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Design and Access Statement: 25th April 2019

1. Introduction

This document is to accompany the Listed Building, Conservation Area and Planning Application for replacement of two modern French Doors at No 5 Gainsborough Gardens, a Grade II listed semi-detached house located within the Hampstead Conservation Area.

The proposals include:



5 Gainsborough Gardens as it exists today

• Replacement of one pair of non-original French Doors opening into the rear garden, replacement door to have 10mm histoglass with a matching pattern to the existing adjacent windows.

• Replacement of one pair of non-original French Doors opening into the front garden, replacement door to have 10mm histoglass with a matching pattern to the existing adjacent windows.

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2. Location and Context

Heath.

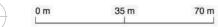
to 5 Gainsborough Gardens.

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





Map of site surroundings showing Conservation Area and Scheduled Monument Zone



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

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

Aerial photo



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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

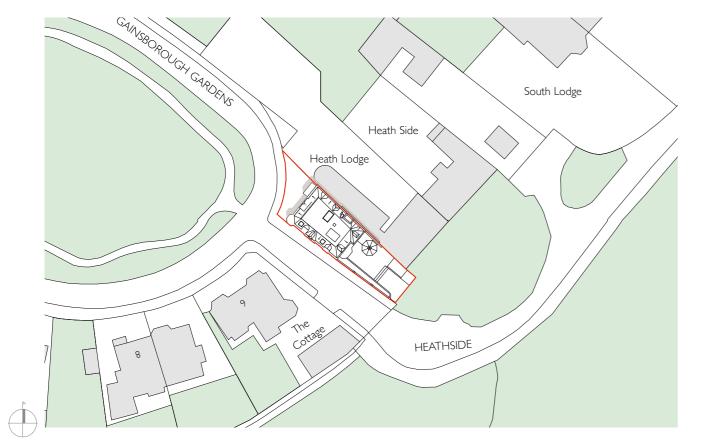
No 5 Gainsborough Gardens is a semi-detached Grade II listed property with front and rear gardens. A two storey building, it has a basement, an attic floor and a small conservatory to the rear.

The property is built on a corner site and is roughly square 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 a number of dormer windows to the attic storey, one of which features a decorative gable with a leaf motif.

Previous Planning Applications

There is a number of previous applications held by Camden Council in relation to No 5 Gainsborough Gardens. Few of these applications relate to tree pruning. In 2018 there were two planning approvals and Listed Building Consents granted in relation to 5 Gainsborough Gardens, one for the internal alterations and one for erection of a rear conservatory.





North- West aerial



North East aerial view



South - West aerial view

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3. 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

historic interest

Some significance : other original fabric

Neutral/Detracts : later additions or extensions

Medium significance : original fabric of some architectural and

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Current Listing

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.



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 Details 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

Name: 5, GAINSBOROUGH GARDENS

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.

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

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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.

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 4 panels.

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



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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.

hipped roof.

replaced.

modern construction.





South East Elevation

North West Elevation

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

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

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

South West Elevations



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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.





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.

Externals : South West Elevation Ground Floor

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.











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.

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.





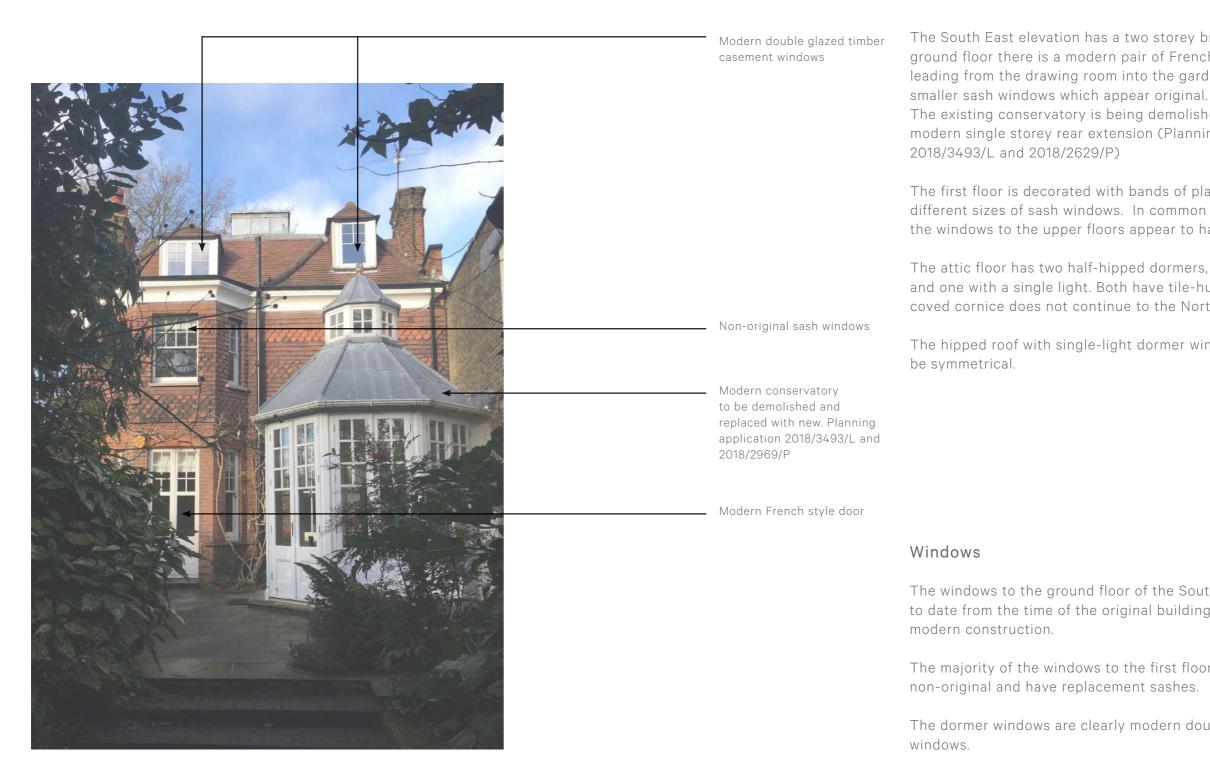
Photos SW10-SW12 Typical windows on second floor of South -West Elevation. The roof lights are relatively new and the dormer window is replacement double glazed casement window.

Externals : South West Elevation Second Floor



Design and Access Statement: 25th April 2019

External Fabric Report : South-East Elevation



The South East elevation has a two storey broad canted bay. On the ground floor there is a modern pair of French doors in poor condition, leading from the drawing room into the garden. On each side there are

The existing conservatory is being demolished and replaced with modern single storey rear extension (Planning consent granted

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

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

The majority of the windows to the first floor and attic appear to be

The dormer windows are clearly modern double glazed timber



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.



