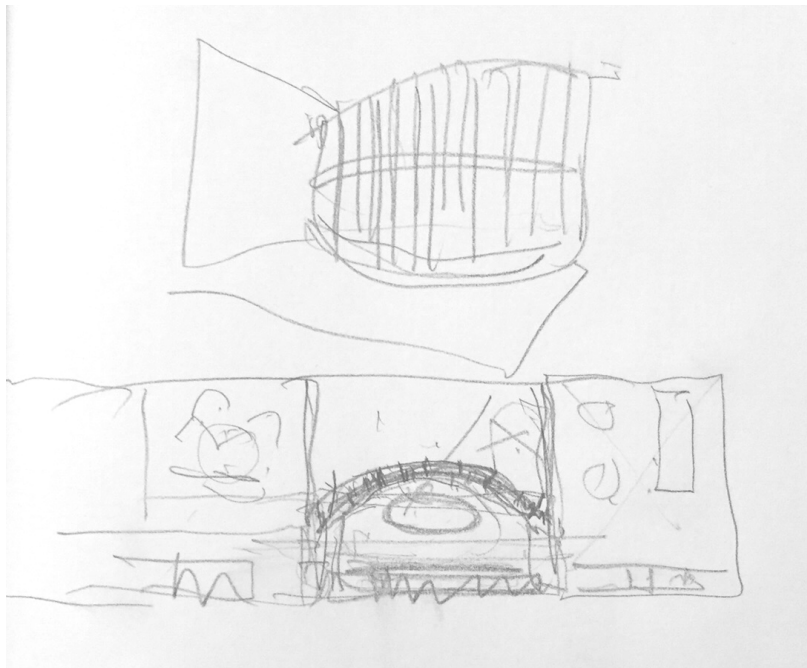


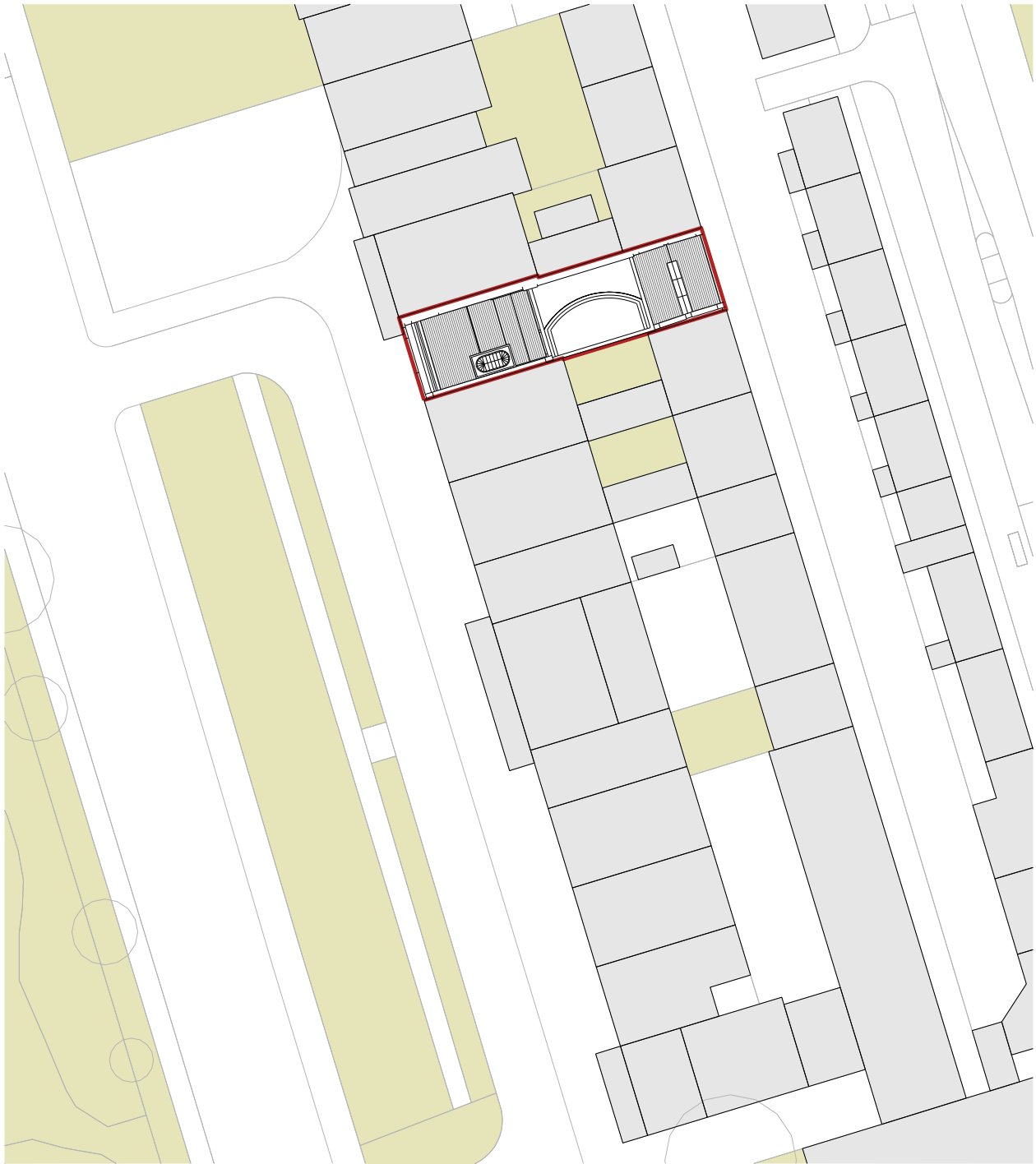
Location and exterior

The front elevation forms part of the original terrace façade designed by John Nash. It is built of stuccoed brick and the main feature of the design lies in the range of fluted Ionic pilasters on pedestal bases rising from the first to second floors. No. 10 is located towards the north end of the structure and flanks the final block, number 11. The front elevation retains its original design with no alterations.

