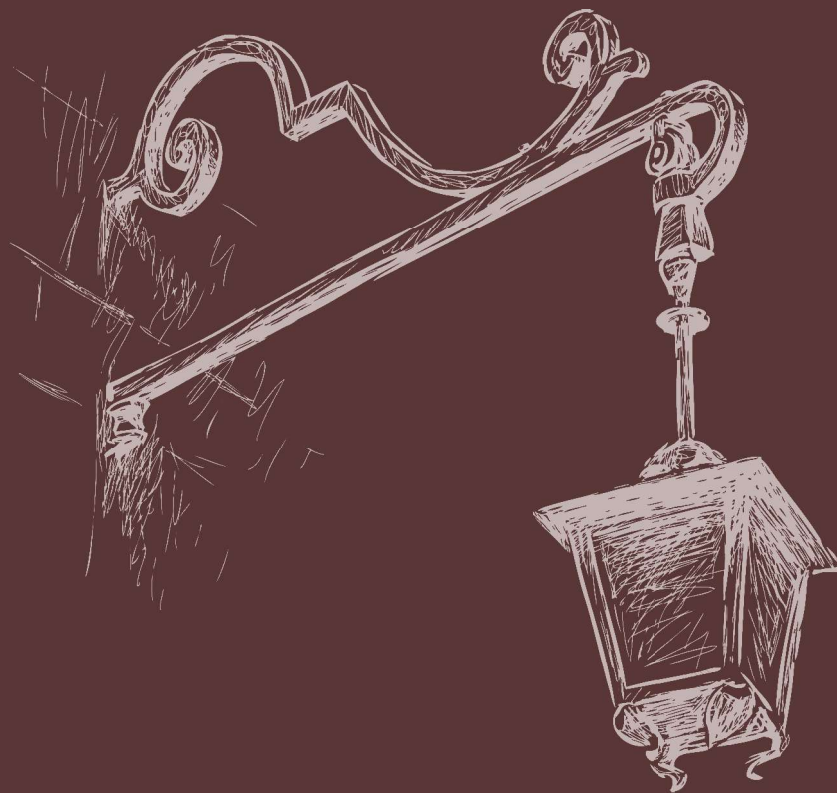


85 Hamilton Road, Reading
DESIGN & ACCESS, PLANNING AND
HERITAGE STATEMENT
HOUSEHOLDER APPLICATION



JETArch Design
100 Berkshire Place
Winnersh Triangle
Wokingham
Berkshire
RG41 5RD

T: 07787296792

E: info@jetarchdesign.co.uk

Desk Top Publishing and Graphic Design
by JETArch Design Limited

This artwork was printed on paper using fibre sourced from sustainable plantation wood from suppliers who practice sustainable management of forests in line with strict international standards. Pulp used in its manufacture is also Elemental Chlorine Free (ECF).

JETArch Design Limited
Copyright

The contents of this document must not be copied or reproduced in whole or in part without the written consent of JETArch Design.

Document Status:	FINAL
Revision:	
Author:	JT
Checked by:	SQ
Authorised by:	JT
Issue Date:	MAR 23

Contents

1. Introduction	4
1.1 Introduction	
1.2 Site Location and Application Description	
2. Site Context	6
2.1 Existing Site Photographs	
2.2 Local Built Character	
2.3 Conservation Area Heritage Assessment	
2.4 Material Examples in Area	
2.5 Appearance & Character Summary	
3. Design Proposals	14
3.1 Appearance and Character	
4. Design Proposals	16
4.1 Planning Policy and Appraisal	
4.2 Conclusion	

1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This Householder Application Design Statement has been produced by JETArch Design on behalf of the owners to 85 Hamilton Road. It forms part of a comprehensive package of information submitted for a Householder Application for 85 Hamilton Road, Reading.

This document has been prepared to illustrate the design principles and concept that underpin the application proposal. Our vision is to create an attractive and high-quality extension to the existing dwelling that focuses on staying sympathetic to the context and conservation area.

