

SELF BUILD

DESIGN CODE

SELLINDGE





January 2023

20-103-01.7: DC - PHASE 1

GROVE PARK, SELLINDGE:

PHASE 1B AND PHASE 2 SELF BUILD DESIGN CODE

This Design Code has been prepared by Milton Studio, on behalf of Quinn Estates to accompany the Phase 1 and Phase 2 reserved matters application for development at Grove Park, Ashford Road, Sellindge.

THE PROJECT TEAM

- Milton Studio (Masterplanning and Architectural Design)
- Charles & Associates (Highway & Drainage)
- » Aspect (Landscape)
- Aspect (Ecology & Arboriculture)
- Energist (Energy Statement and Part G Water Calculations)



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Section 03

Plot Passports: Phase 1





The Client

QUINN ESTATES

Quinn Estates have established themselves as the most proactive mixed-use developer in the South East, focussed on delivering jobs, homes and exceptional community gains.

By creating a track record of doing what we say we will, the group has become a trusted partner with local councils by consistently delivering schemes of the utmost quality. The approach of going above and beyond has resulted in some of Kent's most exciting community projects.

These include Herne Bay Sports Hub, a £5m, 15-acre state-of-the-art facility for four local sports clubs and the community, a construction and engineering apprenticeship centre with Canterbury College and a brand-new home for the Pilgrim's Hospices, bringing modern, groundbreaking end-of-life care to Kent.

With an exceptionally strong record in gaining consent on brownfield and strategic sites, the group's dedicated, experienced and accomplished team have delivered residential, retail, leisure, sporting, educational, medical, office, industrial and distribution facilities across the South East.

Company Highlights

- A portfolio of sites capable of the delivery of circa 24,500 new homes:
- Ashford Borough Council sought out Quinn Estates as joint venture partners to deliver 88,000 sq.ft. of grade 'A' office space representing Kent's largest speculative office scheme in more than a decade;
- The company has partnered with Swale Borough Council in the regeneration of Sittingbourne Town Centre with a new cinema, leisure and retail scheme;
- Track record in the delivery of commercial space having built over 2m sq.ft in which over 6,000 people now work;
- Potential for an additional 4m sq.ft of commercial space and over 20,000 jobs across the group's portfolio;
- A project pipeline that will create over 18,000 construction jobs;
- Developments that will generate over £200m of annual economic output across the South East and that will create hugely significant business rates and council tax receipts.



HAMMILL PARK

Located in Woodnesborough, near Sandwich, Kent, Hammill Park is a unique residential development that forms part of a wider narrative of regeneration in the district of Dover. Following the successful launch of the first phase of 19 self-build homes, focus has been shifted to the conversion of two engine sheds which form part of the former Hammill Brickworks site. Designed by renowned architects and developed by the South East's foremost mixed-use developer, the first engine shed provides five spacious homes well-suited to family living. The development cleverly combines contemporary interiors with the heritage of the site. The first engine shed was completed in Summer 2019. As an extension to the highly successful Phase 1, Quinn Estates have brought to the market an additional 18 self-build plots.



EVERSLEY PARK

As part of this exemplar development, Quinn Estates secured the conversion of a period redundant boarding school into a stunning development of 23 apartments and 2 cottages set within a gated and landscaped setting close to the award winning beach at Sandgate and the Lower Leas Coastal Park of Folkestone. As part of the development, Quinn Estates also engaged with the neighbouring primary school and gifted a 3-acre parcel of land for a new sports field, effectively doubling their outdoor space. In addition to this, Quinn Estates built a new car park for Sandgate Primary School for their staff, which reduced the incidences of school staff parking on nearby residential roads.



PRESTON BARNS

As Kent's foremost developer of niche contemporary dwellings, Quinn Estates has worked to deliver a scheme of four exceptional residential dwellings creating an unrivalled sense of space. Located on spacious blots, the four houses overlook the glorious Stodmarsh Valley. Based upon a traditional barn, Preston Barns is a contemporary reworking that maximises light and the feeling of space in a secluded yet well connected ocation.

Quinn Estates also achieved planning for a development of 74 houses on the Preston site. The permission for residential development enabled the purchase of a new building and land and the relocation of haulage group Salvatori to a more appropriate location at Aylesham Industrial Estate



MANOR BARN

As a winner of the WhatHouse? Best Luxury House, Manor Barn is an absolutely stunning one-off home that has set the benchmark for design. Combining forward thinking green technology, this multi-generational home stands as a flagship for how Quinn Estates design and build.





The Design Team

CONSULTANT TEAM

Quinn Estates have engaged a specialist planning and technical consultant team for this application consisting of:

Milton Studio: Masterplanning Architects

Milton Studio comprises a group of dedicated professionals with many years' experience collaborating on a variety of dynamic and innovative projects throughout the country. The partners originally formed the practice in 2018, leaving roles as partners and directors of varying development and consultancy businesses.

Milton Studio brings together the disciplines of Architecture and Property working as part of the development team. We understand the importance of designing quality environments for people to live in and making those places real. Our collaboration delivers industry leading skills in Masterplanning, Urban Design, Architecture, Village Planning, Project Management and Property Consultancy.

C & A Consulting

C & A Consulting have a proven track record specialising in transport, highways, flood risk assessments and infrastructure planning advice, together with detailed highways & infrastructure design advice to the development industry. The company specialises in providing this advice to optimise the development potential of land for residential & commercial Developers. From early feasibility/viability stages to promotion through the Local Plan process and outline/detailed planning negotiations and approvals to detailed design and implementation on site.

Aspect

Aspect is a multi-disciplinary practice set in the heart of England which provides a range of environmental services to the public and private sector. Their consultants specialise in three key areas: Landscape Planning, Ecology & Arboriculture, providing essential planning advice on a broad range of developments. The extensive knowledge shared by the team enables them to provide detailed and practical solutions to landscape, visual, ecological and arboricultural issues within development sites.



Betteshanger Park



North Weald Park,

A selection of Milton Studio Masterplanning Projects



Land at Chelsfield



Land at Sturry







SECTION 01

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF THE SELF-BUILD MODEL

Introduction

Introduction

This design guide has been produced as a collaboration between Milton Studio specialists in the delivery of serviced self-build sites and Urban & Rural, a Royal Institute of British Architects Chartered Practice.

This collaboration brings together the established professional experience of Architects, Surveyors, Contractors and Builders. The Development Team not only bring their professional experience to the table but also personal experience of creating and building their own homes.

The aim of this document is to establish a suite of controlling design rules and principles to be carried through into future Reserved Matters planning applications to ensure a unifying, consistent and high quality design across the development as a whole so that a set of bespokedesigned residential properties have the appearance of a holistic and consistent residential street.

Why is there a Design Code?

Some of the most creative and innovative architecture and building design can be found in the most restrictive of environments.

This document sets some basic building design principles to enable self builders to build their home in a way that complements & respects the homes of their neighbours.

The application sites comprise up to 24 potential building plots of varying sizes and proportions. Without a design code, there is a risk of a dysfunctional development comprising a mishmash of design styles which could harm the character of the village. However, with the Design Code, the design quality of the scheme is guaranteed to respect and complement the urban form of the village and its general character, appearance & quality.

This design code takes on board other guidance and legislation that should also be referred to in addition to this document such as:

- >> The Kent Design Guide
- Technical housing standards nationally described space standard as set out by the Department for Communities and Local Government,
- » Local and National Planning Policy,





Examples of Self Build Dwellings on Quinn Estates Developments







Contextual Photos







PHASE 1B













Phase 1 Parameter Plans

PARAMETER PLANS

The parameter plans for the development area were updated under the Phase 1 RM Application such that these reflect the revised design parameters and development objectives.

