

SUBMITTED DESIGN FOR NEW HOUSE AT LITTLE TEW

with criticisms from the Traditional Architecture Group / Design South East and Francis Terry and Associates review to satisfy National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 84e

The centrepiece is a static piece of conventional classicism which might be appropriate anywhere.

Previously submitted design is in a generic English Georgian style which might be appropriate in any part of the United Kingdom.

Chimney stacks are connected to fireplaces and wood burning stoves.

The dormer windows imitate Georgian examples which have very limited room for insulation material in their cheeks.

The wings use the same architectural feature, a Palladian window, on both front and rear elevations. The differing functions of the rooms behind are not expressed.

The windows are of a typical Georgian sash type which will only support conventional double-glazed units of limited thickness.



The wings break forward slightly from the house but do not define any space between them.

The front entrance door leads straight into the hall with little sense of preparation.

PROPOSED DESIGN FOR NEW HOUSE AT LITTLE TEW

Following recommendations from the Traditional Architecture Group / Design South East and Francis Terry and Associates review to satisfy National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 84e

The design of the centrepiece is unique, but also rooted in the defining characteristics of the county. The three-storey composition refers to the tradition of baroque design in Oxfordshire. It is particularly influenced by the work of the early eighteenth-century masons who were trained on the projects of Wren, Archer and Vanbrugh and went on to build houses in their own versions of those architects' styles.

The motifs of the niche with the urn and the keystone with the swag are derived from the works of two of the most important classical architects to work in Oxfordshire. The niche with the urn is derived from Vanbrugh's work, the rusticated arch, keystone and swags from that of Lutyens.

The large pane sizes of the casement windows allow for the use of heavied triple glazed units to achieve Passivhaus standards of insulation. Many seventeenth century buildings in Oxfordshire have casement windows as they were the most common type until the introduction of the sliding sash. Old casements were filled with leaded glass, which was the technology of the day; the proposed new casements will be used to support the latest glazing technology of the twenty-first century.

The chimney stacks are part of the Passivhaus ventilation system.



Stone dormers of this form are particularly associated with French classical architecture, but there are many comparable instances in Oxfordshire. Prominent dormers and decorative gables are abundant at Oxford's Jacobean college buildings and were revived by later generations. Private houses in Oxfordshire, such as Cobb House in Burford, also similarly sport lively rooflines. The added thickness of the stone construction allows more insulation to be incorporated into the dormer cheeks and enables the features to achieve Passivhaus standards.

The front door has a semi-circular porch, emphasising the importance of the main entrance and marking the beginning of the entrance procession.

The wings on the north elevation curve forward to embrace the space of the entrance court. The low wings contain service areas, in common with historical precedents, and are an echo of the curved wings at Woodperry House by William Townsend. The enveloping nature of the north elevation is a contrast to the flatter and broader south elevation which opens to the wider landscape.