The proposal seeks approval for a part 1 storey part 2.5 storey plus basement extension to the rear of the property and a replacement garage to the side elevation. There is space for two parking spaces plus the garage on plot and the owners have an allowance of on street parking.

This application includes a detailed set of plans including a Site Location Plan, Existing and Proposed Plans and Elevations and Existing and Proposed Block Plans.

1.2 Site Location and Application Description

The Property is located on Hamilton Road in the South Park Conservation area. The Conservation area is made up of mid to late Victorian and Edwardian properties and was designated in 1988. 85 Hamilton Road is a large, detached brick Victorian house built in 1864. The property is identified as a “Building of Townscape Merit” in the South Park Conservation Area Appraisal and was specifically mentioned in the 25 Feb 1988 report. The property is a significant example of bracketed eaves, Bath stone mouldings around windows with string courses and an ornate stone-clad porch. The listing also notes a gabled slate roof, however this is an error as the roof is hipped on all sides. The property is set back from the public highway with a low-level brick and black painted ironwork railing flanked by piers typical of the street. The railing and piers are not listed under the specifics for no. 85 in the Conservation Area Appraisal.



Figure 1. 1872 Map of Hamilton Road



Figure 2. Site Location Plan

2. Site Context

2.1 Existing Site Photographs

85 Hamilton Road

85 Hamilton Road is a large, detached Victorian house built in 1864 and is situated in the South Park Conservation Area. The property is identified as a “Building of Townscape Merit” in the South Park Conservation Area Appraisal and is a significant example of bracketed eaves, Bath stone mouldings around windows with string courses and an ornate stone-clad porch. The property has a slate hipped roof with prominent chimneys. The property is set back from Hamilton Road, which is typical of the street, with a front garden and parking on plot. There is a low level brick and black painted ironwork railing with gates to the front boundary. Many other properties on the road have similar railings, brick walls and planting to front boundaries. There are many examples on Hamilton Road of on plot parking

with side garages. 85 Hamilton Road currently has an existing side garage which is proposed to be replaced with a superior design quality garage.

Many properties along Hamilton Road have had large rear extensions over the years with some being converted to HMOs. The works to 85 Hamilton Road propose to repair, reinstall and restore many of the original internal features as well as the extension work.

The property has mature trees at the end of the garden which will be unaffected by the works. Suitable safeguarding will be put in place during construction.

There is a significant slope/drop to the rear of the property down the garden as views in Figure 7. View D.



Figure 3. Photograph Location Plan



Figure 4. View A



Figure 5. View B



Figure 6. View C



Figure 7. View D



Figure 8. View E - Image taken from Google Maps

2.2 Local Built Character

Hamilton Road



Figure 9. Aerial View of Hamilton Road, Reading

Urban Form

Large detached houses adorn both side of Hamilton Road. The set backs seem uniform on one side with more variation on the other, some set further back from the road down paved drives, and others closer to the road. Parking is generally to the front or side with garages, attached down one side of the street and larger detached garages the other. The built form of Hamilton Road and the surrounding area is quite dense close to the town centre. The urban form

of Hamilton Road varies but is uniformly populated around the site. The site is situated in the South Park Conservation area and is surrounded by a number of properties with local merit. There are a number of Listed buildings within the Conservation Area but none in closer proximity to no. 85.

Open Spaces

The site is close to the centre of Reading and therefore open spaces are limited in the vicinity. Palmer Park is the closest open space.

Road Hierarchy

Most plots are set back from the road with front gates or vegetation. Most properties have short driveways either to the front or side. Parking is generally to the side with large detached garages or carports.

Building Heights

The majority of properties are 2.5 and 2 storeys with occasional 3 storeys.