The rear elevation of the building, facing into the patio is less ornate. Alterations to that façade include the recessing of the protruding lower ground extension to be removed and returned to its original building line. The west façade of the mews house will have original arches reinstated, whilst the east façade will have its windows realigned and repositioned. The main house rear façade will further have the window on the landing between the first and second floor elongated to provide access to the roof of the annex.

The remaining proposed alterations are being limited to a new proposed roof light above the secondary staircase at the top of the main house as well as the outdoor patio, located between the main house and the mews to be relevelled. Moreover the appearance and shape of the annex façade facing out into the patio is proposed to change as specified in the submitted drawings.





Location plan of proposal



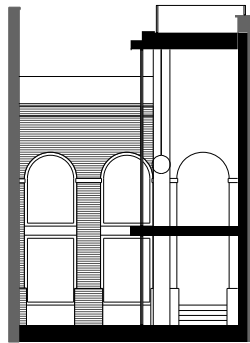
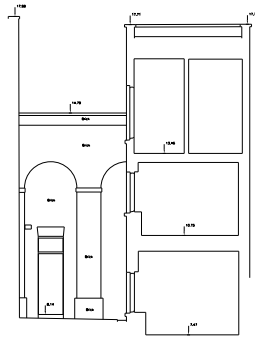
Existing front elevation



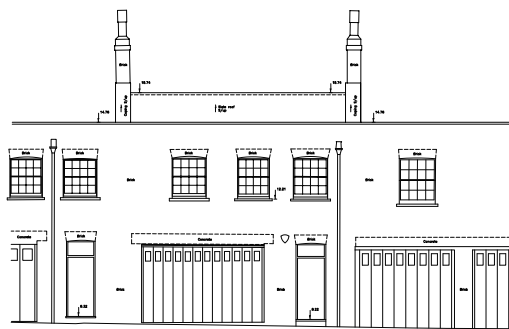
Existing and proposed section looking towards main house



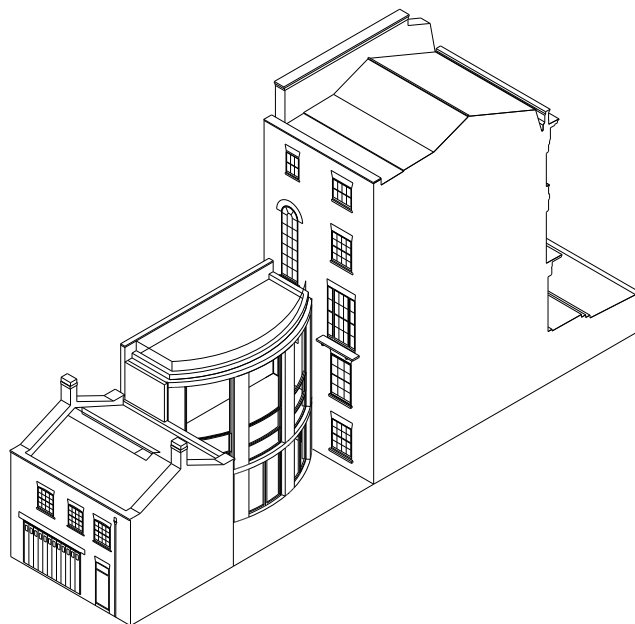
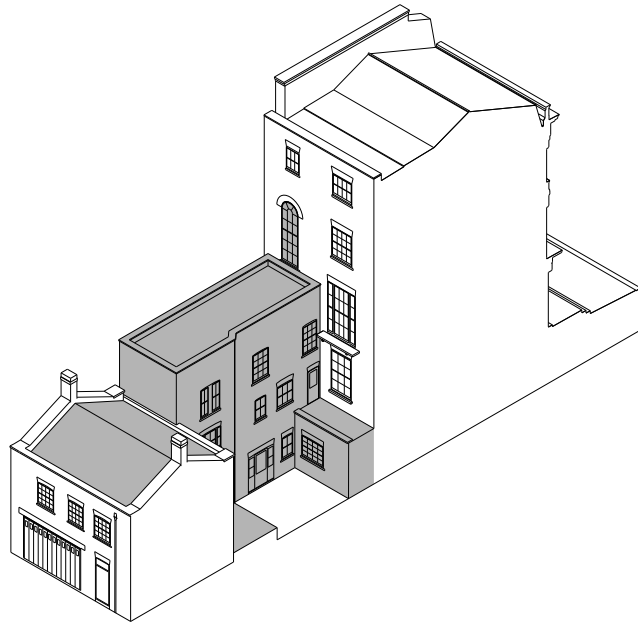
Existing and proposed section looking onto proposed annex



Existing and proposed section onto mews



Mews house proposed elevation



Axonometric view existing and proposed

Alterations to main house

Main house

Lower ground floor

- Door on west elevation to be removed and replaced by window as per original design
- Window on west elevation to be removed and replaced by door opening as per original design
- Modern fittings, joinery, linings, doors and partitions to be removed
- Modern partition wall to be removed
- Modern door providing access to closet wing to be removed and replaced
- Full extent of 1987 extension on rear elevation to be removed to return rear elevation of main house to its original building line

