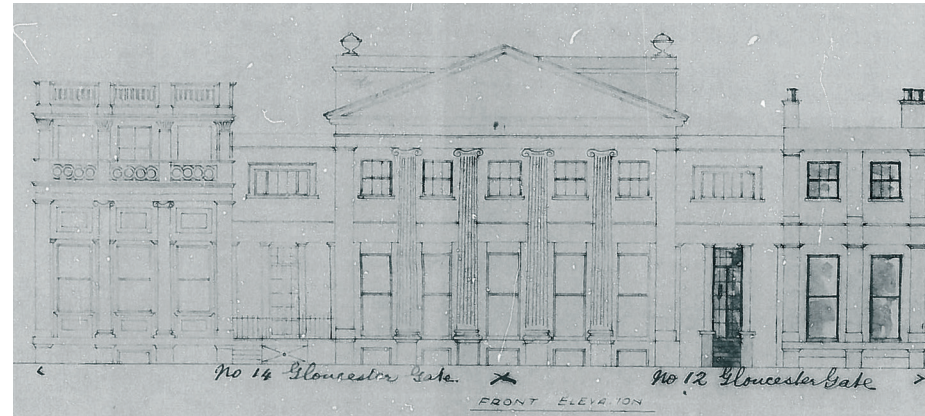
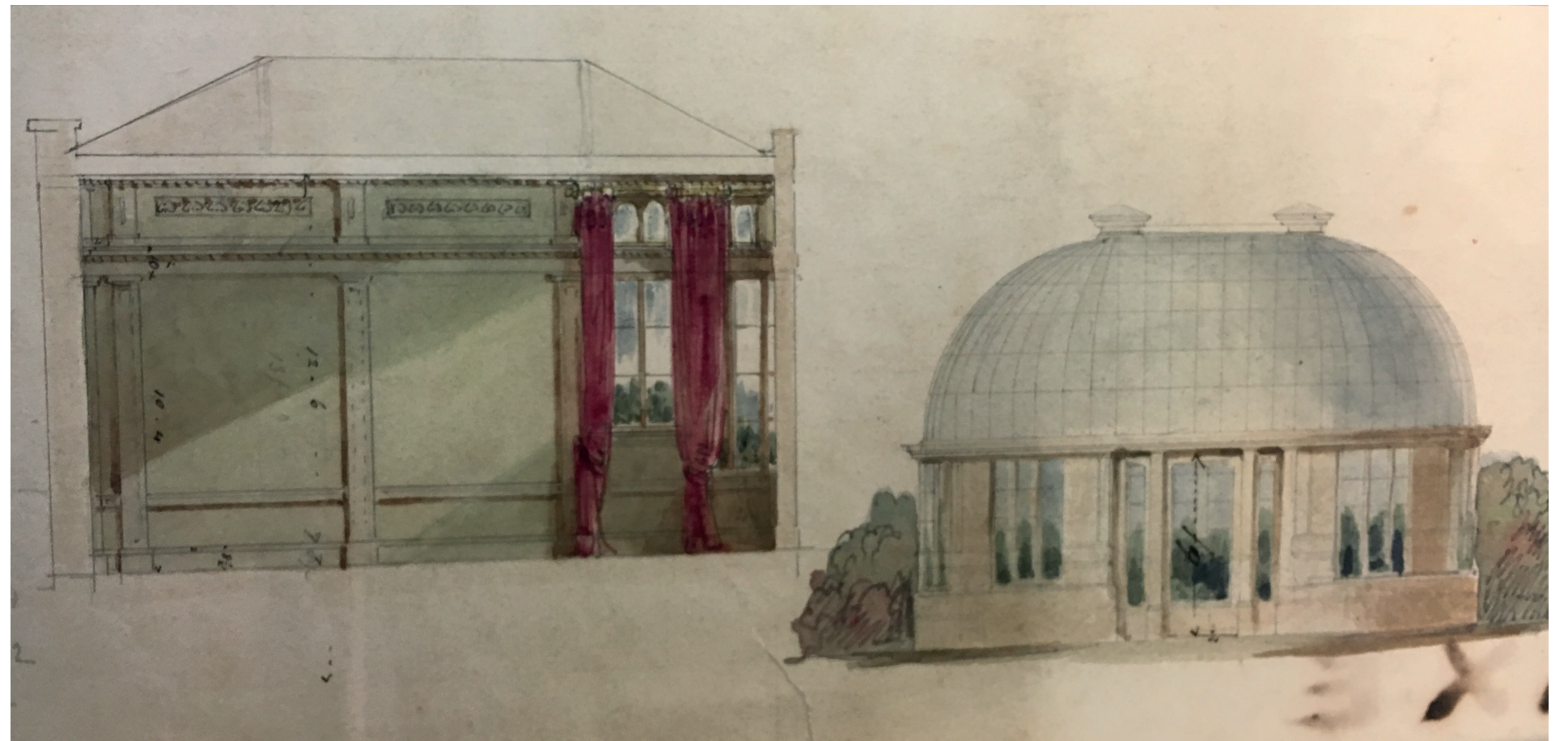


**1836-40: Papworth remodelling**

- 3.15 Upon the completion of the villa - and in common with a number of villas in Regent's Park - an occupant could not be found for the property, and in 1836 a second phase of works commenced to subdivide the building. Significant internal alterations to the designs of J B Papworth (1775-1847) were undertaken, with the result that Strathern Villa became two separate dwelling houses. It was in this period that the building was renamed; the southern element (No. 12) became Gloucester Lodge and the northern property (No. 14) became Gloucester House. The subdivision of the property and the addition of the side wings is shown in an elevation from 1930 (**Figure 3.3**).
- 3.16 The position of the new party wall between the properties resulted in the blocking up of the central windows within the portico. Gloucester Lodge retained its principal access from the Outer Circle and the original façade of the building. A new entrance to the building was created, and was inserted into the side bay of the villa which had previously contained a window.
- 3.17 Papworth was responsible for the creation of a new wing, which was erected to the south of the house in a complimentary classical style. This wing accommodated a new dining room to the rear (**Figure 3.4** and **Figure 3.5**). The drawings show an apsidal arrangement on the rear room of the new bay, and this seems likely to have been implemented, as the Ordnance Survey map from 1872 shows the bay terminating in a semi-circular element (**Figure 3.6**). Papworth's drawing of the interior of the dining room indicates that the height of the room was raised and either a new decorative scheme was added throughout or the upper part designed to correspond with the existing (**Figure 3.7**).
- 3.18 Papworth also designed a free-standing conservatory, to be located within the yard to the rear (**Figure 3.8**). It is possible that the conservatory was built in a different form to the design, as the Ordnance Survey map of 1872 shows a rounded structure attached to the rear wall of 13 Gloucester Gate Mews (See **Figure 3.6**).
- 3.19 The stone cantilevered staircase that forms the principal stair within Gloucester Lodge probably dates from the Papworth division of the house (**Figure 3.9**). A secondary staircase is located from first to second floor which has a much steeper gradient with a simple wooden handrail, much of which was replaced in the 1990s refurbishment works.



**Figure 3.3** Elevation of Gloucester Lodge in 1930, showing the addition of the southern wing.



**Figure 3.4** Illustration of the dining room arrangement and freestanding conservatory or garden room by J B Papworth, 1840.