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.



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.

Windows

The windows to the ground floor of the South-East elevation appear to date from the time of the original building. The French 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.



Original casement windows

Original sash windows

Original sash windows

Non-original French style doors

Burwell Architects

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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 and in very poor condition.



Externals : North West Elevation Ground Floor







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



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



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.



Externals : North West Elevation Second Floor

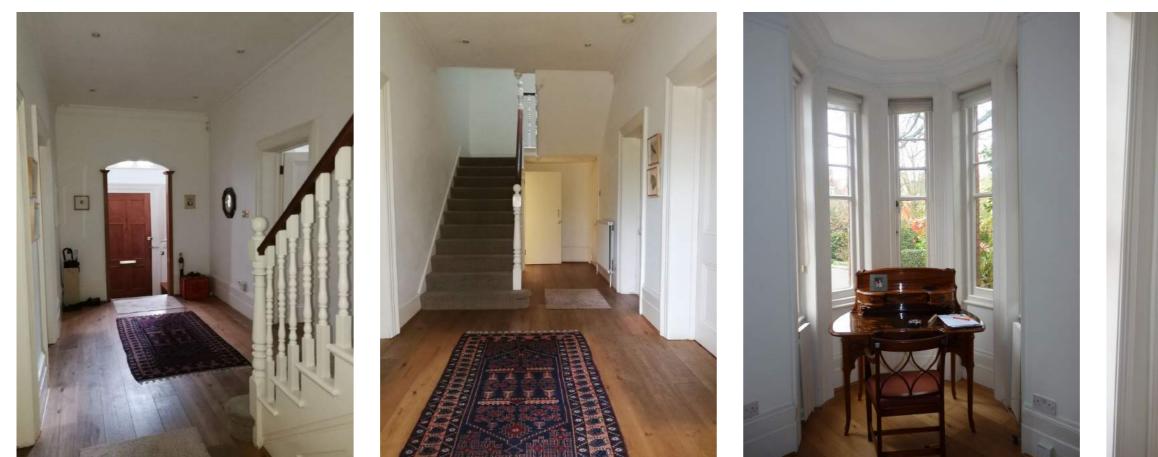
Photo NW12-NW13 Photo NW12 shows gabled twolight dormer with sashes with decorative gable. Photo NW13 shows the ogival leaded roof with tall finial to corner bay.

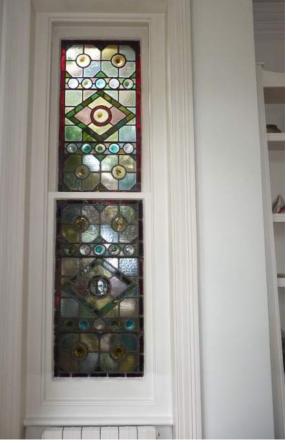
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Internal Fabric Overview

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.





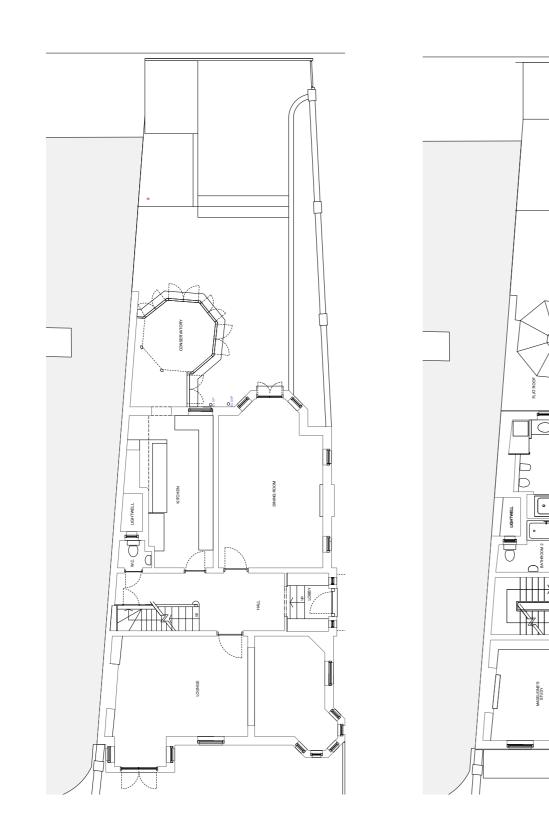
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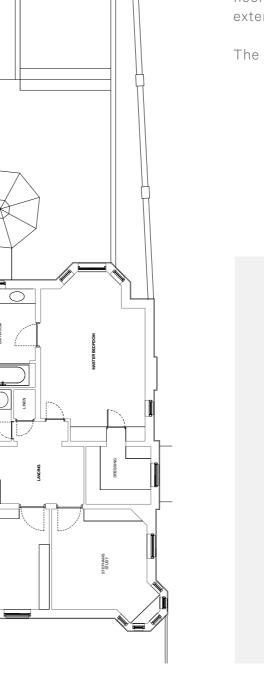
Internal Fabric Report : Floor Plans

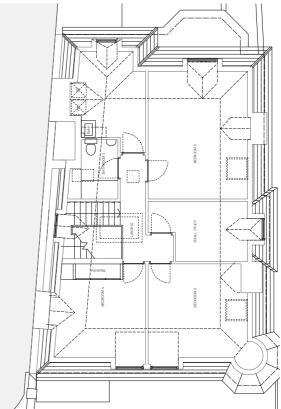
Current Layout:

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.







Basement Plan

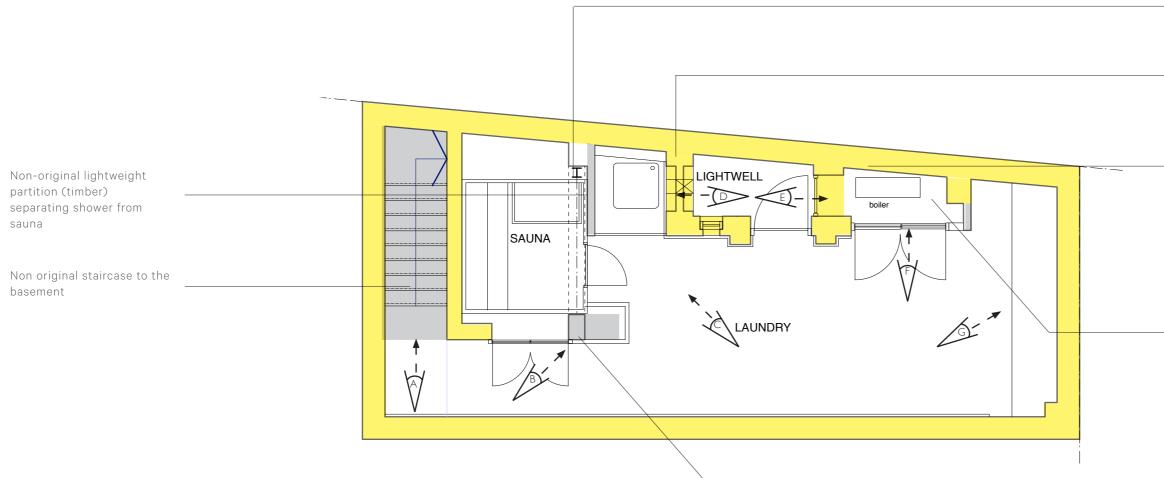
Ground Floor Plan

First Floor Plan

Second Floor Plan

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Internals : Existing Basement



