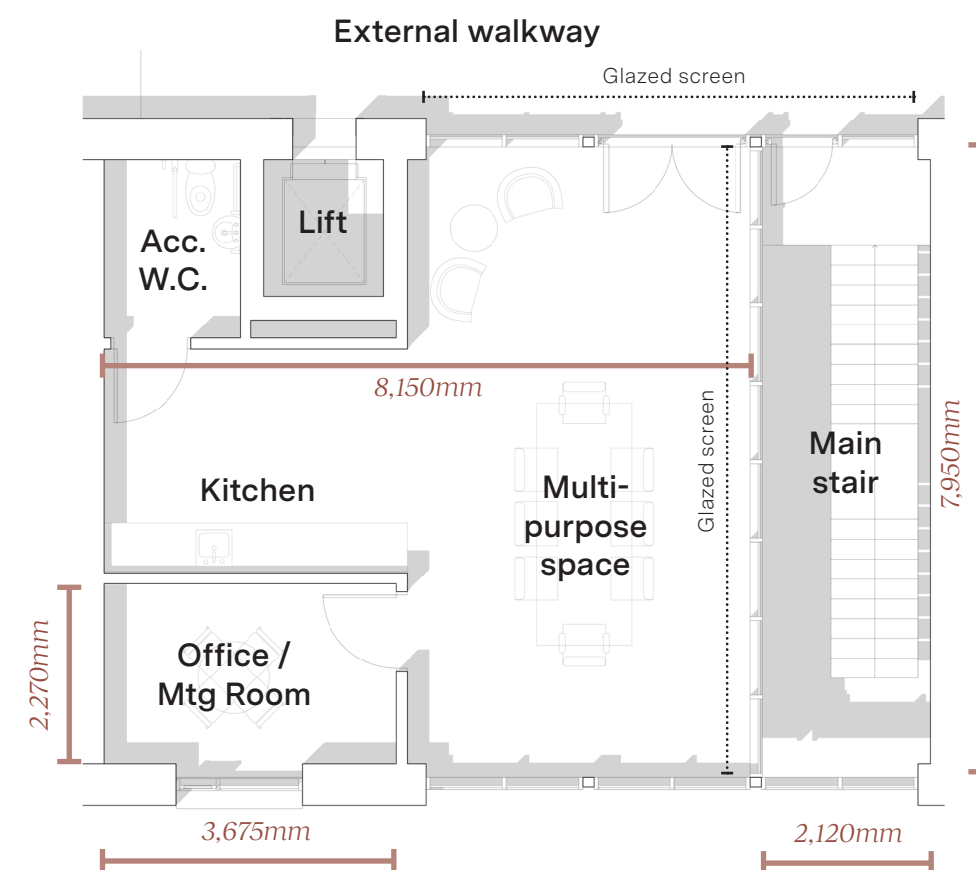
From the reception lobby, residents can access the landscaped courtyard directly or use the lift or principal stair to reach the homes on the first floor and the multi-purpose space. The amenity space benefits from being dual aspect with visual connections to Cross Lane and the courtyard.

The amenity space can be used for informal socialising, flexible work or study, community activities, and resident events.

Example illustrating visual and secure physical permeability from the reception to the central courtyard. Reception areas will be bright and well lit to promote a sense of safety and security for users entering and exiting the building. As high-traffic spaces, finishes will be specified to be highly durable and robust.



