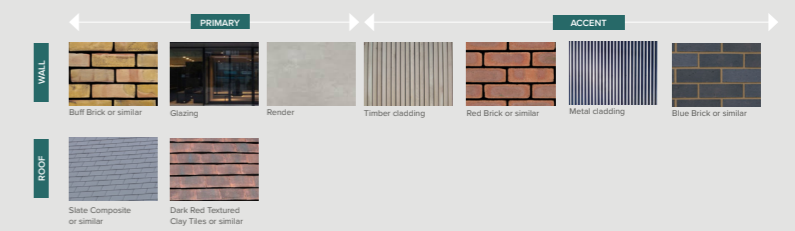




- 4 Setback of 1.3m with front gardens and boundary treatments that complement the appearance of the adjacent Lady Margery's Gorse Play Area.
- 1 Consistent building line with front elevations only facing onto Lady Margery's Gorse Play Area.
- 3 Consistent building line with Parking to be positioned no further than the building frontage line to ensure dwelling elevation is the most dominant.

## MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

- 1 Residential development up to 10.5m - 12.5m to ridge above AOD with consistent facing gables onto the public realm and occasional variation of roof orientation with to break the uniformity.
- 2 Consistent building line with front elevations only facing onto Lady Margery's Gorse Play Area to ensure a positive relationship with the public realm. Blank façades (e.g. garages) or rear elevations will not be acceptable on any of the key frontage. All front doors and windows to face onto the public realm/street to ensure a strong level of natural surveillance.
- 3 Driveways and garages to side or rear of properties to ensure that cars do not disrupt the composition. Parking to be positioned no further than the building frontage line to ensure dwelling elevation is the most dominant.
- 4 Setback of 1.3m with front gardens and boundary treatments that complement the appearance of the adjacent Lady Margery's Gorse Play Area.
- 5 Holistic and distinctive design with contemporary/Modern architectural style and building details. Notable upstep in architectural treatment from surrounding character area to emphasise hierarchical importance of the frontage.
- 6 Use of projecting porches and windows, contemporary box dormers, recesses and brick detailing (e.g. hit and miss, alternate coloured courses) to add interest to elevations.
- 7 Building materials predominantly consist of buff brick, render, and glass. They are complemented by a wide range of accent materials that should vary across the site. These materials should be used to highlight corners, changes in height, distinctive volumes, and landmarks to emphasise a strong and unique identity.



PARK KEY FRONTAGE - ILLUSTRATIVE SKETCH





# Green Corridors



- Strategic green corridors through the development and include retained hedgerows. Represents an extension of the Brook Corridor that is within the Calverton Green Design Code area.
- Green Corridors are typically within the development area and will provide important views and visual connections through the site to give an appreciation of context and aid legibility.
- Full length pedestrian and cycle movement to use the Green Streets with localised pathway connections within the Green Corridor.



Precedent visualisations/images of similar green corridors





5 Well-defined linear route with buildings following a regular line to front onto the space. All vehicle movement to be located behind buildings within the block and away from the Green Corridor

3 Pedestrian/cycle routes with direct links between the Town Centre and residential areas within the development.

1 Retained vegetation preserved and enhanced

GREEN CORRIDORS - ILLUSTRATIVE SKETCH

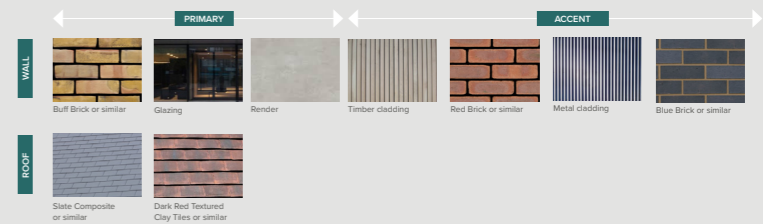
## MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

- 1 Retained vegetation preserved and enhanced where appropriate to retain ecological and landscape interests set within a generous grassed verge to create a green, natural and attractive edge to development that links to a wider network of green corridors.
- 2 Corridor to facilitate direct pedestrian/cycle routes with direct links to Redways in the Town Centre and outlying residential areas in order to assist in sustainable movement through the development.
- 3 Retention of the existing footpath diversion route (Calverton FP055) and provision of Redway to maintain an east-west active travel connection to the wider Green Corridor.
- 4 Approach to lighting should provide a low key and uncluttered solution and should take account of key technical considerations such as ecology and crime prevention. Detailed lighting design will be subject to condition.
- 5 A blue-green SUDs strategy is encouraged along the Brook Corridor.
- 6 Green Corridor Built Frontage :

-Well-defined linear route with buildings following a regular line to front onto and overlook the space. All vehicle movement to be located behind buildings within the block and away from the Green Corridor

- Building frontage to face out to the public realm with all main entrances and windows to facing onto the public realm to ensure a strong level of natural surveillance.

- Building materials predominantly consist of buff brick, render, and glass. They are complemented by a wide range of accent materials that should vary across the site. These materials should be used to highlight corners, changes in height, distinctive volumes, and landmarks to emphasise a strong and unique identity.



## 10. Landmarks

10.1.1. Landmark buildings are mandatory. Should be notably distinct within the wider scheme and use additional detailing and accent materials to emphasise particular building types within their setting.

10.1.2. Such buildings are characterised by their location in relation to the site and are typically highly visible and hold a commanding position that stand out from the context and the neighbourhood, bringing focus and identity. The most appropriate locations for Landmarks are identified on the Placemaking Plan. These locations have been selected in line with the following principles:

- They are in highly visible locations within the pattern of streets and spaces.
- They would be appropriate landmarks for navigation.
- They hold a commanding position that is not shared by other buildings.
- They are distributed throughout the plan in such a way that important pedestrian and vehicular nodes and routes become more memorable.

10.1.3. In order to ensure Landmarks become exemplars, innovative, bold and imaginative design responses are required that are appropriate to their settings. In order to achieve this, architectural considerations may include:

- Reinforcing the character of a particular area in which the building is found whilst standing out from the context.
- Full height windows to provide a vertical proportion.
- Gables and roof details that imply a vertical emphasis.
- Details that emphasise the corner position of the building, ensuring that the building wraps around the corner by providing frontage on all public facing sides.
- Increased proportions of facade glazing.
- Bespoke balconies, porches and screens in contrasting but complementary materials.



FIGURE 7: KEY LANDMARKS VISTAS & CORNERS





# Existing Health Centre



- The existing Health Centre will, along with a number of other civic buildings, be a central focal point of the Community Square and Whitehouse Town Centre.
- New buildings have a responsibility to respond positively to the existing Health Centre building in terms of building height, orientation, overall design quality, placemaking and materiality. New buildings should be read as having a strong sense of design dialogue with the existing Health Centre rather than contradicting or competing with it architecturally.
- New buildings within the Whitehouse Town Centre should avoid addressing Lady Margery's Gorse Park with a car park.



