

05

**BUILDINGS 5 & 6**



# 5.00 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the proposed Rear Buildings - Buildings 5 and 6. They are of the same family as Buildings 7 and 8, which are under construction in phase 1. Many of the same details and design features carry across from phase 1 to these buildings. The overview diagram below shows key design features covered in this chapter.

## IN THIS CHAPTER:

### 5.03

Building 5 & 6 ground floor

### 5.04

Building 5 & 6 first floor plan

### 5.05

Podium level facade

### 5.08

Building 5 & 6 typical lower level floorplan

### 5.09

Building 5 & 6 typical upper level floorplan

### 5.10

Roof levels

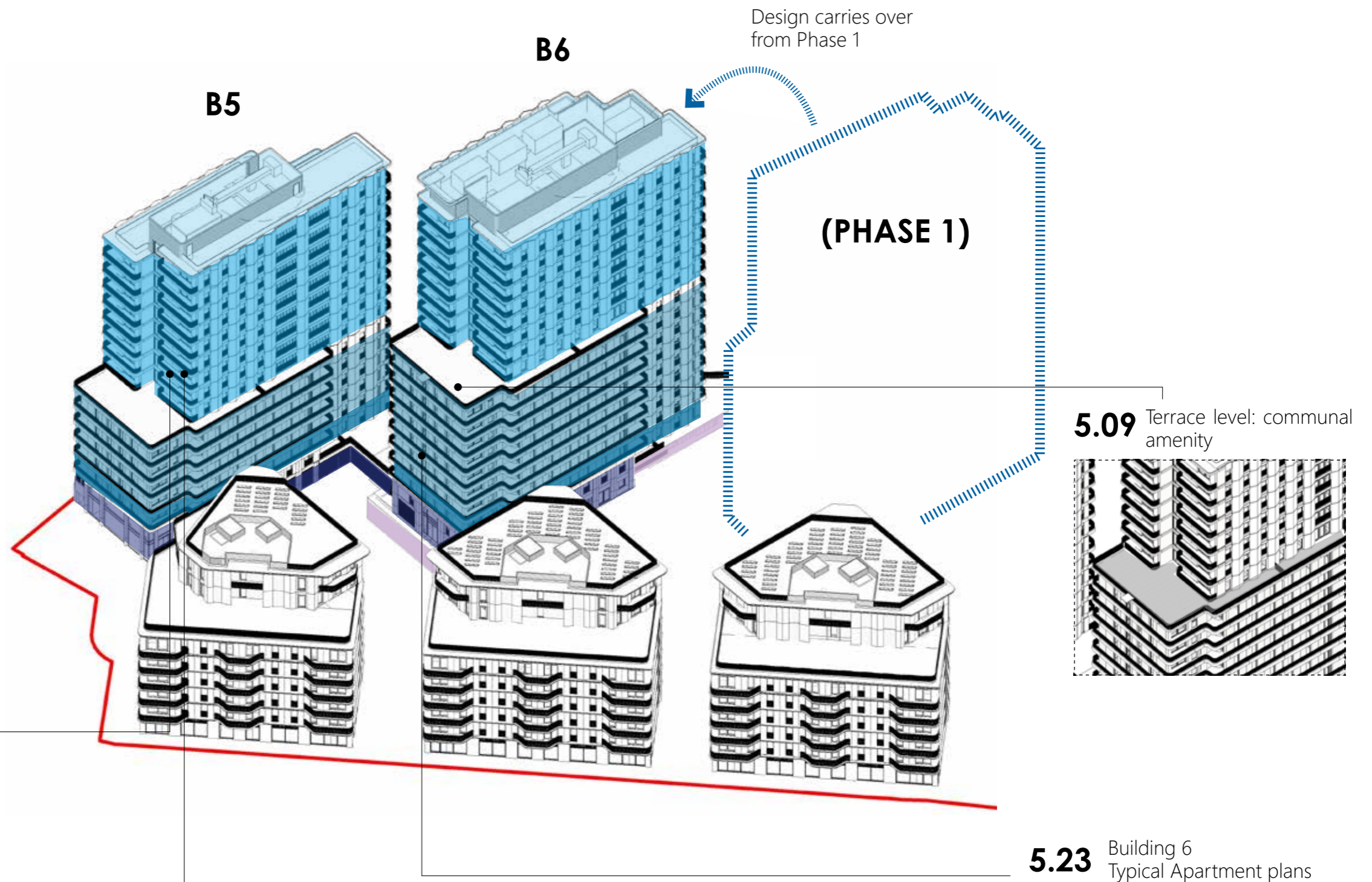
### 5.11

Basement plan

Building 5 & 6  
Balconies & metalwork **5.19**

Building 5  
Typical Apartment plans  
Market **5.24**

**5.23** Building 6  
Typical Apartment plans  
Social Rent



# 5.01 BUILDING 5 AND 6 QUANTUM

Buildings 5 and 6 deliver in total 207 dwellings. Building 5 provides 98 Market Sale homes, while Building 6 provides 109 Social Rent homes.

TOTALS – Phase 2: Dwellings

	1B1P			1 Bed			2 Bed			3Bed				4Bed				5Bed				Totals
	1B1P.	1B2P.	1B2P-WCH	2B3P.	2B3P-WCH	2B4P.	3B4P.	3B4P.D	3B4P-WCH.	3B5P.	3B5P.D	3B6P.	3B6P.D	4B6P.	4B6P.D	4B7P.	4B7P.D	5B7P.	5B7P.D	5B8P.	5B8P.D	
B5	13	38	0	0	13	24	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98
B6	0	33	0	0	8	38	0	1	8	8	1	8	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	109

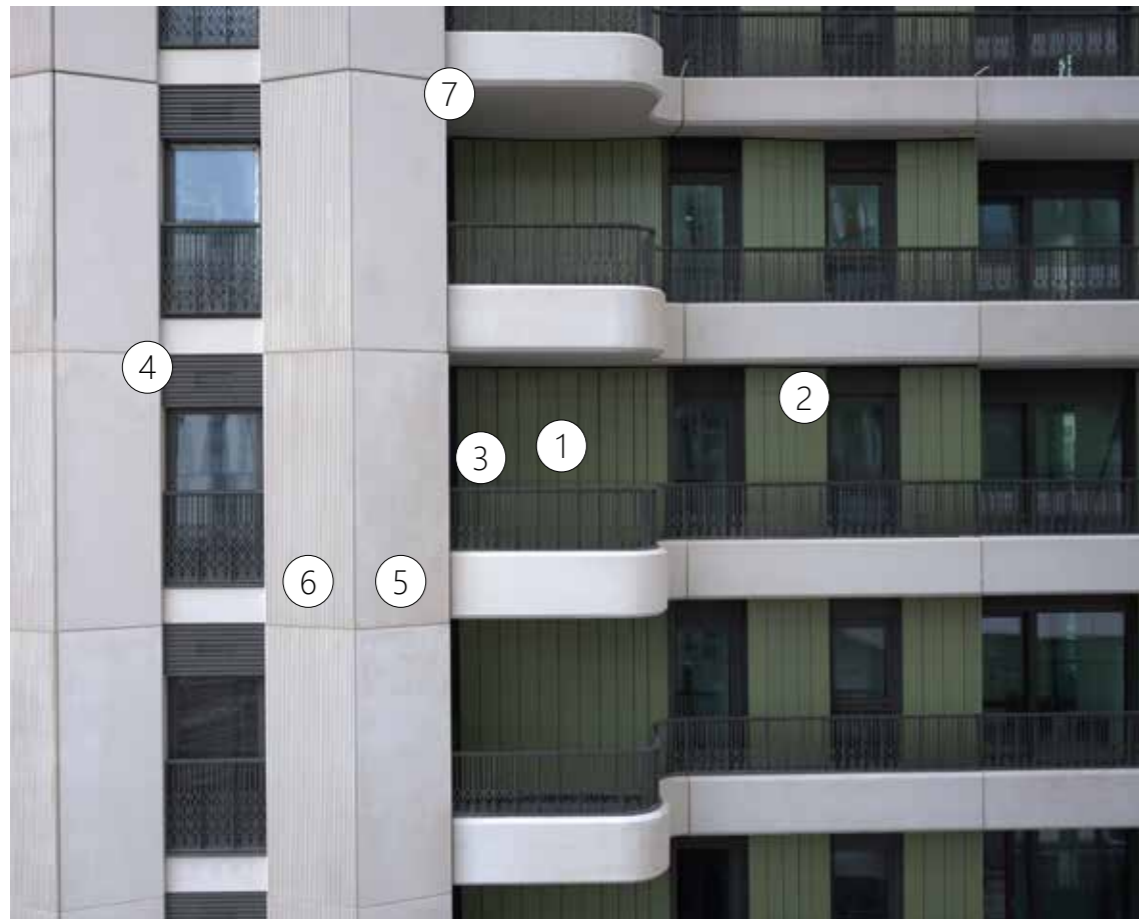
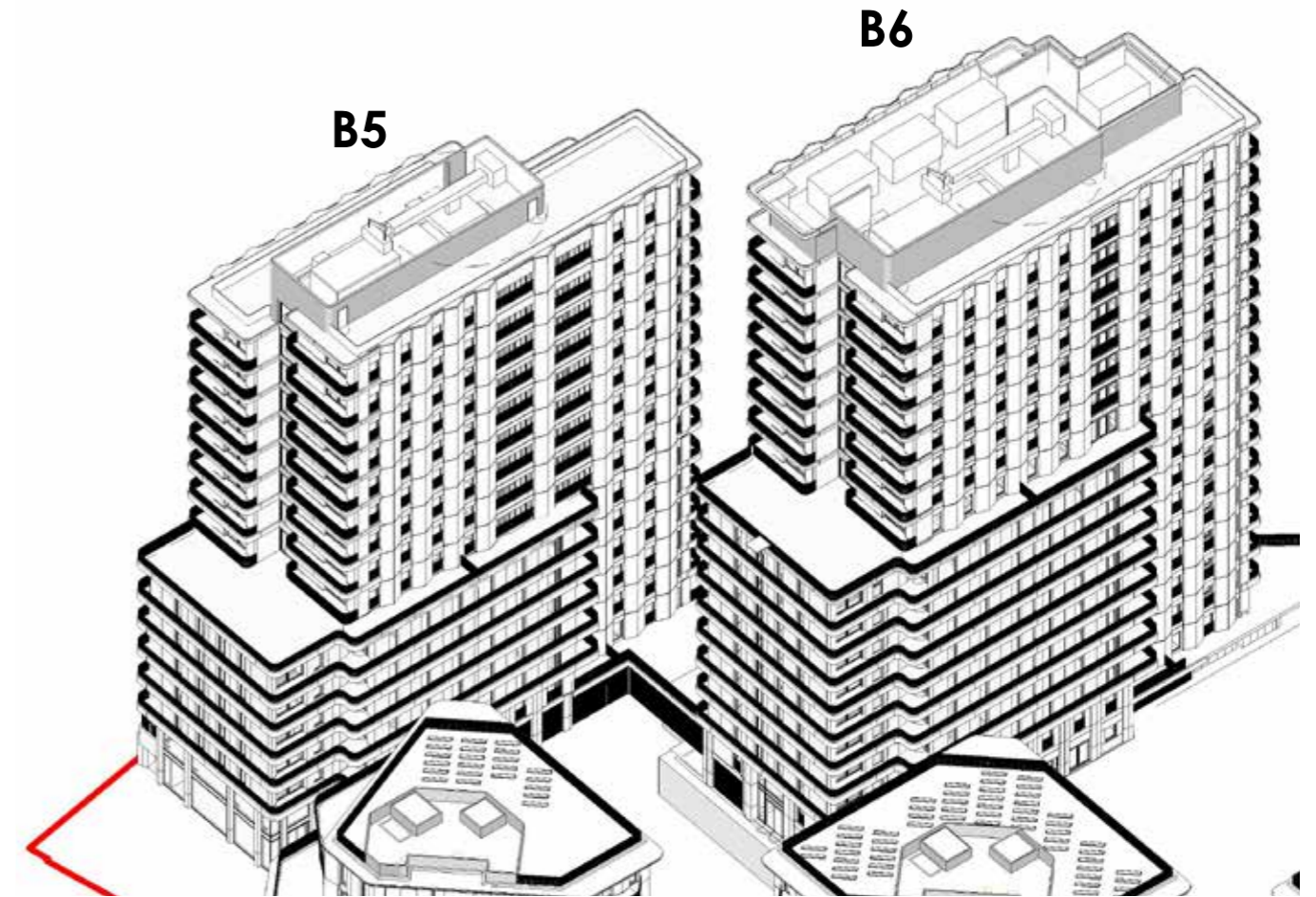


## 5.02 BUILDING FORM

The proposed buildings 5 and 6 of phase 2 will read as part of the same family as building 7 and 8, under construction on site as part of phase 1. Many of the same details carry over directly. The quality being achieved on Phase 1 will provide a good benchmark for Phase 2.

The terracotta colours are different and this can be seen in section 03 of this document.

Whilst the external materials and general form of the buildings is similar, internally the mix and arrangement of homes differs. This can be seen in section 5.03 and 5.04.



Materials and building form carry into phase 2 from phase 1. These photographs show the current quality being achieved on site, with key features highlighted below, which apply to Buildings 5 and 6:

- 1 Glazed Terracotta -
- 2 Terracotta joints line through with window head,
- 3 and with balustrade
- 4 Louver above window
- 5 Precast - smooth
- 6 Precast - ribbed
- 7 Exposed smooth precast soffit

10 - Chamfer pattern terracotta

20 - Continuous band of precast concrete around facade, with radiused corners and smooth exposed precast soffit, with continuous railing.



## 5.03 GROUND FLOOR LEVEL

The ground floor of buildings 5 and 6 in Phase 2 is linked by a single-storey podium, under which disabled car parking and plant is located similar as per phase 1 design.

We have maximised the active frontage onto the landscaped public realm. The podium has been recessed in plan in order that the car parking entrances are less prominent, yet provide a safe and secure access of buildings 5 and 6.

Key functions on ground floor include:

- Resident entrances off the main landscaped square
- Refuse and cycle stores
- Accessible car parking in podium undercroft
- Plant (inc. UKPN) substation
- Duplex apartments

### A car-light development

Phase 2 provides the following::

- 12 disabled spaces in undercroft car parks
- WCC Draft City Plan 2019-2040 provision of Electric Vehicle Charging Points: 100% active provision
- Car Club spaces provided on site
- Cycle parking for in excess of 700 bikes for all of Phase 2 buildings



B5  
Office space ground floor with cafe

Within the internal public realm of the estate, active frontage is enhanced by duplex homes facing into the sequence of public squares. Each having their own private front garden as a private buffer to the public space.



Building 5 commercial visual office and landscape view

### Ground floor: Key info

GF Area Schedule (m <sup>2</sup> )					
	Building 01	Building 02	Building 03	Building 05	Building 06
Non residential	167	312	312	155	-
Non resi support	-	-	-	13	-
Homes	-	51	51		171
Community	158	-	-	-	-
Entrance lobby	28	28	28	43	50
Circulation	79	110.75	110.75	146.19	87.24
Refuse Store	37	34.5	34.5	45.86	65.5
Cycle Store	80	71	71	194	191
Car Park	-	-	-	185	204
Plant	32.96	32.07	32.07	114.93	88



View of podium landscape



New Connection between new public realm and Ebury Bridge

Glazed corner to office, activating public realm, and providing visual benefit

All entrances enjoy good visual connection to new public realm

Ground floor plan

# 5.04 FIRST FLOORPLAN

The first floor level podium provides a green link between buildings, 5 and 6 providing an area of sheltered resident external amenity and play space.

The podium provides:

1. Connection between buildings, with shared semi private amenity space for building communities to enjoy and foster cohesion.
2. Covered space for back of house facilities for parking, refuse and plant at ground level, and releasing space in the buildings themselves to accommodate more and better quality active frontage
3. A visual and acoustic buffer between the ground floor public realm and railway eastern border. Architecturally, the podiums are recessed back, to make the buildings more prominent
4. A datum through the site linking buildings and public realm.

Generally, the design approach for the podium will continue the Phase 1 principles; hard-paved over a blue roof system, with raised planters and seating to introduce greenery, as well as providing wind-mitigation.

Within Building 6, the first floor has duplex apartments, with direct access out onto private gardens at podium level.

Building 5 podium links to Ebury bridge to the north. The existing boundary wall is proposed to be removed. A private terrace to the commercial space coordinates with the 1st floor non residential uses and change of level. The removal of the wall continues towards 1 Ebury presenting the northern gateway access stepping down into the public realm.

A new stair case connects the new Ebury public

realm to Ebury Bridge as an active public space. The staircase wraps around ground and first floor corner of building 5. The corner has been developed as an office space, activating Ebury bridge road at first floor.

Key functions on the first floor include:

- Resident access to podium
- Resident flexible amenity space
- Duplex apartments
- Commercial space to B5/Ebury Bridge

The landscape design and the steps have been developed in the design and location to respond to comments from No.1 Ebury. These were to move the steps further away from the boundary and to ensure the roots from the tree adjacent to the No.1 Ebury boundary are not impacted. See landscape section for more information.

## Floor 01: Key info

1stF Area Schedule (m2)					
	Building 01	Building 02	Building 03	Building 05	Building 06
Non residential	-	-	-	306	-
Non resi support	-	-	-	-	-
Homes	482	512	512	184	481
Circulation	81.85	81.63	81.63	93.6	79
Plant	-	-	-	4.5	4.5

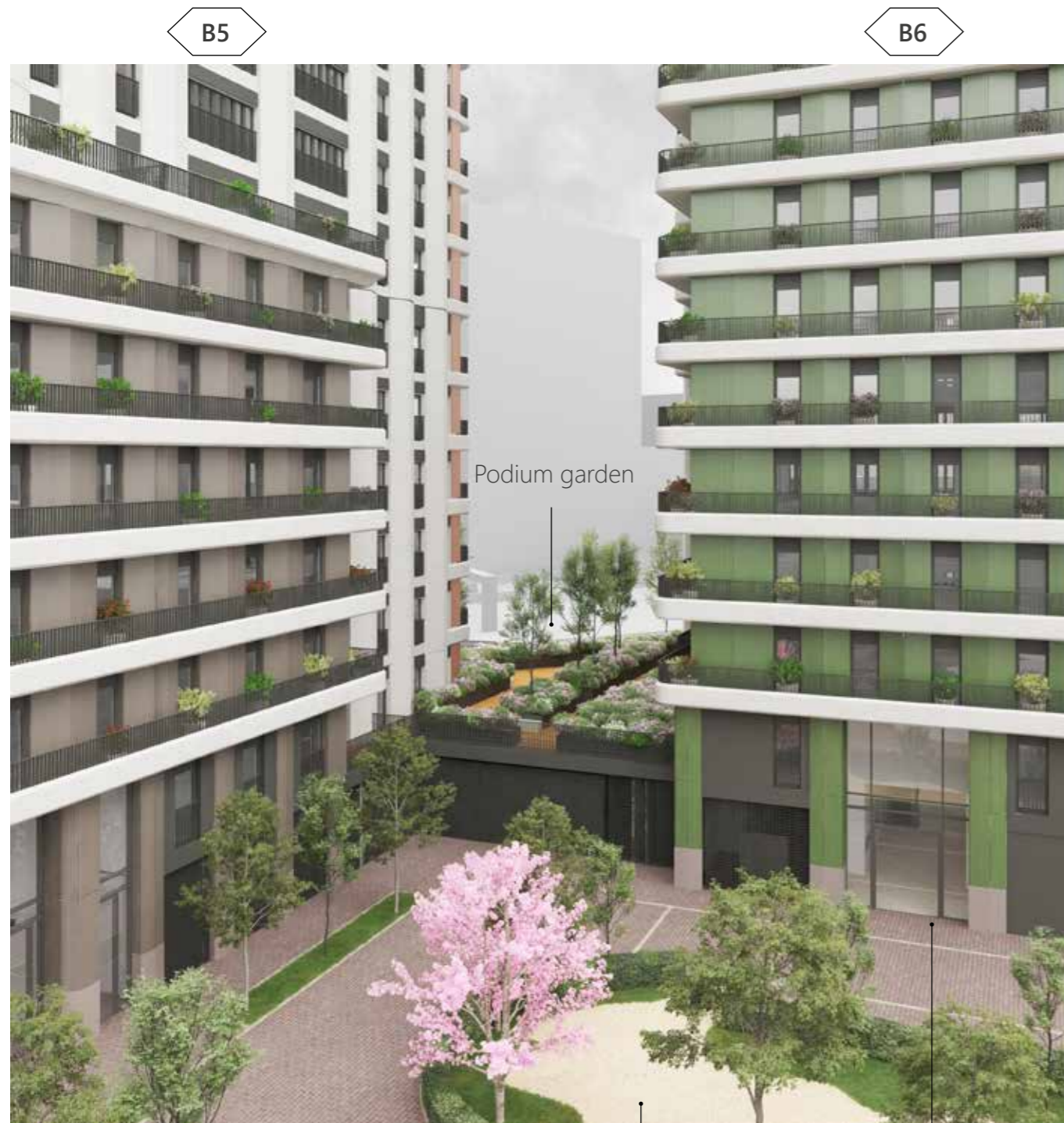
1stF Residential Mix					
Apartment Type	Building 01	Building 02	Building 03	Building 05	Building 06
1B2P	1	2	2	2	2
2B4P	4	1	1	1	
3B5P	1	3	3		
3Bed (duplex)					3
4B6P (duplex)					1
4B7P (duplex)					
5B7P (duplex)					1

