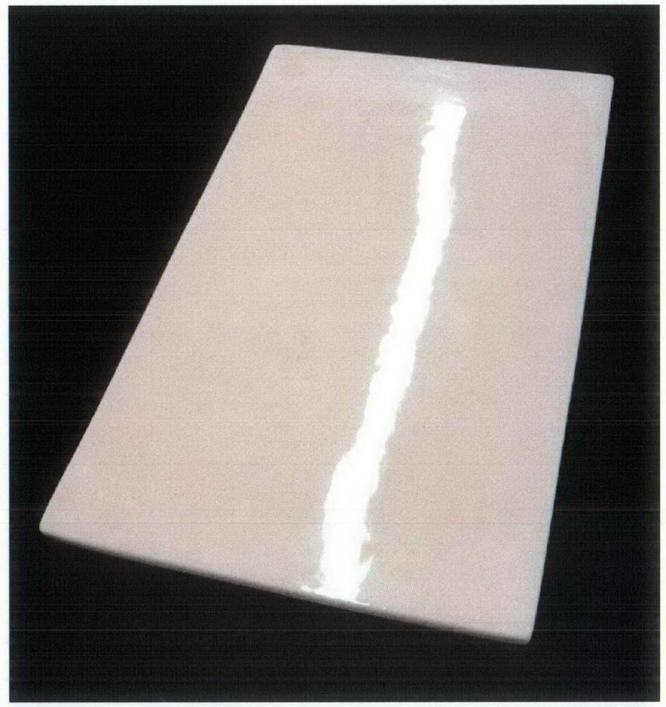
1



2

2.6 Materials

1. Stucco
Traditional quality smooth finished painted render.
(39 Queen's Grove)

2. Ceramic
Hand Crafted white ceramic panels cladding on street and side elevations at ground level and stairwell.

3. Metal
High Quality dark painted metal window frames.

4. Coping
Metal coping with a deep shadow reveal and capping for good weathering of the stucco facade below.
(Eric Parry Architects, Pembroke College, 1997)