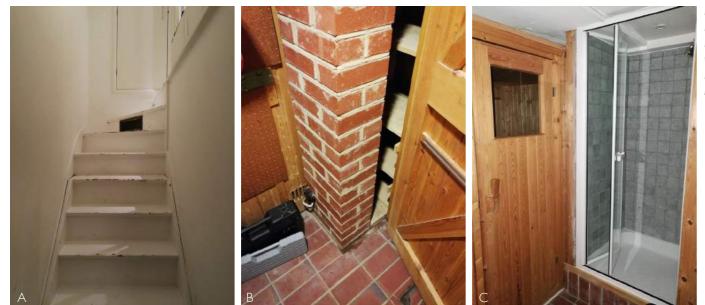
High significance

Medium significan

	Non original steel column
	Original window opening blocked with brick work
	Boxing in to original window opening
	We suspect that the basement was originally a kitchen. The existing
	fireplace was converted to house the boiler and original window opening was blocked and now boiler's flue extract through it externally.
	New pier
	Some significance
nce	Neutral/Detracts

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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.

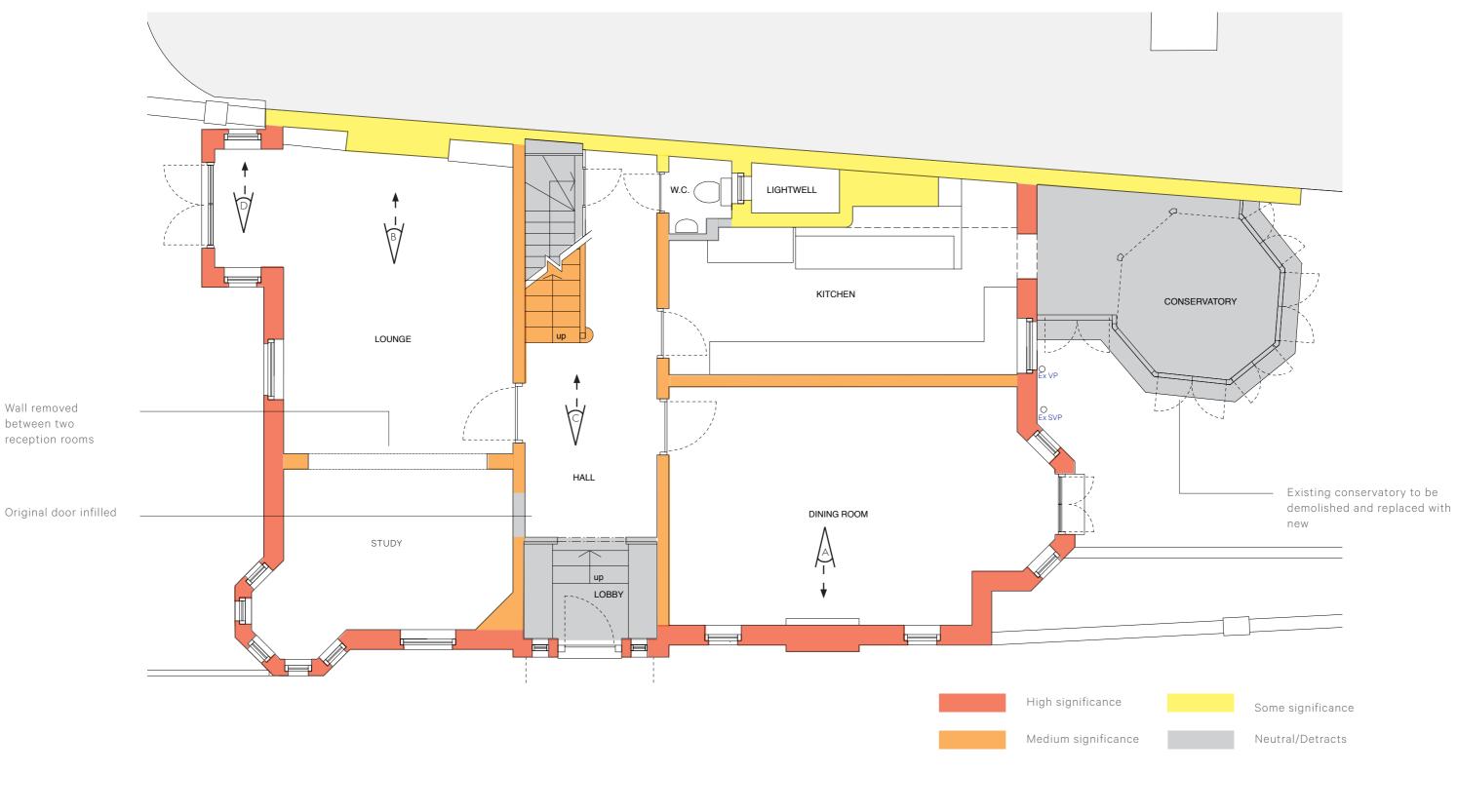
The external lightwell appears to date from the time of the construction of the original building, however it has been modified over time to allow for various pipe work connections.



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.

Internals : Existing Ground floor



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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.



