Design and Access Statement: 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018



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5 Gainsborough Gardens as it exists today

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#### 1. Introduction

This document is to accompany the Listed Building, Conservation Area and Planning Application for the replacement of an existing single storey rear extension at No 5 Gainsborough Gardens, a Grade II listed semi-detached house located within the Hampstead Conservation Area.

The proposals include:

- Removal of an existing single storey rear extension
- Erection of a new single storey rear extension
- Provision of a secondary level access via the front garden
- Removal of an existing softwood fence to the front garden
- Erection of a new boundary treatment compromising of low lower wall and pained metal railing.

# 5 Gainsborough Gardens Site Grade II Listed Buildings Hampstead Conservation Area Map of site surroundings showing Conservation Area and Scheduled Monument Zone

# 5 Gainsborough Gardens - Rear Extension

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#### 2. Location and Context

The property is situated in the Borough of Camden within the Hampstead Conservation Area, on the south-west side of Hampstead Heath.

The area is of significant architectural and historical interest, and features a number of other Grade II listed buildings in close proximity to 5 Gainsborough Gardens.

The site is accessed via Well Walk to the North-West and Heathside foot path to the South-East.



Aerial photo



0 m 35 m 70 m

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#### Local Context

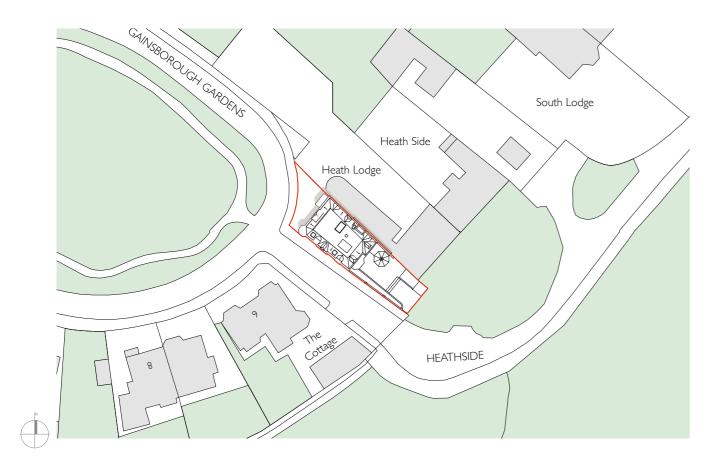
Gainsborough Gardens was laid out in 1882 on the site of old spa buildings and pleasure grounds. The buildings constitute a fine group of Arts and Crafts villas of red brick, enriched by tile hanging and white painted woodwork encircling the mature, well-maintained gardens in the centre.

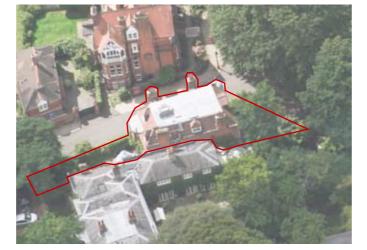














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#### Site

No 5 Gainsborough Gardens is a semi-detached Grade II listed property with front and rear gardens. A two storey building, it has a basement, an attic floor and a small conservatory to the rear.

The property is built on a corner site and is roughly rectangular in plan with a central hallway. On the North West corner of the building there is a small canted bay rising over two storeys, finished with an ogival lead roof with tall finial.

On the south east elevation there is a broad canted bay rising over two storeys finished with a flat roof and on the north west elevation there is a single storey square bay. There are number of dormer windows to the attic storey, one of which features a decorative gable with a leaf motif.

#### Previous Planning Applications

There are three previous applications held by Camden Council in relation to No 5 Gainsborough Gardens. Two of these relate to tree pruning. The most recent application ref No 2018/2344/P relates to minor alterations to and refurbishment of some of the internal spaces, and modifications to the basement staircase to improve accessibility.



South - West aerial view



Site boundary

Existing conservatory

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#### 3. Design Principles

#### **Exisitng Extension**

Mr and Mrs Strobel live in the property for over 30 years and would like to update the propery to suit their future needs as they grow older.

It is proposed to demolish the existing conservatory and to construct a new single storey rear extension to provide more spacious and flexible dining room.

The existing conservatory is a non original addition to the property and it is in a very poor condition. Its design and construction does not allow for any flexibility of the space and contains a number of internal columns which make the space inflexible and difficult to use. There is currently no level access to the patio area and garden and the extension has very poor thermal performance.





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Existing Ground Floor Plan

#### 5 Gainsborough Gardens - Rear Extension

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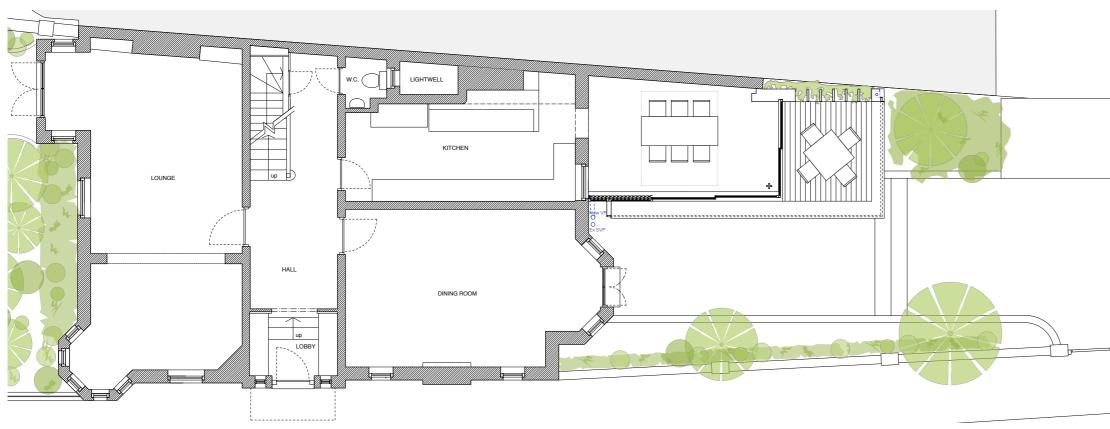
#### 3. Design Principles

#### **Proposed Extension**

The proposed extension projects from the rear, South East wall of the existing house. It is adjacent to the boundary with the neighbouring house, Heath Lodge. Its location, in the corner of the garden, does not cause any loss of amenity to the adjacent properties with regard to sunlight, daylight, outlook, overshadowing, light pollution/spillage, privacy/overlooking and sense of enclosure. It allows retention of the garden and is constructed over the footprint of the existing conservatory and a small part of the existing paved area. In order for the new extension to be subordinate to the original building its height is much lower than the existing conservatory.

