Petersfield Festival Hall Stage 2 Design Report Summary April 2019

Foster Wilson Architects

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Design Team

This report has been prepared by the following consultants:

Architects/Lead Consultant Foster Wilson Architects

Services Consultant Skelly & Couch

Structural Engineer Conisbee

Theatre Consultant Carr & Angier

Acoustic Consultant Gillieron Scott Acoustic Design

Quantity Surveyors/Principal Designer Ainsley & Partners

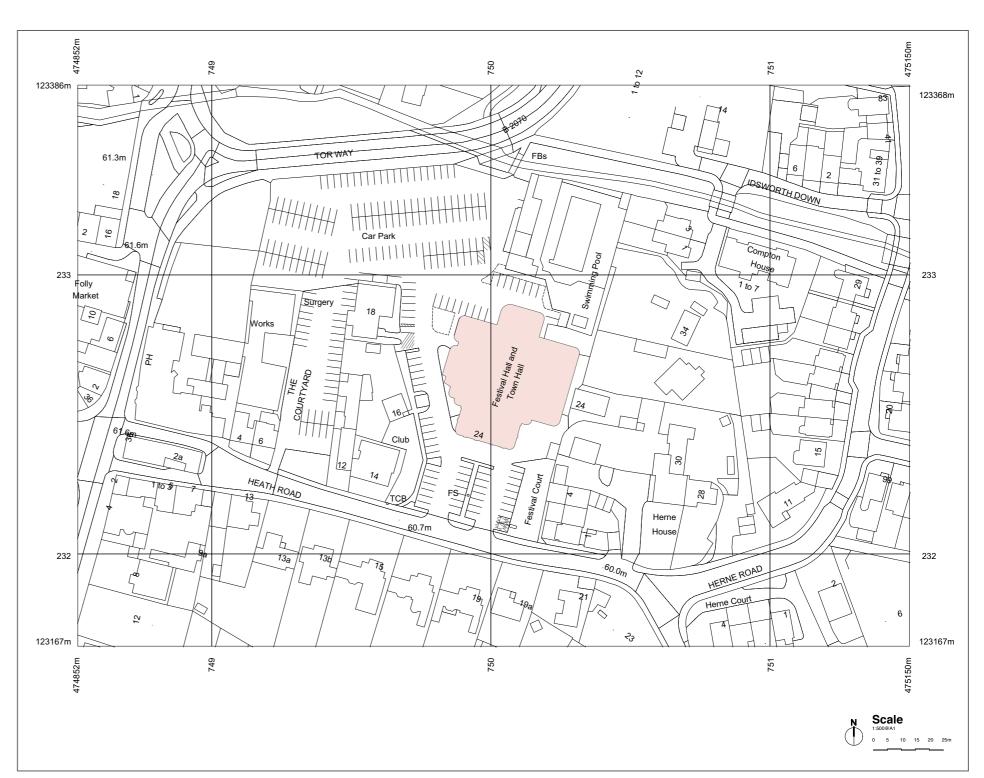


Petersfield Festival Hall, Heath Road, Petersfield GU31 4EA

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Festival Hall in Petersfield is owned and operated by Petersfield Town Council and was constructed in 1935 as a result of the vision of Harry Roberts to provide a venue for the Petersfield Musical Festival. The building combines the offices of the Town Council with the Hall itself. It continues to provide a home for the Music Festival as well as many other performances and events today. Over the years successive Councils have invested in its performance facilities, which compare favourably with those of other venues in the local area. This has led to hires by dance and drama groups based well outside the Town. Audiences are drawn to events at the Hall from a wide surrounding area.
- 1.2 The likely receipt of funds from land sale and the Community Infrastructure Levy on new developments, together with the physical deterioration of the 'temporary' extension that houses the kitchen and meeting room, have led to the decision to start making plans for major improvements to the Festival Hall. If this project proceeds, it will be the first major improvement to the building for thirty years. The last major alteration to the building was in 1987, when the construction of the Rose Room extension provided enhanced facilities for audiences and performers.
- 1.3 The Petersfield Neighbourhood Development Plan, made in 2016, recognises the status of the Festival Hall as a performance venue and guards against development that would be detrimental to its function or its future development. The Plan also notes the strong public feeling that the building should be for community use. The Plan sets out a vision for the Festival Hall area as follows:

"The Festival Hall and surrounding area is a key part of the town, offering an excellent performance venue, community hall and open air swimming pool. However, the area could be improved to provide high quality employment facilities and, potentially, a town centre hotel. It is also difficult for visitors to find their way to the car park and they can often end up driving through the town centre. It is therefore proposed to provide a new access off Tor Way. Any redevelopment of this site should be holistic and thus should carefully consider the

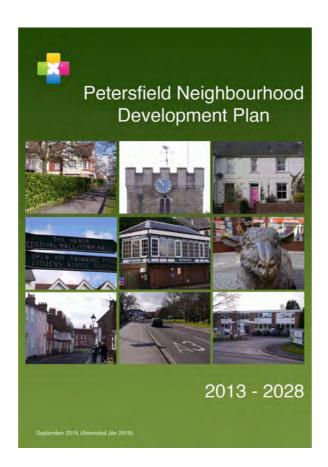


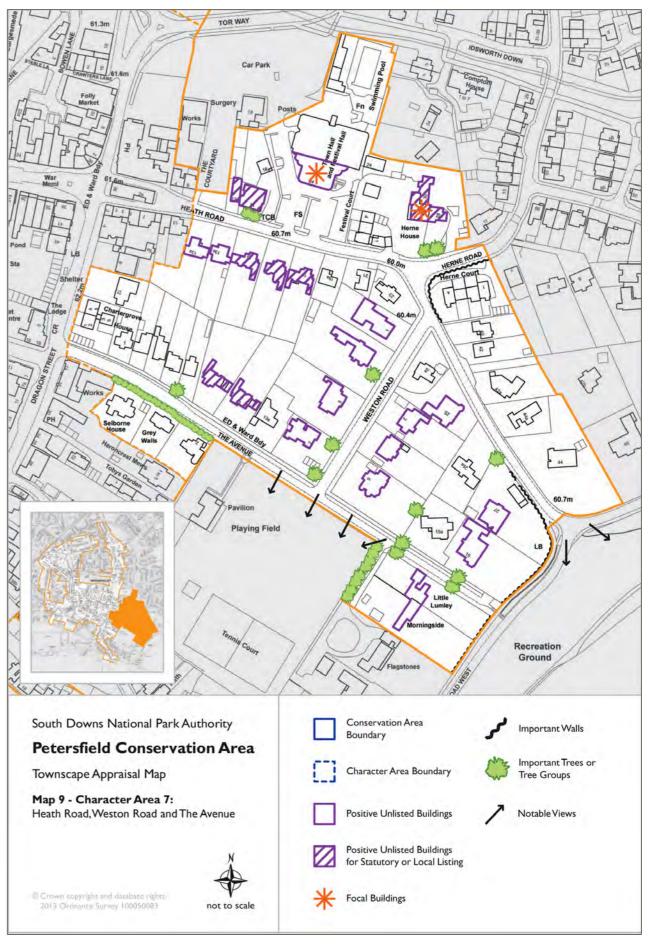
Location plan

1 Introduction

entire site and its character. In particular, the setting of the existing four grade II listed buildings within the site: the Old Masonic Hall, the Red Lion Hotel, Border Cottage and The Old Cottage should be maintained or enhanced."

- 1.4 The Festival Hall is not listed but lies within the Petersfield Conservation Area, which was extended in 2013 to include The Festival Hall and Swimming Pool. The Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan, produced in 2017, identifies The Town Hall as a 'positive unlisted building' and a 'focal building'. Any external alterations or extensions will require Planning and Conservation Area consents. Historical Research has been undertaken to discover more about the history of the building and its architects, which is provided in Section 3 of this report.
- 1.5 There needs to be a long-term vision for the Hall as a first-class venue for performances, exhibitions, conferences and events. The Council is keen to ensure that any development of the building, whether carried out in phases or as a single operation, is guided by a long term master-plan for the whole building. Recognising that the design of a building for performance is a specialized discipline requiring an understanding of many interlocking functions, the Council has employed Foster Wilson Architects (FWA) and a team of specialist consultants to undertake a design study for the long-term future of the building. An initial Feasibility Study was completed in January 2018 and following a period of community consultation an expanded design team, led by FWA, was instructed to prepare more developed proposals to RIBA Stage 2 (Concept Design), which are the subject of this report.

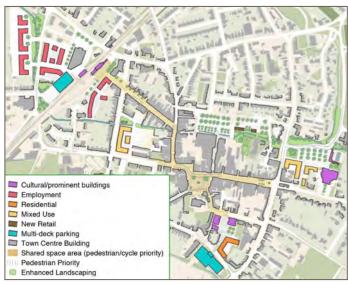




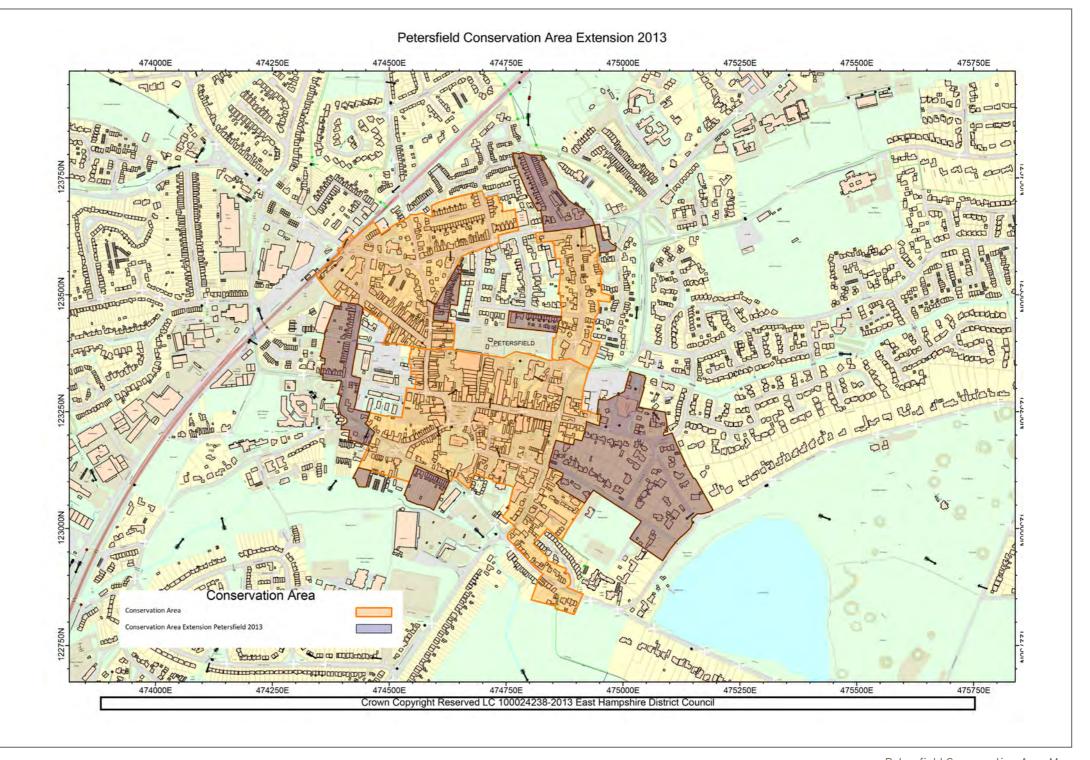
Conservation Area Plan 7

1 Introduction





Above: Petersfield Festival Hall Area plan; Petersfield Town Centre plan from the Petersfield Neighbourhood Development Plan



Petersfield Conservation Area Map

2 The Existing Building

- 2.1 The original Town Hall building was built in the 1935 to designs by architects Seely and Paget and comprises two floors of Town Council offices on the south side, with the Main Hall behind them to the north. Originally the Council Chamber and a Small Hall with a raised stage were located on the first floor. The Council Chamber has subsequently been moved to the ground floor, due to the lack of wheelchair access to the first floor, and the upper floor is now let as commercial office space. In 1987 the original entrance to the Main Hall on the north side was demolished and replaced with an enlarged extension, at which time the hall was renamed The Festival Hall. Externally the building is constructed in red brick with steel framed Crittall windows, which have been replaced with equivalent double-glazed frames. The roof is flat and covered with roofing felt.
- 2.2 The two-storey extension on the north side, facing the public swimming pool and car park at the rear, dates from 1987 and is in a matching style, apart from some rather unfortunate projecting window bays. This provides foyer spaces and backstage facilities on the ground floor and the first floor provides two office suites, on either side of the entrance, which are let to long-term tenants.
- 2.3 On the west side of the hall there is a suite of dressing rooms behind the stage, built in 1979, and on the east side a temporary single-storey building, built in 1975, which was originally a 'small hall' but now houses a kitchen, meeting room and toilets. This prefabricated extension is now in poor condition and in need of renewal. The kitchen is largely used to serve food, which is prepared off site. There is direct access from the kitchen to the rear of the hall for food service.
- 2.4 The hall itself is a large flat-floored room with a raised stage at one end. Seating for audiences is provided by a stepped retractable seating system, added in 1987, and loose stacking chairs arranged on the flat floor at the front. The current capacity of the hall is 384 seated or 500 for a standing audience or flat floor event. The stage has a limited depth of 6.7m. There are 3 forestage lifts at the front of the

stage, which can be deployed as a forestage at stage level, at floor level for seating or below floor level as an orchestra pit. The stage arrangement is inflexible and difficult to adapt to the many different uses of the hall, which include large-scale orchestral concerts with a choir, plays, musicals and flat floor events such as antiques and craft fairs. The erection and dismantling of choir stalls on the stage for concerts is a particularly time consuming process.

The décor of the room is somewhat dated and in need of upgrading. Technical provision includes high-level lighting bars at the front of the hall and bars on hemp lines and winches in the stage area for the suspension of lighting and curtains. Control positions for lighting and sound are provided in two angled pods on either side of the room, projecting from the sidewalls. These are inconvenient to use as the operators are separated from each other. The loading door to the stage for delivery of scenery and equipment is poorly positioned as vehicles parked here block the main route into the car park and the level change between loading level and the stage is awkward. As a result many deliveries are made through the foyer, which is far from ideal.

2.5 The foyer areas serving the hall are located in the 1987 extension on the north side and comprise the Rose Room, with a large L-shaped bar and a suite of public toilets. This is also hired independently of the hall for meetings, lectures and social events. More public toilets are available on the south side of the hall in the Town Hall building. The quantity of public toilets needs to be assessed against current standards. The décor and layout of the Rose Room is considered to be rather dated and in need of upgrading. The main entrance to the Hall and foyer on the north side has poor legibility and improvements to its signage, lighting and general appearance should be considered to increase its prominence when approached from the car park.

The other half of the 1987 extension, to the west of the entrance, provides a large green room, dressing rooms, backstage toilets and storage serving the main hall and stage.









From top: Front and Backstage entrances; Rose Room entrance; Main Hall

2 The Existing Building

2.6 Access

The building does not meet current expectations for access. In particular there is no wheelchair access to the first floor of the Town Hall or from the Town Hall entrance to the Main Hall. The raised stage and control positions are not wheelchair accessible and counters have no lowered sections for wheelchair users.