Moulded cornice detail to the ceilings



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

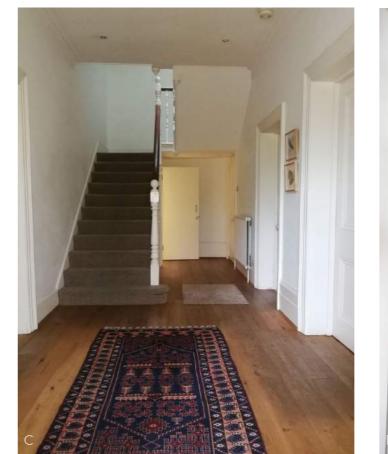
original to the building

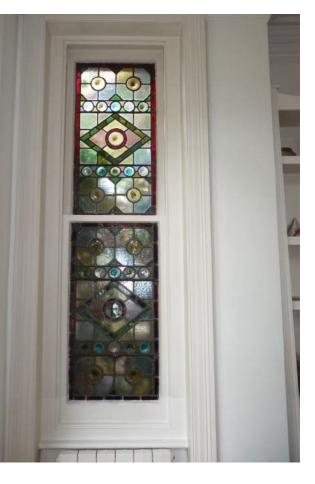
that the fireplaces were installed

by the current owners before the building being listed and are not



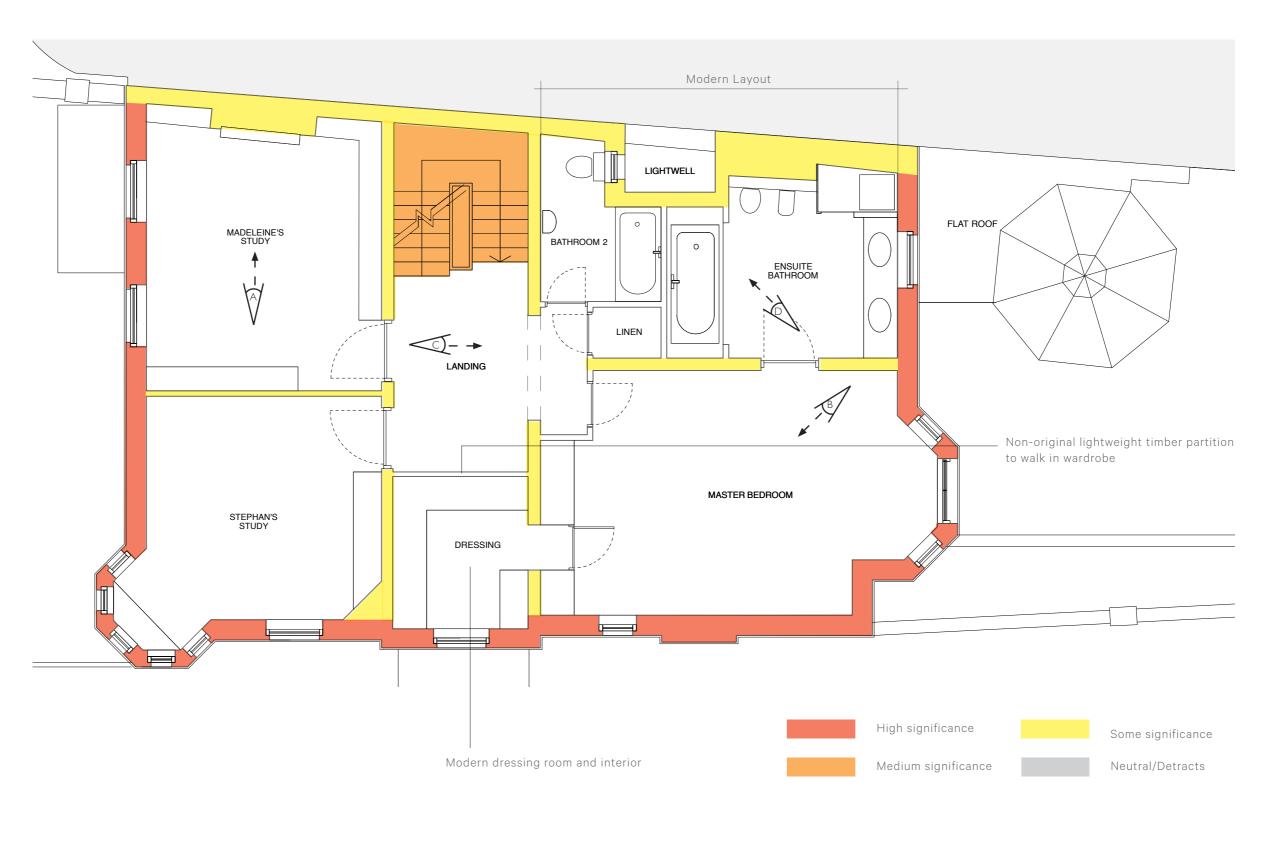






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Internals: Existing First Floor



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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.

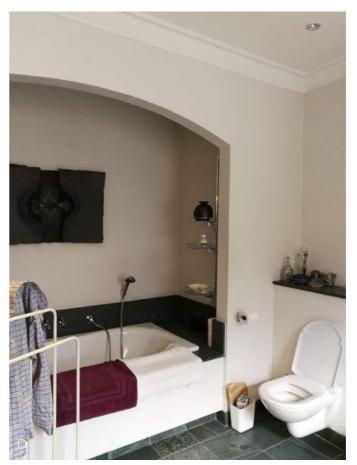
What now is a en-suit bathroom could once be an internal room and is not of any historical value.



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







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Internals: Existing Second Floor



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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.

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.



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







Besides the two windows to north west elevation all windows are

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3. The Design Principles

It is proposed to install new French Doors to the Rear and Front Gardens with slimline 10mm double glazing. Currently both doors constitute a high security risk due to their poor condition and insufficient locking systems.

Replacement of the relatively modern French doors will be undertaken using the moulding and patterns taken from the existing original windows where appropriate and from the existing doors.

It is proposed to replace these doors while other works to the property are being carried out.