A pergola like structure will extend the space further into the garden and provide a privacy screen which will prevent overlooking from neighbouring properties. The design is largely transparent and integrates soft planting into the composition.

Slimline sliding double glazed doors will open up the extension to the terrace and to the rear garden.



Proposed Ground Floor Plan

Proposed CGI of Single Storey Rear Extension

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#### Proposed Extension

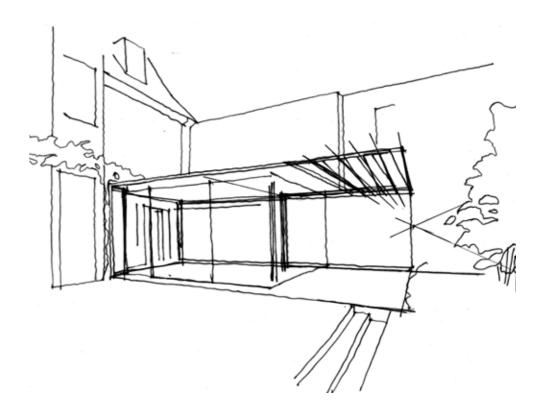
The proposed new extension will be one storey in height, set against the existing two-storey rear façade of the property. The internal ceiling level is to be lower than the existing ground floor ceiling level. In plan the extension is dimensioned to provide a generous and flexible space.

As a dining room/conservatory the new rear extension is a combination of glazed and solid wall and roof elements.

It is proposed to use Corten steel as an external cladding material which provides a sympathetic contemporary aesthetic against the existing red brick and fishscale red tiles on the upper floors.

The glazing is focused at the extension's south east corner to make the most of the aspect and the access to the terrace and garden. Framing will be sleek dark grey aluminium.

The roof is also proposed in a corten steel finish with stepped edge to diminish the visual thickness.



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#### **Proposed South Elevation**

The extension has been designed to provide level access to the teraced area.

Introducation of fins to the back wall adds trancaprency qualities and allows for plants to wrap around the structure and blend in with the existing garden landscape.







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#### 5. Materials and Finishes

It is proposed to use Corten steel as an external cladding material which will allow for the new extension to produce a sympathetic contemporary aesthetic against the existing red brick and fishscale red tiles on the upper floors.

Corten steel weathers well and its aging process contributes positively to the character of the building and the site wider context.

#### Burwell Deakins Architects - Queens University Belfast

The project involves the creation of a new pavilion at the heart of the university and the refurbishment of an adjacent lecture theatre. Together they form an active set of collaborative spaces, supporting different modes of teaching and learning and acting as a catalyst for new pedagogic structures.

The new steel frame is clad using corten steel, chosen in response to the existing rich red brickwork, which remains exposed within the new building. The glazed facades incorporate glass louvers and rooflights, whilst the walls are heavily insulated.

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#### 5. Precedents

#### Piercy & Company - Kew House

Designed by Piercy & Company this four bedroom family home sits within the new Kew Green Conservation area. The house is formed from two prefabricated weathering steel volumes which were inserted behind retained 19th century stable wall.

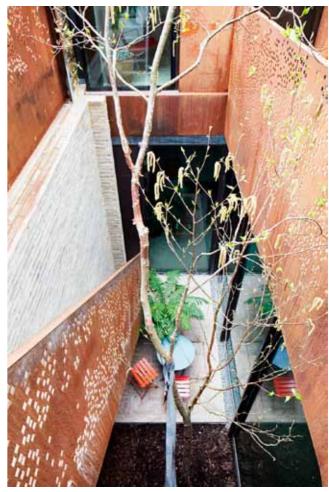
The house was designed to respect the scale and massing of its historic surroundings while at the same time creating a generous modern family home.

The pre-weathered steel provided a counter point to the old brickwork.









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#### DeDraft

Dedraft was appointed by a young creative family to design a striking addition to the roof top of they flat. Clients were very clear that any intervention must offer a unique solution that would be integrated internally with reinforced concrete structure of the original property.

Corten was chosen as preferred material after much consideration. It is a material that with time would blend with the existing red roof tiles and the red brickwork of the original house. With time it will darken enabling the new dormer to blend further with the concrete roof tiles.





Photography by Whitaker Studio



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#### McLaren.Excell

Designed by McLaren. Excell this family home challenged the architect to create a design that rejects the typical solutions with aspirations beyond the planning friendly aesthetics for a London terraced house extension.

Clients asked the architect to come up with palette of materials that is interesting and unexpected. The facade of the extension is cladded in rusted Corten steel providing contrast, warmth and richness against the cold concrete.



Photography by Nick Guttridge and Richard Leeney





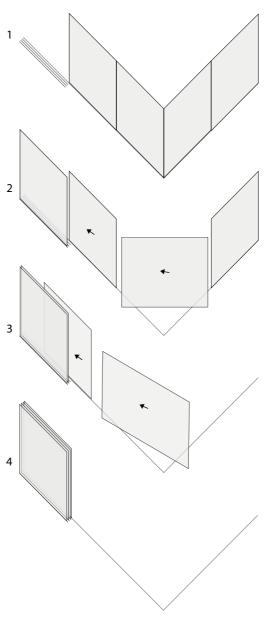
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#### 6. Glazing

