Design & Access Statement: 07 March 2015



burwell deakins : architects

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1.0 Introduction / Site Analysis

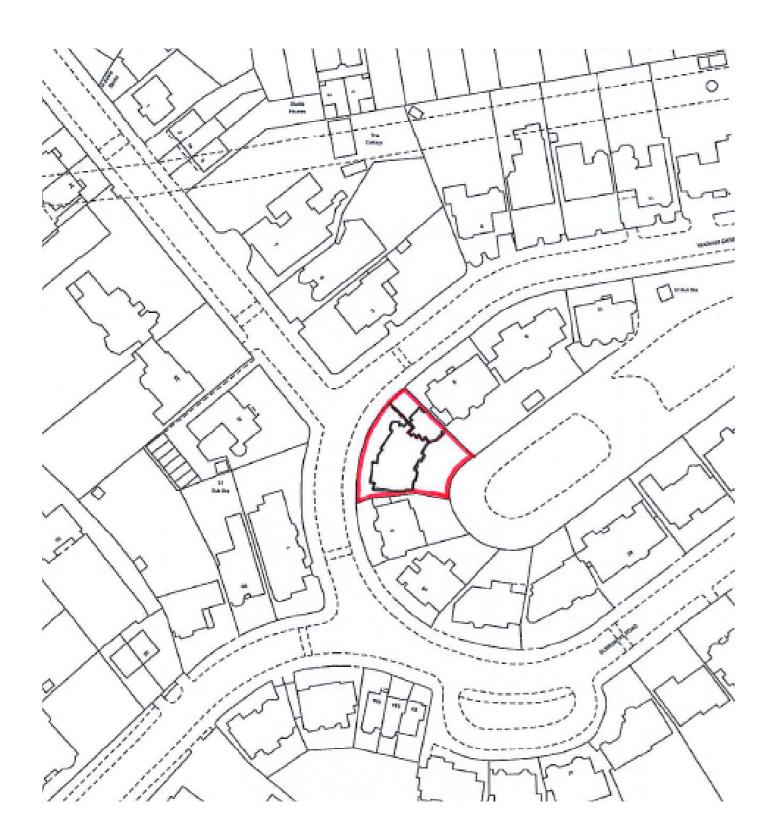
I.I Project Overview

This document has been produced by Burwell Deakins Architects to accompany the Planning and Conservation Area application for proposed works to 4 & 4a Wadham Gardens. As well as giving background information to the project, it is also designed to act as a Design and Access Statement in support of our proposals.

4 Wadham Gardens located within Sub Area 3 of the Elsworthy Road Conservation Area. This document explains the principles for our proposals within the context of the Council's criteria regarding works to buildings within Conservation Areas.

The Design Statement section of the document describes our external and internal proposals in light of the building's location in the Conservation Area.

The Access Statement portion of the document explains public transport and vehicular links to and from the site, and access into the building.



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I.2 Context

Wahdam Gardens located in the London Borough of Camden, north of Primrose Hill and falls within the Elsworthy Road Conservation Area (Adopted 14 July 2009).

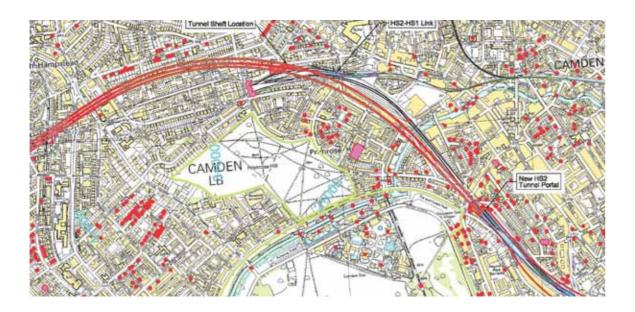
4 Wadham Gardens is situated to the western end of the street on the southern side where it enjoys views down Harley Road. It forms part of William Willett's development carried out between 1896 and 1911.





Primrose Hill 1840





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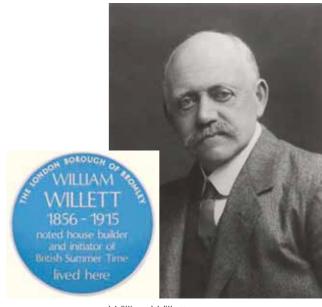
1.3 History

Prior to the middle of the eighteenth century the land within the current Elsworthy Estate was entirely agricultural. It was not until Henry Eyre bought the estate in 1732 that development commenced also triggered by the costruction of the Regents Canal.

The first houses were constructed along Avenue Road close to the the canal moving north towards Swiss Cottage. Under the supervision of John Shaw the area was developed as spacious middle class housing. Development continued throughout the nineteenth century under John Shaw the Younger and Samuel Cumimg, a property devloper who had constructed Primrose Hill Road and created the regular villas alonng King Henry's Rod.

In the late 1890's the area was developed further by William Willett, the builder and tireless promoter of British Summer Time. The new development linked Primrose Hill Road to Avenue Road by extending Elsworthy Road. forming the southern edge of a tear drop shaped plot with Wadham Gardens forming the northern half.

William Willett was strongly influenced by Richard Norman Shaw, responsible for the Beford Park development in Chiswick, West London. Willett did not however champion the Arts and Crafts style but instead, along with Architects Amos Faulkner, developed the Free Style and the eclectic 'Queen Anne' style which was "An atractive medley of picturesque features including Dutch gables and irregular windows with small panes and white glazing bars" (Michael Jenner, London Heritage). These motifs went on to be called the Willett style and his buildings form an unmistakable group within the Conservation Area.







Amos Faulkner



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I.4 Area Character

The pattern of the Willett development changes significantly breaking from the nearby regimented victorian terraces.

A curved layout includes broad streets with genrous pavements where grass verges previously existed. The houses are all different in their design reflecting the Free Style created by Willett and Faulkner:

The detached two and three storey houses are generous with small front gardens. The rear gardens benefit from aspect across communal gardens located centrally within the site.

Materials typically include red brick, rough cast render, clay tile hanging and white painted woodwork.











Existing Rear Elevation



Existing Side Elevation



Consented Rear Elevation



Consented Side Elevation



Proposed Rear Elevation



Proposed Side Elevation

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- 2.0 Design
- 2.I Amount

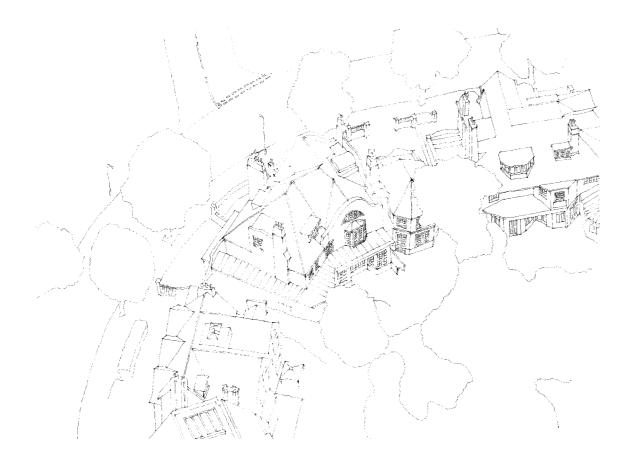
Elevational reconfiguration of number 4 & 4a Wadham Gardens to include:

- _Creation of bay to the first floor of the annex with an "octagon" roof to reflect the existing design.
- _Creation of bay window with a lead roof to rear elevaion of the main house.