Images of Existing Whitehouse Health Centre





Images of Existing Whitehouse Health Centre



# Community Building



- The Community Building should front onto the Community Square and have a strong sense of design dialogue with the existing Health Centre rather than contradicting or competing with it architecturally.
- The Community Building should respond positively to the existing Health Centre building in terms of building height, orientation, overall design quality, placemaking and materiality.
- It will, along with a number of other civic buildings, be a central focal point of the Community Square and Whitehouse Town Centre.
- The Community Building must be of sufficient size and scale to provide adequate enclosure of the Community Square.



COMMUNITY BUILDING - ILLUSTRATIVE SKETCH





Precedent visualisations/images of similar community buildings



## MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

### 1 Form & Layout

- Consistent building frontage onto the main square or City Street to ensure a positive relationship and emphasise enclosure of the public realm.
- Community building to be immediately adjacent to the Community Square with the main entrance of the building to be facing onto the square.
- Ground floor 'plinths' signified by contrasting materials selections or increased use of glazing to provide a relationship between the building and public realm.
- The Community Building should respond positively to the existing Health Centre building in terms of orientation, overall design quality, placemaking and materiality.

### 2 Height

- A minimum height of 10.2m above AOD is required with variations through the composition being acceptable.

### 3 Frontage Types

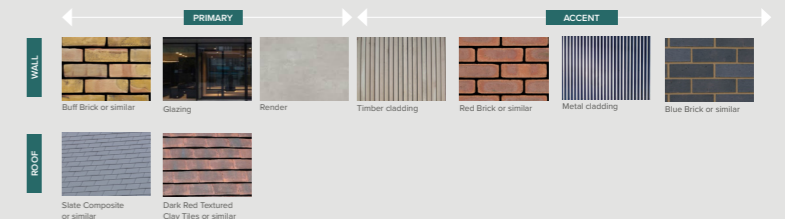
- Building frontage to be position right up against the public realm with all main entrances and windows to face onto the public realm to ensure a strong level of natural surveillance.
- Building elevation should 'fill' the southern frontage to the square and complement the public realm design immediately adjacent to the building.
- The Community building is located on a key corner and must positively address both the Square and Shetland Drive.

### 4 Architectural Style & Treatment

- Contemporary/Modern styling that complements and has a design dialogue with the existing health centre.
- Notable upstep in architectural treatment from surrounding character area to emphasise hierarchical importance of the Community building and its frontage.
- Freedom of architectural style and treatment where this would complement other buildings fronting the square particularly in terms of building proportions, size, position and rhythm of fenestration and materiality.
- Green, brown and blue roofs should be considered as an opportunity to enhance biodiversity and amenity.

### 5 Building Materials

- Building materials predominantly consist of buff brick, render, and glass. They are complemented by a wide range of accent materials that should vary across the site.





# Key Gateway Building



- The entry points to the Town Centre from the City Street should be signified by a pair of Gateway Buildings at either end that will communicate an entrance to the Town Centre.
- Opposing Gateway Buildings should be similar in scale, mass and form to surrounding buildings but should use distinctive architectural treatments and/or distinct, but complementary, materials selections to indicate the importance of a gateway within the development. The Gateway Buildings articulate the hierarchy of the Main Street typology within the overall development.

KEY GATEWAY BUILDING - ILLUSTRATIVE SKETCH





Precedent images of similar gateway buildings



## MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

### 1 Form & Layout

- Consistent building line with key elevations wrapping the corner to face onto all adjacent public realm. Blank façades or rear elevations will not be acceptable on any of the key frontage.
- Increased height features, distinctive architectural treatments and/or distinct, but complementary, materials selections should also be used that signify an entrance to the town centre.
- Ground floor 'plinths' signified by contrasting materials selections or increased use of glazing to provide a relationship between the building and public realm.

### 2 Height

- A minimum height of 10.2m above AOD is required with variations through the composition being acceptable.

### 3 Frontage Types

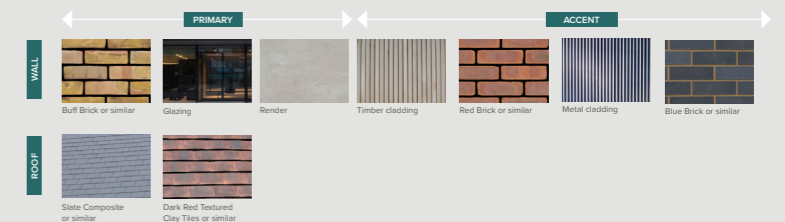
- Building frontage to face out to the public realm with all main entrances and windows to facing onto the public realm to ensure a strong level of animation, articulation and natural surveillance.

### 4 Architectural Style & Treatment

- Contemporary/Modern styling.
- Notable upstep in architectural treatment from surrounding character area to emphasise hierarchical importance of the frontage.
- Distinctive treatments and/or distinct, but complementary, materials selections should be used that 'wrap' around the building frontage to invite users down the City Street and welcome to the Town / Local Centre.
- Green, brown and blue roofs should be considered as an opportunity to enhance biodiversity and amenity.

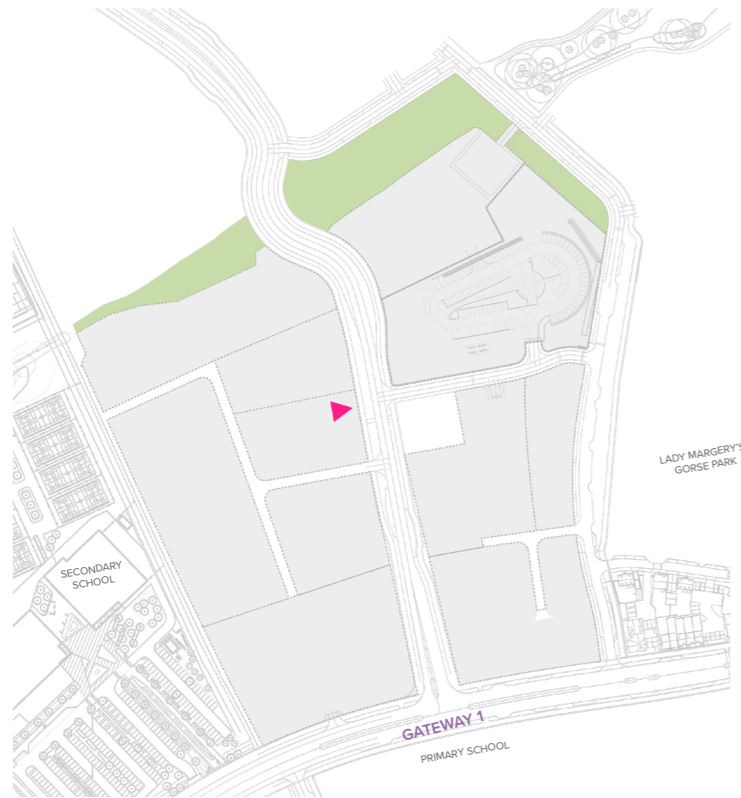
### 5 Building Materials

- Building materials predominantly consist of buff brick, render, and glass. They are complemented by a wide range of accent materials that should vary across the site. These materials should be used to highlight corners, changes in height, distinctive volumes, and landmarks to emphasise a strong and unique identity.