Existing Back Garden French Door

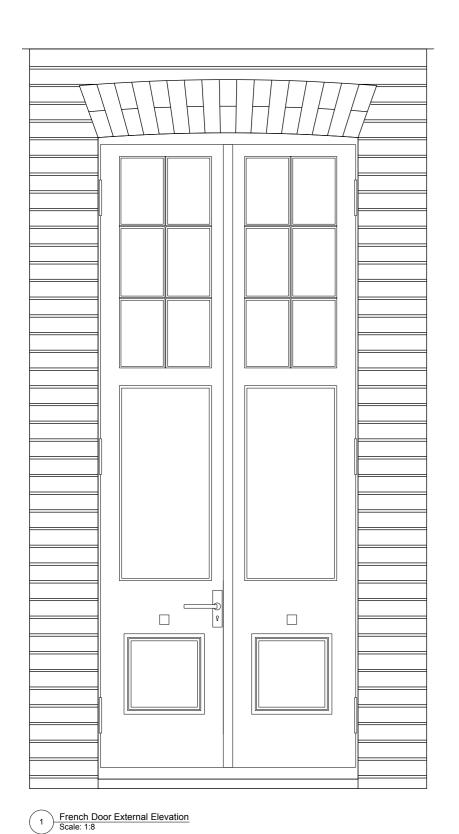


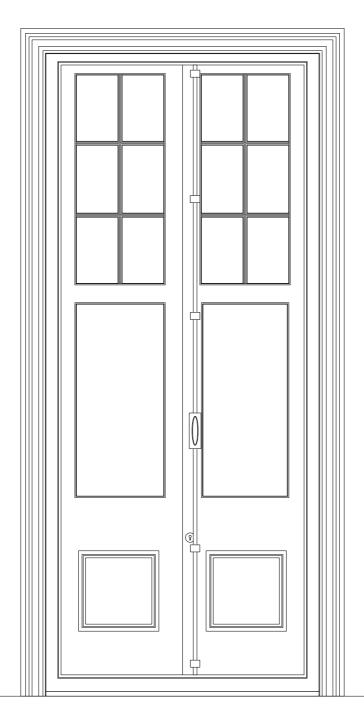
Existing Front Garden French Door

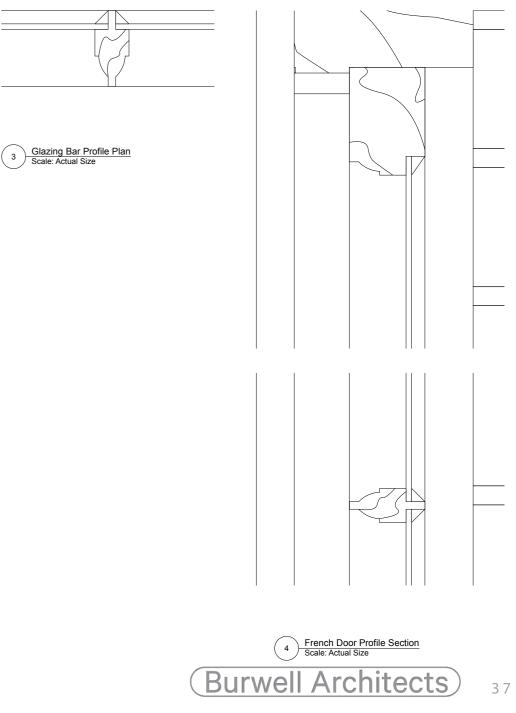
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Existing French Doors - Rear Garden

These doors are relatively modern replicas.



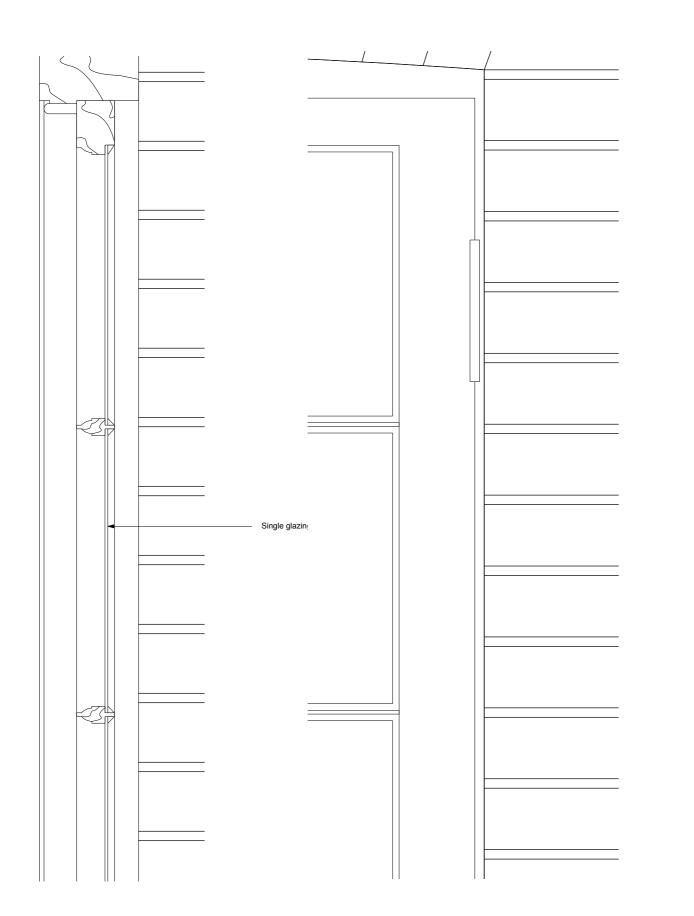


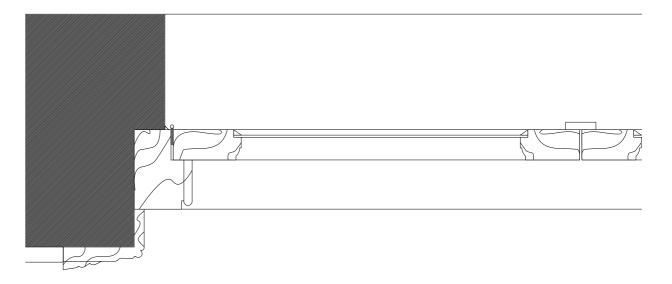






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1 Glazing Bar Section Scale: Half Actual Size

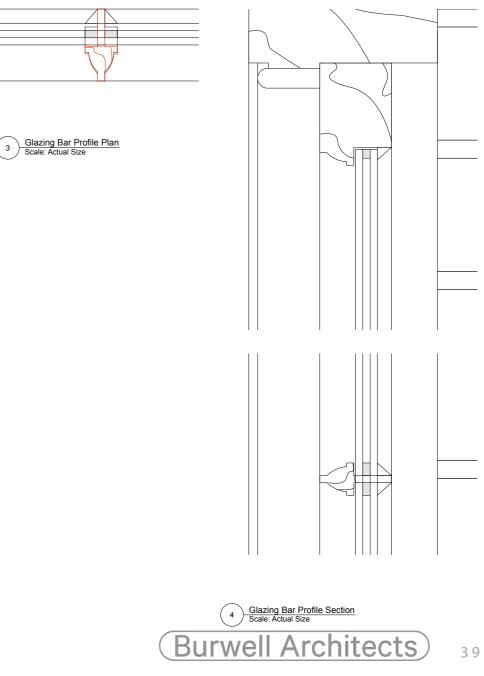
Existing French Doors - Rear Garden

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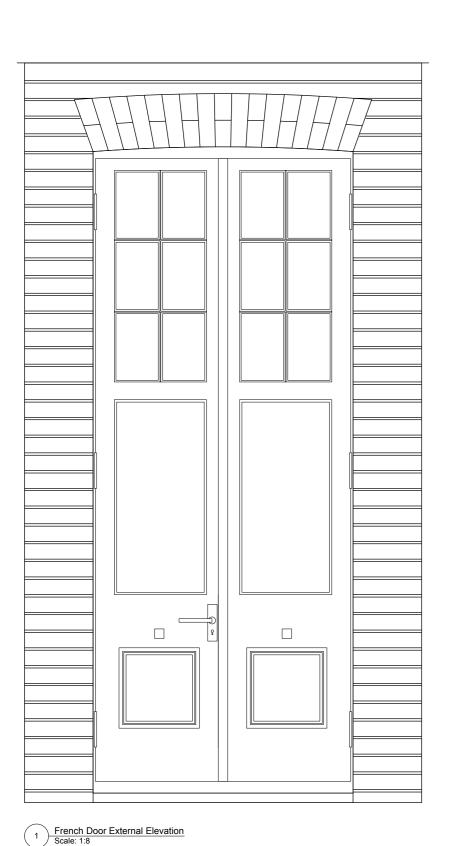
Proposed French Doors - Rear Garden