Figure 10. 85 Hamilton Road - Google Maps



Figure 11. University of Reading School of Education - Google Maps



Figure 12. White House - Google Maps



Figure 13. Foxhill House



Figure 14. 83 Hamilton Road - Google Maps



Figure 15. 120 Hamilton Road - Google Maps



Figure 16. 81 Hamilton Road - Google Maps



Figure 17. 87 Hamilton Road - Google Maps

2.3 Conservation Area and Heritage Assessment

The South Park Conservation Area comprises an essentially mid to late Victorian and Edwardian suburb of Reading, mainly centred on Eastern Avenue and Hamilton Road, which run north-south between the main Wokingham Road (A329) east out of Reading to the north and to and across Crescent Road to the south. It was formally designated on 28 April 1988 following a period of public consultation, which resulted in the enlargement of the originally proposed area. The planning background to this Conservation Area designation requires some explanation. The background to the designation of South Park as a Conservation Area lies first in the drawing up of a planning brief for a wider area, whose full title was “South Park: A Planning Policy to Protect the Physical Character of a Victorian Suburb”. This was dated January 1976.

The Planning Policy was drawn up for a wider area than was to subsequently become the Conservation Area subject of this appraisal, and indeed the Conservation Area as originally proposed was actually much smaller than was subsequently designated. The original proposal was for two small fairly coherent areas concentrating on what were considered to be the very best buildings in the area. However, as a result of public consultation, further areas were recommended for inclusion which would have resulted in a series of rather irregular areas being designated. As a result, the Conservation Area as finally approved was defined by drawing a line round the perimeter “to make it more manageable”. The resulting area therefore contained a considerable variety of properties, but which together demonstrated a special architectural and historic interest the character and appearance of which it was desirable to preserve or enhance. The key principles were to avoid redeveloping designated “important buildings”; minimum plot sizes for redevelopment in comprehensive schemes; new buildings to be designed to a similar scale, massing, and building line to existing buildings; materials used to match those in the locality; and the retention and enhancement of the area’s “open”, tree covered character. This has generally been adhered to since the designation of the Conservation Area.

The sheer variety, exuberance and blending of the architectural styles of the mainly Victorian period in such close proximity makes the area attractive and worthy of Conservation Area status. This is reinforced by the retention of many boundary

walls and railings throughout the area which, together with mature tree cover, also give the area its coherence. The earliest houses date from around the 1840s (for example the listed buildings), with a steady spread of development through the nineteenth century. The area is however interspersed with a number of more modern flat developments which tend to offer less to the character of the Conservation Area than the older buildings, although there are good examples of modern infill developments of individual houses, which preserve the character and appearance of the area.

The Conservation Area is, generally speaking, a fully built up urban area composed of continuous frontages of two and three-storey buildings with front gardens to the back of pavement edge, albeit with a prevalence of large properties on large plots, allowing significant tree cover within plots. There are no areas of public open space within the Conservation Area itself, but the nearby Palmer Park is available to residents for informal and formal recreation. The presence of many fairly substantial properties in commensurately large grounds, typically bounded brick walls and railings and containing significant tree cover, provide a good setting for individual properties and the character of the Conservation Area as a whole.

With the exception of a few stucco buildings, the buildings in the Conservation area are generally of brick, which is one of the distinguishing features of Reading’s architecture. Brick was a popular building material in the nineteenth century and the ready availability of different coloured bricks provided the opportunity for the lively polychromatic brickwork found throughout this part of Victorian/Edwardian Reading. The town had several brickworks, the most notable being S & E Collier Ltd at Water Road and Elgar Road and two brick works in the Tilehurst area.

The Site is located to the southern end of the Conservation Area as shown in Figure 18. The teal coloured properties are building with “Townscape Merit” and the red properties are Listed Buildings.



Title: **South Park Conservation Area**

Drg.No.:

Produced by Planning Section

Scale at A3 : 1:2000

Ref : LAP33291

Date: 04/08/2008



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Reading Borough Council - Account No 100019672 - 2008

Figure 18. South Park Conservation Area Map Extract

2.4 Material Examples in Area

There are a mix of materials used in the area with a lot of brick, stone, render and slate roofs. The immediate area is dominated mostly by brick, with slate tile roofs. The only exception to this seems to be number 81 which unfortunately has had a concrete tile roof put on in the last few years. Looking to the wider area of South Park, there is a good mix of brick and render with occasional tile hanging. There are a mixture of roof pitches with gable fronted and front to backs with numerous large chimneys.