# Key Vista Termination



KEY VISTA TERMINATION - ILLUSTRATIVE SKETCH

- Vista Termination Landmarks are positioned deliberately at an intended termination of a direct view along a street or path; as such they are more visible than most buildings.
- It is essential that Vista Termination Landmarks are designed in such a way that recognises the likelihood of building being viewed.
- Views should not terminate on non-primary façades, including blank, semi-blank or uncoordinated elevations, or non-habitable structures (garages or car ports).

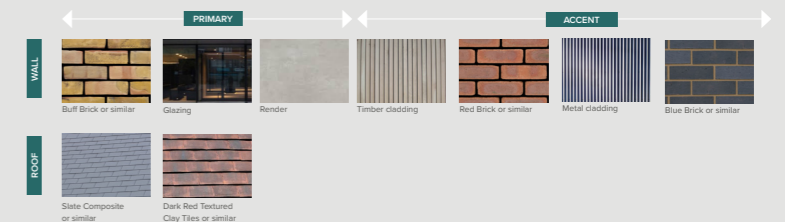




Precedent image of similar vista termination building

## MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

- 1 Form & Layout**
  - Where public spaces or routes establish a vista, that vista will be terminated by a carefully-positioned building.
  - Vista termination landmarks are to be located in such a position that they would be viewed fully.
  - Principal building façades should be orientated down the vista.
- 2 Height**
  - A minimum height of 10.2m above AOD is required with an increase in scale from surrounding buildings possible either through the storey numbers, the design of the roof or building proportions where this is appropriate.
- 3 Frontage Types**
  - Building frontage to face out to the public realm with all main entrances and windows to facing onto the public realm to ensure a strong level of natural surveillance.
- 4 Architectural Style & Treatment**
  - Contemporary/Modern styling.
  - Notable upstep in architectural treatment from surrounding character area to emphasise hierarchical importance of the frontage.
  - Distinctive treatments and/or distinct, but complementary, materials selections should be used that encourage the vista building to be viewed.
  - Green, brown and blue roofs should be considered as an opportunity to enhance biodiversity and amenity.
- 5 Building Materials**
  - Building materials predominantly consist of buff brick, render, and glass. They are complemented by a wide range of accent materials that should vary across the site. These materials should be used to highlight corners, changes in height, distinctive volumes, and landmarks to emphasise a strong and unique identity.





# 11. Movement Hierarchy (as approved by the MKWEA Masterplan and Highway Design Code 2008)

## 11.1. Context and Approach

11.1.1. The movement hierarchy in this Design Code follows the precise specifications and details for each street typology as already set out by the approved MKWEA Area 10 Masterplan and Highway Design Code (September 2008).

11.1.2. The street hierarchy has been designed to embody the philosophy and principles encapsulated in the Manual for Streets (2007) and other relevant best practice recommendations. The detailed design of each route will be based on an understanding of the character of the areas through which it passes.

11.1.3. Learning from past experiences, the design process has highlighted a need to code only for the most essential elements of the masterplan and allow flexibility for future Reserved Matters Application layouts. The movement hierarchy, whilst stipulating preferred alignments for primary and secondary routes, identifies a number of options for tertiary routes (as shown below) with the choice over application of tertiary street typology to be determined at Reserved Matters stage.

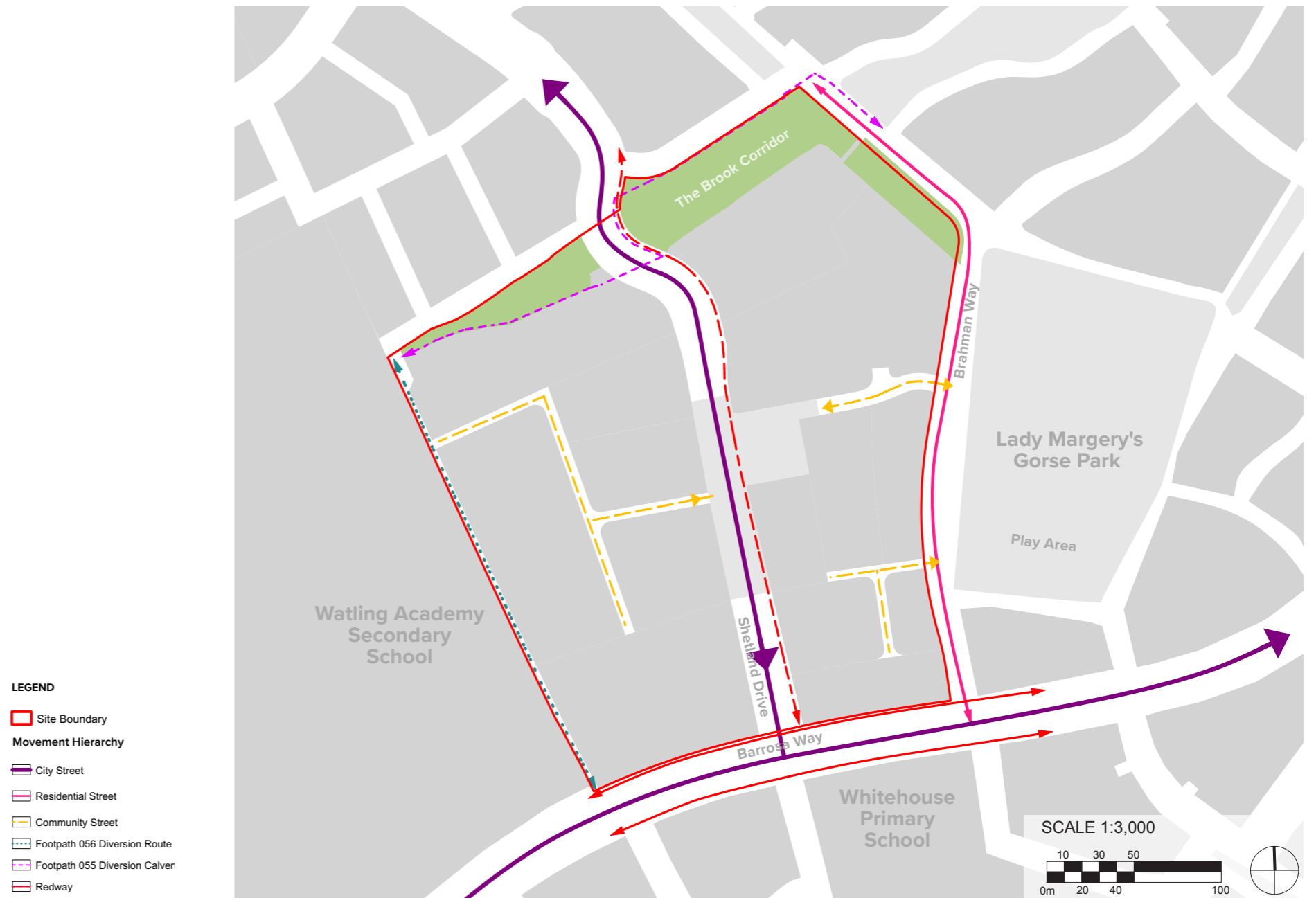
11.1.4. The City Street (as shown below) is mandatory and forms the main component of the primary infrastructure to be delivered within Whitehouse Town Centre. The delivery of other streets however, which include the Residential Streets, Community Streets and Edge Streets, will be provided by individual parcels and their precise alignment will be determined at