Ground floor level

- Replace modern stone in hallway and stairwell with Portland stone
- Replacement of modern timber flooring in front reception room with white oak plank flooring
- Replacement of modern carpet in rear reception room with white oak plank flooring
- Introduction of double-door in entrance hall in a sympathetic Georgian style
- Modern door providing access to front reception room to be removed
- New partitions with aperture to be introduced to form an anteroom between the two, then, equally proportioned reception rooms on ground floor
- Opening from main house to annex to be widened
- Skirting to be lowered by removing modern MDF panel

First floor

- Carpet to be removed and replaced with white oak plank flooring in both drawing rooms
- Carpet to be removed in stairwell to expose existing Portland stone
- Modern wall between front and rear drawing rooms to be widened, architrave and columns to be reinstated as per original design
- Modern steps to the closet wing mezzanine level to be removed and timber balustrade to be installed
- Skirting to be lowered by removing modern MDF panel

Second floor

- Carpet to be removed and replaced with white oak plank flooring in master bedroom and walk-in closet
- Carpet to be removed in stair landing to expose existing Portland stone
- Carpet to be removed and replaced with marble in master bathroom
- Removal of modern, non-original window boxes and radiators in master bed- and bathroom
- Removal of modern radiator in stair landing
- Removal of modern joinery in walk-in closet and stairwell to be replaced with new joinery sympathetic to the building and hierarchy of space
- Full extent of modern bathroom fittings, joinery and linings to be removed
- Existing 1987 window on rear elevation staircase landing to be elongated

Third floor

- Carpet to be removed and replaced with white oiled oak plank flooring in front and rear bedrooms and stairwell
- Carpet in bedroom 3 to be removed and replaced with marble
- Modern marble in front bathroom to be removed and replaced with white oak plank floor
- Modern marble in rear bathroom to be removed and replaced with marble
- Modern joinery in stairwell to be removed
- Whole extent of both bathroom fittings, joinery and linings to be removed
- Repositioning partition wall of east bathroom to line up with stairwell atrium
- Closing and repositioning of access and door for both new bathrooms
- Replacement of 1987 spindles on secondary stair with square sections
- Roof access to be removed and replaced with skylight in a sympathetic, Georgian style

Annex

- Full extent of modern closet wing to be removed and replaced with new annex

Mews

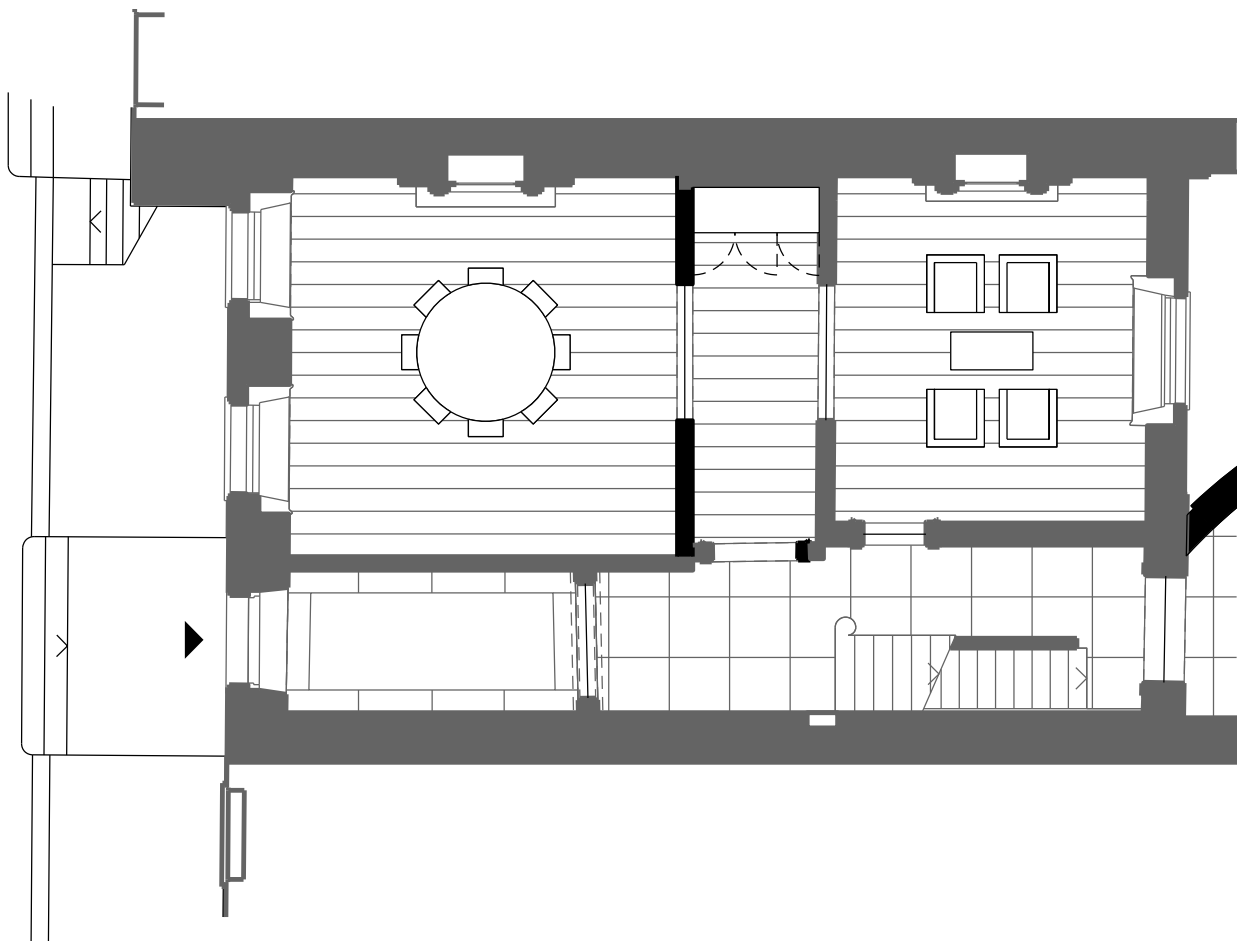
- Elevations to be retained and sympathetically cleaned and repaired on a like-for-like basis
- Blind arcade arches in the western elevation of the mews building will be opened and restored
- Windows on east elevation to be replaced and repositioned
- 1987 garage door to be modified to new height
- Roof to be rebuilt to incorporate repositioned skylight
- Interior to be removed and reordering of internal plan of mews at ground and lower ground floor level (the ground floor accessed from Gloucester Gate Mews corresponds to the Lower Ground Floor of the main house)
- 1987 flooring to be replaced with Portland stone
- 1987 staircase to be replaced