85 Hamilton Road is a great example of the minimal palette of materials used in the area. The Bath stone front porch however seems to be unique to the street.



Figure 19. Brick and ironwork front boundaries



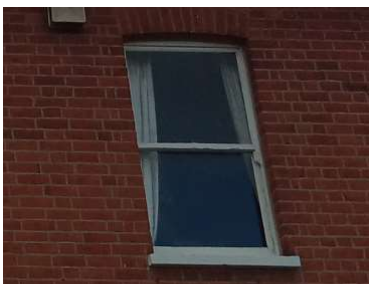
Figure 20. Large feature chimneys



Red/Brown Clay Tile



Slate Tile



Sash Windows



Red/orange Brick



Iron Railings and Brick Piers



Chimneys



Figure 21. Side Garage

2.5 Appearance & Character Summary

Front to back and hipped roofs dominate the immediate area, with little to no examples of front dormers. The detached properties generally sit on large areas of associated land including front and rear gardens.

Most properties in the area are 2 or 2.5 storeys (not including basements). Set mostly in a linear fashion along Hamilton Road, albeit with large set backs. Large feature chimneys are present on most buildings with large white sash windows and stone detailing.

Boundaries facing onto the road include metal railings and timber fences with maintained planting. Front gardens are mostly large due to properties being set back.



Figure 22. Birch detailing to 91-95 Hamilton Road



Figure 24. Front Gate to 120 Hamilton Road



Figure 23. Metal Front Gate

Site Form and Character	
Character Description	Urban
Urban Form	Linear, set along Hamilton Road
Building Form	
Building Types	Predominantly large detached some semis
Building Heights	2 to 2.5 storeys
Frontage	Large set backs from road
Public Realm	
Landscape	Large trees on plots
Boundary Treatments	Large front gardens with metal railings and fences and retained trees & hedges
Materials & Details	
Building Materials	Brick, stone work, tile hanging and render
Roofs	Slates, gabled and hipped
Details	Large chimneys and sash windows

3. Design Proposals

3.1 Appearance and Character

A comprehensive analysis of the local character precedents can be seen under sections 2.2, 2.3 & 2.4.

The proposal seeks approval for a part single storey part 2.5 storey plus basement extension to the rear of the property and a replacement garage to the side elevation. There are 4 bedrooms at present which will be retained. There is space for two parking spaces plus the garage on plot and the owners have an allowance of on street parking.

The front elevation will be retained in its entirety with just one of the front boundary piers being removed to allow better space for cars. A black ironwork gate will shut off the driveway as an extension of the ironwork railings to the front boundary. There are numerous similar examples in the area which this proposal replicates. The only other addition will be a new 'coach lamp' light to the front porch.

The rear extension will take the forms and proportions of the existing built form of the property. The new roof will be lower and subservient to the existing roof. The existing single dormer window will be removed and reinstated on the new roof. Windows have been proportioned to be in keeping with the character area, although this is not entirely necessary for the rear elevation. Due to the large

level change at the rear of the property, new steps have been proposed with metal railing guarding reflective of the front of the property.

For the extension to be subservient to the main dwelling, the roof height has been set lower and the first floor and above narrowed and set back from the side elevation. Only the single storey extension will extend across the width of the property.

Hamilton Road has many examples of garages to the side of properties. 85 Hamilton Road even has an existing concrete and flat roofed garage. The proposal demolishes this modern eye-sore and seeks to replace it with a new gable roofed garage in brickwork to match the main house. The garage door will then be painted black to be in keeping with the house front door.



