

Practical Approaches to Design in Historic Environments

21.06.2013 Colin Haylock





Outline

- The absolute rooting in understanding
- Our building blocks and a touch on what is going on in review and guidance
- Practical illustrations from place through new building to building reuse







The Coalition and Design





Design in the NPPF

- PPS 1 Design section
- Tracking through the paragraphs
- The only missing paragraph the link to guidance
- The added material

Design Review	(para 62)
Outstanding or innovative design	(para 63)
High sust./ extg townscape conflict	(para 65)
Pre-engagement with communities	(para 66)





Design

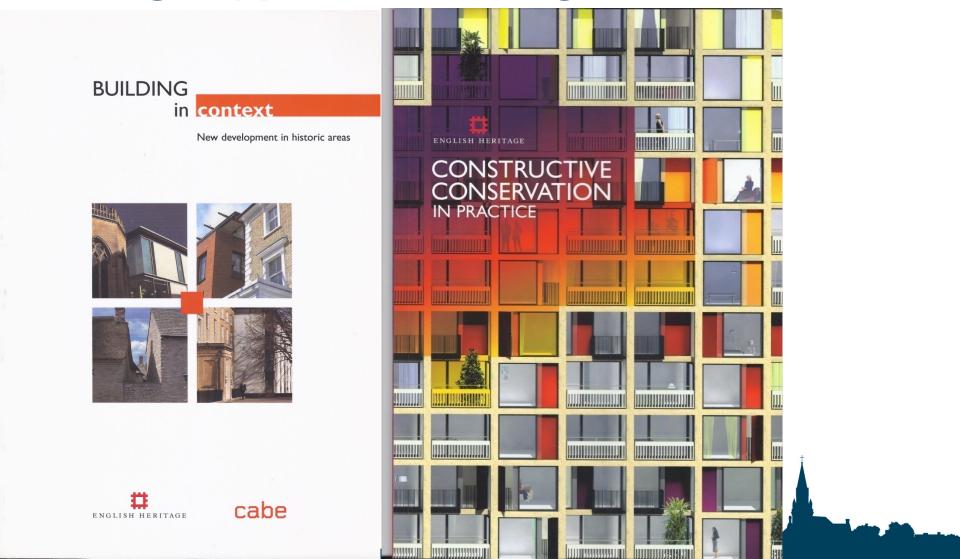
Also

- Promoting social and community health through mixed use in major housing development (para 69 etc)
- Smart site layout and use to maximise SD performance (para 96)
- The encouragement of Garden City principles based thinking on new settlements / urban extensions (para 52)