Ground floor amenity



First floor amenity

Building Arrangement

4.3 Home design

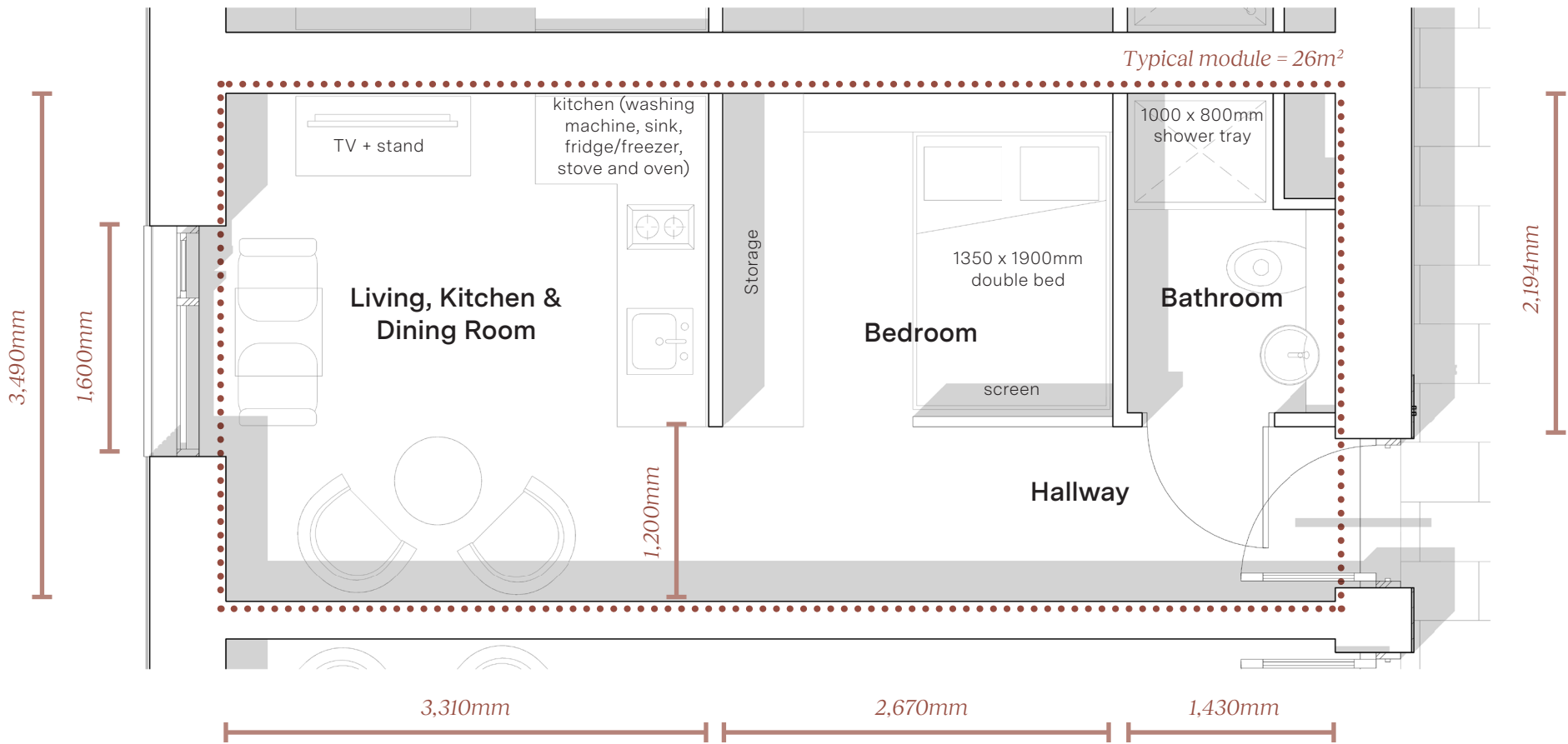
The apartment is designed as a single occupancy home - This flexible arrangement accommodates living, kitchen, and dining functions alongside sleeping space, offering an adaptable layout that enhances privacy and safety while maximising space, daylight, and overall usability for occupants.

Building on this approach and utilising a palette of standardised components, the proposal delivers a high-quality design that optimises the functionality of the apartment through careful space planning.

The key adaptations include:

- Locating the bathroom adjacent to the entrance,
- Forming a dedicated sleeping area with integrated storage and additional privacy screen from the hallway;
- Providing an open living space incorporating a kitchen, dining furniture, soft seating, and TV unit;
- Installing large windows to draw natural light deep into the plan. Perimeter hedging will provide privacy to homes on the Ground Floor.

Apartments have been designed to comply with M4(1).



Typical apartment design

Landscape Design

Landscape Design

5.1 Vision & Approach

The landscape design for Chapman Street is rooted in creating a supportive, sustainable environment for young adults transitioning to independent living. The courtyard is designed to foster community whilst also providing quieter, more personal places to pause and reset.

