

south west facade

design proposal – 1.13 existing south west facade

Site photographs



design proposal – 1.13 south west facade

It is proposed to remove the existing south western podium and replace it with steps more in keeping with those on the south eastern facade.

Other alterations on this facade include the opening up of an existing 'blind window' to the house manager's office, the removal of the entrance canopy and the replacement of the existing entrance door with a metal glazed door.



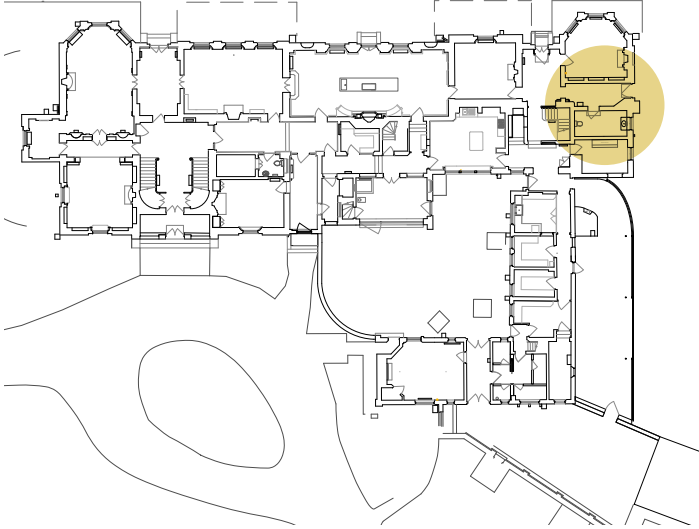
- Existing entrance canopy.
- Existing 'blind window'.
- Existing glazed panel door
- Existing podium terrace.

Existing South West Elevation



- Entrance canopy removed.
- New timber sash within 'blind window' reveal to match style of those on first.
- New metal glazed door.
- New limestone steps.

Proposed South West Elevation





1. Detail of steps on South East Elevation



2. Detail of steps on South East Elevation

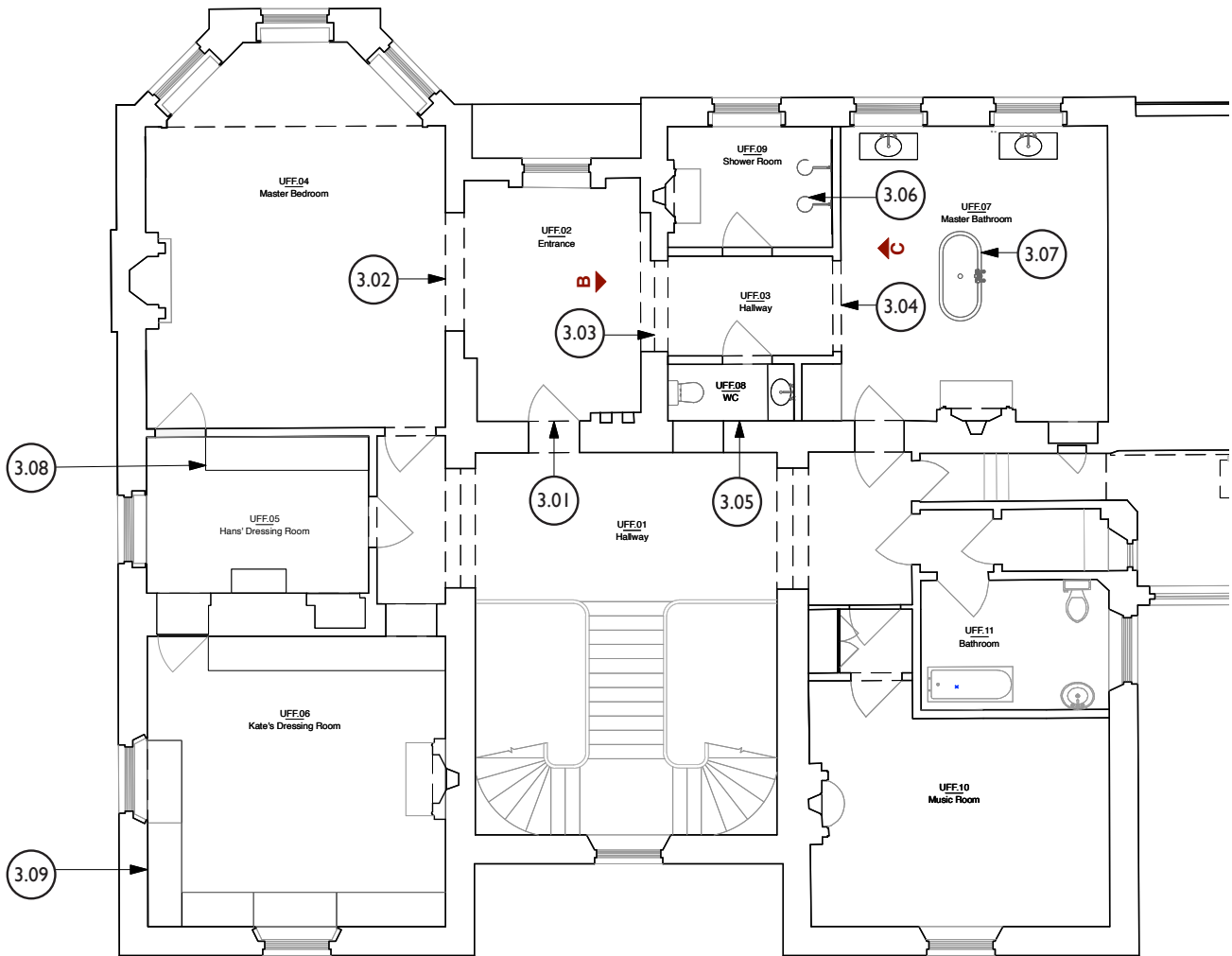


3. Detail of steps on South East Elevation

master suite

design proposal – master suite

Proposed Upper First Floor Plan
Scale 1:250



3.01 Master Suite Entrance Reinstate original John Nash entrance to create bedroom entrance lobby area

3.02 Master Bedroom Opening Enlarge existing door opening to original larger John Nash to create opening centred on the fireplace

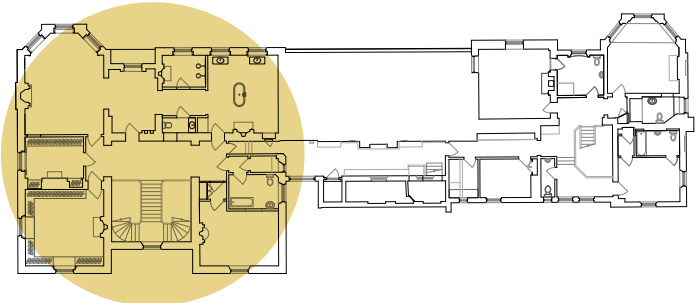
3.03 Opening between Master Bedroom & Master Bathroom Enlarge existing opening to original larger John Nash opening to create visual frame of fireplace.

3.04 Master Bathroom Opening

3.05 New WC Location

3.06 New Shower Room Enclosure Existing fireplace retained and protected.

3.067 Re-appropriate Bedroom as the Master Bathroom New freestanding bathtub to be centred in room and 2no. freestanding basins to be located in windows.