### Podium plan





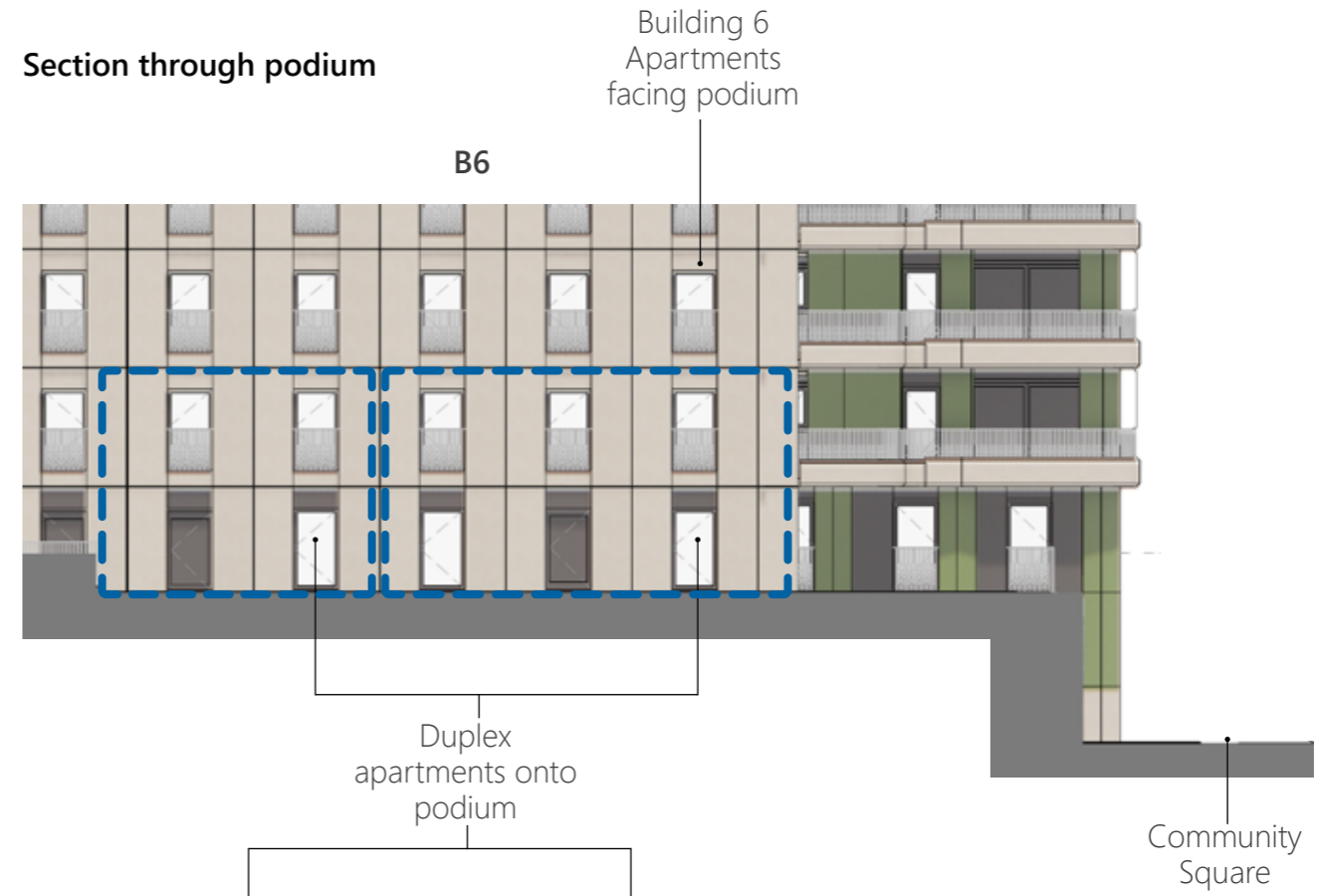
# 5.05 PODIUM LEVEL



Landscaped town square with vehicular circulation and play activities

B6 entrance

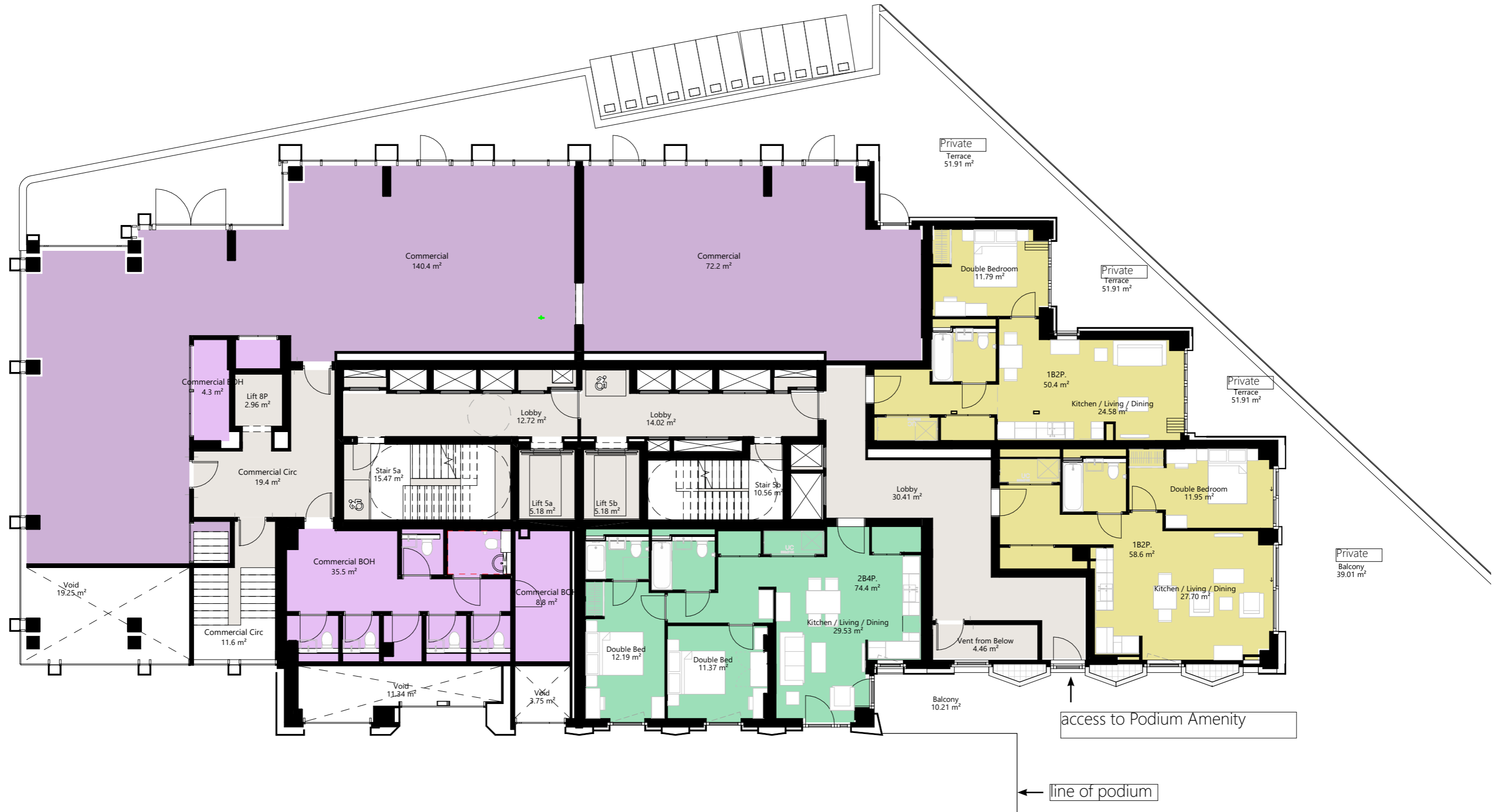
Section through podium



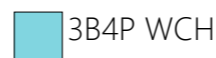
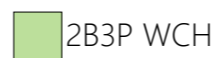
Above - For Further details on landscaping refer to chapter 08

Plan of podium

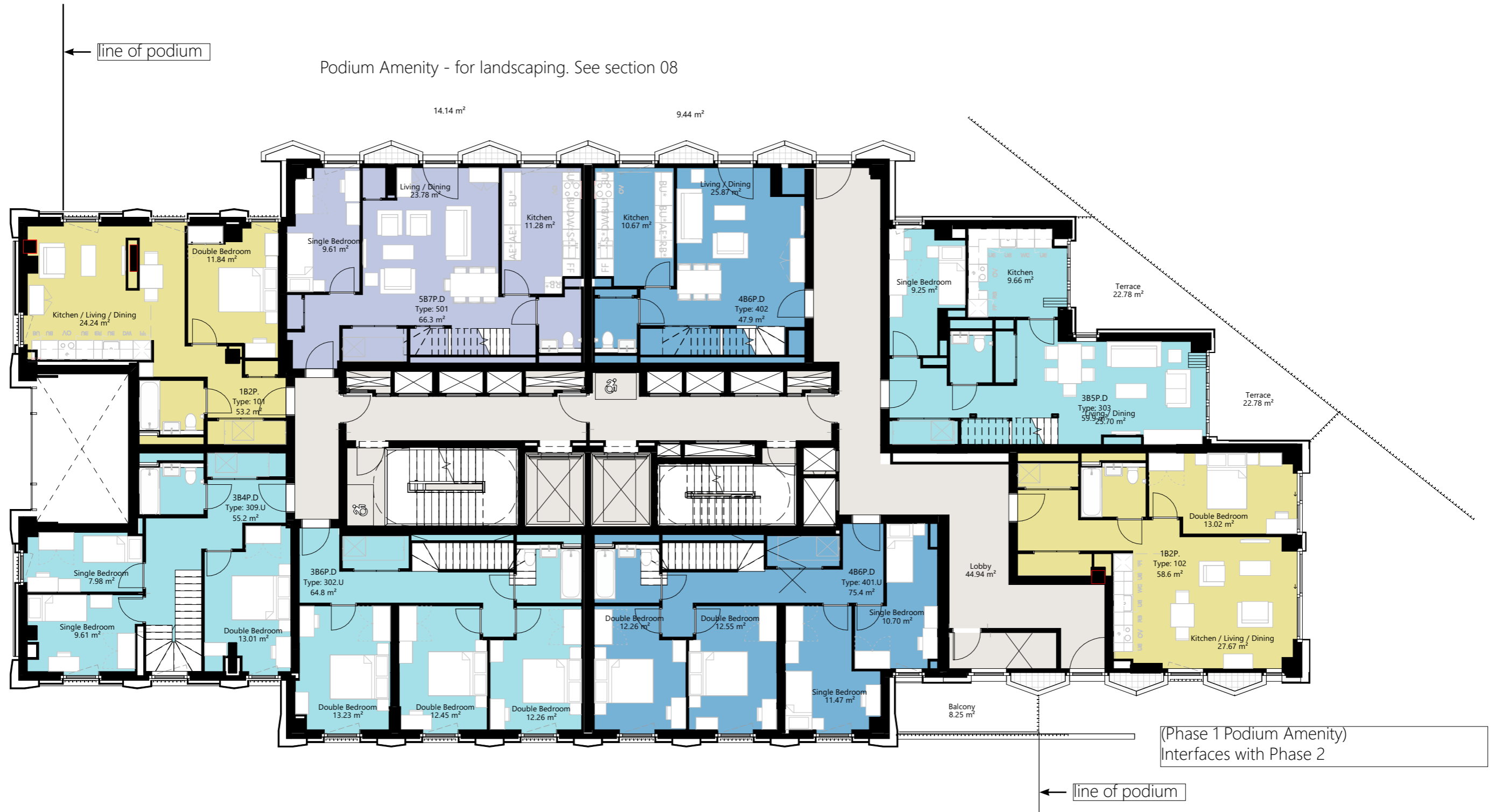
# 5.06 FIRST FLOORPLAN - BUILDING 5



## KEY



# 5.07 PODIUM LEVEL- BUILDING 6



**KEY**

- 1B1P
- 1B2P

- 2B3P WCH
- 2B4P

- 3B4P WCH
- 3B5P/ 3B6P

- 4B6P

- 5B7P

## 5.08 TYPICAL LOWER LEVEL FLOORPLAN - BUILDING 5

The typical floor plan at lower levels of building 5 covers 5 floors.

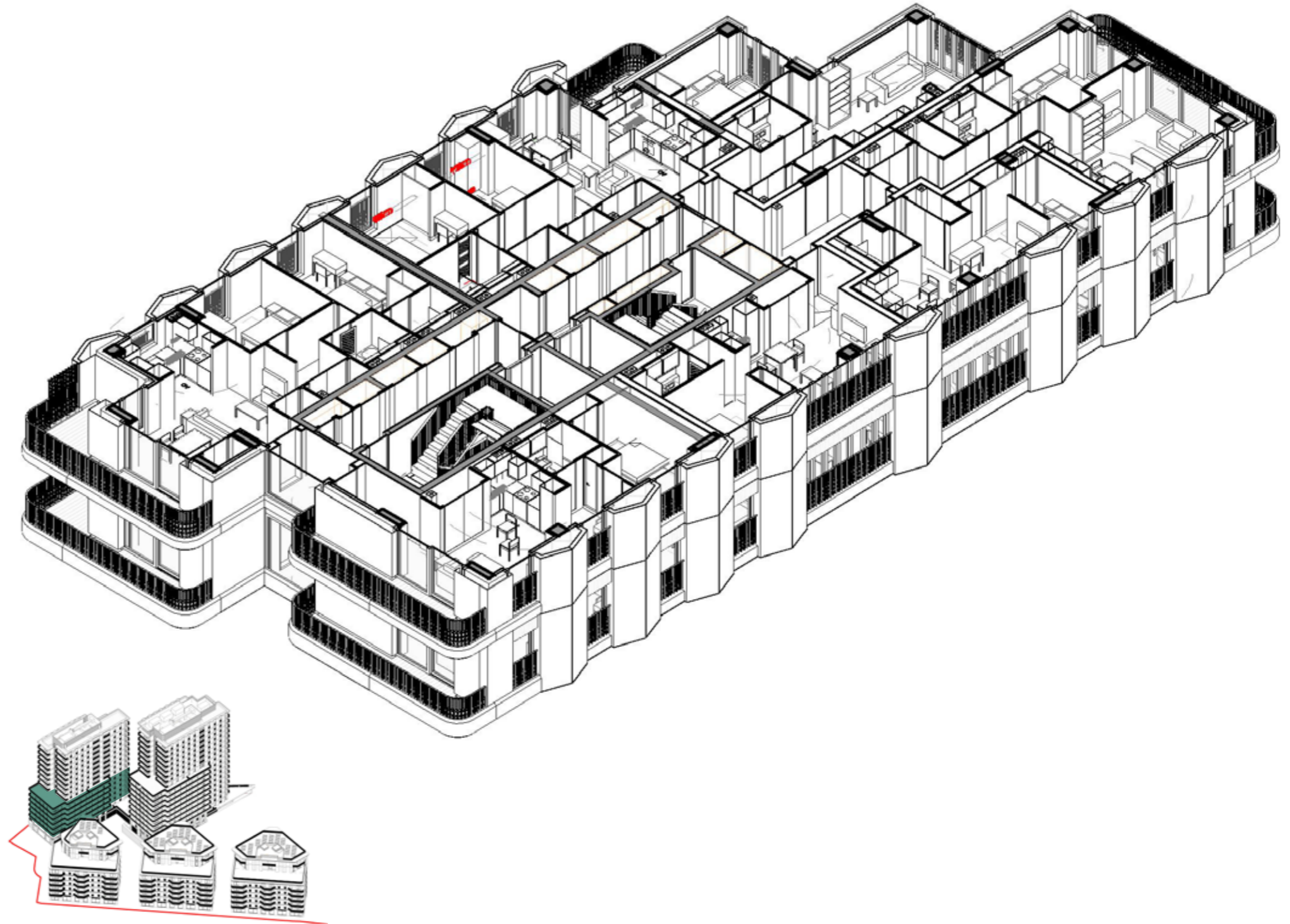
The floor plan achieves the following:

- All apartments with dual aspect living rooms
- Efficiency : 80%
- 8 apartments per core
- 100% dual aspect living

Phase 2 has similarities in plan to Phase 1, although a second staircase has been added to meet updated legislation.

Floorplate contains:

- 3 x 1 bed 2 person homes
- 1 x 2 bed 3 person homes
- 3 x 2 bed 4 person homes
- 1 x 3 bed 5 person homes





KEY

1B1P

2B3P WCH

3B4P WCH

4B6P

5B7P

1B2P

2B4P

3B5P/ 3B6P

## TYPICAL LOWER LEVEL - BUILDING 6

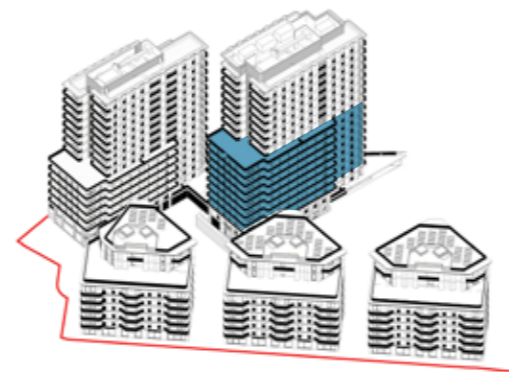
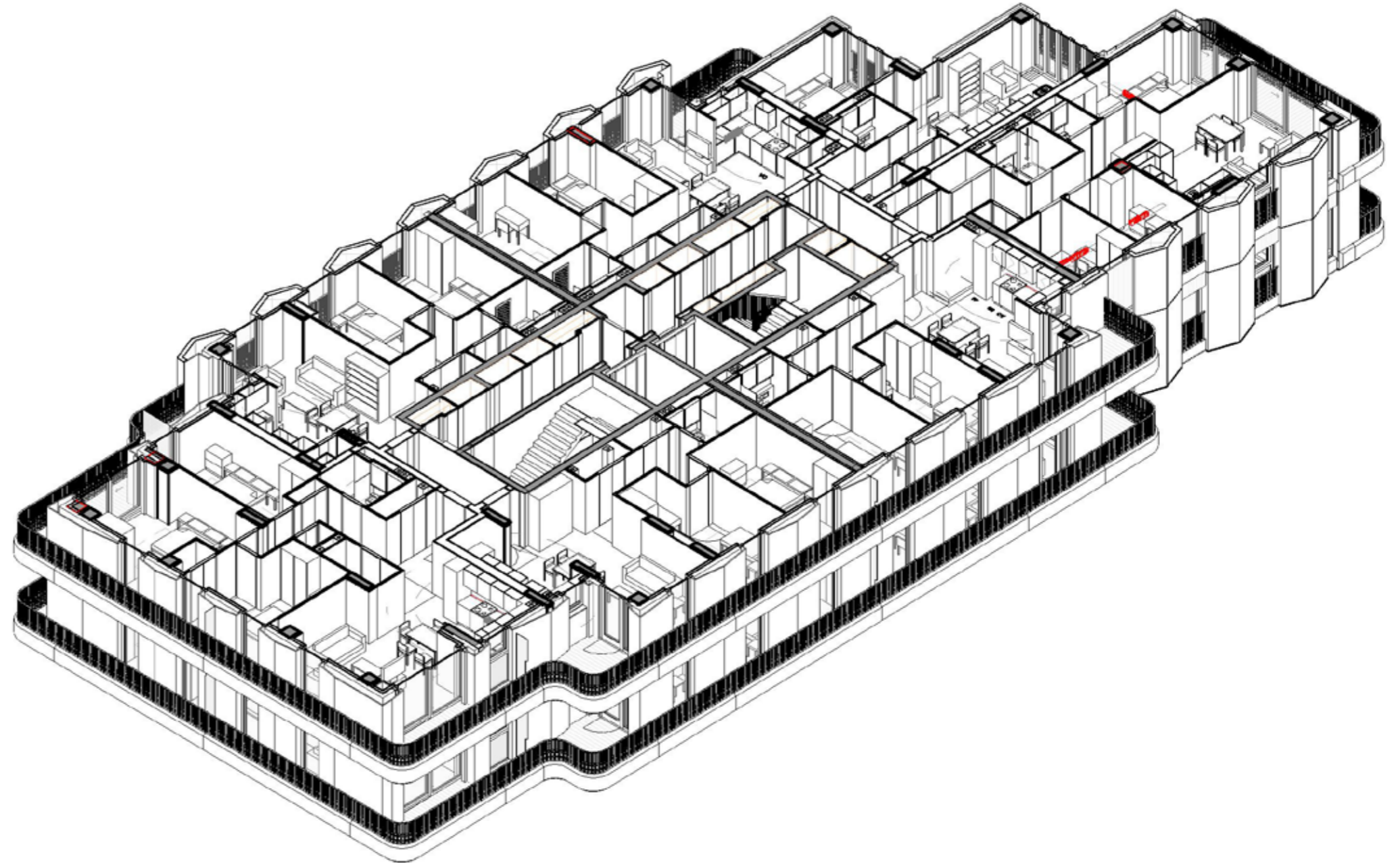
The typical floor plan at lower levels of building 6 covers 7 floors. The floor plate is very similar to building 5 however, the 2x1bed flats at the front of the floor plate join to present a 3bed 6p flat.

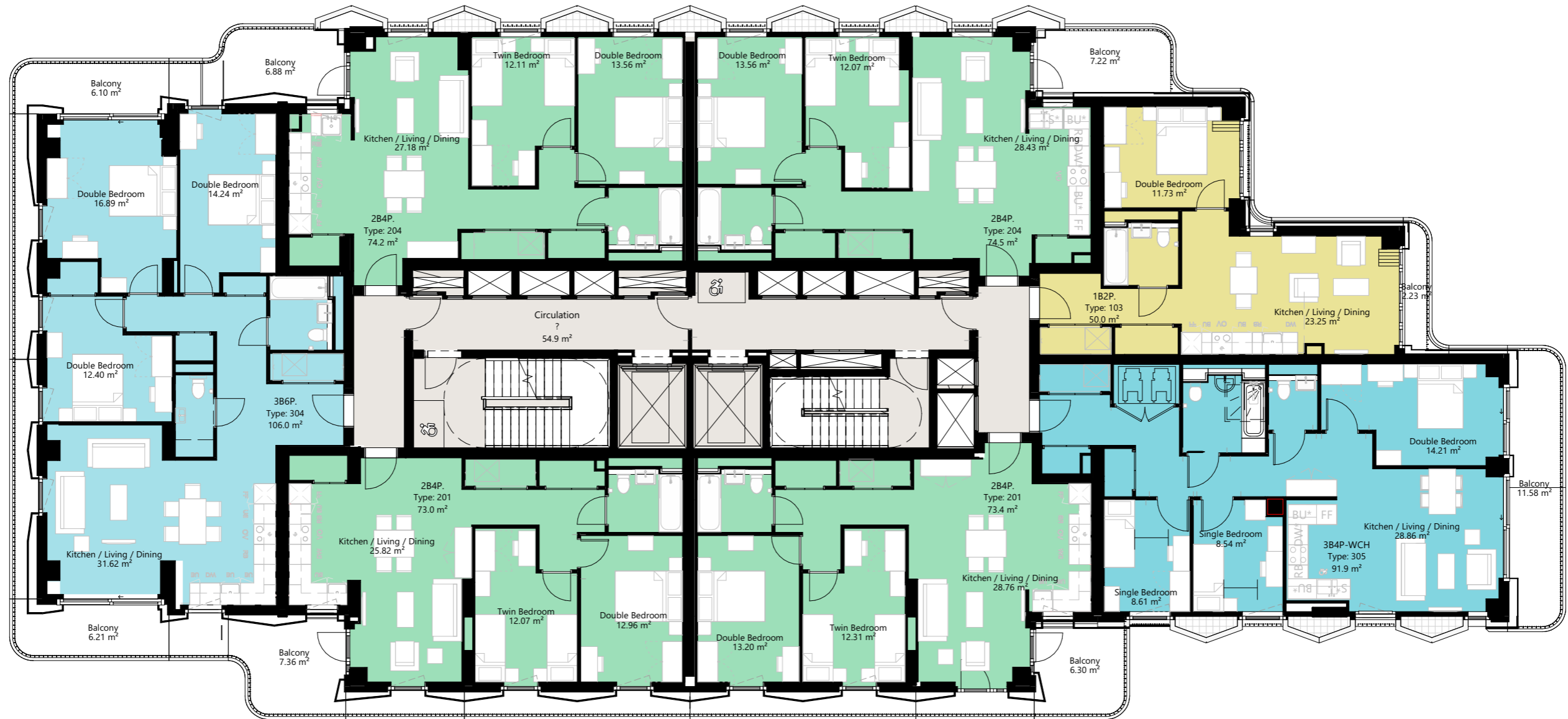
The floor plan achieves the following:

- All apartments with dual aspect living rooms
- Efficiency : 81%
- 7 apartments per core
- 100% dual aspect living

Floorplate contains:

- 1 x 1 bed 2 person home
- 1 x 2 bed 3 person home
- 3 x 2 bed 4 person homes
- 1 x 3 bed 5 person home
- 1 x 3 bed 6 person home





KEY

1B1P

2B3P WCH

3B4P WCH

4B6P

5B7P

1B2P

2B4P

3B5P/ 3B6P

## 5.09 TYPICAL UPPER LEVEL FLOORPLAN - BUILDING 5

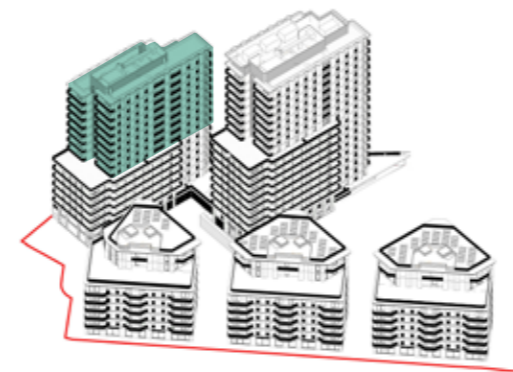
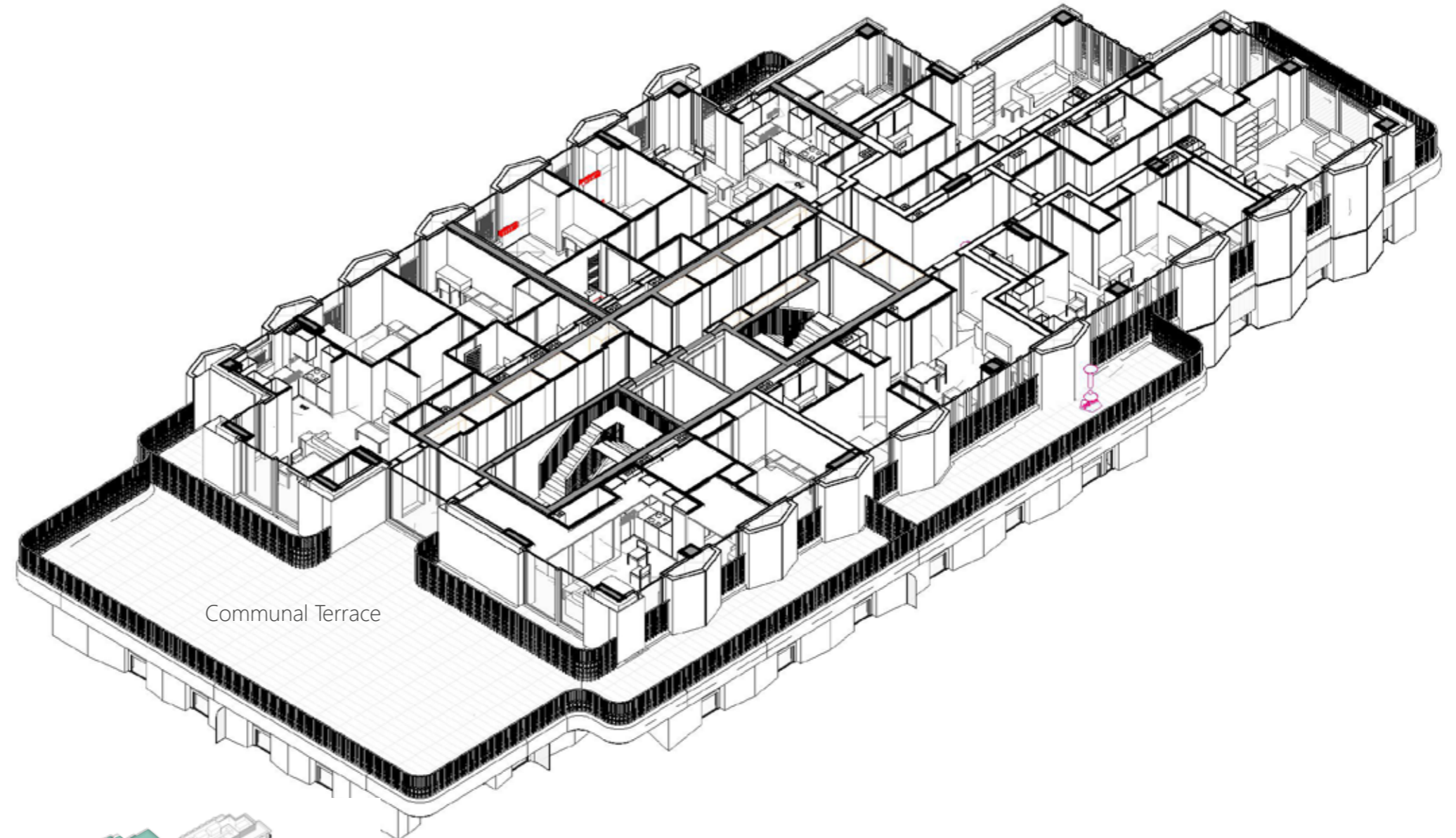
The typical floor plan at upper levels of building 5 covers 8 floors. The upper level floor plate is similar to phase 1, however the 3bed flat has been diluted into 2 flats to coordinate with mix.