Example of 'coach lamp'



Red/orange brickwork to match existing



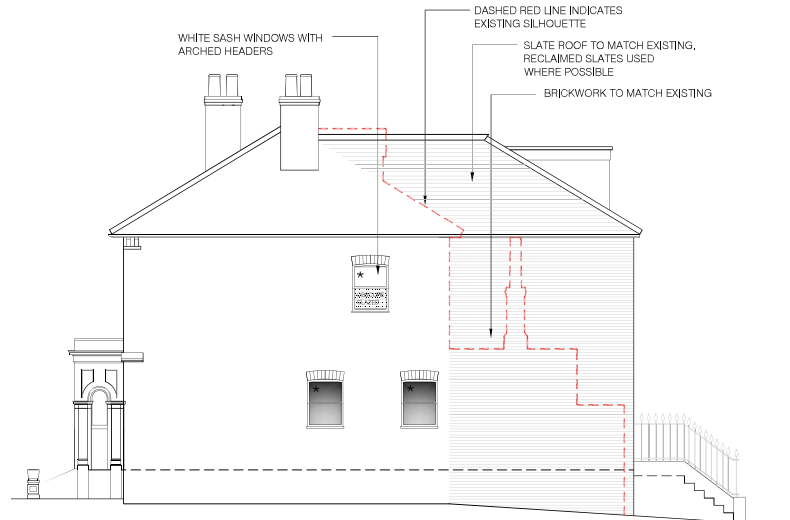
Slate tiles, reclaimed where possible to match existing



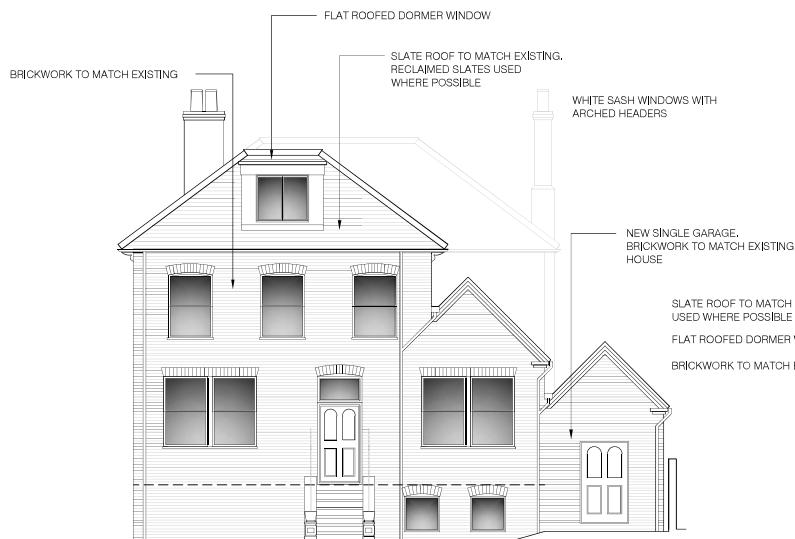
White sash windows with arched headers to match existing