Design approach building blocks





Strategic design in conservation





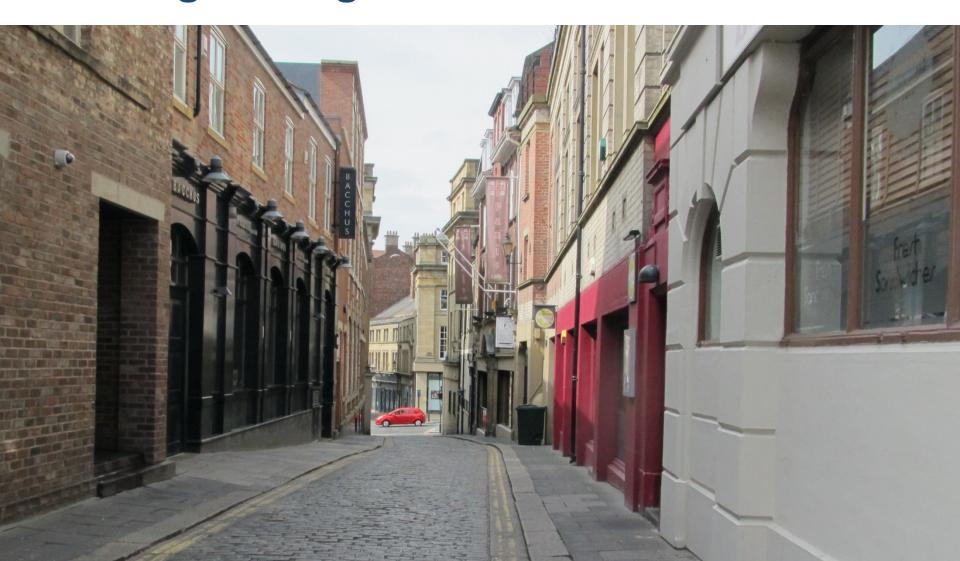


Strategic design in conservation



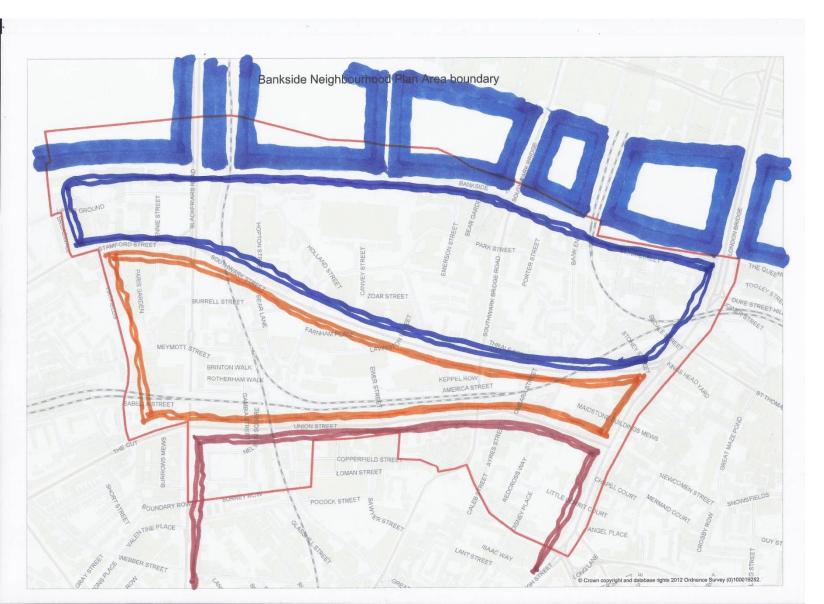


Strategic design in conservation



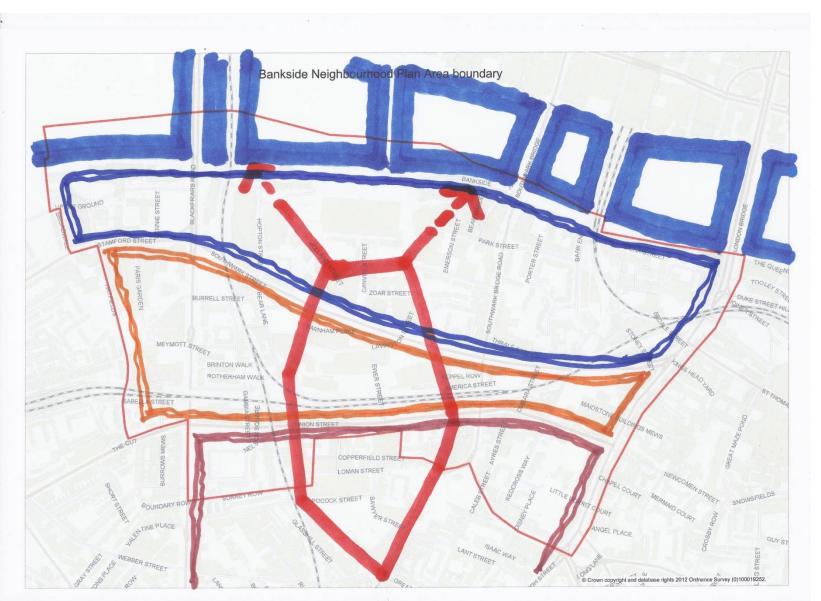


Bankside





Bankside



Trinity Court - Newcastle Quayside



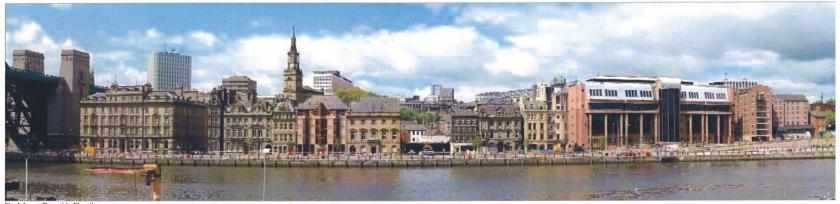
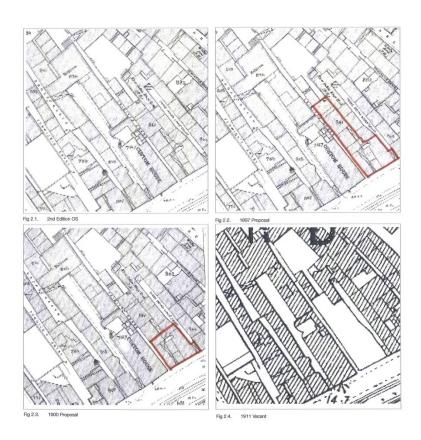


Fig 4.1. Quayside Elevation







2.0 Outline of Site History and its Context

The site is in a section of the Quayside which avoided the worst of the damage from the great fire of 1854.

Early Ordnance Survey maps show the site occupied by a complex of buildings fronting the Quayside and extending back in burgage plots between Trinty Chare and the Three Indian Kings Court, leading to the Three Indian Kings Hotel.

In 1897 and 1900 consents were granted for development proposals which would have replaced key parts of these buildings.

Ordnance Survey coverage from 1911 shows that the site had been cleared, possibly in preparation for one of these consented developments. The development, however, had not proceeded.

The cleared site was eventually developed by Younger and Company in 1933, with an extremely unsympathetic single storey concrete warehouse with a pitched roof gable end on to the Quayside.