Patio

- The modern courtyard stone and flowerbeds to be removed and floor surface levelled
- 1987 staircase providing external access to the ground floor of the main house to be removed as per original design

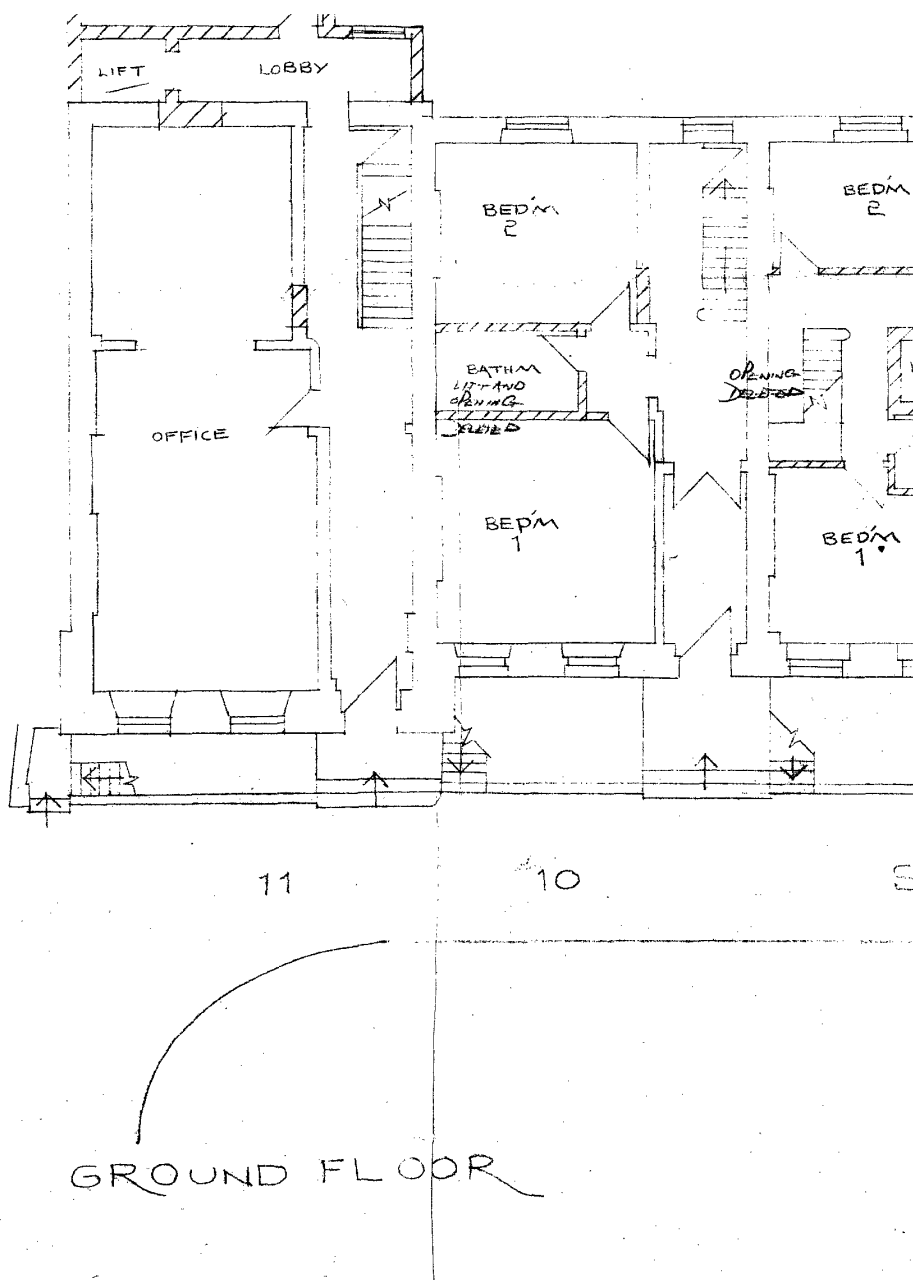
Ground floor

The main alteration is to create an anteroom between the two reception rooms. At present the existing arrangement hampers the amount of light in the rear principal room. Having looked at options to resolve this issue the project team studied the proportion of the front reception room and it appears that it lacks symmetry. The cupboard in the north-east of the room creates a 'dog leg'. In response, a new partition proposed along the line of the cupboard towards the hall, resulting in an anteroom. This will provide a hall cupboard as a practical addition at this level, and two openings leading from the Dining room to the Library. Once opened, the sun light drawn from the main window in the principal elevation will be used to improve the conditions in the rear room.