The proposals are guided by five core principles:

- 1) A clear spatial hierarchy, organising the courtyard into social, semi-private and quiet zones
- 2) Choice and autonomy in how residents occupy and move through the site
- 3) Human-scale spaces that feel comfortable, legible and not overbearing
- 4) Soft transitions between uses, expressed through planting structure and surface textures
- 5) Calm, biodiverse planting that enriches everyday experience and supports wellbeing

The layout establishes a flexible hierarchy of spaces. The Primary Shared Courtyard forms the social heart of the scheme, supporting informal gatherings as well as day-to-day relaxation. This is complemented by Secondary Quiet Spaces that provide more intimate, contemplative settings, and Transitional Zones that organise movement, create threshold moments and offer occasional resting points without imposing rigid routes.

Drawing on precedents such as Crusader Mill in Manchester, the scheme integrates biodiversity enhancement through robust planting, new trees and low-carbon design choices. Materials are selected for durability and ease of long-term management to ensure the courtyard remains welcoming and functional over time. The design embraces principles of prospect and refuge, creating an environment where residents feel safe, empowered and connected to both nature and community.



Holland Park Villas, London



KAMPUS, Manchester

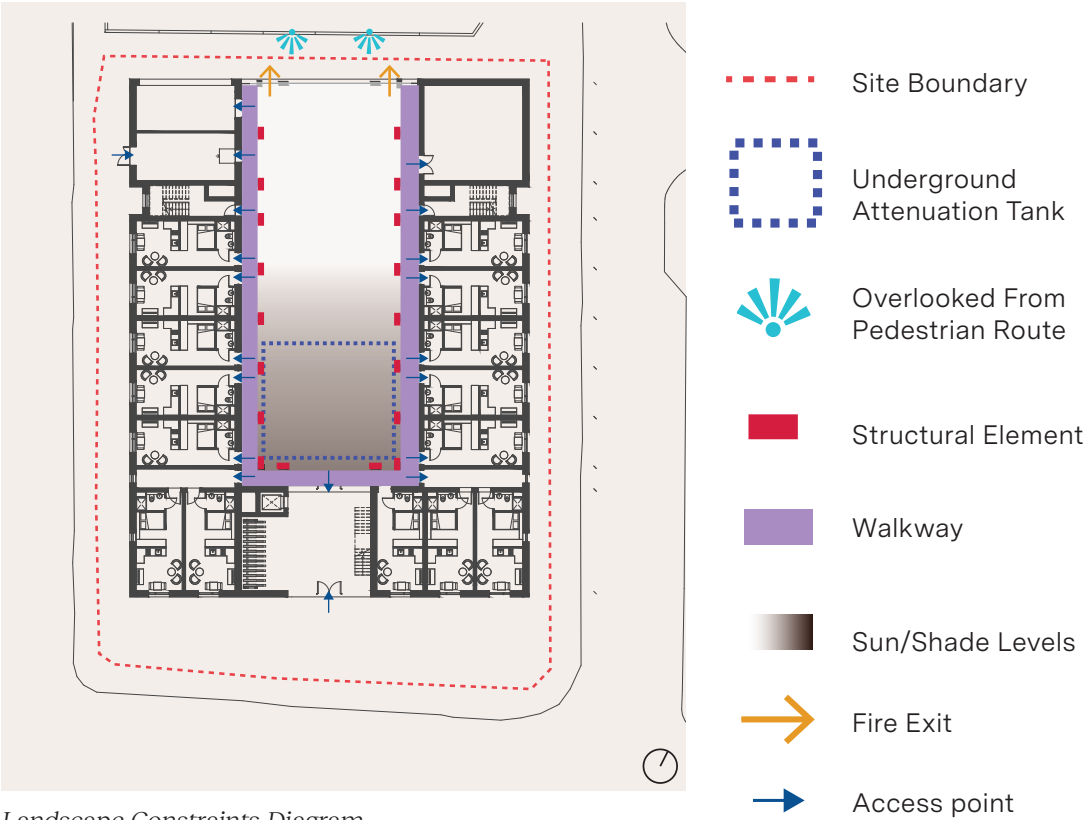


BIGYard, Berlin

Landscape Design

5.2 Landscape Analysis

Constraints

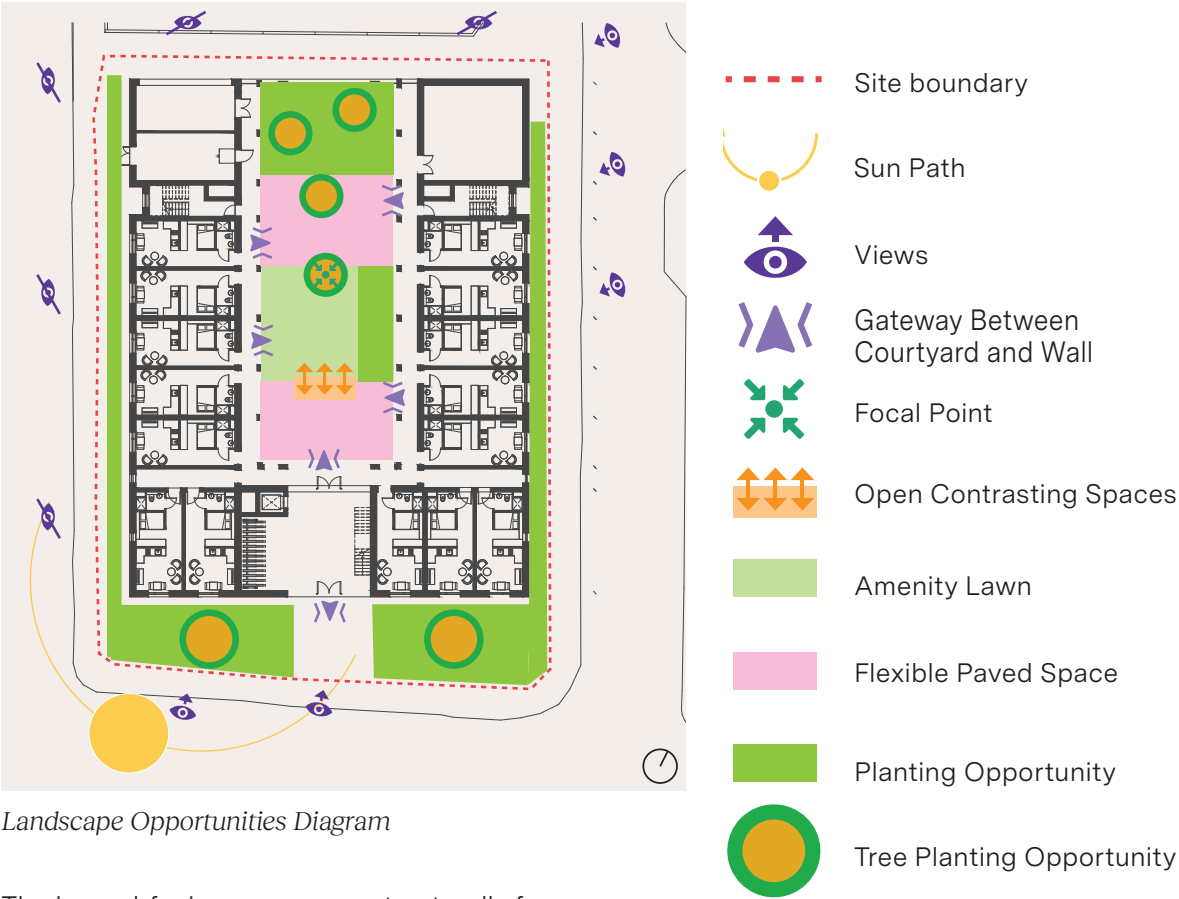


Landscape Constraints Diagram

The courtyard must respond to a set of spatial and contextual constraints that influence how the shared environment can function. The southern part of the courtyard experiences notable shade from the proposed building massing, affecting planting selection and where key amenity spaces can perform best. All homes face inward, requiring carefully designed thresholds that balance activation with privacy and noise management.

The ground-floor colonnade introduces a regular line of structural columns that the landscape must integrate, maintaining clear desire lines and avoiding awkward residual spaces. To the north, a lightly used pedestrian route creates an inactive edge that will require sensitive boundary treatment to support safety, surveillance and a positive sense of enclosure.

