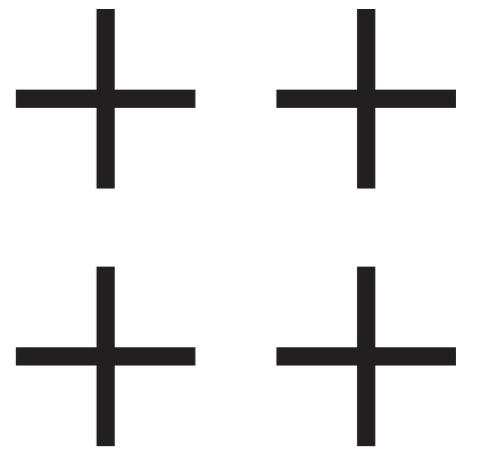




HAREFIELD GROVE

DESIGN & ACCESS STATEMENT

ADDENDUM  
JUNE 2025



TITLE  
**HAREFIELD GROVE**

JUNE 2025

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## CONTENTS



### CONTENTS

GENERAL INTRODUCTION	04
SITE DEVELOPMENT	06
IMPACT ON GREEN BELT	09
BUILDING HISTORY	11
MANSION HOUSE	14
STABLE BLOCK	19
LAKE HOUSE	25
ORCHARD HOUSE	29
HERITAGE IMPACT	33
ACCESS	35

# GENERAL INTRODUCTION

HAREFIELD GROVE

JUNE 2025

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### INTRODUCTION

This revised Design and Access Statement, prepared by Plus Architecture, offers a comprehensive rationale for the amended proposals associated with live planning applications referenced 28301/APP/2022/2205 and 2206, in relation to the Harefield Grove development.

This revision has been prompted by the feedback received from the Design and Conservation officers at LBH, conveyed on the following dates:

- October 2024
- October 2023
- February 2023

The document utilises the original Design and Access Statement prepared by Comer Homes Group which was originally submitted alongside the proposals in July 2022. It provides context and explains the design changes with the accompanying updated plans.

This Design and Access Statement supersedes the version dated August 2023.

### USE

The mansion house, extension and stable block had been used as offices from 1982 – 2002. This was established by Initial Standard in 1982-4 when they adapted the existing mansion and dependencies to form their headquarters for supplying towels to businesses on a worldwide basis. After Comer Homes took over the site in 2003 the office use has progressively reduced and the house and grounds have sporadically been used for making films and television programmes.

In 2016, planning was granted for the conversion of the mansion house into a single dwelling, along with alteration of the existing office block extension to the mansion house. The approved scheme also included retention of the cottage house, conversion & extension of the existing conservatory and adjacent building to form a single dwelling, conversion and extension of the existing outbuilding/store to form a single dwelling house and reinstatement of the former entrance lodge as two dwelling units.

This new application proposes significant enhancement of the

landscaped grounds and including a more appropriate restoration of the mansion house.

Consequently, the mansion house is to be restored and subdivided into 6No. apartments. The existing office and stable blocks are to be demolished and replaced with a new courtyard stable block.

The proposed stable block is a mixture of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom apartments across 3No. floors creating 28No. spacious units. In all, 38No. residential Units including Orchard House, Lakeview House, Cottage House, Garden House, and Main House will be provided with 61No. open car spaces. The total gross area of the proposed residential accommodation will be 4,900m<sup>2</sup> compared with an approved gross area of 3,930m<sup>2</sup>.

The proposed scheme returns the site to its original purpose and seeks to make the best use of the attractive landscape and in particular removing the unsightly 1980's glazed extension.

Train/underground connections are available at Rickmansworth, Denham

### SITE HISTORY

Harefield Grove, a former mansion house in extensive grounds, is situated on the eastern side of Rickmansworth Road, approximately half a mile to the north of Harefield village, with Colne Valley, the Union Canal and M25 to the west, Rickmansworth and Watford to the north, Northwood and Ruislip to the east and Denham and the M40/A40 to the south. Due to the density of the trees and shrubs, and ground contours, only the entrance gates and avenue are visible from the main (Rickmansworth) road. The Design & Access Statement explains in depth our proposals for the reinstated mansion house, proposed stable block and outbuildings.

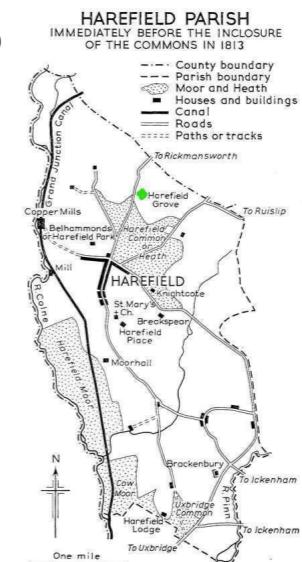


FIG 5 Site Location Map and Aerial Image

# SITE DEVELOPMENT

HAREFIELD GROVE

JUNE 2025

## SITE DEVELOPMENT

The response to each of the sections of the Design and Access Report above has largely been determined by the form and disposition of the historical house, dependencies and associated landscaping. The changes made in 1982 - 84 were, as stated, deleterious to the design and setting of the listed building. It is therefore proposed to demolish the unsympathetic 1980's office and stable blocks and replace them with a courtyard stable block. In practice, this seems to be the only method of producing a viable scheme based on present costs and sale values. Numerous alternative designs have been prepared previously, however marketing of the mansion house as a single dwelling has failed to produce any interest. In order to restore the mansion house to its original residential use it is proposed to subdivide the house into 6No. dwellings.

The proposed removal of the large extension currently attached to the house's south elevation has several significant advantages. The primary one is that it will halt physical damage currently being inflicted at the junction between the old and new which is undermining the historic building fabric of the main house. Whilst the concept of a glazed link between existing and proposed buildings was popular when the extension was built, water ingress and structural issues have resulted in distress to the heritage asset which will be alleviated by the extension's removal and careful repair of the south elevation. This removal also facilitates the south elevation to be fully exposed, and the symmetry of the house to be enjoyed without visual disruption by the extension.



## DEVELOPEMENT OF SITE



The proposed courtyard stable block is set at such distance to allow the elevation of the mansion house to be fully appreciated, without harm to the heritage asset.

The proposals are domestic in detail with the scale being subordinate to the main house, and carefully modelled on stable block precedents.

The proposals actively enhance the heritage asset and its setting, returning it to its original use and allowing it to be fully appreciated, enhanced by appropriately designed landscape works.

The landscape has been designed to incorporate amenity space with the proximity of the dwellings, in particular the reinstatement of the 1km Woodland walk and 500m Wheelchair Friendly Garden Walk walkway and access drive.

# IMPACT ON GREEN BELT

HAREFIELD GROVE

JUNE 2025

## IMPACT ON GREEN BELT

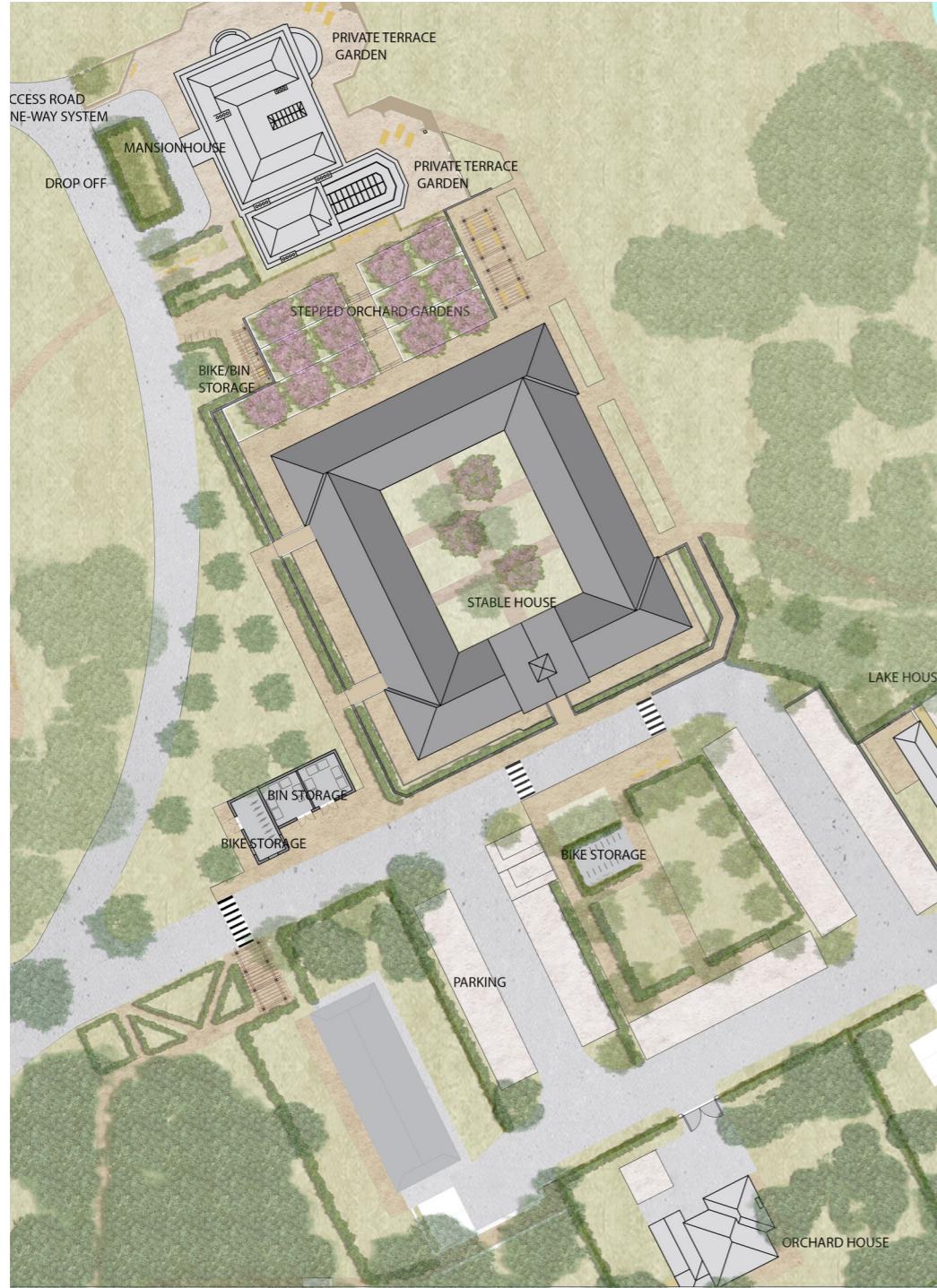


FIG 8 Master Plan Main House and Stable Block

The proposed development would actively enhance the listed building and its setting and would have a positive impact on the openness of the Green Belt.