Reserved Matters stage. This is except for the Community Street that links Shetland Drive to Lady Margey's Gorse via the community square. This street must be provided and its alignment is therefore broadly fixed.

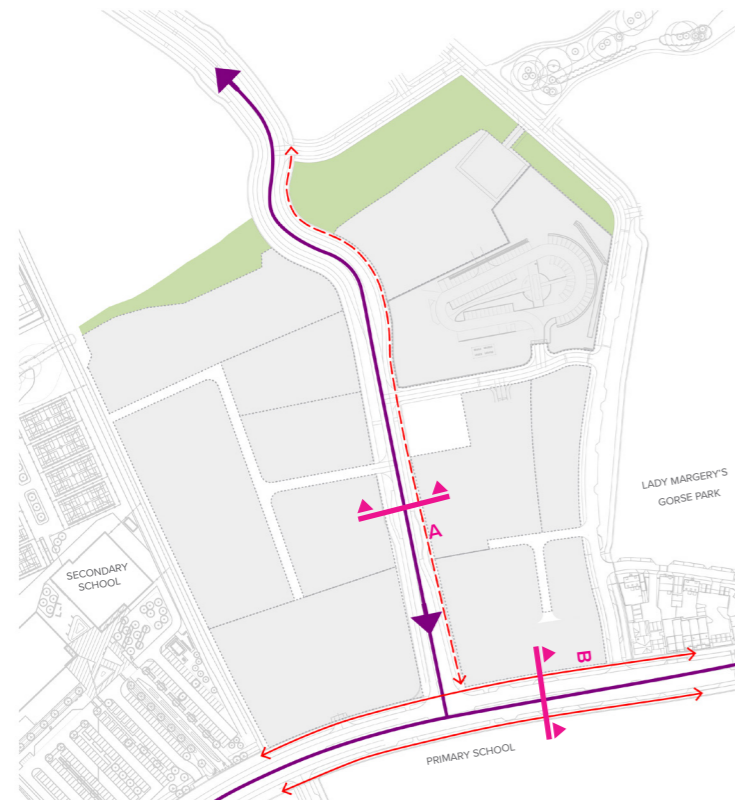
11.1.5. The dimensions and details on street typologies as shown below therefore are in accordance with those shown in the approved Masterplan and Highway Design Code (2008). Street typologies are shown in this Design Code only to address how built form interacts with the street formation, in terms of building form, building height, frontage treatment, architectural style and treatment and building materials.



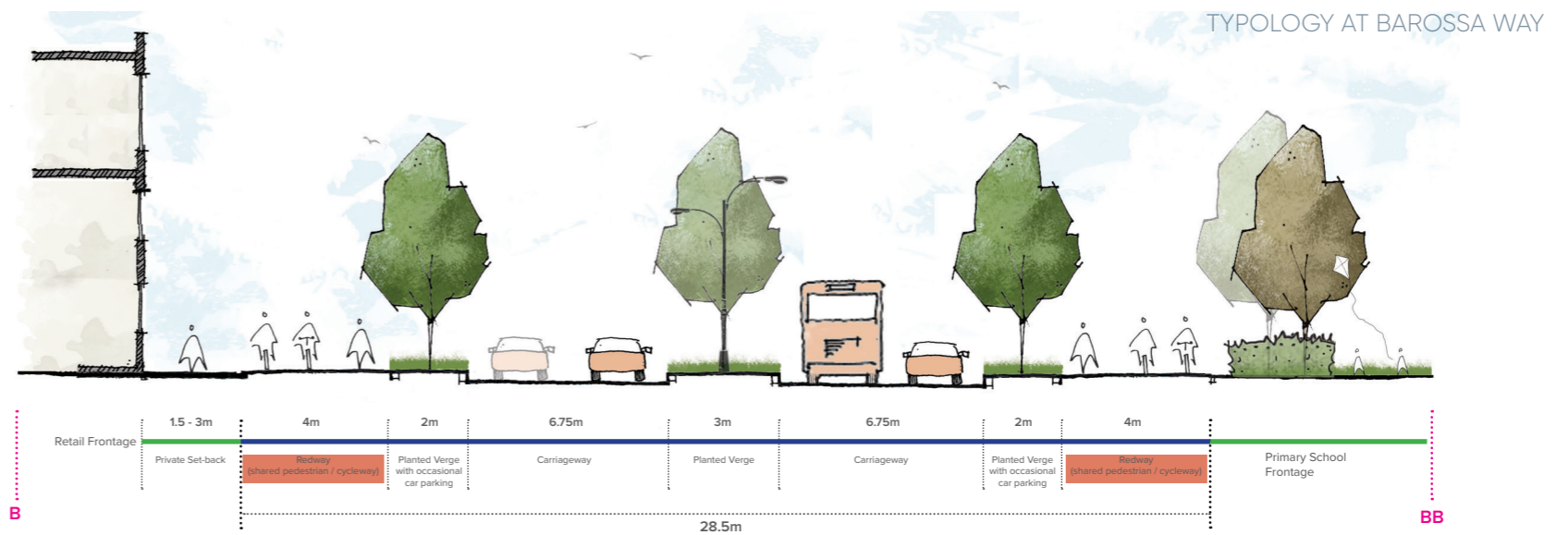
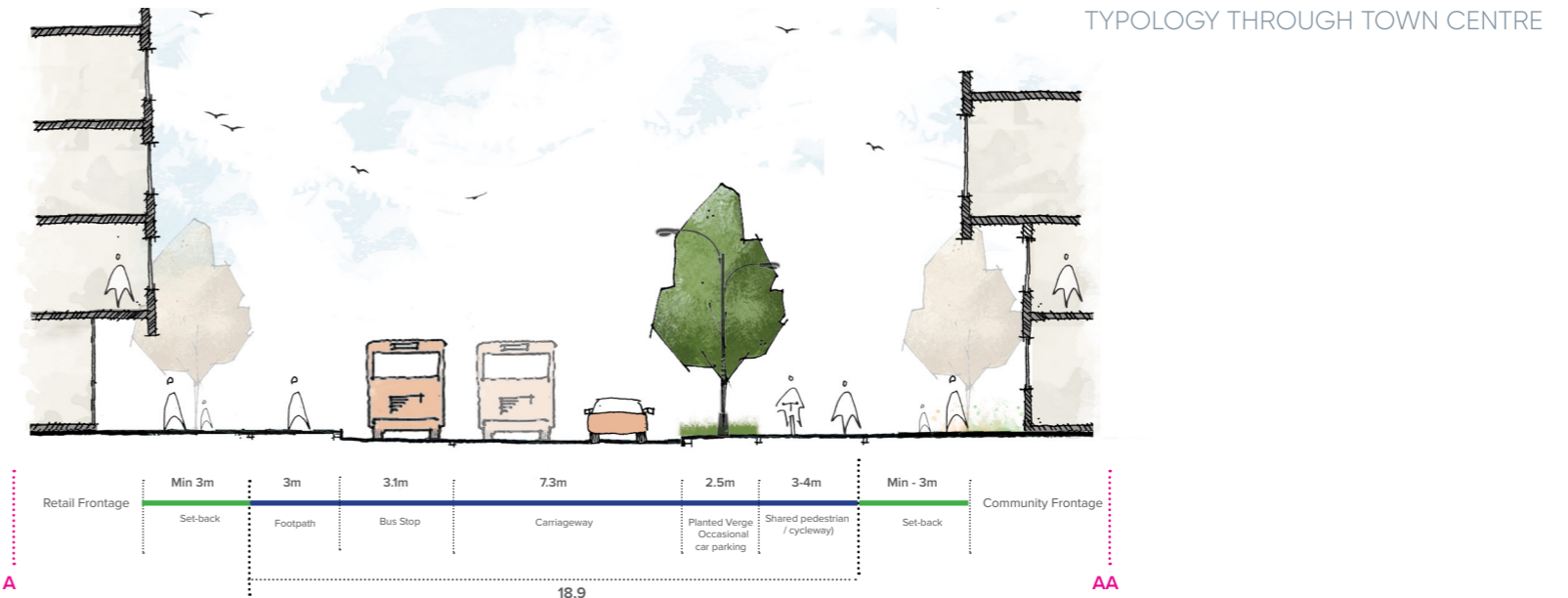
FIGURE 8: MOVEMENT HIERARCHY