2.7 The Council have established the following aims for the project:

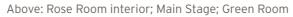
Broad aims

- To increase the public benefit afforded by the Town Hall complex
- To improve the overall facilities for all users of the complex
- To repair and improve areas that are in need of attention
- To improve all aspects of disabled access to the building to modern standards

In detail

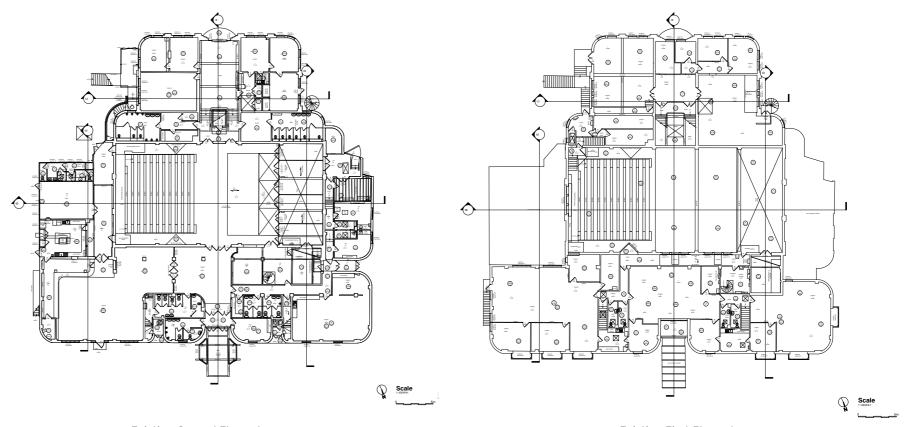
- To replace the current 30+ year old kitchen extension with a more permanent and modern two storey extension
- To improve the flexibility of the Main Hall and upgrade its technical facilities
- To provide a range of public rooms of different sizes for hire
- To reduce maintenance and service costs
- To maximize use of space, providing improved storage as required
- To provide an improved public entrance to the building from the car park
- To modernize and improve the facilities of the Town Hall, including an enlarged Council chamber and a new Visitors' Centre











Existing Ground Floor plan

Existing First Floor plan

3.1 Building History

3.1.1 Marie Brahms and Dr. Harry Roberts

The initial conception of the Petersfield Festival Hall was instigated by Marie Brahms, who was a local art and literature dealer. Early in 1933 she wrote a letter to the Hants & Sussex News, raising the issue for a "proper venue for amateur theatre productions". She had been directing an amateur theatre group in the town since the 1920's. Her issue concerned the Corn Exchange Building on the corner of the Town Square, which had been turned into shops in 1929. The Exchange building had once played host to numerous dances and concerts, as well as plays and pantomimes up until the late 1920's.

A well respected local man, Dr. Harry Roberts, was quick to respond to Marie's letter. He constructed a very valuable argument in the local press to reinforce the idea of a new hall. He and Marie were good friends, with Marie serving as his secretary and good friend to his partner Winifred Stamp. They supported each others ideas and Harry's exhaustive efforts didn't go unnoticed. He eventually became the main protagonist behind the steering of the project, and was always keen to show his support amongst all groups involved.

3.1.2 Local Support

Not long after Harry Roberts' pleas in the local press, the Petersfield Ratepayer's Association had stepped in to propose a new Town Hall. The course of the year 1933 saw many popular individuals and local groups express support and donate money for the scheme. Many donors had hoped it would aid in alleviating the rate of unemployment in the town, which was also becoming an issue.

"There is an untidy plot of grass-grown land in Heath Road, Petersfield, to-day, marked out with an apparently meaningless array of pegs: all scarcely worthy of a second glance...But to many public-spirited men and women in the district this bedraggled meadow represents the penultimate stage of an ideal in realization. For upon this meadow within a year's time there will, it is confidently expected, stand the long awaited and long-needed Urban and Artistic Centre of Petersfield..."

... "The subscribers' choice in the matter of architects was Messrs. Seely and Paget, of London. In partnership, the Hon, Henry John Seely, F.R.I.B.A., son and heir of Lord Mottistone (Lord Lieutenant of the County), and Mr. Paul Paget, A.I.A.A., son of the Bishop of Chester, have, although young architects, attracted much attention by their work...As can be seen from the illustration, their style is modern without affectation or pandering to the severe and revolutionary trend in present-day architecture. While not a slavish copy of any particular style, the proposed building will be in the most ways suitable to its purpose and environment."

Petersfield Post, Thursday January 4th, 1934

3.1.3 Two Young Architects

Seely and Paget formed their partnership in 1922, having gratuated from Trinity College, Cambridge. Both came from well established families, enjoying superior social connections. Paget, not having done any architectural training, became the face of the company, maintaining good relations with clients and securing buisness. Seely & Paget lived and worked together at 41 Cloth Fair, where the firm remained up until the mid 80's, even after Seely's death in 1963.

Their early work included minor domestic alterations for the actress and theatre manager Gladys Cooper, and for the playwright JB Priestley.

Other well known schemes were the rebuilding of Lambeth Palace, restoration of Westminster Abbey precint and parts of Eton College, Berkshire. Further prestige came when Seely was appointed surveyor to the fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1947. Their breakthrough came when they were commissioned to work on Eltham Palace for the Courtaulds, which was their most ambitious and important project. It also happened to be on site at the same time as Petersfield Town Hall.

3.1.4 A Perspective Sketch

The perspective sketch of the Public Hall and Municipal Building (4) was on display at No.1 The Square (also The Petersfield Workshop & Bookshop run by Marie Brahms) before Christmas 1934. It was published in the local newspaper in January 1935 and even exhibited at the Royal Academy Summer Show that year. Harry Roberts' letter accompanying the sketch, described the ingenuity of the structure and design (5 - see following page).

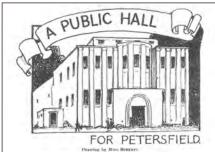
Fig 1. Dr Harry Roberts & Marie Brahms on Dr Roberts' Donkey Cart

Fig 2. An Urgent Appeal by Dr Harry Roberts, circa 1933. The drawing by Miss Roberts can be argued to be clearly instrumental in forming the vision for the Festival Hall.

Fig 3. Seely (left) draws up a set of plans while Paget (right) watches



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An urgent appeal by Dr. Harry Roberts

Whilst our statesmen and our economists are still at sixes-and-sevens as to how the world may best be set going again, we, in Petersfeld, are fortunate in having ready to our hands a picco of public work about the value of which there can be no doubt whatever. There are few towns of the size of our beautiful part from their churches, possess nothing that can be called a control beautiful part from their churches, possess nothing that can be called a

We are all too fond of leaving the solution of our difficulties to othe popie; but, at the Prince of Wales said last year, if each person would of the thing that is within his personal power to do—in his own neighbourhoo, and smoog his own neighbours—, the meahine would soon get going again National unemployment presents an appalling problem; but, here again, each district and each individual would follow the Princer's advice, a gree deal would be done towards its solution. But we want people to be employe in useful, not in useless, worth—in the production of things that will remain

We now have an opportunity of making a real start in the building a worthy-entire of civic life for Petersielia and the countryside around tant, and none the less valuable, for that. Our district is rich in main and other artistic talent; but we have no place adapted to their propexhibition. For such makeshift accommodation as we have hitherto enjoyed, have been dependent on the courtey and the consent of private individual It is in on spirit of inappreciativeness of such couriesy that we say that present there is in Petersided in bulk worthy of the music played in IT.

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3.1.5 The Petersfield Public Hall

..."A word or two on the structure of our new building may be interesting. By means of a reinforced concrete framework, as here provided, big self-supporting spans can be achieved, wall thicknesses can be reduced with consequent economy and almost continuous windows can be inserted where required to afford light and airy office quarters.

In this case, the shape of the building, the disposition of the windows, the relation of plane to plane; all are rationally accounted for by requirements of the plan, and yet are welded together by just proportion into an harmonious whole. The architects' intention to face the elevations with reddish-brown faced bricks, except where the reinforced concrete floors penetrate the external walls. The bands of concrete will be rendered to tone in with the brickwork.

In the internal planning, simplicity and the avoidance of waste space have been aimed at. The Council's requirements have been meticulously observed; and full advantage of musical, dramatic, acoustical, heating and ventilating experts. The heating will be by low pressure hot water system. The internal decorations will have to be of the simplest possible character, in order that the available funds may not be exceeded.

A certain amount of plywood panelling in the two halls will be highly desirable for acoustic reasons, but it must be remembered that, unless further funds are available, economy is a factor of paramount importance. (6)

It is quite possible that many would prefer a larger and more elaborate building; but having due regard to present requirements and present resources, I believe the town hall and offices, as now designed, will admirably fulfil the Town's actual needs. There is plenty of scope for enlargement in the future, should the need arise and the money be forthcoming.

Yours, etc., Harry Roberts

Letter to the Hants & Sussex News, Thursday January 6th, 1934

The intent of this letter was to reinforce the fact that nothing is being wasted, public money is being put to good use and that the design will be of a pleasing aesthetic nature given the tight budget.

The go-ahead for the works were given in October 1934. However, by April 1935, the Petersfield Urban District Council opted for the removal of the second floors from the plans. Harry Roberts had first proposed this floor as a library, with later talks of housing the caretaker.

Both sides - Harry Roberts, representing the local people, and Petersfield UDC, managed to reach a decision. A single architectural practice would be in charge of the whole design, the public subscribers responsible for the large hall and entertainment and the council for the Small Hall and offices.

3.1.6 The Accommodation Provided

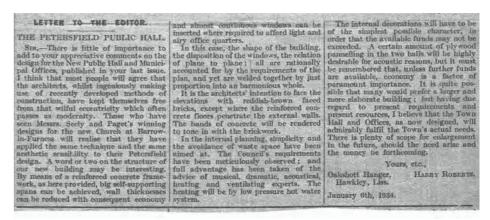
"In the view of the opening of Petersfield's Municipal centre next Monday, some account of the interior accommodation will interest the public. The front portion of the building provides the municipal offices, small hall, library and cloak rooms. In addition to the Council Chamber and a Comittee Room, there are offices for the Council's officials.

The small hall, which is situated on the first floor, is 33 feet long and 25 feet 7 in. wide, and is provided with a stage measuring 25 feet by 13 ft 3 ins. Ample dressing room accomodation has been provided on a mezzanine floor. On the north side of the building lies the large hall, this measuring 92 feel long by 45 feet wide, including a stage 45 feet by 19 feet. The annexe to the hall comprises two dressing rooms, buffet, kitchen and lobby. The architects were the Hon, John Seely F.R.I.B.A (son of Lord Mottistone), and Mr. Paul Paget, A.I.A.A., 41, Cloth Fair, London, E.C.1.

Messrs. Rigg and Remington, of Carteret House, Westminster, were the main contractors, and sub-contractors were let to the following: - Messrs. G. N. Haden and Sons (London) for heating; Messrs. T. Couzens and Sons (West Marden) for electrical installation; Messrs. Gammon and Smith (Petersfield) for furniture and curtains for Council Offices; Messrs. B. Burnet and Co. (London) for curtains for large hall; The Bennet Furnishing Co. (London) for chairs for both halls. Outside the



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Fig 4. Persective drawing of the Festival Hall by Lawrence Wright Delt, 1933, exhibited at No.1 The Square before Christmas, 1934.

Fig 5. Harry Roberts' letter to the editor, accompanying the perspective sketch (Fig.4)

building spacious drives and a car park are now under construction. This work is being carried out by the Urban Council by direct labour. Open spaces have been provided in the layout where trees and shrubs will ultimately be planted. (8)

Hants & Sussex News October 2nd 1935

3.1.7 Eric Gill Symbol

Eric Gill, the famous English sculptor, typeface designer and printmaker associated with the arts and crafts movement, was commisioned in April 1935 to create an engraving for the Festival Hall Programme. The piece, titled "Cherub and Ribbon with Lettering" is currently not used as the Festival Hall logo. The lettering reads: "in victory & defeat alike is harmony". This significant engraving, by such an important artist, ought to be considered worthy of reinstating as part of the Festival Hall identity. (9)

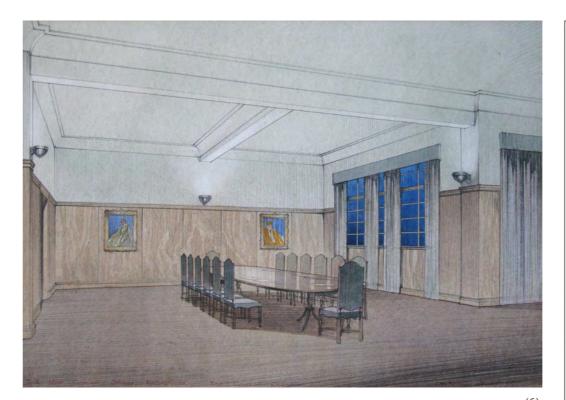


Fig 6. Interior Perspective by Lawrence Wright Delt 1935, of the New Council Offices, Petersfield - The Council Chamber.

Fig 7. Construction Photo, 1935

Fig 8. The Accommodation Provided - Hants & Sussex News October 2nd 1935

Fig 9. The Festival Hall commissioned Eric Gill to create an engraving for the Music Festival titled "Cherub with Ribbon", 1935





OCTOBER 2, 1985.

PETERSFIELD TOWN HALL,

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3.2 1975 Addendum

3.2.1 'Small Hall' Construction - 1975

In 1975, Petersfield Town Council gained planning permission for the erection of a 'small hall' to the East of the building - currently used as a kitchen. This was built by Vic Hallam using his innovative 'Derwent System' Modular building method in 'Type Six'. (10, 11)

3.2.2 A Phased Scheme is Drawn - 1976

An original five phase plan was drawn up in 1976 by local architect Kenneth Claxton for the overhaul of the Petersfield Festival Hall, with a costing of approximately £30,000. The original scheme consisted of:

- 1. The first phase was for the construction of a new entrance at the rear of the large concert hall rather than through the offices' foyer, and for new tiered seating system in the large hall.
- 2. The second phase was to transform the existing buffet and kitchen area (small hall from 1975)into a clubroom with bar and improved kitchen and also provide a box office.
- 3. Changes in the location of the toilets was the third phase.
- 4. The fourth phase was for better dressing rooms, covered link outside the building and backstage and renovation of the small hall.
- 5. The fifth phase was for the conversion of the ground floor offices to a museum, and is based on the assumption that eventually the district and county councils will vacate the building and rent out the offices.

"... Petersfields Arts Council's suggested plans to improve the Town Hall, making it into an Arts Centre, are simple, yet imaginative...in a report in the Hampshire Telegraph and Post, of January 1934, it said that the concert hall was to be used for "the advancement of dramatic and music art and enterainments, dancing and recreational purposes, possibly badminton, and picture shows... For all this, it has remained an impersonal, hollow shell with faded decorations. Some new seats have been bought but little else has changed".

"Versatility must be the key - the more versatile the facilities, the more they will be in demand. The greater the transformed Town Hall will be able to break even. It does not have to be a loser."

East Hampshire Post: Thursday August 12, 1976

3.2.3 Extension to West Elevation - 1979

Planning Permission was granted in February 1979 for the extension to the West facade, containing dressing rooms, a scene dock at stage level with external delivery facilities and special accommodation for the Music Festival Grand Piano.

3.2.4 Opening Night - 1979

Saturday 22nd September 1979 saw a celebration being put on for those that contributed to the new improvements and modernisation of the large concert hall, now renamed 'Petersfield Festival Hall'. The following improvements were achieved for the opening night:

- · Installation of retractable tiered seating.
- A new suspended ceiling in the Main Hall
- New stage lighting control rooms by Simon and Janet Auty
- New wiring for sound, by David Clark and son Paul Clark
- New toilet facilities
- Enlargement of the box office
- Main hall redecoration

The new extension to the West facade was not yet complete for the opening night.

3.2.5 Linking of the 'small hall' to 'Main Hall'

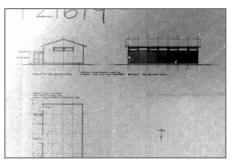
A Planning Application was granted at the end of 1980 for the erection of a new side entrance extension, linking the new prefabricated 'small hall' to the East, containing Clubroom and Kitchen facilities, with the Main Hall.