The removal of the east and west wings would have a positive impact on openness through the creation of a 19.5m separation between the listed building and the new Stable Block.

By virtue of the scale and siting of the development, minor spread of built form beyond the limits of the existing buildings would occur however there would be a substantial reduction (c. 35%) of building footprint and the height of the Stable Block has since been reduced from that described within the original application submission and as a direct response to feedback received from officers. The design of the Stable Block to incorporate a lower ground floor Garden Level results in a significant reduction in the above ground volume of the pro-

posed building relative to that of the existing office extension and stable block. Overall, through the removal of the existing stables and office buildings and erection of the new - revised and reduced - Stable Block, the site will see a reduction of over 2,100m<sup>3</sup> in volume.

The ridge height of the new build (with the exception of the front gable) would sit below the ridge heights of both existing buildings reducing the prominence of the building in and its urbanising impact on the wider rural setting of the Green Belt.

Overall, the development would have a positive improvement on openness in the Green Belt and the development would not constitute inappropriate development in the Green Belt.

# BUILDING HISTORY

HAREFIELD GROVE

JUNE 2025

## BUILDING HISTORY

Illustration 1 identifies the key elements of the buildings and gardens prior to the 1982-5 reconstruction. The first of these is a title plan of 1846 recording the layout probably during the ownership of Stephen Morgan. This establishes the basis of the layout up to the demolitions of the 1980's with the main house to the north, dependencies including garden buildings to the south, lakes and streams to the east and pond and entrance drive to the west. Illustration 2 is more detailed and is part of a sale plan of 1861 when the estate was bought by Robert Barnes. The main house is clearly shown in its 1981 form though without the small bay to the north - the service courtyard is laid out more regularly and the kitchen garden to the south has been numerous beds and outbuildings, whilst a new pond/trapezium-shaped reservoir has been added to the north. Illustration 3 is from the first Ordnance plan of 1865 and appears to be more accurately delineated than the earlier plans. By this stage the 'stable' building with its clock

tower has made its appearance according with the view in the Gardening World of 1886 which shows a portrait of George Webster who owned the Estate from 1880 - 1896 and developed the kitchen garden and greenhouses on a huge commercial scale (illustration 3).

Finally by 1937 the estate extending to 110 acres was auctioned and sold to Rowland Cox whose family sold it in turn to Initial Towels in 1982. The sale plan of 1937 shows the estate at its maximum development (illustration 5) with commercial gardens and the orchards extending far to the south and additional conservatories and terraces to the north (see also illustration 12). The sale catalogue of 1937 also gives views of the park, house and photographs of main rooms (illustrations 6-8). The double entrance lodge is shown in photographs of the 1980's shortly before its demolition confirming its layout as shown on the 1937 sale plan. A photograph of the west (entrance) front showing the reduced conservatory on the north

front (illustration 7) survives and photographs from the 1982 sale catalogue and immediately before demolition of all the outbuildings by Initial Standard confirm the condition of the long vacant buildings at that time.



ILLUSTRATION 1

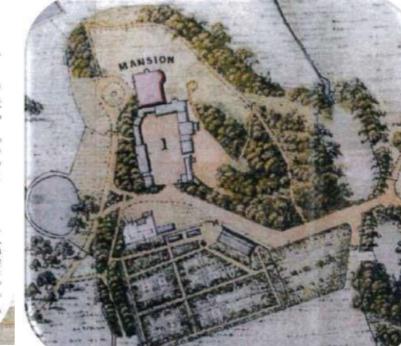


ILLUSTRATION 2



ILLUSTRATION 3

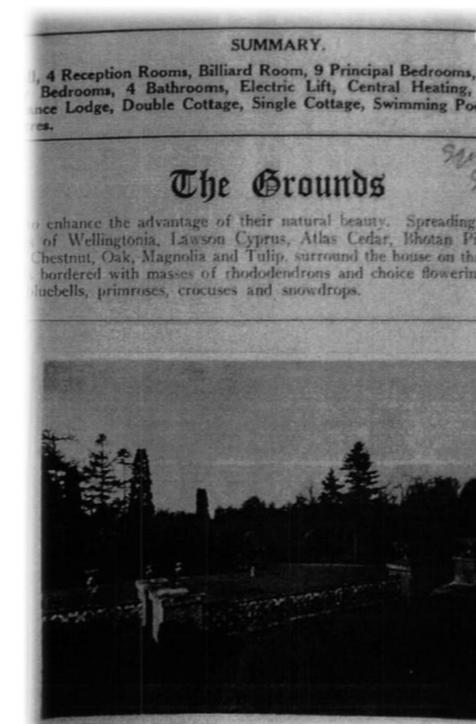


ILLUSTRATION 4

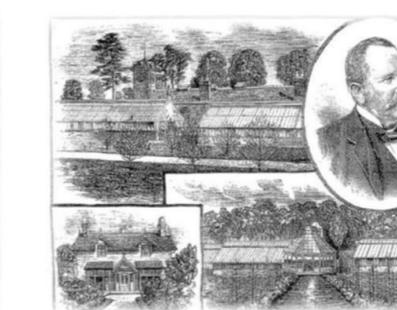


ILLUSTRATION 5

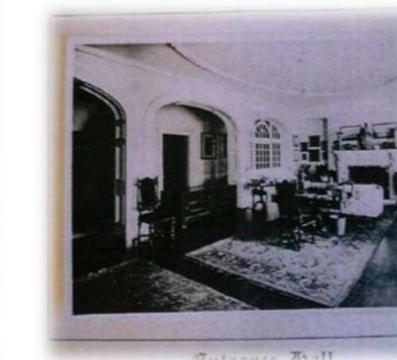


ILLUSTRATION 6

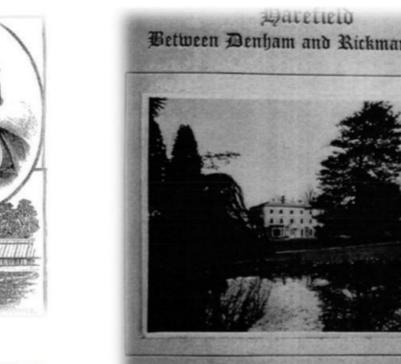


ILLUSTRATION 7



ILLUSTRATION 8

## BUILDING HISTORY



ILLUSTRATION 9



ILLUSTRATION 12

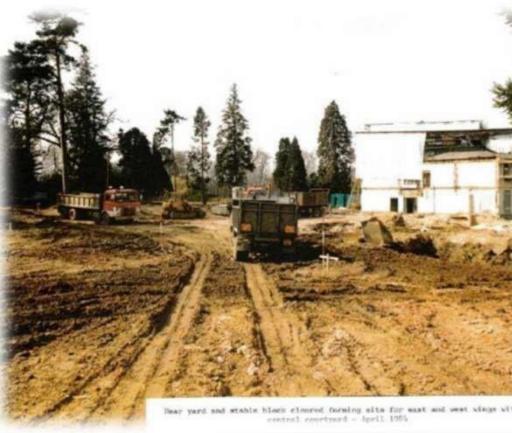


ILLUSTRATION 10



ILLUSTRATION 13

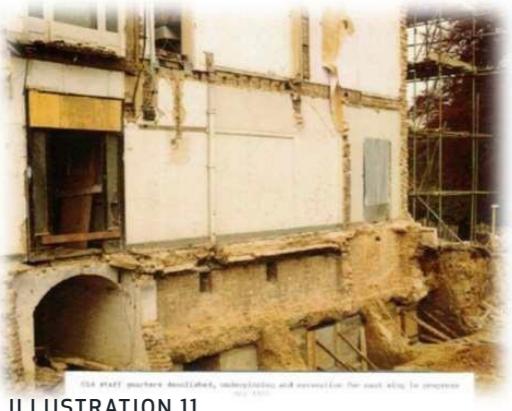


ILLUSTRATION 11



ILLUSTRATION 15



ILLUSTRATION 16

A vertical aerial photo of 1954 shows the overall gardens and estate and a further set of photographs taken by Ideal Standard in 1982 - 84, show the radical extent of the works which they were to carry out in this period.

The whole of the area of the dependencies and garden structures together with a substantial part of the main house were demolished and leveled prior to redevelopment (illustrations 9 - 16) and the new steel framed structures constructed in place of the old stables and outbuildings.

Internally, the house was reinforced to take the increased office floor loading and decorations in many of the rooms were altered (illustrations 15 - 16.)

The buildings that one now sees were radically transformed from what remained of the original house, though the grounds were mercifully largely preserved with the exception of the demolition of the entrance lodges, reconstruction of the lily pond/ swimming pool, and replacement of the majority of the kitchen garden enclosures and conservatories with parking and service buildings.