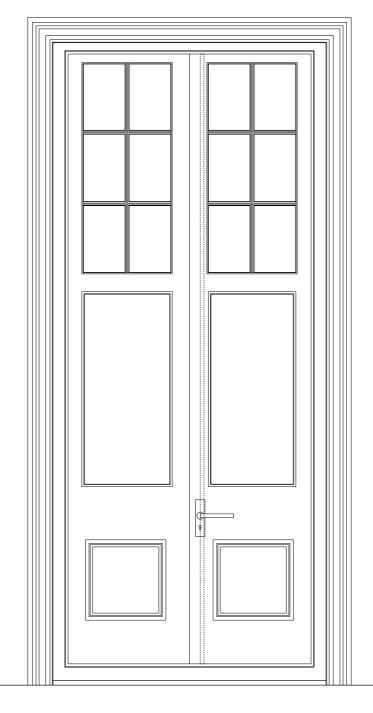
Proposed Works:

- lengths of the originals
- 10mm Vacuum glazing to be incorporated in new door • • New glazing bars to accommodate IGU
- Moulding and patterns to be taken from the existing doors and original windows
- Locking bolts to be incorporated within frame







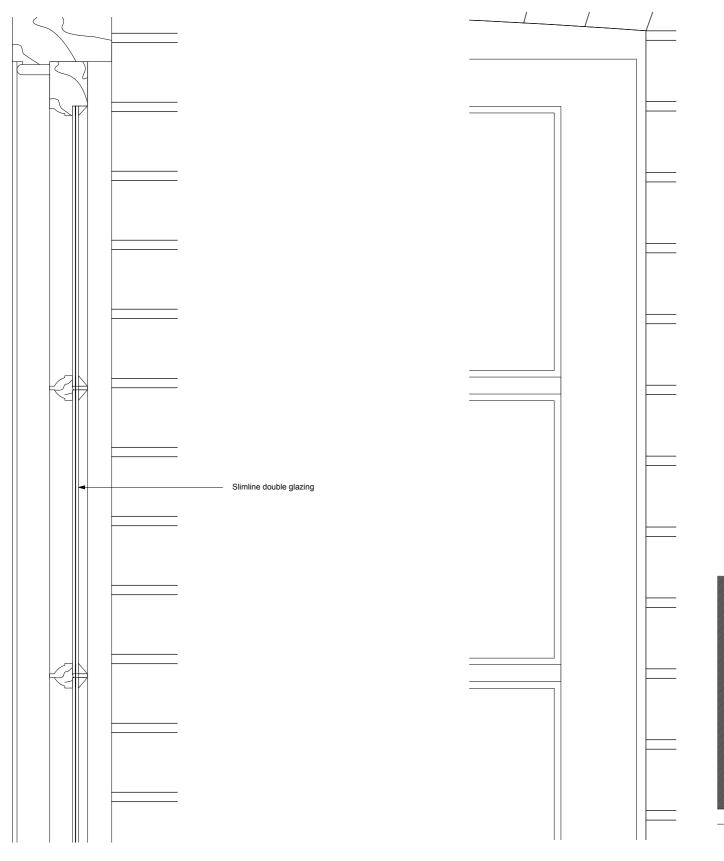


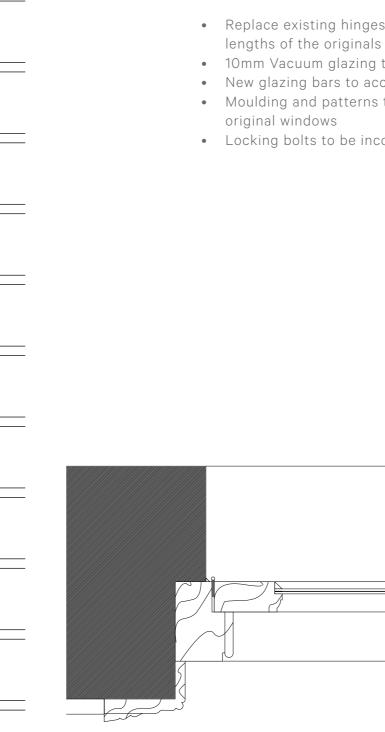


• Replace existing hinges to French doors to match diameter and

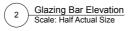
Proposed Works:

Design and Access Statement: 25th April 2019





Glazing Bar Section Scale: Half Actual Size 1

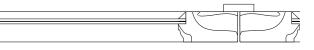


Proposed French Doors - Rear Garden

• Replace existing hinges to French doors to match diameter and

• 10mm Vacuum glazing to be incorporated in new door • New glazing bars to accommodate IGU • Moulding and patterns to be taken from the existing doors and