3.2.6 Partitioning of the original Small Hall

The Small Hall on the First Floor is partitioned and divided into lettable office areas, circa 1983. The stage becomes a storage area which later houses costumes and props for a local theatre group. (14)



(10)





(11) (12)





(13)

Fig 10. Vic Hallam Factory, circa 1960. Langley Mill, Derbyshire

Fig 11. Petersfield Town Council gain planning permission for the erection of a 'small hall' to the East of the building. This was built by Vic Hallam using his innovative 'Derwent System' Modular building method in 'Type Six'.

Fig 12. A Penny A Day! That's all Petersfield needs to pay for its new arts centre including perspectival Image of new entrance envisioned by Kenneth Claxton - architect. East Hampshire Post: Thursday, August 12, 1976

Fig 13. A Town Hall Revue - programme from opening evening of Saturday 22nd September 1979. Sketches by architect Kenneth Claxton.

3.2.7 1984 Planning Application

Councillors agreed in 1979 for the work to go ahead on this phase, provided that the land needed for the extension can be bought from East Hampshire District Council. The following improvements were part of the final phase:

- Improved backstage accomodation
- Scenery storage
- Equipped kitchen
- Social area and bar

A Planning application was approved at the end of 1984 for 'additional facilities to serve main hall, caretakers flat and offices, Town Hall, Petersfield. (15, 16) The rear extension was by local architect Kenneth Claxton, who had originally envisioned the wider phased scheme in 1976.

The initial cost for the extension was over £400,000. The construction lasted from January 1987 - September of the same year. The Contractors were Braziers & Sons of Southampton.

The building opened on Tuesday 6th October with the construction cost coming in at £650,000. (17)

"The project was financed from part of the proceeds from land sales at Penns Farm - land that the town council was forced to buy in 1975 when it bought the adjoining playing fields, but which became a goldmine thanks to soaring prices"

Petersfield Post, Wedesday October 7th 1987

3.2.8 Fire 2008

The fire, which began about 2pm on Friday 16th May 2008, ripped through the first floor. It was believed to have started due to faulty electrical board in the stage area of the original small hall. The area was being used as a costume store by a local theatre company. All the costumes perished in the fire. Luckily the flames did not spread into the main hall and cause further damage to the building due to the stable structure and fire doors working efficiently. During this time, the Rose Room was used as temporary office accommodation for the Town Council.

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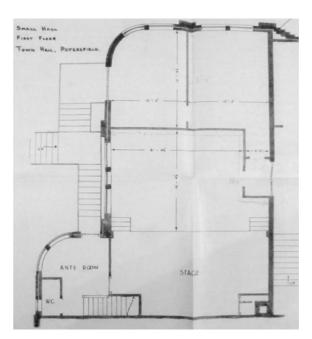
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Archives

- Hampshire Archives
- · RIBA Photo Archives
- Petersfield Musem Archives

With Thanks to

- Petersfield Post
- David Jeffery
- Anne Claxton
- Anthony New
- The Petersfield Museum
- East Hants District Council



Showpiece hall: the price is right



- 'Ratepayers must know about spending'

Fig 14. Partitioning of Small Hall, First Floor, into offices, circa 1983

Fig 15. Original Elevations submitted for Planning in 1984 -Kenneth Claxton, architect

Fig 16. Original Plans submitted for Planning in 1984 - Kenneth Claxton, architect

Fig 17. Showpiece hall: the price is right. Petersfield Post, Wednesday 7th October 1987.

Timeline

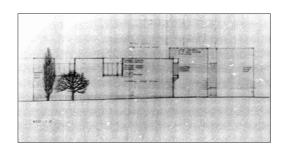


1933 also sees the selection of architects Seely & Paget of 41 Cloth Fair London, appointed following an organised competition.



1975 - Petersfield Town Council gain planning permission for the erection of a 'small hall' to the East of the building - currently used as kitchen. This was built by Vic Hallam using his innovative 'Derwent System' Modular building method in 'Type Six'.

1975



1979 - Planning Application is made for a brick extension on the West side of the Festival Hall, containing scene dock and dressing rooms.



1980 - Planning Application is made for the erection of a new side entrance extension, linking the 'small hall' with the Main Hall.



1987 - Petersfield Festival Hall reopens after new extension is built to rear and to the West side by local architect Kenneth Claxton. This was the final phase of his 5 phase scheme originally proposed in 1976.

1933

In January of 1933, Marie Brahms instigates the need for a new venue for amateur theatre productions. Her efforts were backed up by local philanphropist Dr. Harry Roberts. 1935 - Town Hall and Festival Hall is completed in the year 1935 by Messrs. Rigg and Remington, of Carteret House, Westminster.

1935

1976 - Plans are drawn up for a new phased scheme for the Music Hall including extensions and refurbishment, by local architect Kenneth Claxton.

1976

1979 - Town Hall and Festival Hall is reopened to the public in October following an extensive refurbishment and side extension built to house scene dock and dressing rooms. The building is renamed Petersfield Festival Hall.

1979

1980

1983 - Approximate time the original Small Hall on the First Floor, is partitioned and divided.

1983

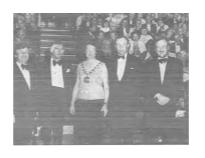
1987 2008

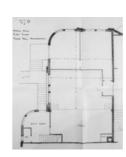
2008 - Fire rips through First Floor Small Hall, which was then used as a costume store. This part of the Town Hall had to be completley refurbished













4 Design Brief

4.1 Consultation

Following the completion of the Feasibility Study in January 2018 the Council engaged in a process of community consultation to seek feedback on the initial proposals and to engage with both user groups and the wider community. This process included:

- A presentation of the feasibility proposals by Tim Foster at the Town Meeting on 25 April 2018
- A special edition of the Town Council newsletter outlining the proposals, distributed to all residents in May 2018
- A public consultations day held on Saturday 16 June 2018, comprising an exhibition of the proposals and a series of consultation workshops with different interest groups, at which participants were asked to complete feedback forms with their comments.

4.2 Development of the Brief

Following this process the Town Council collated the feedback received and met with FWA on 6 August 2018 to discuss their findings. As a result of this discussion it was agreed that the main areas of the design requiring further development were as follows:

- Main Hall. Option 2, with a lowered stage and side galleries, was the preferred option, but further development was needed to investigate the inclusion of a retractable choir bleacher and a small orchestra pit. This would result in a lower seating capacity but from the figures given during the consultation day it appeared these should not be less than achieved at present, which are 304 for plays and 250 for the music festival, although a larger capacity for performances such as bands and comedy, which need a smaller stage, would hopefully be closer to 400.
- Foyer and Rose Room. There was concern about congestion in the foyer, which may be aggravated by the proposed enlargement of the toilets. It was agreed to look at an extension at the entrance, which could provide a more prominent entrance facing the car park, a more spacious foyer and better toilet provision inside.
- Town Hall. PTC's preferred option is to have an enlarged council chamber, the Town Visitor Centre and an office for the Hall management staff on the ground floor, with the Town Council offices and the re-opened Small Hall on the first floor.
- A subsequent request was made for the inclusion of a 'Changing Places' accessible toilet and changing room in the foyer area.

Following these discussions FWA undertook further design development and met again with the Halls Committee sub group on 18 September 2018. FWA reported on the three areas of design development arising from the consultation process, which were as follows:

- A revised Main Hall design with side galleries and the addition of retractable choir seating and an orchestra pit. This was generally well received although it was pointed out these additions would add cost. The orchestra pit could either be mechanised or manual and if mechanised will require a deeper pit. It was agreed that a manual pit would be acceptable, as it is unlikely to be used very often, but a deeper pit should be provided to allow the addition of an elevator in the future, if required.
- The addition of a new entrance extension which will better address the car park, provide more toilets and open up the foyer space inside. A new 'Changing Places' accessible toilet was also included. This proposal was well received although there was concern about the significant loss of car parking spaces. FWA agreed to see if there were ways in which the size of the extension could be reduced and the parking provision improved. It was noted this addition would also add significant cost, which needed to be assessed.
- Re-planning of the Council Offices within the town hall. These are relatively minor changes from the previous scheme and are unlikely to have a significant cost impact.

It was agreed that the sub group would report these changes to the Halls Committee on 8 October 2018. It was agreed that FWA would prepare a short report with drawings, explanations and provisional costs for this purpose. Following consideration the Halls Committee agreed these changes should be incorporated into the current proposals.

The Design Brief below is the original brief prepared at feasibility stage, with revisions to incorporate the issues discussed above.

4.3 Main Hall

To create a public hall which is fit for purpose, comfortable and welcoming, which can be reconfigured for a range of events including theatre, concerts, dinners, exhibitions and other flat floor events with the minimum of staffing. Provide new seating to improve comfort

levels and provide for a range of different configurations. It is intended to remove the raised stage to allow the full area of the room to be used for non-performance uses and add galleries around the room, which can accommodate some side seating as well as technical functions. The current stage is too small, often needs to be extended and is not wheelchair accessible. Retractable choir seating is required at the back of the stage, which can be deployed more easily than the current manual system, and an orchestra pit provided in the floor for occasional operatic or musical theatre performances requiring a conventional pit arrangement.

To improve the ventilation to the hall which is currently inadequate. Ventilation to performance spaces must be quiet with good air distribution. Comfort cooling may be required.

To renew the technical installations in the hall, with modern stage lighting, sound and rigging systems to suit a range of different uses and layouts and to provide AV equipment in other lettable spaces. A new technical control room should be created at the rear of the hall, within the new extension, which should be wheelchair accessible.

To review the acoustic characteristics of the hall and make provision for a variable acoustic to suit different performance types.

4.4 New Extension

To replace the existing time expired single storey kitchen extension with a new two-storey building, providing a kitchen and multi-purpose rooms at ground level, with additional accommodation on the first floor, which will include a new technical control room at the rear of the hall and lettable office space.

The kitchen is used for large catered events only 3 or 4 times a year when external caterers generally serve food prepared elsewhere, using their own equipment. The rest of the time the kitchen is used for simple preparation of food and washing up related to the bar. The need for a fully equipped kitchen is therefore questionable and it is possible that a more flexible space with a sink and services connections would be more appropriate. Further consultation with users is required. There should be a staff toilet adjacent to the kitchen.

There is a need to improve connectivity between the front and back of the building and opportunities to facilitate this should be explored,

4 Design Brief

ideally providing a route from the backstage area of the Main Hall to the new technical control room and the stage of the Small Hall.

4.5 The Rose Room and Entrance Foyer

To improve the appearance and functionality of the entrance, foyer and Rose Room, which can function both as part of the foyer and as a standalone facility, which can be hired for meetings, talks and social events. The current bar counter is oversized and under utilized. The bar is currently not stocked by the management but is used by hirers to serve their own food and drinks. There is a lack of secure bar storage, which means when the bar is in use at night the room cannot be let during the day. A new bar is needed which offers secure storage and self-contained washing up facilities. The room as a whole is an awkward shape and difficult to use, particularly for seated events. The current entrance foyer becomes over crowded as audiences arrive and more space is needed with better circulation. Provide a new sound lobby between the foyer and the hall to improve acoustic separation between them.

A new entrance extension is required which will allow for the toilets to be moved to free up space in the entrance foyer and to create a more prominent entrance facing the car park, which will be more inviting to audiences as they arrive. The entrance foyer will provide a new Box Office counter for ticket collection and to act as a reception and information desk inside the main entrance.

4.6 Public Toilets

To review the overall toilet provision and make recommendations for their improvement to meet current standards. The recommendations of Table 24 of The ABTT/DSA Technical Standards for Places of Entertainment: 2013, for an audience of 400 people are as follows: Assume 60% female = 240, 40% male = 160: Statutory numbers are given below with existing numbers.

	Statutory	Existing
Female WCs	11	10
Female whbs	7	6
Male WCs	2	5
Male urinals	5	10
Male whbs	3	6
Accessible WCs	1 at each level	2

Cleaners cupboard 1 per block of toilets 1 Baby change facilities1 1 (female only)

Provide a 'Changing Places' accessible toilet and changing room in the foyer area.

Toilet facilities should be well distributed relative to audience seating positions. The figures above suggests that there is some under provision for females and over provision for males, which is not unusual for a building of this period. It is generally recommended that statutory numbers, particularly for females, should be exceeded if possible.

For performance events the management do not currently encourage use of the toilets on the Town Hall side of the hall due to security concerns because audience members can access other parts of the building. If the toilets on this side are not included in the calculations the building is seriously under provided. More toilets are therefore needed on the foyer side and ways to encourage better use of those on the Town Hall side need to be investigated.

4.7 Backstage Areas

To upgrade the existing backstage areas to current standards, including renewal of fixtures, fittings and decorations.

To improve the accessibility of the stage and backstage areas. There is currently no wheelchair access to the stage and no accessible toilet backstage. If the main stage is lowered then the floors levels to the dressing rooms behind the stage will need to be lowered too.

To improve the delivery arrangements to the stage and provide for parking a van at the loading door to avoid the need for deliveries to come through the public areas, as at present.

The dressing room provision, with 3 smaller rooms and a large Green Room is generally adequate, except for the occasional very large show where additional overflow dressing takes place in the piano and chair store areas.

There is generally insufficient storage space in the building for technical equipment, seating and rostra.

4.8 The Town Hall

The Town Hall currently provides a Council Chamber and staff offices at ground floor level and office accommodation at first floor level which is let on a commercial basis. The current Council Chamber is too small and the Council's offices are cellular and not suitable for modern needs.

PTC therefore require a larger Council Chamber with improved seating for the public and modern audio-visual facilities. It is also intended to return the Small Hall on the first floor to its original purpose as an auditorium suitable for performances and events.

PTC also wish to take the opportunity to reorganize their office accommodation as follows:

- Visitors' Centre / ground floor adjacent to main entrance
- Visitors' Centre back office / ground floor adjacent to Visitors' Centre
- Hall Management Team (3 people) / ground floor adjacent to Visitors' Centre
- Town Clerk / cellular office / first floor
- Finance Officer / cellular office / first floor
- General Office (8 people) / first floor
- Small meeting room (6 people) / adjacent to General Office / first floor
- Archive store / adjacent to General Office / first floor
- Photocopier/server/stationery store / adjacent to General Office / first floor

There is currently no wheelchair access to the first floor or from the Town Hall entrance level to the Hall level and there is no accessible WC provision within the Town Hall. These issues need to be addressed by introducing a lift. Once this is provided the possibility of returning the first floor accommodation to its original public function as Town Hall offices and the Small Hall would become possible.

4.9 Meeting Rooms

There is a desire to provide additional rooms within the building, which are suitable for community use and public hire for meetings, rehearsals, classes, exhibitions and other activities. Improvements to the Rose Room and the re-opening of the Small Hall could address this need.

4 Design Brief

4.10 Access

It is intended that as a public building the Festival Hall should be provided with a good level of access in accordance with Part M of the Building Regulations, within the limitations of the existing building, including lift access to all levels. At present there is no wheelchair access to the first floor of the Town Hall, between the Town Hall entrance and the Hall or to the stage.

Travel

The hall is located adjacent to a public car park. Adequate disabled parking spaces should be provided close to the building.

Entrances

All entrances should have level thresholds, with powered doors provided at the main public entrances.

Accessible WCs

Public accessible toilets should be provided at each level of the building.

Location of Service Controls

New sockets and switches, should be provided at appropriate heights, to enable wheelchair users to access the building's switches and sockets.

Counters

New counters at the box office and bars should be provided with lowered counter sections for wheelchair users.

Assisted Listening

A loop hearing aid system and/or infra-red assisted listening system

should be provided in the hall, in accordance with Part M of the Building Regulations.