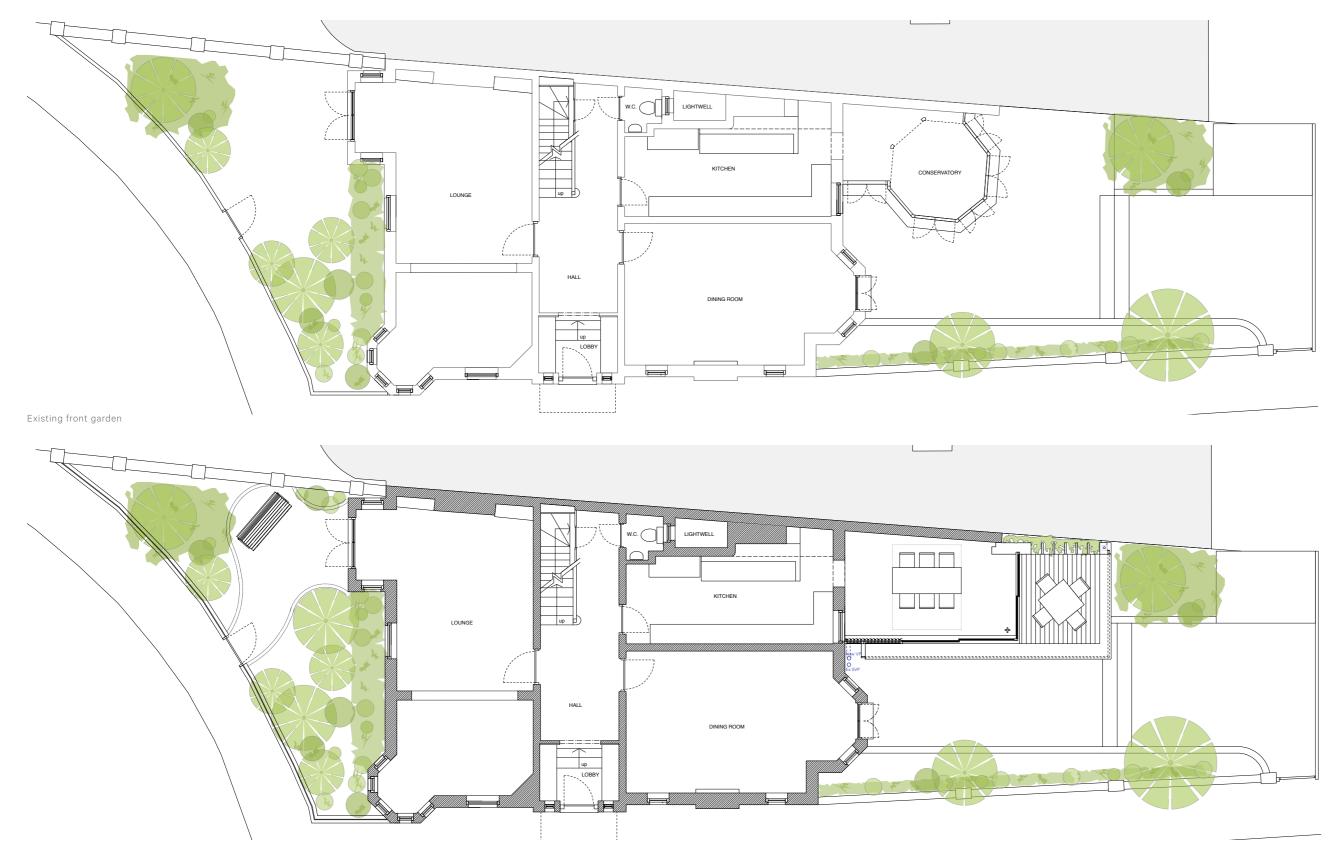
Vitrosca developed super slim sliding glass panels designed to slide around the corners. This design allows to optimise the space completely by removing panels from view and opening inside to the outside.

Each panel slides independently of each other and when they are moved out of the way can be completely hidden along pocket walls. This system uses invisible track system leaving only 10mm slot visible on the floor.

#### Closing Sequence



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Existing timber fence to the front garden



Existing stepped access to the property



Existing Internal stairs to the front entrance lobby



Existing french doors leading to the ground floor

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#### 7. Access and Boundary Treatment : Existing

Existing access arrangement to the property is via stepped front door leading to the lower level lobby. There are further three steps up internally leading to the main ground floor level. There are no proposals to alter the existing main access arrangement to the property, however it is proposed to provide alternative wheelchair accessible route via existing front garden.

The site naturally slopes from the front garden towards the main entrance door and there are only slight changes in levels between the garden and the ground floor levels. There is existing french door in the side bay leading to the reception room. It is proposed to adjust front garden levels in order to provide landscaped level access to the property.



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#### Access and Boundary Treatment: Proposed

The existing boundary to the eastern arc of Gainsborough Gardens is currently formed in softwood fencing with a trellis detail to the upper portion. The total height is approximately 1.45m.

There are number of different treatments to the boundary fences facing onto Gainsborough Gardens, of which the most aesthetically successful are formed of combination of brick wall and metal railing.

It is proposed that the existing fence be removed and new boundary is formed using a plinth of red brickwork to match the existing building as closely as possible. Above this, black painted metal railing are proposed with a diamond motif that recalls the design of the existing wall to the rear garden of 5 Gainsborough Gardens as well as other boundary walls in the vicinity.

The new wall will include a gate, in the same location as the existing.

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#### 8. Heritage Statement

The purpose of Historical Statement is to analyse 5 Gainsborough Gardens in detail, setting into context the contribution that each element makes to the significance of the listed building. The statement will highlight which features are key to the significance of the building, informing a set of architectural proposals which will seek to conserve or restore the significant elements of the fabric where possible and find a sympathetic use for the asset both now and into the future.

We have applied the following scale to indicate the significance of particular features, as we understand them:

High significance : fabric of notable architectural and historic interest

Medium significance : original fabric of some architectural and historic interest

Some significance : other original fabric

Neutral/Detracts : later additions or extensions

Name: 5, GAINSBOROUGH GARDENS

List entry Number: 1392571

Location
5, GAINSBOROUGH GARDENS
Grade: II
Date first listed: 23-Apr-2008

Reasons for Designation

REASON FOR DESIGNATION DECISION No.5 Gainsborough Gardens is designated at
Grade II for the following principal reasons:

\* Quality of design and materials \* Good survival of internal plan and features
of note \* Strong group value with other houses in Gainsborough Gardens \* Strong
contribution to the overall planning interest of Gainsborough Gardens

798-1/0/10305 GAINSBOROUGH GARDENS 23-APR-08 5
II Detached villa, 1893 by CB King, local builder. Built speculatively as part
of the development of Gainsborough Gardens between 1882 and 1895.
MATERIALS: Red brick in Flemish bond, tile-hung upper floor in alternating bands
of plain and fish scale tiles, plain-tile hipped roof, ogival lead roof to corner bay, red brick dressings, timber windows.

PLAN: Built on a corner site, it is roughly square in plan with an axial hall-way. A small canted bay at south-west angle rising through two storeys, topped with an ogival lead roof, and a tall finial, acts as a visual pivot for the building. There is a single storey square bay at the north-east angle, and two storey canted bay to the south-east elevation.

EXTERIOR: This is a striking design, Vernacular Revival in tradition but looking forward to neo-Georgian symmetry. Two storeys and attics. The entrance front is near symmetrical, the entrance bay set forward slightly, balancing the canted corner bay and chimney to right which is also set forward slightly. A replaced panelled door in plain architrave sits between narrow vertical side lights which continue vertically to the overlight. Above is a shallow curved canopy under a rectangular three-light overlight framed by vertical moulded stone panels. To left and right are horned sashes under flat rubbed red brick arches, the upper sash is small paned; the canted bay has similar narrow vertical sashes. Cills rest on a continuous cill band. Below is a continuous chamfered plinth.