In 1996 planning permission was granted for a development of the site to provide residential accommodation above restaurant / bar space.

This proposal was the outcome of very extended negotiations between the developer and the City Council. It was the subject of considerable discussion with English Heritage and the Royal Fine Art Commission.

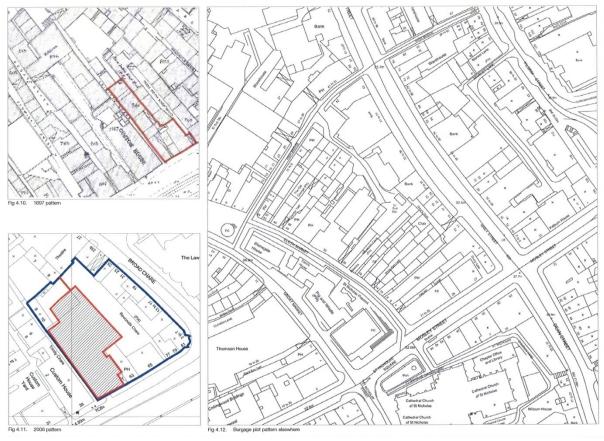
Most of the negotiations and discussions focused on how the building could satisfactorily sit in its key location:-

- Immediately to the east of Customs House.
- Close to the centre of the central Quayside block.
- "Balancing" Three Indian Kings Court, immediately to the west of the Customs House, which with the exception of Baltic Chambers at the extreme east end, is the only recent building on this Quayside block.

Key items under discussion in design development in relation to its presentation to the Quayside are understood to have included:-

RTPI mediation of space · making of place

Trinity Court – Newcastle Quayside



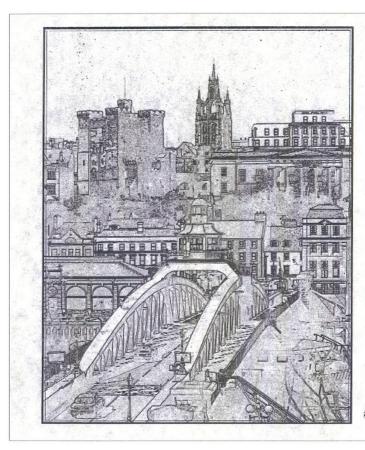
What is particularly significant is the survival or memory in buildings and plot patterns of the burgage plot origins of this area behind the Quayside frontage.

Fig 4.10 and 4.11 show the surviving pattern in the late Nineteenth Century and the pattern today.

