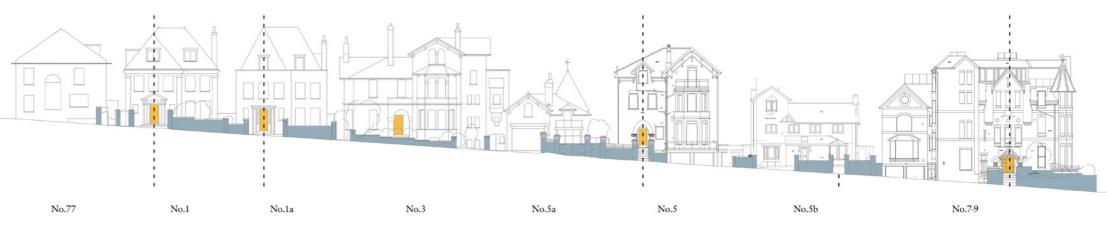


2.0 Site Analysis - prevailing streetscape

Front Gates & Doors

The alignment of front doors and gates is clear, and whilst the front doors are occasionally located in the centre of a symmetrical gable, at other times they are located to the side of the elevation.



Street Elevation illustrating front door locations and front walls







2.0 Site Analysis - prevailing streetscape

Trees & Planting

As well as a number of street trees that add character to the street frontage, there is a significant Copper Beech situated at the rear of the site.

An arboricultural survey has been undertaken on the site and early advice was sought in relation to the trees on the site, notably the Copper Beech tree at the rear, which has been a key element of consideration in developing the design ideas from the start.

It also worth noting that there is a significant amount of hard standing in the rear garden, and a network of retaining walls, including a garden house, all with concrete foundations, which are likely to have acted as a root growth barrier for the Copper Beech.









Existing garden house

Hard landscaping in rear garden

Rear Copper Beech



2.0 Site Analysis - prevailing streetscape

Colours and Tones

The street frontage is characterised predominatly by brick of varying colours and tones, and varying levels of decoration on the facades.

The existing building stands out, mainly due to it's unsightly architectural features and detailing, but the brick is also a bright red which lacks the patina of the brick found on neighbouring buildings.

Red Brick



Grey Brick



2.0 Site Analysis - architectural features

Details

Whilst there is variety in the architectural style of the buildings on Prince Arthur Road, there are common details and elements of decoration, mainly in brick.

Horizontal brick banding is used to define facades or provide articulation around openings, whilst dog-tooth brickwork is also very common, used in panels on gables or as a more subtle corbelling detail under the eaves.

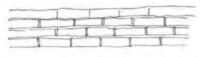
Gauged arches are common above windows.

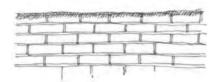
The road follows the the old field pattern and was laid when Fitzjohn's Avenue was created in the late 1870s with a slight curvenear Hampstead High Street.

Typical details include:

- canted bay windows over 2-3 floors with parapets
- gables
- porches
- sash windows (multi lights on the gables in particular)
- Forecourt Parking
- Basements and semi-basements
- Canted bay windows
- Dormer windows to the front and sides Red brick string courses

These features are all very common and visible on the street and are also discussed within Camden's Conservation Area Appraisal.





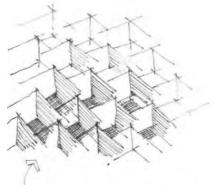
Bride a stare banding to define picade/define openings.









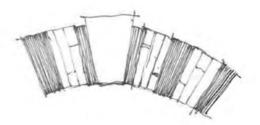






modern Interpretation of traditional maic destaring?



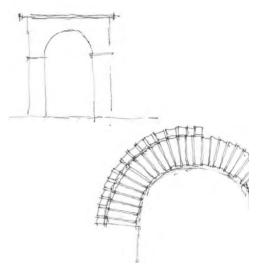










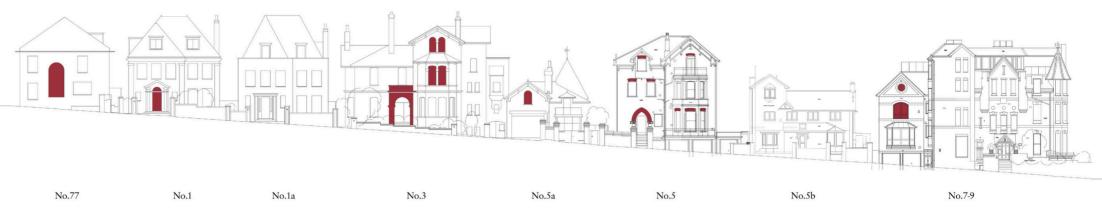




2.0 Site Analysis - architectural features

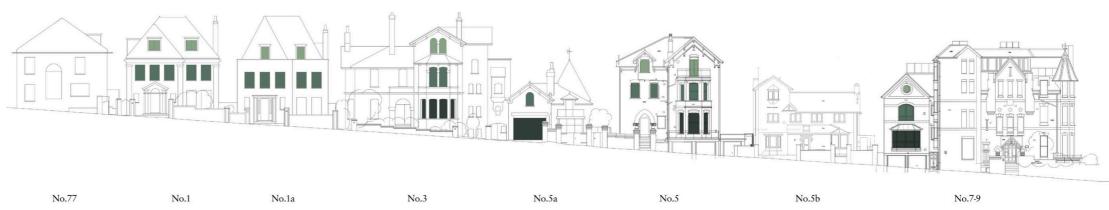
Details & motifs

Arches of all types are common across the street, as well as motifs and elements of decoration on the facades. particularly surrounding doors, porches and bay windows.



Window hierarchy

Traditional window hierarchies are common across all facades on the street, with key windows and openings situated on the ground floor, occasionally expressed as a bay or oriel window. These gradually 'break up' and reduce in proportion whilst moving up the building.





2.0 Site Analysis- architectural features







Windows

There is also variety in the type and style of windows found across the area. Whilst numbers 1 and 1a Prince Arthur have traditional painted timber sash windows, simpler sashes are found on many others with bay windows including Number 5.

In contrast the windows on some of the 1970s houses directly opposite 5b Prince Arthur are metal sliding/ casements. Meanwhile the windows of Arthur West House which has just been built are much more minimal in appearance and appear to be of white PVC.