• Locking bolts to be incorporated within frame



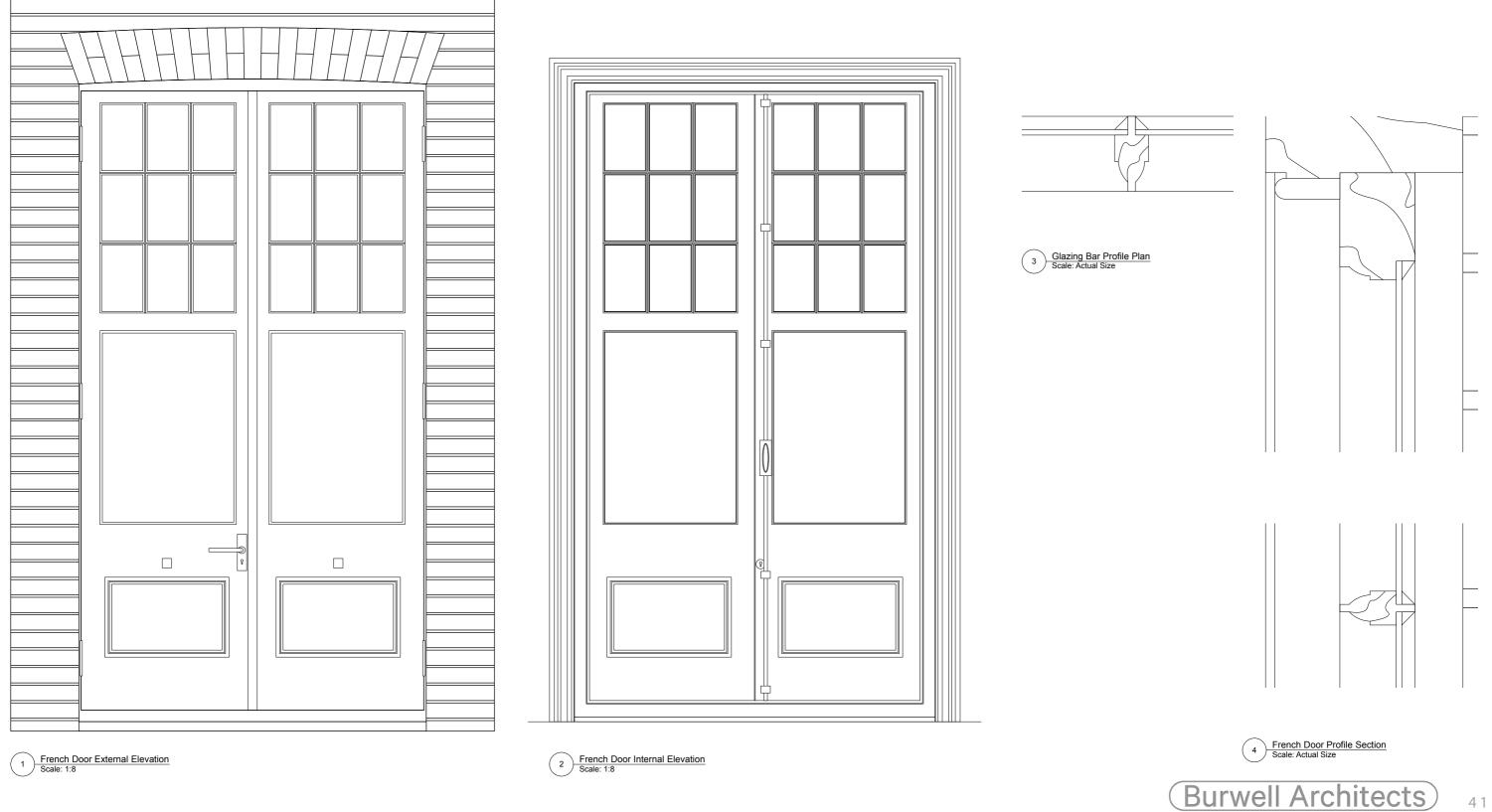
Burwell Architects

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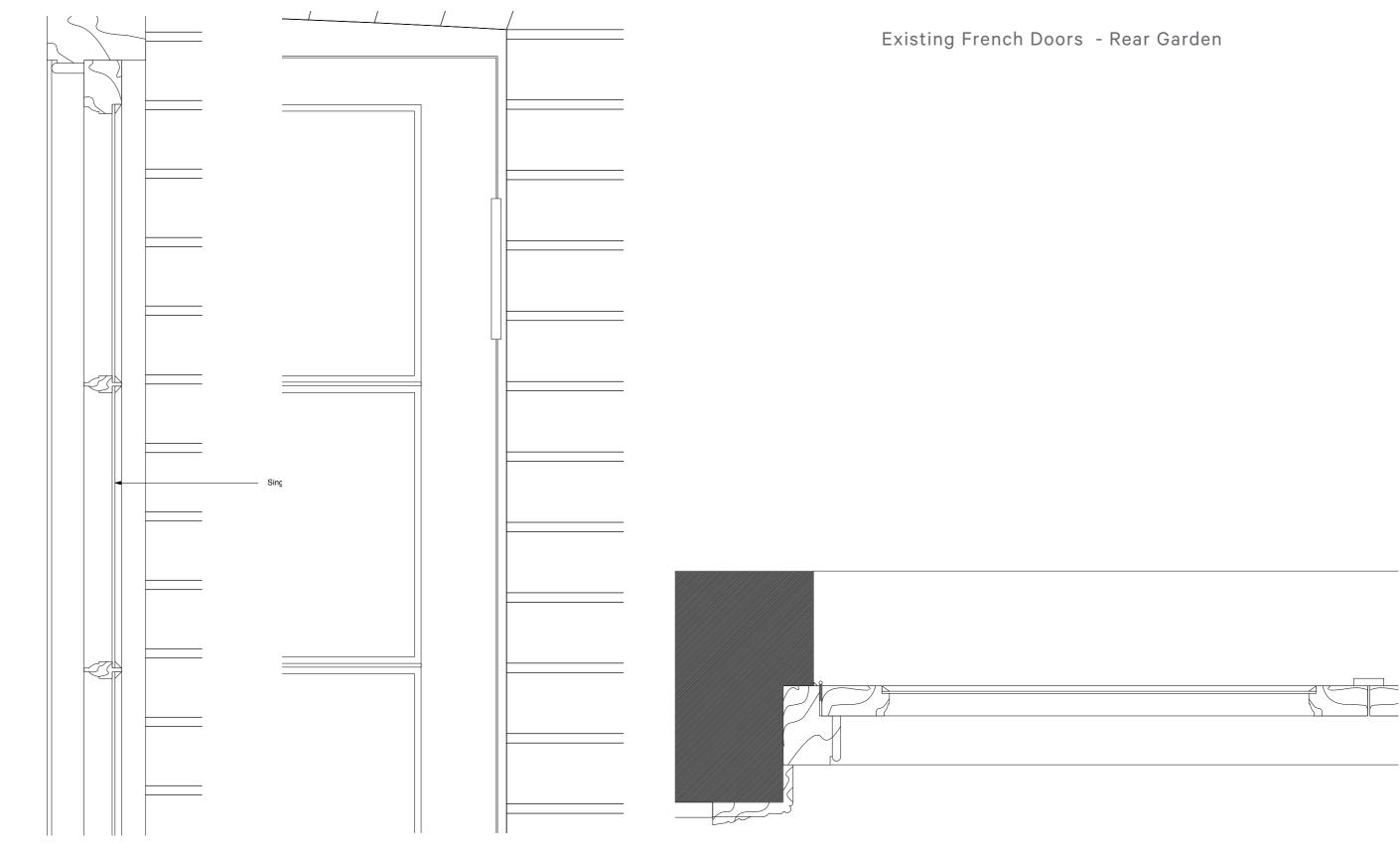
Design and Access Statement: 25th April 2019

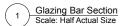
Existing French Doors - Rear Garden

These doors are relatively modern replicas.