No. 10 Gloucester Gate ground floor proposed layout

We note that this approach has been applied before in 1981 when permission and listed building consent was granted to create an anteroom as part of a larger scheme (Planning reference K.11/4/E/32840).



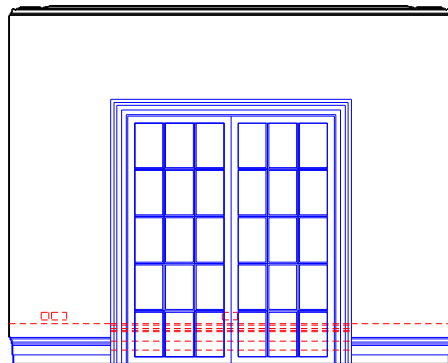
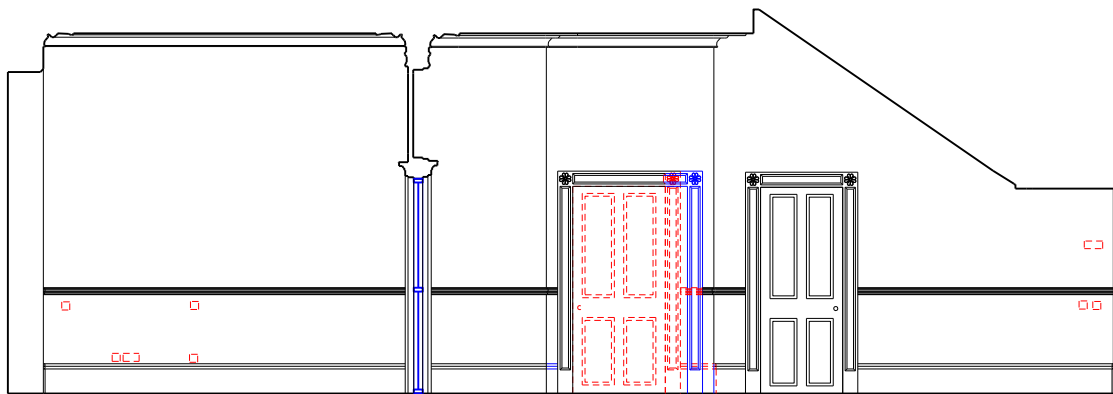
K.11/4/E/32840 5/11 Gloucester Gate and 5/11 Gloucester Mews, NW1, R. Seifert & Partners; Ground Floor proposed plans;

We also note that historic photographs (1975) of No.6 Gloucester Gate, part of the same terrace, show the presence of a single door to the principal rooms on the ground floor.

In order to preserve the ability to read the current layout in the future, the existing door to the library from the hall will be retained. The current opening to the dining hall will be widened to improve the proportions of the widening to improve the proportions of the opening in the hall.



London Metropolitan Archives 6 Gloucester Gate: entrance hall and staircase
1975 shows a single door access to the dining room and library