Fig 4.12 shows surviving burgage plot pattern development elsewhere in the Central Conservation area in the Grey Street / Cloth Market area. This clearly shows the variety of burgage plot rear extension patterns including examples of freestanding and side by side rear extensions. These rear extensions are almost exclusively pitched roof in form, the ridges run along the length of the extensions with valleys between the side by side extensions.







Patterns of Experience

A

Character Assessment

of the

Newcastle upon Tyne Central Conservation Area

by the

North East Civic Trust

for the

City of Newcastle upon Tyne







mediation of space · making of place

Trinity Court – Newcastle Quayside







Analysis of the Site and its Context

Historic and Current Patterns to Frontage and

The site, as part of this Quayside frontage with rear courts environment is visually highly prominent in:-

- Axial views along the river and Quayside.
- Full on views from across the river
- Elevated views from the Tyne Bridge and All Saints area. Elevated views from the Baltic.
- Elevated views from the public areas of the Sage Music Centre (when it opens in 2005).

Until relatively recently the gap site was occupied by a low, poor quality 20th Century warehouse building. Both this and the current cleared site significantly diminish the quality and appearance of this

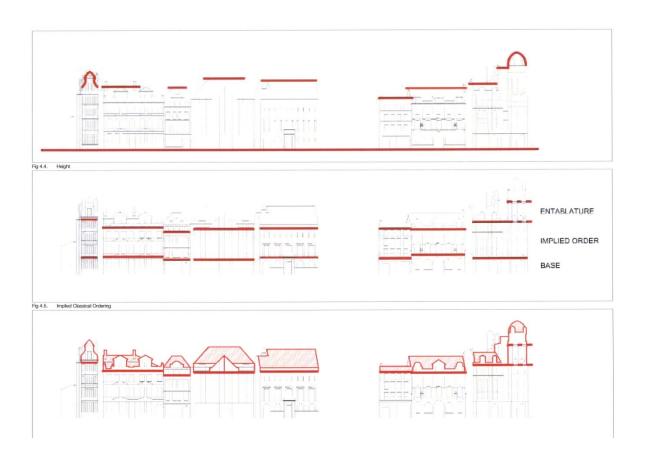
In very broad terms the Quayside east of the Tyne Bridge can be seen as a series of framed and balanced compositions centred around the Customs House:-

- Overall with the four to five storey centre framed by the height of the Tyne Bridge flying over at the west end and the significantly stepped up height of the Crown Courts and
- The central block, with the three storey Customs House, without any above cornice dormer accommodation, the I lowest and, in many ways, simplest of buildings (the earlier four storey brick Flynn's building individually confuses this otherwise generally applicable observation) and with the block framed by taller buildings at each end.
- The core of the central block, with the Customs House framed by the 1980's Three Indian Kings building and the vacant site of this proposal.

Fig 4.1 - 4.3 illustrate this.