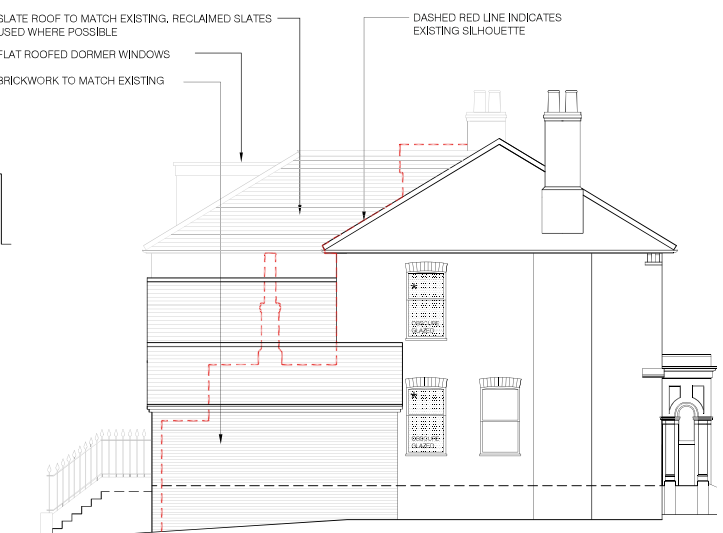
FRONT ELEVATION



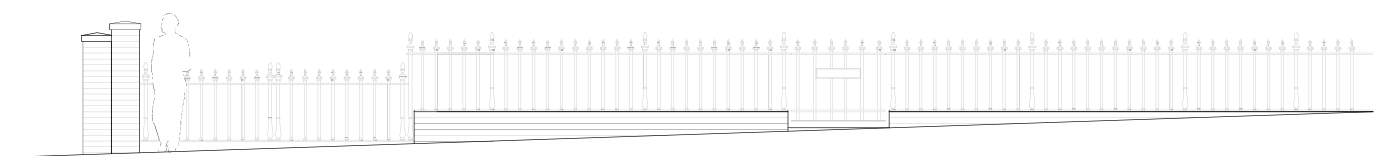
SIDE ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



PROPOSED FRONT BOUNDARY WALL

4. Planning Statement

4.1 Planning Policy and Appraisal

The NPPF clearly states (paragraph 2) that applications should be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Where a proposal complies with the policies contained within the development plan, the NPPF (paragraph 11) states that planning applications should be approved without delay. The development plan for Reading currently consists of;

- The Reading Borough Local Plan (2019); and
- The Design Guide to House Extensions

With the above in mind, it is clear that the key relevant policies are;

- Policy CC7 – Design and the Public Realm;
- Policy CC8 – Safeguarding Amenity;
- Policy H9 – House Extensions and Ancillary Accommodation;
- Policy EN1 – Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment;
- Policy EN3 – Enhancement of Conservation Areas

The Council also has a Borough Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document which will be considered through this planning application.

Policy CC7 (Design and the Public Realm) of the Local Plan is a general overarching policy. This policy seeks to ensure that proposals will:

- be of high design quality that maintains and enhances the character and appearance of the area;
- ensure that the development proposed makes a positive contribution to urban design objectives;

- respond positively to their local context and create or reinforce local character and distinctiveness;
- create safe and accessible environments;
- address the needs of all in society and are accessible;
- are visually attractive as a result of good high quality built forms and spaces.

The NPPF recognises that good design “is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people.”

The proposed development would adapt an existing dwelling to suit the needs of the occupants and prevent the need to source alternative housing. Adaptation is a key component of sustainability, ensuring that developments conceived now are capable of being adapted to meet social, economical and environmental needs of the future. One key principal of this development is to adapt the property to a family dwelling capable of being a refuge to family member from Ukraine under the Government’s current policy on people fleeing Ukraine. The current state and internal arrangement of the property is not suited family living with the current applicants living there intermittently due to issues with damp, heating, water and the building fabric. In light of the shortage in family accommodation within the area, such improvements to properties should be encouraged. High quality design is achieved through the restoration and implementation of contextual architectural features and forms. The dilapidated garage is to be replaced with a brick built garage of superior quality that is visually attractive and enhances the character and appearance of the area which also fits in with Policy EN3 of removing inappropriate later features. The rear extension has been designed to be clearly subservient to the host dwelling in its scale. By stepping back the first floor and above, the roof is reduced to sit lower and set back from the side elevation. By reflecting the existing architectural typology the proposal responds positively to the local context and distinctiveness.

Policy CC8 (Safeguarding Amenity) of the Local Plan then seeks to protect neighbouring residents and properties by not causing a detrimental impact on the living environment of existing residential properties in terms of:

- privacy and overlooking;
- access to sunlight and daylight;
- visual dominance and overbearing effects of development;
- harm to outlook;
- noise and disturbance;
- artificial lighting;
- vibration;
- dust and fumes;
- smell;
- crime and safety;

The position of habitable rooms, windows and outdoor living spaces will be particularly important. When considering amenity impacts for house extensions, Policy H9 must also be read in conjunction with Policy CC8.