# City Street (as approved by the MKWEA Masterplan and Highway Design Code 2008)



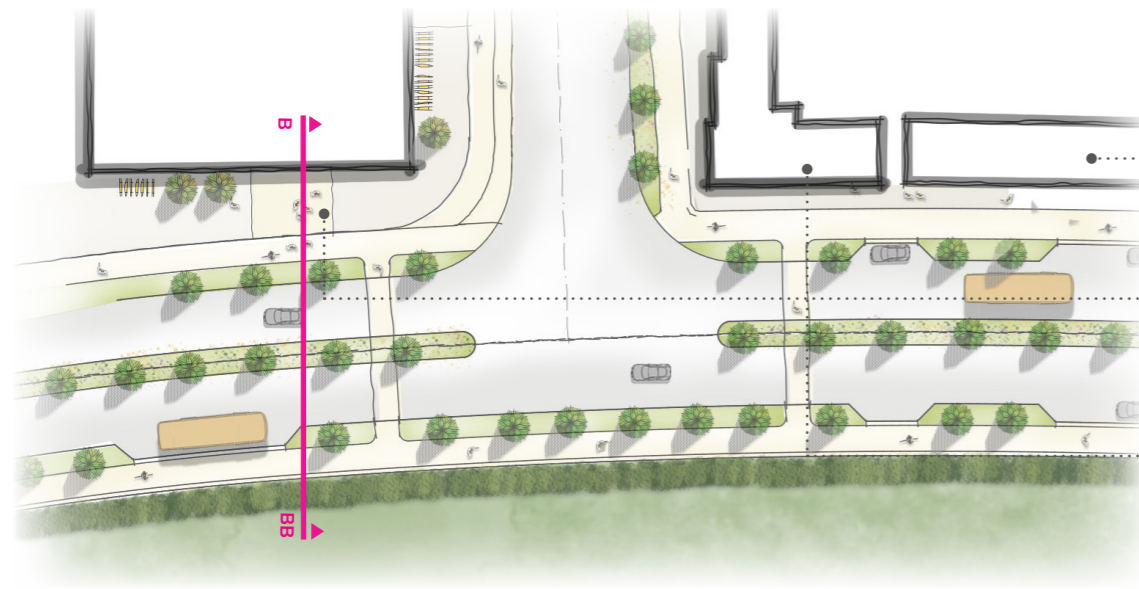
- Principal access route through the development.
- Provides the bus route through the development.
- Boulevard feel with street trees in central and side verges.
- Dedicated Redways included as part of the alignment.



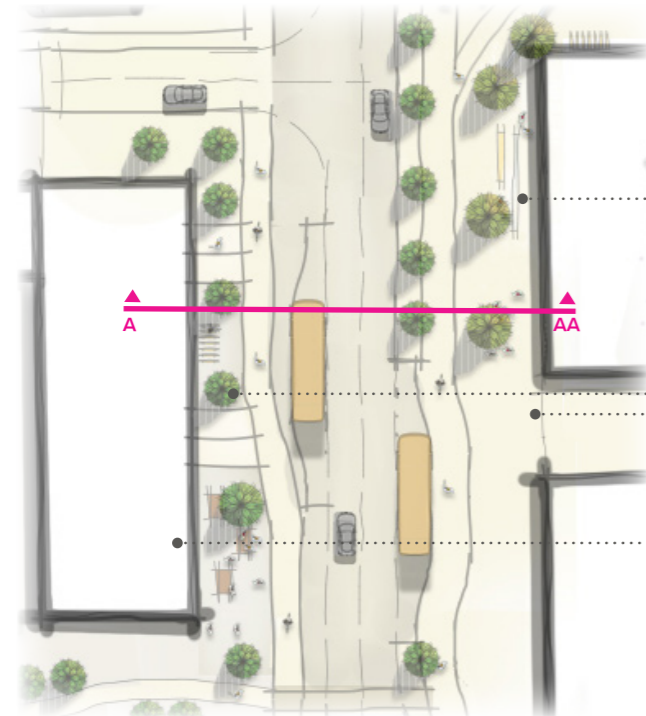
Public Highway Private

CITY STREET - SECTION





- 1 Principal elevations facing the street with minimal set-back to enhance the sense of enclosure.
- 2 All main entrances and windows to face onto the street.
- 3 Strong definition to built edge provided by a near continuous building line.