# MANSION HOUSE

HAREFIELD GROVE

JUNE 2025

## MANSION HOUSE

Illustrations 20-66 show the current state of the main house and office extensions.

The aim is to retain and restore the mansion house but to remove the glazed corridors, rear porch and existing wings. The mansion house will be a stand alone building benefiting from significant repairs to the external facade and minor amendments to the internal arrangements.

The mansion house footprint and scale will be as existing, a bin store and a bicycle store will be added in front of the house to serve the residents.

A mixture of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom apartments are proposed in the 3 storey dwelling (2No. apartments on each floor.) Ground Floor: Apartment 1 (98m<sup>2</sup>) and Apartment 2 (137m<sup>2</sup>)

First Floor: Apartment 3 (130m<sup>2</sup>) and Apartment 4 (170m<sup>2</sup>)

Second Floor: Apartment 5 (88m<sup>2</sup>) and Apartment 6 (154m<sup>2</sup>)

The building benefits from a grand communal entrance hall, communal stairs and a lift. The ground floor also has access to the terrace and garden areas.

The overall appearance will be improved by the removal of the discordant glazed enclosures. Extensive works will be required to repair/reconstruct the surrounding terraces, produce effective damp proofing, and restore the stucco and wood work prior to repainting the external surfaces (see Illustrations 42-66). Roofs, chimneys, parapets, skylights and gutters will need to be overhauled and repaired (Illustrations 58-66), and a thorough check made of roof timbers and structures prior to

making any necessary repairs.

Internally a hallway has been created for the access to the apartments. The apartment entrances all open into a protected lobby which the various rooms are distributed from. Careful consideration of fire compartmentation will be required both horizontally and vertically between apartments.

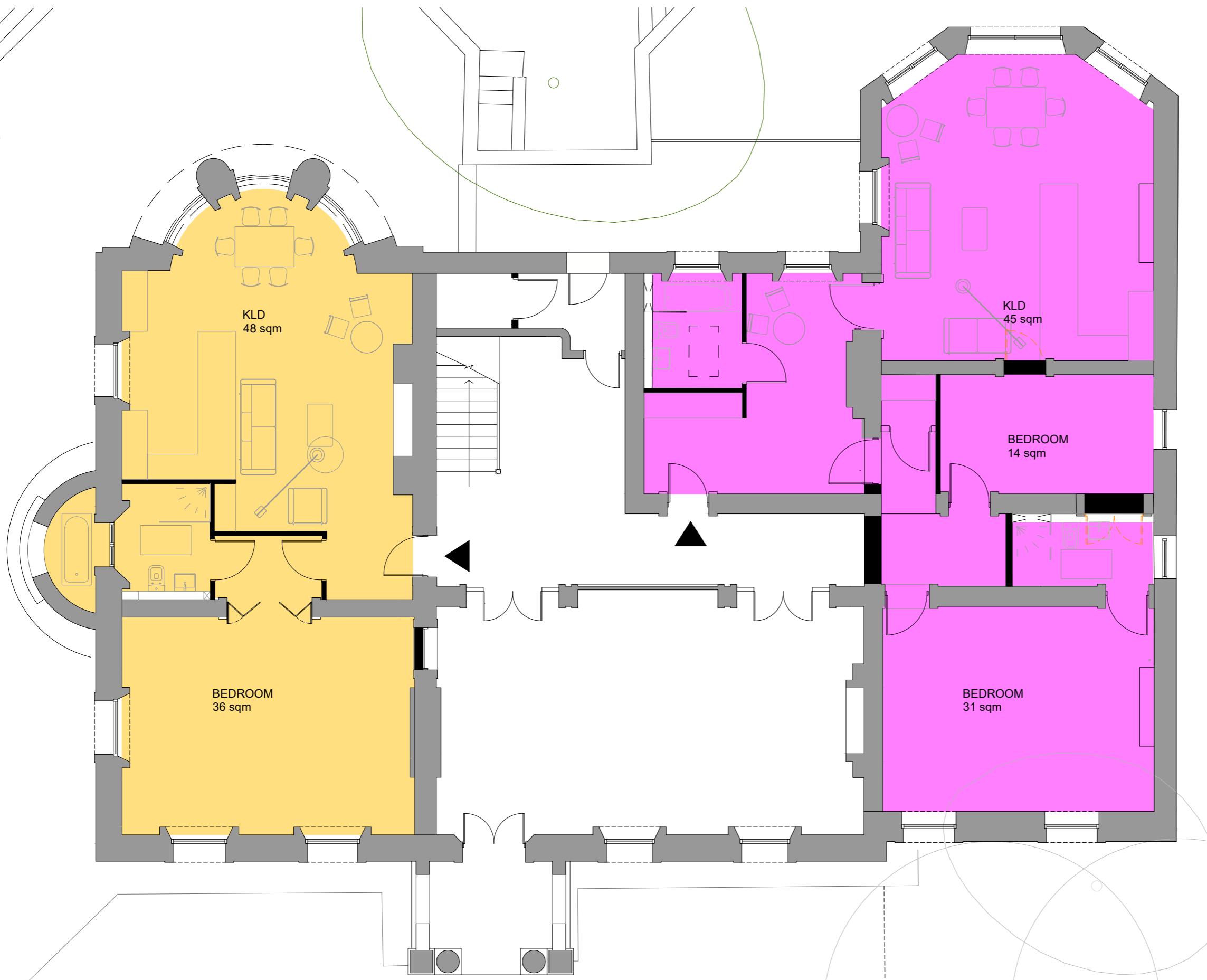
The floor plans have been replicated up throughout the building where applicable, this simplifies construction and sets the standard of each floor.

The main stair appears to be a more recent addition with late Victorian/Edwardian features such as the balustrading newel posts and architraves. The wall decoration is clearly modern though the guilloche embellishment framing the ceiling is original and repeats the design

in the ceiling of the billiard room. The arched basement corridor remains and can be seen exposed during the initial 'restoration' works.