Design and Access Statement: 25th April 2019





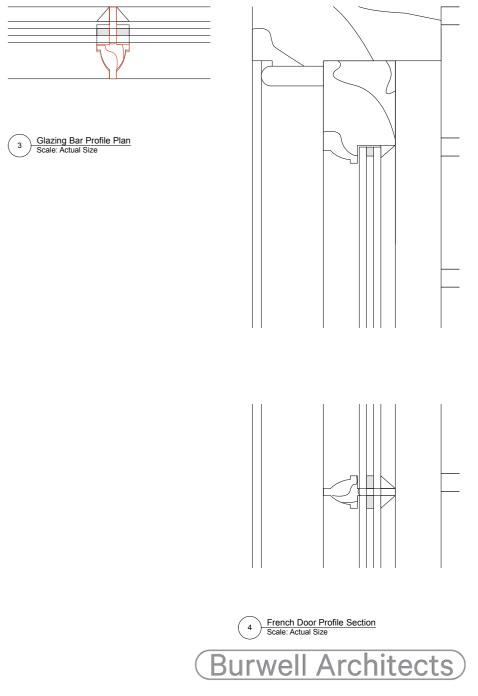


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Proposed French Doors - Rear Garden

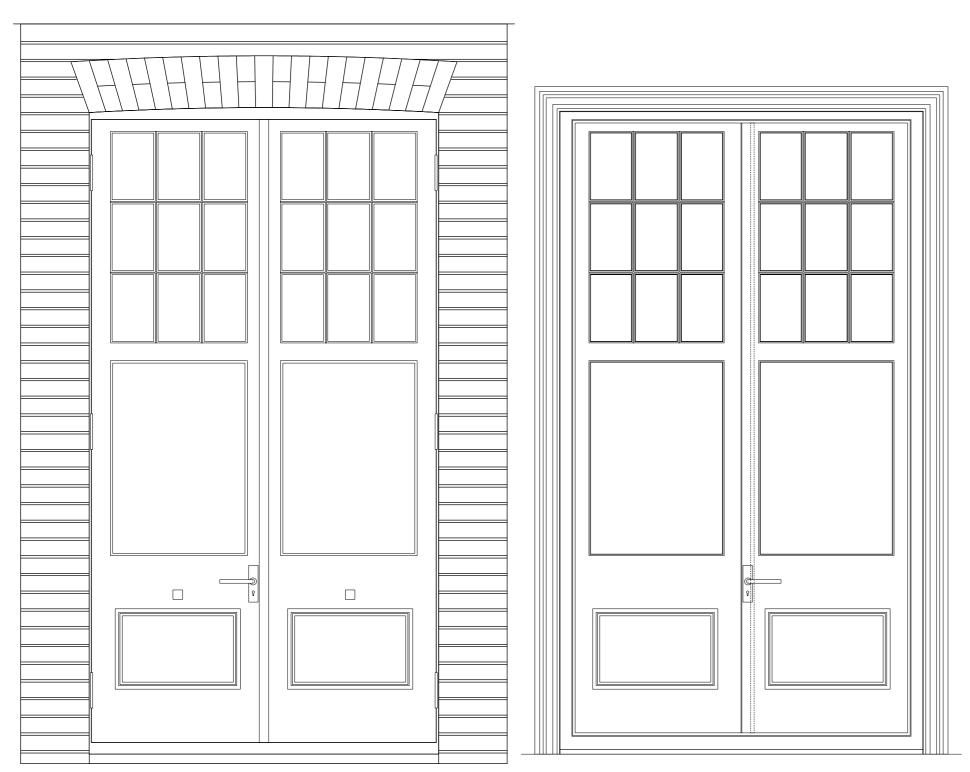
Proposed Works:

- lengths of the originals
- 10mm Vacuum glazing to be incorporated in new door
- New glazing bars to accommodate IGU
- Moulding and patterns to be taken from the existing doors and original windows
- Locking bolts to be incorporated within frame



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	Glazing Bar Profile Plan
Ľ	Scale: Actual Size

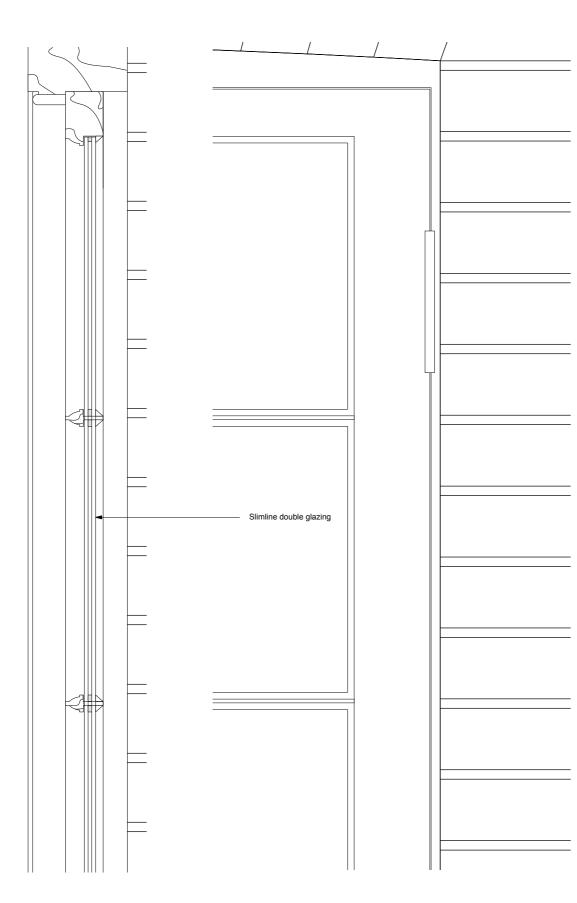


French Door External Elevation Scale: 1:8 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix}$

2 French Door Internal Elevation Scale: 1:8

• Replace existing hinges to French doors to match diameter and

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- lengths of the originals
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- original windows
- Locking bolts to be incorporated within frame







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4. Access

Existing access to the property is via a stepped front door leading to the lower level lobby. There are three further steps internally leading to the main ground floor level.

There are no proposals to alter the existing main access arrangement to the property as part of this application.

6. Conclusions

The works have been designed to improve both the security of the property and the energy efficiency. The external joinery works have been designed to allow improved thermal performance, whilst retaining the historic integrity of the building within its context.

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



Existing stepped access to the property



Existing Internal stairs to the front entrance lobby