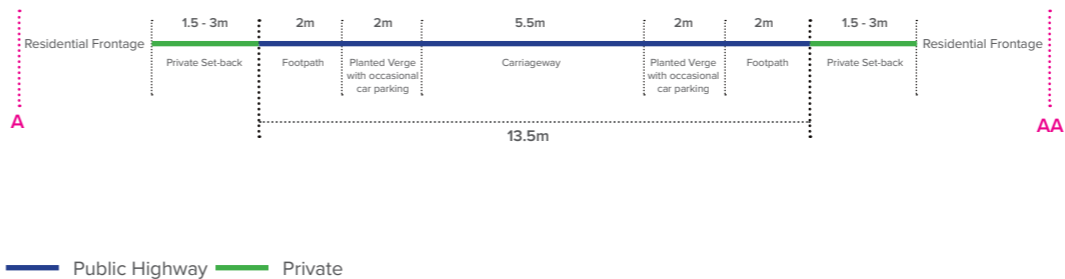
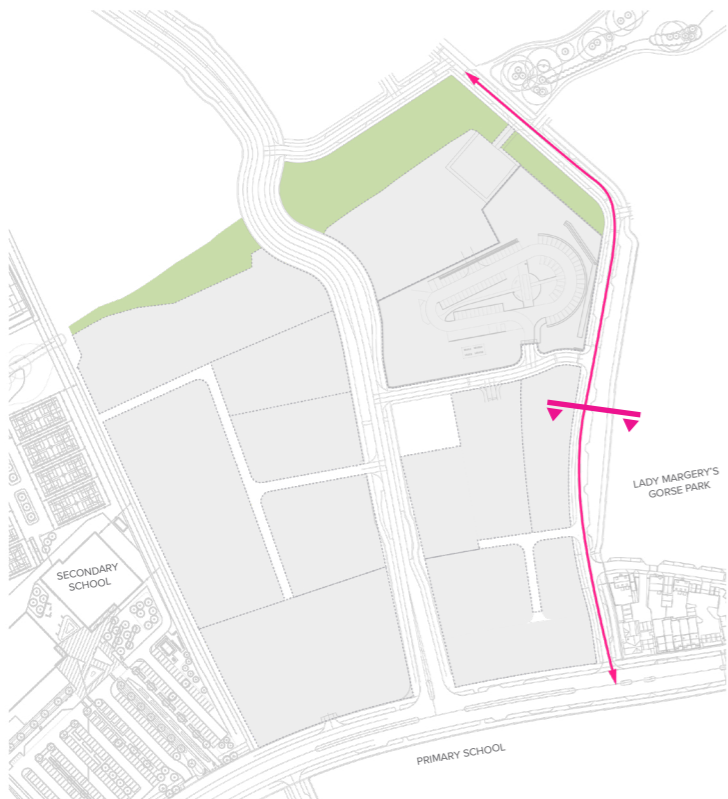
- 1 All main entrances and windows to face onto the street.
- 2 Use of low hedges/walls where necessary and appropriate to delineate transition.
- 3 Strong definition to built edge provided by a near continuous building line.

CITY STREET - ILLUSTRATIVE SKETCH

## MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

- 1 **Building Form**
  - Minimal breaks between buildings to contain the street corridor.
  - Principal elevations facing the street with minimal set-back to enhance the sense of enclosure.
  - Consistent ground floor heights to provide consistency at street level.
- 2 **Height**
  - A minimum height of 10.2m above AOD is required with variations through the composition being acceptable.
- 3 **Treatment of Public Highways (in accordance with approved Masterplan and Highway Design Code 2008)**
  - 2x 6.75m wide carriageway with 3m central verge with tree planting
  - 2m wide verges with trees and/or parking bays either side of carriageway. Applicants should work with highways officers to ensure that street trees in verges with occasional car parking is deliverable
  - 4m redway either side of carriageway.
  - Non-direct access.
- Frontage Types**
- 4
  - Strong definition to built edge provided by a near continuous building line.
  - Traditional private setbacks will not be appropriate where non residential is on ground floor, footpaths will be wider in certain places to allow for pedestrian dispersal/movement.
  - Use of low hedges/walls where necessary and appropriate to delineate transition between street corridor and semi-private frontage space.
  - All main entrances and windows to face onto the street to ensure a strong level of natural surveillance.
- 5 **Architectural Style & Treatment**
  - Principal elevations fronting City Street.
  - Use of projections, recesses and bold colours to animate elevations
  - Contemporary styling
  - The design of the buildings within the Town Centre section and the City Street needs to have additional quality, distinctiveness, and scale over the rest of the City Streets
- 6 **Building Materials**
  - Material choices that establish a formal urban character (i.e. more regular and manufactured materials/e.g. wire cut/smooth brick and flat profile tiles).
  - Generally freedom of material choices where this would complement other buildings in the town centre and adjoining existing parcels - particularly those that would form part of the same street scene.
  - Extra consideration given to key buildings (see above) - For example, bold statement colours.
- 7 **Lighting**
  - Detailed lighting design will be subject to condition. Highway lighting will need to be designed to highway standards.

# Residential Street (as approved by the MKWEA Masterplan and Highway Design Code 2008)



- Route that connects the City Street and Link Street to smaller tertiary routes.
- Street trees provided along the whole route in verges.
- Visitor parking bays provided between street trees where appropriate.





1 Principal elevations facing the street with minimal set-back to enhance the sense of enclosure.

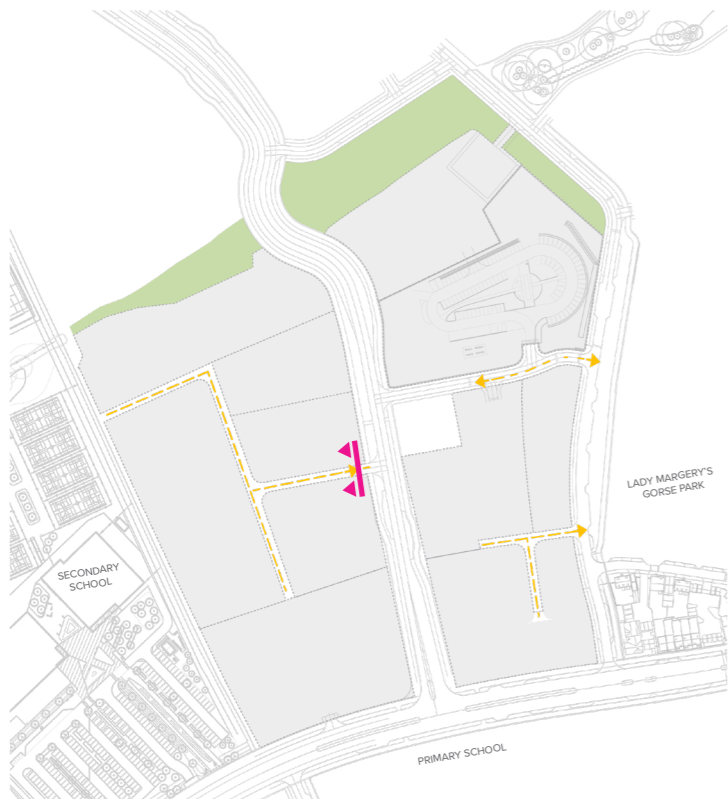
4 All main entrances and windows to face onto the street to ensure a strong level of natural surveillance.