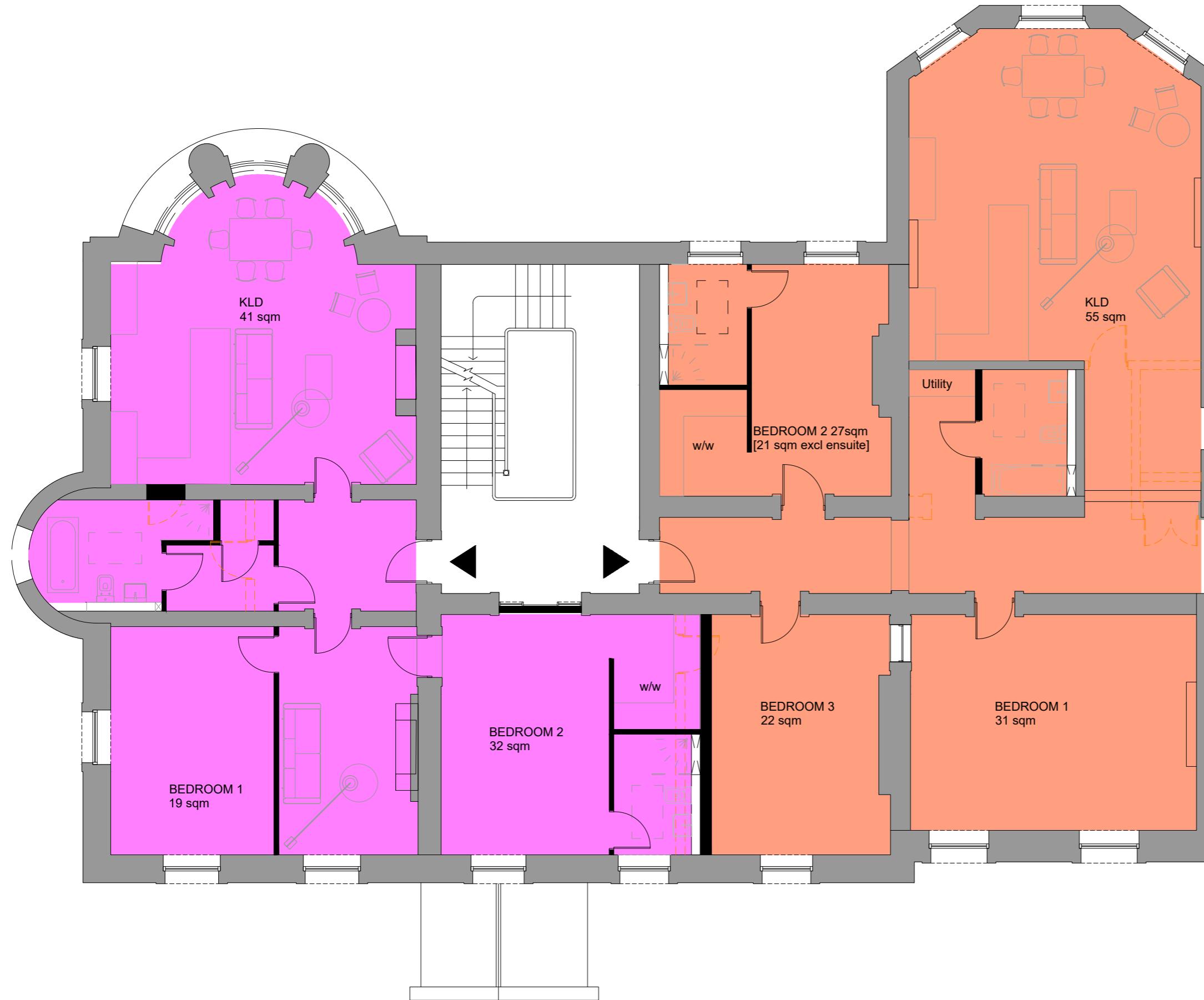


3D View of Mansion House



MANSION HOUSE  
GROUND FLOOR

FIG 10 Mansion House Ground Floor Plan



MANSION HOUSE  
FIRST FLOOR

FIG 11 Mansion House First Floor Plan

**MANSION HOUSE  
SECOND FLOOR****FIG 11** Mansion House Second Floor Plan

# STABLE BLOCK

HAREFIELD GROVE

JUNE 2025



FIG 12 3D View of Stable House

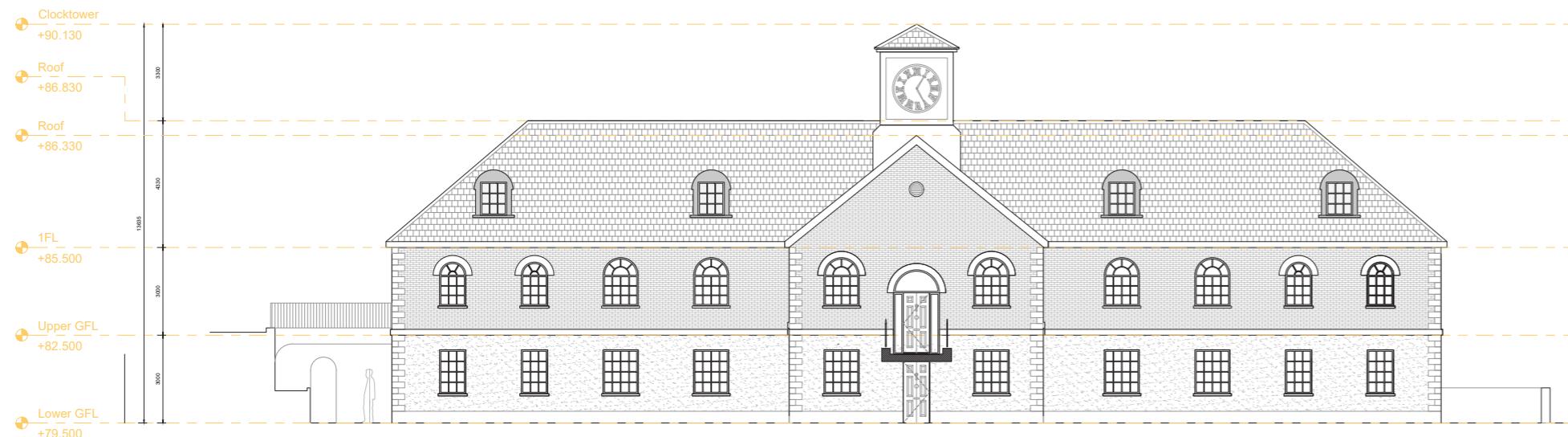


FIG 13 Stable House South-East Elevation

## STABLE HOUSE

The proposed stable block will replace the 1980's built extension and stable building offices. The existing extension is bulky and out of character with the rest of the development, and is not suitable for conversion to residential units. The demolition allows the two main buildings to complement each other and create a positive focal point.

At Garden level, each of the two stair/lift cores has access to the communal courtyard space that will be available to residents, this amenity space aims to create a sense of community in the heart of the development where families can socialise together.

A mixture of 1, 2 & 3 bedroom are proposed in the new courtyard stable block. A total of 28 No. apartments are proposed over three floors which includes the Garden level, Ground floor and First Floor.

The building is to be located 19.5m away from the existing mansion house and has access from both the Garden level and Ground floor.