Colour Contrast

Good colour contrast of materials should be provided to assist the partially sighted, including conspicuous step nosings, manifestation to glazing and building signage.

Auditorium Wheelchair Positions

Wheel chair positions should be provided in the hall, in accordance with Part M of the Building Regulations, which requires the number of spaces to be 1% of the seating capacity or 6, whichever is the greater.

4.11 Building Services

A review needs to be undertaken of the existing building services installations to assess their condition and establish the scope of any upgrading likely to be required to meet current standards, including:

- Above and below ground drainage
- Cold water distribution system
- Hot water distribution system
- Gas supply and Central Boiler Plant
- Low temperature hot water heating and thermal insulation of mechanical plant and equipment
- Local cooling
- Mechanical supply and extract ventilation to main auditorium
- Local mechanical supply and extract ventilation
- · Controls for mechanical plant and equipment
- Electrical distribution (including power to and containment for general lighting, production lighting and sound equipment; public address, personnel-location and call services; radio and television

installations)

- Power to and containment for data and telephone services
- Intruder alarm system and access control
- Fire detection and alarm
- Earthing and bonding
- · Passenger lifts and goods lifts

4.12 Fire Strategy

A general review of the fire strategy for the building should be undertaken to ensure adequate means of escape from all areas.

4.13 Acoustics

An acoustic consultant should be engaged to advise on the room acoustics, sound separation and mechanical plant noise and vibration aspects of the proposals.

4.14 Management Issues

At present the Festival Hall is simply made available for hire to organisations or individuals wishing to put on performances or other events and is not actively programmed by PTC. Further discussion is needed as to whether this business model should continue or more active management of the venue should be considered, including the programming of events in the Hall, staffing and the operation of the catering facilities. PTC have recently engaged an arts business consultant to advise on these matters. While not within the remit of this report, these issues may have implications for the accommodation the building needs to provide, particularly the provision of office space for additional staff.

For the purposes of discussion and costing the works are divided into the following seven zones, which are colour coded on the proposal drawings and referred to in the Schedule of Works:

- 1. Extension
- 2. Main Hall
- 3. Backstage
- 4. Foyer and Rose Room
- 5. Entrance Foyer Extension
- 6. Town Hall
- 7. External Works

Phasing

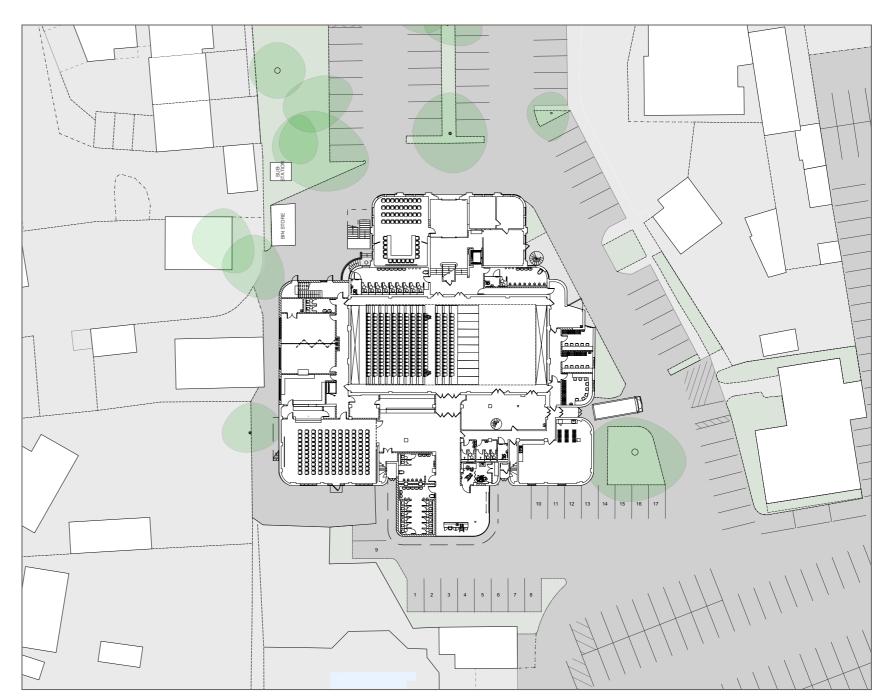
For current purposes it is assumed the works will be undertaken as a single phase. The possibility of phasing, if required, will be discussed at the next design stage.

5.1 Zone 1 / Extension

It is proposed that a new two-storey extension replaces the existing dilapidated single storey extension. At ground level the new extension provides a kitchen, which can be opened up to a multi-purpose room behind for large catered events. This room can also be subdivided with a sliding/folding acoustic wall. New toilets are provided for staff and a new stair and platform lift connect to the first floor.

At first floor level a new technical control room is formed at the back of the main hall, with lobbies on either side connecting to the rear of the hall and to the Town Hall in the south-west corner. The remainder of the upper floor provides additional lettable office space. A platform lift stops at both control room level and first floor level, making both levels and the stage level in the Small Hall wheelchair accessible. One office space is connected to the existing lettable office on the north side to compensate for the loss of space resulting from the new connecting corridor.

It is intended that the new ventilation plant for the main hall will be mounted on the roof of the extension, with a screen around it to provide visual and acoustic protection. Externally the extension will be constructed in a red brick to match the existing building.



Proposed Site plan

5.2 Zone 2 / Main Hall

At feasibility stage three options were offered for the reorganization of the staging and seating in the Hall.

Option 1 Full width seating with existing raised stage retained

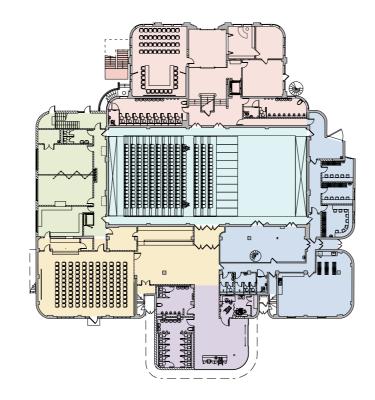
Option 2 Stage lowered with perimeter gallery
Option 3 Stage lowered without perimeter gallery

Following the consultation process it became apparent that Option 2 was the preferred arrangement, provided concerns about choir stalls and an orchestra pit could be addressed. The current proposals have been developed on this basis.

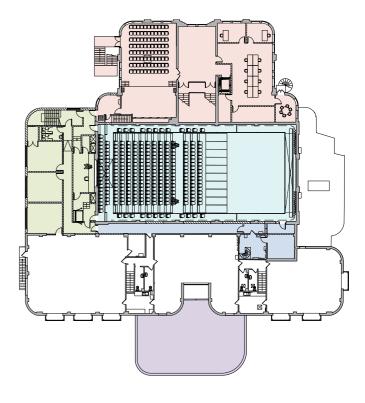
It is therefore proposed that the raised stage is removed and the stage floor dropped to the level of the main hall, with the front 3 rows set in a new pit formed in the floor. This allows the entire floor to be at one level making more space available for flat floor events such as fairs or banquets. An orchestra pit is also now provided in front of the seating pit. The reconfiguration of the seating and orchestra pits can be either manually operated, fully mechanized or part mechanized. At present the part mechanized solution is favoured, whereby the seats can be moved quickly by a few staff, but the orchestra pit, which is unlikely to be used very often, is manual and more labour intensive to move. A full depth pit is provided so a mechanized orchestra elevator could be added later if required.

A narrow gallery is added around all sides of the room, which can accommodate some side seating as well as technical functions, such as side lighting positions and the ability to rig suspension bars without any obstruction of the main floor below. It will also add architectural character to an otherwise rather plain room and provide better audience focus by linking the audience to the stage. In theatre mode the galleries around the stage will be hidden by drapes and a false proscenium but in concert mode they will be visible. A curtain track runs along the side walls of the galleries, with curtains which can be deployed to provide a less reverberant acoustic for speech or withdrawn into a slot in the rear wall to provide a more reverberant acoustic for unamplified music.

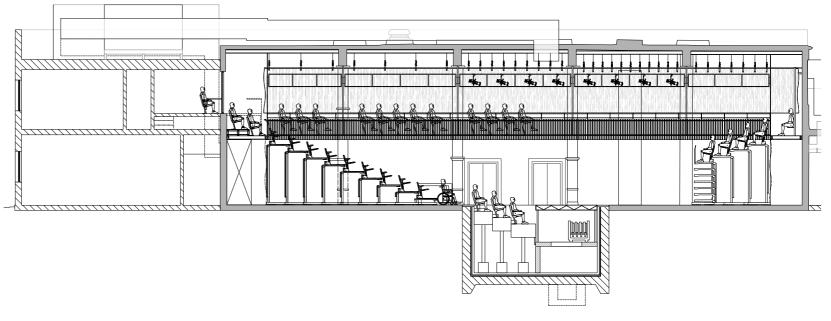
A new retractable seating unit sits between the galleries, leaving gangways under the galleries to access the rear doors, which connect to the new rear extension and are particularly useful for non-performance uses. An additional retractable seating unit has also been added at the



Proposed Ground Floor plan



Proposed First Floor plan



Proposed Theatre Section

stage end of the room to provide choir seating which can be quickly and easily deployed. The retractable unit can also be extended further forward to provide a full bank of audience seating for a traverse stage layout, with the stage in the middle of the room and two banks of audience facing one another.

Alternative Layouts (see following)

These drawings show a range of alternative layouts for different uses of the hall, which are made possible by the elements outlined above. These include a concert with a choir, musical theatre or opera with an orchestra pit, large and small theatre layouts, a traverse stage, a standing concert and flat floor layouts for dinners or fairs and markets. In reality there will be many other variations which users can devise to suit their particular needs, using this basic kit of parts.

Hall Refurbishment

In addition to the new seating systems discussed above it is intended that the main hall should be fully refurbished and redecorated. Existing ceilings and technical installations will be removed and the original ceiling and downstand beams exposed, allowing the installation of new lighting and motorized bars over the whole room to allow easy rigging of lighting and curtains to suit all different configurations and uses of the room.

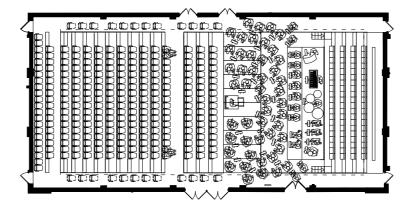
Mechanical Ventilation

An entirely new ventilation system will be installed in the hall to provide modern levels of comfort for the audience. At present the provision of comfort cooling has been included, although this could be omitted to save costs if necessary. (see Services Consultant's report in Section 9). Air will be supplied through the end walls beneath the audience and at the rear of the stage from two separate sets of plant on the flat roofs at either end. Return air will be extracted at high level and re-circulated to the air handling units.

5.3 Zone 3 / Backstage

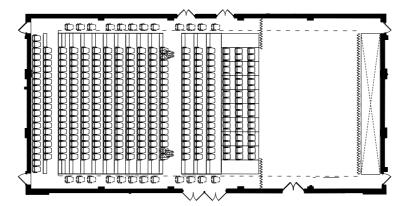
At present the existing dressing rooms in the rear corridor have different floor levels, stepping up to the existing raised stage level, which means the stage is not accessible to wheelchairs. The dressing room and scene dock floors behind the stage are therefore lowered to match the reduced stage floor level, making all backstage areas and the stage itself wheelchair accessible. After lowering the floor in the dressing room area the rooms will be re-planned to provide 3 new

Alternative layouts drawings



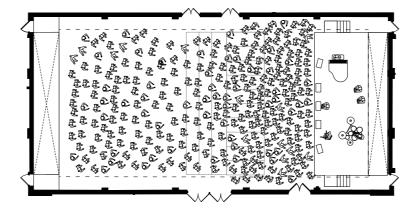
Concert with Choir

Capacities: Audience 298 (including 24 balcony seats) Choir 120



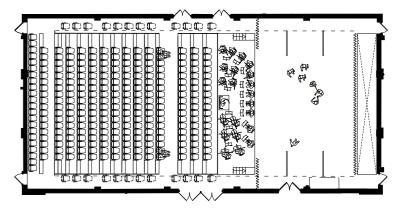
Theatre

Capacity: 352 (including 24 balcony seats)



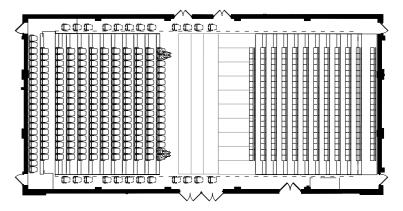
Standing Concert

Capacity: 750 (@ 0.3m² Per Person)



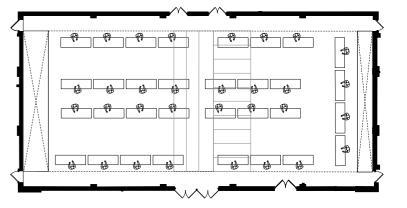
Musical Theatre / Opera with Orchestra Pit

Capacity: 298 (including 24 balcony seats)



Traverse Theatre

Capacity: 484 (including 24 balcony seats)



Fairs / Markets

Capacity: 32 Stalls

dressing rooms. The existing Green Room will be retained and refurbished, and will provide a fitted kitchen unit and an area for wardrobe activity with a sink and connections for a washing machine. The backstage toilets will also be refurbished and re-fitted and a new accessible toilet is provided.

It is also proposed that the dividing walls between the existing scene dock, chair store and piano store are all removed to create one large store for chairs, rostra and equipment. With all floors lowered to ground level the existing side door can be brought into use as a new Get-in (delivery door) where a van can park safely and there is level access to the stage. The Get-in doors will be raised in height to facilitate easier delivery of larger scenic items.

First Floor

The new technical control room at the rear of the hall, within the new extension, will be linked to the backstage area at first floor level by extending the existing corridor on the north side of the hall through the existing office area, thus providing a connection between the backstage area and the control room, without passing through the hall.

A new floor will be inserted above the scene dock to create a new technical room for dimmers and racks.

5.4 Zone 4 / Foyer and Rose Room

The relocation of the toilets into the new Entrance extension allows the Foyer area to be enlarged, with a new bar facing the public as they arrive. The layout of the Rose Room is rationalized, with a large sliding door separating it from the Foyer, and a new smaller bar serving the room. This will allow the Rose Room to be opened up to the Foyer for larger events or closed off for smaller independent events. Up to 120 seats can be provided in the Rose Room on stacking chairs for seated events such as lectures or meetings, which can be removed or rearranged when the room is used as an extension of the foyer. The new bars are provided with their own store rooms and the Rose Room bar backs onto the new kitchen for catered events.

The interiors of the Foyer and Rose Room will be upgraded and renewed with new hardwood floors, a timber slatted ceiling and new lighting.

5.5 Zone 5 / Entrance Foyer Extension

The new Entrance Foyer Extension fulfills two principal needs. The first being to create a more open and prominent entry point to the building and the second to create additional space for toilets, which frees up space in the main Foyer area. The existing entrance, with its projecting canopy, sits at ninety degrees to the direction from which audiences arrive and fails to adequately signpost the main entrance. The new entrance will project out from the building, with a wall of glass facing the main approach from the car park, which will create a highly visible and welcoming sense of arrival. Inside there will be more space for audiences to gather and circulate with a new open box office counter which is set back from the entrance so as not to cause congestion where people arrive. At the back of the extension a new suite of toilets will double the existing provision.

Externally it is proposed to provide prominent signage on the edge of the projecting roof.

The proposed extension will require some re-planning of the existing parking arrangements, which are allocated to office tenants and Town Hall staff. By limiting the size of the new entrance however it has been possible to provide the same number of spaces as at present, with some reorganization. We are aware that some of these spaces may occupy land which is not in ownership of PTC and discussions will be needed with the adjoining owners to make this possible. If these are not successful then alternative parking provision on other parts of the site may need to be investigated.