RESIDENTIAL STREET - ILLUSTRATIVE SKETCH

## MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

- 1 **Building Form**
  - Semi-formal arrangement and form to create a transition in character from the formal City Street to less formal areas.
  - Principal elevations facing the street with minimal set-back to enhance the sense of enclosure.
  - Consistent ground floor heights to provide consistency at street level.
- 2 **Height**
  - 2-2.5 storeys in general.
  - Taller building forms on corners to emphasise permeability.
- 3 **Treatment of Public Highways (in accordance with approved Masterplan and Highways Design Code 2008)**
  - 5.5m wide carriageway
  - 3m wide planted verges with trees and/or parking bays either side of carriageway. Applicants should work with highways officers to ensure that street trees in verges with occasional car parking is deliverable
  - 2m wide footway either side of carriageway.
- 4 **Frontage Types**
  - Strong definition to built edge provided by a near continuous building line.
  - Use of low hedges/walls where necessary and appropriate to delineate transition between street corridor and semi-private frontage space.
  - All main entrances and windows to face onto the street to ensure a strong level of natural surveillance.
- 5 **Architectural Style & Treatment**
  - A variety of building styles, colours and materials to create a transitional zone.
  - Use of projections, recesses and bold colours to animate elevations.
- 6 **Building Materials**
  - Material choices that establish a transition in character between formal City Street and less formal tertiary streets (i.e. less regular/rough cut brick and roof tile types).
  - Generally freedom of material choices where this would complement other buildings in the town centre and adjoining existing parcels - particularly those that would form part of the same street scene.
  - Extra consideration given to key buildings (see above) - For example, bold statement colours.
- 7 **Lighting**
  - Detailed lighting design will be subject to condition. Highway lighting will need to be designed to highway standards.

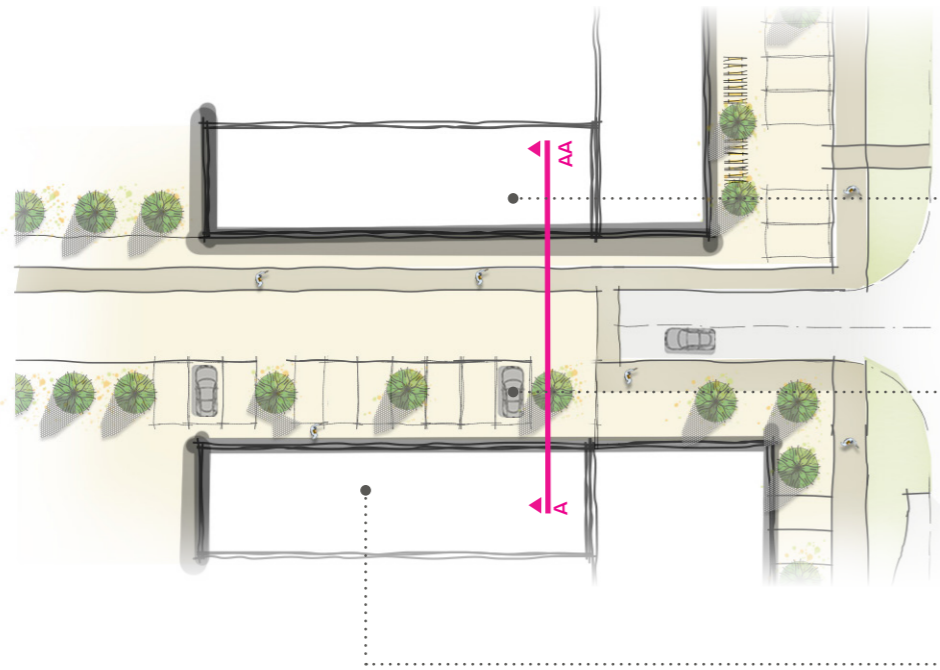
# Community Street (as approved by the MKWEA Masterplan and Highway Design Code 2008)



- Common tertiary/minor street typology.
- Provides a safe residential environment with a common surface treatment across the corridor that engenders slower vehicle speeds.
- Minimal carriageway width incorporating street trees throughout with occasional visitor parking.

COMMUNITY STREET - SECTION





- 4 All main entrances and windows to face onto the street to ensure a strong level of natural surveillance.
- 4 Minimal setback incorporating planted strips
- 1 Consistent ground floor heights to provide consistency at street level.

COMMUNITY STREET - ILLUSTRATIVE SKETCH

## MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

- 1 **Building Form**
  - Formal arrangement and form using various building typologies arranged in groupings to create a more intimate sense of scale.
  - Principal elevations facing the street with minimal set-back to enhance the sense of enclosure.
  - Consistent ground floor heights to provide consistency at street level.
- 2 **Height**
  - 2-2.5 storeys in general.
  - Taller building forms on corners to emphasise permeability.
- 3 **Treatment of Public Highways (in accordance with approved Masterplan and Highways Design Code 2008)**
  - 6.8m wide including street trees and occasional parallel on street parking.
  - 2m wide and 1.2m wide footpaths either side of shared space.
  - 5m length perpendicular parking bays in groupings of no more than 3 separated by planted strips.
- 4 **Frontage Types**
  - Minimal setback incorporating planted strips using climbing species to add greenery to elevations and street scene.
  - All main entrances and windows to face onto the street to ensure a strong level of natural surveillance.
- 5 **Architectural Style & Treatment**
  - Use of projections, recesses and brick detailing (e.g. hit and miss, alternate coloured courses) to add interest to elevations.
  - Varied roof form and arrangement to create an interesting roofscape within blocks.
- 6 **Building Materials**
  - Varied material and colour choices to add visual interest.
  - No over-dominance of one particular brick type or colour.
  - Extra consideration given to key buildings (see above) - For example, bold statement colours.
- 7 **Lighting**
  - Detailed lighting design will be subject to condition. Highway lighting will need to be designed to highway standards.