## STABLE BLOCK

### GARDEN LEVEL PLAN

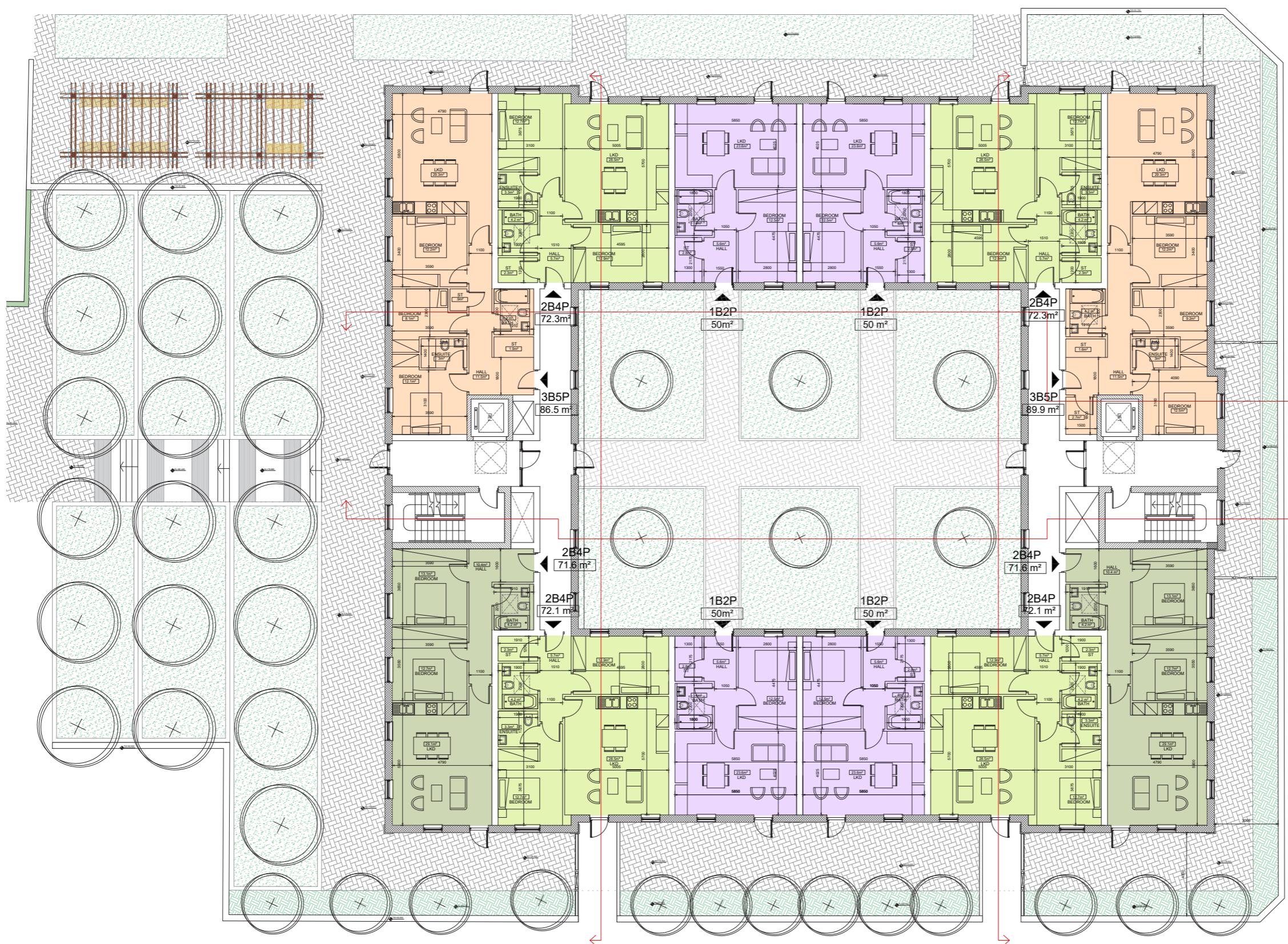


FIG 14 Stable House Garden Level Plan

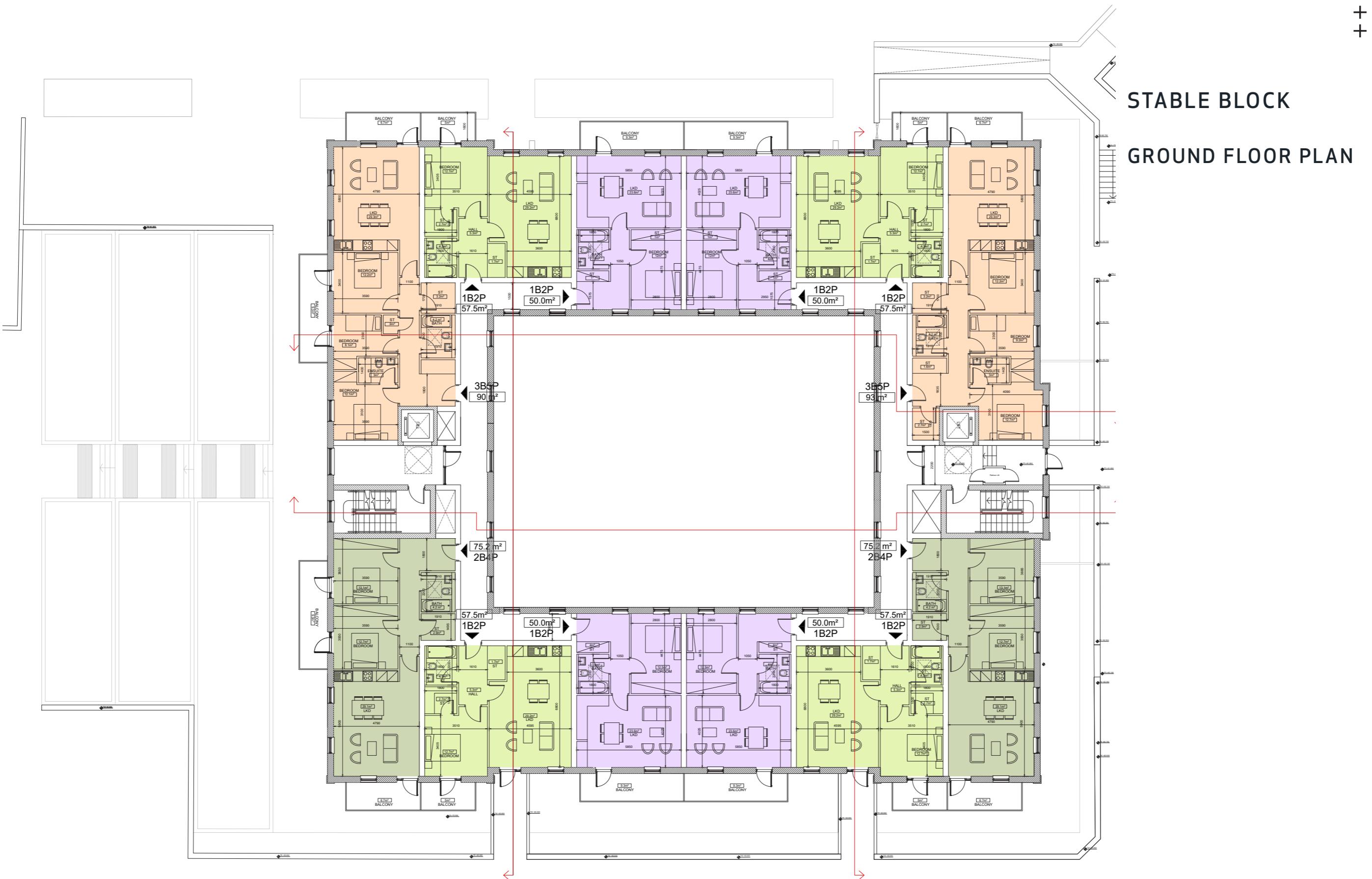
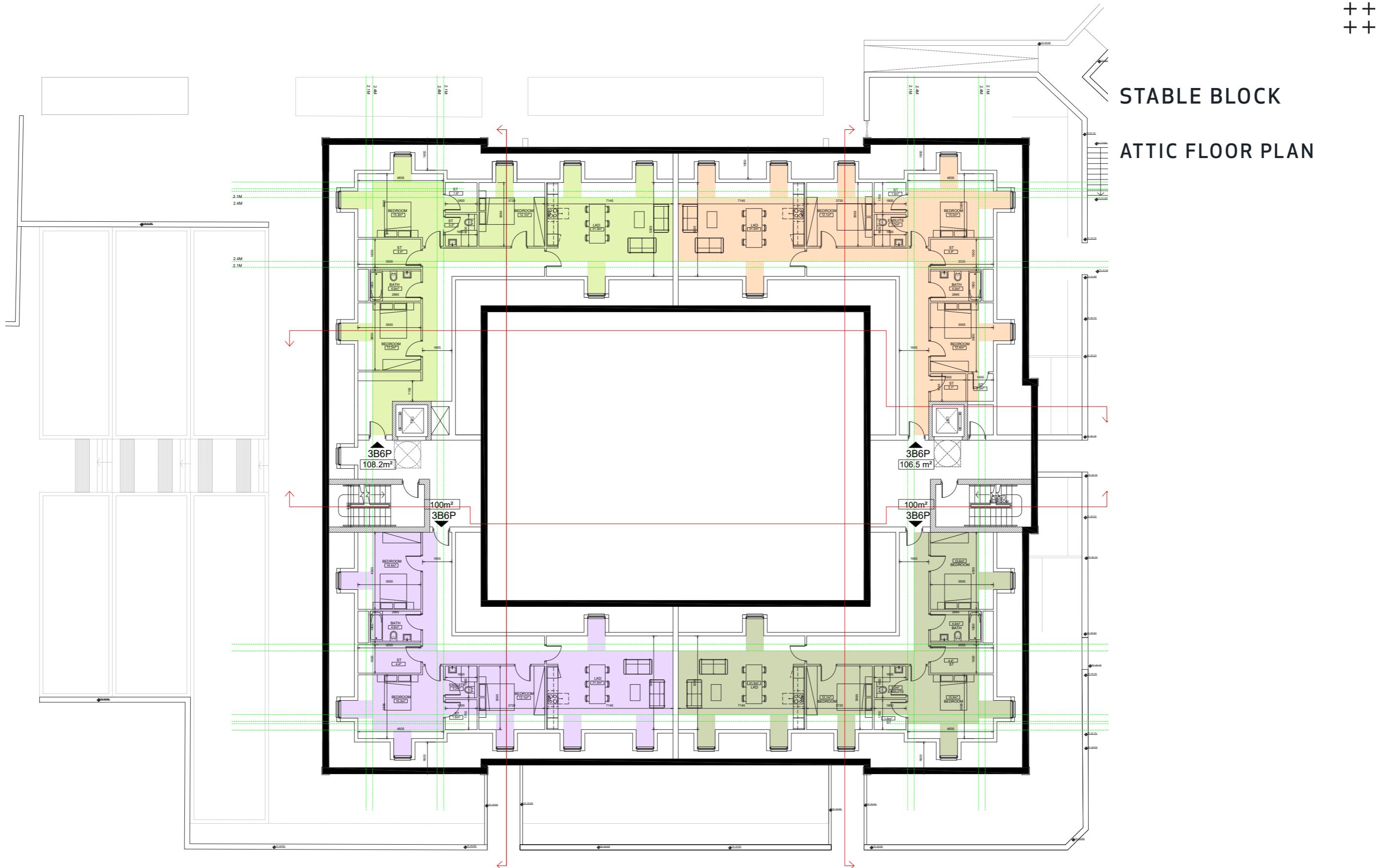


FIG 15 Stable House Ground Floor Plan



**FIG 15** Stable House Ground Floor Plan

## STABLE BLOCK

The existing stable building is a brick built structure and has been used as office space since it was constructed in the 1980's. The proposed courtyard stable block has been designed using the same style as the existing stable building which is to be implemented to keep the appearance the same as the existing, even though the existing is not the original stable building.

The proposed stable block will be constructed using a mix of render, brick and a slate roof. It's important to ensure the existing style is retained so decorative features such as stone headers and brick quoining have been incorporated into the design. The clock from the existing clock tower is also to be reinstated and used on the front elevation of the proposed stable block. The stable block will also benefit from balconies giving each unit outside space.

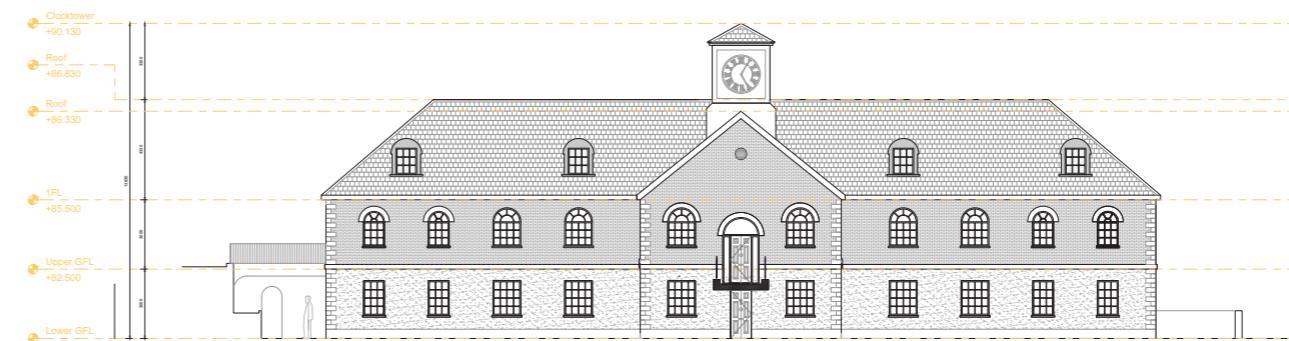
The revised elevation treatment

seeks to provide a more tailored and contextually appropriate hierarchy of fenestration and finishing materials across the facades. A rusticated base sits below one storey of brick cladding. The main entrance elevation is proposed to have arched windows with stone detailing, whereas the attic floor has more humbly scaled windows and less detailing. This hierarchy allows for a more sensitive elevation which we believe is more appropriate for this location.

Also revised is the finishing materials to the balconies which we believe were slightly incongruous in their previous glazed form - metal railings sitting more comfortably within this environment.

This build has been designed to accommodate a wide range of spacious apartments which a conversion of the existing office block will not be able to offer.

The courtyard design has taken into consideration the privacy of the flats looking into the courtyard. The



Orchard Garden South East Elevation



distance from the internal face is a minimum of 16.5m following the Housing Design Quality and Standards Planning Guidance. The position and aspect of habitable rooms has been well thought-out, generally keeping living spaces on the outer face of the building as well as balconies. This has resulted in the courtyard-facing rooms all being bedrooms, which have

less of a separation requirement. The overall massing of the building has been greatly reduced also, which will allow significantly more daylight and sunlight into this courtyard.

61 no. open car parking spaces are to be provided where the existing car park is located. The spaces are positioned off a one way road creating

a central island that will be used as amenity space. 2 No. Zebra crossings are provided to link the central island and the new stable block.