5.6 Zone 6 / The Town Hall

The Town Hall, originally built in the 1930s, is an attractive example of art deco design, with its steel window frames and rounded brick corners. Our research into the history of the building has uncovered some invaluable information and drawings, which have increased our understanding of the



View of Hall in Theatre format



View of Hall in Concert format

original design intent (see Section 3). When built, the ground floor level was occupied by the council offices and the first floor housed the main public rooms, the Council Chamber and Small Hall, which were reached via the attractive grand stair case.

the opposite side of the Entrance Hall a new Town Visitors' Centre (TVC) will be created immediately inside the front door, together was aback office for the TVC and an office for the Hall management to the opposite side of the Entrance Hall a new Town Visitors' Centre (TVC) will be created immediately inside the front door, together was aback office for the TVC and an office for the Hall management to the opposite side of the Entrance Hall a new Town Visitors' Centre (TVC) will be created immediately inside the front door, together was aback office for the TVC and an office for the Hall management to the opposite side of the Entrance Hall a new Town Visitors' Centre (TVC) will be created immediately inside the front door, together was aback office for the TVC and an office for the Hall management to the opposite side of the Entrance Hall a new Town Visitors' Centre (TVC) will be created immediately inside the front door, together was aback office for the TVC and an office for the Hall management to the opposite side of the Entrance Hall a new Town Visitors' Centre (TVC) will be created immediately inside the front door, together was aback office for the TVC and an office for the Hall management to the first floor and will be re-planned to the first floor and will be re-planned to the first floor and the first

It would appear that this arrangement was abandoned because of the lack of disabled access to the first floor. As a result the council chamber is now located on the ground floor, in a room which is not large enough for the purpose, and the first floor rooms have been converted to become lettable office spaces. The access to the Main Hall and the toilets from the Town Hall side is also down a half flight of steps, which prevents access by wheelchair users.

An important part of the modernization of the Town Hall is therefore to install a new passenger lift, which will travel up to the first floor and down to the Main Hall level, solving the inherent access problems posed by the building. This presents the opportunity to bring the first floor rooms, particularly the Small Hall, back into public use for the purpose for which it was originally intended.

Given the Council's desire to provide more public facilities in the building, the Small Hall, with its raised stage, generous ceiling height and good daylight, will be an ideal space for meetings, rehearsals, small conferences, social events and small scale performances, which can be restored to its original purpose relatively easily. The Small Hall will be provided with a simple technical installation and lighting grid and stackable seating for an audience of about 80 people. It is intended to remove the archive store, which has been built on the original stage, to restore the stage to its original size. A new dressing room serving the stage will be created on the Upper Ground floor level immediately under the stage. It is proposed that the existing external fire escape serving The Small Hall and the rear of the Main Hall will be replaced with a simpler and less intrusive stair, which only serves the Small Hall.

Following consultations with PTC it has been agreed that the Council Chamber should remain on the ground floor but will be enlarged by demolishing the wall to the adjoining office and doubling its size, with more seating space for the public and press attending meetings. On the opposite side of the Entrance Hall a new Town Visitors' Centre (TVC) will be created immediately inside the front door, together with a back office for the TVC and an office for the Hall management team. PTC offices will be moved to the first floor and will be re-planned to meet their requirements, with 2 cellular offices, an open plan office, a small meeting room and ancillary space for archives, stationery, the server and photocopier. The new lift will mean all areas of the building are accessible.

Public Toilets

In order to provide adequate toilet provision for the building as a whole it is proposed that the existing toilets areas within the Town Hall will be fully refurbished and re-fitted. By swapping the location of the Male and Female facilities it is possible to create a corridor on the west side, providing a connection between the backstage area and the Town Hall, without passing through the hall. In order to allow the use of these toilets for events in the Main Hall new glazed screens and doors will be installed at ground and first floor in the Town Hall to create a secure area which prevents access to other parts of the Town Hall.

5.7 Access

As a public building the refurbished Festival Hall will be provided with a good standard of access for people with disabilities, in accordance with Part M of the Building Regulations, to include:

- Disabled Parking spaces nearby with access to the main entrance doors.
- Main public entrances with level thresholds and powered doors.
- Public accessible toilets in each part of the building, including a 'Changing Places' accessible toilet and changing room in the foyer area.
- A passenger lift in the Town Hall area providing wheelchair access to the first floor and Main Hall levels.
- A platform lift in the New Extension providing access to the first floor offices and technical control room.
- An accessible stage with dressing Rooms at the same level
- New sockets and switches at appropriate heights, to enable wheelchair users to access them.

- Lowered counter sections at the box office and bars for wheelchair users.
- A loop hearing aid system and/or infra-red assisted listening system in the Main Hall, Council Chamber, Small Hall, Rose Room and Box Office
- Good colour contrast of materials to assist the partially sighted, including conspicuous step nosings, manifestation to glazing and clear building signage.
- Wheel chair positions in the Main Hall, in accordance with Part M of the Building Regulations, which requires the number of spaces to be 1% of the seating capacity or 6, whichever is the greater.

Precedent images
Opposite: Collége Levi Strauss
(Tank Architects);
Below:
Broadway Theatre, Barking
(Foster Wilson Architects)





5.8 Sustainability/ Part L: Conservation of Energy

The conservation of energy is a key aspect to any refurbishment or new build project and must adhere to the ever increasing requirements incorporated in Part L of the Building Regulations and related building control documents and standards.

Existing Buildings:

Where possible further upgrading to building fabric should be considered:

- Ensure any remaining areas of single glazing are replaced with double glazed units.
- Ensure all roof areas are well insulated where possible.
- Ensure insulated lagging is fitted to any uninsulated pipes and ventilation ductwork.
- Minimise draughts and air loss by ensuring new and existing external doorways are fully sealed and weathered, including the introduction of draught lobbies were possible. Improvements could also be made in the following areas.
- Add mechanical and electrical controls and monitoring equipment to all heating and cooling systems to ensure they are operating at optimum efficiency.
- Provide staff training in building systems and building use.
- Replace all lighting to low energy and long life sources such as
- Ensure all areas are on lighting sensors to ensure lights are switched off when not in use.
- Minimise water usage: include use of water saving devices, such as low flush toilets and non-concussive spray taps.
- Reduce waste and recycle Ensure building wide recycling stations for visitors and staff.
- Encourage and promote public transport and cycling (plus parking/ storage) travel routes to building and encourage car share schemes and electical vehicle charging points.

Useful reference sites:

- Julies Bicycle: http://www.juliesbicycle.com/resources/ practicalguides
- The Theatre Trusts Ecovenue scheme: http://www.theatrestrust. org.uk/resources/ecovenue/

New Build Elements

New build elements of the proposed options will be designed to the latest part L requirements. Key factors to consider whilst designing any new or remodelled areas are:

Good Daylighting: artificial lighting contributes a significant proportion of the energy costs of a typical public building, despite the fact that they operate largely in daylight hours.

- Lighting: All lighting to use low energy and long life sources such as LED. Ensure all areas are on lighting sensors to ensure lights are switched off when not in use.
- Low Fabric Heat Loss: about half the energy consumption of the theatre is expected to be from heating. A proportion of this is fabric heat loss and depends largely on the thermal efficiency of the building envelope as a whole, including glazed elements, frames and junctions.
- Limit Overheating: the high casual heat gains associated with high density occupancies and electronic equipment mean that solar heat gains in the summer months should be avoided where possible.
- Minimise water usage: the design shall incorporate water saving devices, such as low flush toilets and non-concussive spray taps.
- Efficient Ventilation and Services: the high occupancy density expected means that maintaining the minimum fresh air ventilation rate only when it is required is important for keeping ventilation losses low throughout the 24 hour cycle. Natural ventilation of spaces that are not acoustically sensitive will be used wherever possible. The design will utilise the most efficient services and controls available on the market to minimise wastage.
- Use of Green specification materials: where possible specify Materials with lower embedded energy and from sustainable sources and or produced without harmful chemicals.
- Renewable Energy: These could include use of the following, subject to budget and further detailed M&E investigations, (not within current proposals).
- Photovoltaic panels on the south facing roof areas.
- Thermal panels on the south facing roof areas.
- Rainwater harvesting system and grey water recycling systems.

Many of these features, especially the daylighting and control of summer overheating, contribute to the well-being and comfort of the building occupants, as well as reducing energy use.

Another important issue for both the client and the design team to consider is the approach to purchasing and waste. Throughout the procurement and life cycle of the building, the team should be looking at ways to reduce and recycle waste. It is also important for us to procure items that are energy efficient, from more sustainable and local sources, as well promote fair trade.

The proposal area also likely to trigger consequential improvement requirements under part L requiring the upgrading of existing retained elements. Further information: https://www.gov.im/media/1346192/ approveddocument-I2b-2010.pdf

BREEAM

BREEAM or BRE Environmental Assessment Method, is a voluntary scheme that aims to quantify and reduce the environmental burdens of buildings by rewarding those designs that take positive steps to minimise their environmental impacts. Projects are assessed using a system of credits. The credits are grouped within the following categories:

- Management
- Transport Water
- Waste

- Health & Wellbeing

Land Use & Ecology

- Energy
- Materials
- Pollution

The assessment process results in a report covering the issues assessed together with a formal certification giving a rating on a scale of PASS, GOOD, VERY GOOD, EXCELLENT and OUTSTANDING. BREEAM 2008 Assessments require a Design Stage and Post Construction Assessment to be carried out to achieve full certification.

Within each of the BREEAM categories outlined above, there are a number of credit requirements that reflect the options available to designers and managers of buildings. An environmental weighting is applied to the scores achieved under each category, as shown below, in order to calculate the final BREEAM score. The weighting factors have been derived from consensus based research with various groups such as government, material suppliers and lobbyists. This research was carried out by BRE to establish the relative importance of each environmental issue.

It is recommended that if PTC and other stakeholders wish to achieve (or are required to achieve) a certain BREEAM rating) that an appropriate consultant or project team member(s) is appointed in a BREEAM consultant role as credits can be awarded right from the start for items that include consultations and feedback of stakeholders etc. BREEAM or equivalent targets can also be a requirement of planning authorities and certain funding organisations.

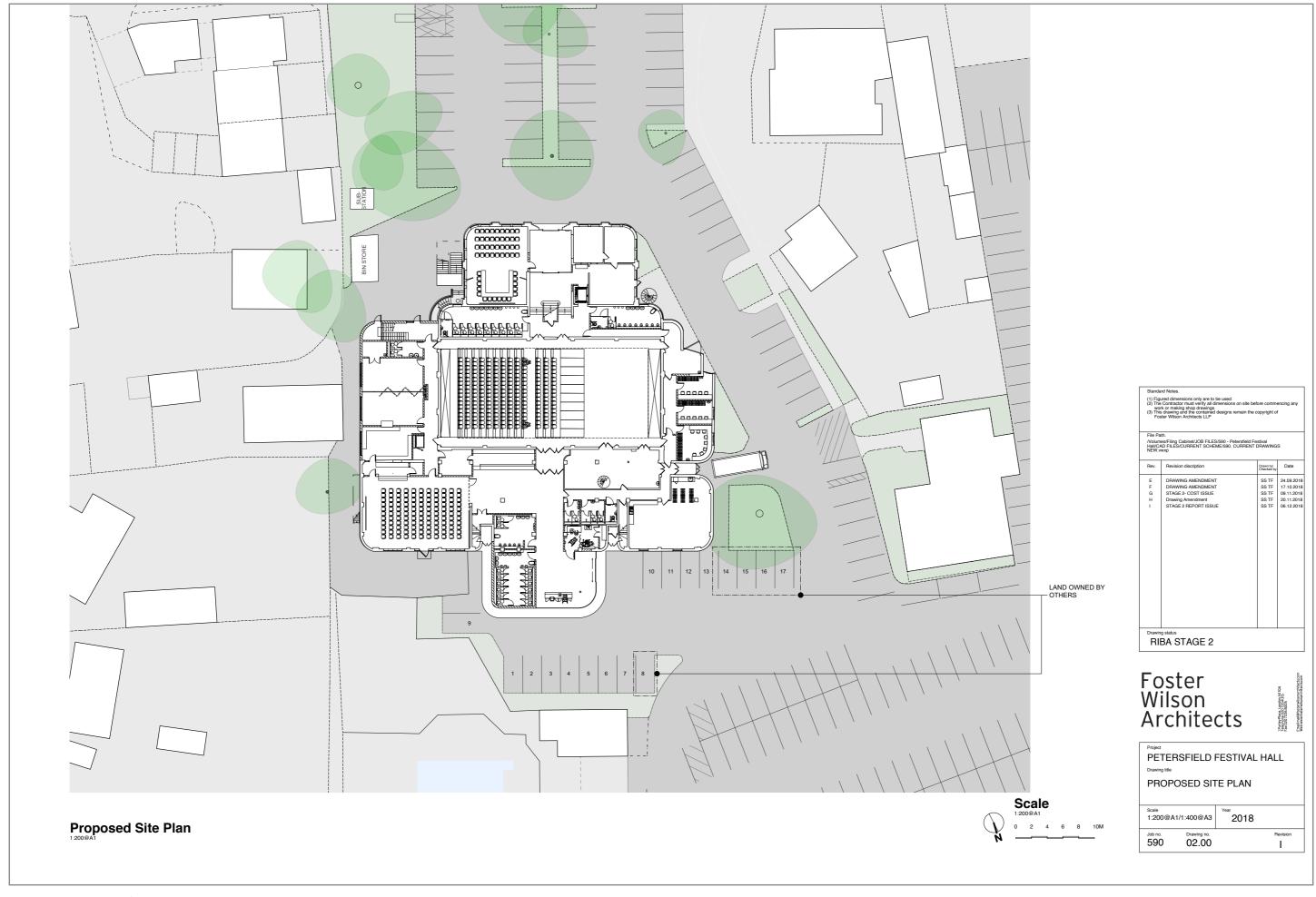
Preliminary enquiries with the planning authority suggest a BREEAM rating will not be a requirement but further discussions with PTC to agree their requirements is needed.