## 12. Materials Palette

### 12.1. General Approach

12.1.1. A general approach to materials is provided that will allow further detailed discussion to take place at Reserved Matters Application stage. Whilst there is a need for consistency in materials in general, the town centre allows an opportunity for a greater freedom of material choices where this would complement other buildings. A well-considered elevational treatment is necessary through all built form in the town centre in order to create successful composition.

12.1.2. The Design Code does not seek to address architectural details (such as doors, canopies, eaves), however these will be required to be co-ordinated into a cohesive solution for each Reserved Matters Application.

12.1.3. The Milton Keynes Residential Development Guide SPD (2012) recognises that there is no traditional dominant local building material in Milton Keynes. It advises that a simplistic approach to materials should be taken, both in type of materials used and the extent of the palette.

12.1.4. To ensure a coherent street frontage, the SPD recommends that:

- The number of materials is restricted (to a single primary material and a small number of accent materials);
- The same materials are employed in the same parts of the facade or frontage; and
- No more than 3 facing materials should be used per elevation or street frontage.

### 12.2. Indicative Palette

12.3. The table right indicates the mandatory palette of external materials that would be considered to be acceptable for new development in Whitehouse Town Centre. Primary and accent materials are suggested; common materials represent the principal material used whilst accent materials can be used on particular features (e.g. on corners or as window surrounds). The palette of accent materials should vary across the site and serve to reinforce the distinctiveness and legibility throughout the coding area without detriment to the distinctiveness of the MKWEA as a whole.



MANDATORY EXTERNAL MATERIALS PALETTE



WALL



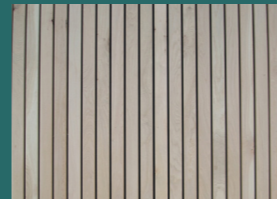
Buff Brick or similar



Glazing



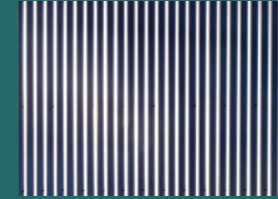
Render



Timber cladding



Red Brick or similar



Metal cladding



Blue Brick or similar

ROOF



Slate Composite or similar



Dark Red Textured Clay Tiles or similar

## 13. Street Furniture

### 13.1. Indicative Street Furniture

13.1.1. The diagram left provides an indication of the types of street furniture and lighting to be used within the development and the general approach to the application of street furniture which allows for formality or informality depending on the type of location. Mandatory Principles outlined above should be referred to in the first instance to determine the character of a particular location on the development before street furniture is selected. Any non-typical street furniture would need to be agreed with the relevant highways authority.



FORMAL ← → INFORMAL

STREET FURNITURE



13.1.2. Seating located throughout the scheme will respond to place, for example, the main square in the town centre will be more formal, whereas the Green Corridors will be progressively informal. As a result there will need to be variety in material, form and character.

13.1.3. A simple selection of bins and bollards located throughout the scheme will subtly respond to place, character and local context, addressing formality and character in a coordinated /similar manner with/ to seating.

13.1.4. Signage/ wayfinding should be incorporated into the design, where appropriate as part of a site wide strategy to ensure simplicity and coordination.

13.1.5. Various lighting methods (Street lights, tree uplights, path lighting) will be incorporated around the scheme to create a cohesive lighting strategy that enhances street hierarchy, provides visual interest and promotes safety.

13.1.6. High quality themed play equipment will be developed within each play area to create a cohesive set of play spaces that challenges the needs of children with varying ages/ability. Timber equipment can provide a natural approach and allow play areas to sit within the landscape.

13.1.7. Incidental play and creative land modelling can be located where appropriate to encourage informal play and social opportunities/ interaction.



## 14. Public Art

### 14.1. Context and Approach

14.1.1. Public Art should be considered as an intrinsic part of the design of the public realm. The provision of Public Art is a dynamic process, where the ideas, commissioning, and implementation stages involve local communities and stakeholders to achieve a preferred approach. Public art may evolve as temporary, or more permanent; it may be a process, community project, festival, or event; or a longer term physical form. It should always relate closely to its surroundings, and may be experienced through a variety of senses such as lighting, sound, movement, as well as visual.

14.1.2. Opportunities for public art may include the creation of features inspired by interpretation of the site's characteristics and history within the public realm - for example through planting, landforms, sculptures, signage (including locating past heritage features) and street furniture.

14.1.3. Public art will be required within the Community Square and there are opportunities for public art using paving, trees (e.g. pleached, sculptures as well as opportunity for a public art project. Reserved Matters applicants should discuss their proposals with the Council's Public Arts Projects Officer at an early stage in the design process.



Precedent images of public art









SECTION D /  
COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

## 15. Compliance Checklist

### 15.1. Overview

15.1.1. The Compliance Checklist below sets out the key requirements of the code in tabular form and provides a useful cross reference tool to the fundamental components of the Design Code. Full compliance with the code is expected, and a full supporting justification will be required for any deviation from it.

15.1.2. Designers of Reserved Matters Applications are required to take full account of the provisions of the Design Code prior to formulating any detailed proposals.

15.1.3. The compliance checklist should be used as an aide memoir throughout the design process as an iterative tool. This must not be restricted to two-dimensional layout but be designed holistically including landscape, built form and materials. The designer must complete the compliance checklist, fully explaining and justifying any non-compliant aspects of the proposal.

15.1.4. A completed compliance checklist must be submitted as part of the Reserved Matters Application. In determining Reserved Matters Applications, MKC should establish that proposals are wholly compliant with both national and local policy and guidance and the Design Code unless non-compliance can be fully-explained, justified and acceptable in all respects.





## MKWEA WHITEHOUSE TOWN CENTRE COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

Do proposals comply with the mandatory written design principles of the design guide, in respect of:	Design Code Ref:	Compliant? Yes/No	Comment/Action
<b>KEY SPACES &amp; FRONTAGES</b>			
Community Square	P34-35		
City Street - Town Centre Key Frontage	P36-37		
City Street - Barrosa Way Key Frontage	P38-39		
Park Key Frontage	P40-41		
Green Corridors	P42-43		
<b>LANDMARKS</b>			
Existing Health Centre	P46-47		
Community Building	P48-49		
Key Gateway Building	P50-51		
Key Vista Termination	P52-53		



Do proposals comply with the mandatory written design principles of the design guide, in respect of:	Design Code Ref:	Compliant? Yes/No	Comment/Action
<b>MOVEMENT HIERARCHY (AS APPROVED BY THE MKWEA MOVEMENT DESIGN CODE 2008)</b>			
City Street	P56-57		
Residential Street	P58-59		
Community Street	P60-61		



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