# LAKE HOUSE

HAREFIELD GROVE

JUNE 2025

## LAKE HOUSE

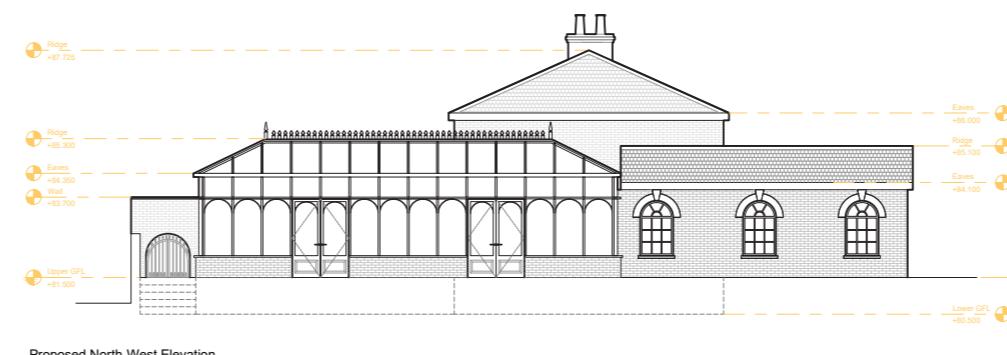


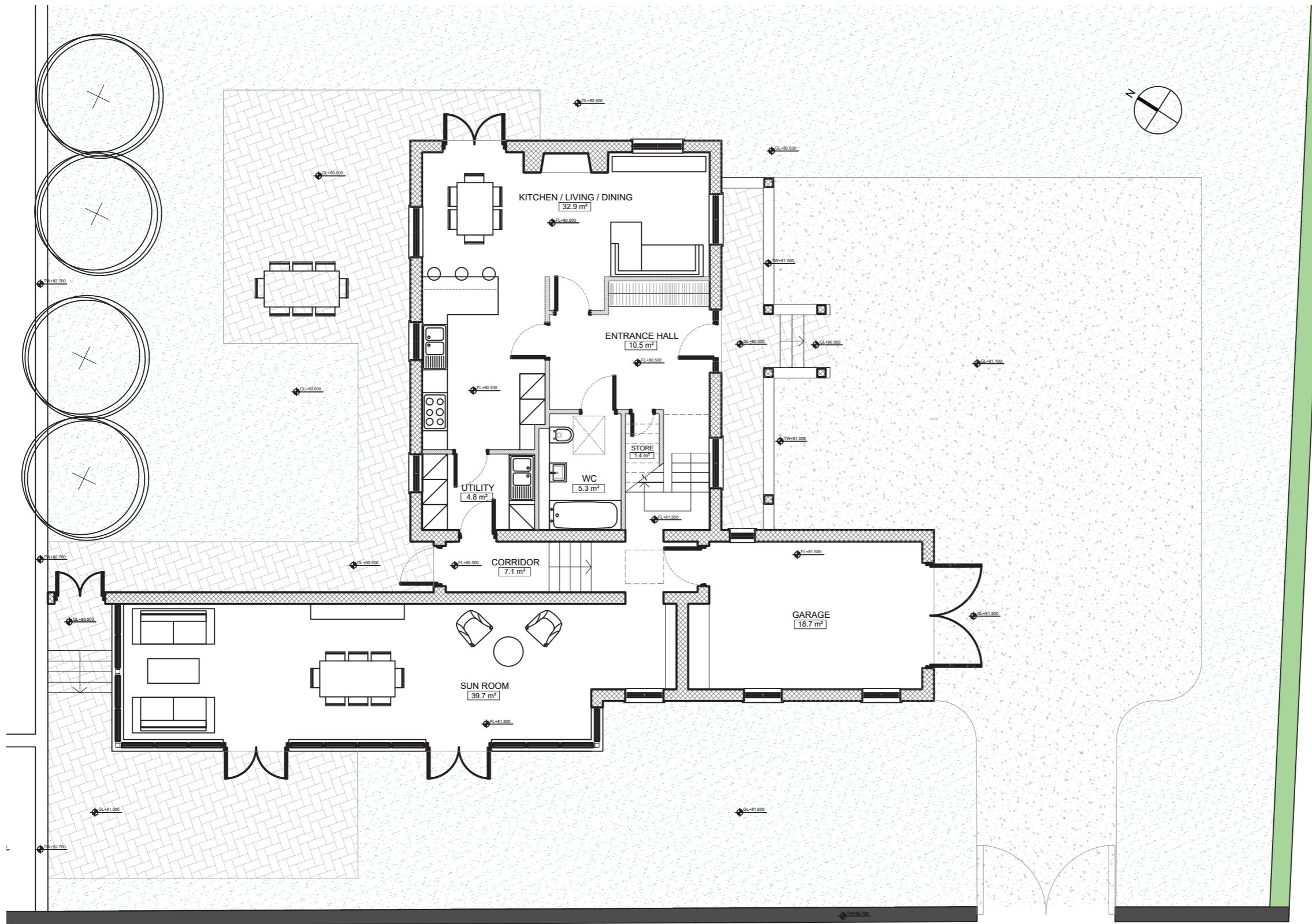
FIG 17 Lake House Elevations

The layout of the Lake House has been revised to better reflect the context and to use the footprint of the existing conservatory currently on site.

This footprint has been reimagined as a living and dining space for the proposed dwelling whilst the other small structure on site has also been amalgamated into the design to act as the garage for the property in this instance.

The scale, massing and articulation of the revised dwelling is more in keeping with the overall architectural concept approach being proposed throughout the wider site and as such we believe it is a more appropriate response.