3

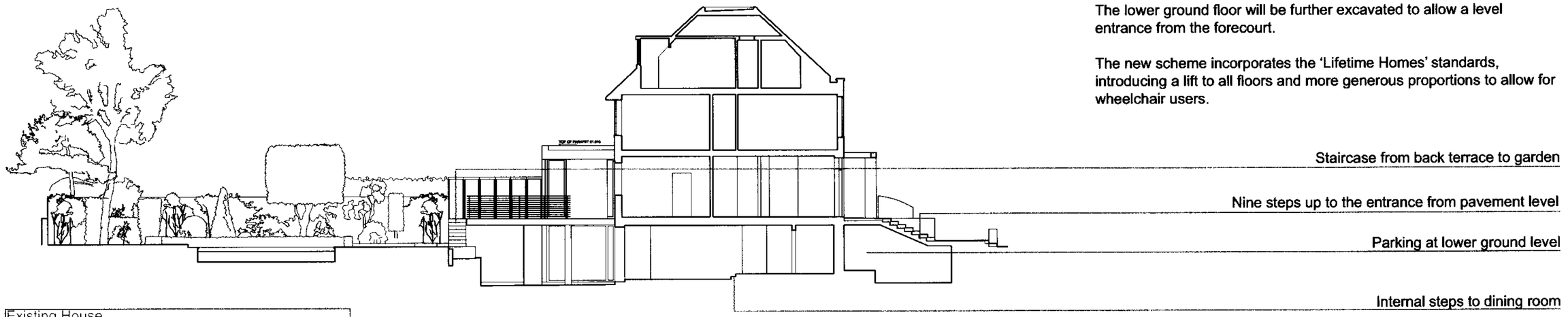
4

3.0 Accessibility

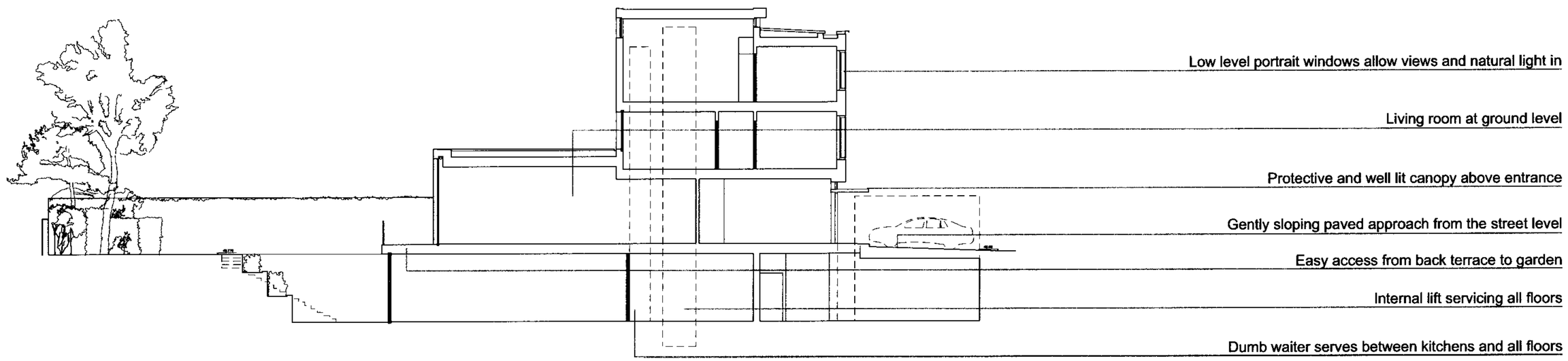
The clients' wish to re- build their new home to replace the existing with better facilities improving access and future use.

The lower ground floor will be further excavated to allow a level entrance from the forecourt.

The new scheme incorporates the 'Lifetime Homes' standards, introducing a lift to all floors and more generous proportions to allow for wheelchair users.