The floor plan achieves the following:

- 5/7 of apartments with dual aspect living rooms
- Efficiency : 75%
- 8 apartments per core
- 71% dual aspect living

Floorplate contains:

- 2 x 1 bed 1 person homes
- 3 x 1 bed 2 person homes
- 1 x 2 bed 3 person home (for wheelchair use)
- 1 x 3 bed 4 person home



(For Details of Communal Terrace, refer to section 5.09)





KEY

- 1B1P
- 1B2P

- 2B3P WCH
- 2B4P

- 3B4P WCH
- 3B5P/ 3B6P

- 4B6P

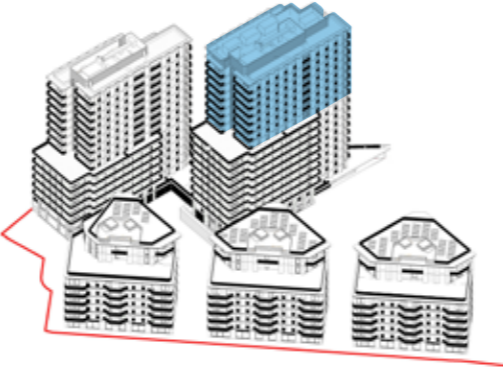
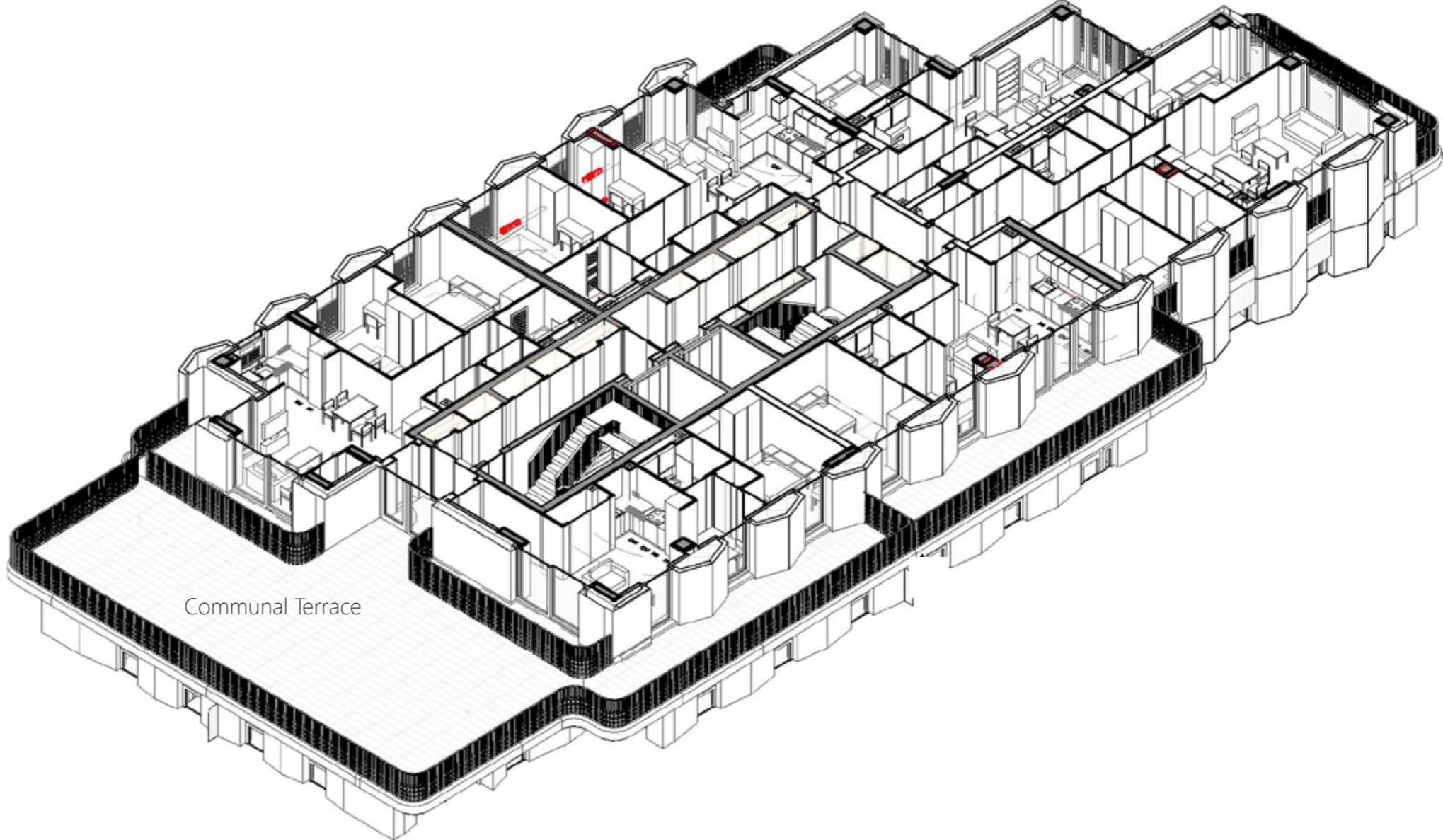
- 5B7P

# TYPICAL UPPER LEVEL - BUILDING 6

The typical floor plan at upper levels of building 6 covers 8 floors. The upper level floor plate mirrors phase 1.

- The floor plan achieves the following:
- 5/6 of apartments with dual aspect living rooms
  - Efficiency : 75%
  - 6 apartments per core
  - 83% dual aspect living

Floorplate contains:  
3 x 1 bed 2 person homes  
1 x 2 bed 3 person home (for wheelchair use)  
1 x 2 bed 4 person home  
1 x 3 bed 5 person home



(For Details of Communal Terrace, refer to later pages)



KEY

1B1P

2B3P WCH

3B4P WCH

4B6P

5B7P

1B2P

2B4P

3B5P/ 3B6P

## 5.10 ROOF LEVELS

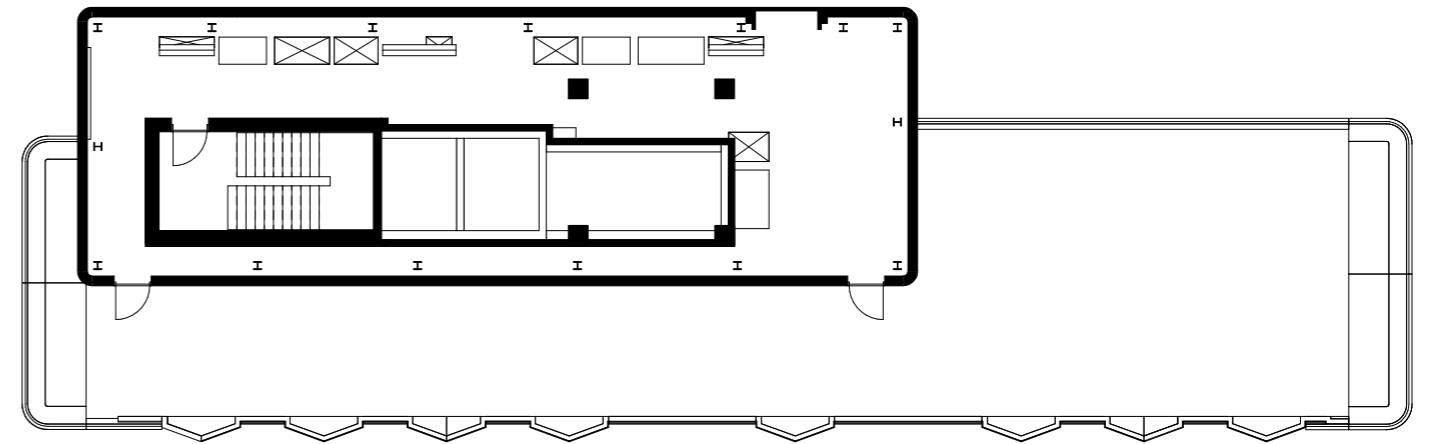
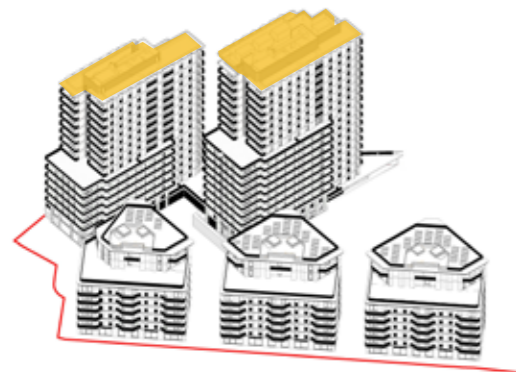
The roof design and Building B5 and B6 are very similar to B7 and B8 in Phase 1.

The core will be white, colour to match RAL 9010 as per Phase 1. The BMU will match this colour, ensuring that it blends in with its local context.

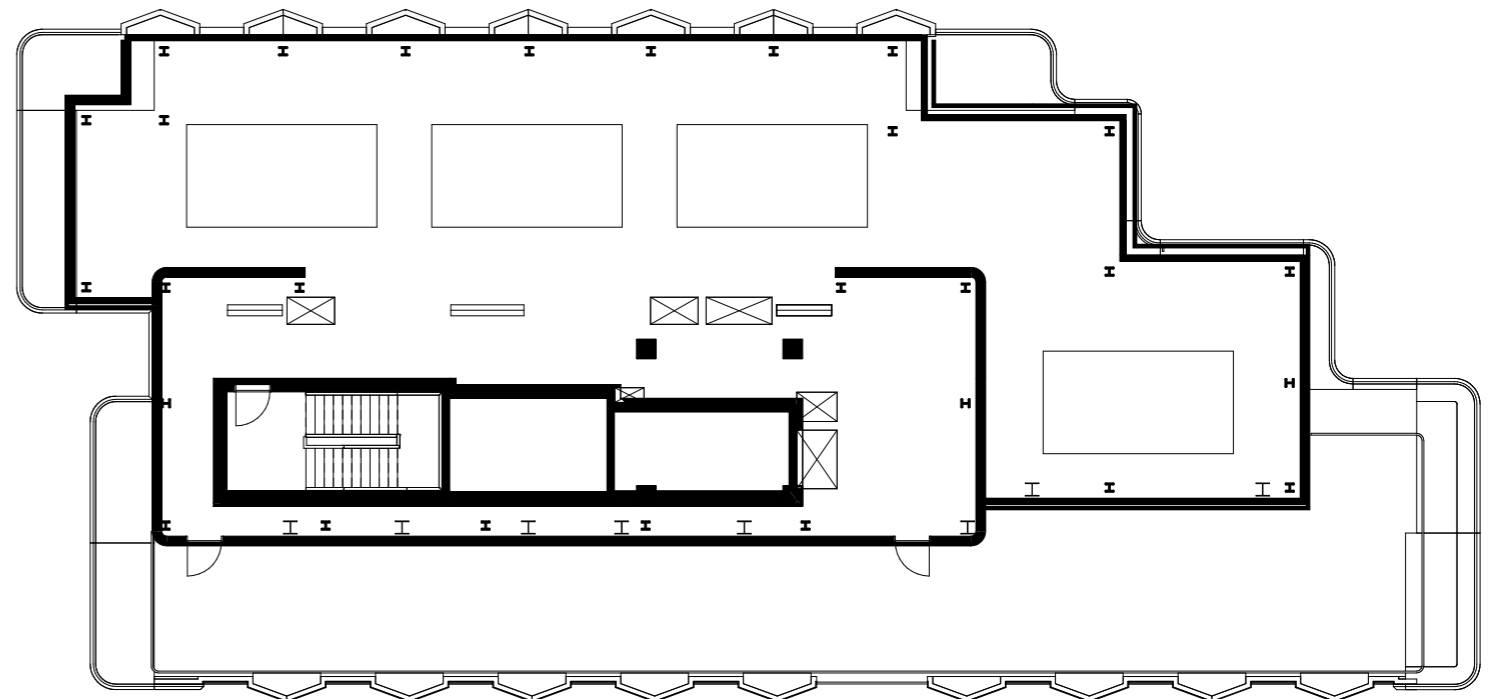
The choice of light colour matches Phase 1, and will feel less imposing on the skyline.

Elements of plant are concealed by plant screens which are secondary in hierarchy. These again match Phase 1, being grey RAL 7022.

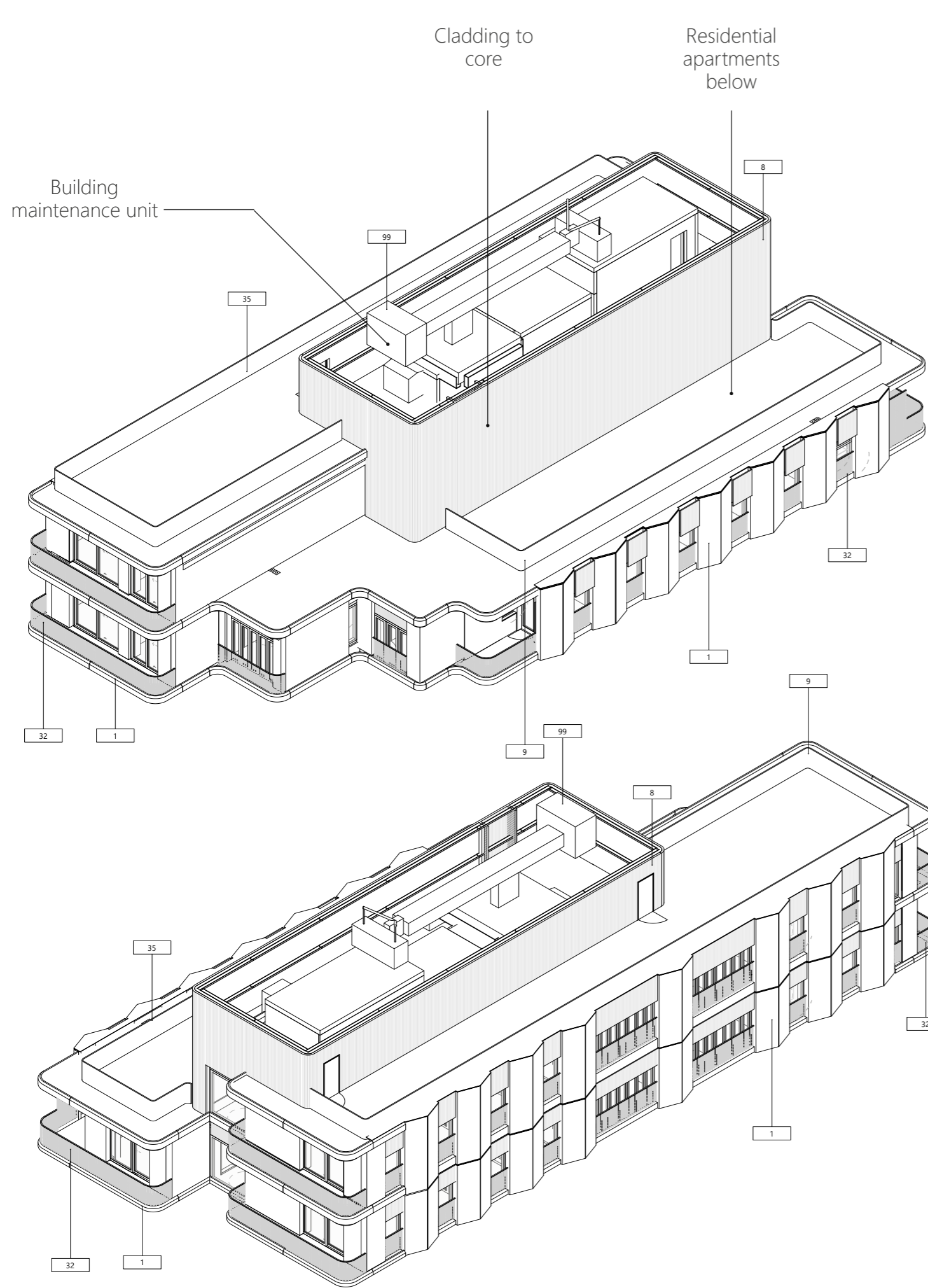
Building 6 is where the air source heat pumps are located, supplementing the ground source heat pumps, providing the heating for the whole of Phase 2. As was achieved on Phase 1, the air source heat pumps are concealed from view by continuing the precast concrete facade up to the plant level.



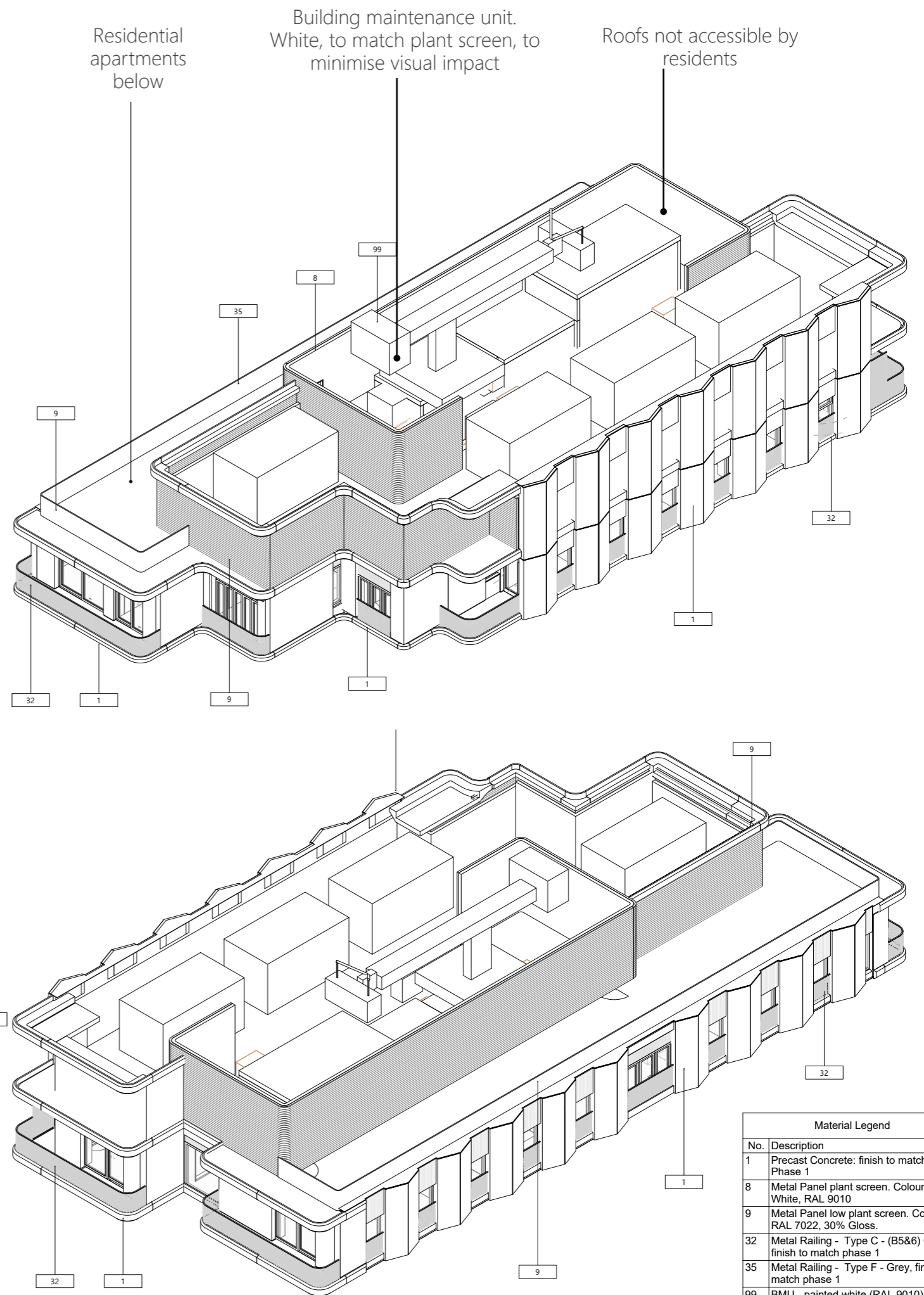
Building 5: Roof level plan



Building 6: Roof level plan



Building 5: Axonometric views (Top: From E, Bottom: From W)



Building 6: Axonometric views (Top: From E, Bottom: From W)

Material Legend	
No.	Description
1	Precast Concrete: finish to match Phase 1
8	Metal Panel plant screen. Colour = White, RAL 9010
9	Metal Panel low plant screen. Colour = RAL 7022, 30% Gloss.
32	Metal Railing - Type C - (B5&6) Grey, finish to match phase 1
35	Metal Railing - Type F - Grey, finish to match phase 1
99	BMU - painted white (RAL 9010) to match plant screen, to reduce visibility

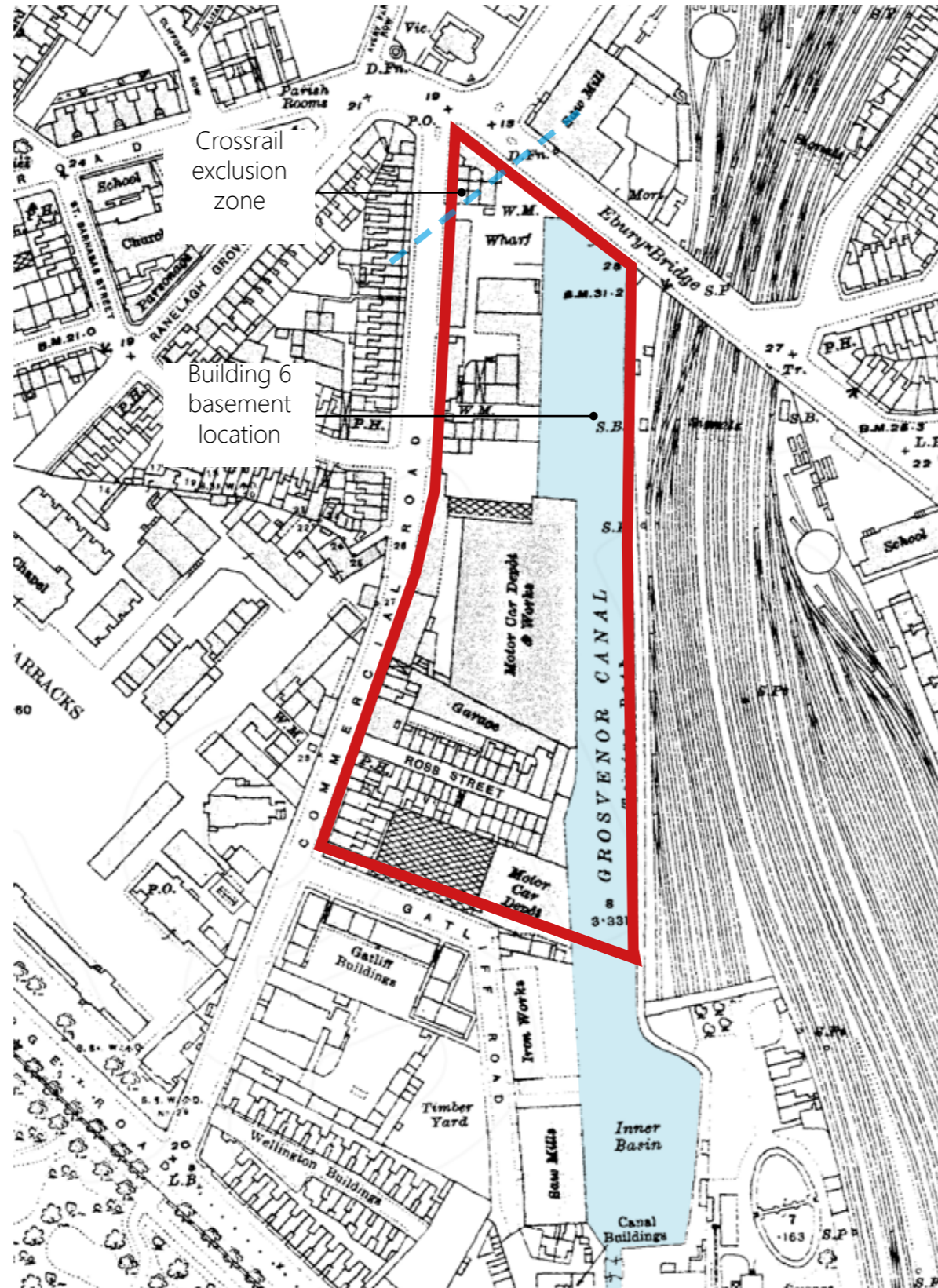
## 5.11 BASEMENT PLAN

The basement area for phase 2 is predominately local to the footprint of building 6 connecting and coordinating with the central plant under building 7 and 8. Plant area has been designed to fit within building footprints so not to conflict with services and public realm. The centralised plant strategy and connections to phase 1 has allowed for greater active frontage to the ground floor plane offering greater legibility and quality of public realm.