Opportunities



Landscape Opportunities Diagram

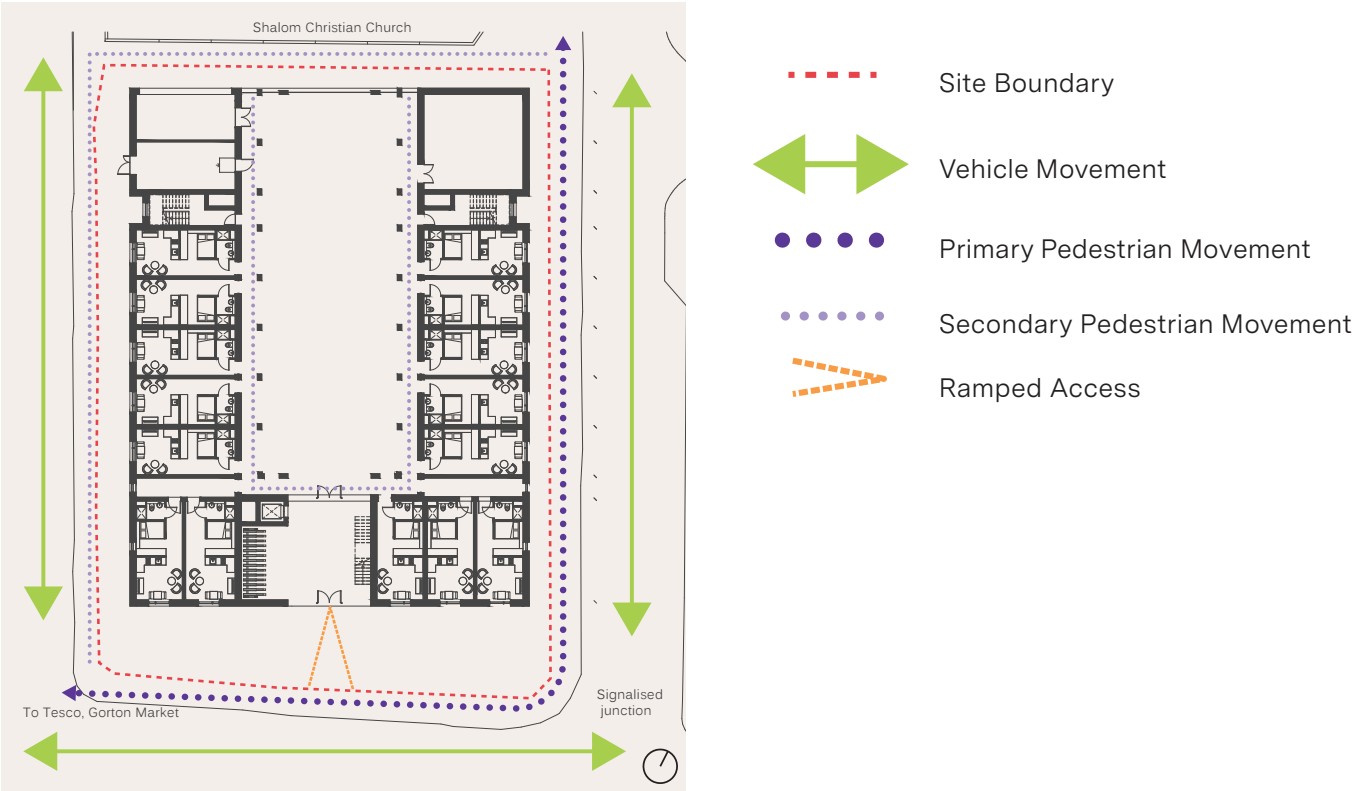
The inward-facing arrangement naturally forms a calm, enclosed courtyard capable of becoming the social heart of the scheme, supported by strong passive surveillance from surrounding homes. Good southern and western light, particularly along Cross Lane, creates opportunities for sunny seating and climate-resilient planting.

The former playing-field designation provides a clear opportunity to deliver visible community value through biodiversity uplift, new trees and a stronger soft landscape structure. The modest surrounding streets also allow the landscape to strengthen the neighbourhood edge through clearer entrances, improved pedestrian experience and a more welcoming identity. With all homes looking into the courtyard, the landscape can provide positive daily views, moments of greenery and a clear sense of belonging.