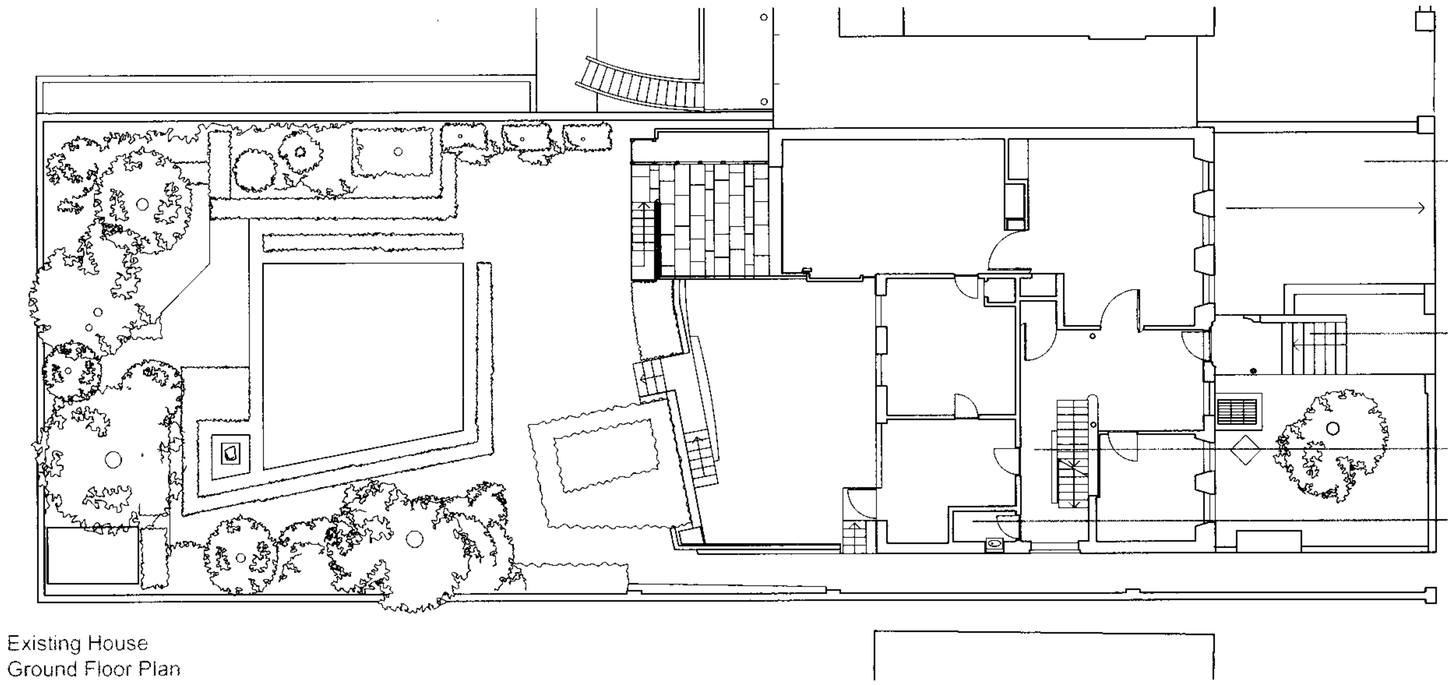


Existing House
Long Section



Proposed House
Long Section

40 Queen's Grove



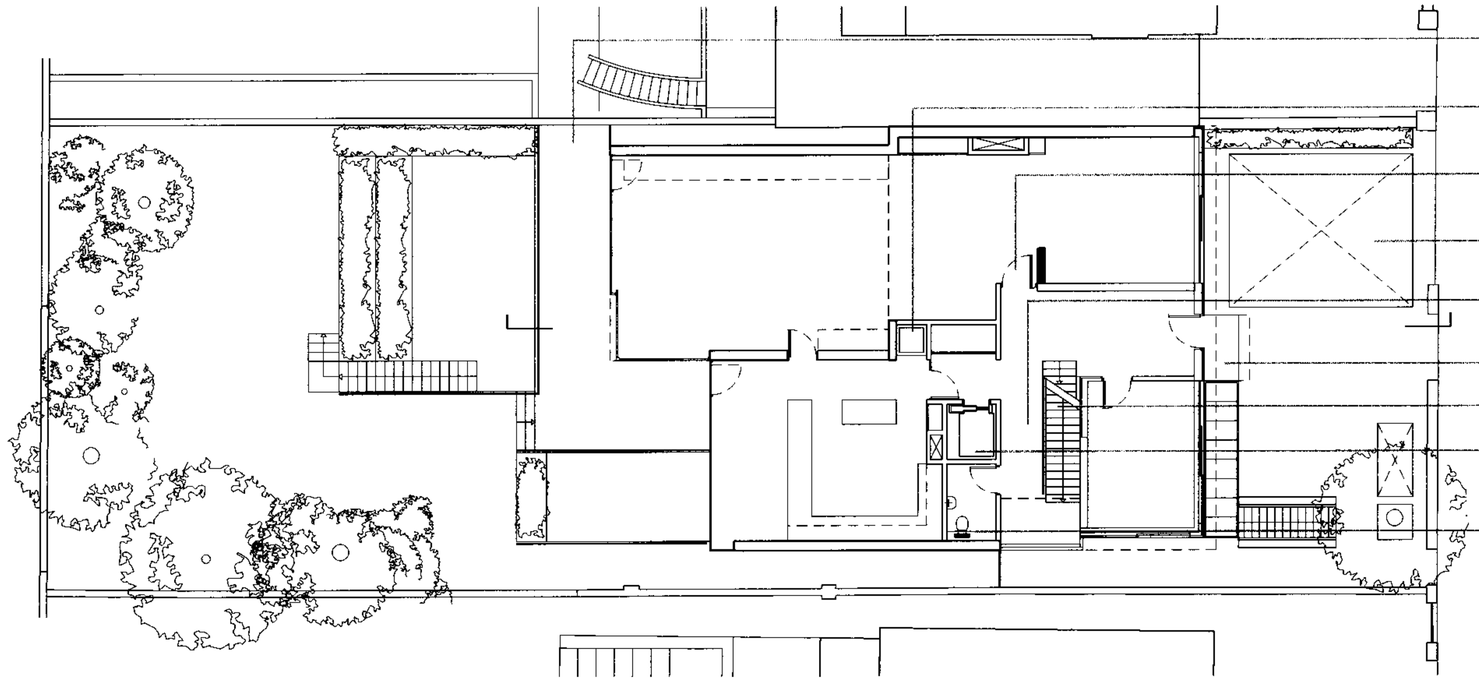
Existing House
Ground Floor Plan

Steep ramp to parking at lower ground level

Nine steps from pavement steps to the entrance

Narrow passage not suitable for wheelchair

Inaccessible WC on ground level



Proposed House
Ground Floor Plan

Direct access to terrace and floor to ceiling glazing to the garden allow natural light and views.

Dumb waiter from kitchen to all floors

All doors 800 mm clear opening with 300 mm clear to the leading edge

Two car (5x6 m) car lift accessed from ground level to park in the basement
The paved forecourt (roof of the hidden car lift) allows drop off and levelled access

All passages over 900 mm wide

Low threshold and gently sloping levelled approach from the street level and a 1.2 m wide entrance door

Wide, comfortable top lit staircase with continuous handrail on both sides

1100x1400 mm lift car with automated doors adequate for wheelchair use

Accessible WC on ground level with en-suite bathrooms for each of the bedrooms on upper floors

ARUP

Description of structure

The structure is a reinforced concrete frame with flat slabs spanning up to 7m. Stability is provided by utilising wall sections within the frame construction. The basement level will require water excluding retaining wall structures to the perimeter. Column foundations will be piles founded in the London Clay.

The environmental impact of concrete in the frame construction will be minimised by reducing the Portland cement content and using secondary or recycled aggregates where possible.