## LAKE HOUSE GROUND FLOOR



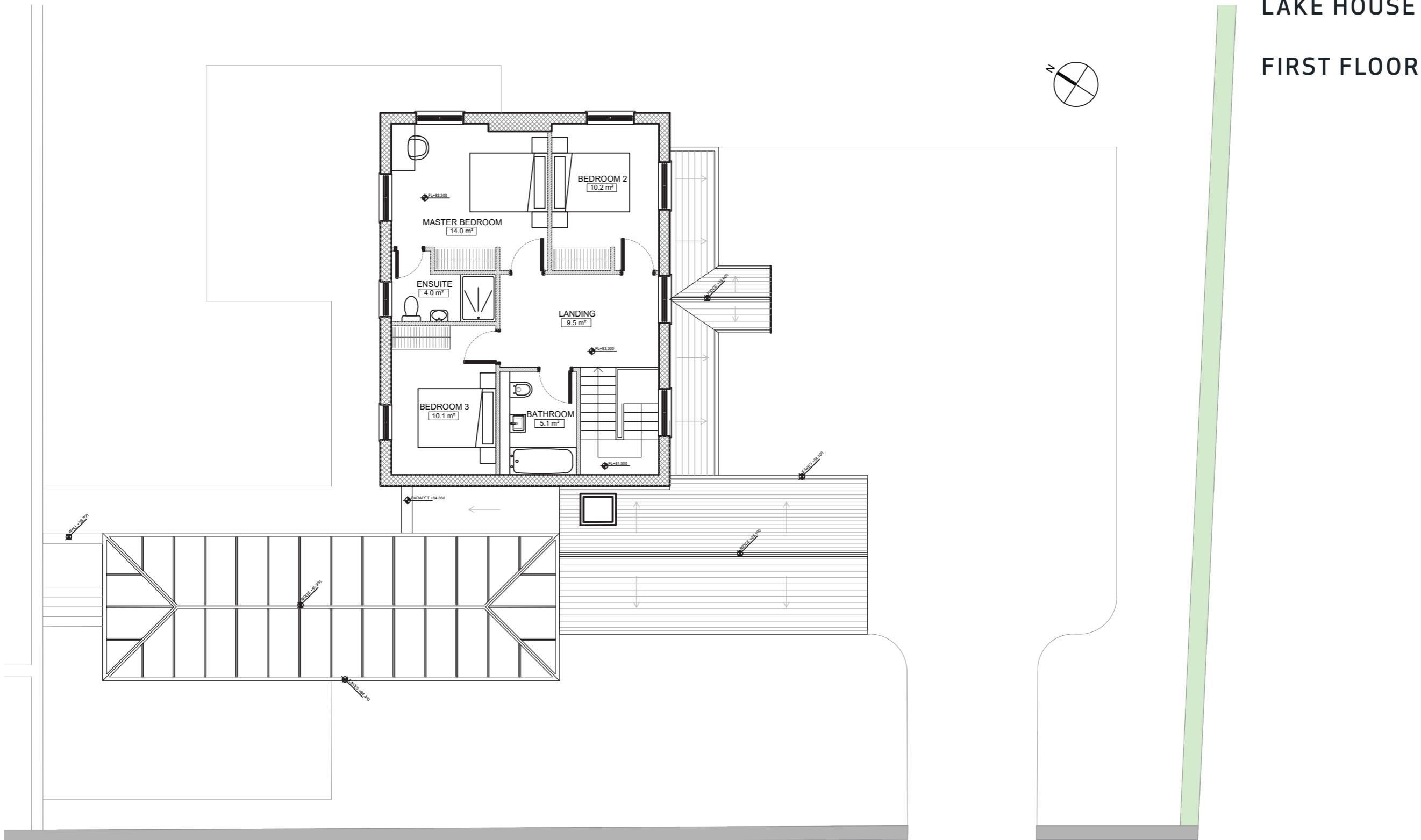


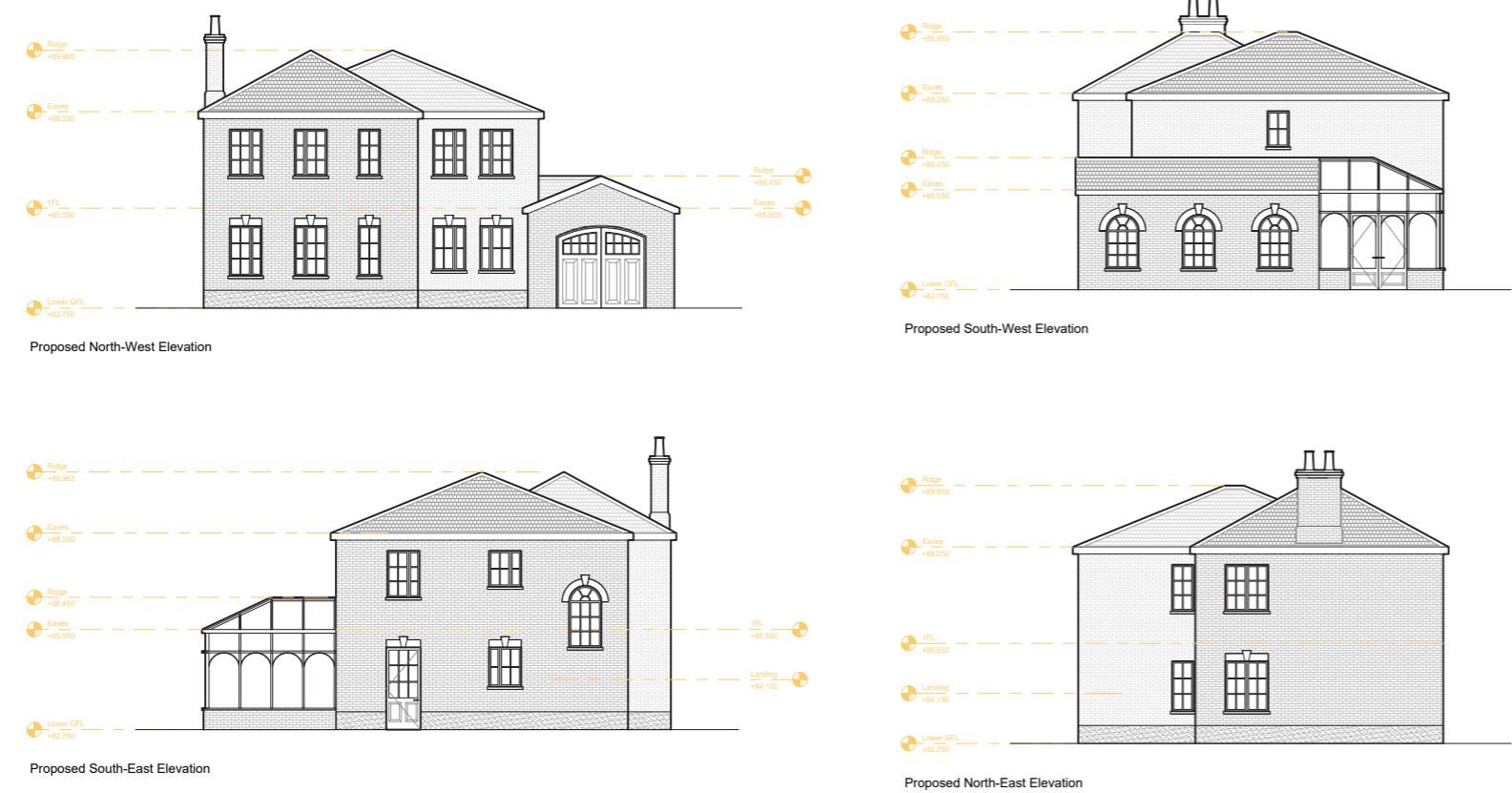
FIG 19 Lake House First Floor Plan

# ORCHARD HOUSE

HAREFIELD GROVE

JUNE 2025

## ORCHARD HOUSE



Similarly, the design of the Orchard House has been revised to more accurately reflect the architectural approach to scale and massing as that proposed in the Stable Block.

The plan has been adjusted to articulate the massing more appropriately and the fenestration, scale and brickwork echoes that used in the larger block.

FIG 20 Orchard House Elevations

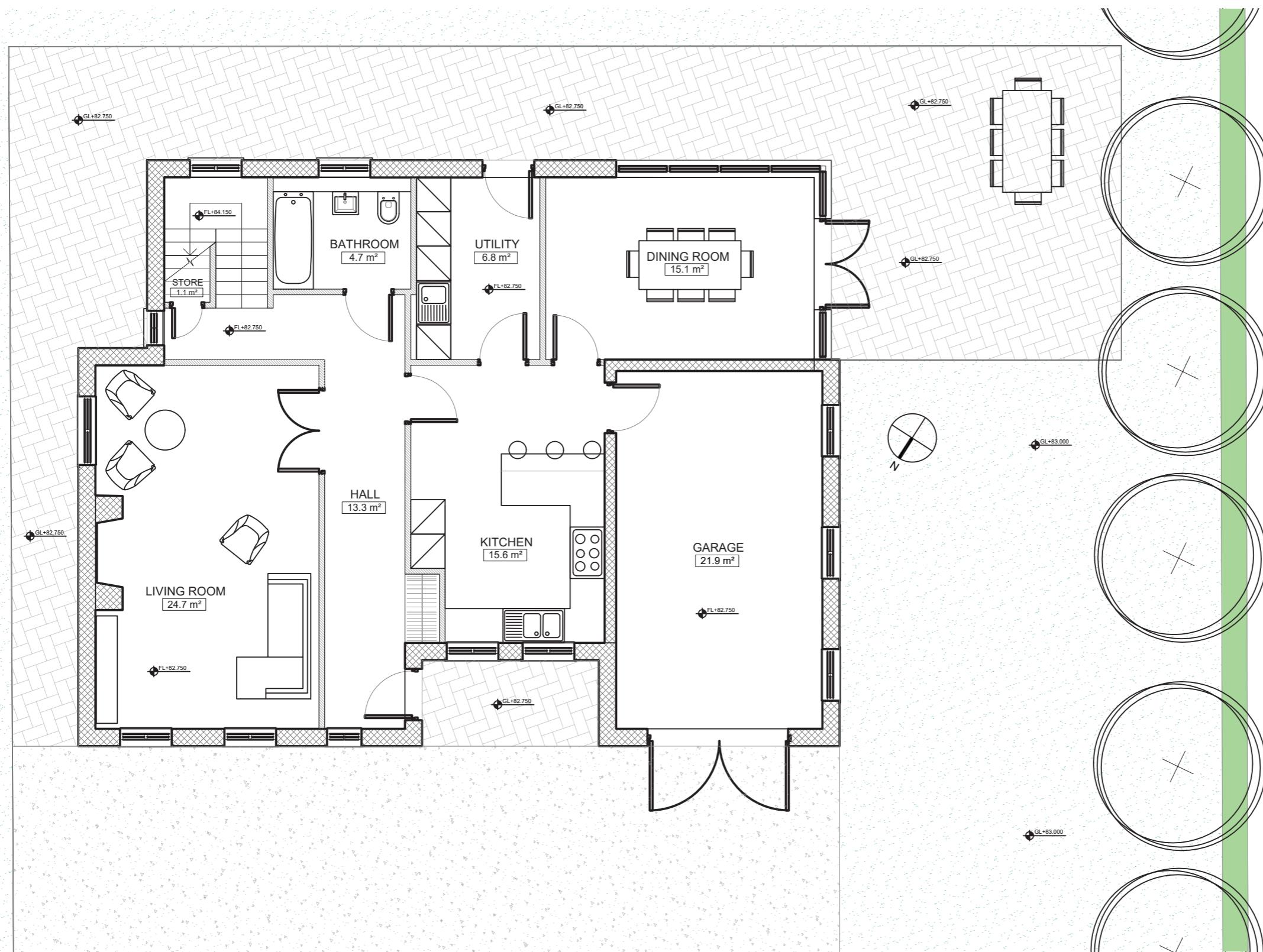
**ORCHARD HOUSE**  
**GROUND FLOOR**

FIG 21 Orchard House Ground Floor Plan

## ORCHARD HOUSE FIRST FLOOR

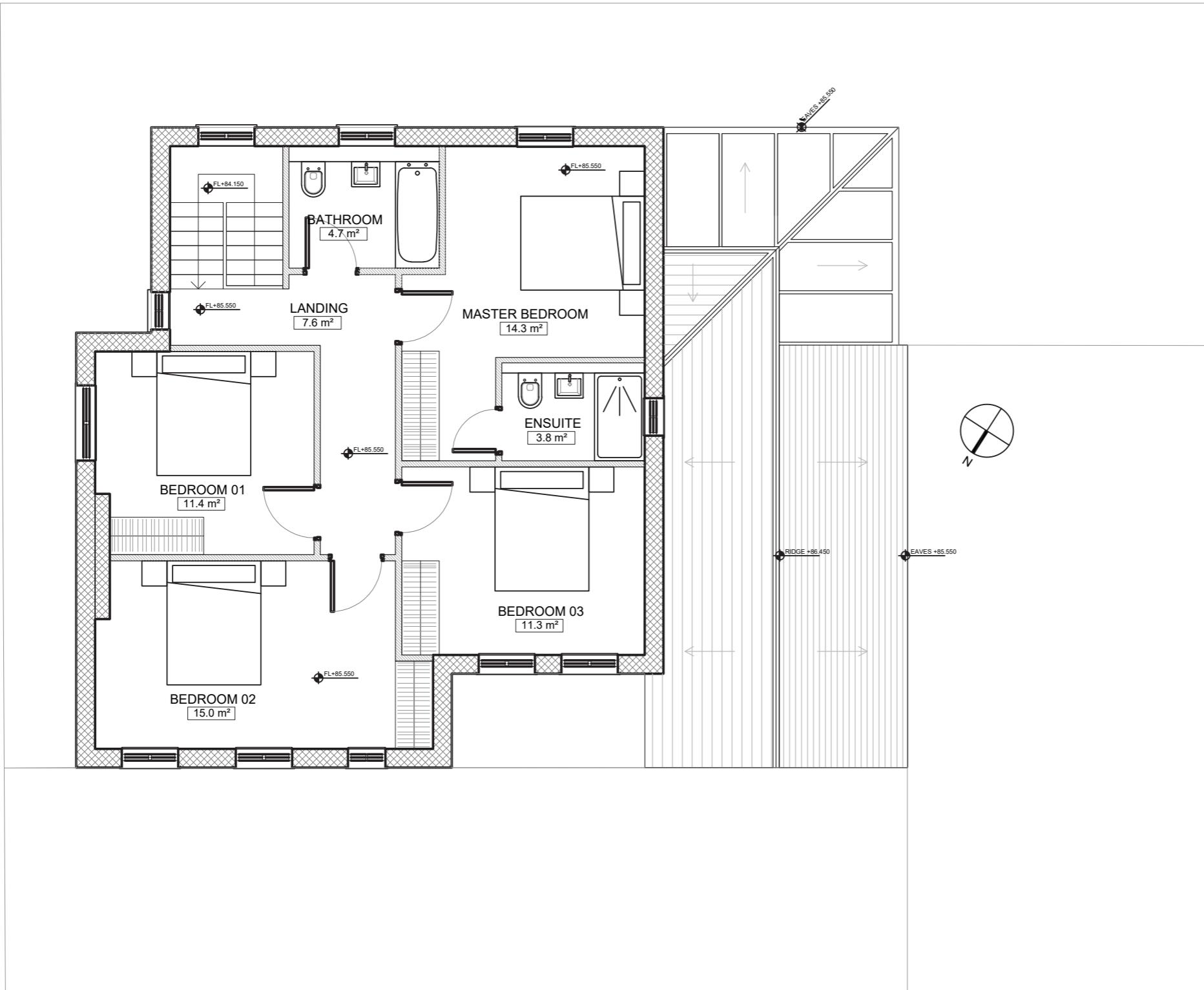


FIG 22 Orchard House First Floor Plan

# HERITAGE IMPACT

HAREFIELD GROVE

JUNE 2025

## HERITAGE IMPACT

The proposed removal of the large extension currently attached to the house's south elevation has several significant advantages.