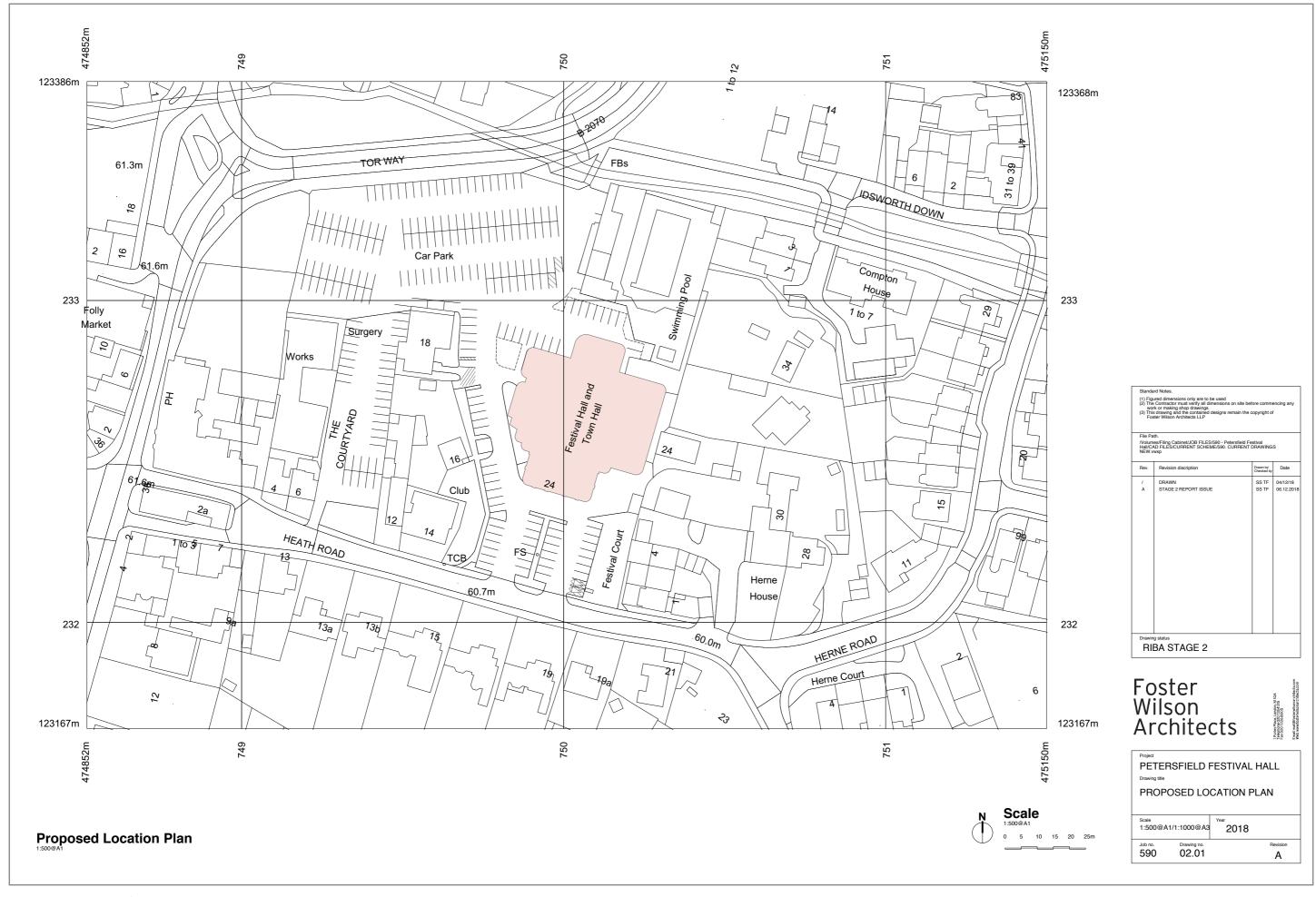
Re-use of existing buildings is inherently sustainable in terms of the conservation of embodied energy, when compared with demolition and rebuilding. The Festival Hall already has double glazed windows throughout, photo-voltaic panels on the roof and the roof insulation has been upgraded in recent years.

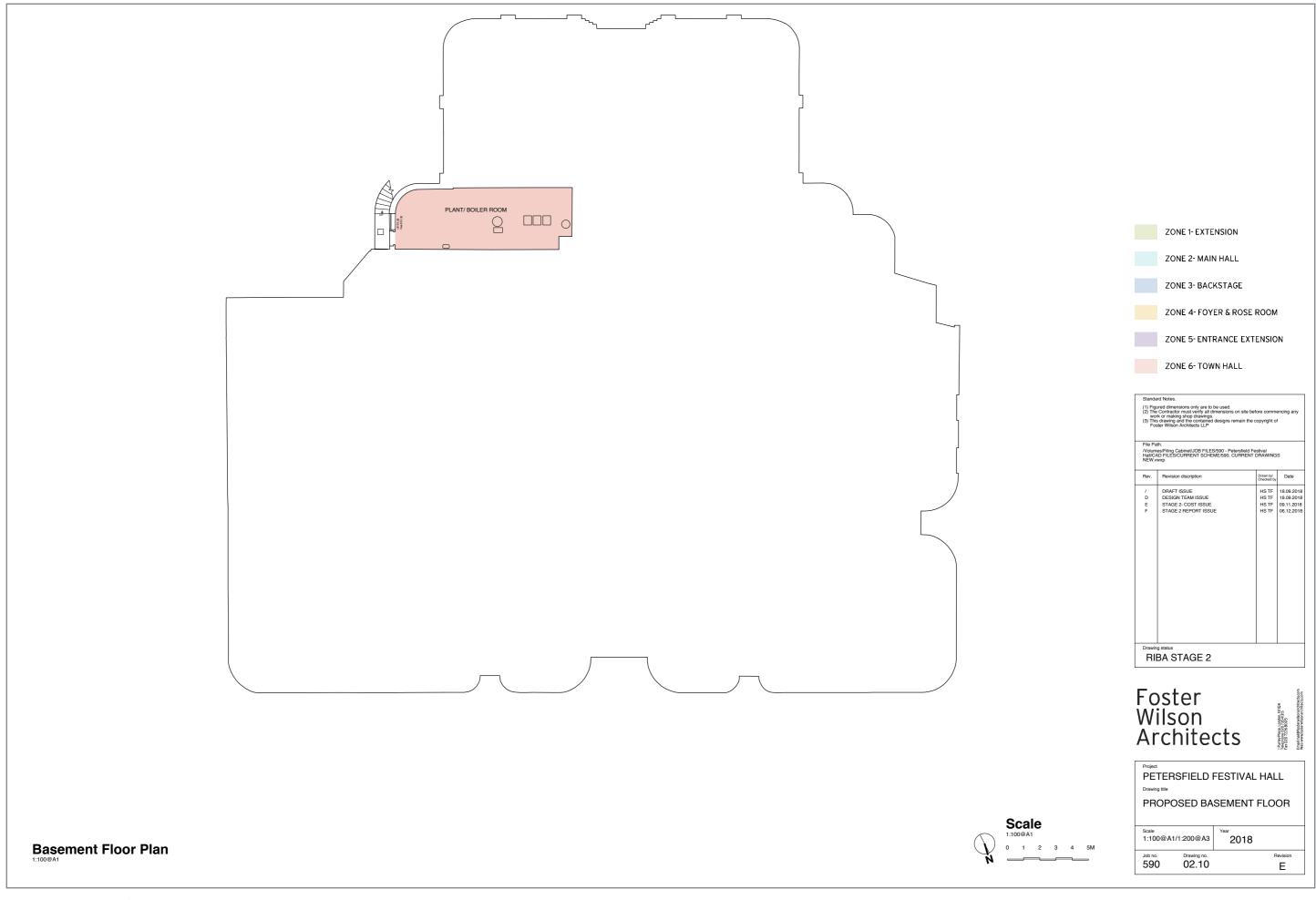
Also see Section 3 of Skelly & Couch Report on 'Environmental Design Strategy'.

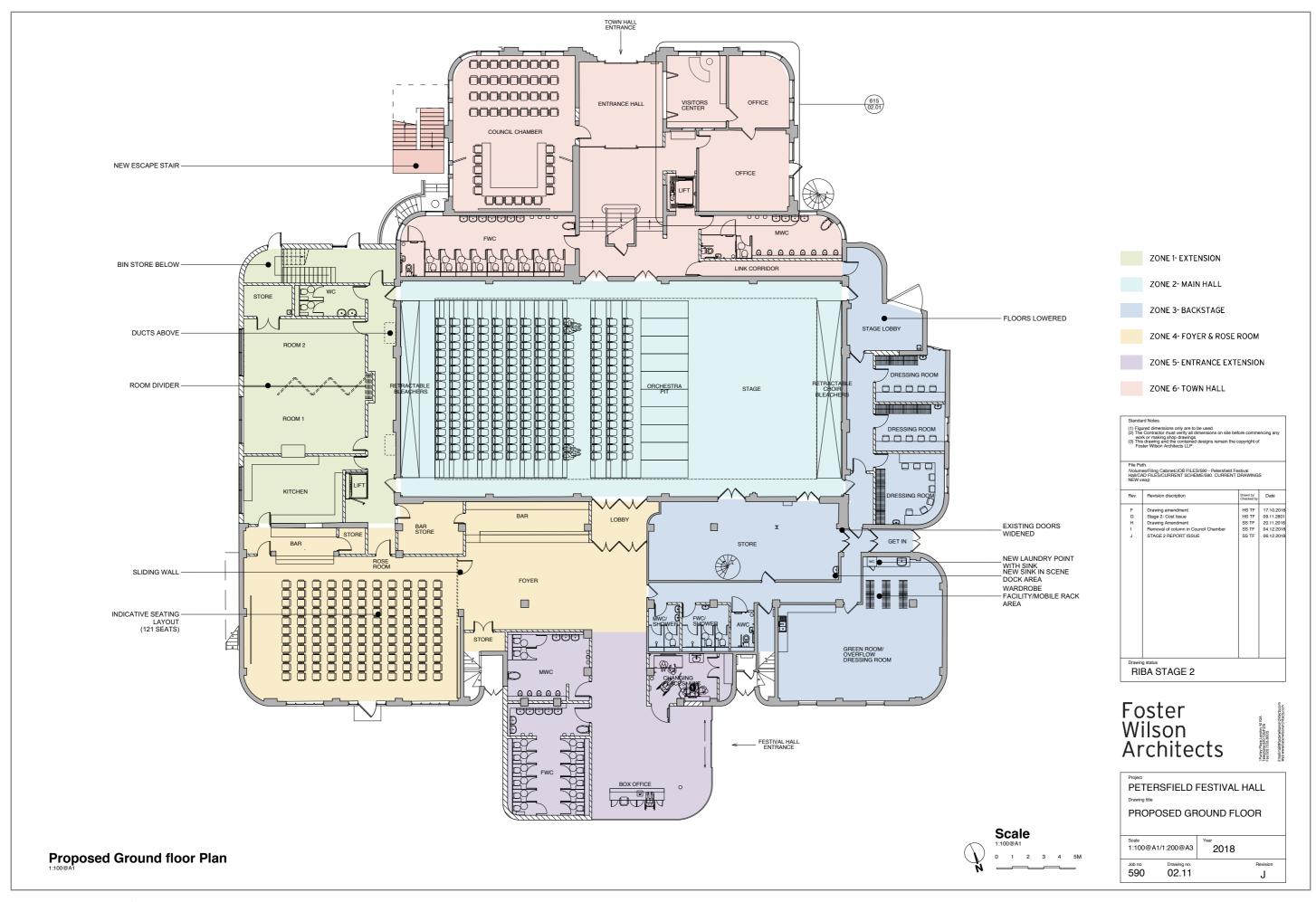
6 Drawing List

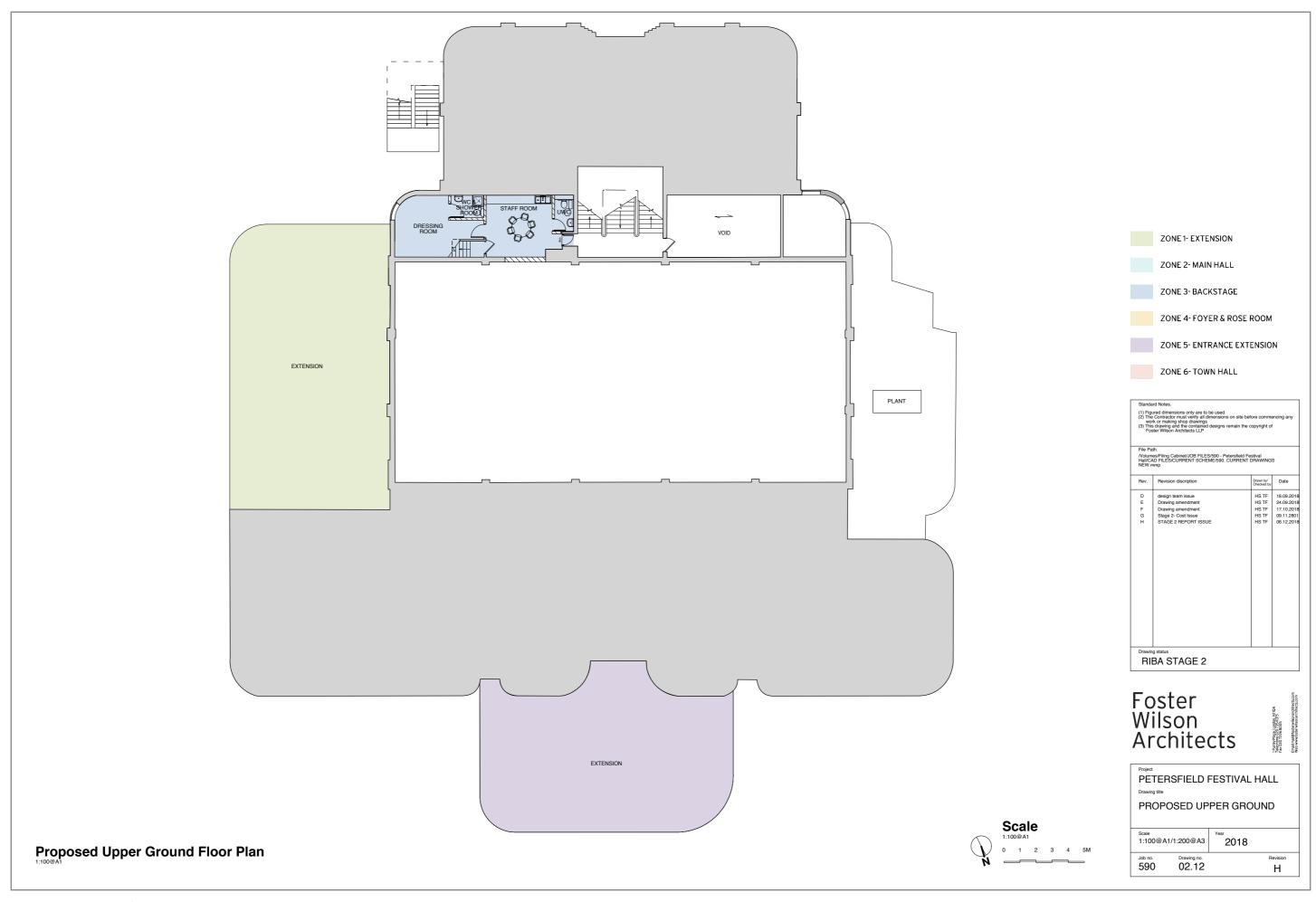
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590.02.11	Proposed Ground Floor
590.02.12	Proposed Upper Ground
590.02.13	Proposed First Floor
590.02.14	Proposed Roof Plan
590.02.15	Proposed Section A & B
590.02.16	Proposed Section C & D
590.02.17	Proposed Elevation 1 & 2
590.02.18	Proposed Elevation 3 & 4
590.02.20	Alternative Layout Drawings
590.02.21	Alternative Layout Drawings
590.02.30	Proposed Section B
590.02.31	Handrail Detail 1 of 2
590.02.32	Handrail Detail 2 of 2
590.02.50	3D Site Drawings
590.00.00	Site Plan
590.02.01	Existing Basement Plan
590.02.02	Existing Ground Plan
590.02.03	Exising Upper Ground Floor
590.02.04	Existing First Floor
590.02.05	Existing Roof Plan
590.02.06	Existing Section AA & BB
590.02.07	Existing Section CC & DD & EE
590.02.08	Existing Elevation 1 & 2
590.02.09	Existing Elevation 3 & 4