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2.2 Scale and Appearance

Generally:

The design has been carefully and deliberately considered to reflect the style of its surroundings taking a cue from the "Free Style" developed by William Willett and Amos Faulkner. The bay treatment more accurately reflects the detailing present within the rest of the development and acknowledges the design of the existing roofscape.

Elevational treatment:

Walls - Painted rough cast render to match existing.

Roof - Reuse existing slates. New slates to match existing as required.

- Lead roof to new bay window to main house.

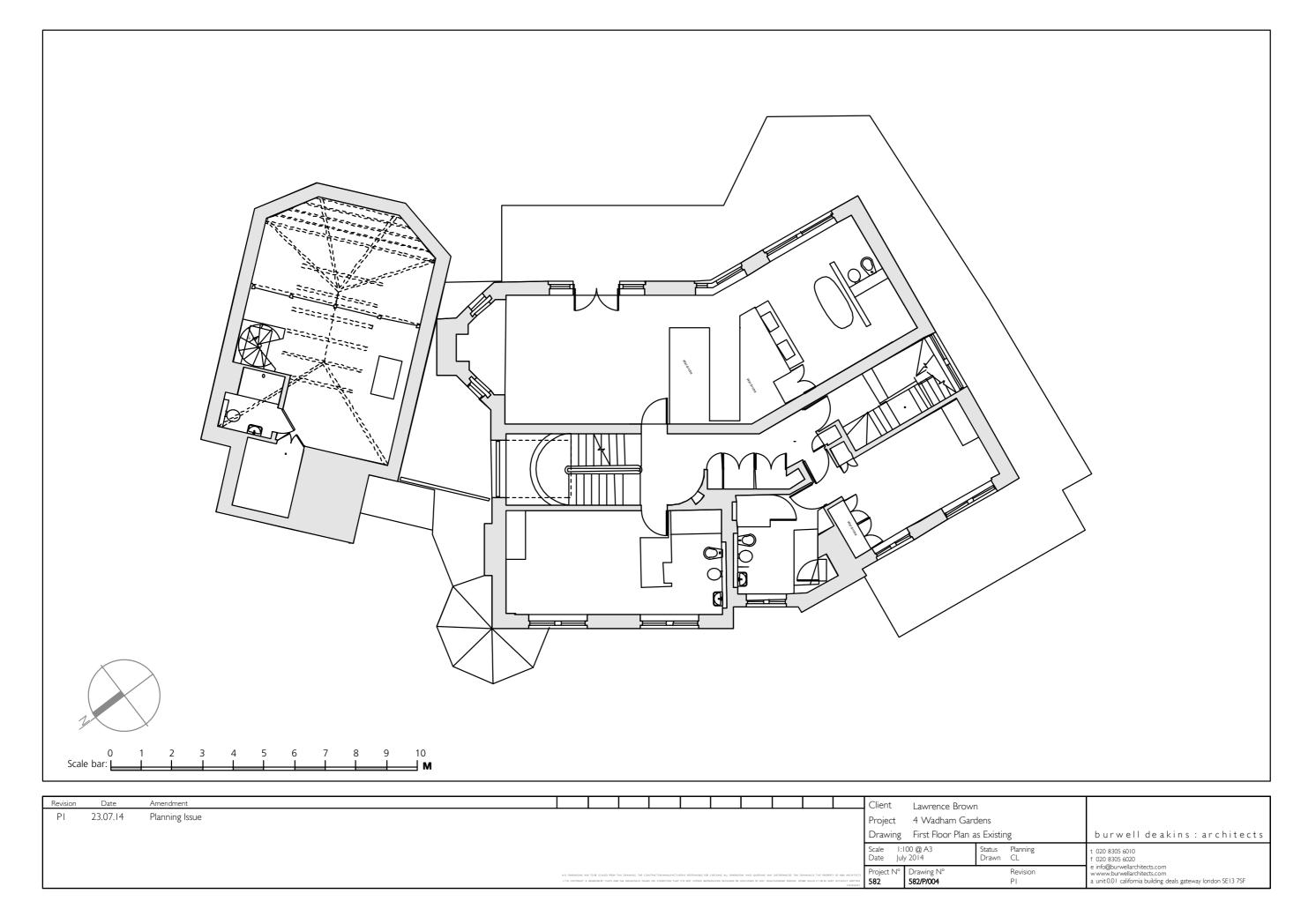
Fenestration - Painted timber sash/casement windows with profiles / glazing bars to match