Private Residence

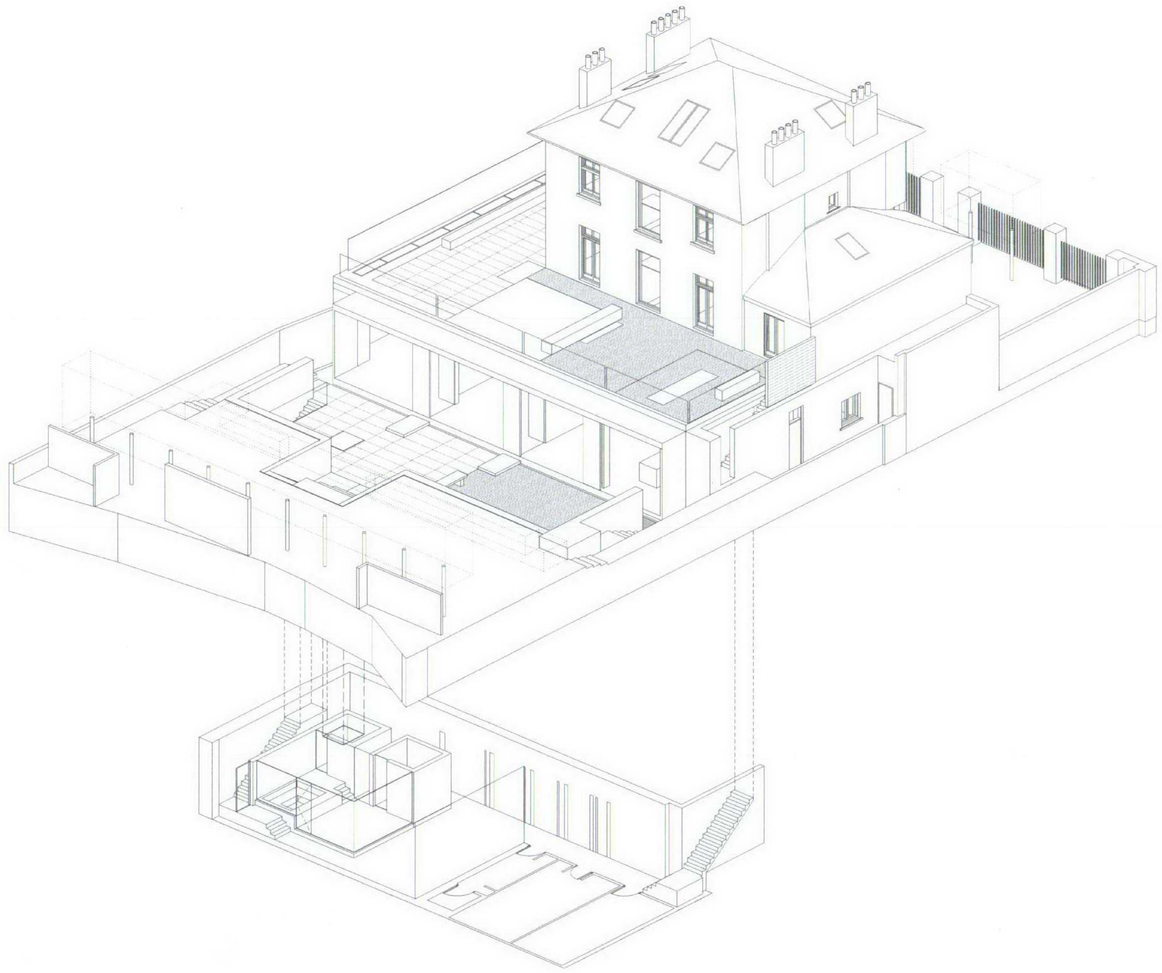
London NW9

Client Private Residence
Status Completed 2002

The project involved the reconstruction of a large detached 19th century house and garden in North London for a family of seven.

By removing the clutter of additional extensions, lift shaft, partitions and a pool, the form of the original house was re-established. A new extension to the full width of the site was added to provide a sequence of generous well-lit spaces for both formal entertaining and family life. Each room in the extension has full elevation frameless windows establishing a strong relationship with the carefully crafted garden terraces by landscape architect Christopher Bradley-Hole.

A spa and gym lie beneath the rear garden. The spa has a top lit marble and glass box for water and steam therapies within a larger mirrored space.