design proposal – 3.01 / 3.02 opening up historical doorways

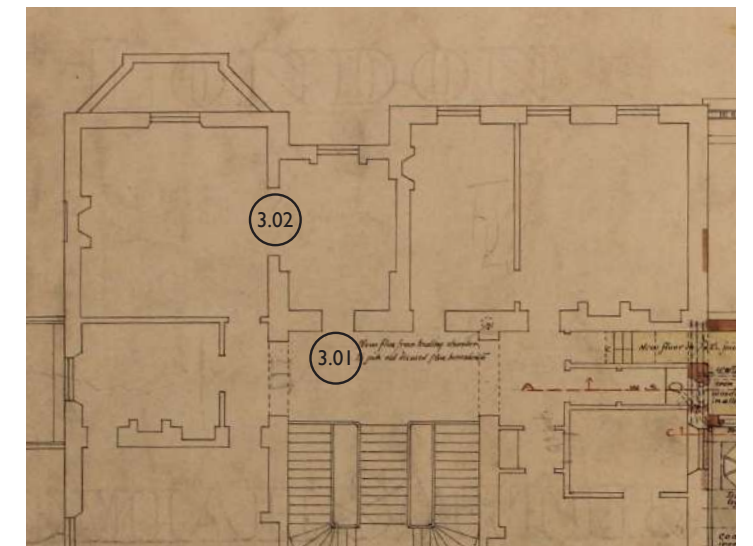
Site photographs



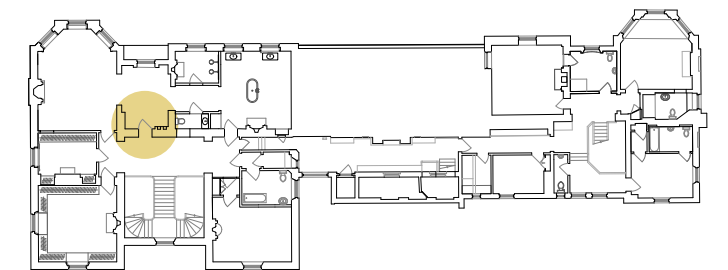
Entrance to Master Suite

3.01 - New arrival to master suite lobby area to be created by opening up original John Nash doorway currently blocked by a shower cubicle on the other side of the door. The historic drawing below shows the original opening and an Anteroom to the Master bedroom that we propose to reintroduce.

3.02 - We propose to reveal the opening between the Masterbedroom and the Anteroom as indicated on the plan below.



Philip Webb's 1898 Drawing showing original John Nash Upper first Layout

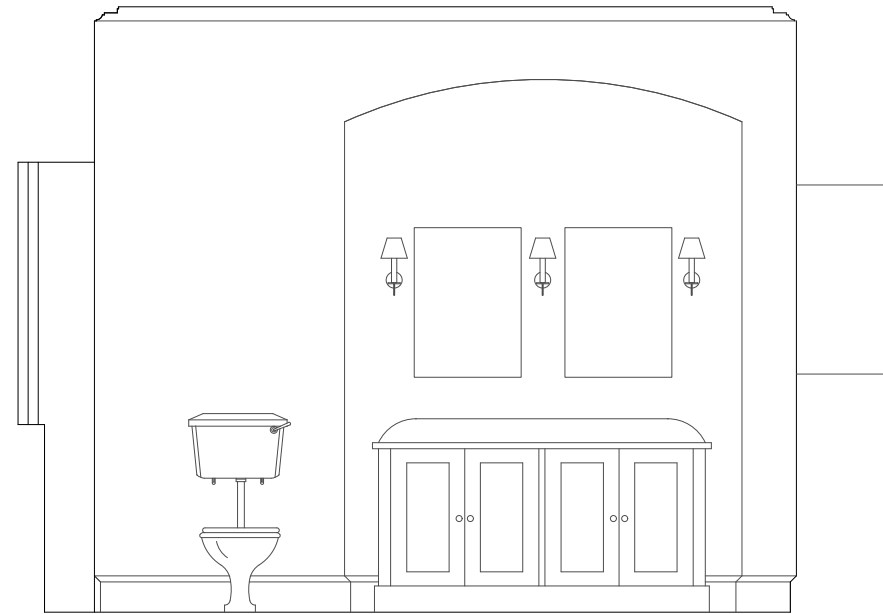


design proposal – 3.03 new opening

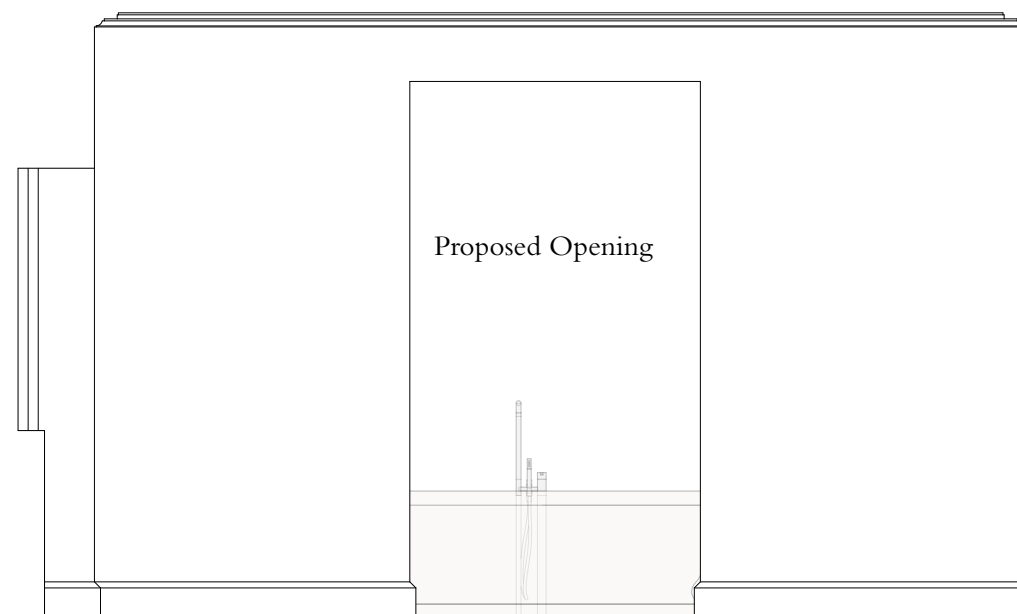
Site photographs



design proposal – 3.03 new opening

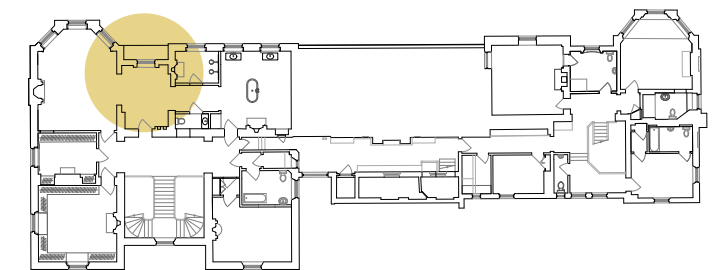


Existing Internal Elevation.

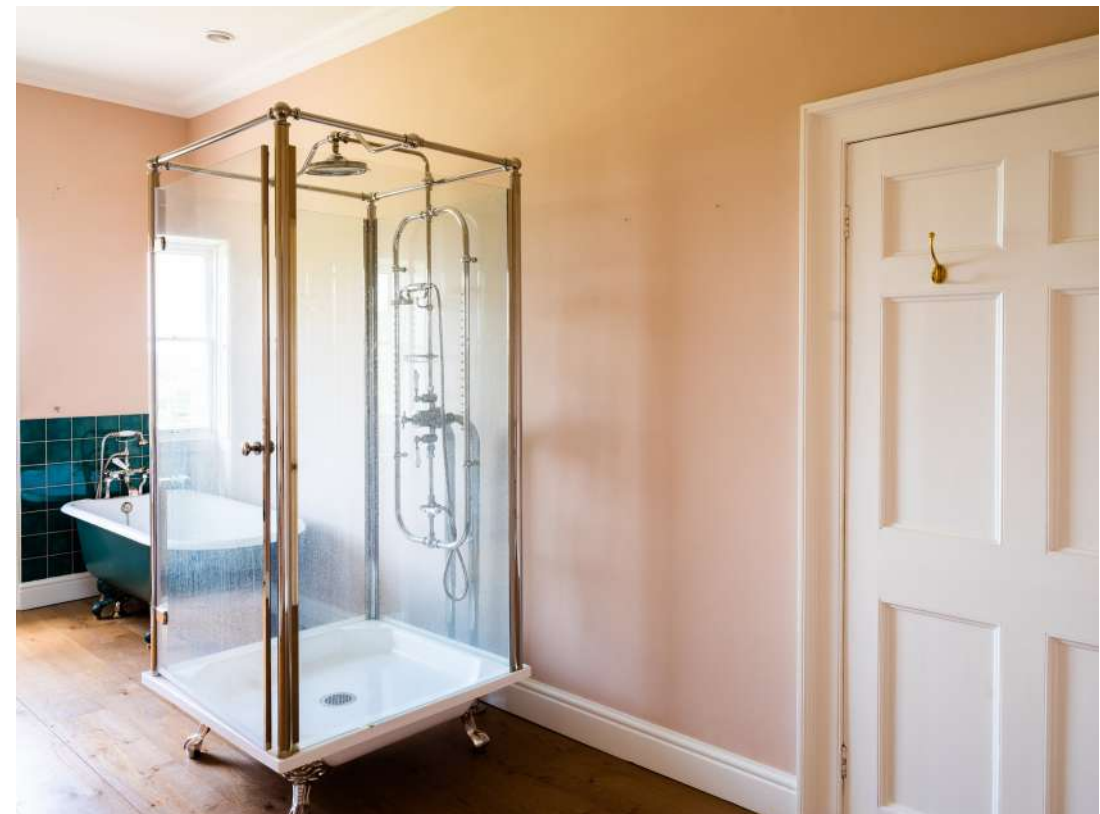
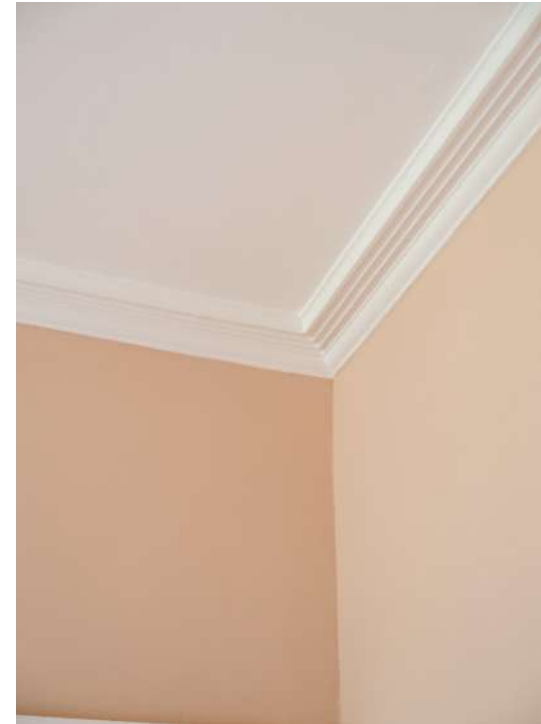