The Design Principles Masterplan was also revised and described in the DAS accompanying the Phase 1 RM Application.

The amended Design Principles Masterplan and Parameter Plan relating to the Phase 1B and Phase 2 Self Build areas are presented here as extracts, providing reference and guidance for the Phase 1B and Phase 2 Self Build proposals.





Not to scale





Illustrative Masterplan

ILLUSTRATIVE MASTERPLANS

The Illustrative masterplan was revised under the Phase 1 and Phase 2 RM applications and the indicative approach to the plot layout for the Self Build units were outlined within this.

The RM applications also presented the proposals for the Landscape Strategy for the site and included the principles relating to the amenity spaces within the context of the Phase 1B and Phase 2 Self Build Areas.



Self Build Area Illustrative Masterplan



Phase 1 B Landscape Strategy



Phase 2 Landscape Strategy





Landscape Strategy

LANDSCAPE APPROACH

The landscape approach for the Phase 1B and Phase 2 RM applications is set out in the Landscape Strategy Plan which accompanied the applications. Further details of the landscape requirements are set out in the Design Code.

The key features of the design character comprise:

- » Self-build plots are to confirm to key landscape design principles which have been designed to ensure a cohesive spine road corridor
- >> Evergreen 1.2m high ornamental hedge planting is to front the plot boundary to the road corridor;
-)) Hedge species to include one of the following species, Osmanthus burkwoodii, Carpinus betulus, Prunus lusitanica or Buxus
- >> Where possible tree planting to be encouraged to front gardens to help created landscape structure through street scenes;
- Possible tree species to plot frontages to include Carpinus betulus 'Lucus', Magnolia Kobus, Malus trilobata, Acer campestre 'Streewise', Acer palmatum 'Fireglow'.



Landscaping Masterplan





Unit Mix

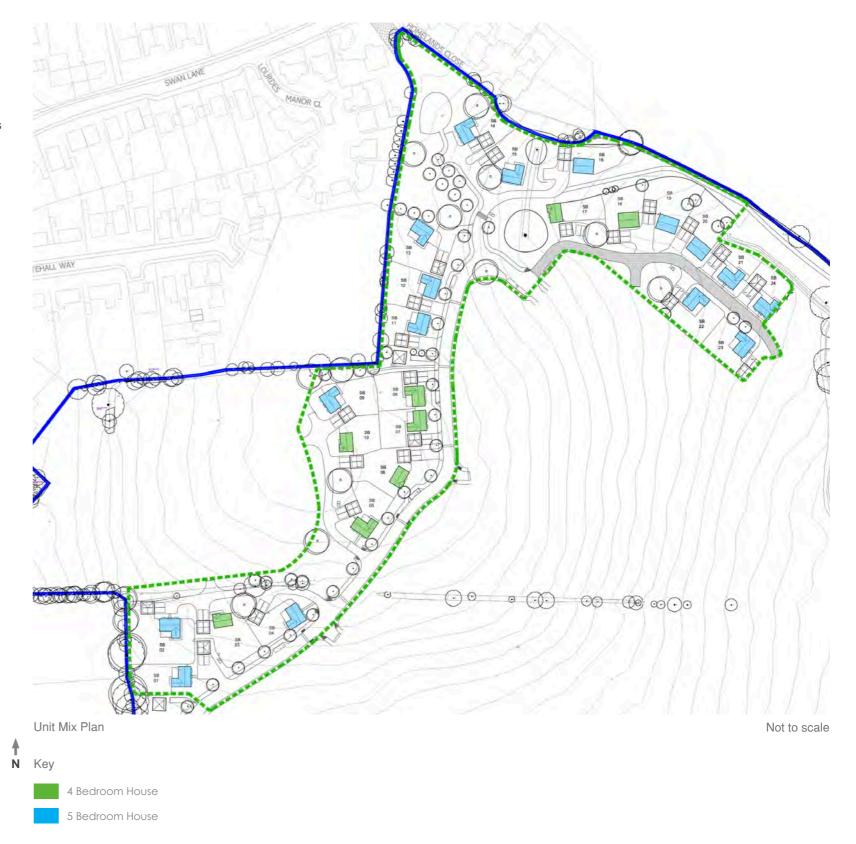
SELF BUILD MIX

Phase 1B and Phase 2 Self Build areas will comprise 24 Self Build plots. The parcel of land has an area of 2.84 ha giving an overall density of 8.45 dwellings per hectare.

This density is consistent with the requirement of the OPP, which shows a distinct density area for the Self Build units within the residential parcels to the northern area of the development site.

The Phase 1B and Phase 2 SB areas make effective and efficient use of land reflecting the larger plot areas required for Self Building, and comprises 4 and 5 bedroomed houses.

This phase will not include affordable housing, which will be distributed across the balance of the development.



Section





Scale

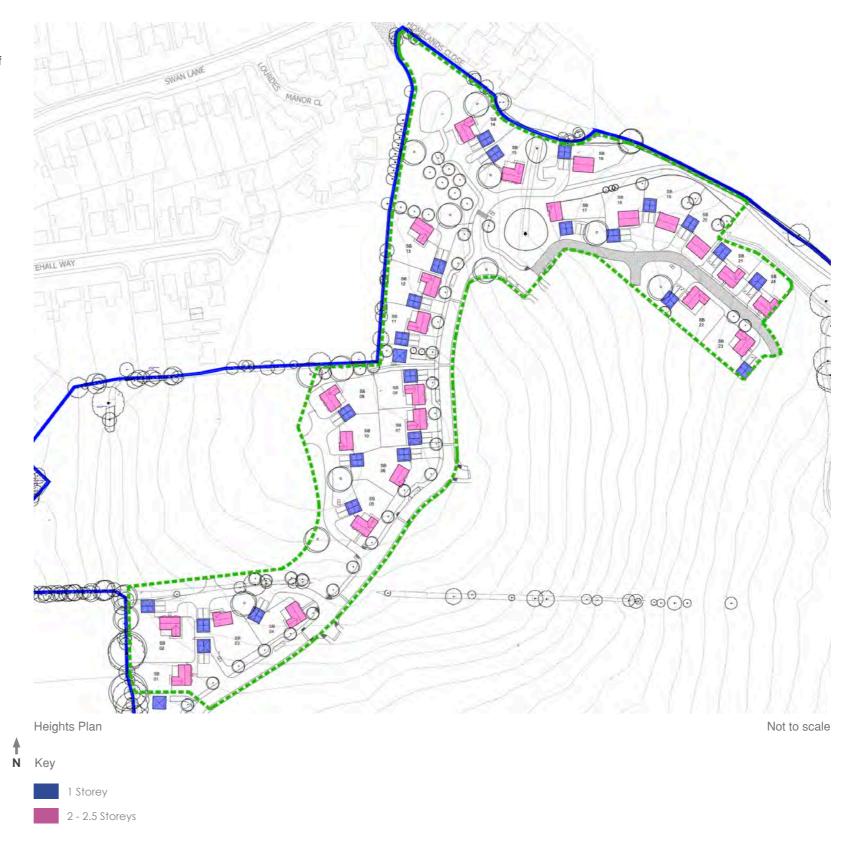
BUILDING HEIGHTS

The outline planning consent sets out the key objectives for the scale of development and acknowledge that building heights across the site are likely to vary. Phase 1B and Phase 2 SB areas follow these objectives.

All houses within this phase are likely to be 2 to 2.5 storeys in height. Carports or garages will be single storey, where provided.