### Buildings 5-6 (East side)

Plant space under B6 extends the centralised plant of phase 1 under B7 and B8. As per the Phase 1 design, the strategy for the basement offsets from the eastern boundary line to coordinate with the historic canal that previously ran adjacent to the railway edge from Grosvenor Wharf.

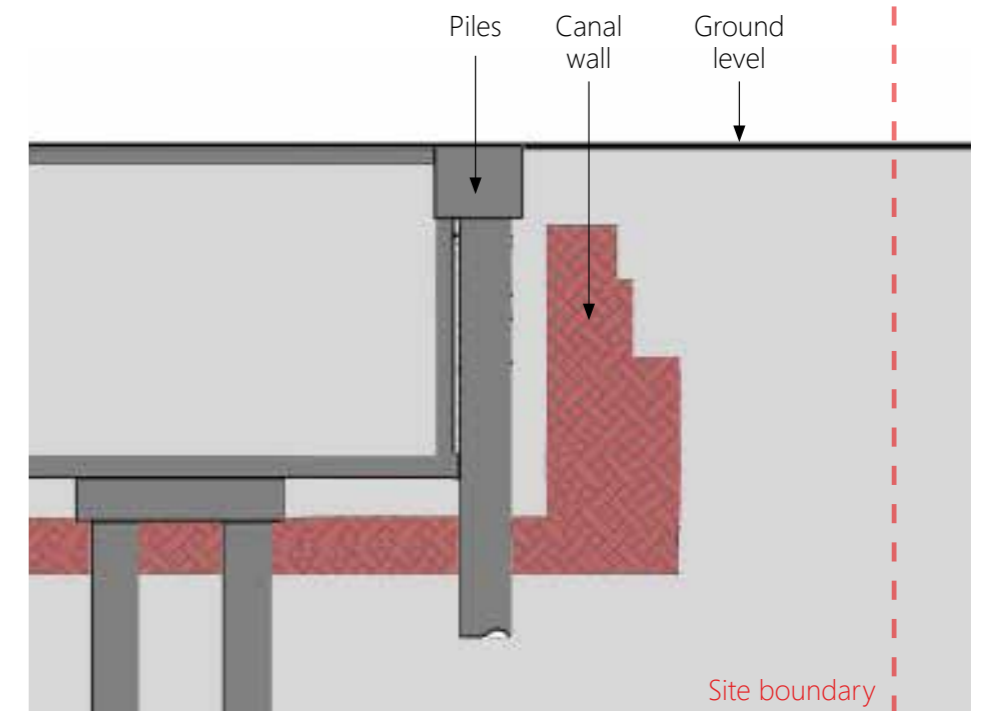
The historic site map adjacent indicates the historic canal location and structural strategies for mitigation.



Historic site map from early 1800's, with canal highlighted in blue

### Basement level: Key info

Basement Phase 2 GIA Area Schedule (sqm)
B6 Plant and circulation
663



Illustrative section showing design approach to locate piles to avoid clashing with the existing Grosvenor Canal retaining wall below.

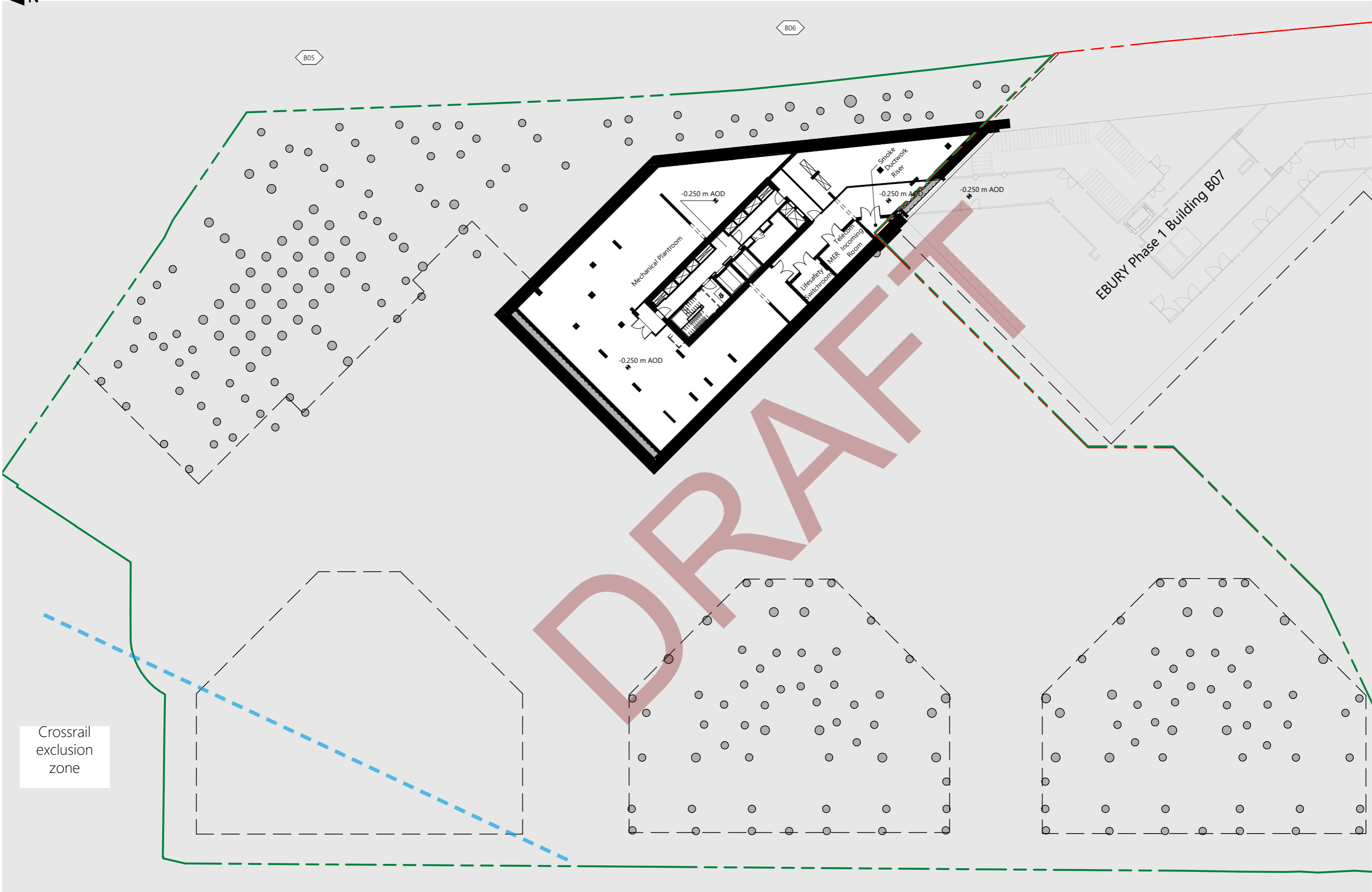
The existing canal wall location has defined the maximum build zone for the basement plant room and sets out.



B07

B06

B05



Crossrail exclusion zone





## 5.12 TERRACE LEVEL: COMMUNAL AMENITY

Buildings 5 and 6 terrace and podium design development follows phase 1 principles. The various external levels define different functions and provide different features:

### Podium

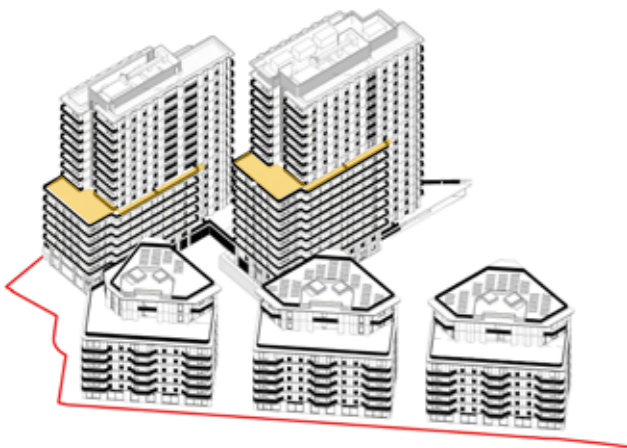
- Mixed tenure external space linking market led and affordable buildings to public realm
- Amenity for duplex residential homes
- Play for young children
- Residential planting beds and food growing
- Areas for rest and relaxation
- Trees and planting to provide wind mitigation and pleasant environment

### B5/6 building terrace

- External space for residents use per building
- Amenity for homes on terrace level
- Planting and integrated seating to provide areas of rest and relaxation and privacy buffer to homes
- Pergolas providing areas of shade and comfort



Illustrative view of mid-level terraces



# 5.13 EXTERNAL APPEARANCE: DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Developing on the principles of the masterplan design codes and Phase 1, this page sets out the principles of the external appearance and character of Buildings 05 and 06.

## Building Typology

Both buildings fall under the Rear Building typology set out in the design code. Each building has a larger footprint at lower levels, reducing in massing at higher levels creating a mid-level shared amenity terrace.

## Facade Types

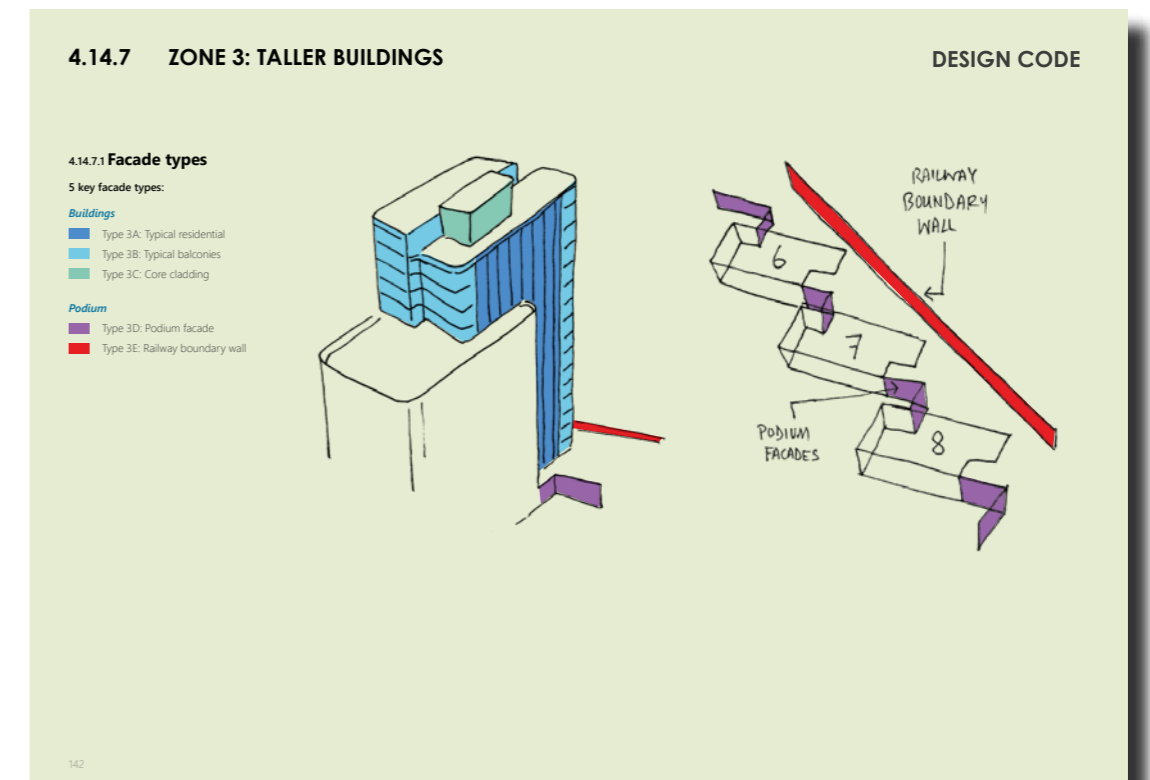
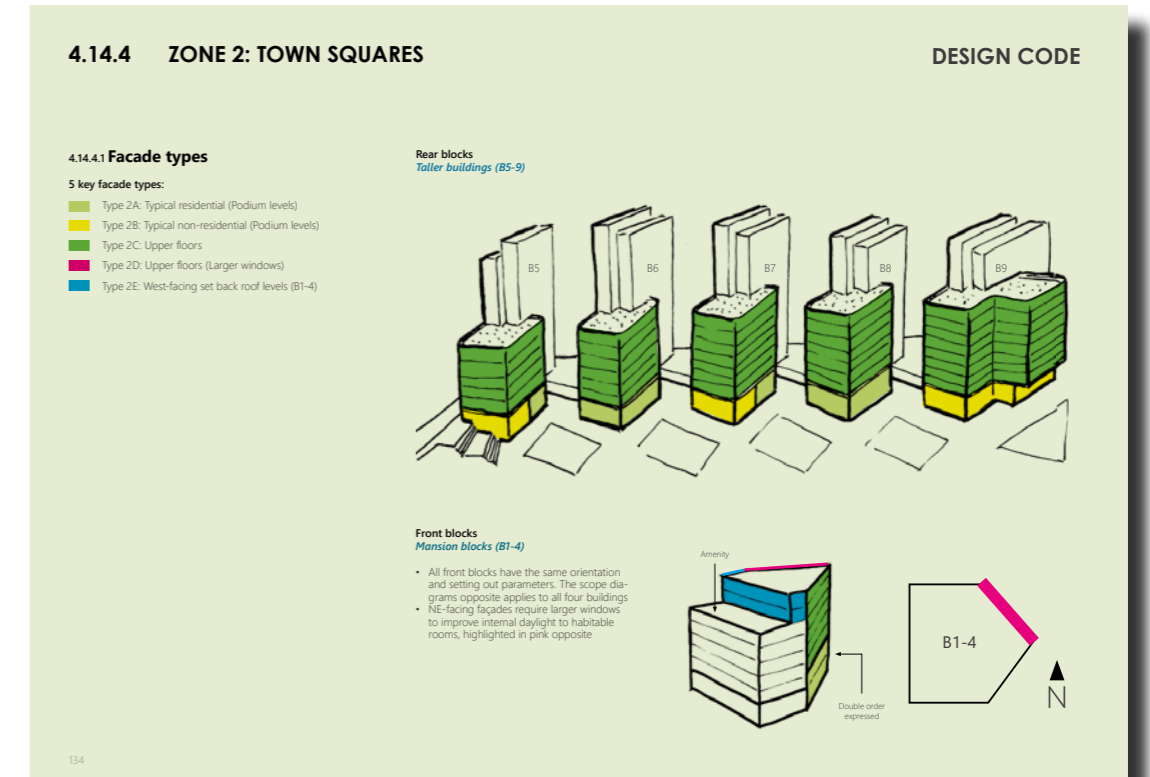
The rules developed in the masterplan design code are broken into facade types.

The low rise Buildings follow the design principles defined by the consented masterplan design code..

- Courtyard facing facades of all buildings- Facade Zone 2 - are glazed terracotta.
- Facade Zone 3 is used on the tallest parts of Buildings 5 and 6 in the forms closest to the railway line. Again the materiality matches phase 1.

Colour varies by building, for all material colours refer to sitewide chapter section 04.

Design code pages, from consented permission:



## 5.14 BLOCK CONCEPT

The architectural composition is rooted in the response to the surroundings. We have developed a simple and defined set of rules that create one overall architectural language to the masterplan, while still allowing variation within each plot, in order that its own individual character can be refined.

The Rear Buildings are informed by two distinct facade zones:

- Zone 2: Facing the town squares in the centre of the scheme
- Zone 3: Addressing the long views from the east, and the area where taller buildings are located

A more detailed breakdown of each zone and the principles that define its character are illustrated below.

### Zone 2

#### Within the site

- Town squares
- Mid-scale
- Privacy and passive surveillance
- Materiality: distinct individual buildings, but within the Ebury masterplan identity
- Natural materials: complimenting landscape design



Landscaped town squares

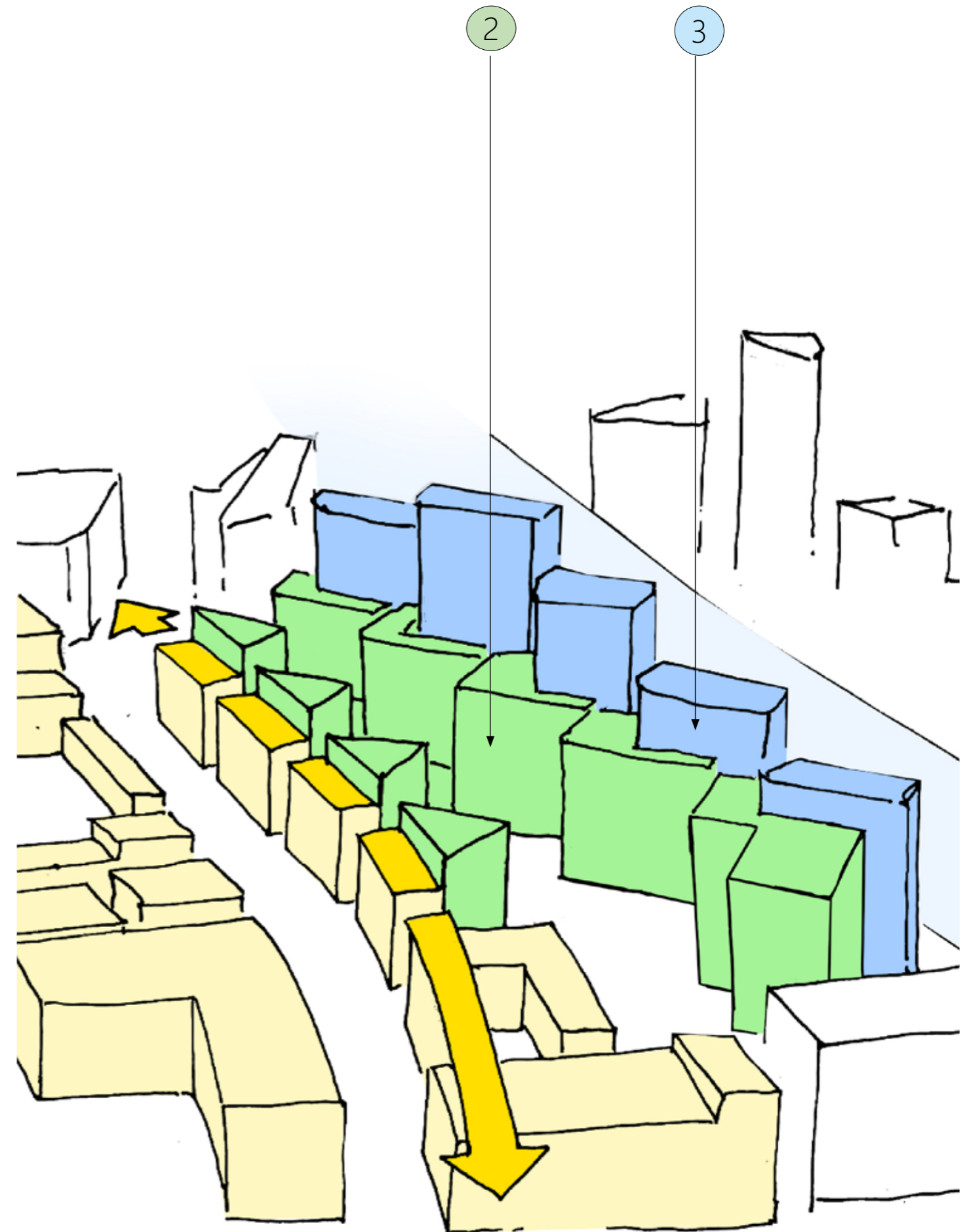
### Zone 3

#### Railway facing facade

- Landmark scale
- Legibility
- Larger grain of architectural detailing: viewed from long distance
- 360° buildings: viewed from all sides



Views from distance





Perspective view of Buildings 5 and 6. Landscape indicative - for detail on landscape refer to Landscape Chapter

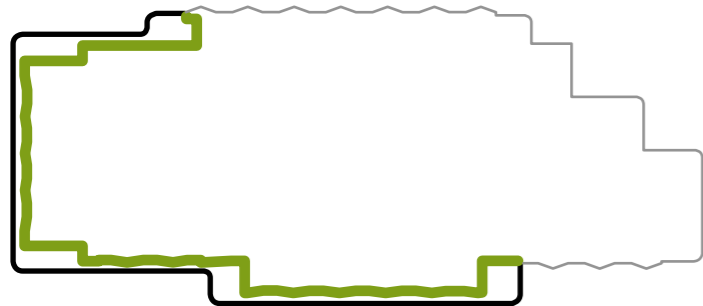
## 5.15 KEY FACADE TYPES: TOWN SQUARES

The primary facade addressing the new town squares is characterised by the following:

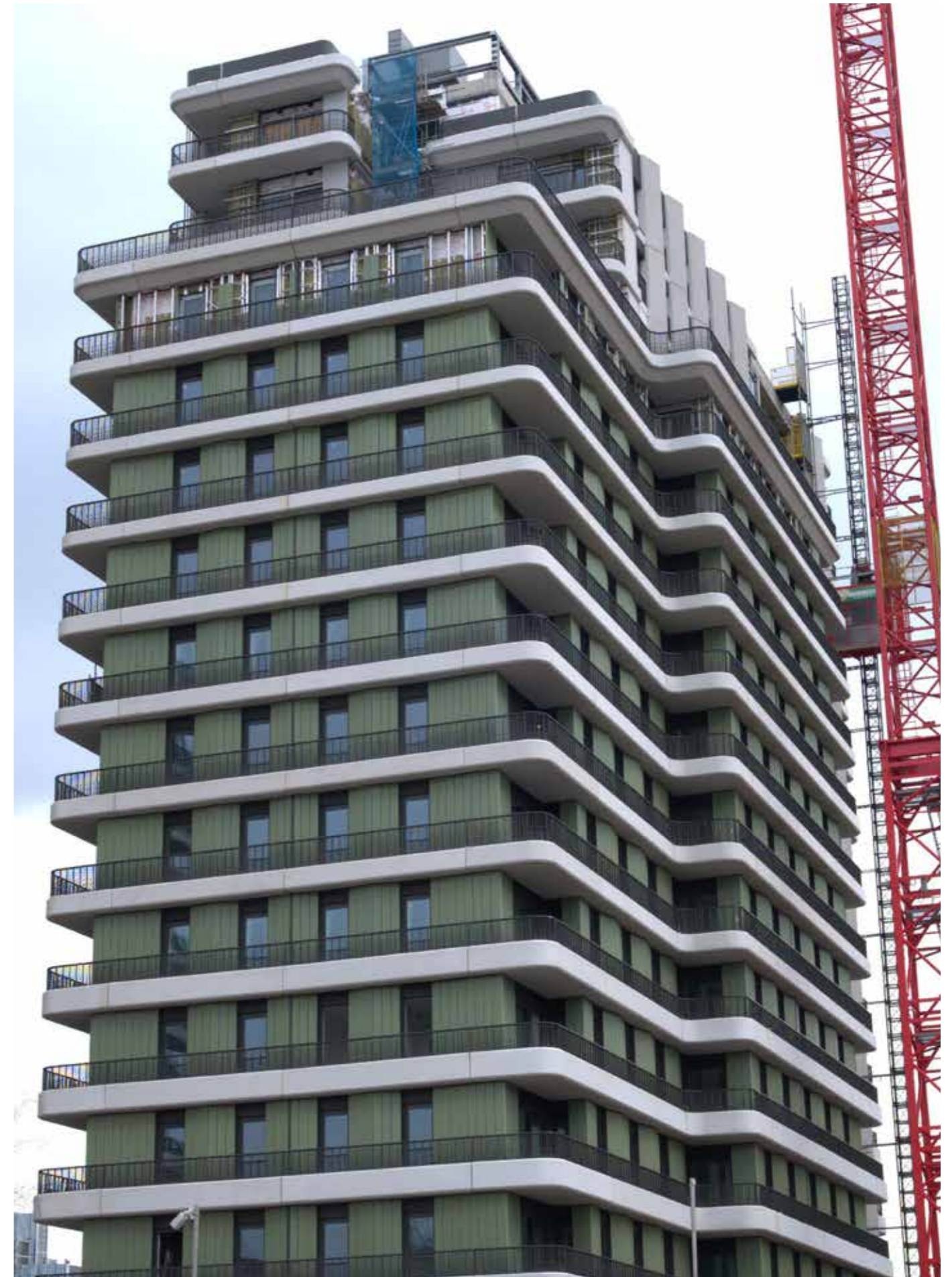
- Continuous precast concrete 'ribbon' balconies, with a gradual reduction in depth up the buildings. See section 5.15
- Green glazed terracotta rainscreen cladding, with a 'chevron' plan profile
- Full height opening windows onto the balconies