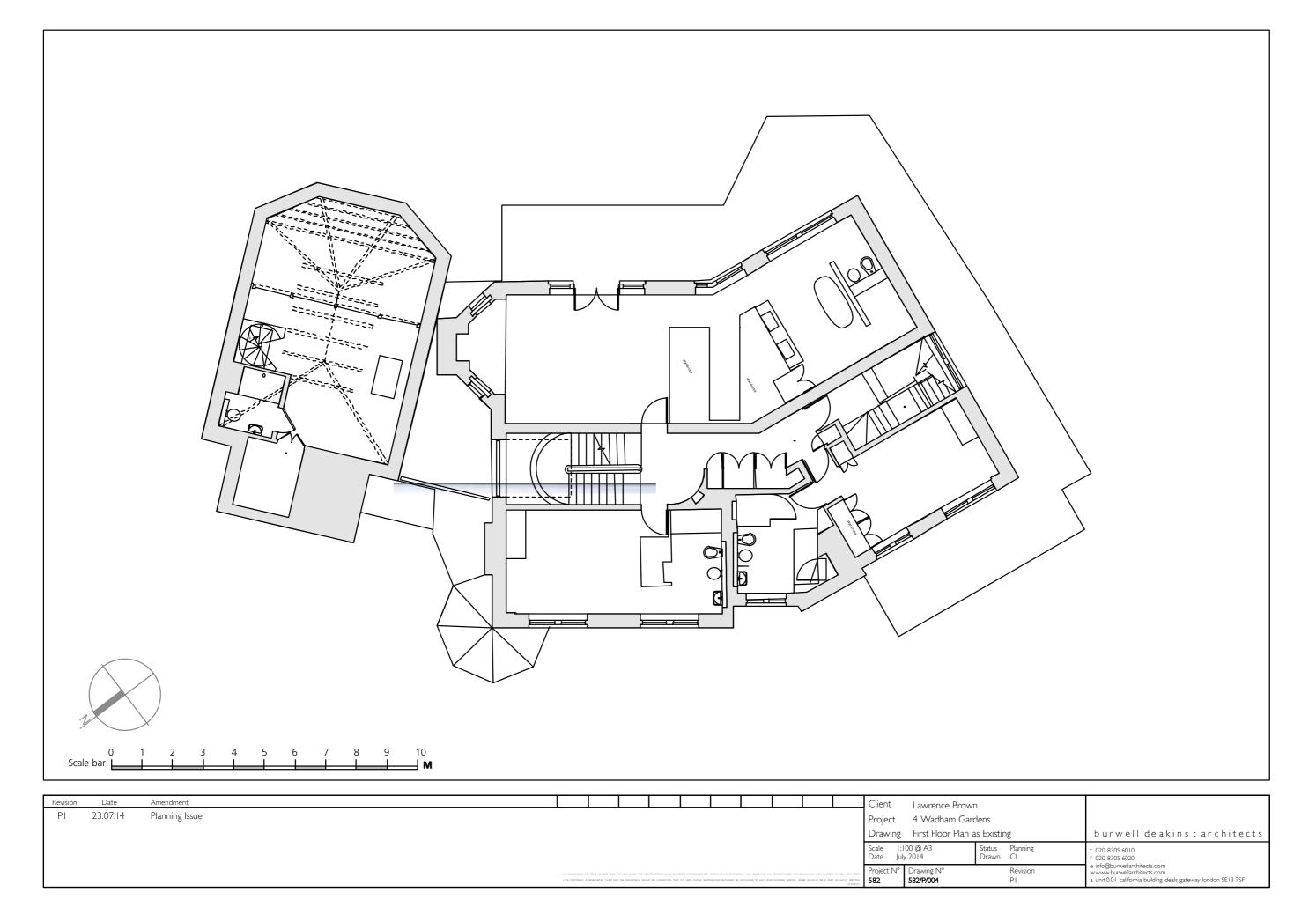
existing

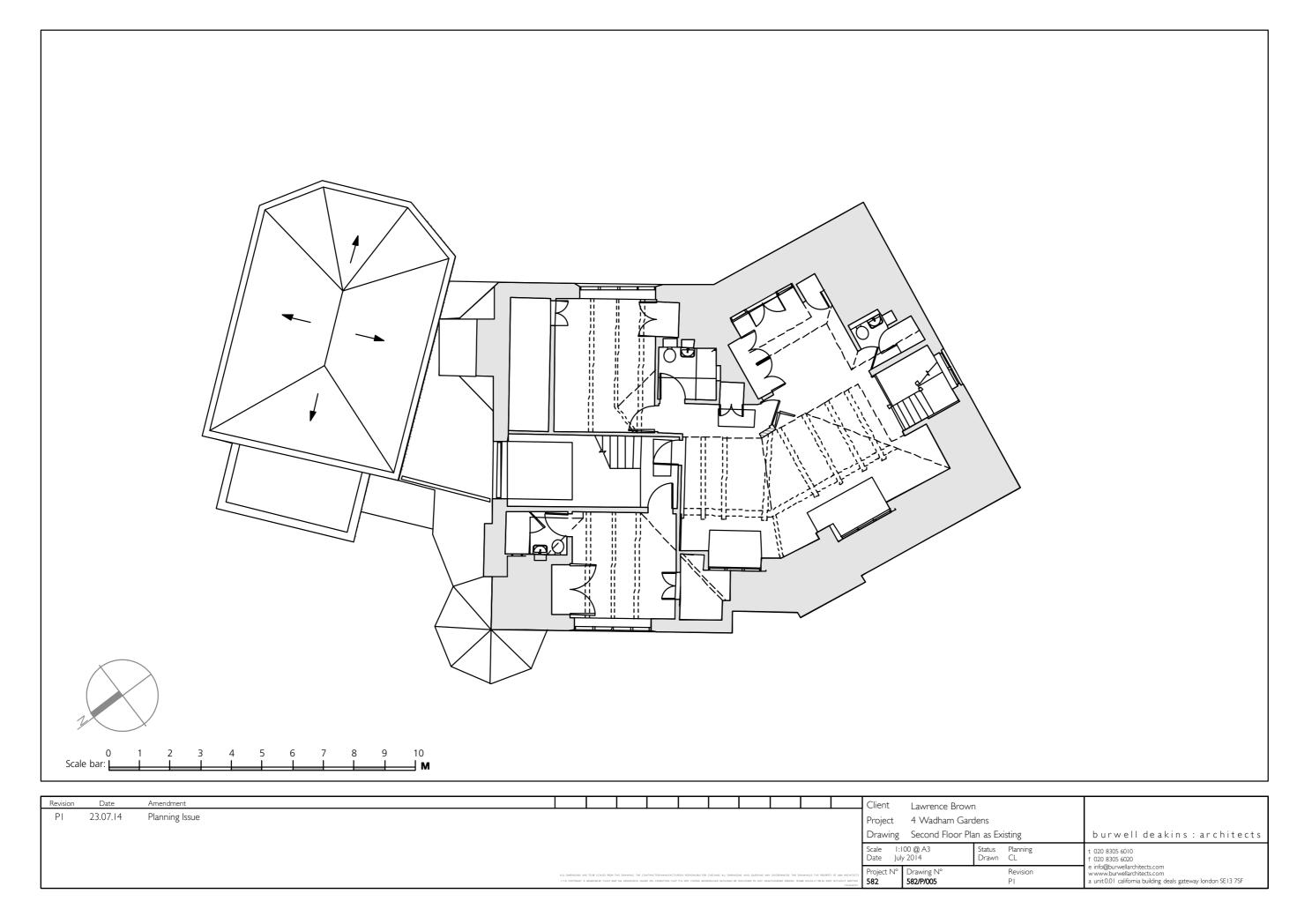