Proposed Internal Elevation. To open up wall into adjacent room.

The existing ensuite next to master bedroom has an arched recess in the wall. The intention is to make an opening within this recess to ease circulation in the master suite and provide a long view from bathroom to the fireplace. Opening up works has been carried out since the previous refurbishment that show this wall is made up from contemporary building materials and is not original.

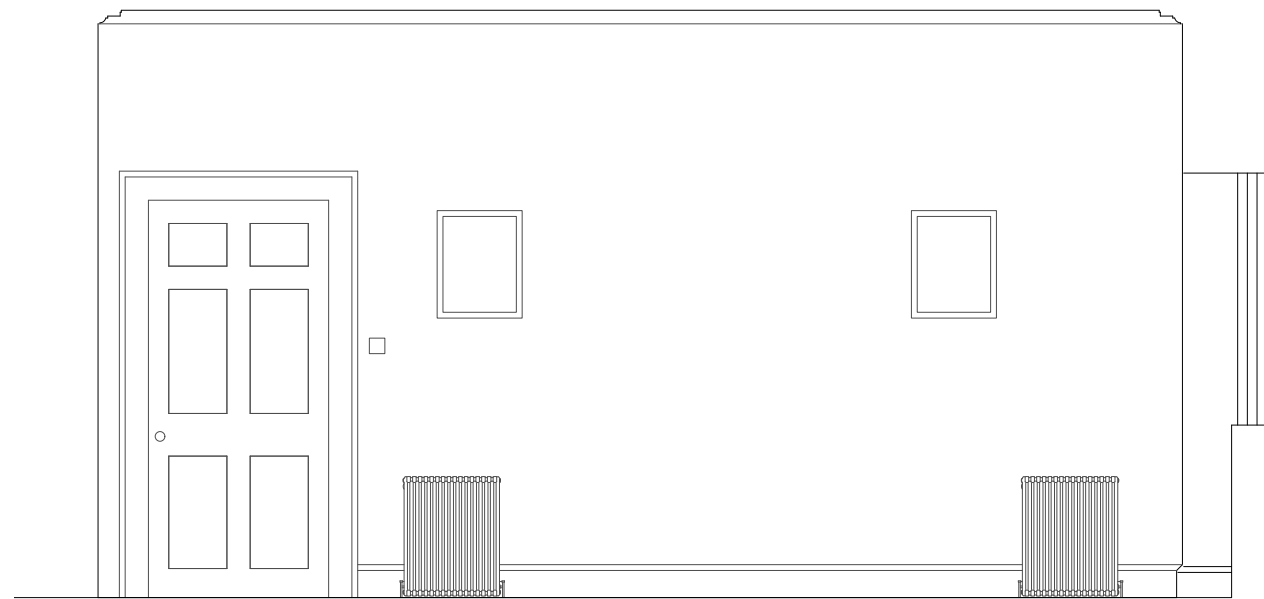


design proposal – 3.04 opening up doorway

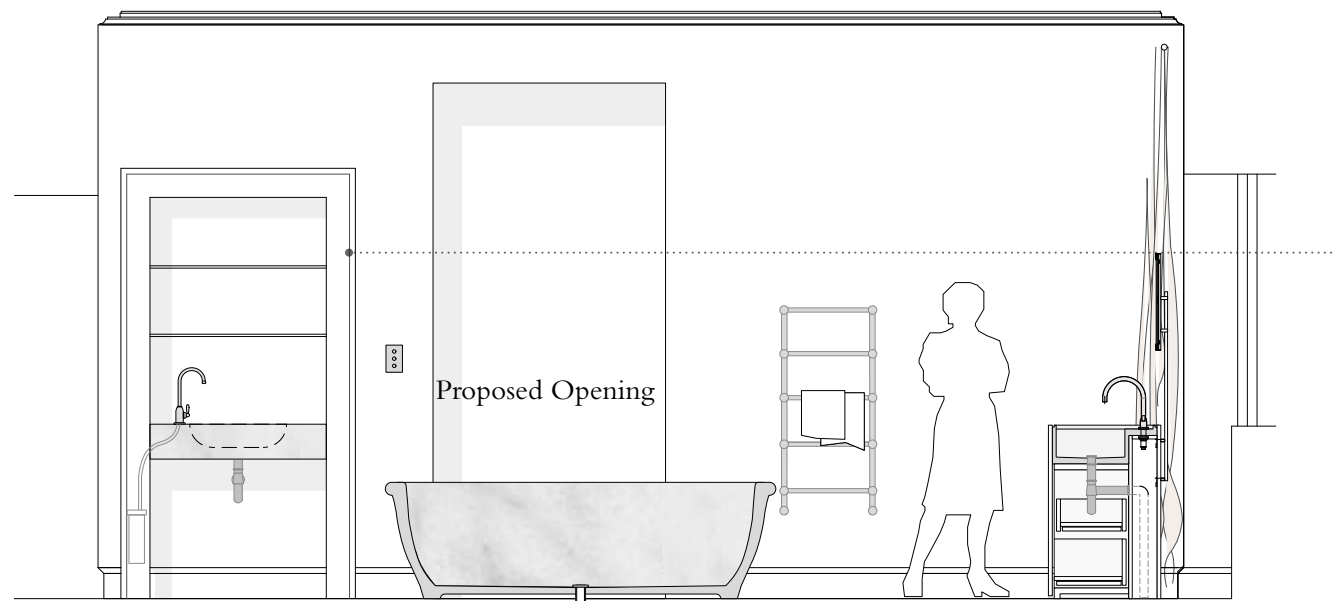


design proposal – 3.04 opening up doorway

A new opening and doorway is to be created between the master bedroom and the proposed master bathroom.

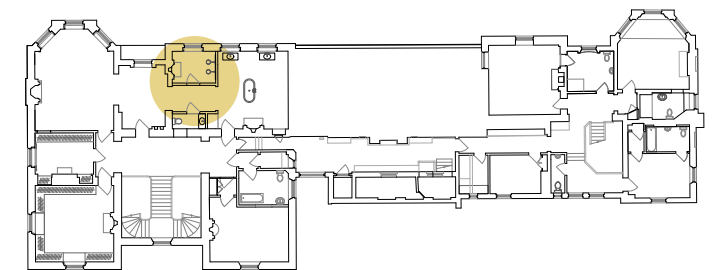


Existing Internal Elevation.