Landscape Design

5.2 Landscape Analysis

Movement

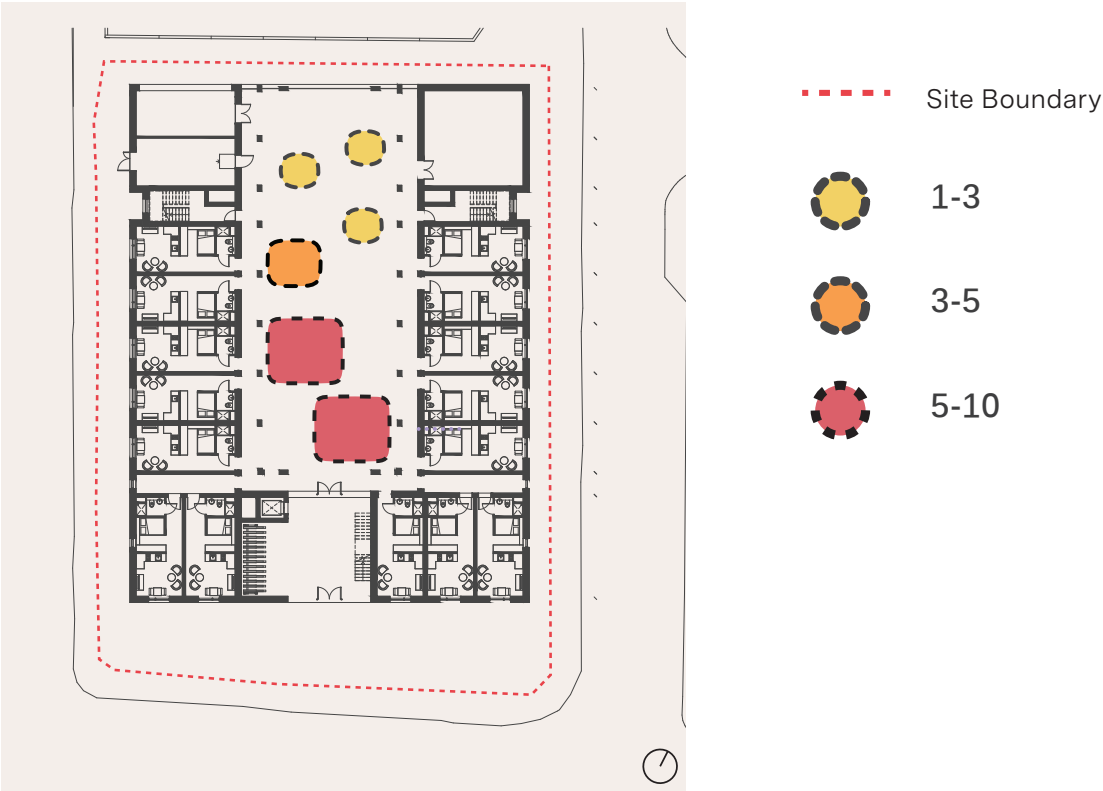


Movement Diagram

Movement across the site is shaped by its inward-facing layout and the need for clear, intuitive routes that feel safe and comfortable for young residents. The primary pedestrian approach enters from the south, drawing people towards reception and the more open part of the courtyard. From here, a simple central route leads towards quieter northern areas, guided by subtle cues in planting, lighting and surface changes.

The perimeter streets (Cross Lane, Carfax Street and Chapman Street) provide straightforward access but are only moderately active, allowing the landscape to form a calm threshold between public and private realms. Internally, routes avoid dead ends, blind corners and confusing circulation, instead providing a step-free network with occasional pause points. This movement strategy supports autonomy, clarity and ease throughout the courtyard.

Capacity Study



Capacity Study Diagram

To ensure the courtyard can support the varied needs of young residents, a capacity study tested how the space performs for different scales of use: small, spontaneous interactions, medium-sized social groups, and occasional larger gatherings of up to around 20 people. The study follows the proposed spatial hierarchy, with the most open and active zone located near the southern entrance and reception, transitioning to progressively smaller, quieter and more private spaces to the north.

By mapping likely movement patterns, desire lines, sun exposure and visual connections, the study confirmed the courtyard can accommodate layered uses without conflict. This assessment informs the location and sizing of seating clusters, the balance of open hard landscape and softer planted edges, and the distribution of lighting to support comfort, choice and passive surveillance.

Landscape Design

5.3 Illustrated Masterplan

Key

- 1 Entrance 'bridge' over SuDS
- 2 SuDS Rain Garden
- 3 Defensible planting
- 4 Flexible & open paved social space
- 5 Lawn
- 6 Fitness area / gathering space
- 7 Gathering space for smaller groups / individuals



Illustrated masterplan

Landscape Design
5.4 Site Sections