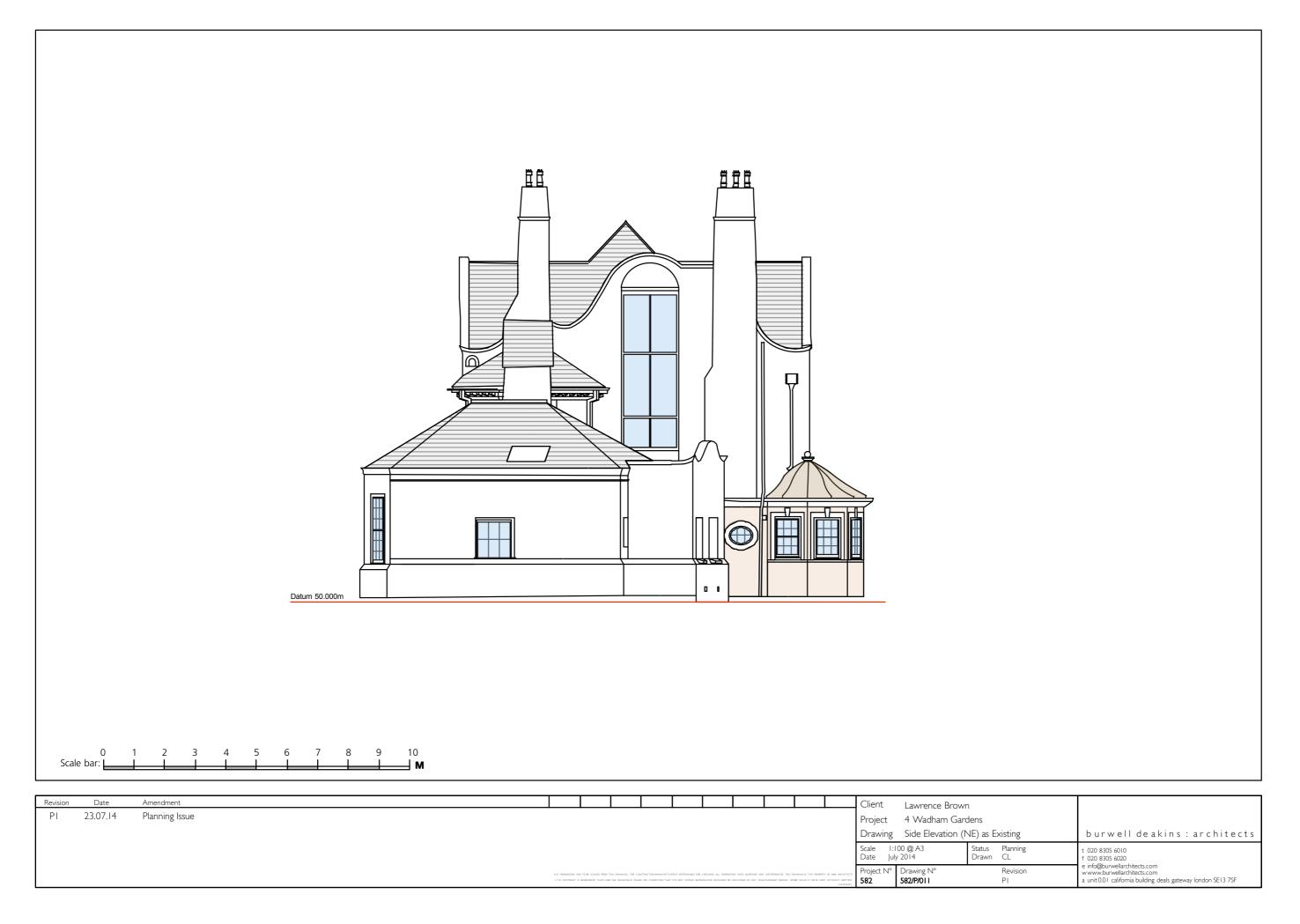




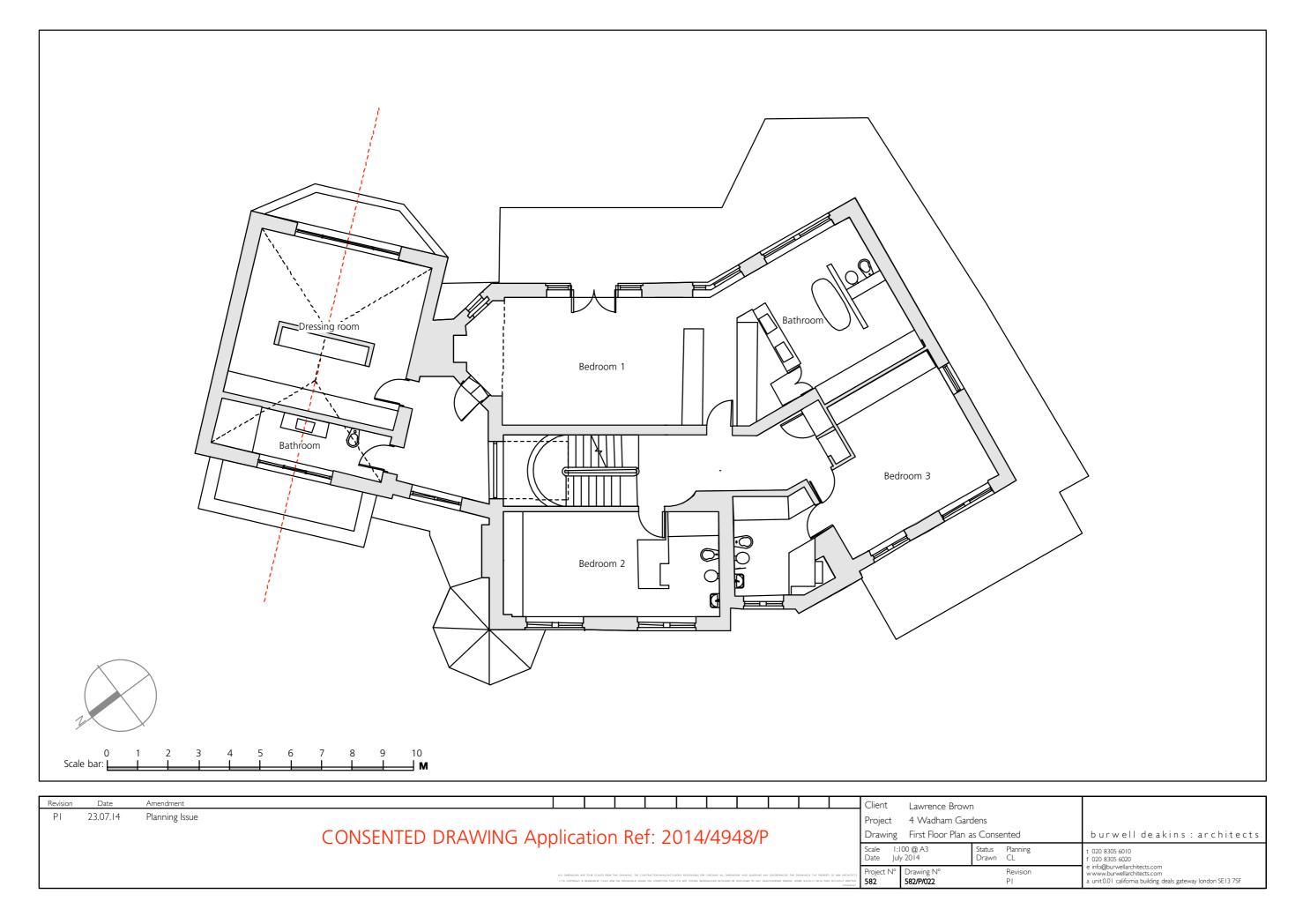