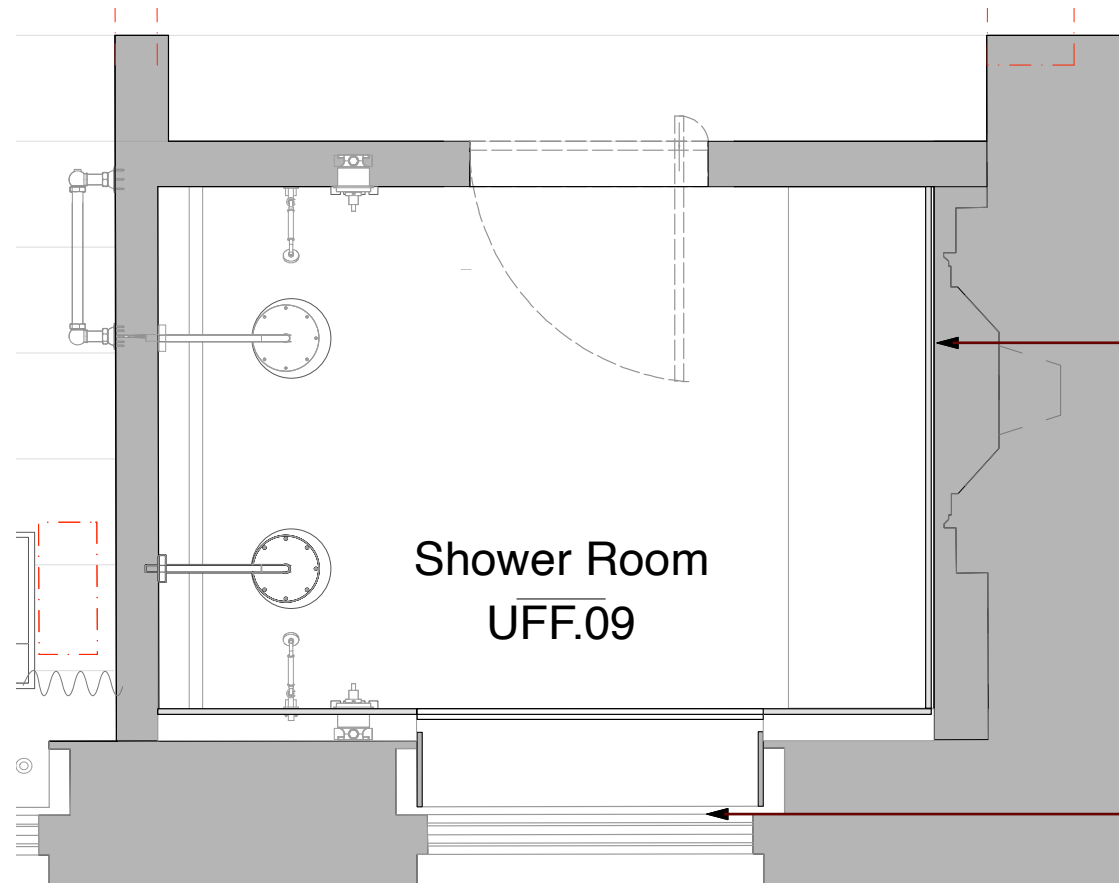
Proposed Internal Elevation.

Existing door opening becomes a basin niche



design proposal – 3.06 shower enclosure – existing fireplace

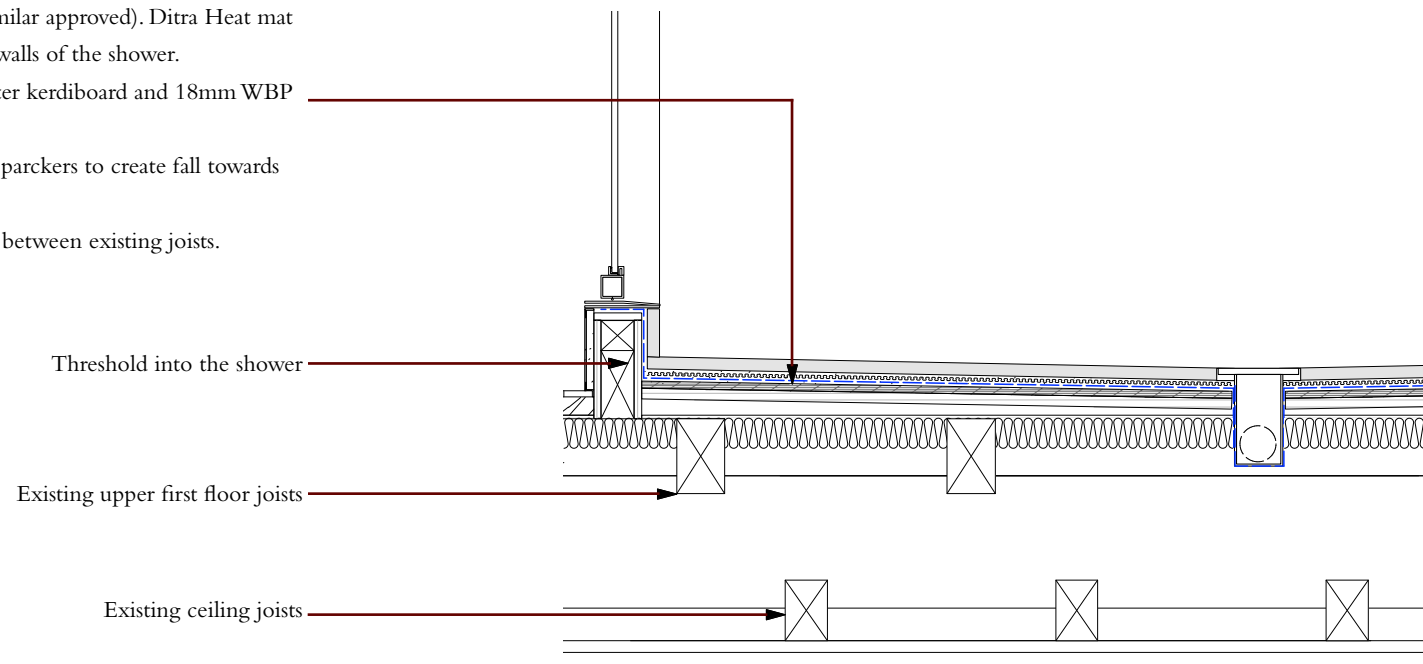
A new opening and doorway is to be created between the master bedroom and the proposed master bathroom.



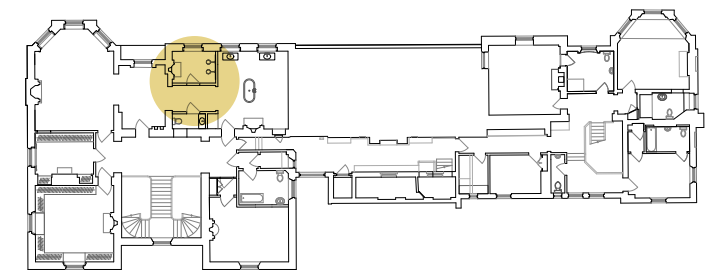
Allow to retain and protect existing fireplace new timber wall framing for shower room in front of fireplace

Existing timber window and shutters to be retained and protected. Contractor to provide timber framing to form shower enclosure with secondary glazing

20mm stone with electric UFH on Schluter Ditra Heat (or similar approved). Ditra Heat mat to return up the walls of the shower.
 On 12mm Schluter kerdiboard and 18mm WBP ply.
 Allow for timber parkers to create fall towards drain.
 Allow to insulate between existing joists.