A moulded brick shield adorns the ground-floor level of the chimney breast. The upper floor is matched by similar- sized sashes. A continuous coved cornice runs round the building. There is a half-hipped 2-light dormer to the entrance bay, flanked by tall rectangular brick stacks, each with a moulded vertical strip and collar. The canted corner bay is similarly treated, with an ogival leaded roof and tall finial. The north elevation, similarly treated, has a square flat-roofed bay, possibly added, to left of single sash window. The side bay window has coloured glass. At first floor are a pair of similar sashes. A gabled two-light dormer with sashes, has tile- hung flanks, the gable is pebble-dash rendered with a moulded cornice. South elevation of 2 bays. Broad canted bay with flat roof has a single sash to each face. Single sash to both floors to right. Above is a pair of half-hipped dormers, each with tile-hung flanks.

#### 5 Gainsborough Gardens - Rear Extension

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#### **Current Listing**

No 5 Gainsborough Gardens is Grade II listed, and sits within the Hampstead Conservation Area which is centred around Hampstead Village (see shaded in brown below).

Gainsborough Gardens and its associated square was added to the Hampstead Conservation Area in 1978.

No 5 Gainsborough Gardens was listed in 2008.

A copy of the listing is shown on the left. Various photographs of the building and its interiors have been included on the following pages.

It should be noted that a number of fireplaces are noted within the listing. Each of the these was installed by the current owners prior to the listing of the building in 2008.



INTERIOR: Wide entrance hall leads to stair at rear. Open-well stair with plain string ends, turned newel and balusters, two per tread, and with plain moulded timber rail. The drawing room has a fine chimneypiece and overmantel in stained wood. The coved overmantel contains a mirror flanked by marquetry panels of trees; a marquetry foliate frieze runs above the fireplace. Dining room has late-C19 chimneypiece with Art Nouveau inspired mouldings, probably replaced. All rooms have moulded cornices, plain ceilings, doors of

HISTORY: Gainsborough Gardens was laid out between 1882 and 1895 on land belonging to the Wells and Camden Charity Trust. Plots were developed speculatively under the close scrutiny of the Trust and their Surveyor HS Legg. The development adopted the newly-heralded ethos shown at Bedford Park Chiswick, developed from 1875, where different styles of building cohere informally in a planned, leafy environment. EJ May, recently appointed as principal architect at Bedford Park designed the first building, Nos. 3 and 4 Gainsborough Gardens, in 1884. Both architecturally and historically, this was a significant step in changing attitudes towards the emerging suburbs.

This is set against the background of steps to limit expansion onto Hampstead Heath and the preservation of Parliament Hill Fields, an achievement attributed to CE Maurice who built and lived at No. 9A. He was married to the sister of Octavia Hill, philanthropist and founder of the National Trust.

The history of Gainsborough Gardens is prominent in the history of the protection of open spaces, particularly in Hampstead where the seeds of national awareness were sown. The whole scheme and individual houses are well documented, giving an important record of the development of the Gardens. The outcome is a scheme of significant historic and architectural importance and particular aesthetic quality, based on a fine balance between building and open space both of which survive almost intact.

No. 5 was designed, although possibly altered, and built by Charles B King, local builder, who had already built significant houses creating the streets to the north and west of Gainsborough Gardens. He also built Nos. 9 & 10 Gainsborough Gardens (1895). The style of building progresses from the earliest house by EJ May (1884) in Arts and Crafts manner through Legg's eclectic vernacular revival work of 1885-8 (Nos. 6,7 &8 and the Lodge), to that of Horace Field, proponent of the neo-Georgian manner, seen in Nos. 11-13 and 14. King's work sits neatly in the middle.

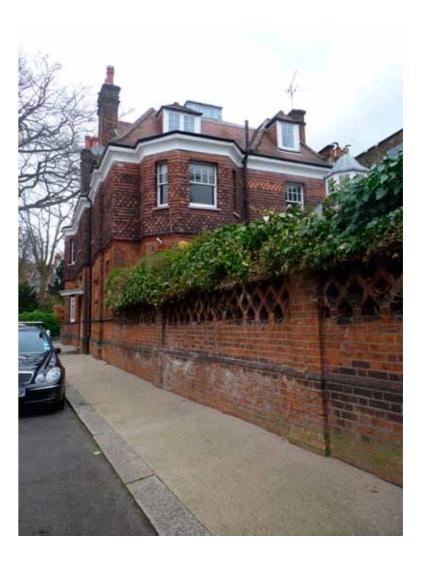
Listing NGR: TQ3483179646

#### 5 Gainsborough Gardens - Rear Extension

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#### **Current Listing**

Note that he overmantel and fireplaces in the drawing and dining rooms were in fact installed by the current owners, prior to the listing of the building, and are therefore not original.



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#### External Fabric Report

Overview of the Building Condition:

The external fabric of the building, whilst having been the subject of numerous alterations to the roof, is generally in good order.

The walls are built from red brick in Flemish bond, with tile-hung upper floor in alternating bands of plain and fish scale tiles, and plain-tile hipped roof.

Whilst a good number of windows are original, a number of them have been provided with new sashes whilst other windows have been replaced.

The front entrance door appears to be a non-original door within an original frame. The side doors to the house appear to be of relatively modern construction.







North West Elevation South East Elevation South West Elevation



Modern composite aluminium/timber roof lights

Replacement timber double glazed, casement windows to existing dormer

Replacement timber double glazed sash window

Refurbished or replacement sash windows

#### 5 Gainsborough Gardens - Rear Extension

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#### External Fabric Report: South West Elevation

The historic fabric of the front elevation is of high significance. It is the building's principal elevation and appears to be largely unaltered since the original construction.

"The entrance front is near symmetrical, the entrance bay set forward slightly, balancing the canted corner bay and chimney to right which is also set forward slightly. A replaced panelled door in plain architrave sits between narrow vertical side light which continue vertically to the overlight. Above there is a shallow curved canopy under a rectangular three-light overlight framed by vertical moulded stone panels." (Extract taken from Historic England list entry.)

To the left there is a larger sash window and canted bay with tall casement windows. All ground floor sills rest on a continuous band of dark decorative brick. To the right there are two smaller sash windows which sit to both sides of chimney breast with moulded brick shield to its ground floor face.

The upper floor is decorated with alternative bands of plain and fish scale tiles. Sash windows to the first floor do not appear to be from the time of original building. There is a new double glazed sash window and some refurbishment was carried to the casement windows of the canted corner bay.

The attic floor has a half-hipped, two-light dormer window which sits between two chimney stacks each with moulded vertical strip and collar. The roof lights are clearly modern in construction. A continuous coved cornice runs round 3 sides of the building.

#### Windows

The windows to the ground floor of the South-West elevation appear to date from the time of the original building, albeit with some modifications to the hinges and ironmongery.

The windows to the first floor and attic show signs of repair and many have replacement sashes with horns and glazing bars that vary from the original. The upper sashes also vary in their pattern ( 6 pane and 8 pane), which is partially a result of replacement over time.