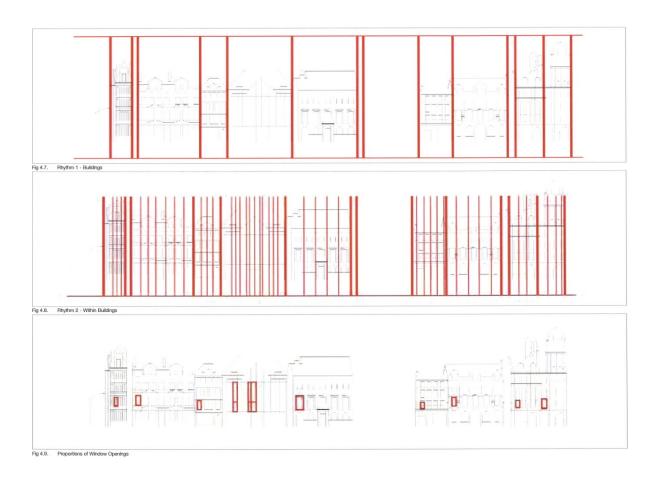






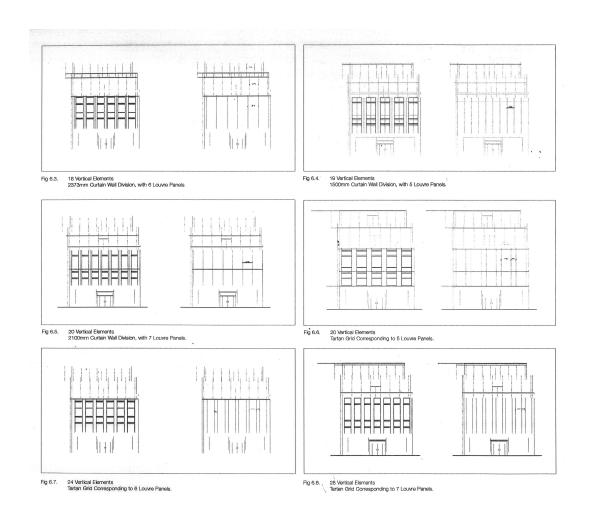


Trinity Court - Newcastle Quayside





Trinity Court - Newcastle Quayside



Trinity Court – Newcastle Quayside





Trinity Court – Newcastle Quayside





Fig 5.1. View of quayside with massing outline

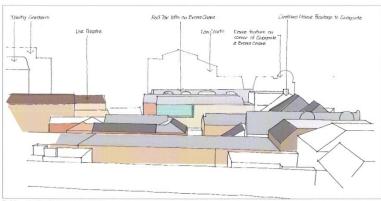


Fig 5.2. View Type Bridge with massing outline

5.0 **Development of Design Philosophy**

5.1 The Core Brief

The core contextual design components of the brief for the proposal were in essence to:-

- Produce B1 Office floorspace which responds to contemporary market requirements.
- Attractively and successfully address the Quayside. Reflect the burgage plot origins of the area behind the Quayside frontage.
- Satisfactorily complete the enclosure of the rear court. Produce a building which was coherent in itself in design terms effecting a transition between the Quayside and the
- court to the rear which reflects historic transitions Effect an overall improvement in the environmental quality of
- The detailed analysis of the site and its context outlined in Section 4,

together with a review of recent development history and the planning and design policy framework led to a strategic conclusion that a contemporary approach, carefully informed by deep understanding of context represented potentially the most promising route forward.

In this encouragement was drawn from:-

- The relative and acknowledged success of Three Indian Kings Court in responding to its relationship to the Customs
- The recognition in paragraph 4.6.8 of the Conservation Area character appraisal of rich variety of interpretation of the
- basic classical framework adding up to a "lively diversity". The case study material in Building on Context and the principles which the document promotes and the conclusions it reaches.

In developing this approach the following features were felt from the context analysis to be particularly important to the Quayside

- Adoption of the basic classical ordering.
 - Establishment of a strong base of comparable height to that adopted in the block.
- Adoption of a rhythm within the elevation which reflect those elsewhere in the block generally and, in particular, worked with that in Three Indian Kings Court to frame the simple but stately Customs House.
- Establishment of proportions of major building elements, especially windows, which reflect those elsewhere in the
- Establishment of a weight of building at entablature level and above which sits reasonably within the established range

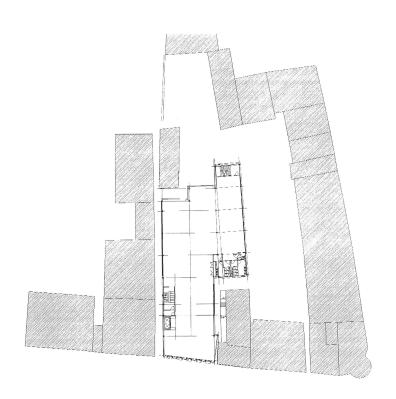
- and variety within the central block.
- To work within the overall heights of buildings in the central section of block, still allowing the height emphasis to rise at
- Together with Three Indian Kings Court, to allow the Customs House with its mouldings, crest etc, against the simple solidity of its sandstone core, to be framed as the grandest, if most diminutive building at the centre of the