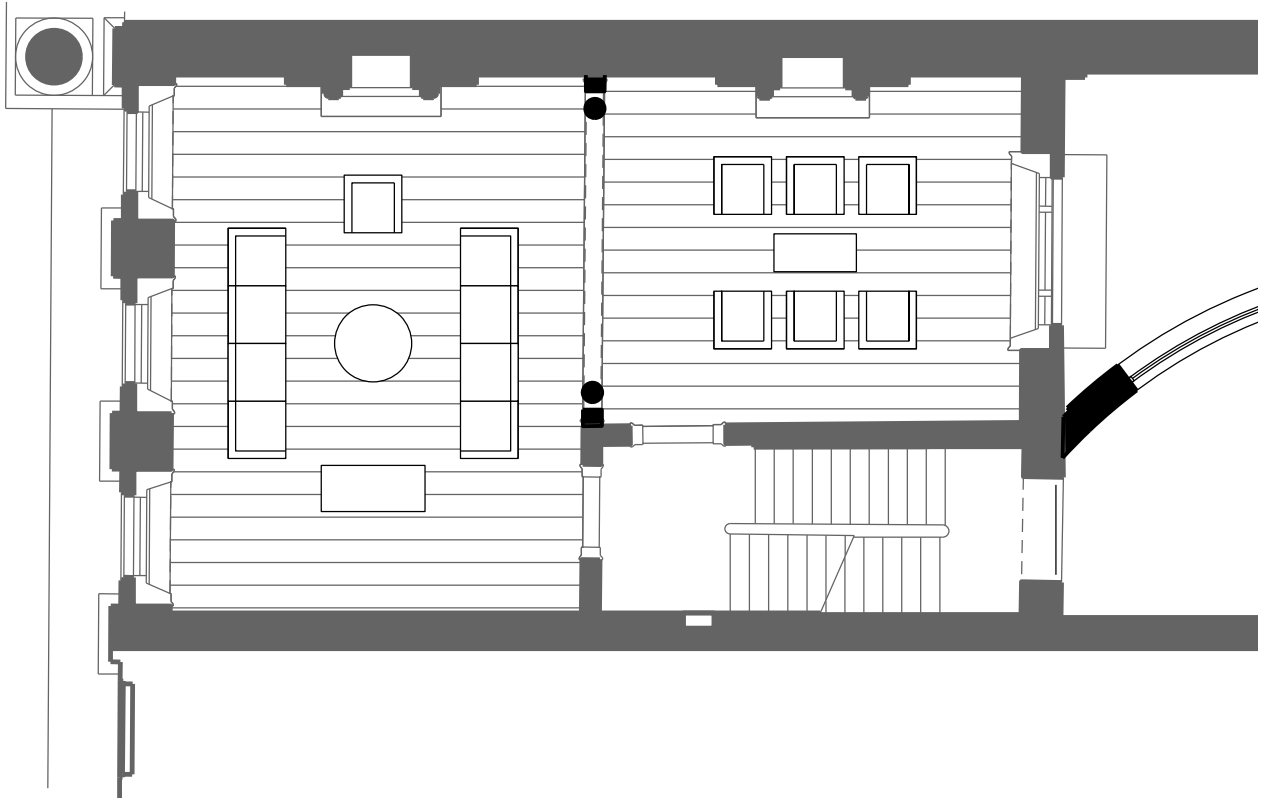


Proposed south elevation of hallway

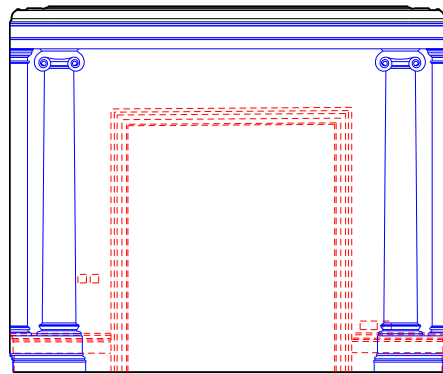
Proposed internal elevation of dining room east wall

First floor

At first floor the opening between the front and rear rooms will be referred to its original appearance (as drawn in the survey of London 1938).



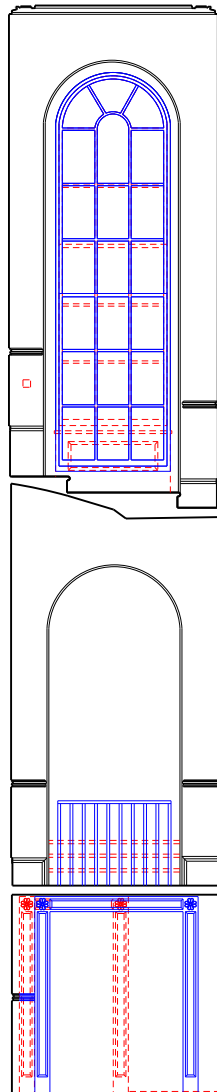
No. 10 Gloucester Gate proposed first floor



Precedent image showing the appearance of a Georgian drawing room with a similar column and architrave arrangement as the proposed at No. 10 Gloucester Gate
First floor drawing rooms elevation

Main stairwell

To ensure that the proportion of the openings to the rear of the house are sympathetic, the lower doorway will be widened. The drawing below illustrates the symmetry of the arrangement which will reinstate the original proportions.



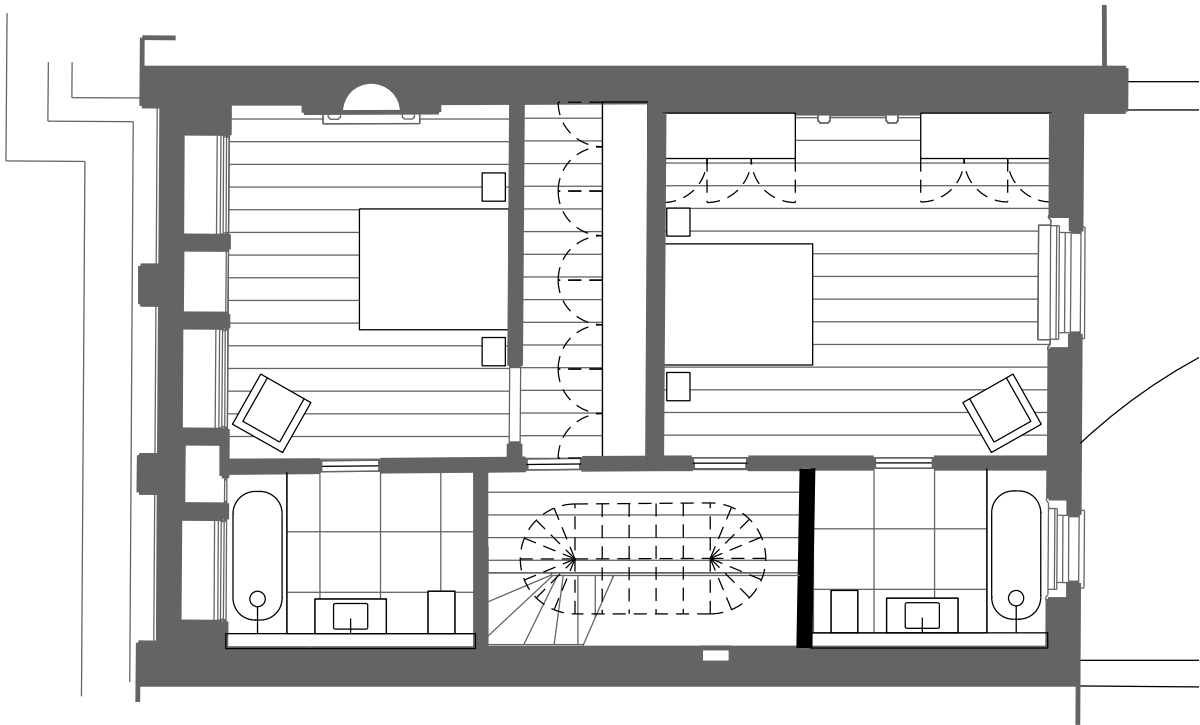
Internal elevation of proposed main stair landing, showing line-up of back façade windows and openings, all of equal width

Secondary stairwell

The existing secondary stairs from second to third floors no longer retain its original appearance. Cupboards have been installed beneath at second floor, and the balustrade has been replaced for 1980s imitations.