The roof lights are clearly modern.

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#### **Existing Elevations**



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#### **Existing Elevations**



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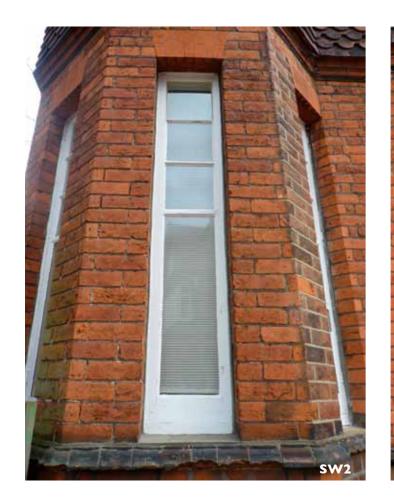
Externals : South West Elevation Ground Floor

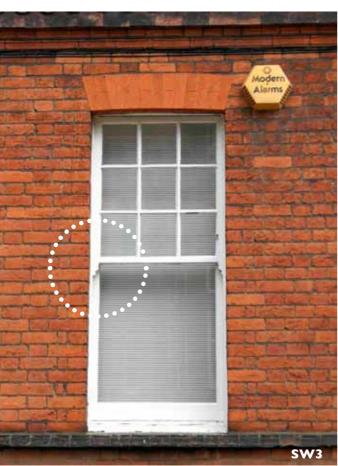


Photo SW1
Existing main entrance on
South -West Elevation. The door
is relatively modern however
the side windows and the fan
windows above canopy appear to
be original.

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#### Externals : South West Elevation Ground Floor











The horn detail shown is typical of the sashes to the ground floor and would appear to be original.

Photos SW4-SW7
Typical windows on ground floor
of South -West Elevation. The
windows seem to be original with
some replacement hinges to the
casement window in the corner
bay.

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Externals: South West Elevation First Floor











Photos SW6-SW9
Typical windows on first floor
of South-West Elevation. The
windows have been either
replaced or refurbished- SW7 is a
relatively modern double glazed
sash window.

The horn details to the upper floors vary from those at the ground floor. It is likely that either whole windows have been replaced or replacement sashes fitted within the existing sash boxes.

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Externals : South West Elevation Second Floor





Photos SW10-SW12
Typical windows on second
floor of South -West Elevation.
The roof lights are relatively
new and the dormer window
is replacement double glazed
casement window.



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#### External Fabric Report : South-East Elevation

Modern double glazed timber casement windows

The South East elevation has a two storey broad canted bay. On the ground floor there is a modern pair of French doors leading from the drawing room into the garden. On each side there are smaller sash windows which appear original.

There is a modern conservatory connected with the existing kitchen.

The first floor is decorated with bands of plain and fish scale tiles, with different sizes of sash windows. In common with the other facades, the windows to the upper floors appear to have new sashes.

The attic floor has two half-hipped dormers, one with a double light and one with a single light. Both have tile-hung flanks. The decorative coved cornice does not continue to the North East elevation.

The hipped roof with single-light dormer window does not appear to be symmetrical.

Modern French style door

Non-original sash windows

Modern conservatory

#### Windows

The windows to the ground floor of the South-East elevation appear to date from the time of the original building. The french doors are of modern construction.

The majority of the windows to the first floor and attic appear to be non-original and have replacement sashes.

The dormer windows are clearly modern double glazed timber windows.

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Externals : South East Elevation Ground Floor









Photos SE1-SE4
Existing garden doors are
modern in construction, however
both windows to its sides seem to
be original. The conservatory is a
modern addition.

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Externals : South East Elevation First Floor









Photos SE5-SE8
Typical windows on first floor of
South-East Elevation. Windows
SE5, SE6 and SE8 are nonoriginal windows with different
horn details to window SE7 which
seems to date from the time of
original building.

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#### Externals : South East Elevation Second Floor





Photos SE9-SE10
Existing second floor dormer
windows on South -East
Elevation. These are modern
timber casement windows.

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#### External Fabric Report : North West Elevation

The North West elevation has a single storey square bay on the ground floor and a canted double storey corner bay finished with an ogival lead roof with tall finial.

There is a flat roofed square bay giving garden access via replacement french doors. This bay may be an early addition to the original form of the house. A sash window facing the boundary wall to the left is fitted with decorative stained glass, possibly to prevent overlooking.

The upper floor is decorated with alternating bands of plain and fish scale tiles. The upper sashes are smaller in size and the canted bay has narrow casement windows.

There is a gabled, half-hipped, two-light dormer with tile-hung flanks and gables with a decorative motif.

Original sash windows

Non-original French style doors

#### Windows

The windows to the ground floor of the South-East elevation appear to date from the time of the original building. The french style door is of modern construction.

The majority of the windows to the first floor and attic appear to date from the time of the original building, albeit with some modifications to hinges and ironmongery.



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Externals: North West Elevation Ground Floor









Photos NW1-NW4
Typical ground floor windows and door on North -West Elevation.
The sash windows are original with some drought proofing work done to the window on photo NW3. The door to the ground floor reception room however is relatively modern.

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#### Externals: North West Elevation Ground Floor









Photo NW8
Circled replacement hinges to some of the casement windows on ground floor of corner bay.

Photos NW5-NW6
Red dashed line denotes the repointing work that was carried out to the ground floor walls.
Some of the windows were drought proofed with caulk which is visible on photo NW7

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Externals : North West Elevation First Floor







Photos NW9-NW11
Existing first floor windows on
North -West Elevation. The sash
windows seem to be original. The
casement windows in the corner
bay seem to be original as well.

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Externals: North West Elevation Second Floor





Photo NW12-NW13
Photo NW12 shows gabled twolight dormer with sashes with
decorative gable. Photo NW13
shows the ogival leaded roof with
tall finial to corner bay.

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#### Internal Fabric Overview

This section of the document provides an assessment of the internal fabric of the building and the degree or otherwise to which the original fabric of the building has been retained. Our assessment is supported by current photograph of the interior spaces.

The photographs show that, whilst care was taken to retain the general character of the building, some of the period details were removed or modified when the building was refurbished in the past.