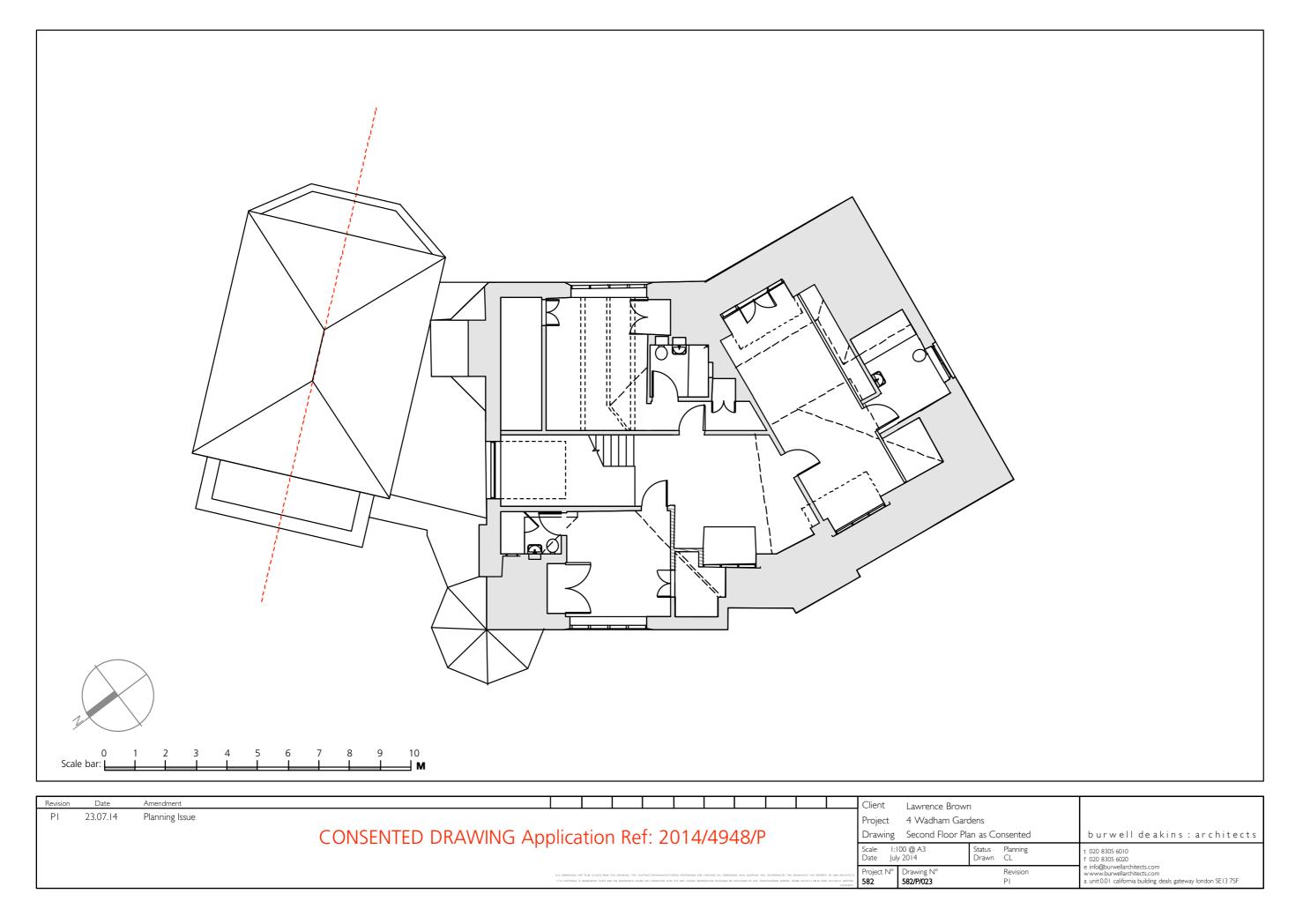


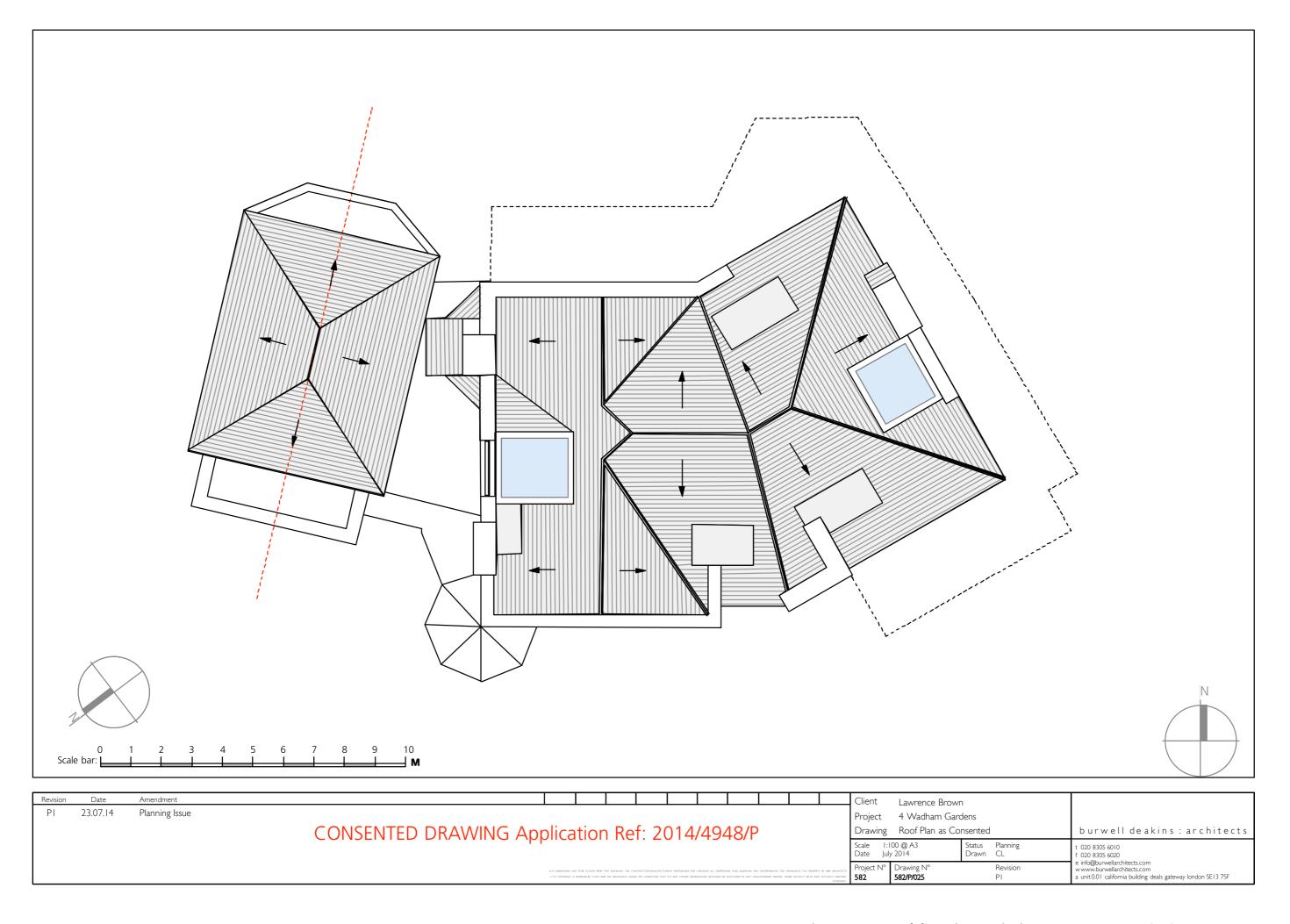


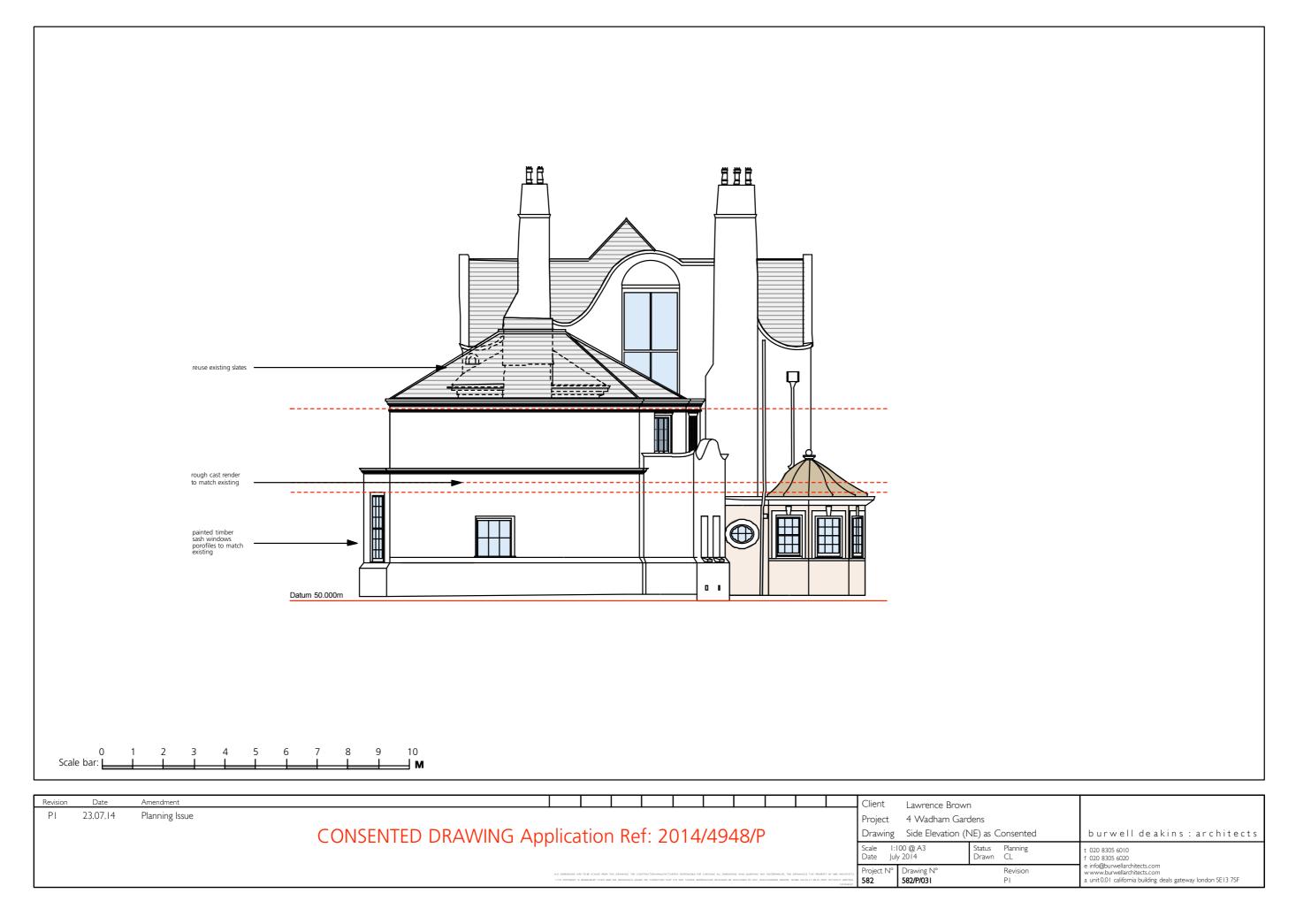