Floor Type FL06 – Master Bathroom Shower Floor



approach to design and materials

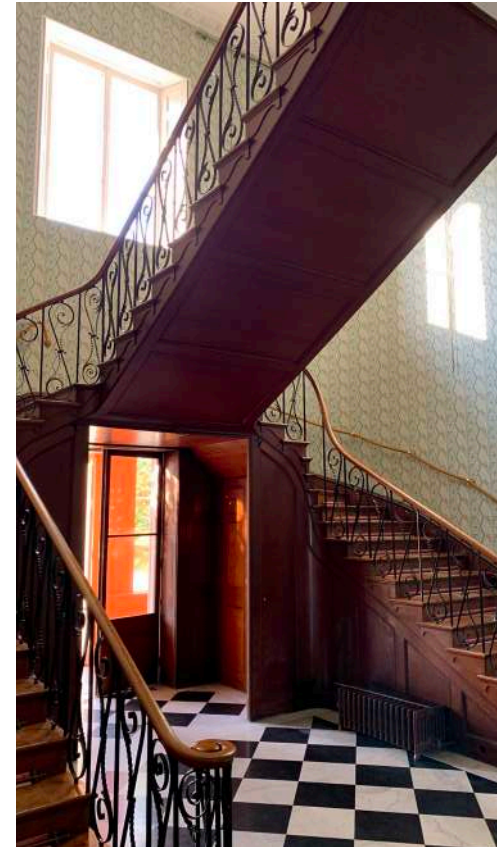
design proposals – attitude towards new interventions



Webb's service wing alterations
Characterised by red brick



Nash house characterised by 'Buff' bricks



Nash staircase



Webb deployed the use of 'Beaulieu buff' bricks to face Nash original house



Detail of the original 'Buff' bricks to the Nash House



Webb staircase

The existing house and outbuildings are rich in architectural merit, materiality and detail. The Nash and Webb parts of the main house are each clearly defined and stylistically distinct from one another demonstrating how different styles of architecture can co-exist and compliment one another where the boundaries are clearly defined and respected.

The original Nash house of c. 1800 is characterised by 'buff' bricks with slate pitched roofs and vertically proportioned sash windows. The floor plan and distribution of rooms are set out in a geometric and symmetrical manner. There are limestone steps where the houses entrances open onto the gardens and grounds.

Webb's main intervention of c. 1898 was the servants' quarters wing that was demolished in 1980 and what remains of Webb's work is mostly internal refurbishment and modifications confined to corridor spaces, the guest wing internal arrangements and the red brick service wing which are defined by the Arts and Crafts style.

The vaulted ceiling Common Room is perhaps Webb's most significant room in which he deployed the use of intricate oak panelling, a grand stone fireplace and an ornate plasterwork frieze.

In terms of the materiality of these proposals, in some instances it is necessary to be sympathetic and appropriate to there where appropriate and conversely where we see an opportunity for a contemporary intervention modern relationship between modern and old.

Warrens embodies and expressly juxtaposes the contrasting styles of both Nash and Webb and these proposed architectural interventions, in terms of their materiality and detail, similarly mark their time by being contemporary, modern and of a high quality appropriate to a house of this standing.

design proposals – approach to materials

Garden Room

The Garden Room is rooted in the architectural genre of ‘conservatory’ or ‘glass house’ which historic maps have revealed once stood in its proposed location within the walled garden.

The garden room is designed to be visually ‘light’ and the new large format glazing intended to maximise transparency such that the existing garden wall remains prominent and is further highlighted by the continuous roofline proposed between the garden wall and the new roof structure.

The main materiality of the Garden Room components are:-

- . Bead-blasted stainless steel columns and glazing frames,
- . Natural slate brise soleil and roof finishes,
- . Lime-based screeded floor,
- . Glazing units are to be of hi-thermal performance to reduce the amount of solar heat gain, whilst also having a low-iron content to provide a clear and transparent quality.



Column and window frame
Bead-blasted stainless steel



Floor finish
Lime-based screeded floor



Roof finish and
Natural Slate



Glazing - Hi-thermal performance with low-iron glass



approach to sustainability



design proposals – approach to sustainability

We are currently developing proposals that remove the dependency of fossil fuel energy consumption currently on site. These proposals, to be presented in a second phase of work and will harness renewable energies that can be produced on site.

The proposals adopt a comprehensive ‘whole building approach’ to address energy efficiency measures and renewable technologies and assess their suitability for inclusion.

The strategy shall follow the ‘Lean’, ‘Mean’ and ‘Green’ Energy Hierarchy approach where applicable in order to reduce overall energy consumption and demand.

- Lean measures consider building fabric improvements: U-values and lower air permeability rates.
- Mean measures consider energy efficient supply of energy, via high-efficiency plant, controls and lighting.
- Green measures consider the integration of renewable (zero carbon) technologies.

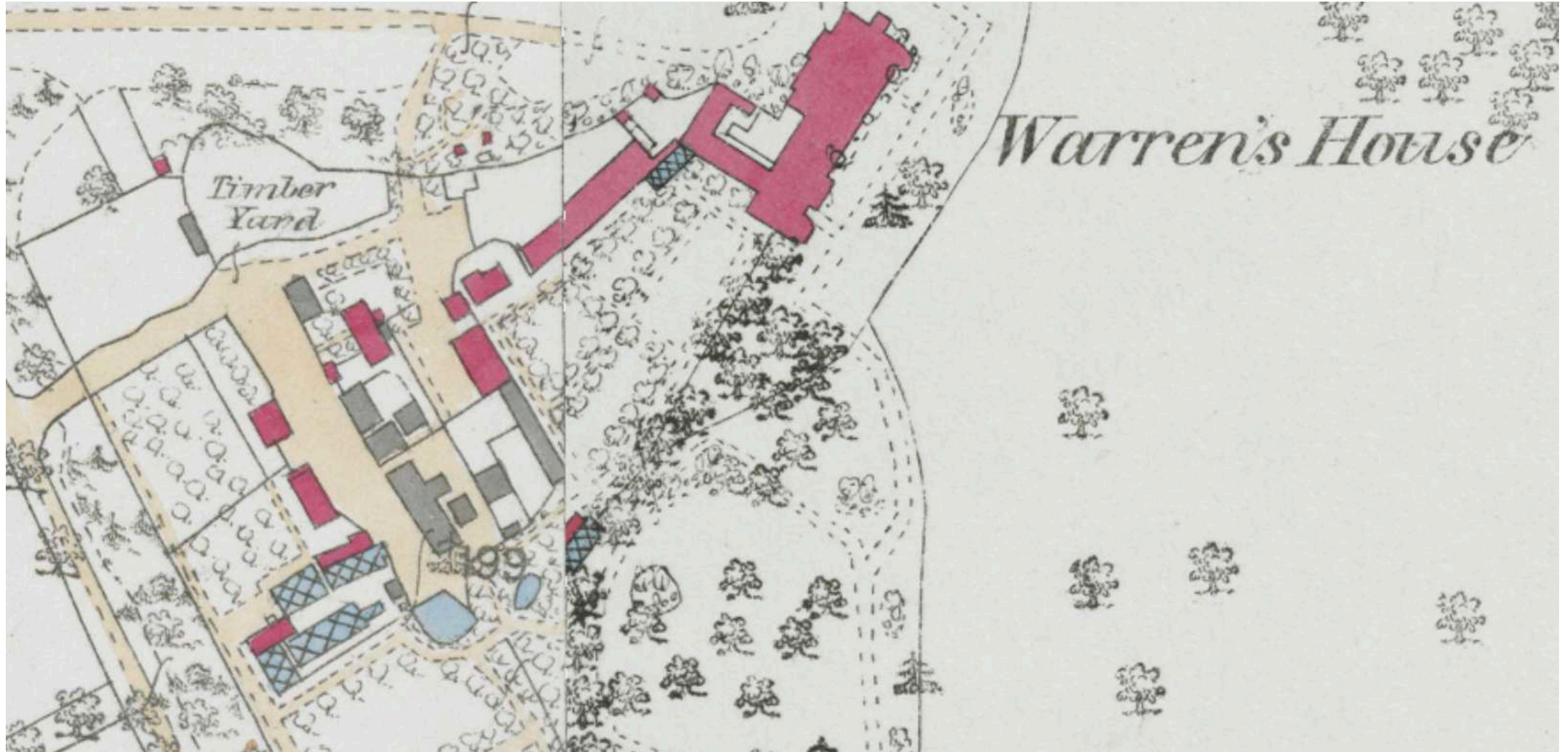
Due to the Grade II* listing of the property a sensitive and considered approach is required to ensure that energy efficiency improvements are provided wherever possible without affecting the integrity of the building or harming the heritage values of the architecture.