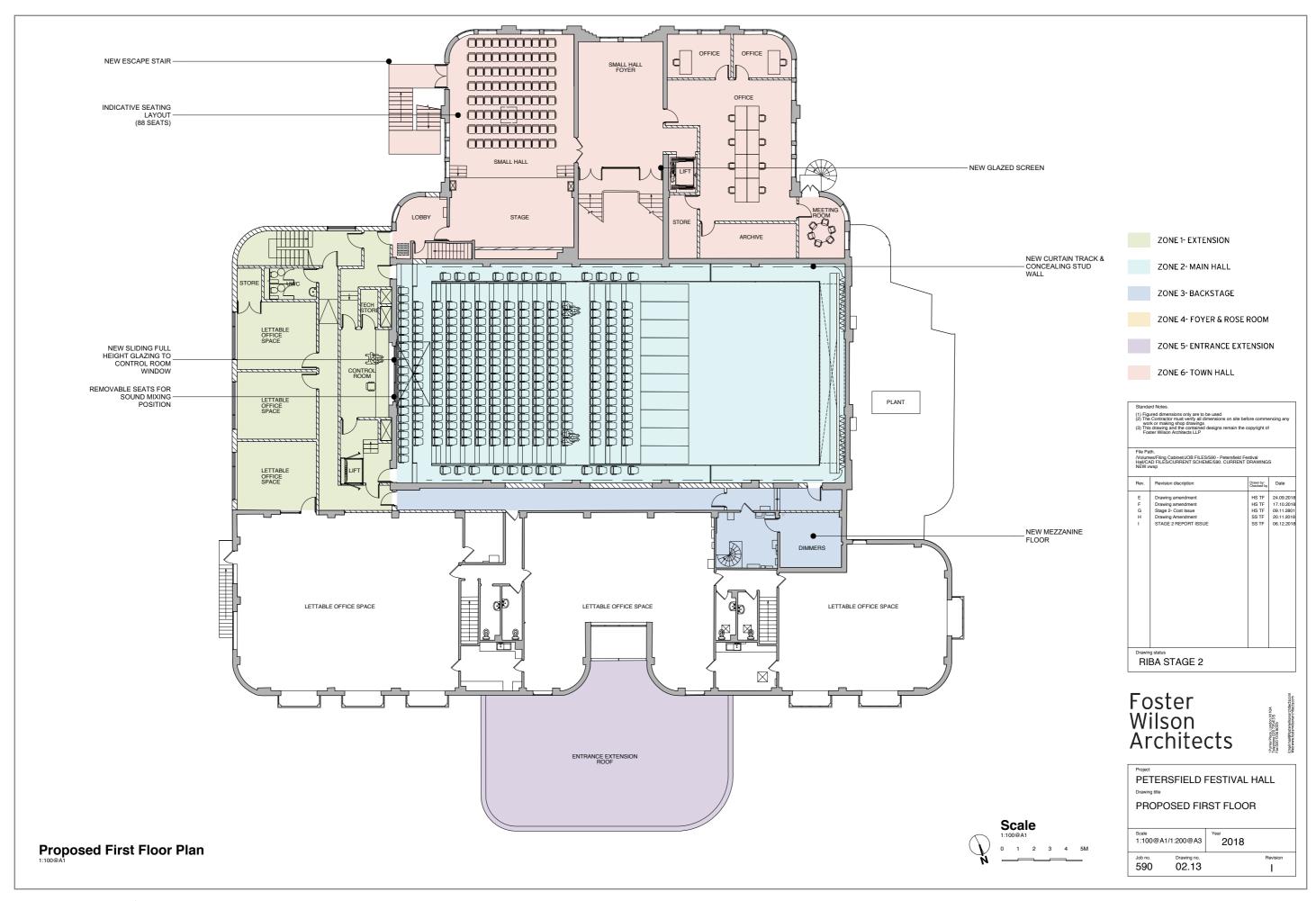


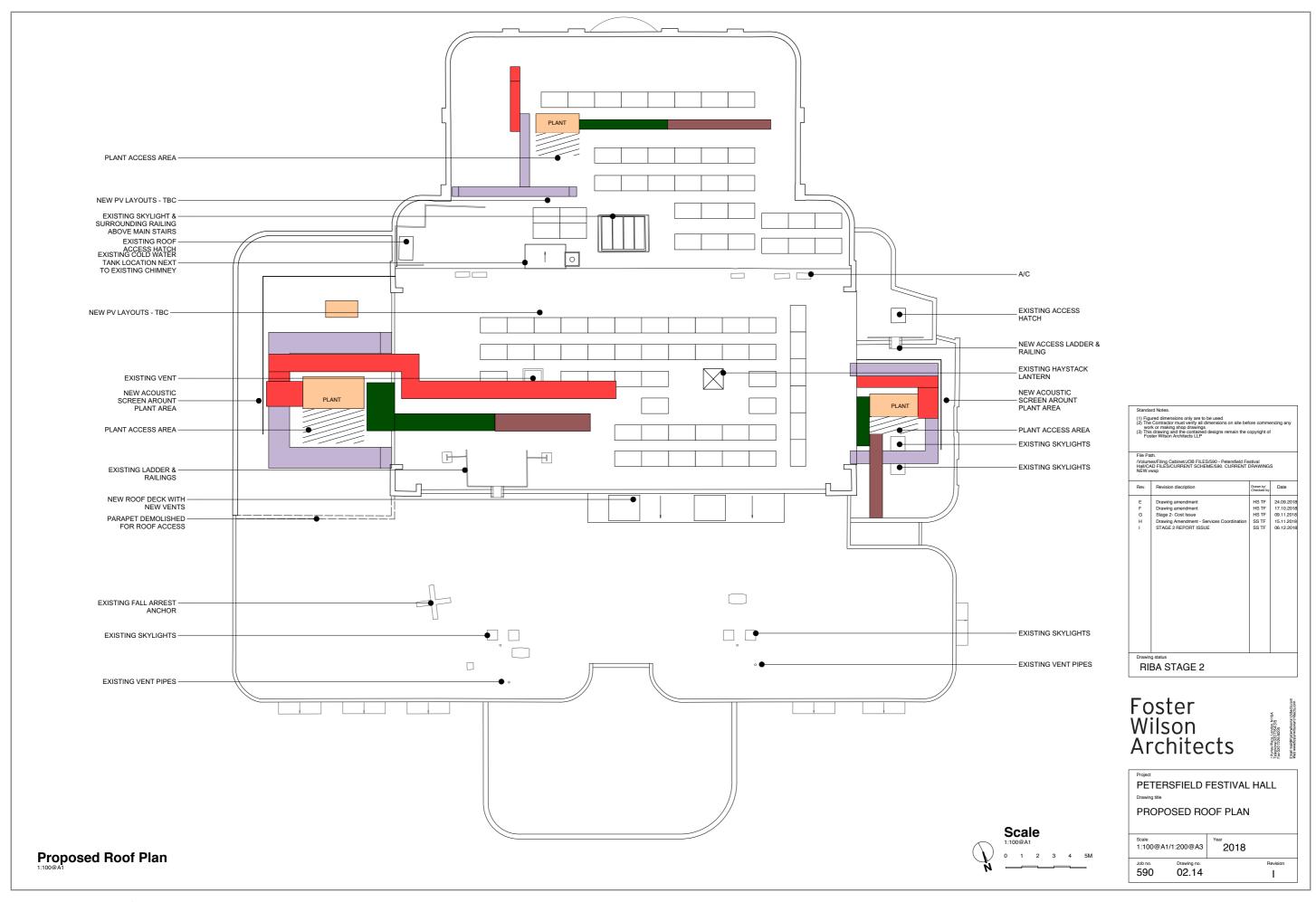


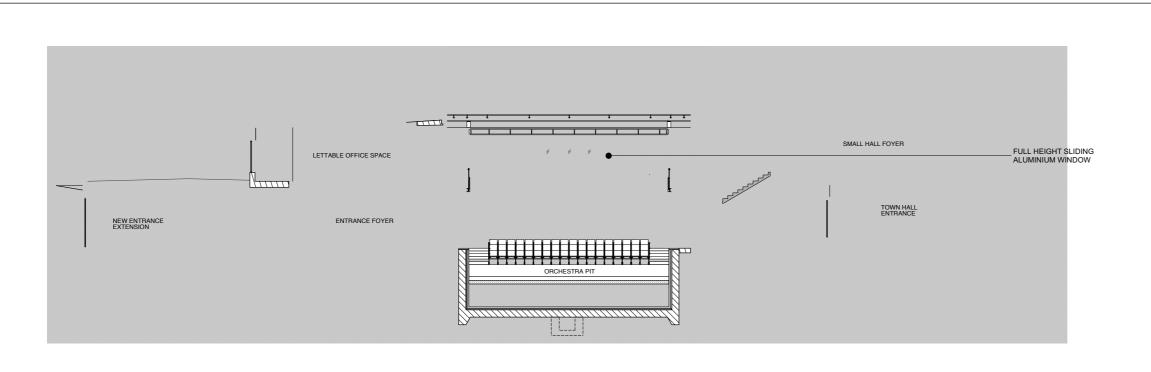


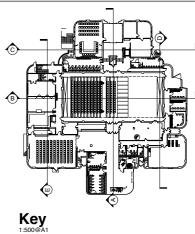


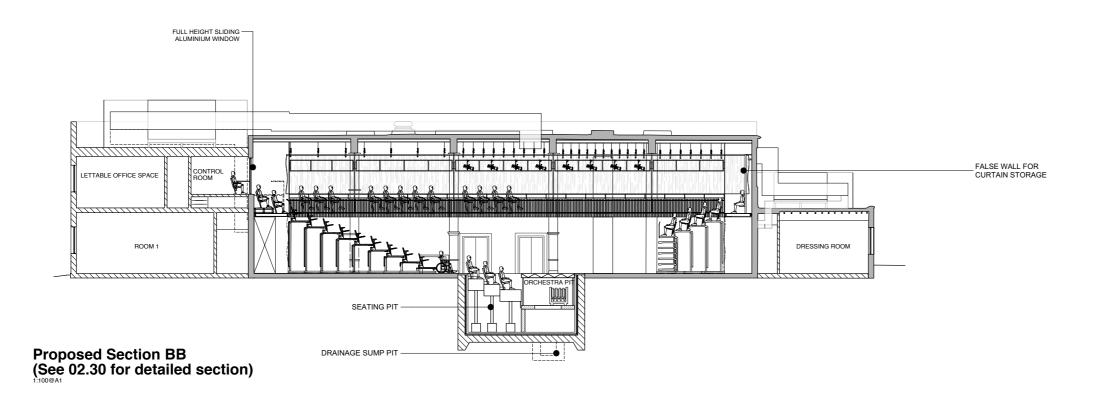












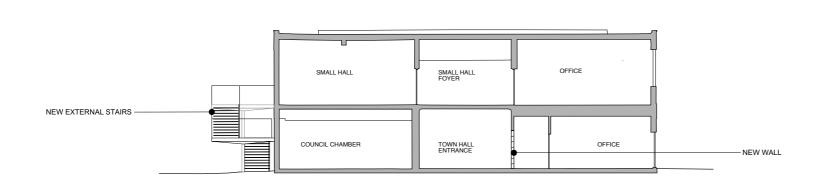
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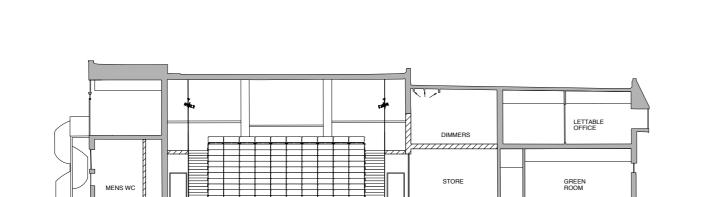
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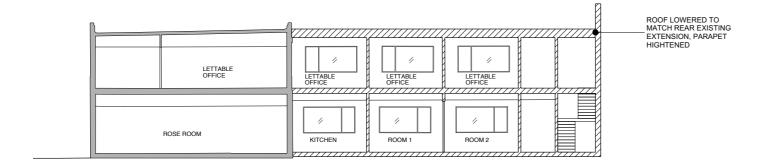
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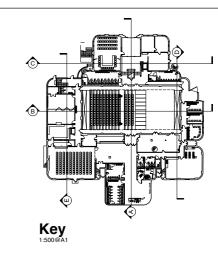
Proposed Section CC



Proposed Section DD



Proposed Section EE



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Project
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PROPOSED SECTION C,D & E

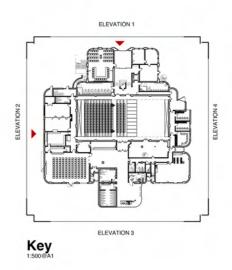
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Proposed Elevation 1 (Town Hall Entrance)



Proposed Elevation 2



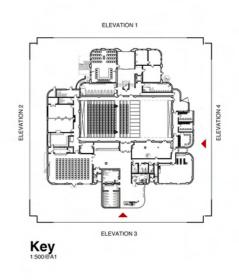








Proposed Elevation 4



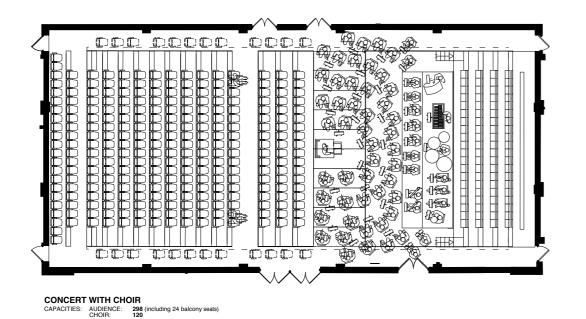


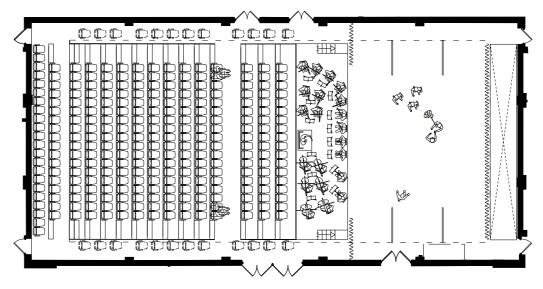


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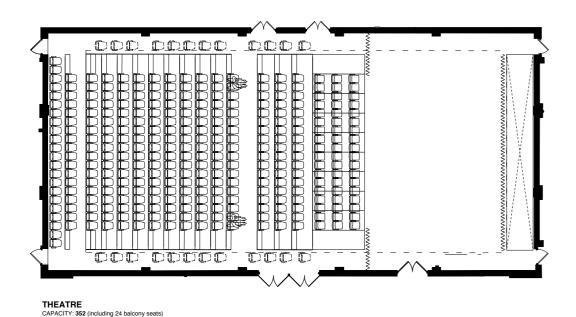
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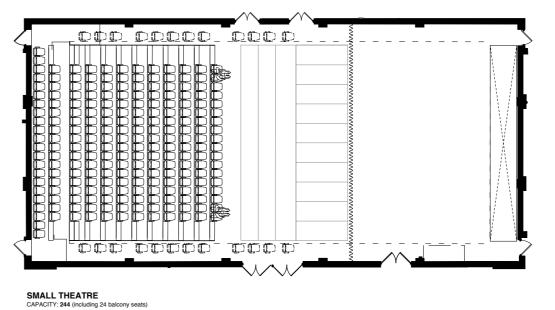
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MUSICAL THEATRE/OPERA WITH ORCHESTRA PIT





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Rev. Revision discription

Date

E Drawing Amendment HS TF 24.09.2018
F Drawing Amendment HS TF 17.10.2018
G Stage 2 - Cost Issue HS TF 09.11.2018
H Drawing Amendment HS TF 00.11.2018
I STAGE 2 REPORT ISSUE HS TF 06.12.2018

Drawing Status

RIBA STAGE 2

Drawing status

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Email mail@fostery#isonarchitects.com