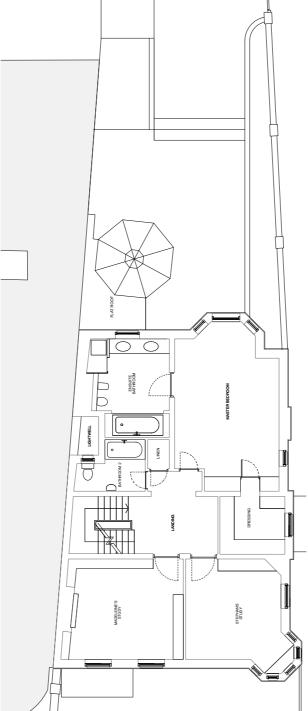




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#### Internal Fabric Report : Floor Plans

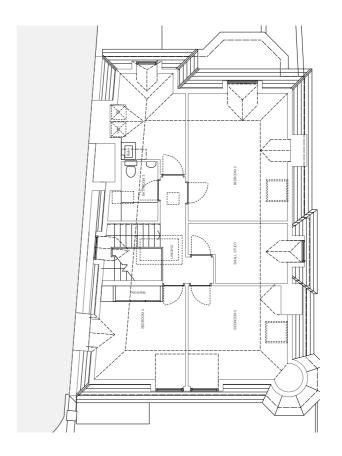
#### Current Layout:





As previously noted, whilst retaining its integrity, the building has been extended and modified over time. Some of the rooms to the ground floor have been merged to create one big space whilst the kitchen was extended with a new conservatory to the rear garden.

The adjacent diagrams show existing layouts of the building.

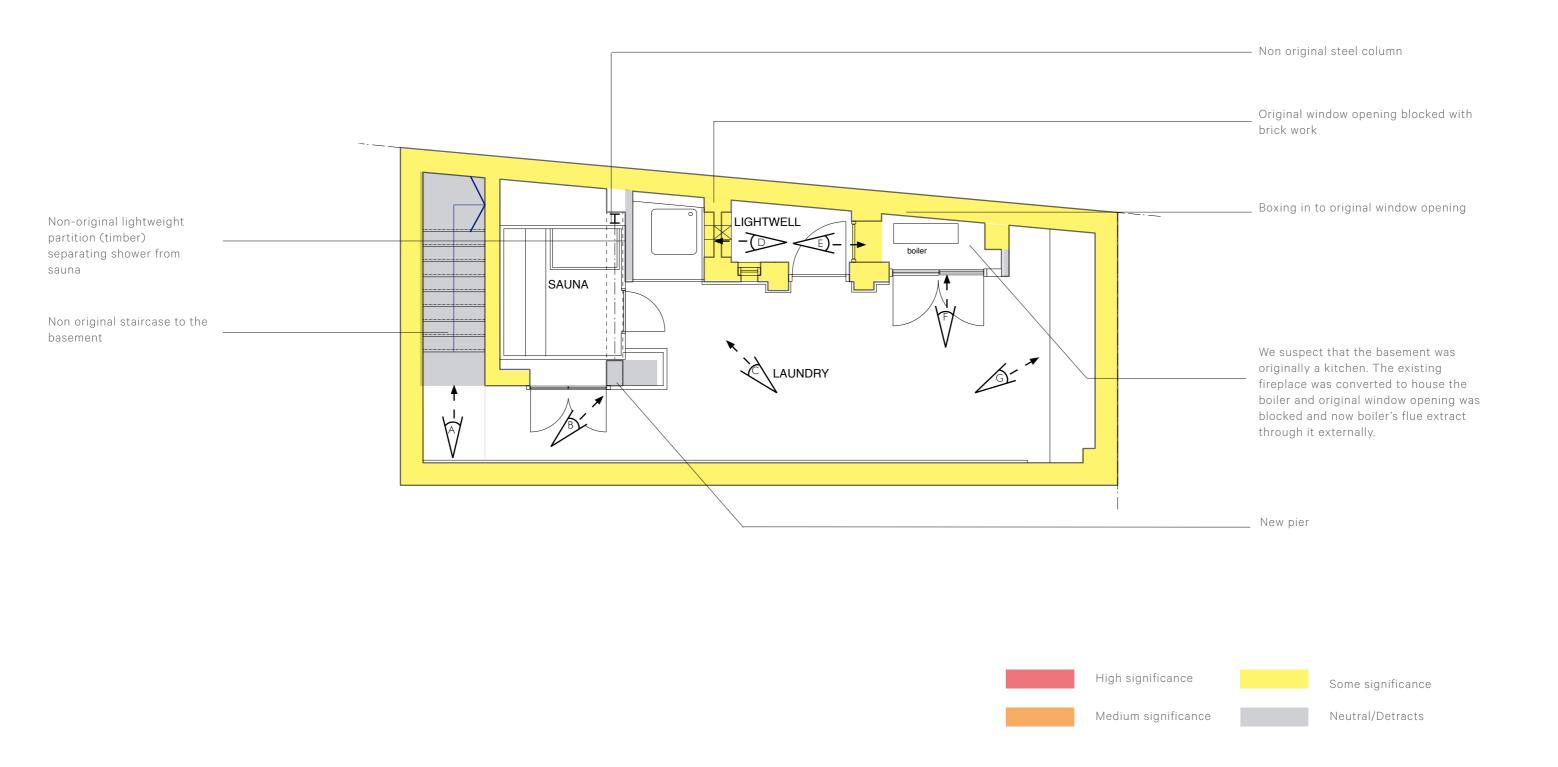






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Internals : Existing Basement



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Internals : Basement







Photos A-C
Photo A shows the staircase.
Photo B shows new pier column which supports new beam.
Photo C shows timber partition between the sauna and shower.

There are number of changes to the original basement. It seems that the original kitchen was relocated to the ground floor and original fire place was converted into boiler cupboard.

There are number of openings to the existing light well which do not have either original door or window fittings. Original window openings were either blocked with brickwork or fitted with louvres for ventilation purposes. The joinery to this floor does not have any particular historic value.

The plan shows structural alterations, which were carried out some time ago, with new steel and brick columns supporting new beam.

The external lightwell appears to date from the time of the construction of the original building, however it has been modified over time to allow for various pipe work connections.