In order to propose suitable energy saving measures we have referenced the Historic England, ‘Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings’ guidance to propose suitable building fabric improvements and energy efficient heating systems upgrades that both increase the thermal performance of the building and support the conservation led approach to renovating the property.

The new Garden Room extension proposed within the walled garden will include features to minimize energy use and to reduce solar heat gain via :-

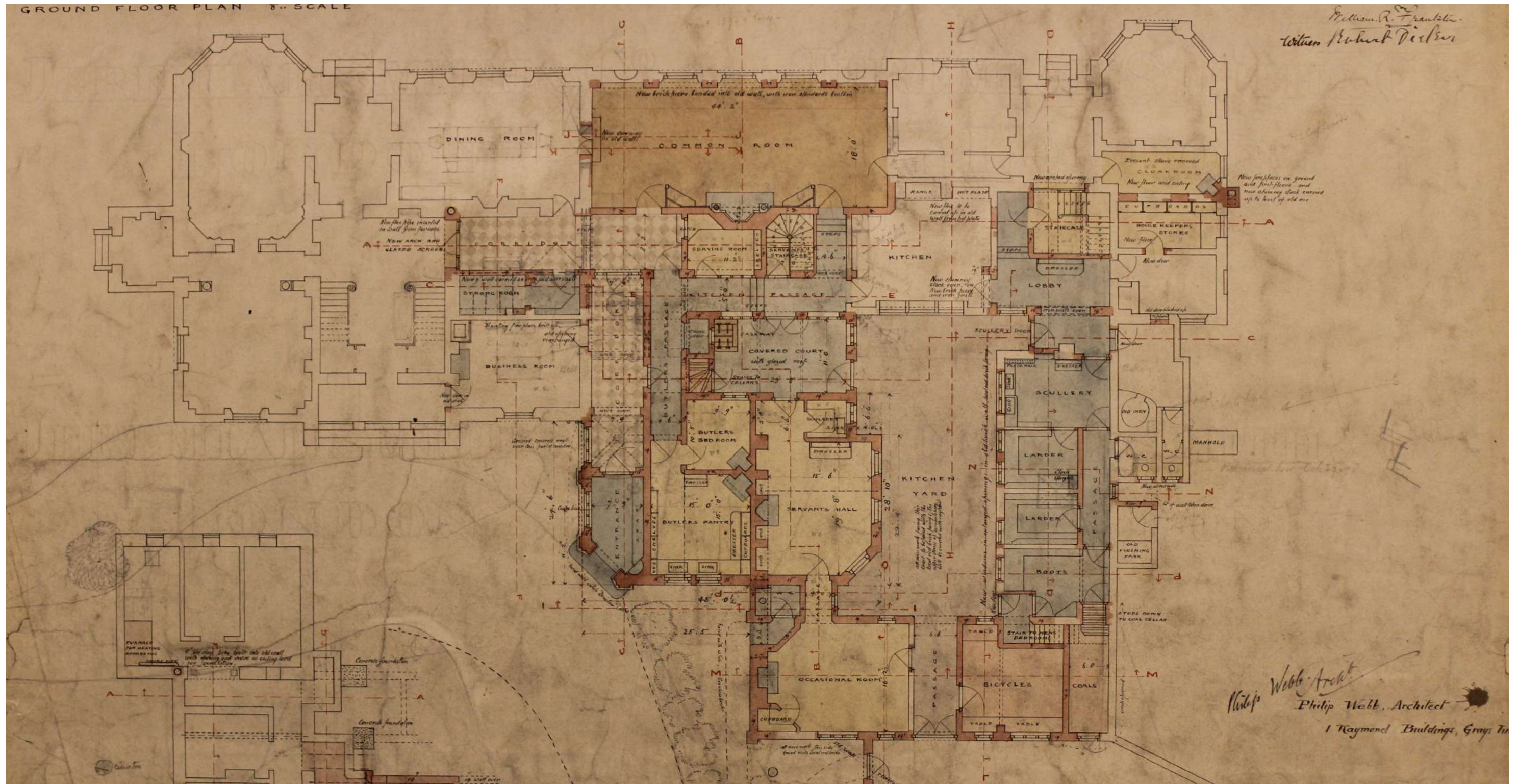
- high performance insulating glazing units
- provision of an extended eaves detail ‘brise soleil’ to providing shade
- ‘fabric first’ well insulated construction of wall, floor and roof to ensure minimal heat loss in winter and heat gain summer.
- underfloor heating that uses the floor screed’s thermal mass to provide efficient storage of and release of radiant heat energy