View from ground level of North West Elevations - artist impression



Characterised by continuous ribbon balcony and colour



Above: photo from Phase 1 under construction on site taken from from Garden square

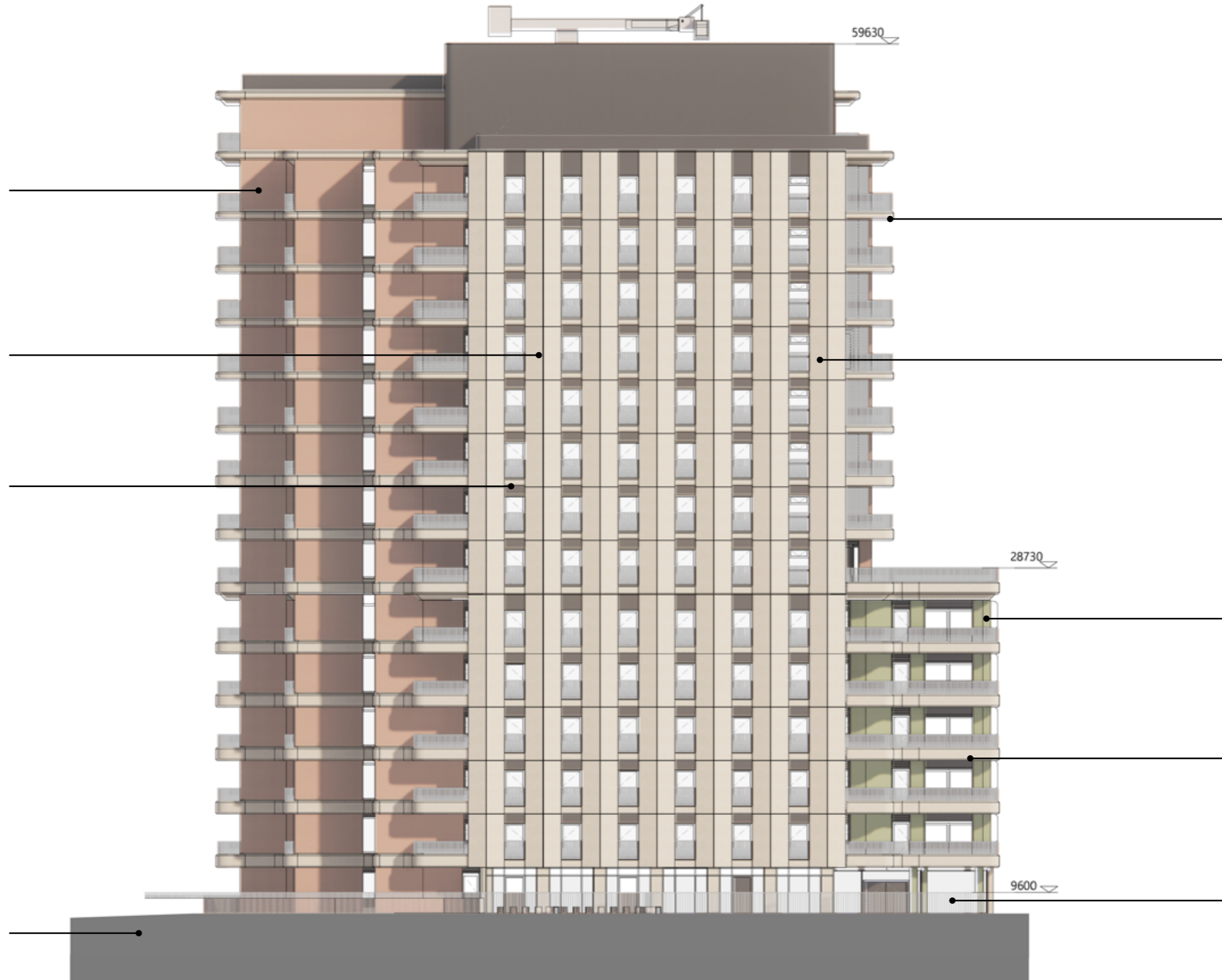
**East:  
Facade Zone 3**

Railway facing elevations:  
South-east orientated  
fenestration to living  
spaces, with glazed  
terracotta cladding

Longer side elevations:  
Continuous vertical mono  
tonal cladding. 'Chevron'  
shape in plan adds depth  
and shadow across the  
elevation.

Horizontal expression:  
Continuous to railway  
facing elevations.  
Subordinate to vertical  
expression on longer side  
elevations.

Railway podium elevation:  
Continuous masonry  
horizontal expression,  
lowering in height between  
buildings.



**West (upper):  
Facade Zone 2**

Horizontal expression:  
Linear balconies to living  
spaces. Minimum depth  
revealing full design of  
metalwork.

Cladding:  
Materiality and colour  
matching railway facing  
elevations to respond to  
longer distance views

**West (lower):  
Facade Zone 2**

Floor-to-floor fenestration  
with glazed terracotta  
cladding

Horizontal expression:  
Continuous ribbon  
balconies

Non-residential façades:  
Full height curtain walling  
system, glazed to create a  
strong relationship between  
internal spaces and the  
public realm

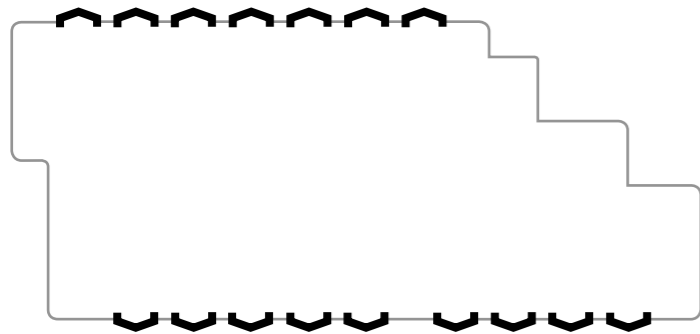
## 5.16 KEY FACADE TYPES: SIDE ELEVATIONS

The side elevations are characterised by the following:

- Vertical precast concrete cladding panels with matching 'chevron' plan profile to town square elevations
- Subordinate horizontal expression
- 'Juliet' style inward opening half height windows
- Monochrome colour palette, providing backdrop for colour elsewhere
- Detailed to give a monolithic feel to the architecture, with minimal or hidden joints between panels



View from private balcony, looking towards adjacent building. This is a photo from the construction of Phase 1; this same detailing will apply to phase 2 Buildings 5 & 6



Typical plan of facades showing location of pre-cast concrete chevrons

### Directional Vertical Piers

To emphasise light and shade, the facade incorporates a pattern to one side of the chevron shaped piers, running vertically up the building. A similar feature has been designed into the low rise buildings, in brick. The effect changes during the course of a day, depending on weather conditions, and the position of the sun, accentuating light and dark to add strong modelling to the elevations.



Materials and building form of buildings 5 and 6 will match phase 1. Key features highlighted to the right:

- 1 terracotta -
- 2 terracotta joints line through with window head,
- 3...and with balustrade
- 4 louver above window
- 5 precast - smooth finish
- 6 precast - ribbed
- 7 exposed smooth precast soffit
- 8 - 'Juliet' style inward opening windows



Above: photograph from phase 1 under construction on site, showing side elevations of Tall Buildings



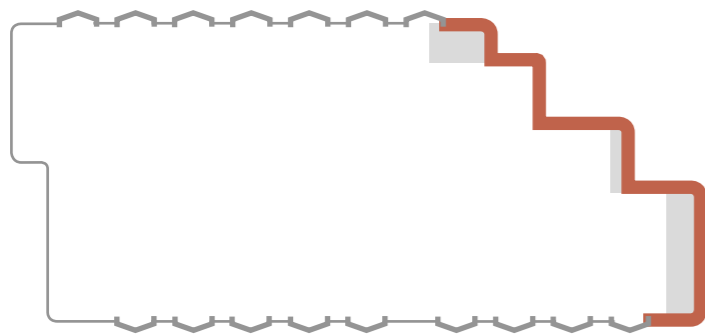
## 5.17 KEY FACADE TYPES: RAILWAY ELEVATIONS

Railway facing façades are characterised by the following:

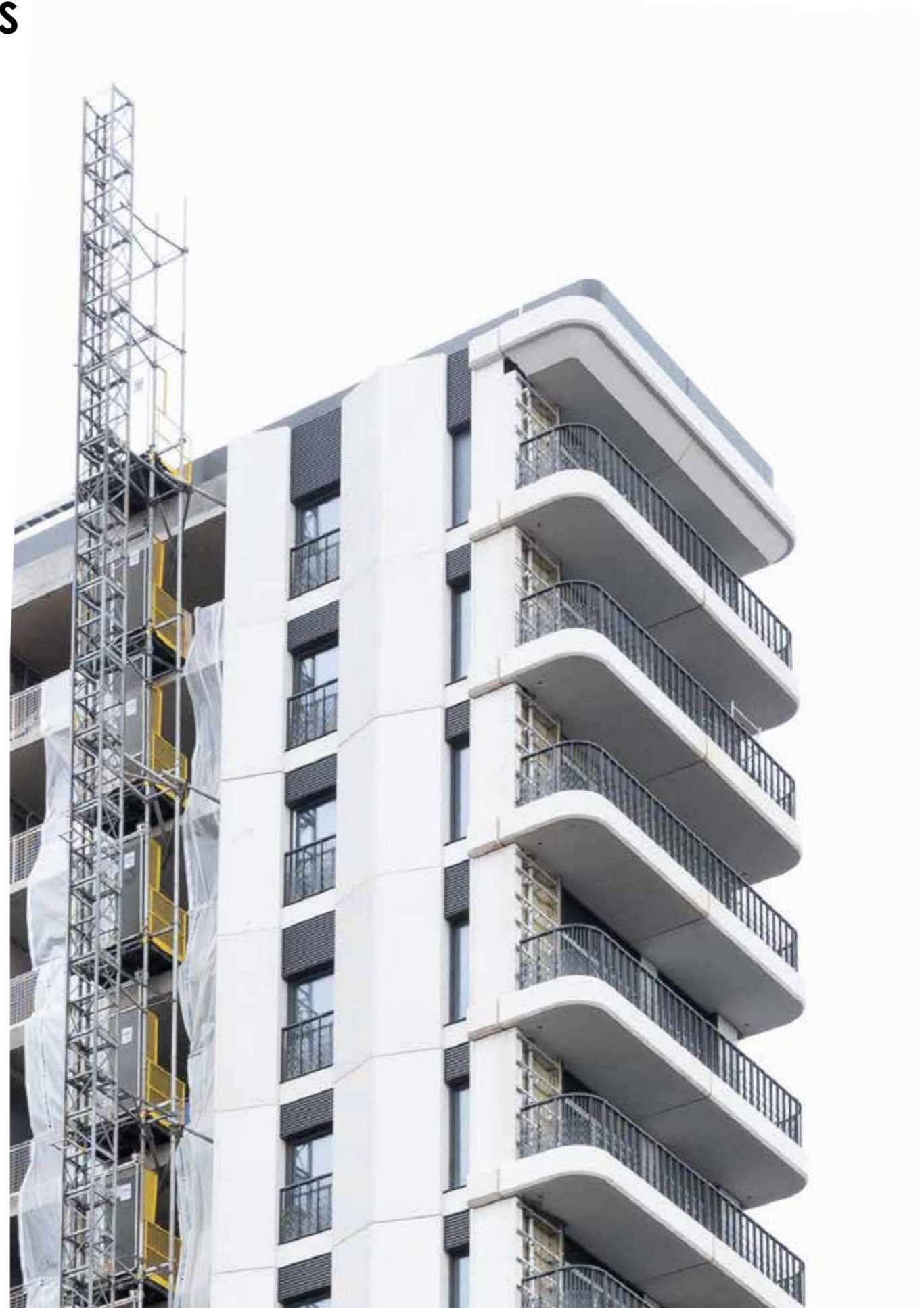
- Strong continuous horizontal expression, reducing in depth up the building
- Horizontal expression steps in and out in plan to create private amenity spaces for apartments
- Glazed terracotta adds colour against monotone masonry horizontal expression
- Balcony soffits to have a high quality precast concrete smooth finish, matching that achieved on phase 1 - this is really important to the quality of the project, since the underside of balconies are visible to neighbours, and to any users of the busy railwayline



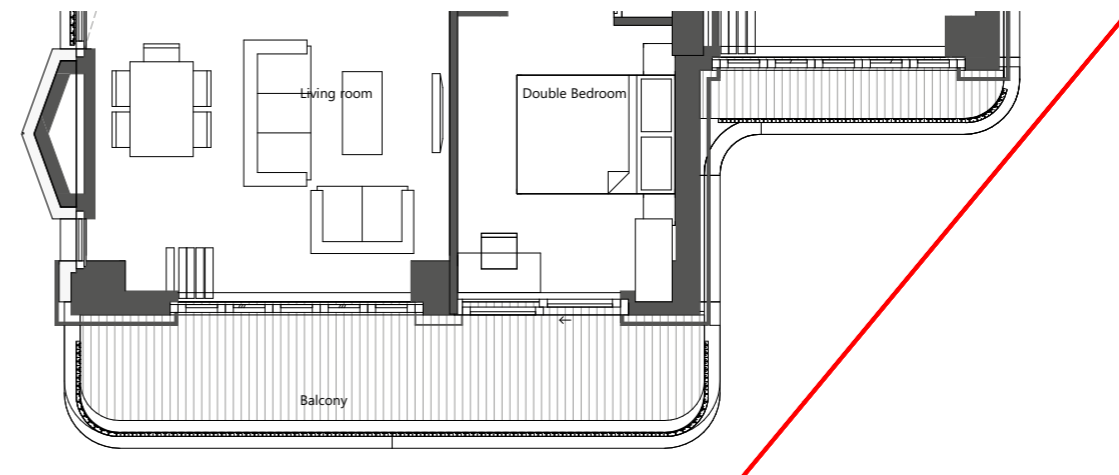
External view - Facade Zone 3 facing the railway



Continuous horizontal expression and colour with range of balcony types



Above - photograph from site of the railway facade under construction (terracotta panels not yet installed). The photo demonstrates the importance of high quality balcony undersides.



Detailed plan, section and elevation

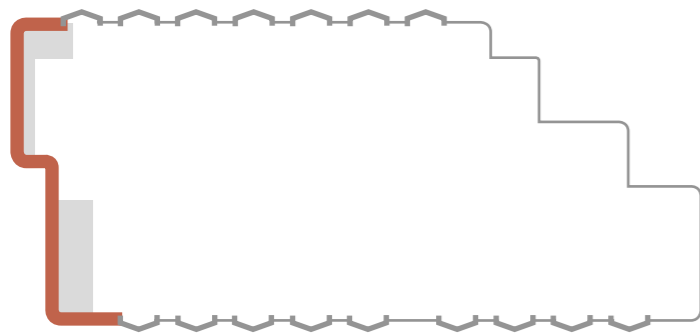
## 5.18 KEY FACADE TYPES: UPPER NW ELEVATIONS

These facade are similar in character to the railway elevations, as below:

- Strong continuous horizontal expression, reducing in depth up the building
- Horizontal expression steps in and out in plan to create private amenity spaces for apartments, creating full width balconies to each of the apartments
- Coloured glazed terracotta adds colour against monotone masonry horizontal expression



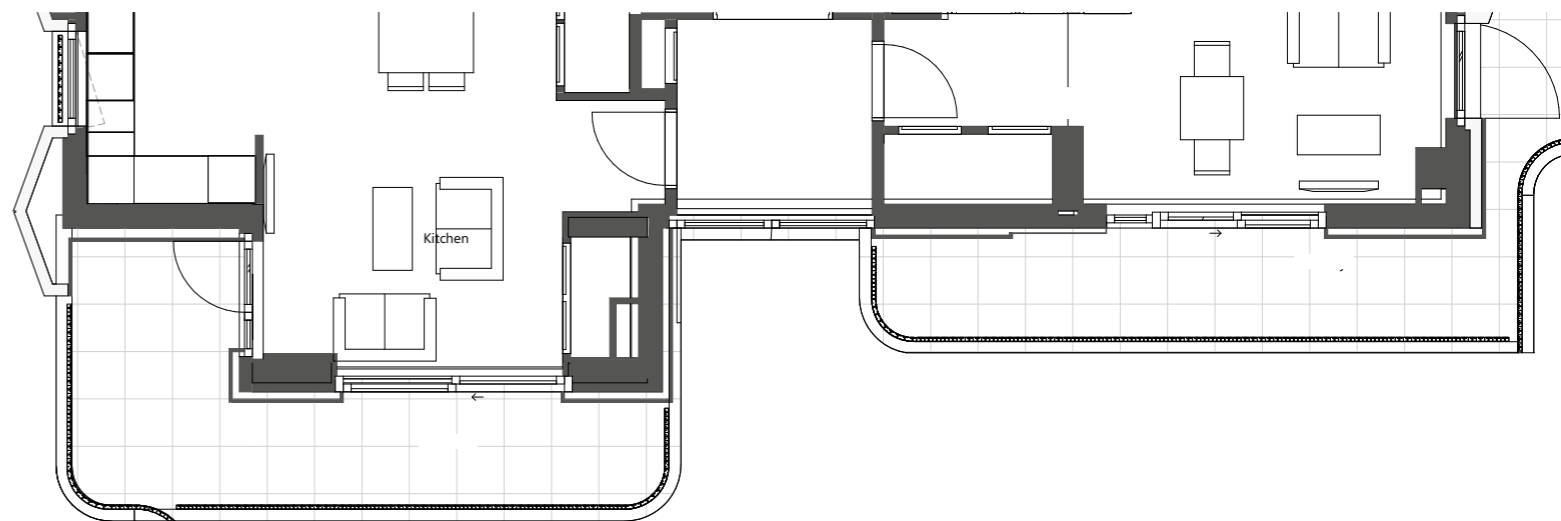
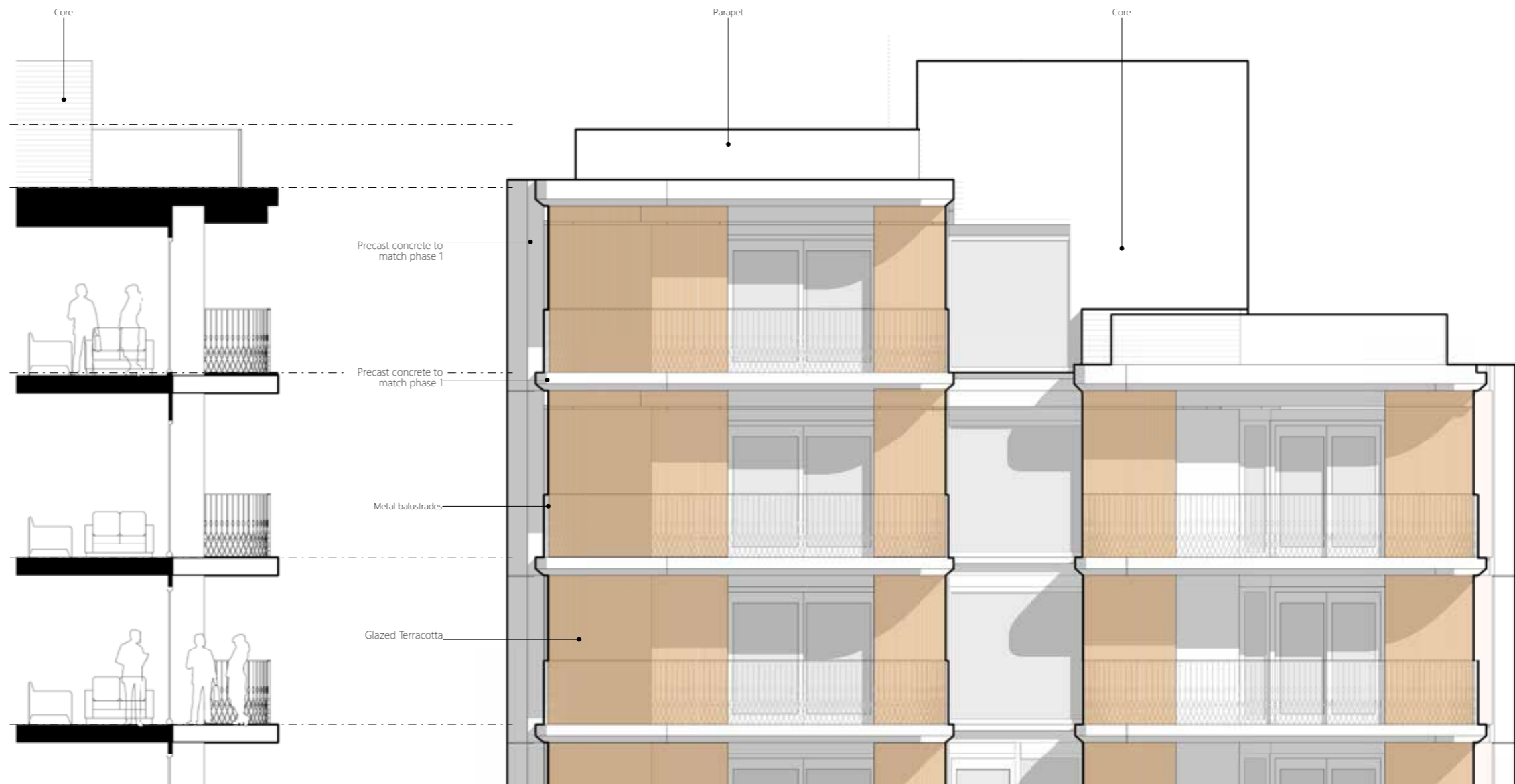
View from west (Building 6)



Continuous horizontal expression and colour with linear balconies



Above: Photograph from site, showing the upper levels of Building 7 as viewed from the new public square. This photo shows many of the same design principles as appear on Buildings 5 and 6. The photo again highlights the importance of high quality precast concrete soffits to all balconies and to the precast concrete perimeter feature banding.



Detailed plan, section and elevation

# 5.19 BALCONIES & METALWORK

The relationship between the balustrades and the precast concrete balconies is a fundamental detail to the building's character. The lower levels of the buildings have a greater degree of precast as part of the masterplan strategy to ensure greater privacy from the public realm, with this solidity reducing up the building.

Drawing on the masterplan design, and matching phase 1, the metalwork provides the scheme with a level of ornamentation and fine detailing.

### Privacy Screens

These are introduced throughout the ribbon balconies with the following objectives:

- Denoting tenant demise
- Increasing privacy for residents

The visual opposite shows how a simple opaque glass screen is integrated seamlessly into the design, complementing the green terracotta cladding.