Design development has proceeded from these principles to seek to

- A treatment of the Quayside elevation which takes full advantage of its southern orientation and spectacular views of the river, the bridges and the Sage Gateshead music centre to provide exceptional office accommodation.
- A detailed design approach which could coherently handle the transformation from the frontage building into a rear extension into the burgage plot territory of the rear area with its context in differing building forms, scale and materials.
- A satisfactory three dimensional form from the Quayside frontage into the court and the depth of the block when viewed from across the river and from the range of elevated viewpoints identified earlier.
- An approach to building services which minimised the need for rooftop plant and carefully controlled and screened that which was unavoidable.
- The adoption and application of a quality of selection and use of materials and associated detailing which is the contemporary equivalent of the quality applied to the adjoining and surrounding historic buildings both on the Quayside and in the courtyard area.
- Environment Agency advised that the ground floor level is to be a minimum 600mm above the quayside road. A split level ground floor plan allows for reduced flood risk and accessibility for DDA compliance.



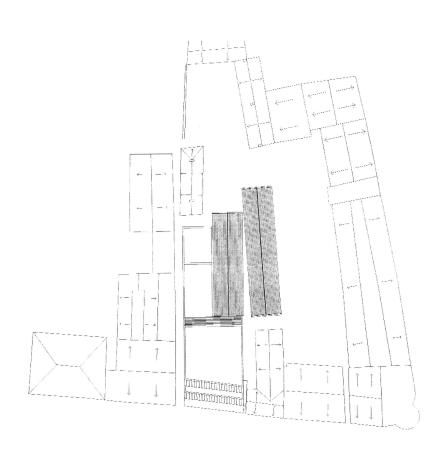








Trinity Court - Newcastle Quayside

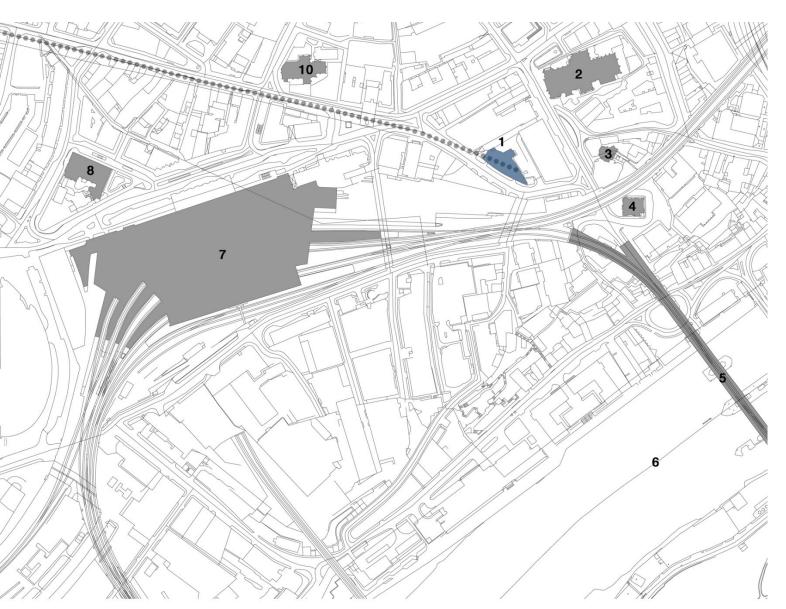






Cooper's Studio Context





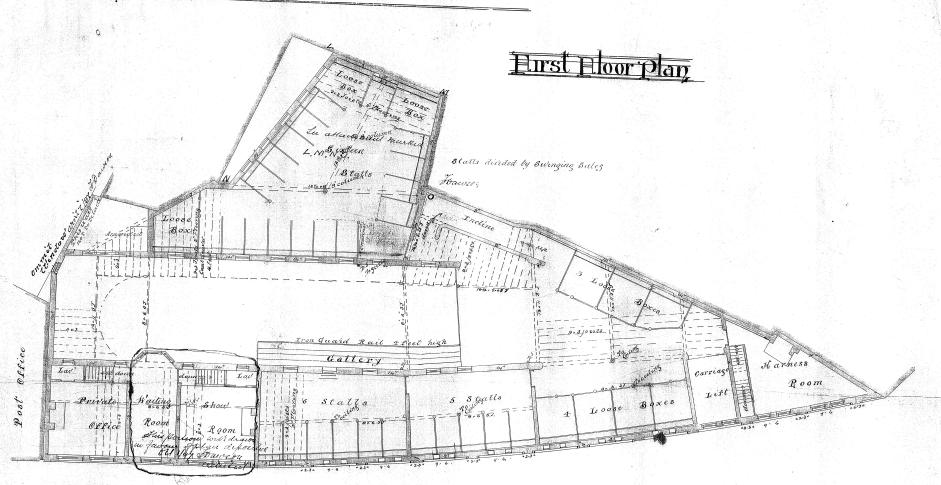
site plan



- 1 Cooper's Studios
- 2 The Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas
- 3 Black Gate
- 4 Castle Keep
- 5 High Level Bridge
- 6 River Tyne
- 7 Newcastle Central Station
- 8 Cathedral Church
- of St. Mary 9 Hadrian's Wall (course of)
- 10 Curch of St John the Baptist



Copers Auction Yard



SCALE OF REET

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Cooper's Studios Before





Cooper's Studios Design Visualisation



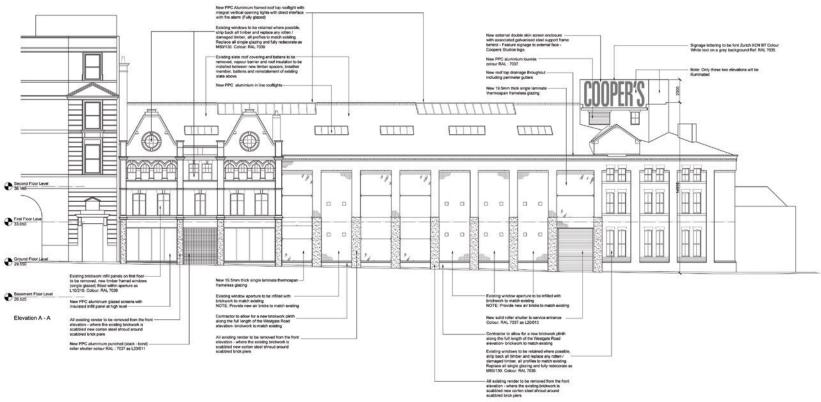


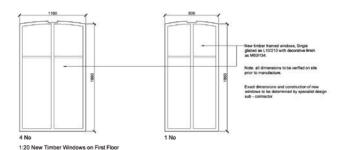




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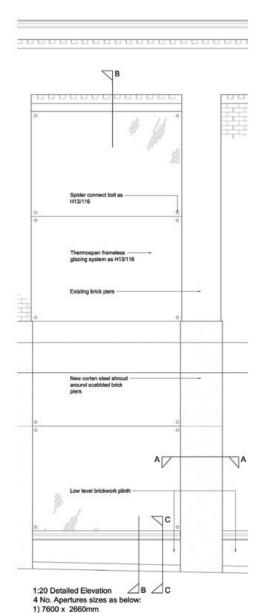
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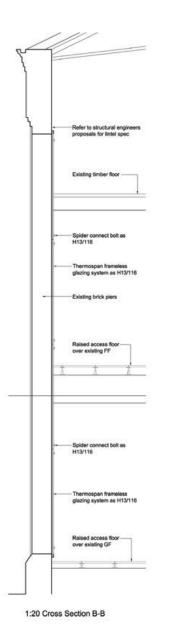
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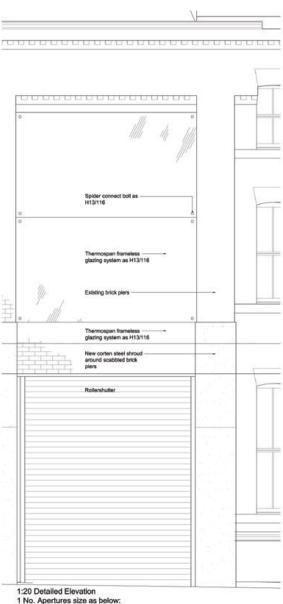
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Cooper's Studios **Glazing System**









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Coopers Studios 14 - 18 Westgate Road Structural Glazing Proposals