The proposals will be remove the cupboards and replace the spindles with a square section to reinstate the original appearance. The aesthetic was captured in a 1975 photograph of No. 6 Gloucester Gate.

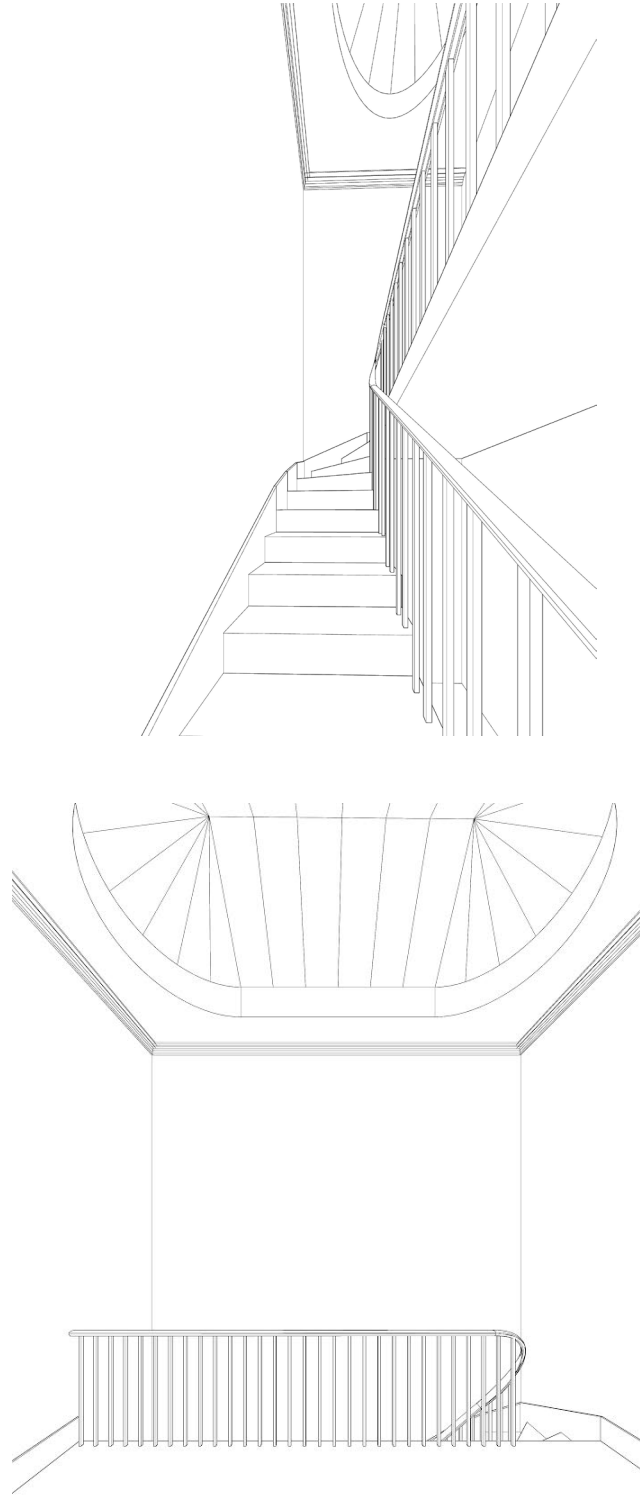
The module that forms the stairwell is currently poorly lit. The intention is to introduce a roof lantern designed in the classical mode to enhance the spatial quality of the third floor. This is an approach that John Nash took in town houses and we include a photograph below of the example at Cornwall Terrace. The line drawings express the intended design aesthetic.



No. 10 Gloucester Gate third floor proposed layout; east-bathroom inner wall to align with stairwell wall



London Metropolitan Archives, photograph of 6 Gloucester Gate secondary staircase photographed in 1975
Image of a skylight in John Nash's Cornwall terrace



Line perspective of proposed stairwell

Annex

Architecture

Whilst one aim of the project is to restore the main house and enhance its special interest, the project will also address the poor legibility through the house by replacing the closet wing with the annex. The current closet wing is poorly-composed and was built circa 1870. It has been extended and altered numerous times since its construction.

The replacement building, an annex across two floors, will be curved facing into the rear yard. This shape is not an alien form in the classical architecture, having been employed by Nash on Cornwall Terrace (see photograph below), and by other architects of the period.

The shape has the benefit of allowing sunlight to flood the spacious interior of the new dining room. It will also reveal the arcade of the mews house, improving the ability to appreciate its architectural value.