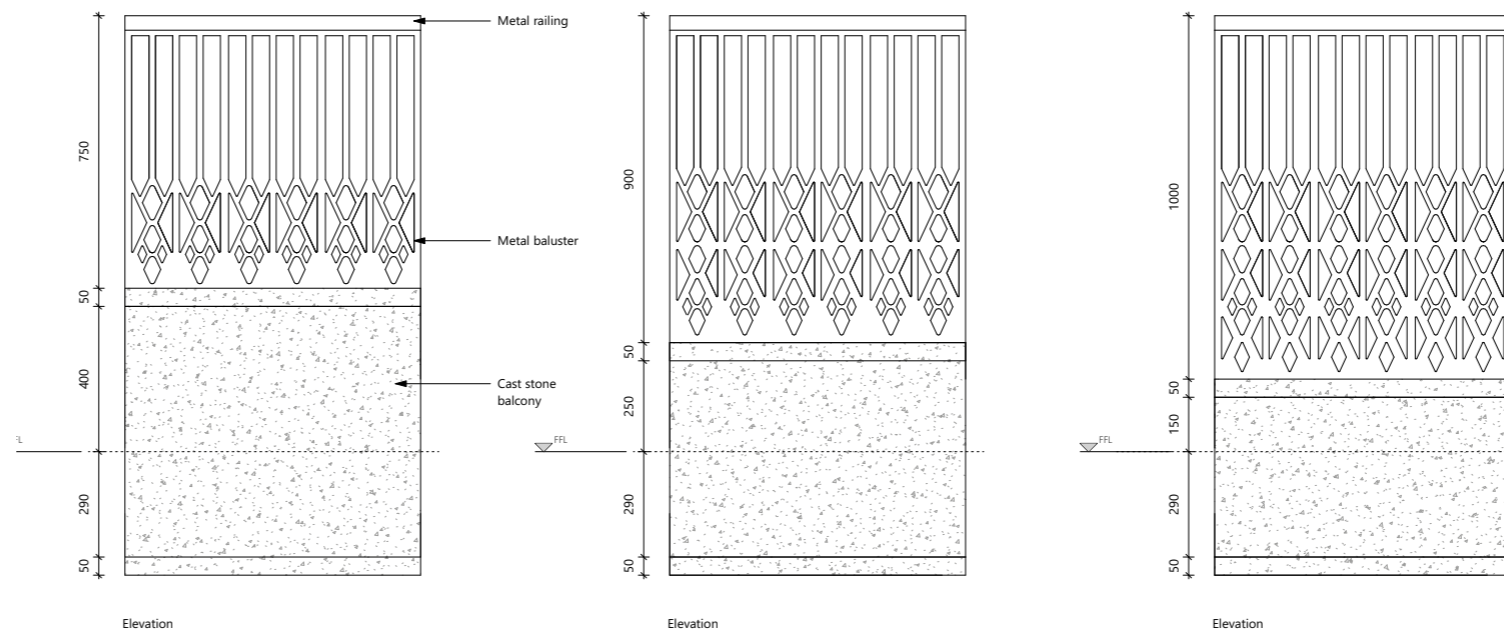


Laser cut pattern as per phase 1



Precedent: Phase 1 balcony under construction

### Balcony metalwork conditions

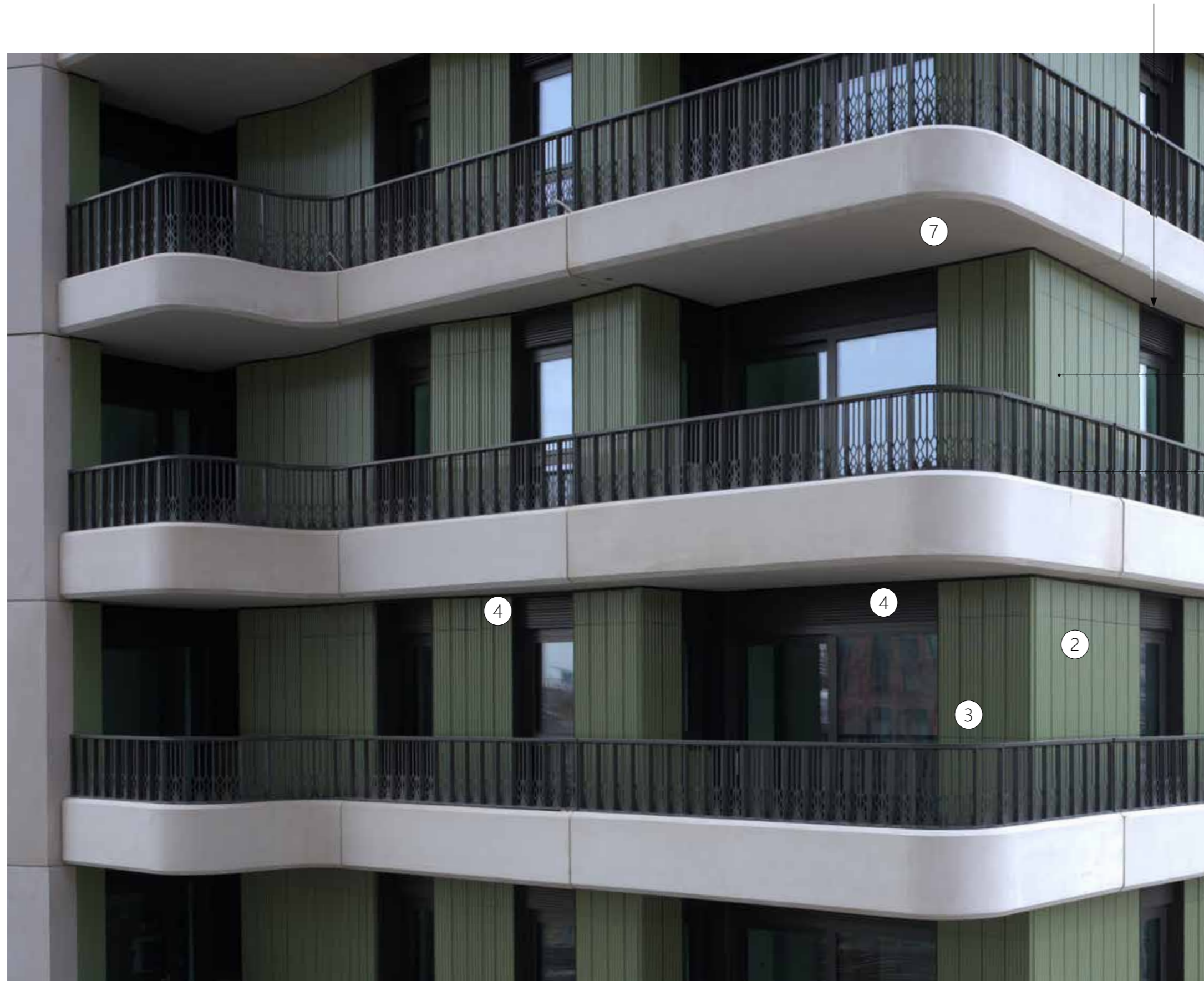


**Type A**  
450mm high masonry upstand  
750mm high balustrade

**Type B**  
300mm high masonry upstand  
900mm high balustrade

**Type C**  
150mm high masonry upstand  
1050mm high balustrade

This pattern is designed to enable a reduction in height of the metalwork and provide the same design throughout.



Glazed terracotta cladding system

Low level motif restricts views in

Key:  
2 terracotta joints line through with window head,  
3...and with balustrade  
4 louver above window  
7 exposed smooth precast soffit

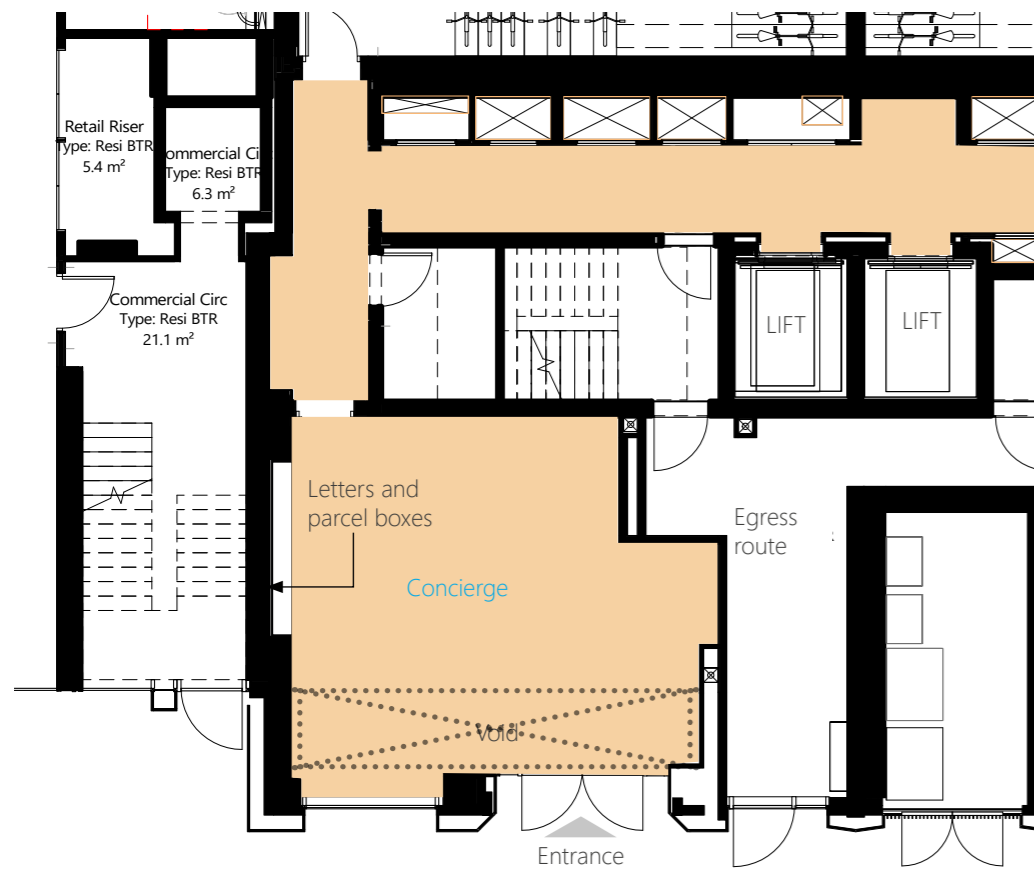
Typical town square balcony - view in. Photograph taken from Phase 1 under construction

## 5.20 ENTRANCE - BUILDING 5

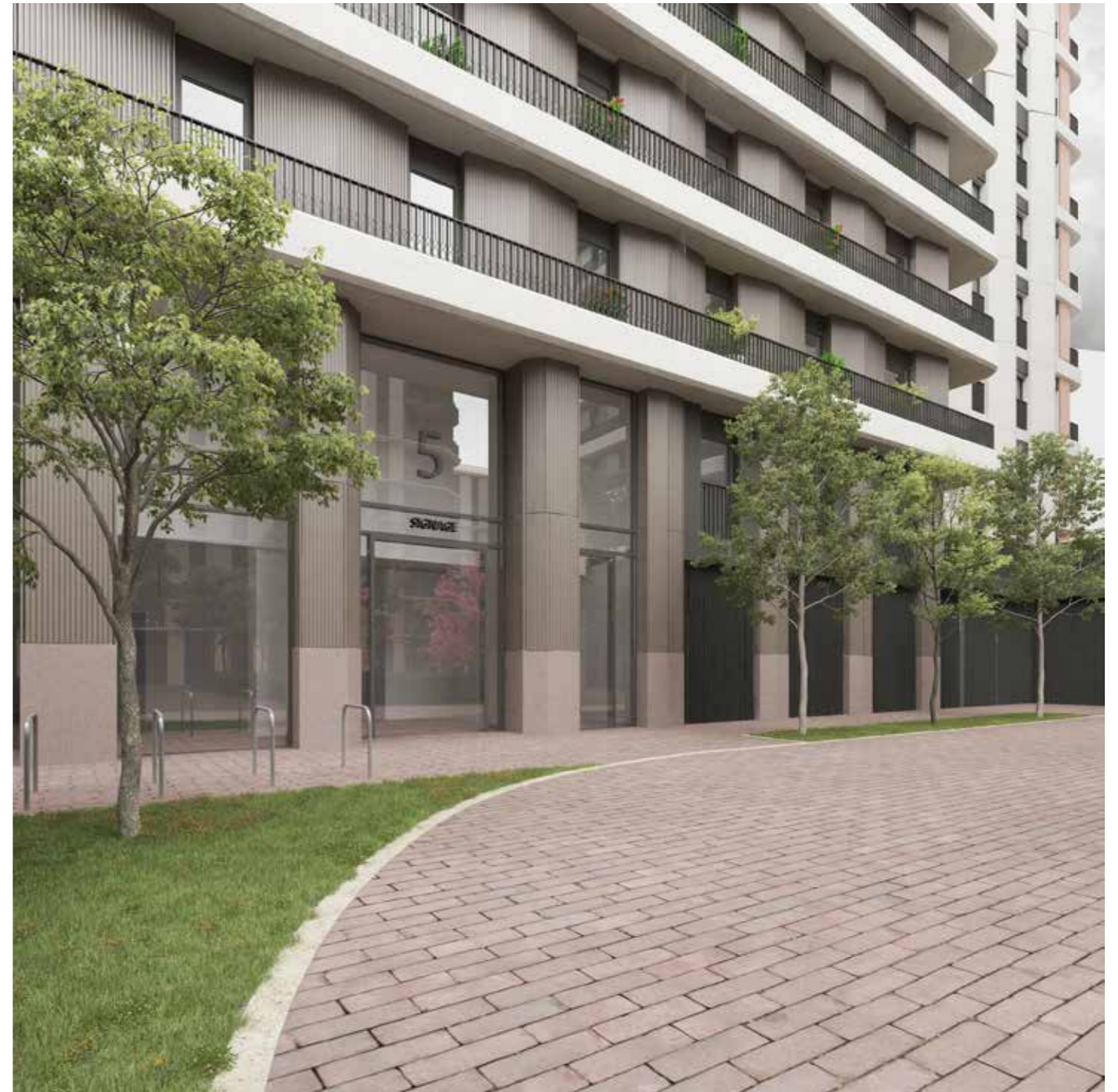
Both Building 5 and 6 are provided with a double order ground floor, which emphasizes the entrances, and continues the design approach of phase 1.

Both incorporate double height spaces, increasing daylight internally, and enhancing the sense of quality.

Building 5 is designed to accommodate a concierge.

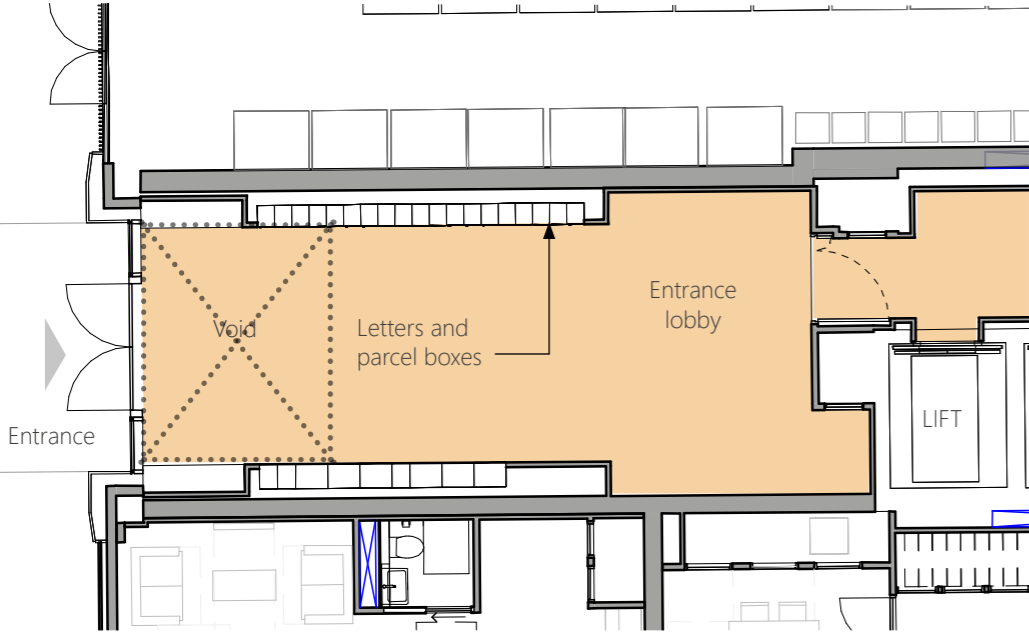


Building 5 entrance



Above: perspective view of Building 5 entrance. For landscape design refer to Chapter 08

# 5.21 ENTRANCE - BUILDING 6



Building 6 entrance



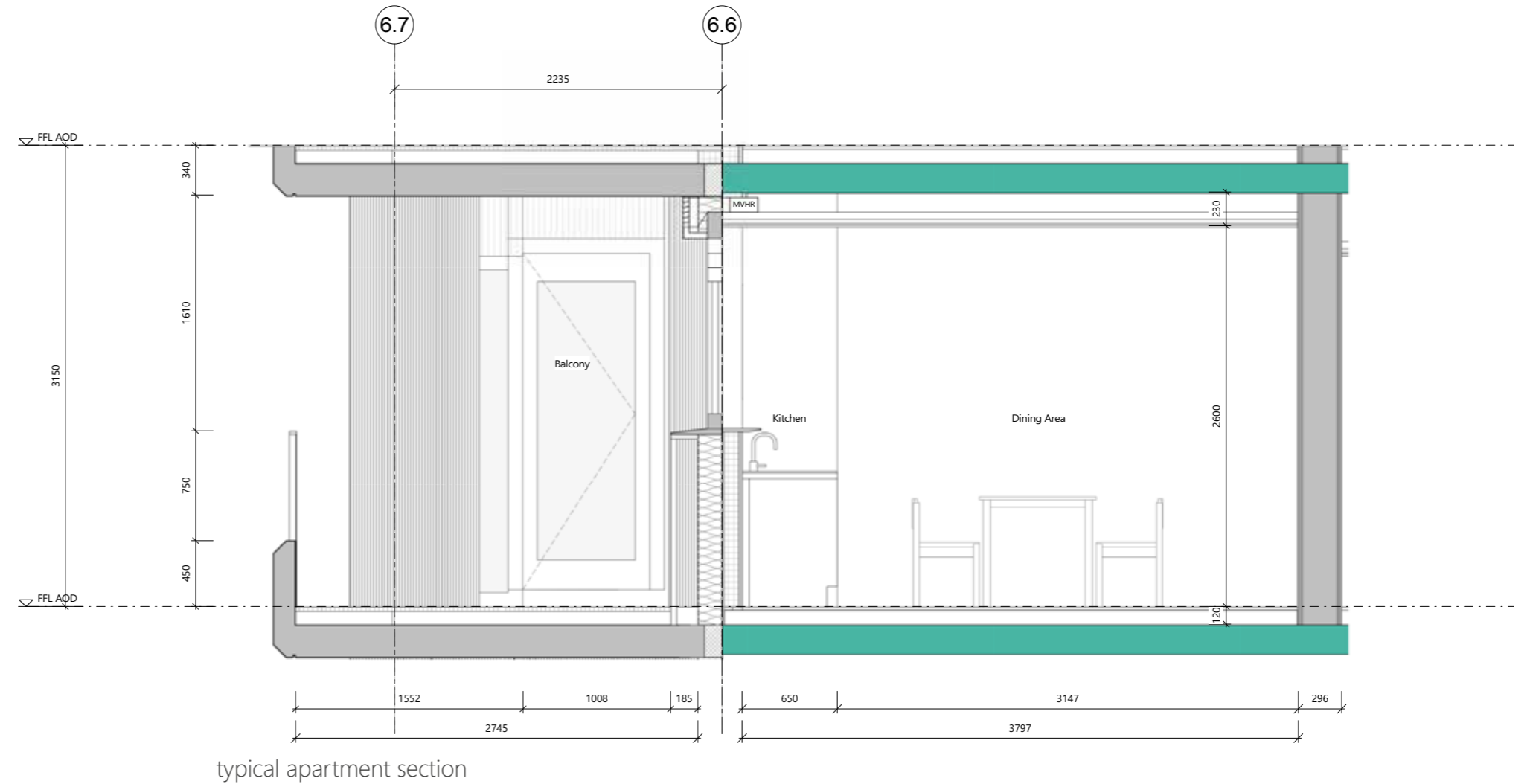
Above: perspective view of Building 5 entrance. For landscape design refer to Chapter 08

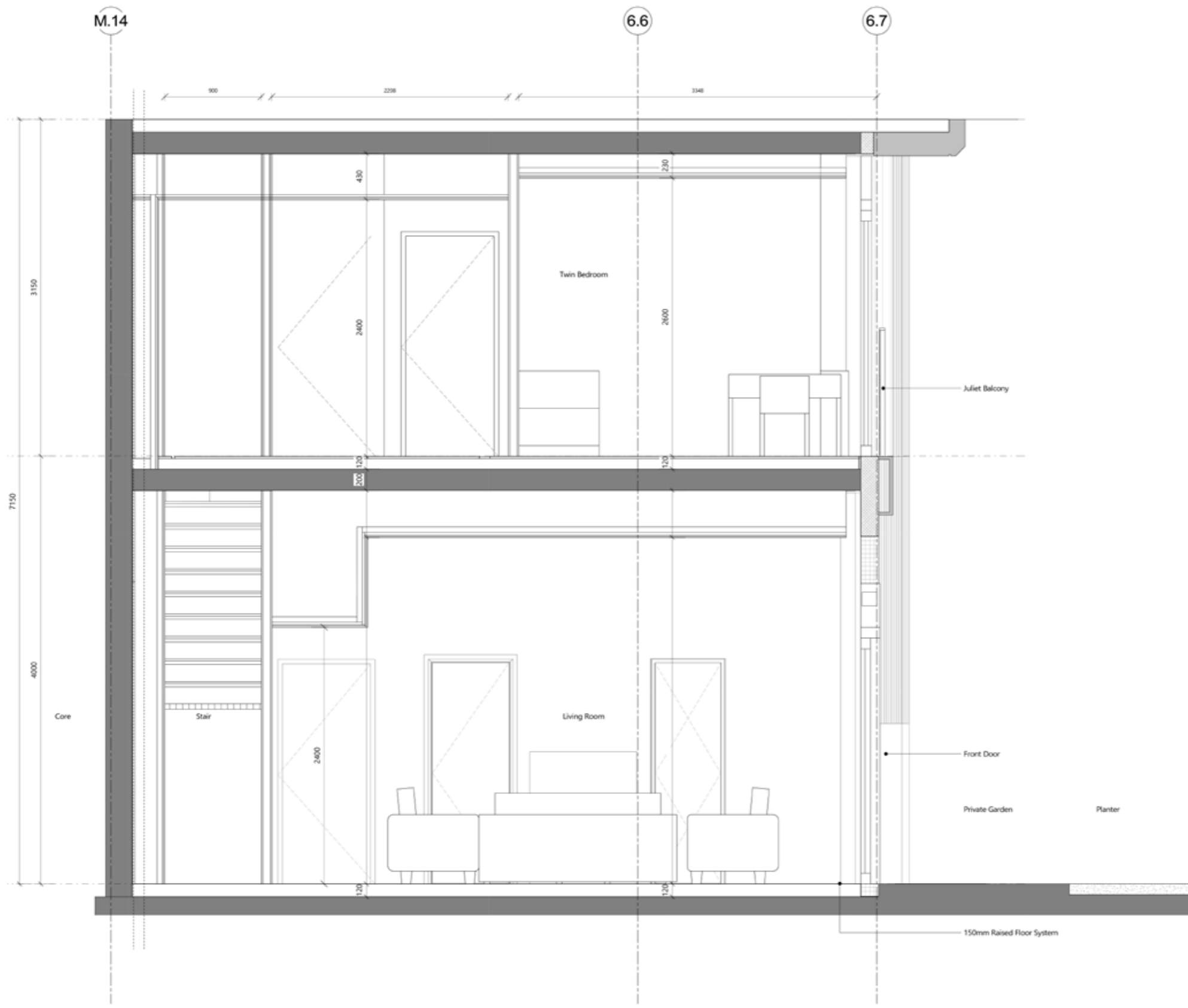


## 5.22 TYPICAL APARTMENTS - TALL BUILDINGS

The dwellings of Buildings 5 and 6 share many of the same design features as those in Phase 1 under construction on site. Key features such as 2.6m tall floor to ceiling heights remain, with taller heights in the ground floor of Duplex homes.