Windows on the side elevations will include obscure glazing at first floor, with openings fixed at 1.7m from finished floor level. This will protect against any overlooking and impact on neighbouring amenities. The neighbouring properties already include substantial rear extensions and outbuildings. This coupled with their orientation mean that there will be no loss of sunlight or daylight. Even though the proposal is for a rear extension, it has been stepped on the northern side which could be argued is just visible from the public realm. It also reduces the amount of potential overshadowing by proposing a single storey extension with pitched roof to the northern boundary. The southern boundary does not need as much consideration in this respect due to sun paths. The garage has been stepped away from the boundary to avoid any impact on the existing brick wall between 83 and 85. This includes mitigating against any issues of ventilation of damp and keeping an allowance for gutter maintenance. By proposing a garage with front gate, the applicants can increase the safety of their cars and property.

The inclusion of the ironwork gate also complies with Policy EN1 and EN3 which enhances the Conservation Area.

Policy H9 of the Local Plan concerns the scale and appearance of development proposals in Reading, principally covering house extensions. A house extension must respect the character and appearance of the house in terms of scale, location, materials and design. It also must not present an overbearing impact on neighbours and result in a loss of biodiversity within gardens. It must respect the character and pattern of neighbouring properties and the street.

The front elevation of the property is unaffected by the proposal save for the new ironwork gate so there is little affect to the character and pattern of neighbouring properties and the street. The rear extension respects the character and appearance of the house in terms of its scale and location which is clearly subservient to the dwelling at the rear of the property. It follows the pattern of neighbouring properties that include substantial rear extensions and outbuildings all of which have sizeable plots that are capable of accommodating large extensions. The first floor and above has been stepped substantially with the roof to the extension lower than the existing roof. The materials and design reflect and match as close as possible the existing materials on the site. Brickwork has been chosen that matched the existing brickwork, with reclaimed materials used where possible. The quality of architectural detailing will be replicated at gable verges and in windows. The bracketed eaves mentioned in the South Park Conservation Area Appraisal will be continued on the extension.

Policy EN1 concerns itself with historic features and areas of historic importance. All proposals are expected to protect and where possible enhance the significance of heritage assets and their settings. The South Park Conservation area is designated because it has a particularly distinctive character and provides a strong link to the history of the area. This policy should be read in conjunction with Policy EN3.

Policy EN3 deals with the enhancement of Conservation areas. It states that the special interest, character and architecture of Conservation Areas will be conserved and enhanced. It puts significant consideration on applications which:

- Reduce visual clutter caused by negative factors;
- restore original building features;
- removing inappropriate additions or alterations to a building;
- protect and encourage maintenance of green spaces and trees;
- improve signage and street furniture;
- restoring or re-establishing appropriate paving, railings or walls;
- provide sympathetic landscaping.

Elements of the existing property will be restored internally and externally as part of this proposal. The ornate stone-clad porch mentioned in the Appraisal will be restored as there are currently issues with some of the stonework and lead sunken roof which is damaged from water ingress. In proposing an ironwork front gate, the existing fencing will be repainted/restored along with the gravel driveway which is currently not used and is therefore running the risk of becoming overgrown. The bracketed eaves will be repaired in locations where it is needed and this design replicated for the extension. Many parts of the slate roof are also damaged which can be repaired during the works. A collection of images has been provided with this application showing some of the current damage to the property. These photographs also include some of the original internal plasterwork and carpentry such as pediments over doors, architraves and coving all of which will be restored carefully. In keeping the property a family dwelling rather than falling foul of becoming a HMO, the applicants are prepared to put in the time and money to restore these features where a landlord may not.

4.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, the proposed development accords with all the relevant policy requirements within the adopted development plan documents as demonstrated above.

The proposed development would create needed additional space for a family which includes a refuge for the applicants family members currently in Ukraine. In light of the shortage in family accommodation within the area, such improvements to properties should be encouraged. Whilst the extension is large, it has already been recognised that the property is set within a sizeable plot that is capable of accommodating a large extension.

Whilst the proposed extension would provide a significant enhancement in the accommodation within the dwelling, this has been achieved with a design which is both subordinate and in keeping with the character of the host dwelling and the character of the Conservation Area.

As the proposals demonstrate a high-quality design in compliance with all relevant planning policies, the Council are respectfully requested to approve this application. Should the Council require any further clarity prior to a decision being issued, we would be pleased to assist.