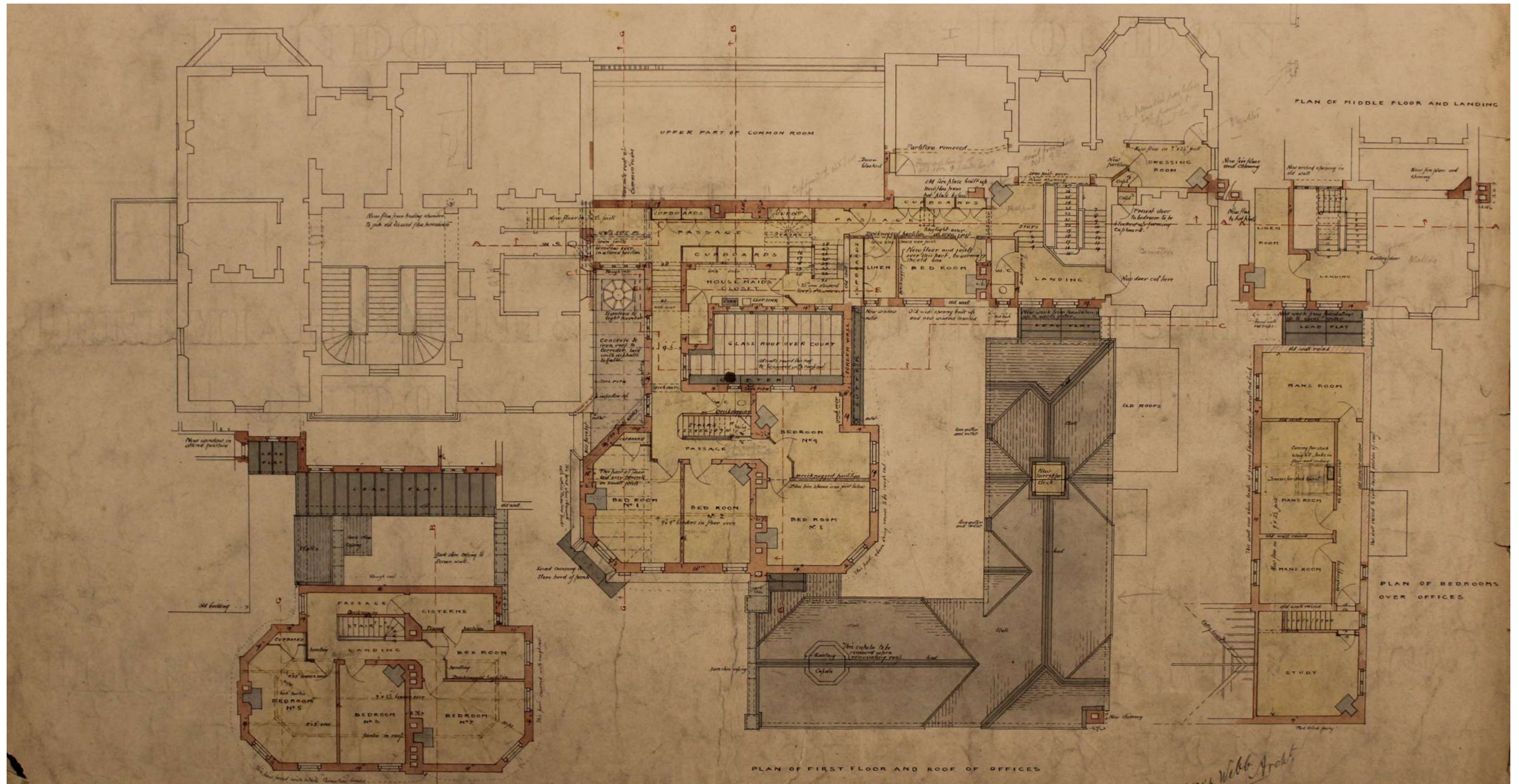
historic plan - ground floor

Webb drawing, dated 1898



historic plan - upper first floor

Webb drawing, dated 1898



garden room iterations

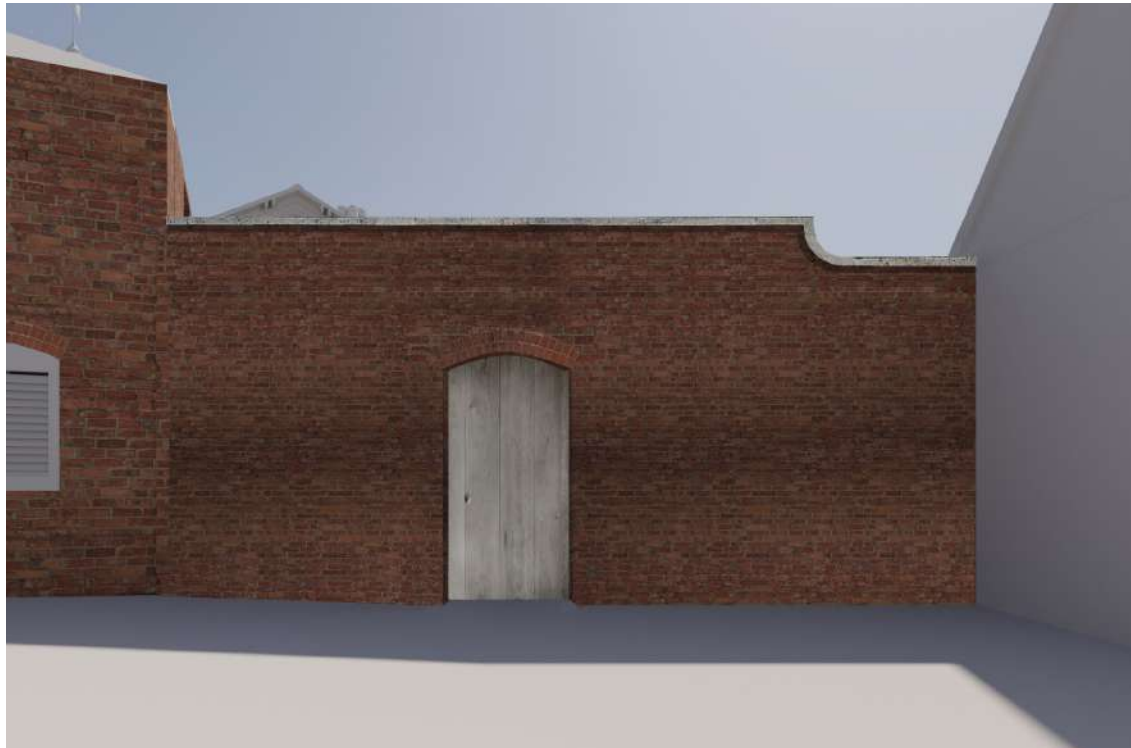
low visor option



Oblique View



Front Elevation



External visual - Existing wall raised with curved coping



External visual - Existing wall untouched with honed slate panels / set back



External visual - Existing wall untouched with tile hung slate over / set back



External visual - Existing wall untouched with lead over / set back

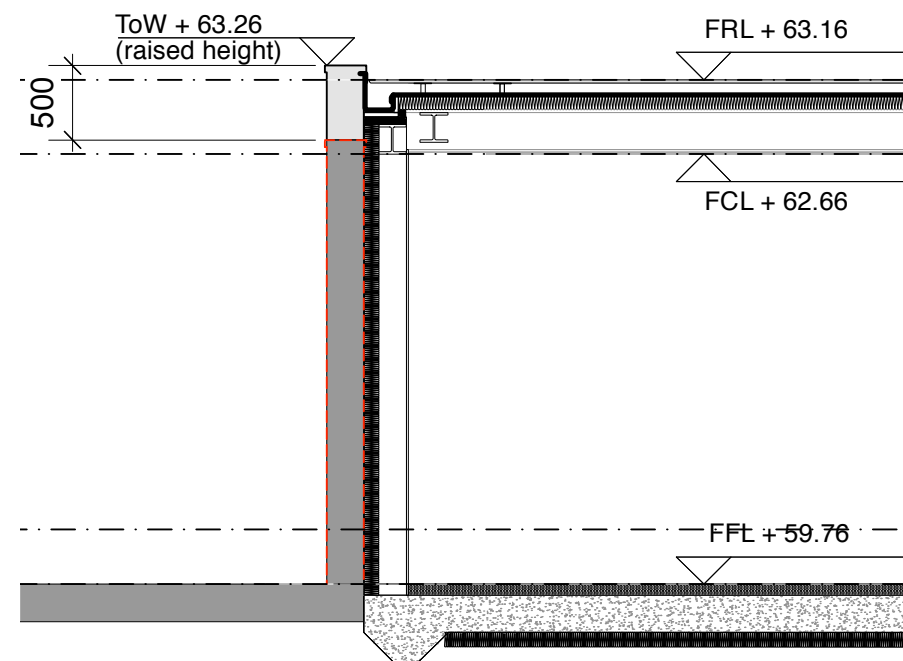
high visor option



Oblique View



Front Elevation



Technical Detail through courtyard wall showing additional coping stones.