- Main living spaces ceiling heights are 2.6M
- Bathrooms and hallways have a 2.4M ceiling height



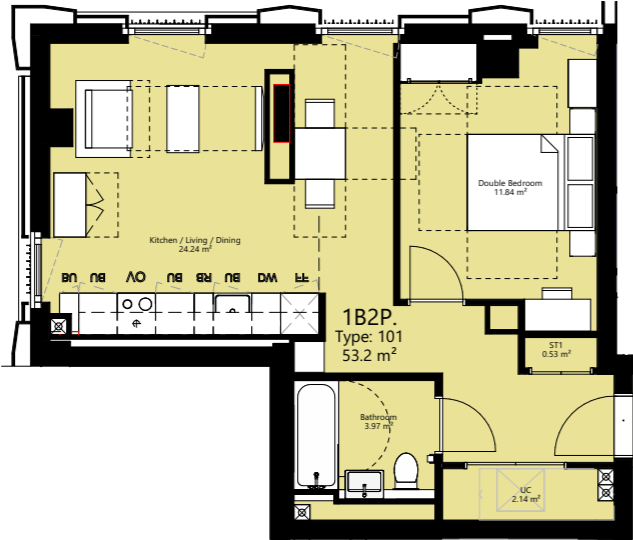


Duplex apartments with defensible space / raised planters integrated into landscaping design