A varied ridgeline will be achieved as a result of the dwelling depths, with the roof-line further articulated through the use of hipped roofs.

The individual design of the Self Build units will lead to a variety of roof lines adding interest to the character of this area.







Materials and Boundaries

MATERIALS

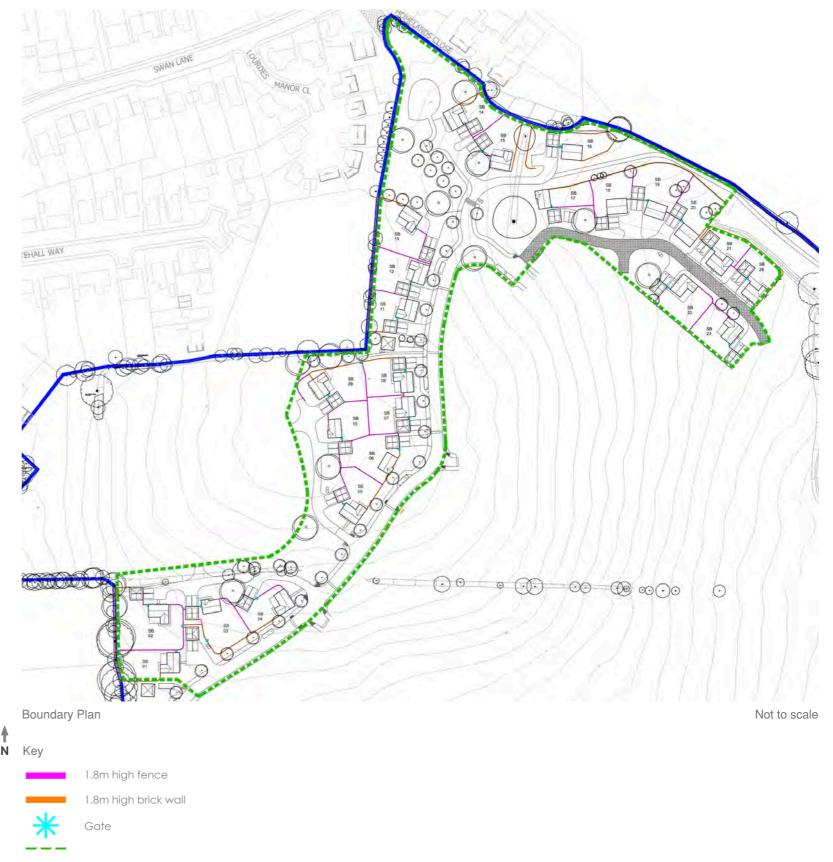
The details for the individual external materials and finishes will be a matter for the detailed design of each plot. A specific materials palette will ensure a consistent design approach and high design quality.

External materials and facing finishes for roofing and walls to all building shall be selected from the design palette identified in the approved Design Code.

BOUNDARIES

The details for the individual boundary materials will be a matter for the detailed design of each plot, and drawn from the Design Code, however the Boundary Plan shown here will provide a degree of guidance and control.

Feature walls will be required at key locations and visually important boundaries, particularly where these are adjacent to public realm areas and areas of accessible open space.



Section





Masterplan Structure

MASTERPLAN STRUCTURE

Contextual analysis of the development site, as well as the local village and community has helped inform a detailed understanding of this site. Many of the guidance notes set out in the CABE's (Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment) guide to Design and Access Statement, as well as 'Building For Life 12', have been adopted to help inform the indicative layout.

Delivered Infrastructure

As part of this application, Quinn Estates will build out the communal areas of the site, (road, open space and landscaping within these areas.) In addition to this, all the required infrastructure and services will be supplied and installed into the individual building plots.

The proposed self-builders then only need to agree their final design, through submitting details further to the Plot Passport guidance to Folkestone & Hythe DC to establish the building design and boundary treatments to the plot.

The normal building process that follows and statutory legal legislation would apply, such as Building regulations and CDM 2015.

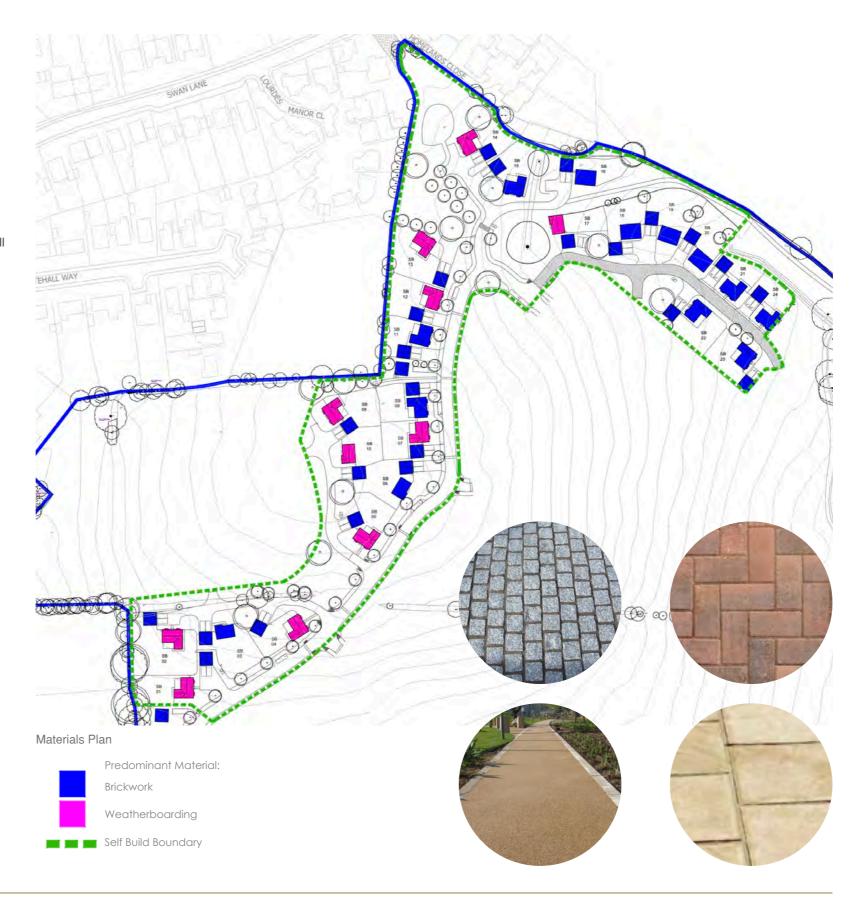
Public Realm

It was considered by the design team that the existing sense of open space from the main access road should be respected and protected through an area of open space in the northern part of the site, in accordance with the landscape strategy. This will be provided by the master developer.

Materials

The proposed hard landscaping materials as part of the initial phase of the works are:

- » Block paving
- » Natural stone kerbs granite setts
-)) Granite setts
-)> Tarmac
- » Bonded gravel private driveways









SECTION 02

INDIVIDUAL SELF-BUILD PLOTS

Plot Guides

PLOT PASSPORTS

The key parameters for each Self Build Plot are set out in the Plot Passport guidance for each plot. These establish the objectives for build zones, frontage set backs and points of access.

Access on and into the building plot may only be permitted through and over the defined vehicular asses point; as highlighted on the movement and access plan.

ACCESS

It is not permitted under any circumstances to allow additional access, vehicular or otherwise, in or through the front or rear fences erected other than the section defined on the movement and access plan, No development or structure may be built within 1m from the side boundaries, other than a small garden shed in the confines of the rear garden.