Axonometric Drawing

Rear Elevation by Night

Street Elevation

Old Wardor House

Wiltshire

Client Private Client
Status completed 2005

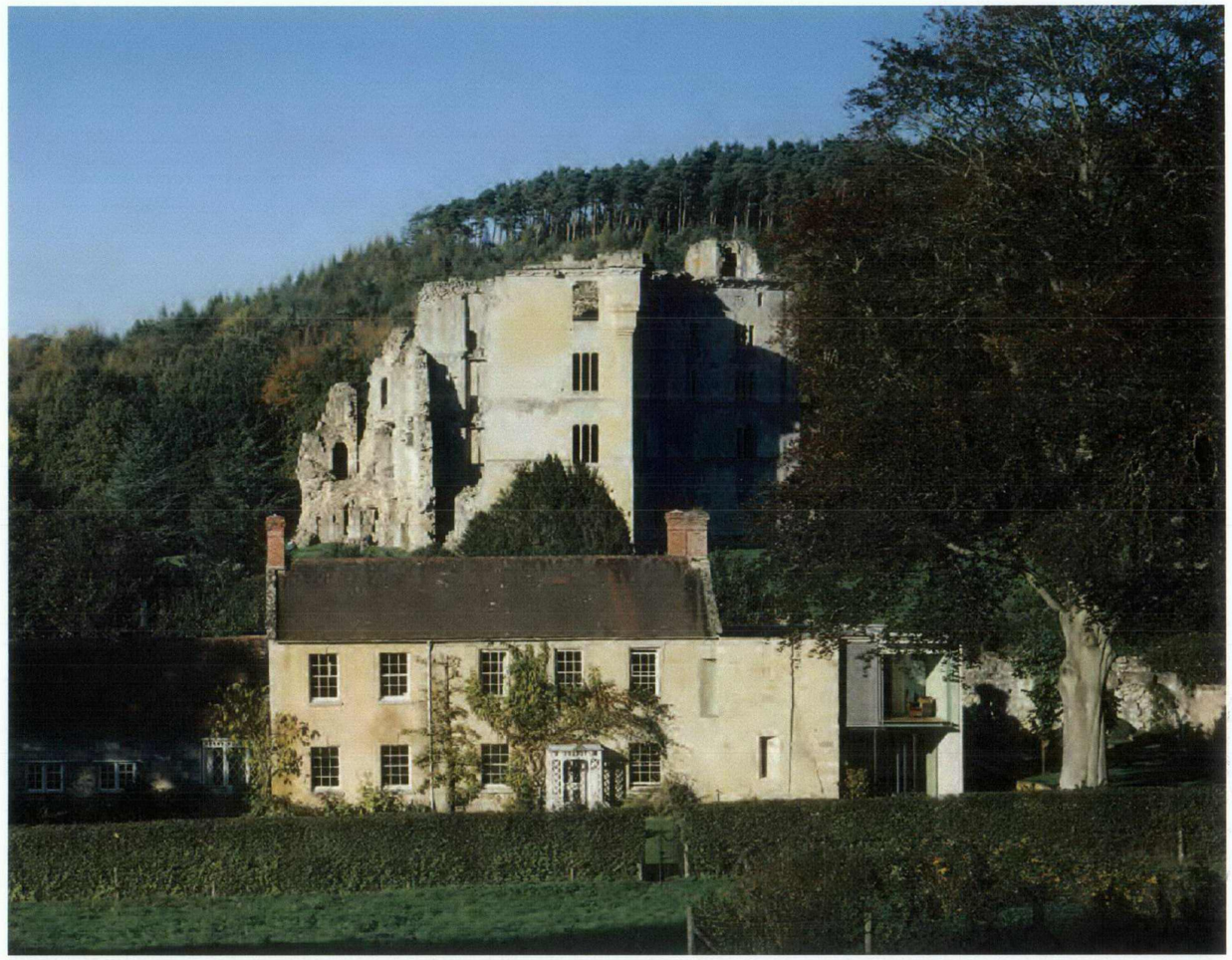
Situated beside the historic Old Wardour Castle, built in the late 14th century, Old Wardour House has a noble lineage. The house was acquired by the present owner's family in 1963.

Major alterations have been made to some or all of the buildings on this site in the 1690s, 1740s, 1870s, 1900s and 1960s, leaving a distinctive, eclectic, traceable pattern. The new design took a non-intrusive, minimalist approach, respectful of the existing fabric.

From the beginning of November until the end of January, the house is in perpetual shadow, as a result of the sun failing to rise above the tops of the trees to the south, a condition which has worsened as the trees have grown. The aim of the design was to allow more light into the house, whilst ensuring retention of historic fabric.

The extension made use of large glazed areas to bring in light to the kitchen area below, and the bedroom above, whilst ensuring clear views from the Summer House to the garden, and the castle.

The extension won a Natural Stone Award in 2006.



The Extension Facade

View Towards the Castle

Pembroke College

Cambridge

Client The Masters, Fellows & Scholars of Pembroke College
Status Masterplan completed 1988
Foundress Court completed 1998

History is more of a burden for the inhabitants of one of the oldest university towns in England than in generally acknowledged. Given the college's unending need for further accommodation and the restriction on site within the densely developed town fabric of Cambridge, the addition of nearly 100 student rooms, a fellow's set, computer centre, meeting rooms and new Master's Lodge was a challenge requiring a very comprehensive masterplan.