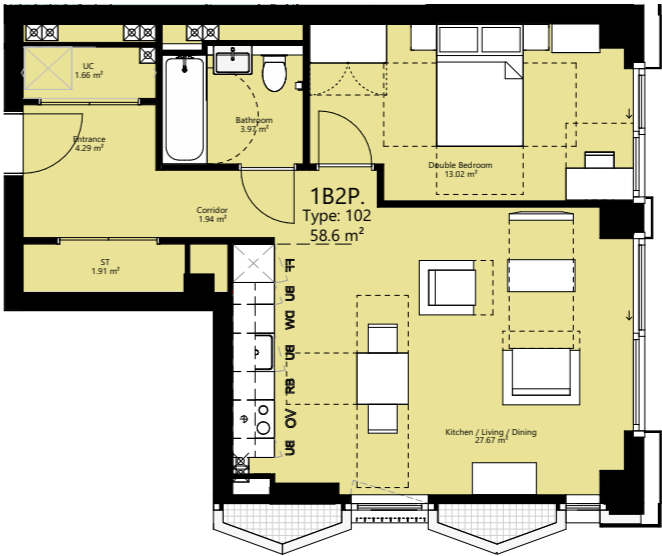
Typical duplex section

# 5.23 TYPICAL APARTMENTS- SOCIAL RENT (B6)

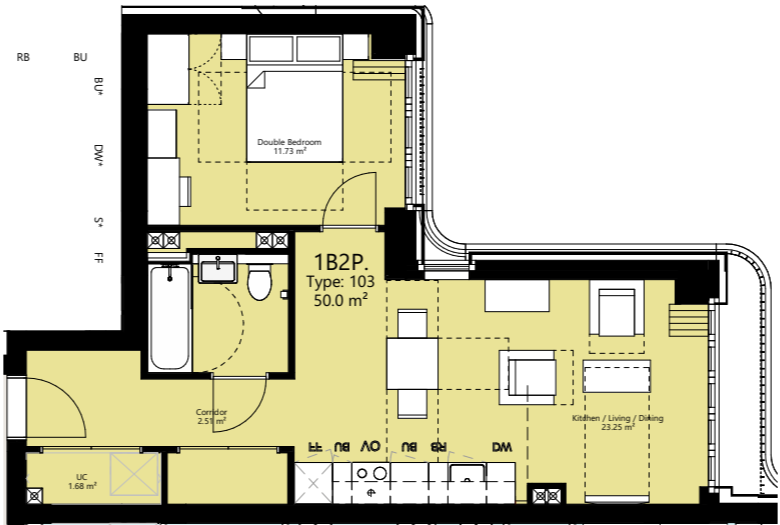
## 1 BEDS 2 PERSON HOME



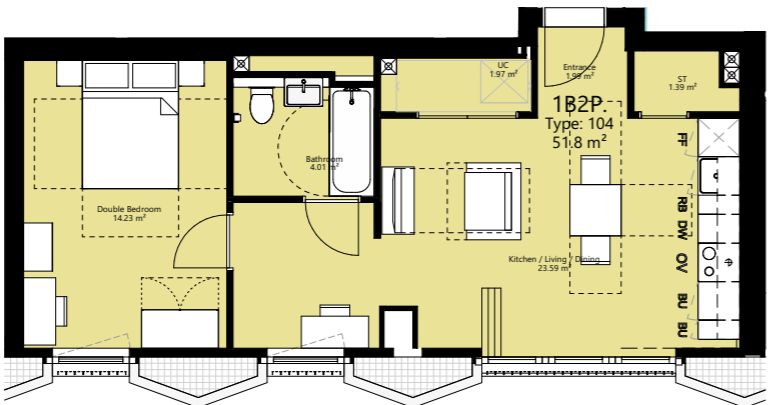
**TYPE 101**



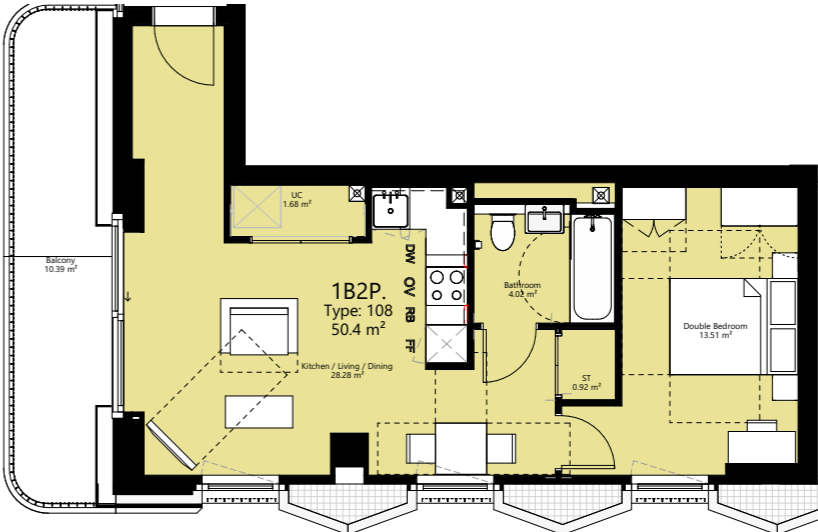
**TYPE 102**



**TYPE 103**

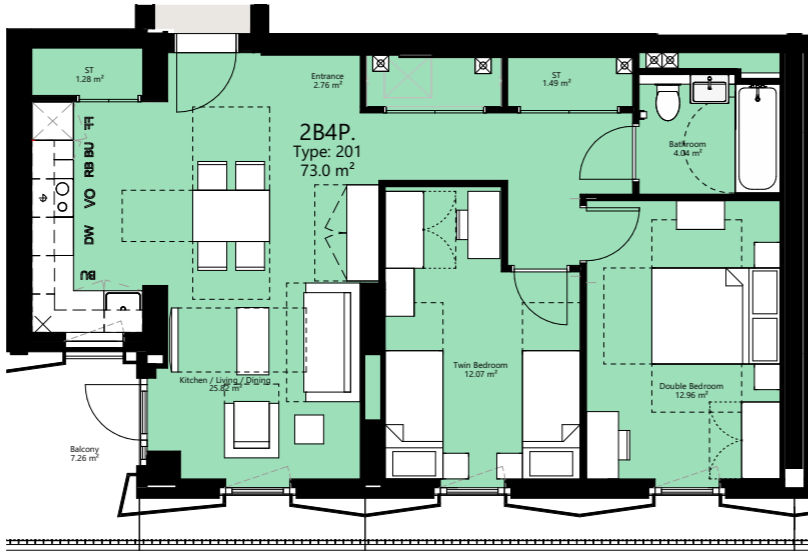


**TYPE 104**

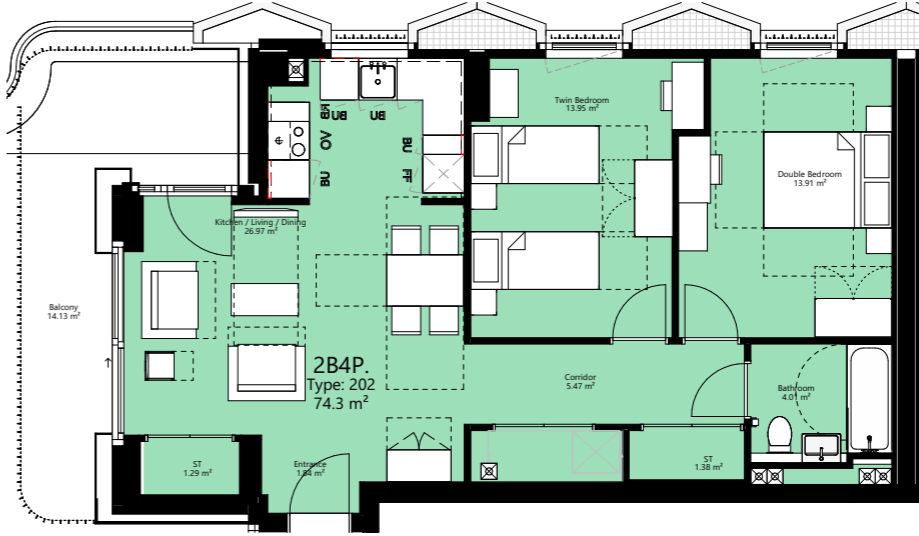


**TYPE 108**

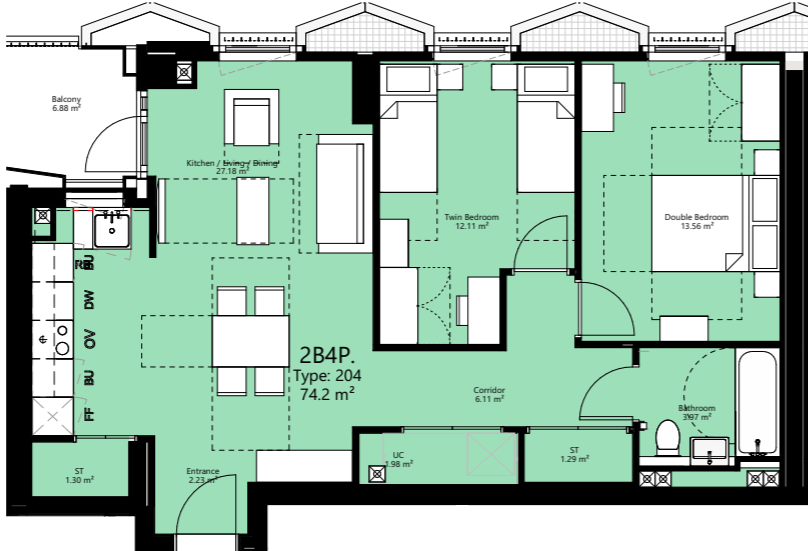
# 2 BED 4 PERSON HOMES



**TYPE 201**

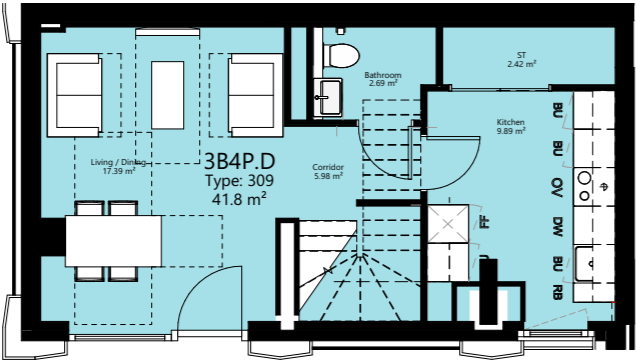


**TYPE 202**

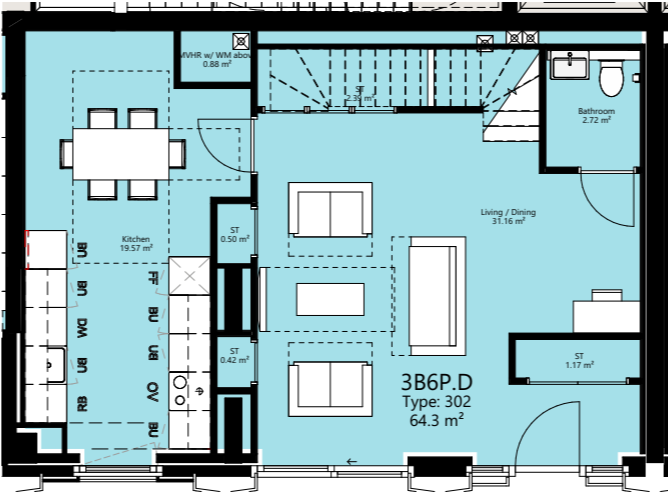


**TYPE 204**

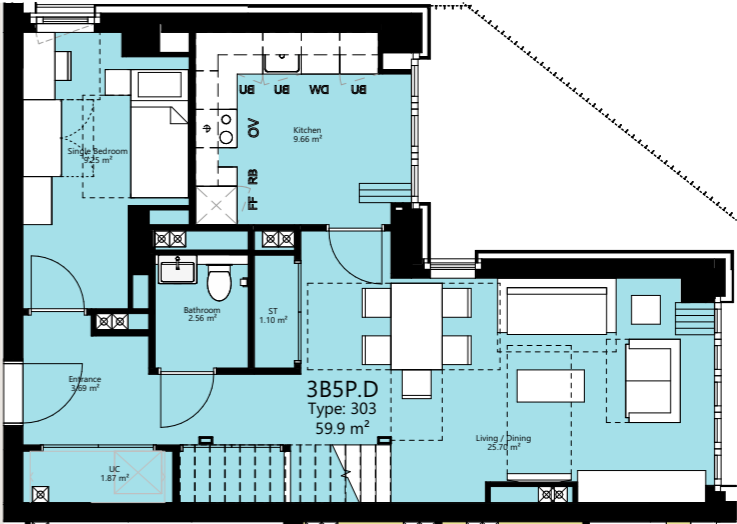
# 3 BED DUPLEXES



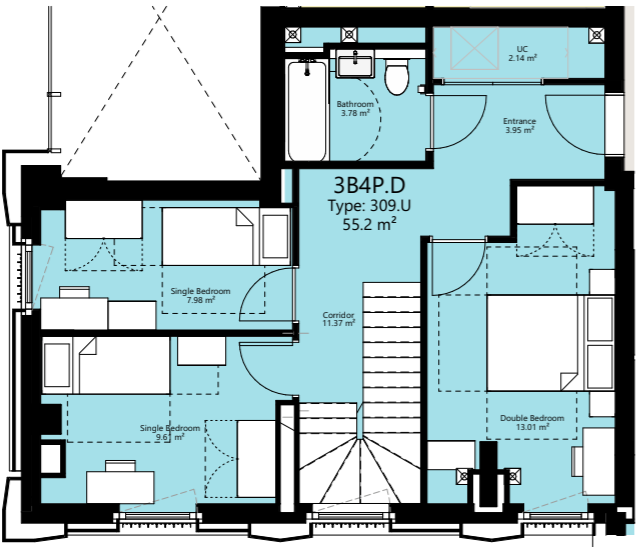
TYPE 309 LOWER FLOOR



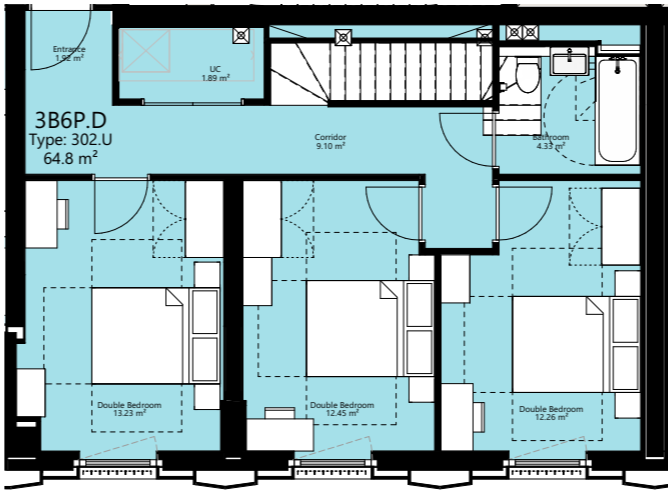
TYPE 302 LOWER FLOOR



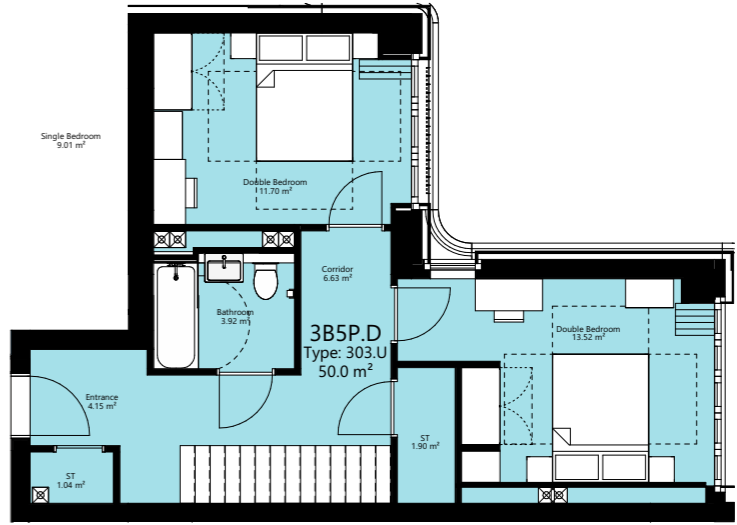
TYPE 303 LOWER FLOOR



TYPE 309 UPPER FLOOR

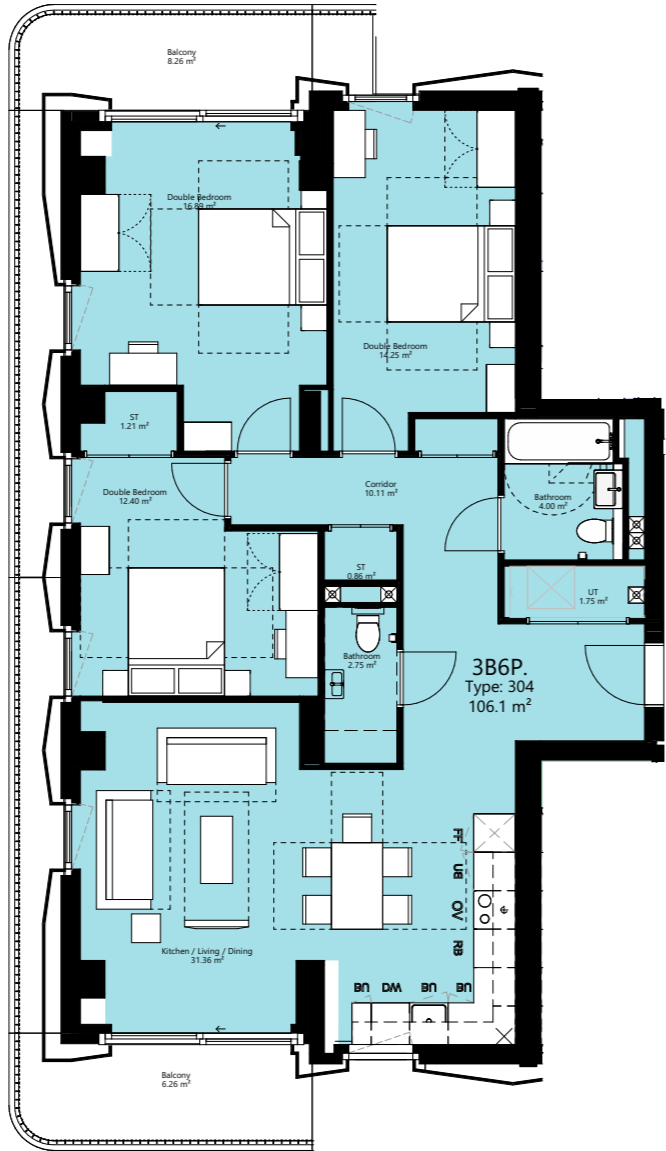


TYPE 302 UPPER FLOOR

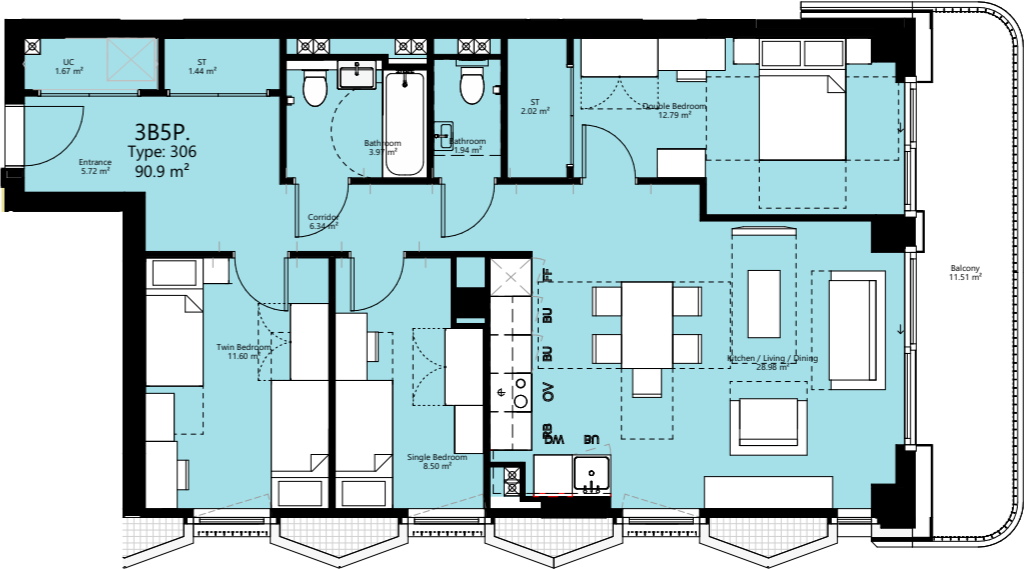


TYPE 303 UPPER FLOOR

# 3 BED 5 AND 6 PERSON HOMES



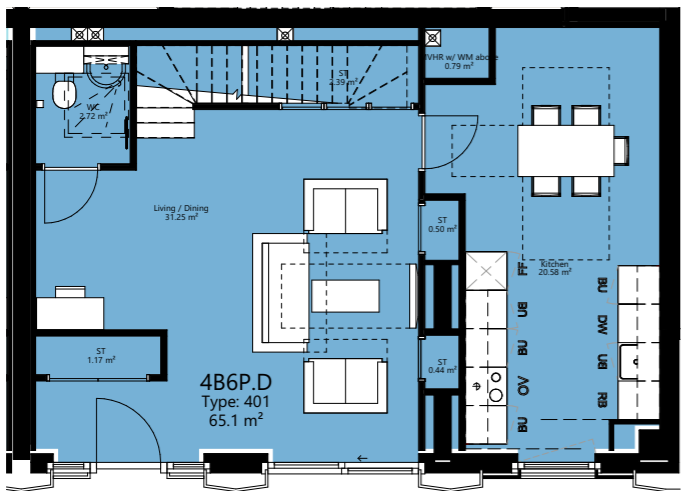
**TYPE 304**



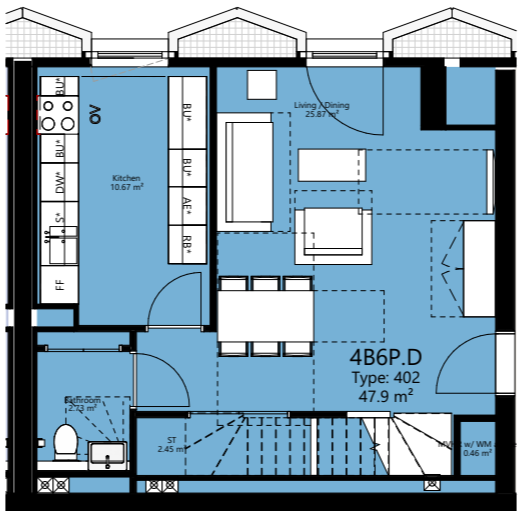
**TYPE 306**

# 4 BED 6 PERSON HOMES

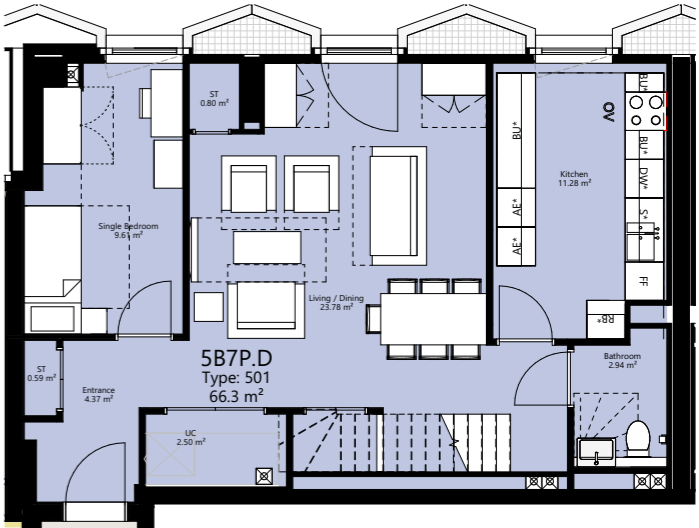
# 5 BED 7 PERSON HOME



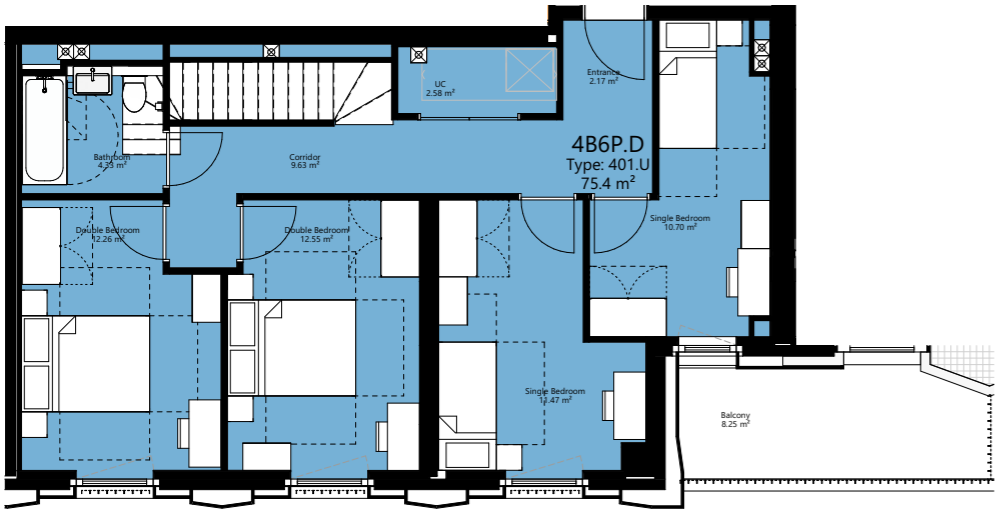
**TYPE 401 - LOWER FLOOR**



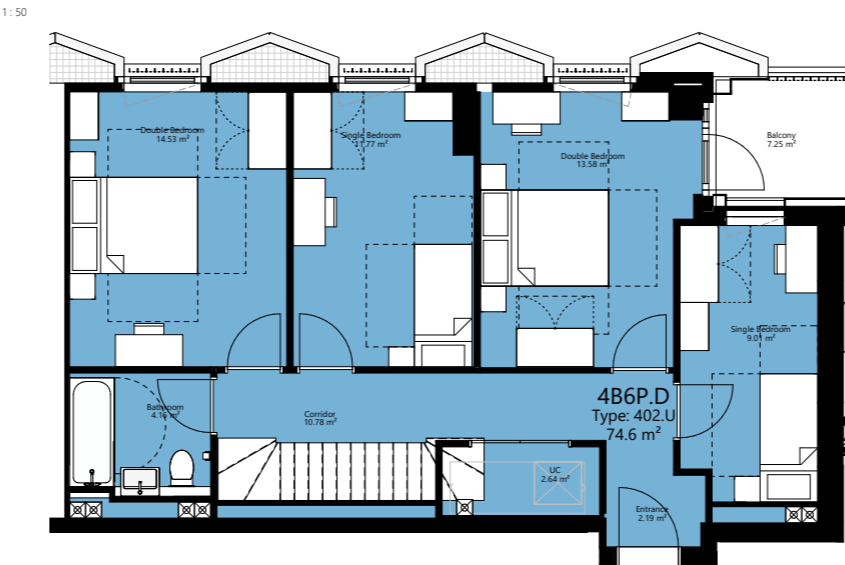
**TYPE 402 - LOWER FLOOR**



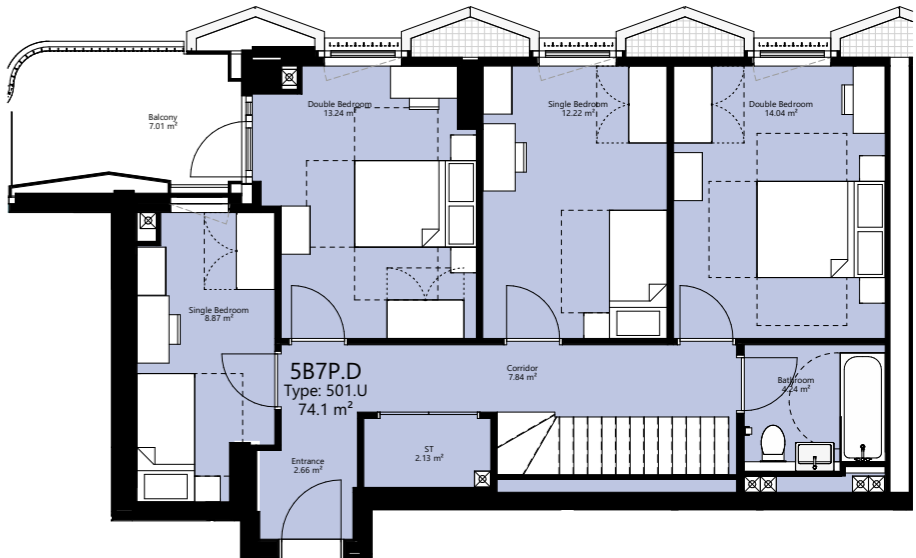
**TYPE 501 - LOWER FLOOR**



**TYPE 401 - UPPER FLOOR**

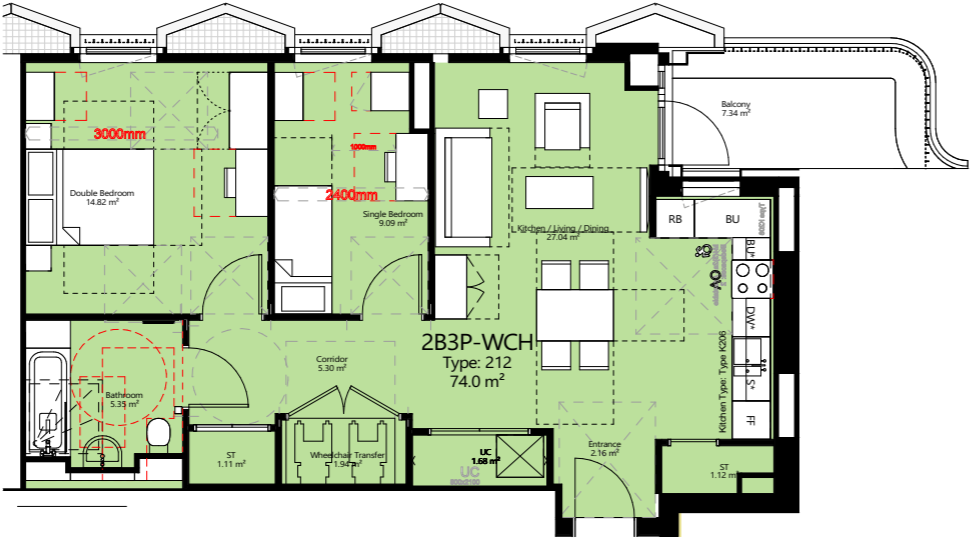


**TYPE 402 - UPPER FLOOR**

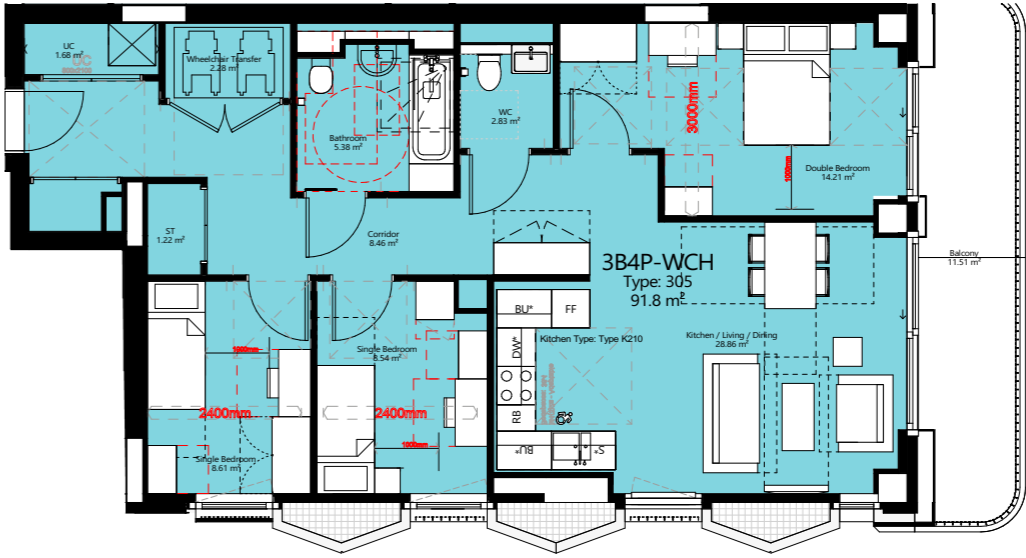


**TYPE 501 - UPPER FLOOR**

# WHEELCHAIR UNITS



**TYPE 212 - 2 BED 3 PERSON HOME**

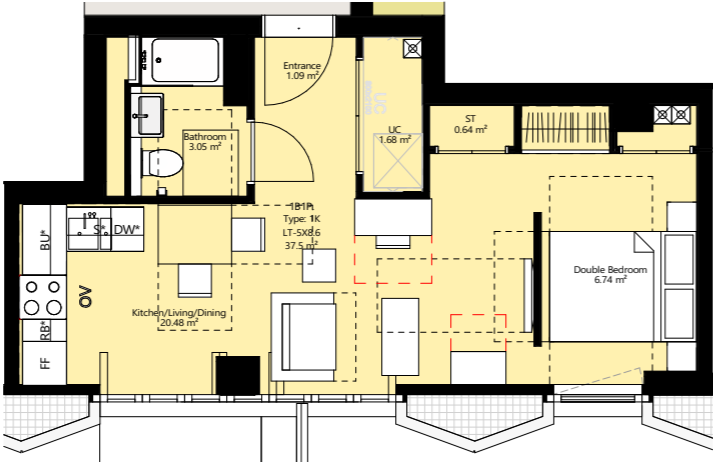


**TYPE 305 - 3 BED 4 PERSON HOME**

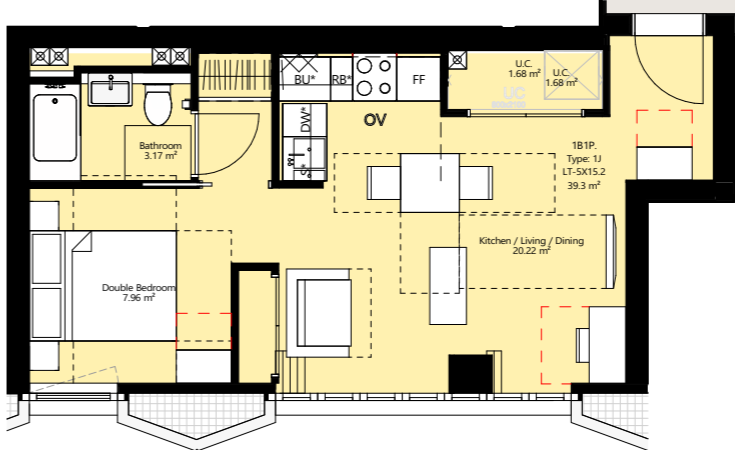


# 5.24 TYPICAL APARTMENTS- MARKET (B5)

## 1 BED 1 PERSON HOMES

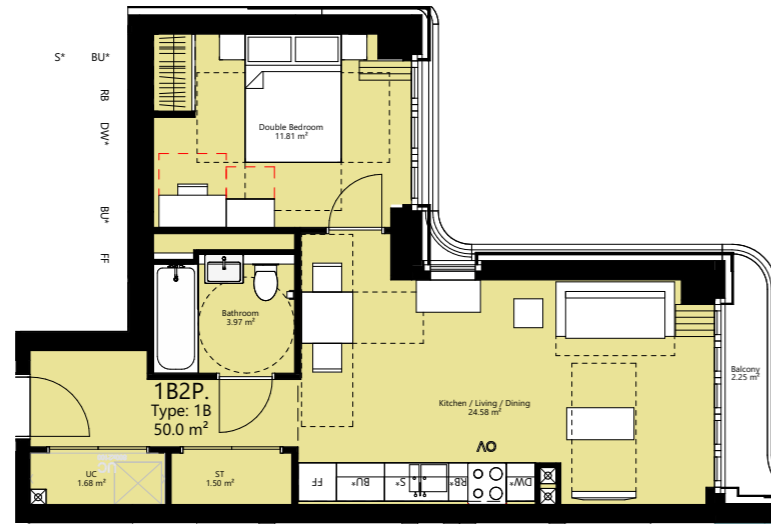


**TYPE 1K**

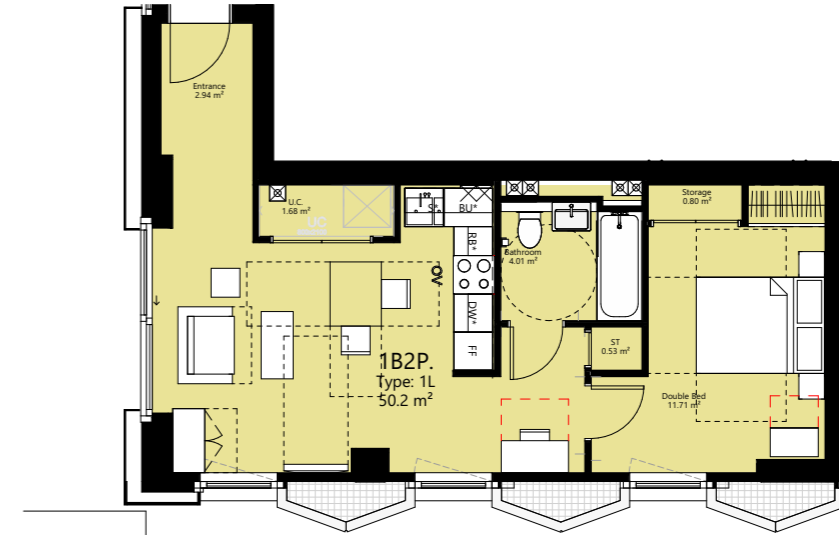


**TYPE 1J**

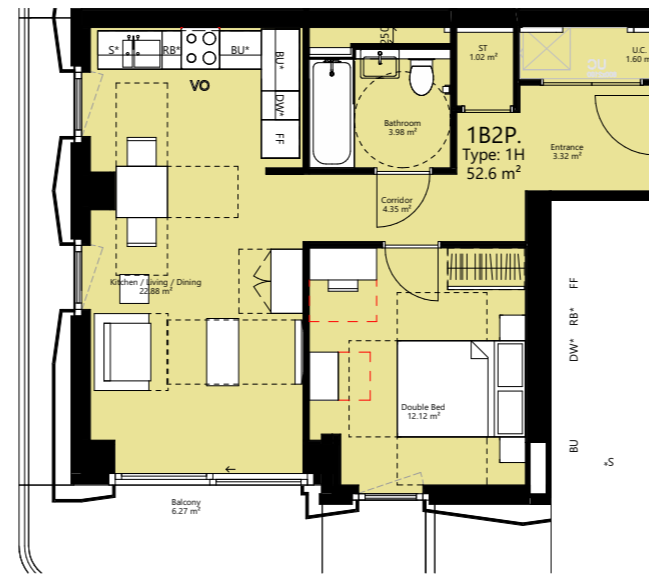
# 1 BED 2 PERSON HOMES



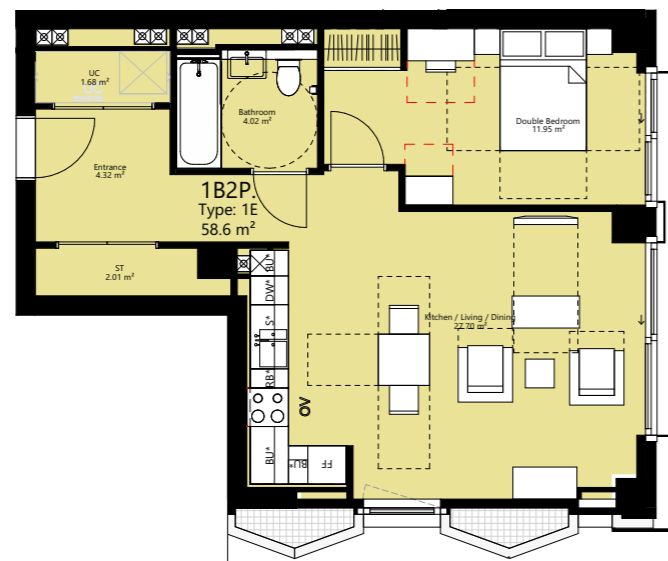
**TYPE 1B**



**TYPE 1L**



**TYPE 1H**

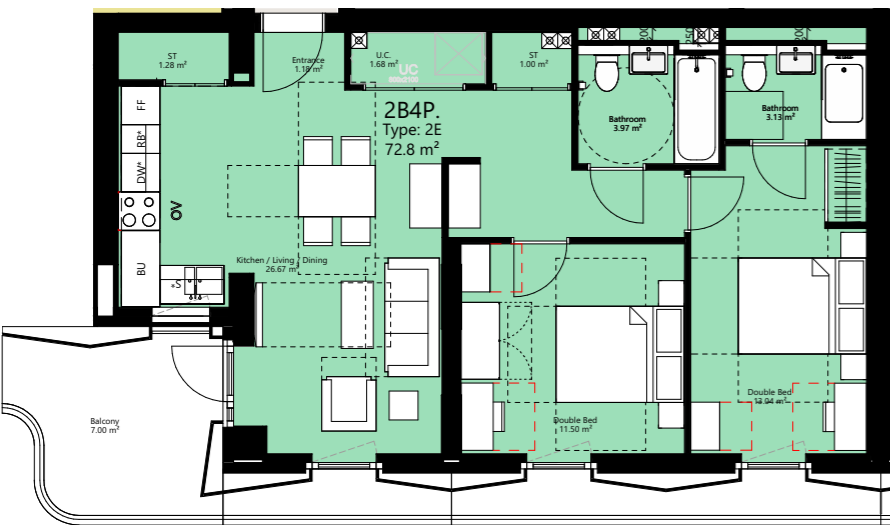


**TYPE 1E**

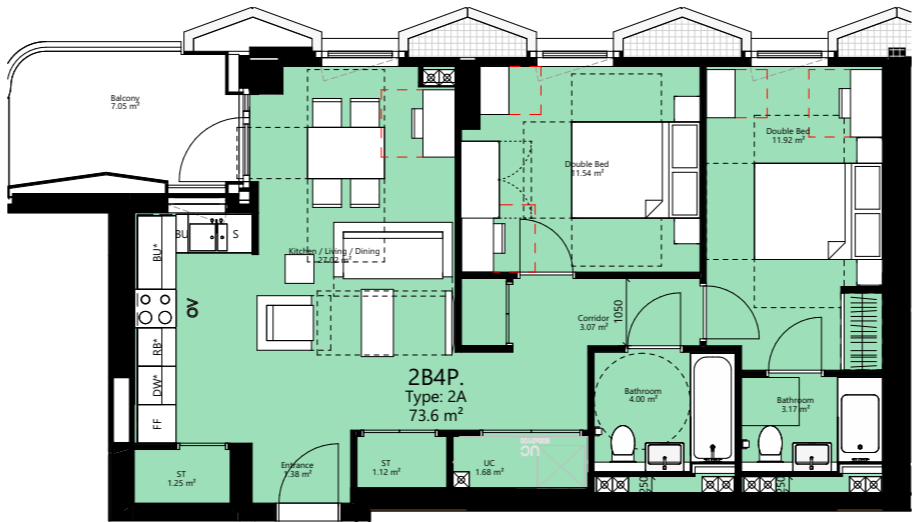


**TYPE 1L**

# 2 BED 4 PERSON HOMES

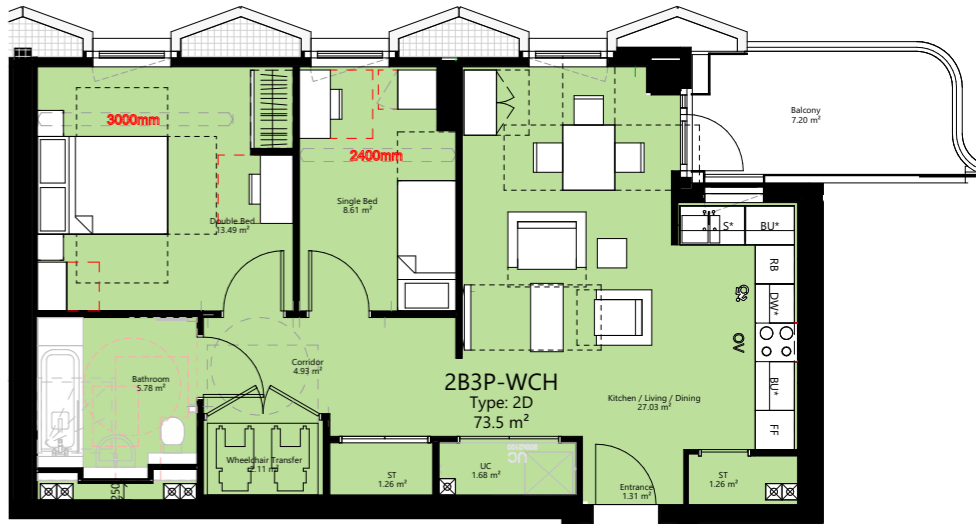


TYPE 2E

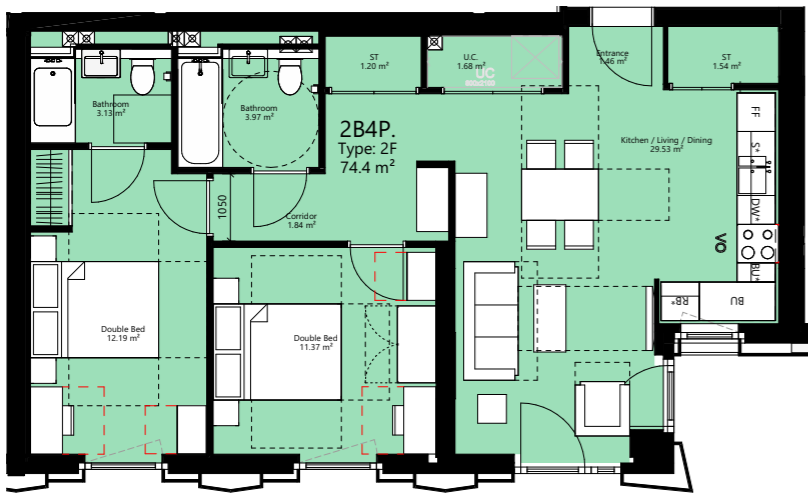


TYPE 2A

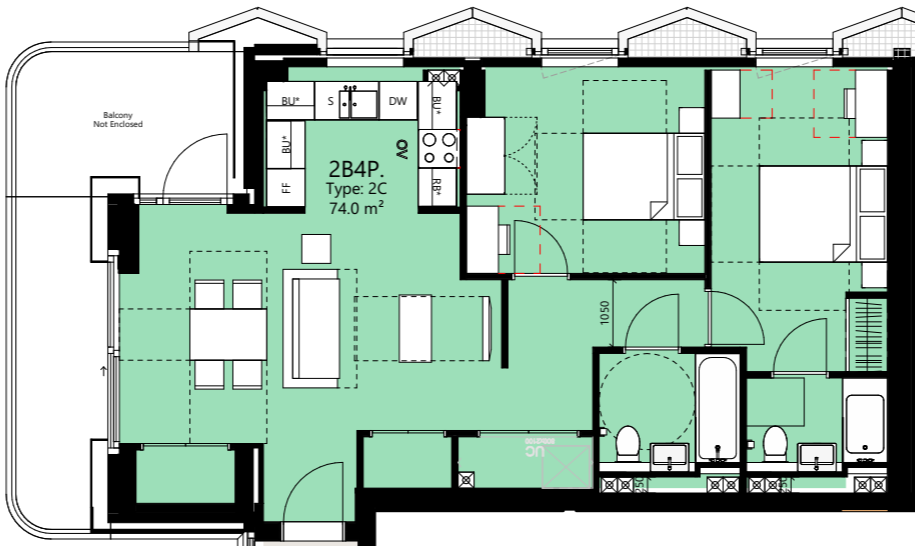
# 2 BED WHEELCHAIR HOME



TYPE 2D (WHEELCHAIR)

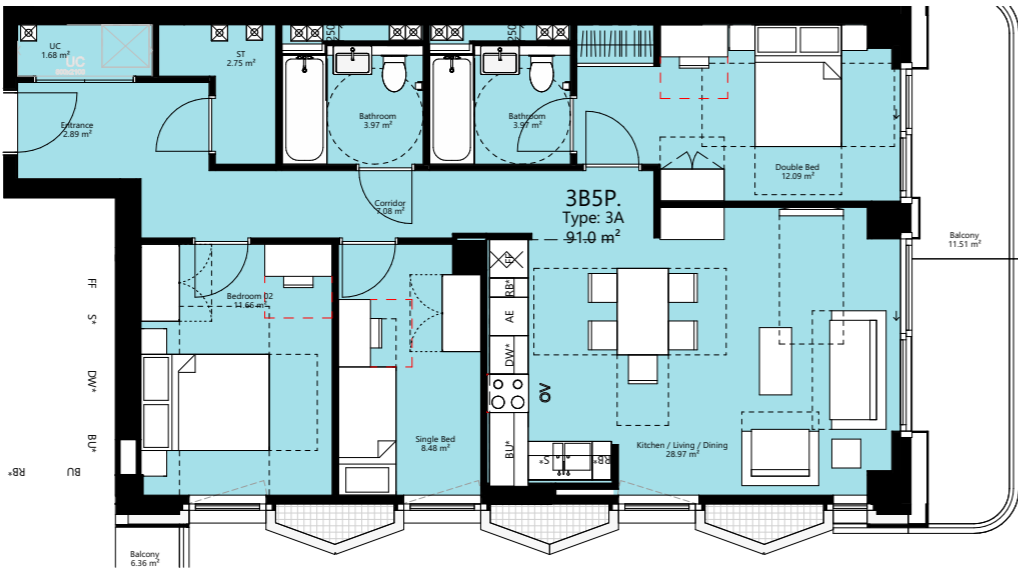


TYPE 2F

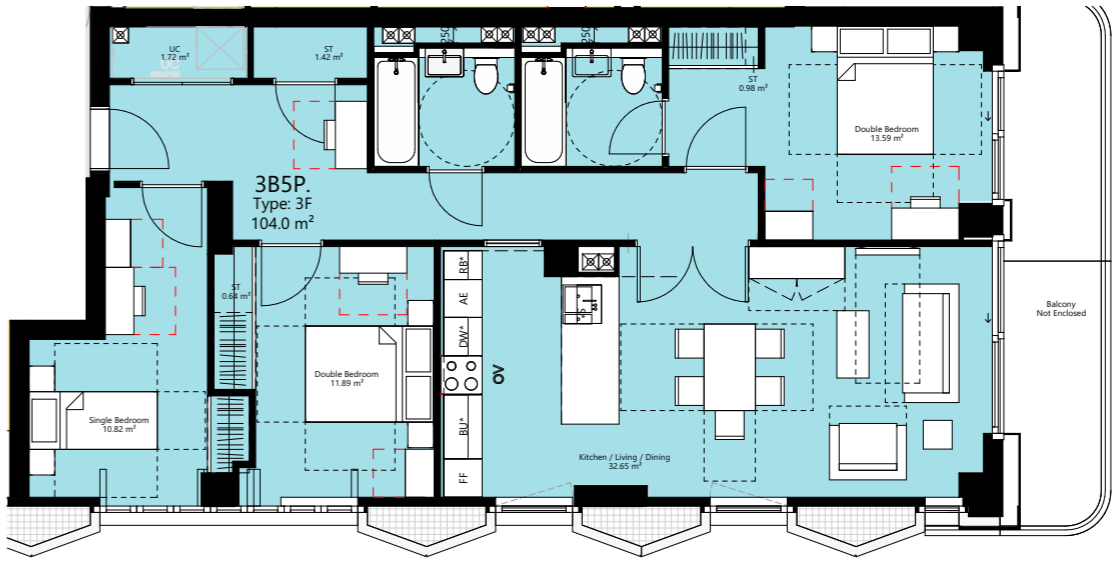


TYPE 2C

# 3 BED 5 PERSON HOMES



**TYPE 3A**



**TYPE 3F**