FRONT GARDEN BOUNDARIES

A clear distinction should be drawn between private and public space, but it is important that barriers are not formed that could reduce natural surveillance and connectivity with the public realm. Quinn Estates will erect timber posts and rail fencing to the perimeter of the front garden, which can also be reinforced with hedgerow planting and allowed to grow to the high of 1.5m only.

REFUSE STORAGE

There should be no wheeled bins or refuse stores in primary streets.

Refuse should either be concealed in the gaps between buildings; in rear gardens or within garages.

PARKING

A car parking provision has been suggested of a minimum of two car parking spaces per dwelling. The illustrative masterplan currently proposes the parking on each site, as well as allowing room for informal visitor parking.

This higher ratio will help to ensure that parking is satisfactorily accommodated on plots and does not encroach into neighbouring roads.

With the exception of visitor parking, all private parking should be provided on-plot within drives and garages. All garages should be a minimum of $3m \times 7m$ internally.



-- Primary Access Route

-- Secondary Access Route





House Design

GENERAL BUILDING PRINCIPLES

The best examples of design quality in the area incorporate a traditional Kentish vernacular and Quinn Estates therefore seek to reflect this in the building design and materials palette.

In this section, some basic design principles are set out as the design parameters that a self builder will need to adopt in developing the detailed design as set out below:

- » Buildings should be arranged to address and delineate streets and open spaces.
- Primary entrances, window openings and garages should address the street
- Primary entrances should be clear and articulated with projecting canopies, where applicable.
- » Buildings located on the corners of streets should generally be designed with entrances and or glazing that address the turning of the corner.
- » Buildings should have generous window openings with full height glazing to dwellings that overlook the open spaces, where applicable.
- Have an adjacent or integrated garage. Accommodation can be created over adjoining integrated garages.
- Where applicable, have garage doors on the elevation that directly address the street.
- » All roofs to dwellings are to be pitched.
-)) All dwellings to have at least one brick chimney.

The building plots have been set and indicative dwelling locations within these have been shown on the approved layout plans. This is to demonstrate that plot owners can propose and build homes that would not be detrimental to the amenity of neighbouring plots.

The final disposition of the building within the plot will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority through the detailed application process for each self-build plot.

BUILDING HEIGHTS

Buildings should generally be two to two and a half residential storeys in height. Chalet style bungalows, with additional floor area accommodated within the roof zone should not be proposed.

BUILDING PARAMETERS

Indicative Constraints

-)) Floor to ceiling 2.5 2.7 m
- » Eaves height 5.25 5.75 m
- » Ridge height 7.5 9 m
- » Roof pitch 35 52 degrees

Note

Maximum heights based from existing site levels, as documented on the existing site plan.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS

- No building or structure shall be erected within 1m of any plot boundary
- No permanent building or structure shall exceed the building height parameter for that area, as specified in the approved Parameter Plan
- iii. Any parking barns or garages erected on the site shall be of single storey construction only
- iv. All roof pitches of all buildings on the site shall be within an angle between 35 and 52 degrees



Illustrative Dwelling Design

ILLUSTRATIVE DWELLING DESIGN

The illustrative elevation studies presented here outline how the building form and materials could be imagined, reflecting the character prescribed for the Self Build area. This could be either a traditional vernacular or a more contemporary vernacular.

























contemporary vernacular



Grove Park | Phase 1 | Design Code | January 2023

Section

Material Palette

APPROACH TO MATERIALS

A specific materials palette ensures consistent design approach and high design quality.

External materials and facing finishes for roofing and walls to all building shall be selected from the design palette identified in the approved Design Code.





EXTERIOR WALL

Bricks: to be new or reclaimed handmade stocks in Red or Multi-Red

Render: should have a smooth finish with the final colour being agreed first with before being submitted for the reserved matters application.

Vertical tile hanging: to be Handmade Clay, New or Re-claimed, Red/Brown or Multi-Red's or Multi-Brown's.

Timber cladding: to be a feather edge weatherboarding for traditional character, or square edged boarding, (typically vertical), for contemporary character, and can be painted, natural or stained in finish.

WINDOWS AND GLAZING

It is encouraged that windows should be formed in natural hardwood, painted softwood or be timber composite for traditional character designs. Coloured aluminium windows will be encouraged for design which are more contemporary in character. If window and doors frames are to be formed in uPVC, they should accord with traditional detailing and proportions.

FRONT DOOR

The front doors to the dwellings should be a timber joinery door appropriate to either the traditional or contemporary character of the house design. Hard wood, such as oak is encouraged. Front door colours can, however, vary to give variation to the properties.

RAINWATER GOODS

All gutters and rainwater down pipes should be formed in an appropriate style product, appropriate to either the traditional or contemporary character of the house design. Galvanised steel, aluminium or cast iron is encouraged. Plastic replicas are also deemed acceptable.

Material Palette

A specific materials palette ensures consistent design approach and high design quality.







ROOF

Slate: Natural Grey

Tiles: Handmade Clay, New or Re-claimed, Red/Brown or Multi-Red's or Multi-Brown's.

Roof Profile: Mix of asymmetrical and symmetrical roof profiles. Mix of gables and hips. Simple pitched roofs to garages

DORMERS

If dormers are proposed they should reflect the traditional or contemporary character of the house design.

The traditional character dormer roofs should be pitched tiles to match the main roof. These can be vertical tile hung or clad in lead.

Flat roof dormers would be accepted if they were finished in traditional lead work to the lead association guidance.

EXTERIOR SURFACE TREATMENT

Drives and paths should be finished in permeable block paving, bonded gravel or tarmac.

The plots accessed from private drive areas should be block paving to match the initial private drive.

The plots accessed from the tarmacked road can choose their block paving or bonded gravel colour.





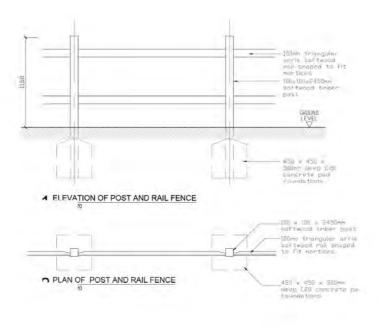
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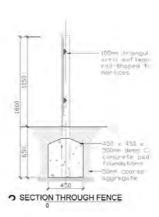
Boundary Treatments

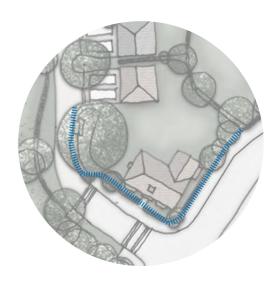
SUGGESTED BOUNDARY TREATMENTS

There are two fence options available. To the front of the plots Fence Type 1 is expected. One may in addition add planting to this. To the rear of the site, Fence Type 2 is required to be erected.

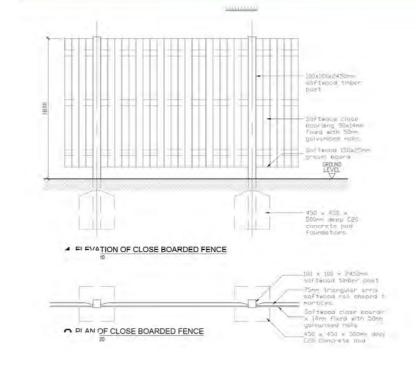
Fence Type 1

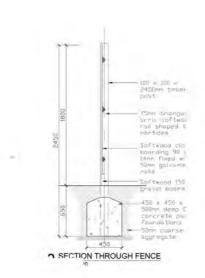


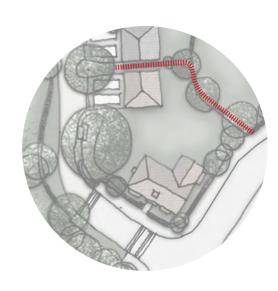




Fence Type 2











Sustainability

SUSTAINABLE HOMES

Ensuring the development achieves a high level of energy efficiency and a significant improvement on the Building Regulation 2013 Part L requirements has underpinned the evolution of the proposal, ensuring that the Future Homes Standard is exceeded and the development can help contribute to the Council's aspirations of net carbon neutrality by 2030.