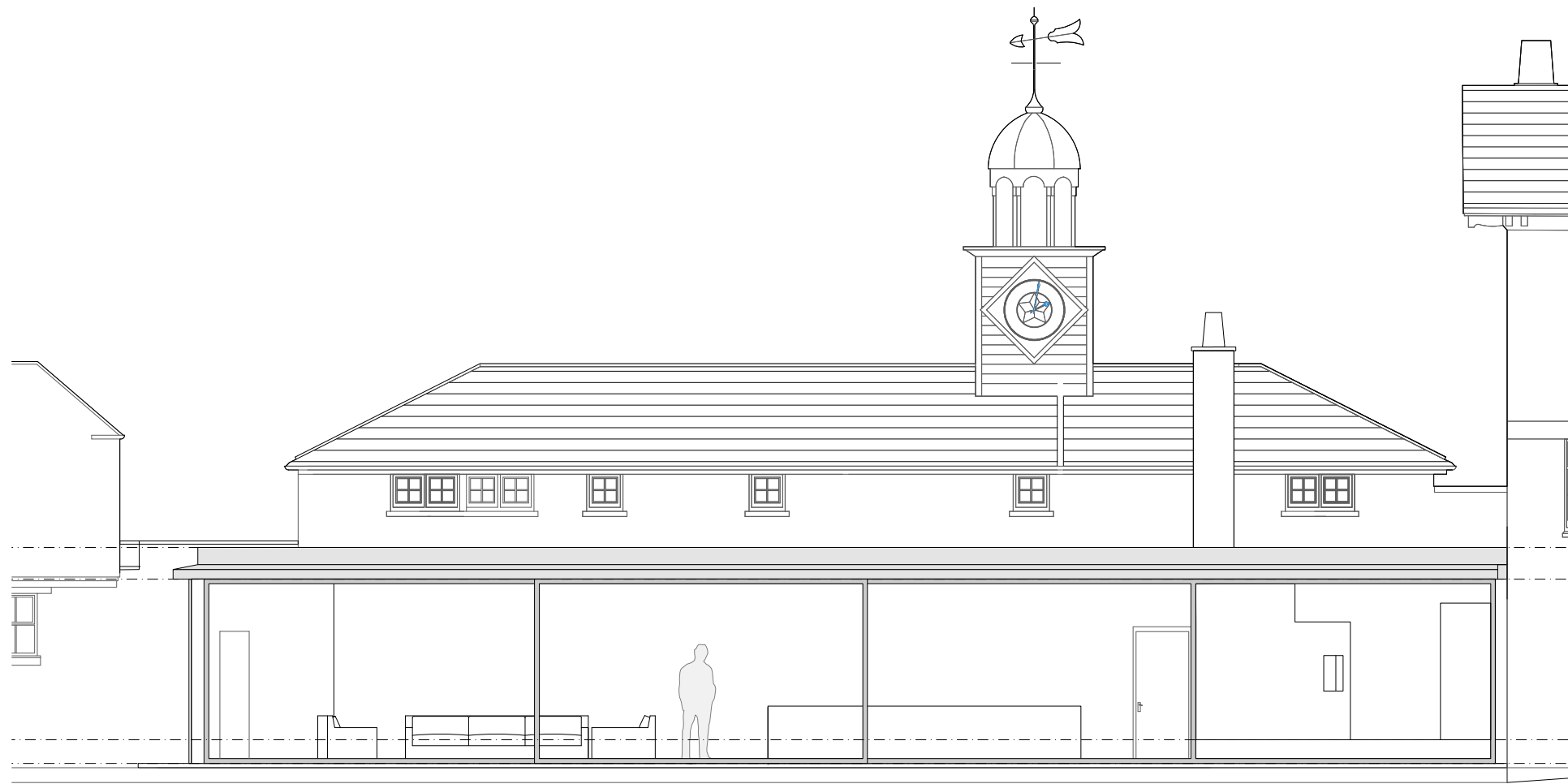


External visual - Existing wall raised with curved coping

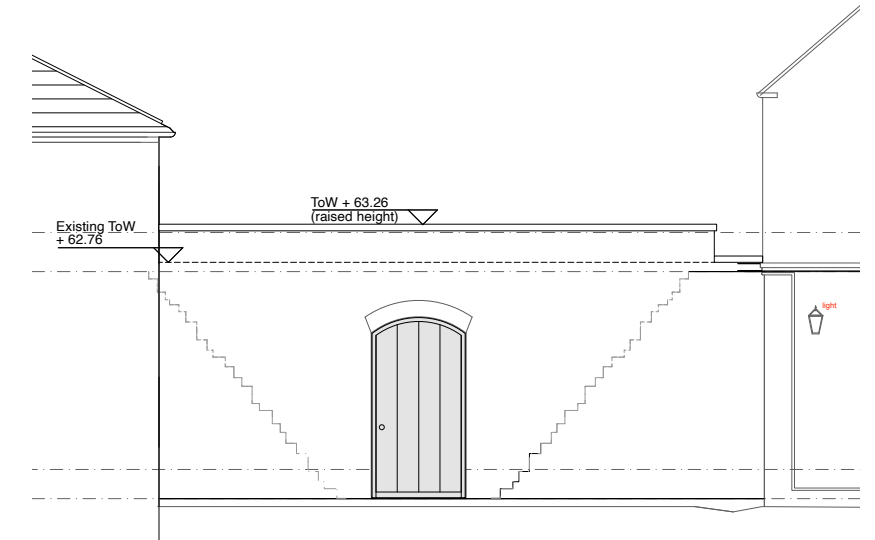
amended design after
November and December
planning consultation

final garden room design

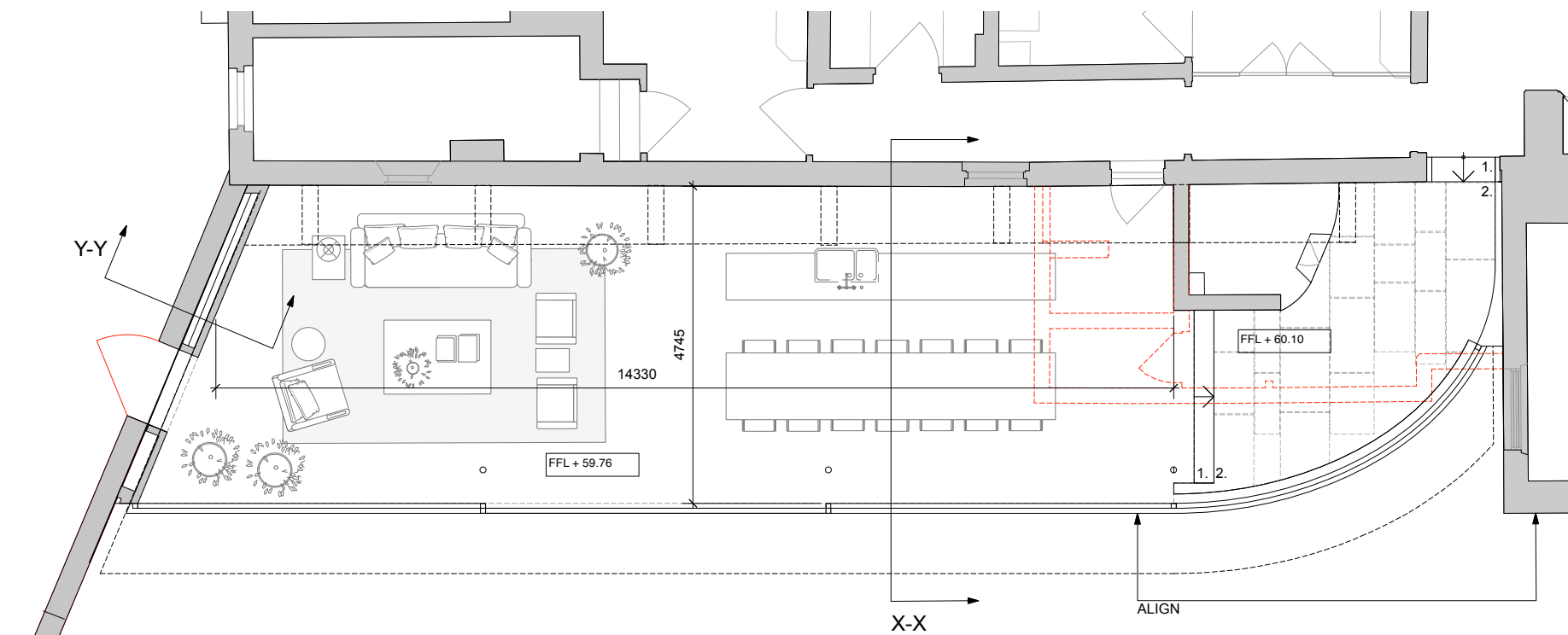
Pre-planning discussion - Dec. 2021



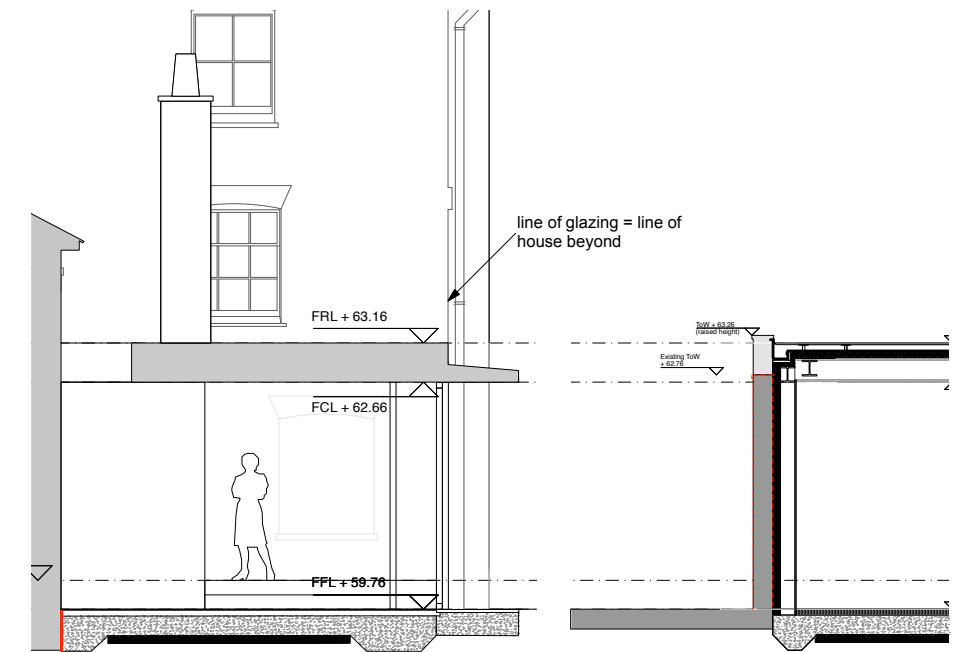
Garden Elevation



Courtyard Side Elevation



Plan



Section X-X

Section Y-Y

Contributors

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