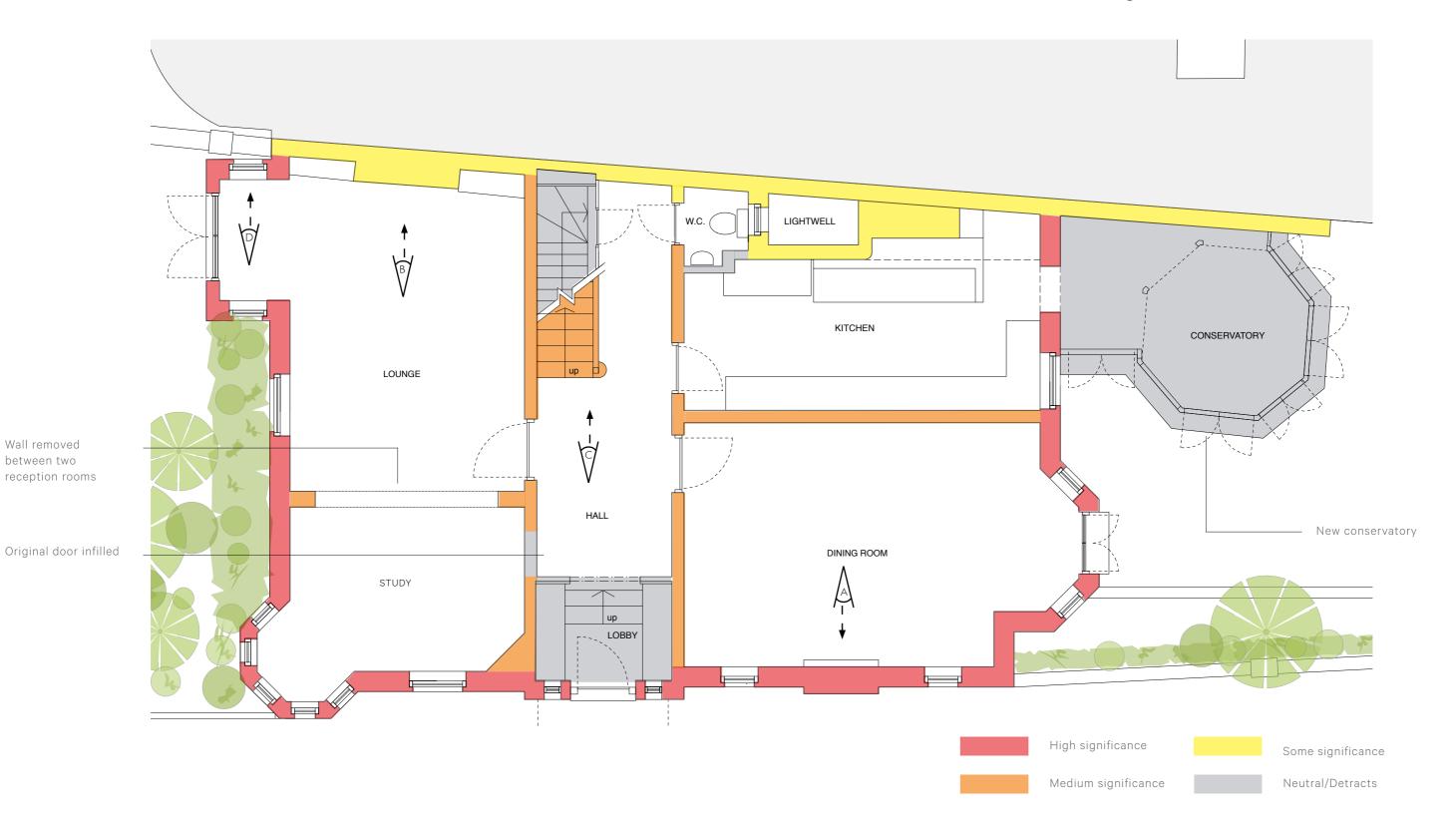




Photos D-G
These photos show boxing in to the original lightwell windows as well as the remains of an original arch to the kitchen hearth which now holds new boiler. Photo G shows utility area to the back of the basement.

Design and Access Statement: 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018

## Internals : Existing Ground floor



Wall removed between two







Moulded cornice detail abutting stair

# Photos A-B These photos show ornamental fireplaces to dining and drawing rooms, typical window surrounds and stained glass sash window to side bay. It should be noted that the fireplaces were installed by the current owners before the building being listed and are not original to the building









#### 5 Gainsborough Gardens - Rear Extension

Design and Access Statement: 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018

#### Internals: Ground Floor

There are small internal changes to the original ground floor. These include refurbishment works carried to the entrance lobby and to the main reception room, as well as installation of fireplaces, removal of a dividing wall and access door to what is now the study area.

To the left of the axial hallway there were originally two rooms which were merged into one big open space. The original door to one of the rooms was boxed in and walls made good. The plan shows structural alterations to the load bearing wall.

The ornamental fireplace with overmantel within this room was installed by current owners after they purchased the property and before the listing was made.

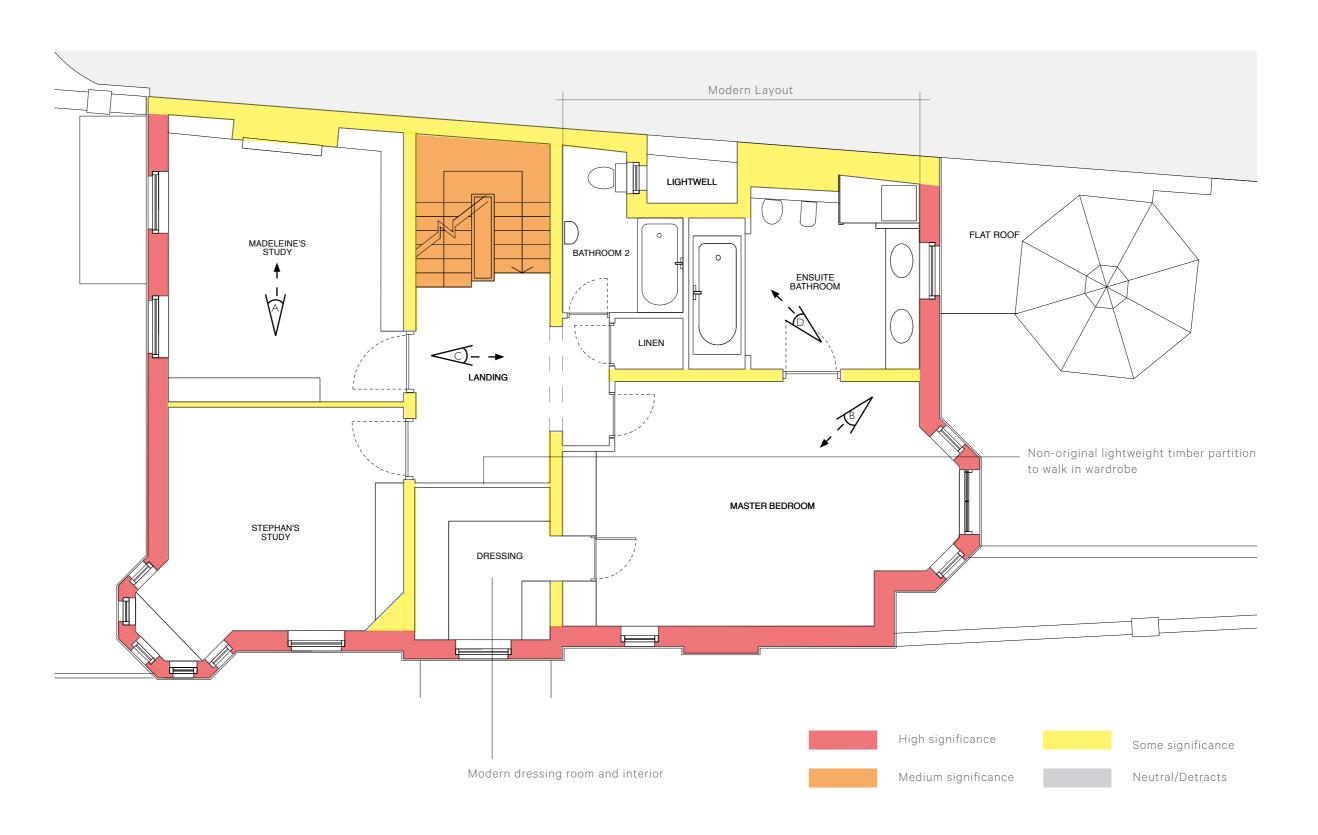
Moulded cornices across all rooms seems to be original.