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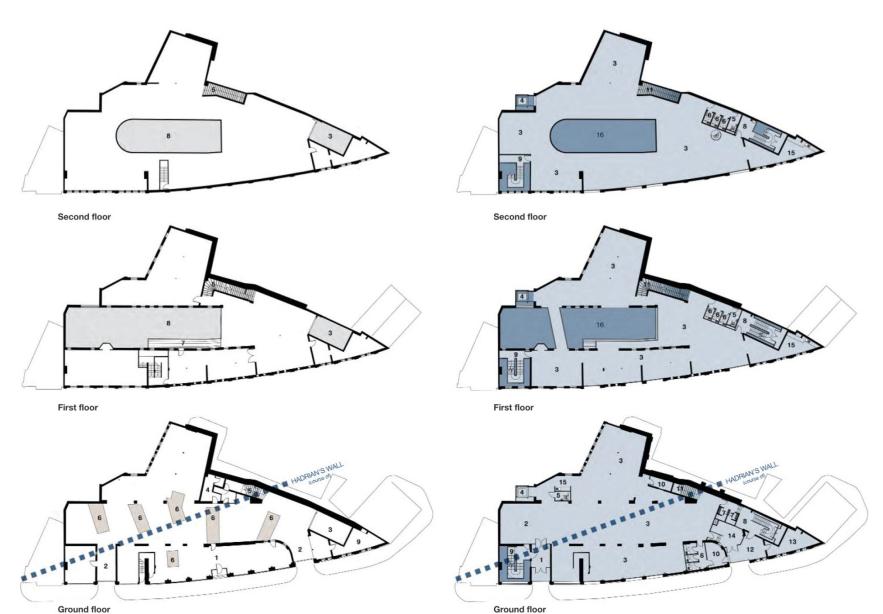
Cooper's Studios Glazing System





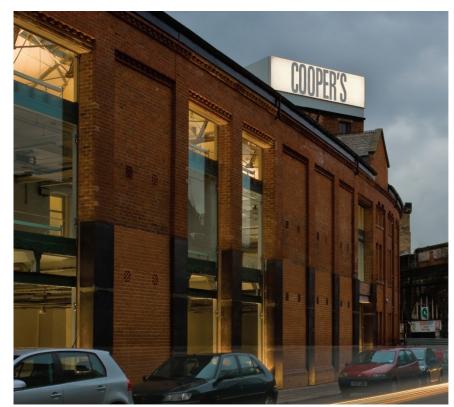
Cooper's Studios After





Cooper's Studios After

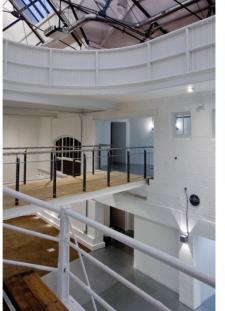














Cooper's Studios After



























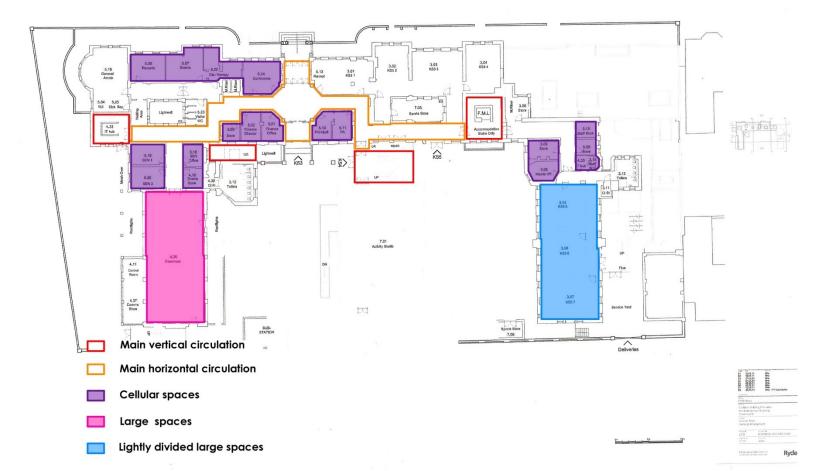






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Pattern : Proposed 7.8 Ground floor





Pattern: Existing

7.3 First floor