The complex nature of this building in an urban context between town streets and a collegiate interior is illustrated by the fifteen elevations that make up the exterior.

The two perpendicular wings of the building form the new boundaries to one of the college courts. At the northern end, the building resolves as a raised, cloistered garden; at the western end, the master's lodge forms the end of the building. At the intersection of the wings there is a main stair which rises up below the roof lantern. The lantern demarcates the new college entrance. To the street side, six new small courts of different character are formed between projecting pavilions.

The building is formed from in-situ concrete slabs supported on load bearing blockwork walls. The fabric of the building has been developed using some of the most innovative specialists and testing bodies to create a building with an anticipated life of over 200 years.

The project was awarded an RIBA award in 1998, a Civic Trust Award in 1999 as well as Natural Stone Award in 2000.

◂ New Master's Lodge

▴ Foundress Court

London Stock Exchange

10 Paternoster Square

Client Mitsubishi Estates Corporation Ltd
Status Completed 2003

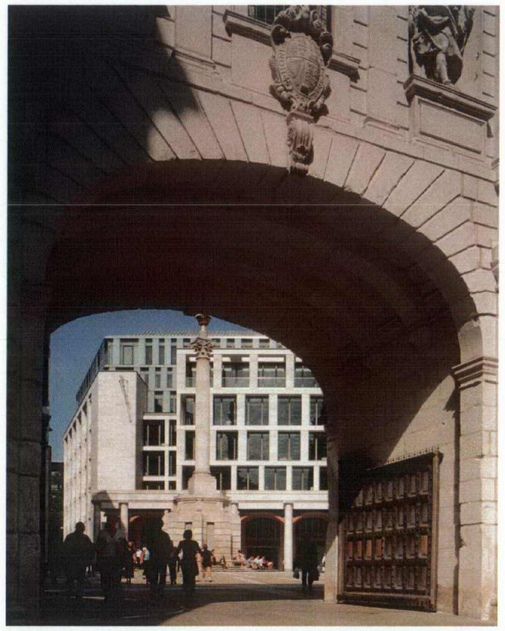
London Stock Exchange, Paternoster Square

This project is the central building within Sir William Whitfield's masterplan for Paternoster Square. The form and articulation maximise the development within the constraints of the St Paul's heights.

The stone façades sweep to the new public space and loggia overlooking the cathedral. The stone facade and cladding were completed with a flying platform above the main site entrance.

The London Stock Exchange was operational by May 2004, and the Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, formally opened the new London Stock Exchange building on 27 July 2004.

The building won the New Build category of the Stone Awards 2004.



The Buildin in Context

View towards St. Paul's

St Martin-in-the-Fields

London WC2

Client St Martin-in-the-Fields
Status Currently on site
Completion 2008

St Martin-in-the-Fields

The parish Church of St Martins-in-the-Fields is justifiably regarded as the masterpiece of the distinguished 18th century architect James Gibbs and one of the country's finest historic churches. It plays a substantial and positive role in shaping the architectural and townscape character of Trafalgar Square and this part of Central London and contributes considerably to the cultural and social life of the capital. It is a landmark building and is of the greatest importance both nationally and internationally.

The project is a masterplan for the whole St Martin-in-the-Fields site to achieve a once in a century reorganisation for the varied uses. The proposals include: the refurbishment and conservation of Gibbs' Grade I listed church and crypt; the reconstruction of the below ground spaces; the rationalisation and extension of the Grade II listed Nash Terrace; and the reordering of the publicly accessible spaces. The latter forming the missing sacred element of World Squares For All at Trafalgar Square.

This project has Heritage Lottery Funding and planning approval from Westminster City Council and the Diocesan Advisory Committee was received in October 2003. Enabling works commenced summer 2005 and the project is due to start on site in the autumn. Completion in summer 2007.

Church Interior after Conservation

New Entrance Pavilion
A glass walled pavilion in the widened Church Path