By working closely with the project Energy Consultant, Energist the following measures have been embedded in to the design of the proposed development:

Fabric First: Demand - Reduction Measures

- Energy-efficient building fabric and insulation to all heat loss floors, walls and roofs;
-)) High-efficiency double-glazed windows throughout;
- ›› Quality of build will be confirmed by achieving good air-tightness results throughout;
- » Low-energy lighting throughout the building.

Renewable And Low-Carbon Energy Technologies

All plots will have an ASHP to serve the heating and hot water for the property.

Element	Fabric-First Design Specification		
Ground Floor U-Value (W/m².K)	0.11 - 0.12		
External Wall U-Value (W/m².K)	0.206		
Party Wall U-Value (W/m².K)	0 (fully filled and sealed)		
Roof – insulated at ceiling U-Value (W/m².K)	0.11		
Roof – insulated at slope U-Value (W/m².K)	N/A		
Roof – Flat U-Value (W/m².K)	0.18		
Glazing U-Value – including Frame (W/m².K)	1.4		
Door U-Value (W/m².K)	1.4		
Design Air Permeability	5.0		
Space Heating	ASHP - Daikin Altherma		
Heating Controls	Zone Controls		
Domestic Hot Water	From ASHP		
Ventilation	System One to all but plots 1,8,9,13,14,16 – 18 which wil have System Four.		
Low Energy Lighting	100%		
Thermal Bridging	Accredited Construction Details		

By reducing energy demand, together with providing low and zero carbon technologies the following reduction is achieved (table below). This reduction will further improve over time, allowing the development to move towards zero net carbon as the electricity supply decarbonises further in the coming years.

	Energy in kWh		
	kWh per annum	% reduction	
Target Energy in kWh: Compliant with ADL 2013	227,448		
Fabric first: Demand-reduction measures & Low-carbon and renewable energy	112,873	50.37%	
Total savings	114,575	50.37%	

In addition to the above measures, all properties will be provided with EV charging infrastructure and will meet the 110l/p/day water efficiency requirements in place.

Lighting

The lighting strategy for the development needs a considered and sensitive approach to include:

- Minimising light pollution and light spill;
- Installing lighting only where it is required and directed to where it is needed;
- The quality of the environment outside daylight hours, including use of appropriate fittings and minimising the height of lighting columns as far as practicable;
- The safety of routes, spaces and entrances;
- The impact of the development on surrounding areas, wildlife and ecology including sensitive residential properties, habitats and protected species.

Water

A water cycle strategy for the proposed development needs a considered and sensitive approach to include:

- Integration of the sustainable urban drainage (SUDS) strategy into the masterplan to inform the landscape, ecology and open space areas to ensure efficient use of space and maximise opportunities to increase the site's biodiversity;
- » No built development to be located within areas identified as being at a high risk of flooding;
- The use of water-saving fixtures and fittings;
-)) Use of alternative water supplies such as rainwater harvesting;
-)) Water metering.

Waste and Recycling Strategy

The waste management strategy for the proposed development is based on sustainable management of waste throughout the stages of site preparation, construction and occupation by the end users.

The strategy for the storage and collection of general waste and recycling will be based on the Folkestone and Hythe District Council's recycling collection system. A number of other waste recycling facilities will also be included within the design of the scheme to meet the requirements for the various uses within the development.

Refuse storage for dwellings will be designed into the property to be accessible yet inconspicuous.

Collection points for wheeled bins, will be convenient for easy collection within 30m of the dwelling and with easy access by vehicles within 25m of point for collection. Storage areas will be designed to accommodate the Council's preferred types of receptacles.











SECTION 03

PLOT PASSPORTS :: PHASE 1



Plot Passport Plot 01

Plot size:

726.6 sqm (0.18 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access

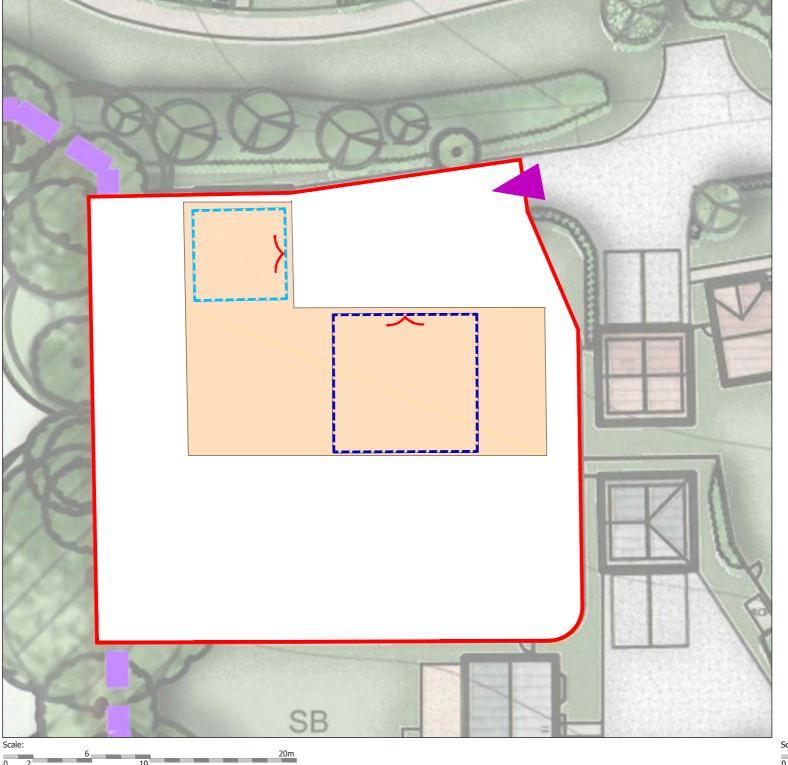


Principal elevation

Indicative area of a house and garage







Plot Passport Plot 02

Plot size:

1030.5 sqm (0.25 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access

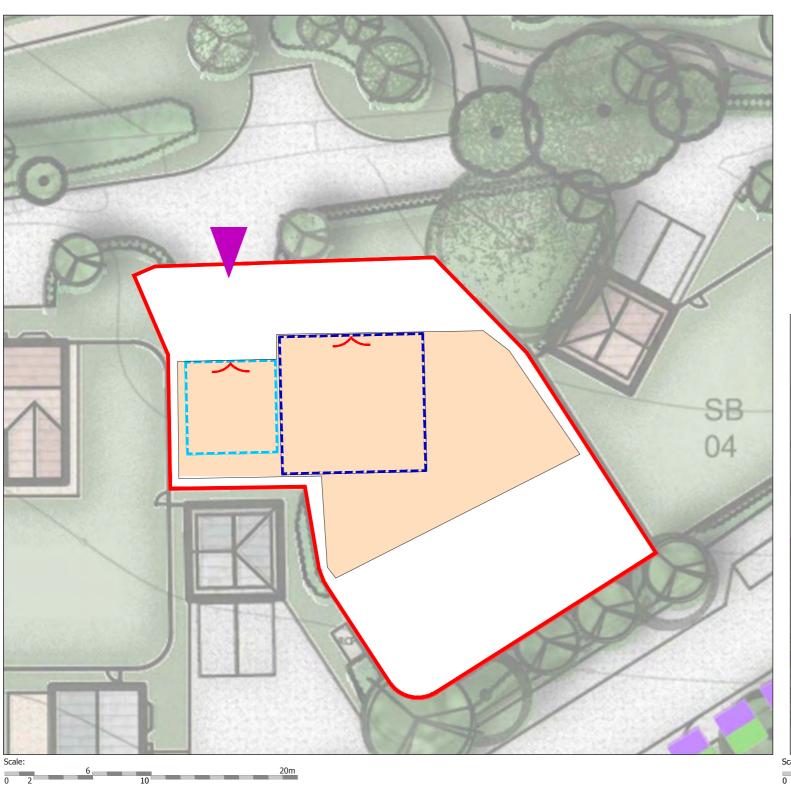


Principal elevation

Indicative area of a house and garage







Plot Passport Plot 03

Plot size:

631.7 sqm (0.16 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



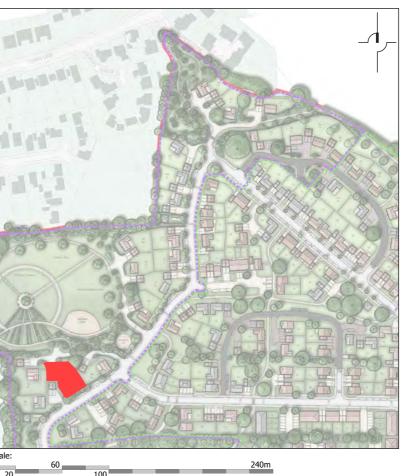
Approved access



Principal elevation

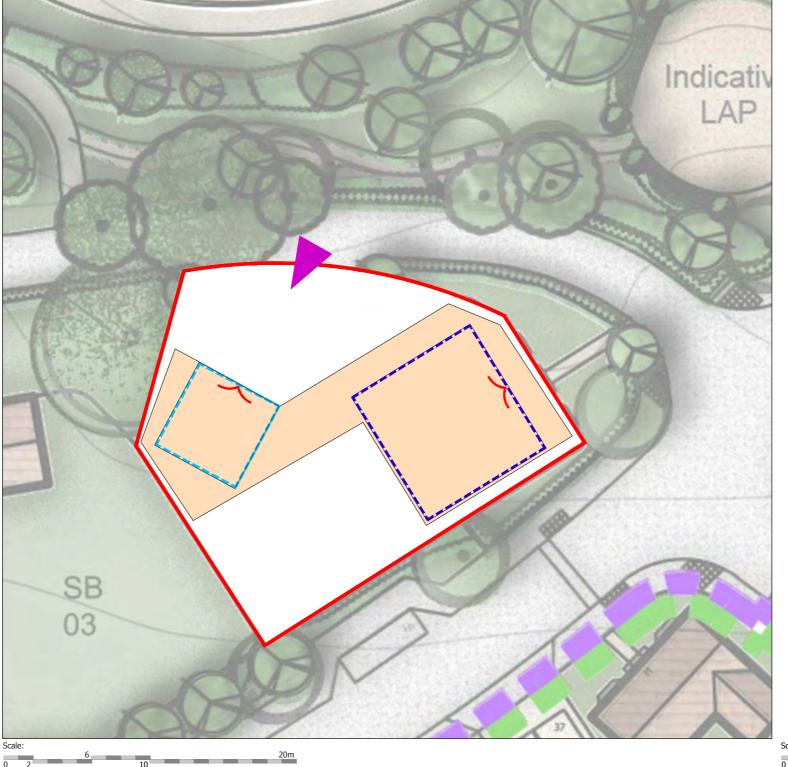
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Indicative area of a house and garage



Quinn Quinn Home

Section



Plot Passport Plot 04

Plot size:

513.7 sqm (0.13 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access

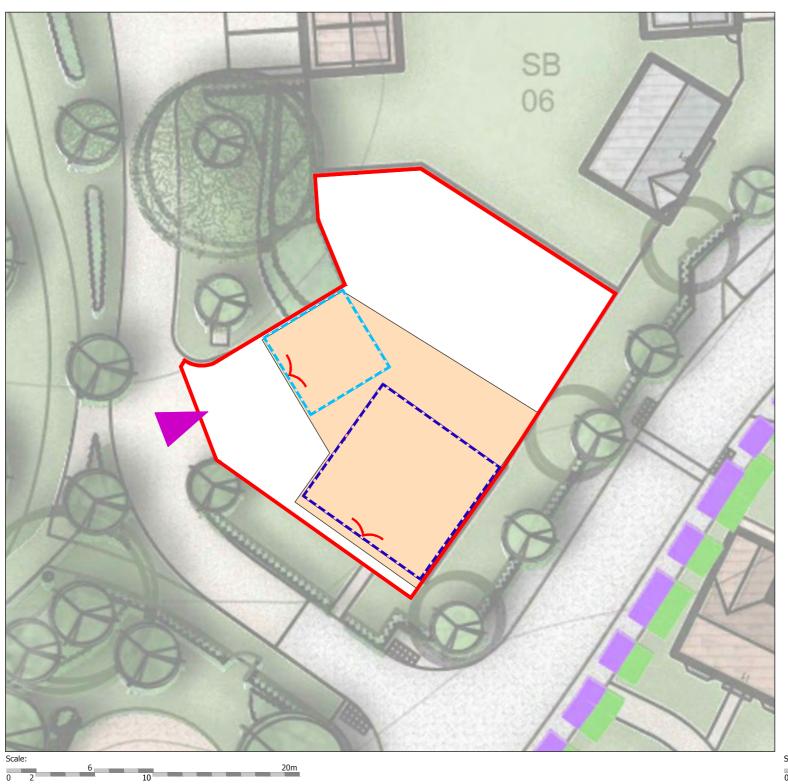


Principal elevation

Indicative area of a house and garage







Plot Passport Plot 05

Plot size:

473.1 sqm (0.12 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access



Principal elevation

III In

Indicative area of a house and garage





Section



Plot Passport Plot 06

Plot size:

605.3 sqm (0.15 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access



Principal elevation

Indicative area of a house and garage









Plot Passport Plot 07

Plot size:

524.7 sqm (0.13 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access

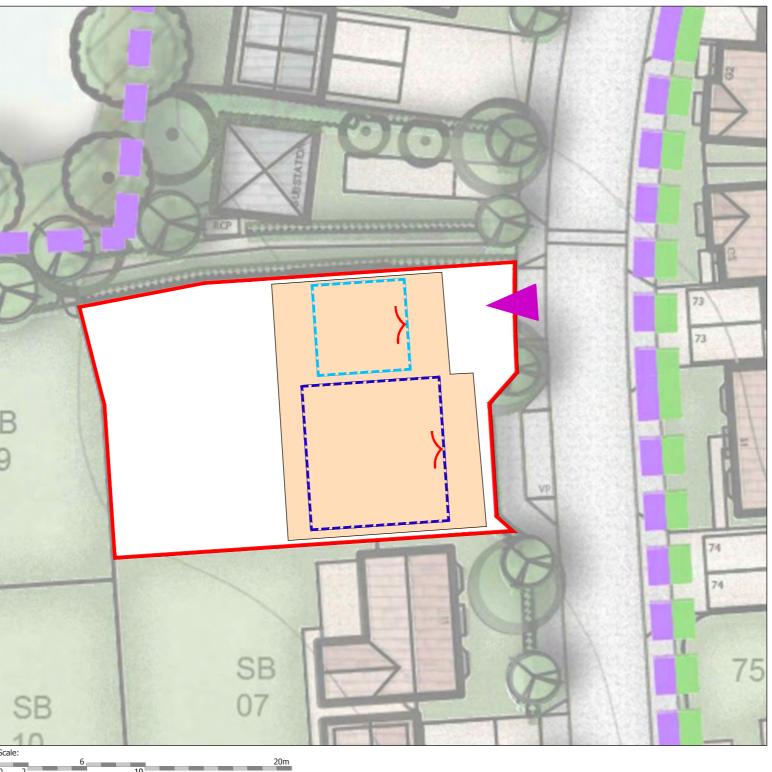


Principal elevation

Indicative area of a house and garage



Quinn



Plot Passport Plot 08

Plot size:

508.9 sqm (0.13 Acres)

Plot boundary Build zone



Approved access



Principal elevation



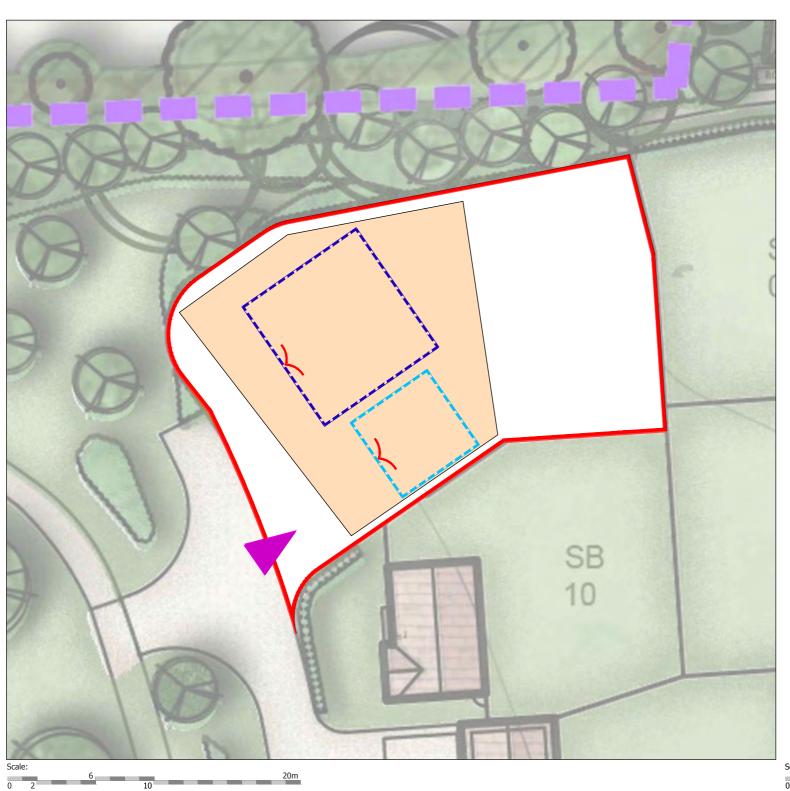
Indicative area of a

house and garage









Plot Passport Plot 09

Plot size:

627.2 sqm (0.15 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access



Principal elevation

Indicative area of a house and garage







Plot Passport Plot 10

Plot size:

521.4 sqm (0.13 Acres)

Build zone

Plot boundary



Approved access



Principal elevation

Indicative area of a house and garage









Plot Passport Plot 11

Plot size:

548.0 sqm (0.14 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access

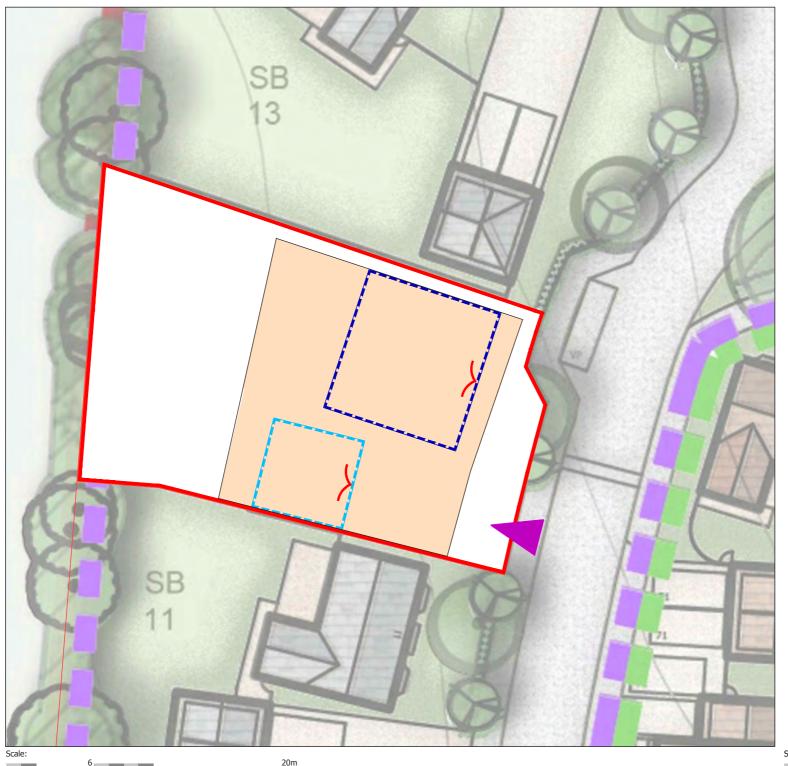


Principal elevation

Indicative area of a house and garage







Plot Passport Plot 12

Plot size:

602.5 sqm (0.15 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access



Principal elevation

Indicate

Indicative area of a house and garage



Section





Plot Passport Plot 13

Plot size:

867.6 sqm (0.21 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access

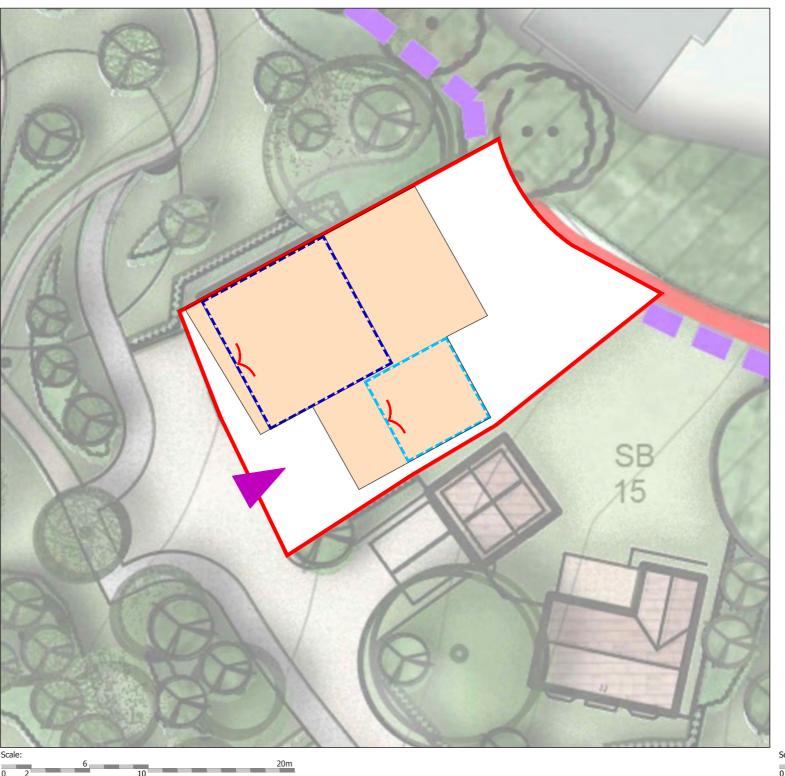


Principal elevation

Indicative area of a house and garage







Plot Passport Plot 14

Plot size:

465.3 sqm (0.11 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access



Principal elevation

Indicative area of a house and garage









Plot Passport Plot 15

Plot size:

649.6 sqm (0.16 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access

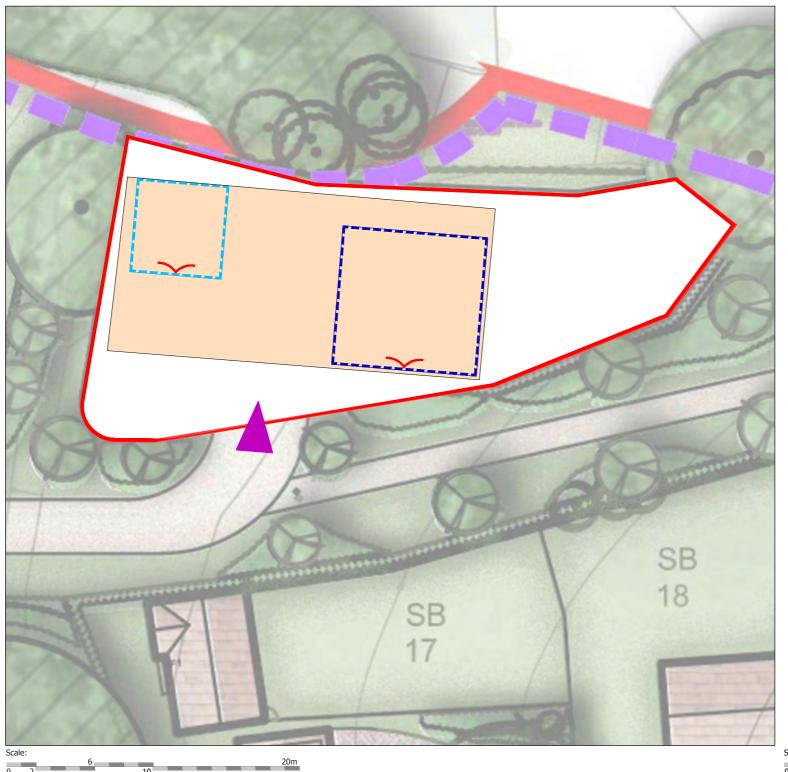


Principal elevation

Indicative area of a house and garage







Plot Passport Plot 16

Plot size:

610.3 sqm (0.15 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



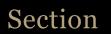
Approved access



Principal elevation

Indicative area of a house and garage











Plot Passport Plot 17

Plot size:

677.8 sqm (0.17 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access



Principal elevation

====

Indicative area of a house and garage



Section





Plot Passport Plot 18

Plot size:

564.4 sqm (0.14 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



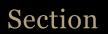
Approved access



Principal elevation

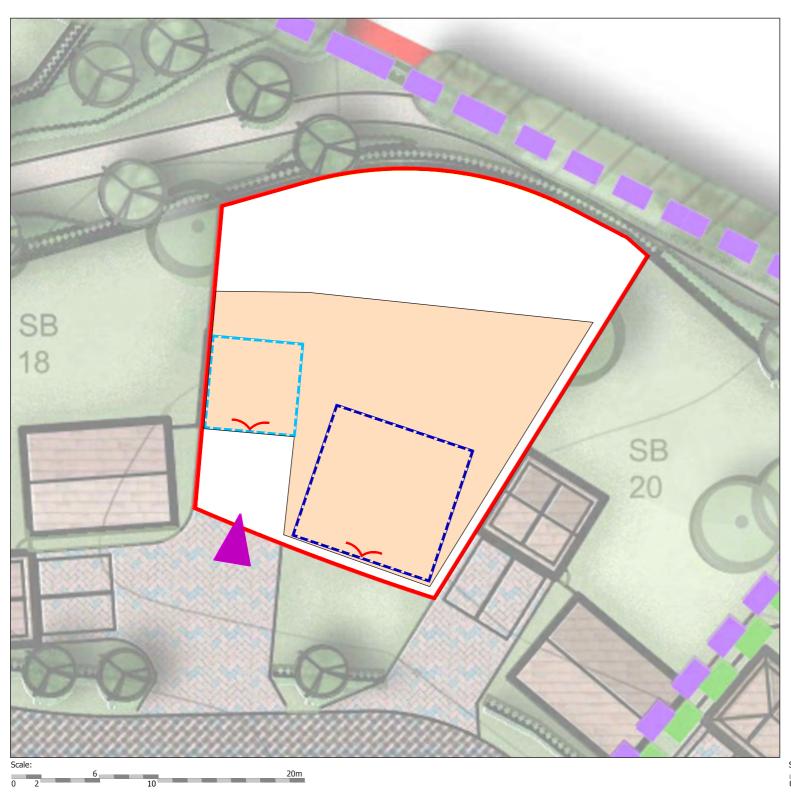
Indicative area of a house and garage











Plot Passport Plot 19

Plot size:

633.7 sqm (0.16 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access

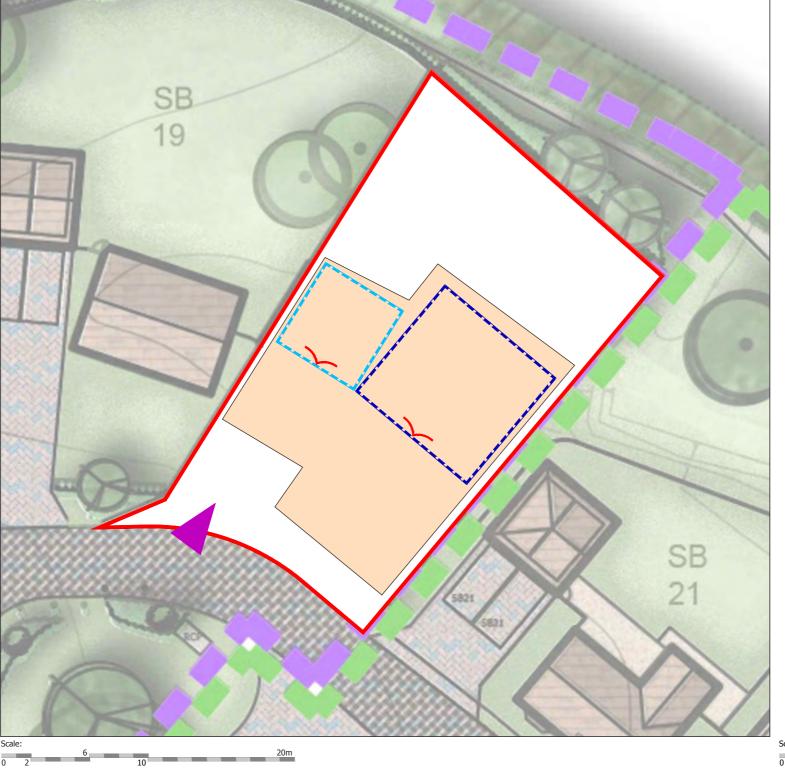


Principal elevation

Indicative area of a house and garage







Plot Passport Plot 20

Plot size:

630.1 sqm (0.16 Acres)

Plot boundary



Build zone



Approved access

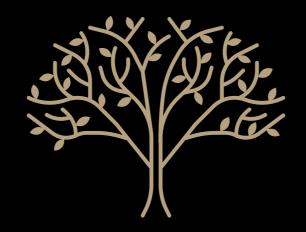


Principal elevation

Indicative area of a house and garage







GROVE PARK

SELLINDGE











Best Small Housebuilder



Best Family Home