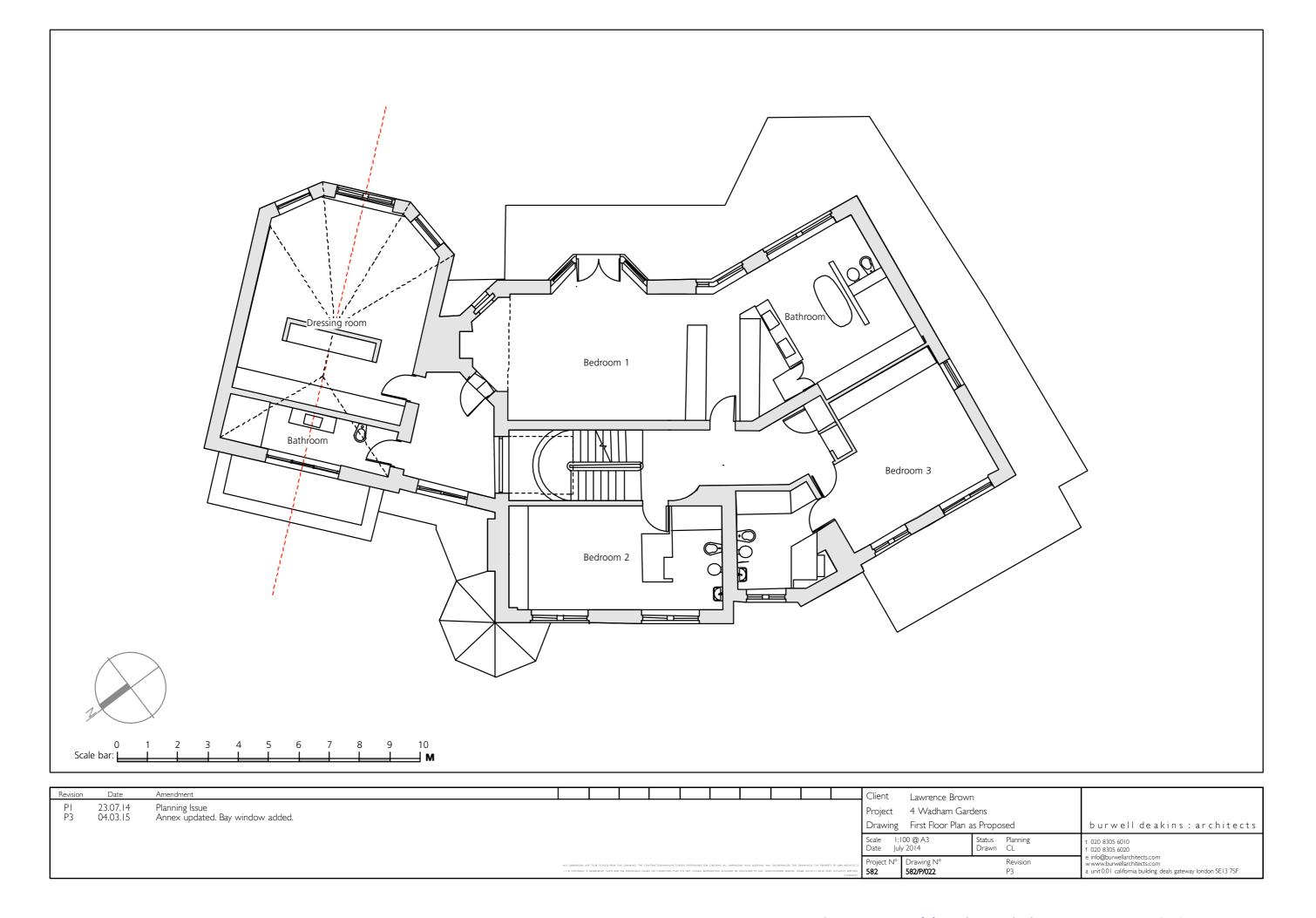


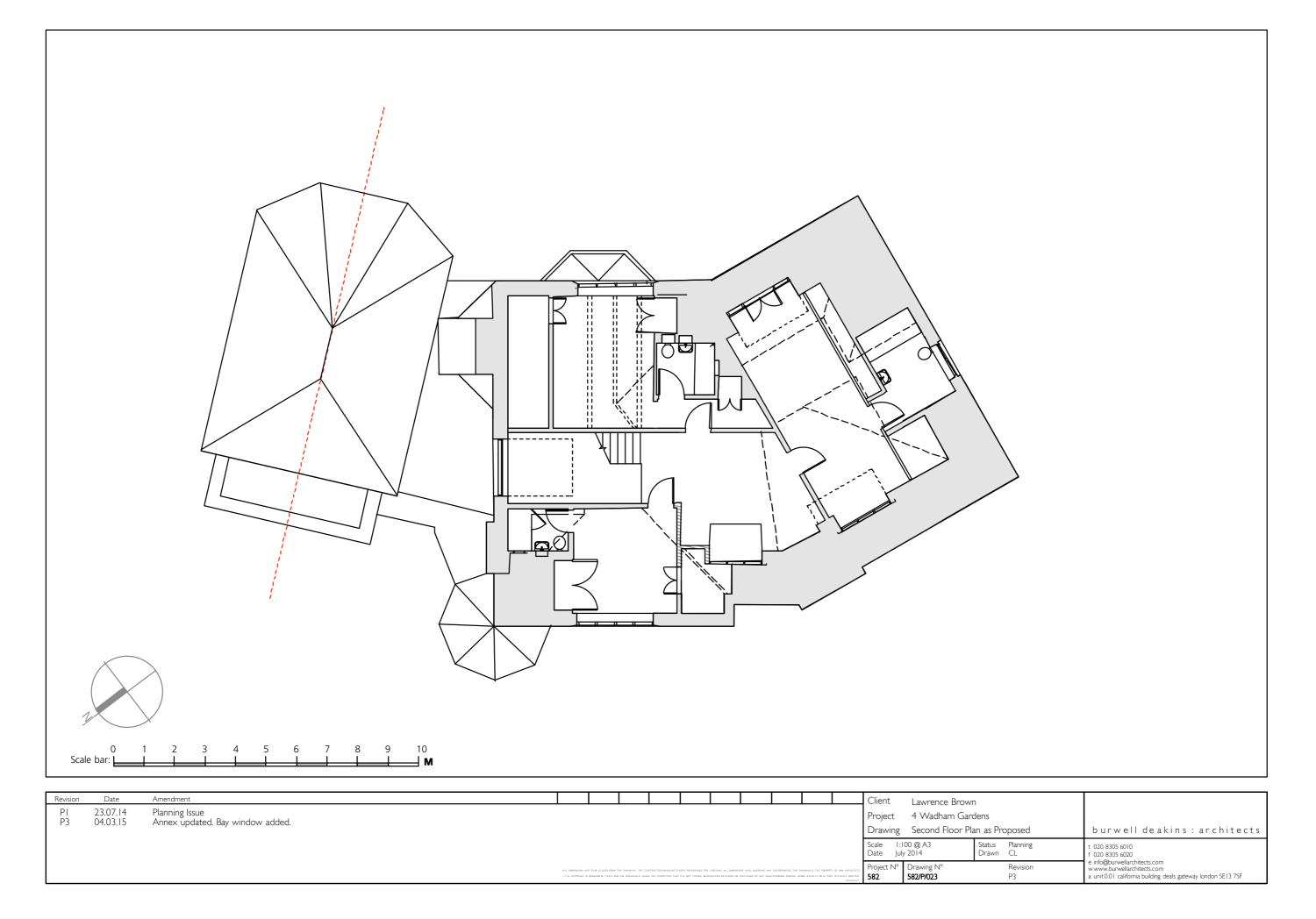