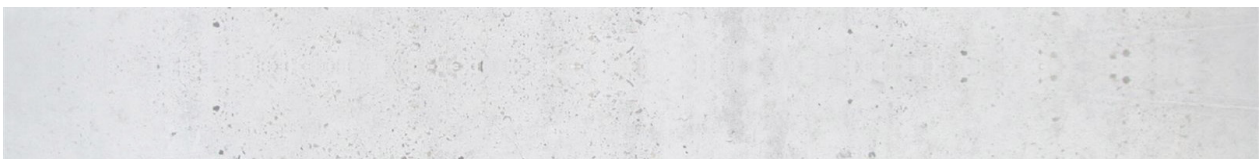
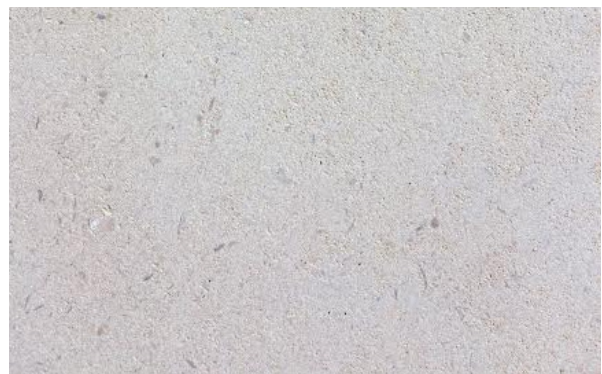
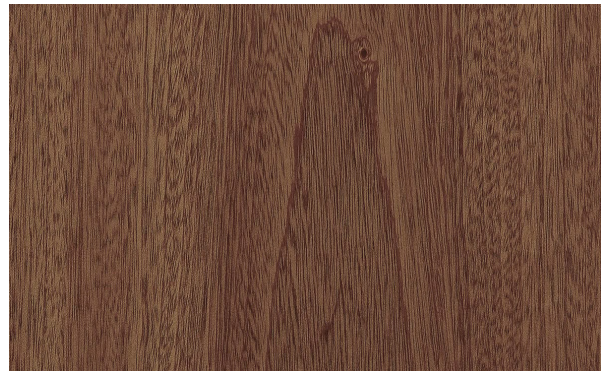


Cornwall Terrace

Materiality

For the choice of materiality of the annex we propose a strong, reduced palette that responds positively to the prevalent palette found on the main house and other regency buildings in the area.

The proposed waterstruck coal-fired brick is a modern interpretation of London stock-brick; an attempt to subtly distinguish between original and new; white in situ concrete slabs emulate Regency-Georgian stucco architraves, window reveals and cornicing details. Portland stone flooring and English Oak sash windows further emphasize the idea of a new architecture that borrows elements and style from the past.



White fair-faced concrete; stack bonded, with matching lime-mortar, water-struck brick piers; white in-situ concrete slab edges

Access

No. 10 Gloucester Gate is located on a one-way carriage driveway adjacent to the Outer Circle.

Due to historic significance of the main house, access into the historic core is to remain unchanged with the main entrance retained.

Ancillary entrance located at Lower Ground Level on Main House as well as goods & delivery entrance on No. 10 Gloucester Gate Mews.

Vehicle and pedestrian access is retained as existing: off the Outer Circle and Gloucester Gate Mews.

Floor Levels are consolidated to allow level access through internal spaces, across main house, annex and mews house on ground floor.

Car

On-street residents' parking located on the driveway in front of the main house.

Provision to retain existing car parking space within enclosed secure garage, accessed via No. 10 Gloucester Gate mews and with internal door from garage leading into the property.

Garage door to be replaced to meet parking standards.

Refuse

Refuse & recycling area is located in the garage with sufficient space for wheelie bins.

Dedicated spaces for recycling and refuse requirements.

Conclusion

This Design and Access statement has set out the location and setting of No. 10 Gloucester Gate, described and desired alterations, set these in the context of the policy and legal framework applicable and taken careful consideration of the history and development of the site.

The proposed alterations seek to improve the spatial arrangement so as to better suit modern day living requirements, whilst preserving important historical fabric and circulatory features and promoting contemporary interpretation of neoclassical design.

Selected relevant projects led by David Chipperfield

Neues Museum, Berlin, Germany, 1999-2010

The Neues Museum on Berlin's Museum Island was designed by Friedrich August Stüler and built between 1841 and 1859. Extensive bombing during the Second World War left the building in ruins, with entire sections missing completely and others severely damaged. Few attempts at repair were made after the war, and the structure was left exposed to nature. In 1997, David Chipperfield Architects won the international competition for the rebuilding of the Neues Museum in collaboration with Julian Harrap.

The key aim of the project was to recomplete the original volume, and encompassed the repair and restoration of the parts that remained after the destruction of the Second World War. The original sequence of rooms was restored with new building sections that create continuity with the existing structure. The archaeological restoration followed the guidelines of the Charter of Venice, respecting the historical structure in its different states of preservation. All the gaps in the existing structure were filled in without competing with the existing structure in terms of brightness and surface. The restoration and repair of the existing is driven by the idea that the original structure should be emphasized in its spatial context and original materiality – the new reflects the lost without imitating it.

The new exhibition rooms are built of large format pre-fabricated concrete elements consisting of white cement mixed with Saxonian marble chips. Formed from the same concrete elements, the new main staircase repeats the original without replicating it, and sits within a majestic hall that is preserved only as a brick volume, devoid of its original ornamentation. Other new volumes – the Northwest wing, with the Egyptian court and the Apollo risalit, the apse in the Greek courtyard, and the South Dome – are built of recycled handmade bricks, complementing the preserved sections. With the reinstatement and completion of the mostly preserved colonnade at the Eastern and Southern side of the Neues Museum, the pre-war urban situation is re-established to the East. A new building, the James Simon Gallery, will be constructed between the Neues Museum and the Spree, echoing the urban situation of the site pre-1938.

In October 2009, after more than sixty years as a ruin, the Neues Museum reopened to the public as the third restored building on Museum Island, exhibiting the collections of the Egyptian Museum and the Museum of Pre- and Early History.