The primary one is that it will halt physical damage currently being inflicted at the junction between the old and new which is undermining the historic building fabric of the main house.

Whilst the concept of a glazed link between existing and proposed buildings was popular when the extension was built, water ingress and structural issues have resulted in distress to the heritage asset which will be alleviated by the extension's removal and careful repair of the south elevation. This removal also facilitates the south elevation to be fully exposed, and the symmetry of the house to be

enjoyed without visual disruption by the extension.

The new residential building is set at such distance to allow elevation of the house to be fully appreciated, while minimising harm to the heritage asset. The proposals are domestic in detail with the scale being subordinate to the main house. Whilst the design reflects the stable block, originally in this location, in its entrance details of clocktower, arch entrance, the use of brick defines it as subservient to the more formal white render to the house, and simple sash windows reflect less important buildings on the site. The building identifies itself as being residential, returning to the original purpose of Harefield Grove.

In conclusion, it is proposed for the development to be returned

to its residential use, retaining the overall layout by using similar styles and materials.

The site will benefit from the removal of the existing office space that is causing damage to the heritage asset and facilitates appreciation of the mansion house south elevation.

The heritage asset is vitally important to the site and the proposal will enhance the house bringing it back to its original state. The landscape work has been appropriately designed in order to fully appreciate the site and create a community feel around the grounds.



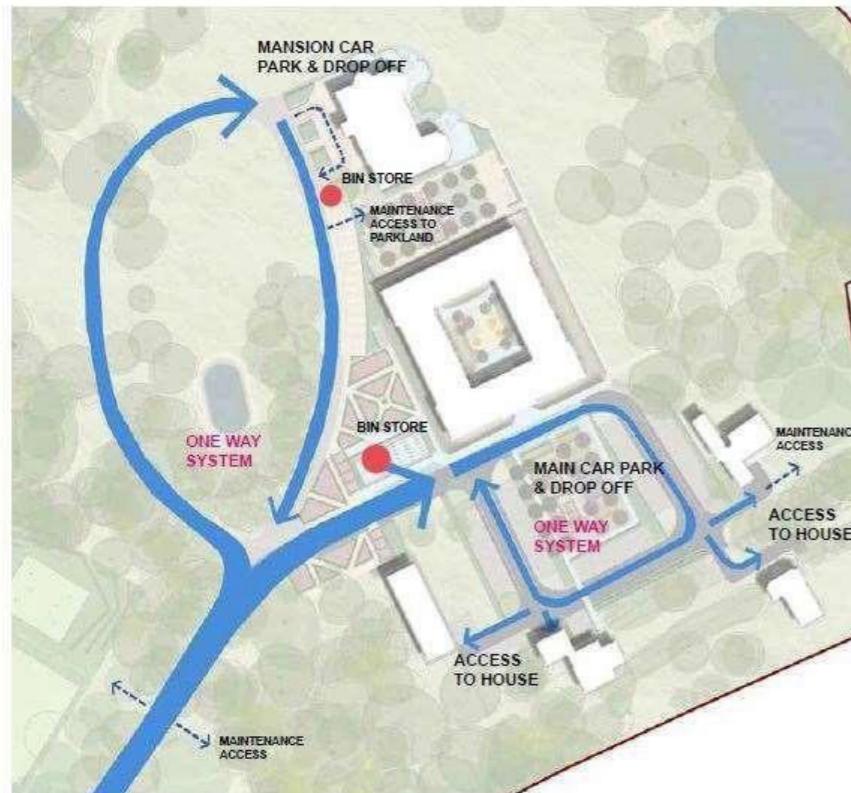
FIG 23 Site Context Images

# ACCESS

HAREFIELD GROVE

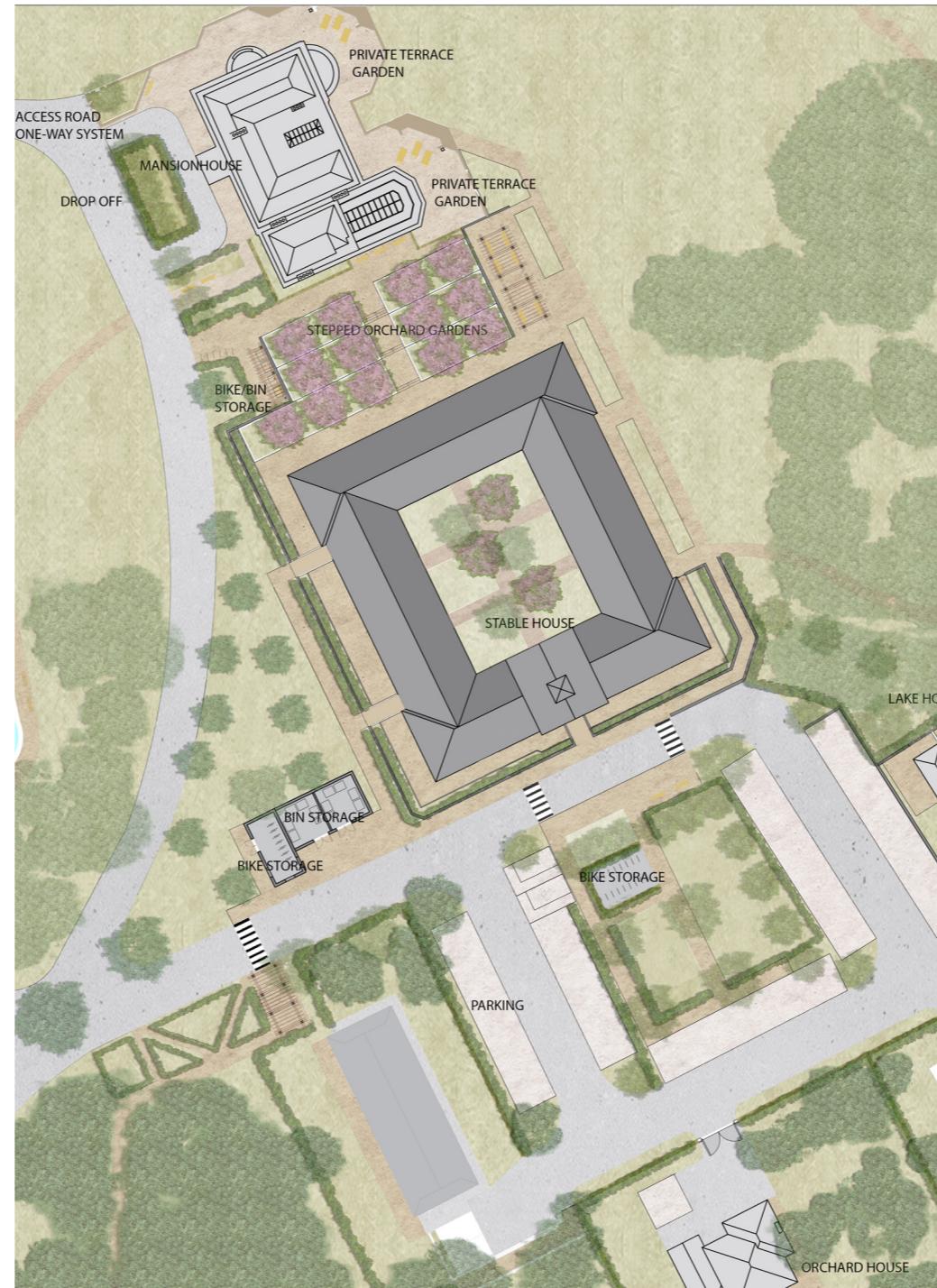
JUNE 2025

## ACCESS



### Key actions:

- One way system to provide enough turning space for waste collection / delivery / emergency access.
- Mansion access to be limited to mansion residents only, except managed access for service vehicles
- Waste to be collected from the bin stores to the main site entrance for local waste collection.
- Maintenance accesses are off the main road in various of location



The site has good road links with Harefield and local centres such as Rickmansworth, Watford, Northwood, Denham, Ruislip and Uxbridge. There is off road parking provision for 61 No. cars to serve the proposed development with a required percentage available for disabled users.

In the case of emergency the site has been designed to accommodate emergency service vehicles with access to all units.

Refuse vehicles will be able to access the refuse stores distributed throughout the site using the main access road from Rickmansworth Road.

All buildings can be accessed using easily found and visible entry points with no hidden or inaccessible approaches.