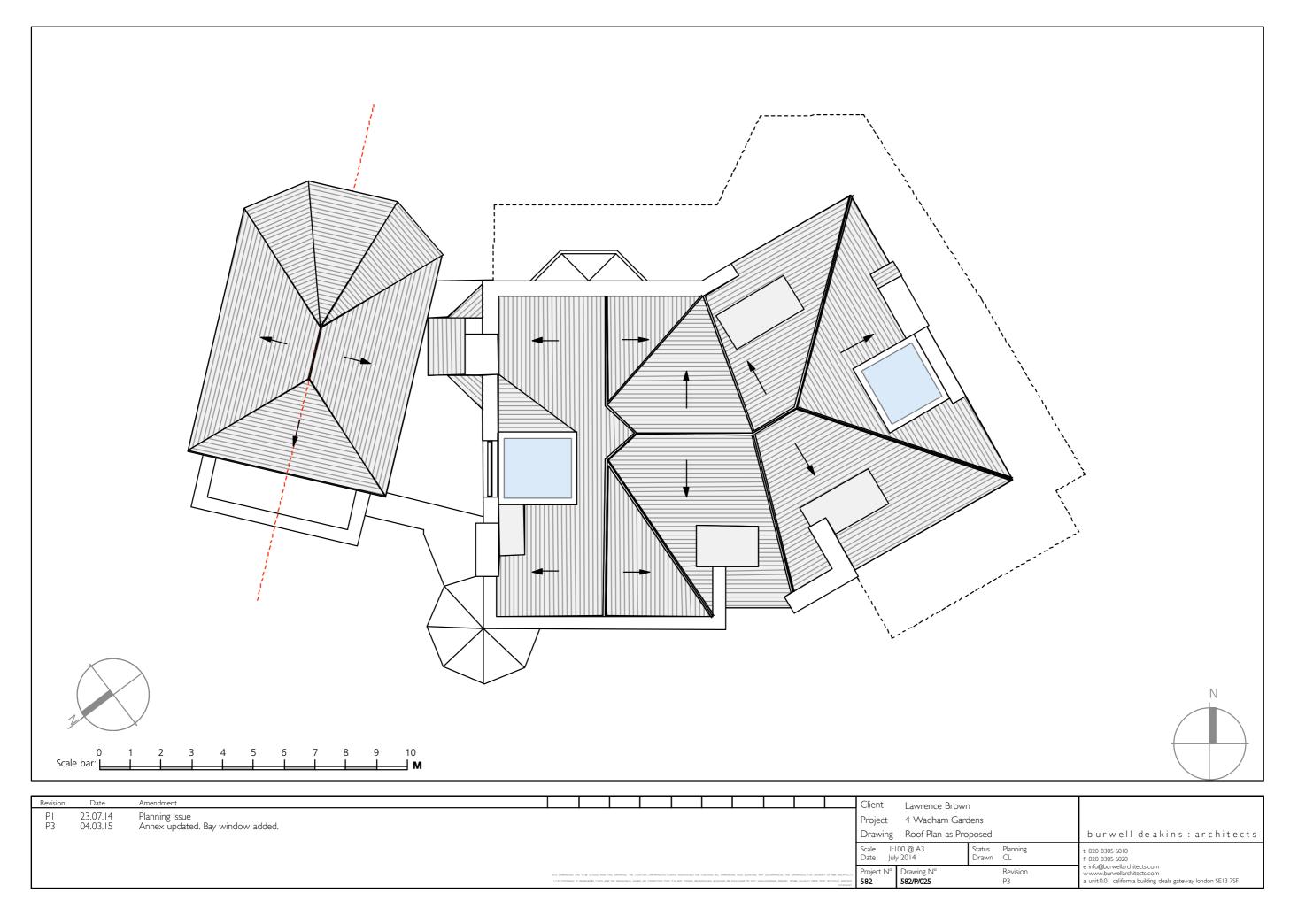


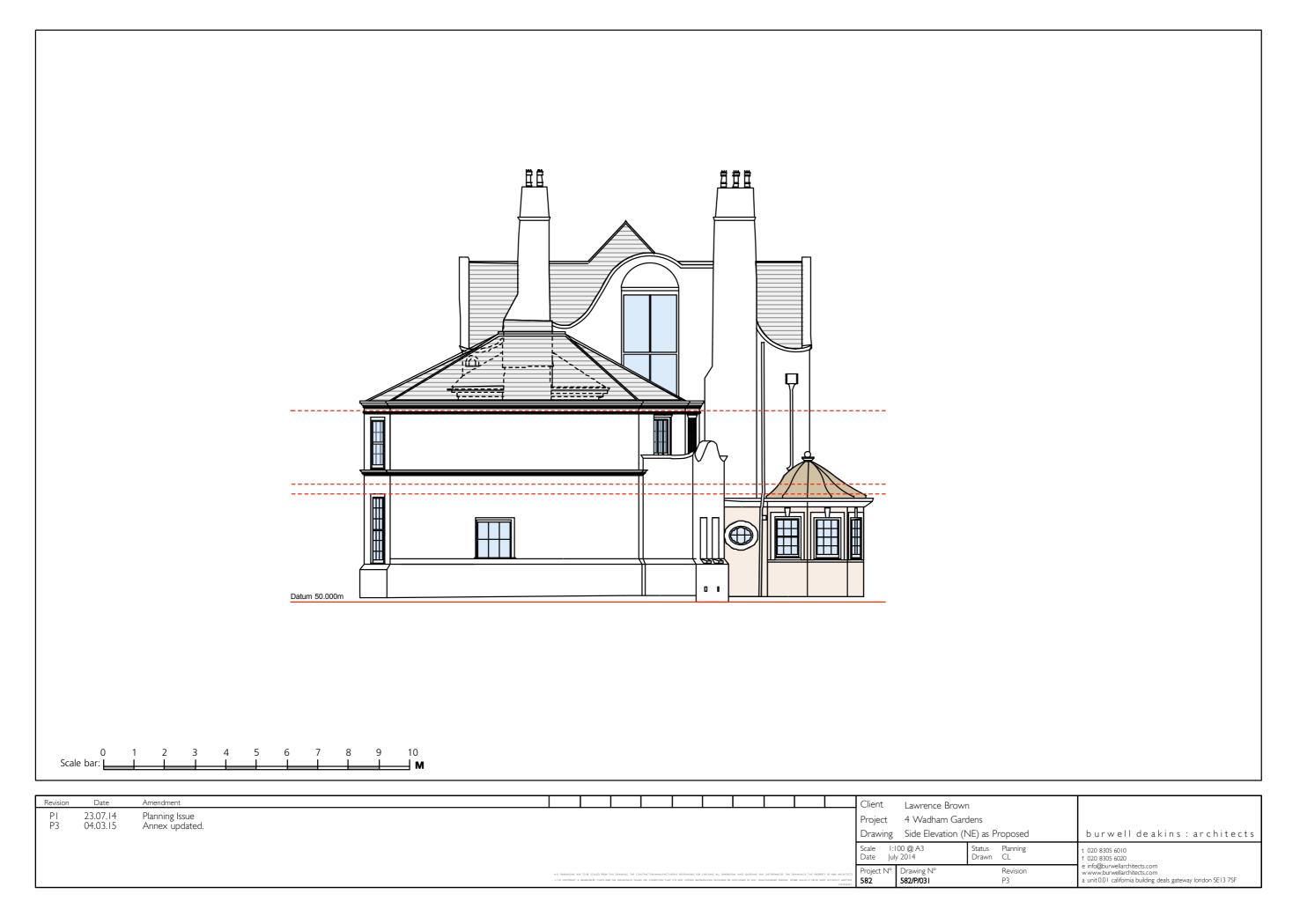














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3.0 Access

Access is to remain as existing.