The octagonal conservatory adjoining the kitchen is modern in construction.

Joinery to the entrance lobby has no historic value.

Design and Access Statement: 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018

#### Internals: Existing First Floor



Photos A-D
These photos show typical door architrave detail, art nouveau fireplace, modern joinery within the bedrooms and en-suit bathroom.



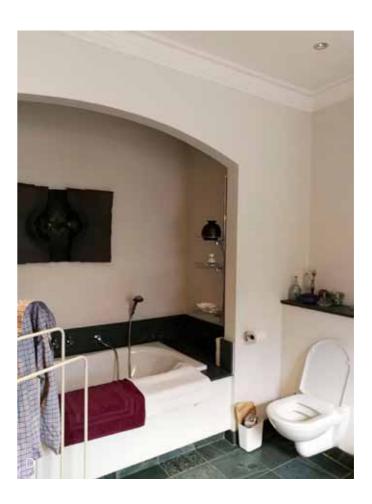


Design and Access Statement: 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018

Internals : First Floor

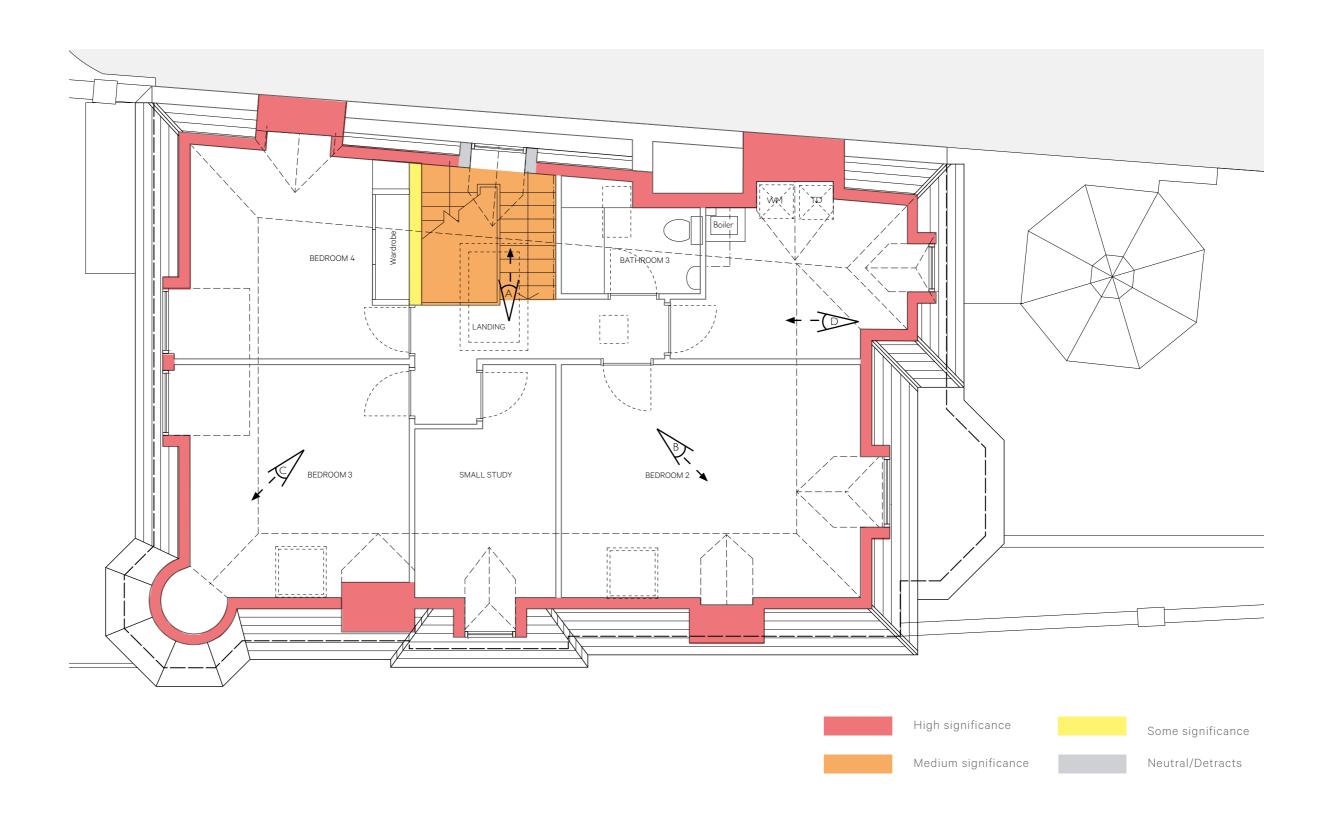
The first floor was refurbished by the current owners prior to the building being listed. Master bedroom was fitted with walk in wardrobe hidden behind joinery units. A number of rooms have decorative cornicing with mixture of new and original patterns.

What now is a en-suit bathroom could once be an internal room and is not of any historical value.



Design and Access Statement: 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018

Internals: Existing Second Floor





Photos A-D
These photos show typical door architrave detail, simple skirting boards to all rooms and various modern dormer windows.





Design and Access Statement: 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018

#### Internals : Second Floor

The interior of the second floor is of neutral significance.

The joinery details to this floor are relatively plain in comparison to that of the ground and first floor. The moulded architraves and skirtings are of simple design.

Besides the two windows to north west elevation all windows are modern timber windows.

There is a new dormer to the North-East elevation with fixed glazing and heavy glazing bars. There are number of new rooflighs.



Design and Access Statement: 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018

#### 9. Conclusions

The works have been designed to improve the accessibility of the house and the practicality of the living accommodation as the owners grow older.

We believe that the proposed works will provide benefits to both current and future occupants and will help preserve and enhance the historic context of the building.