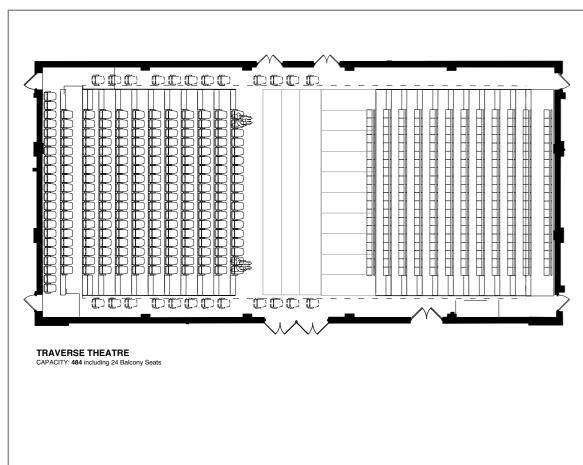
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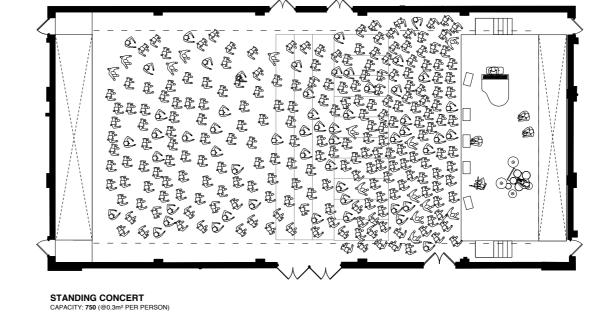
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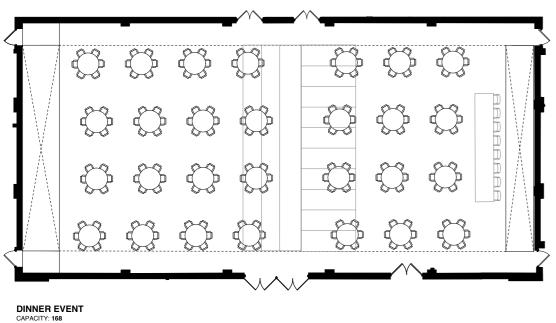
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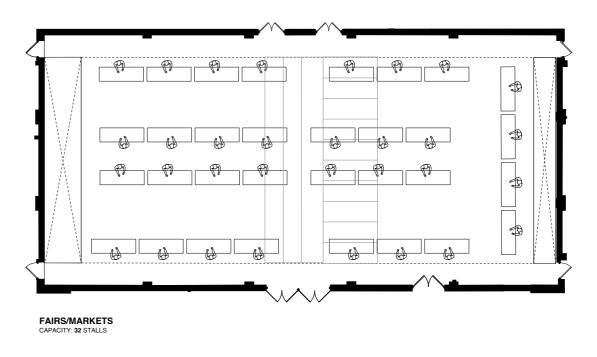
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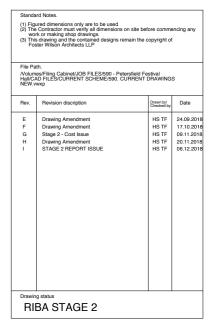
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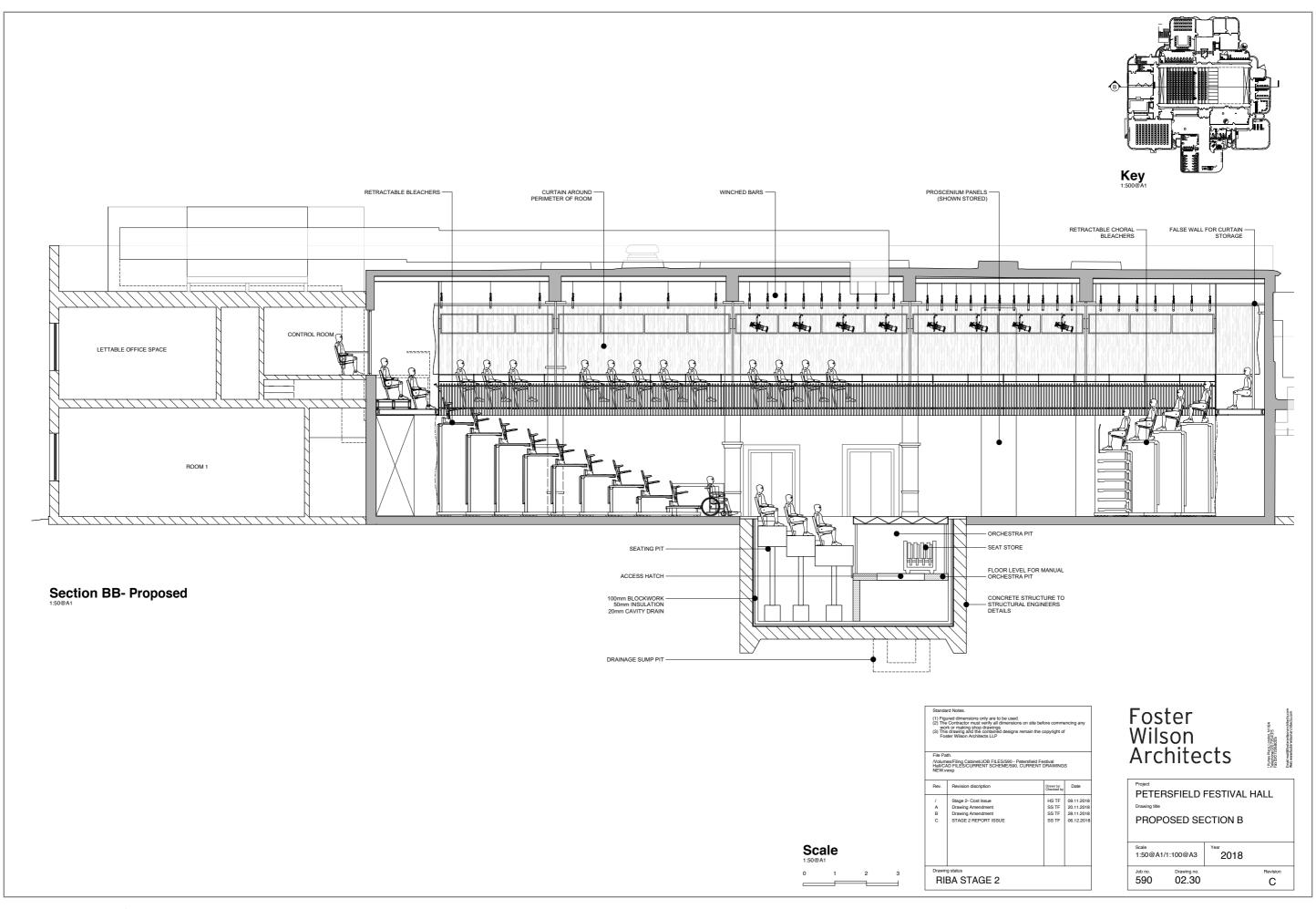


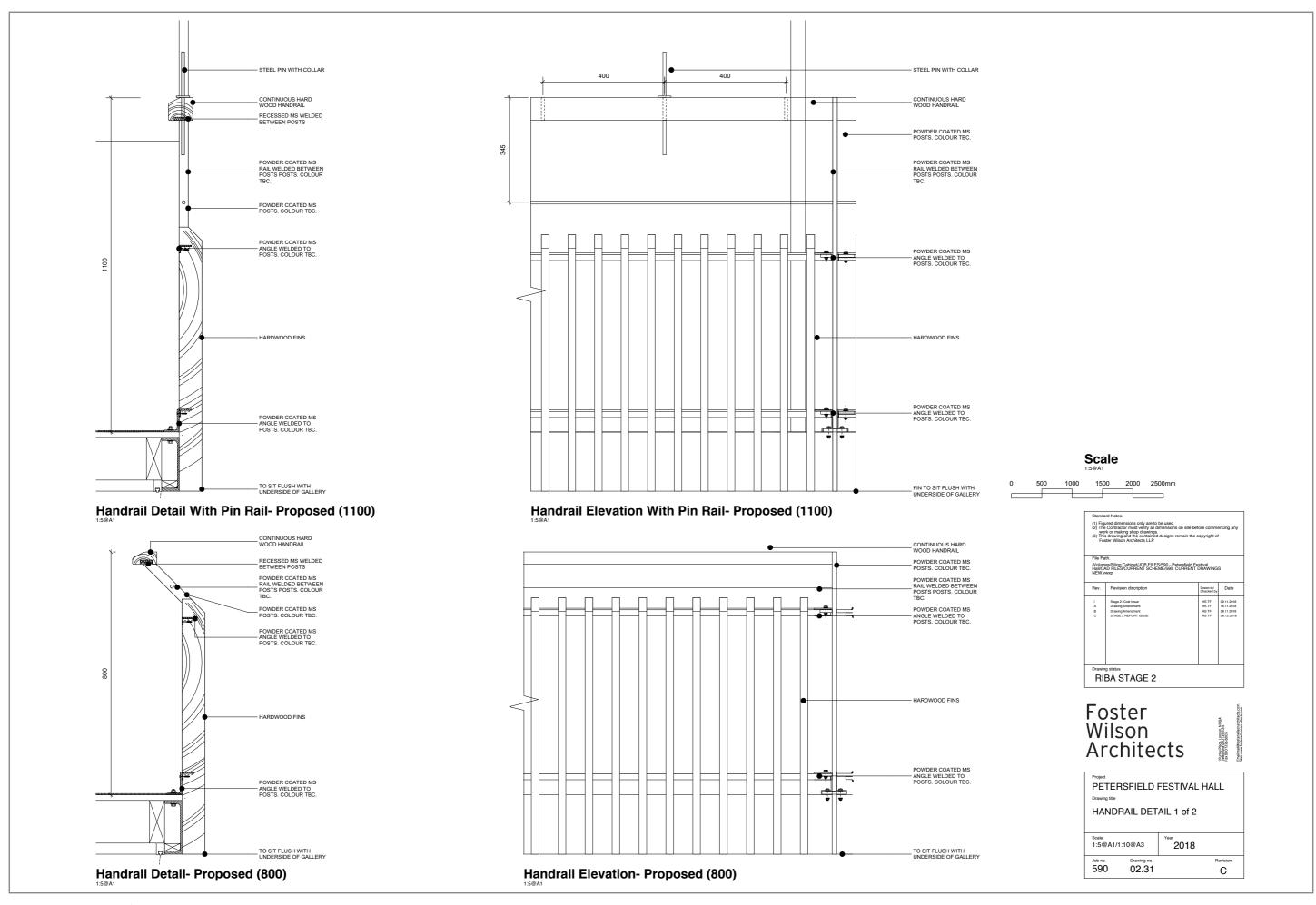


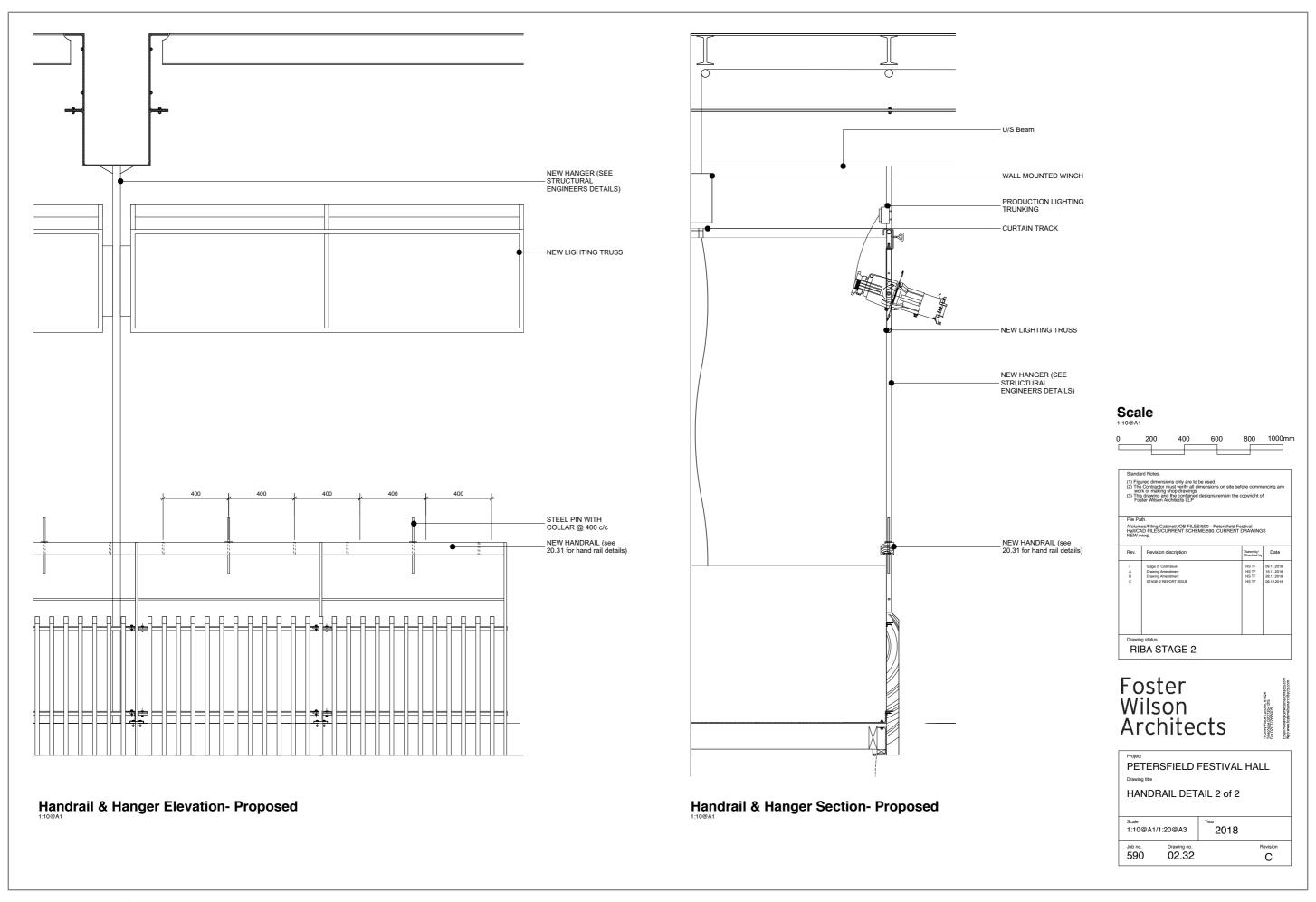
Foster Wilson Architects Purley Place London, N110A Telephone 020,73541315 Fax 020 7226 8005

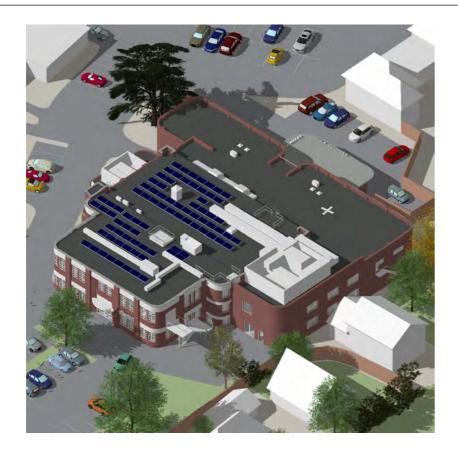


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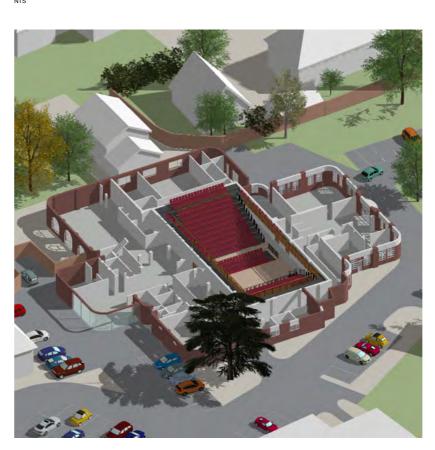
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Proposed 3D (Festival Hall Entrance)



Proposed 3D (Festival Hall Entrance)



Proposed 3D (Festival Hall)

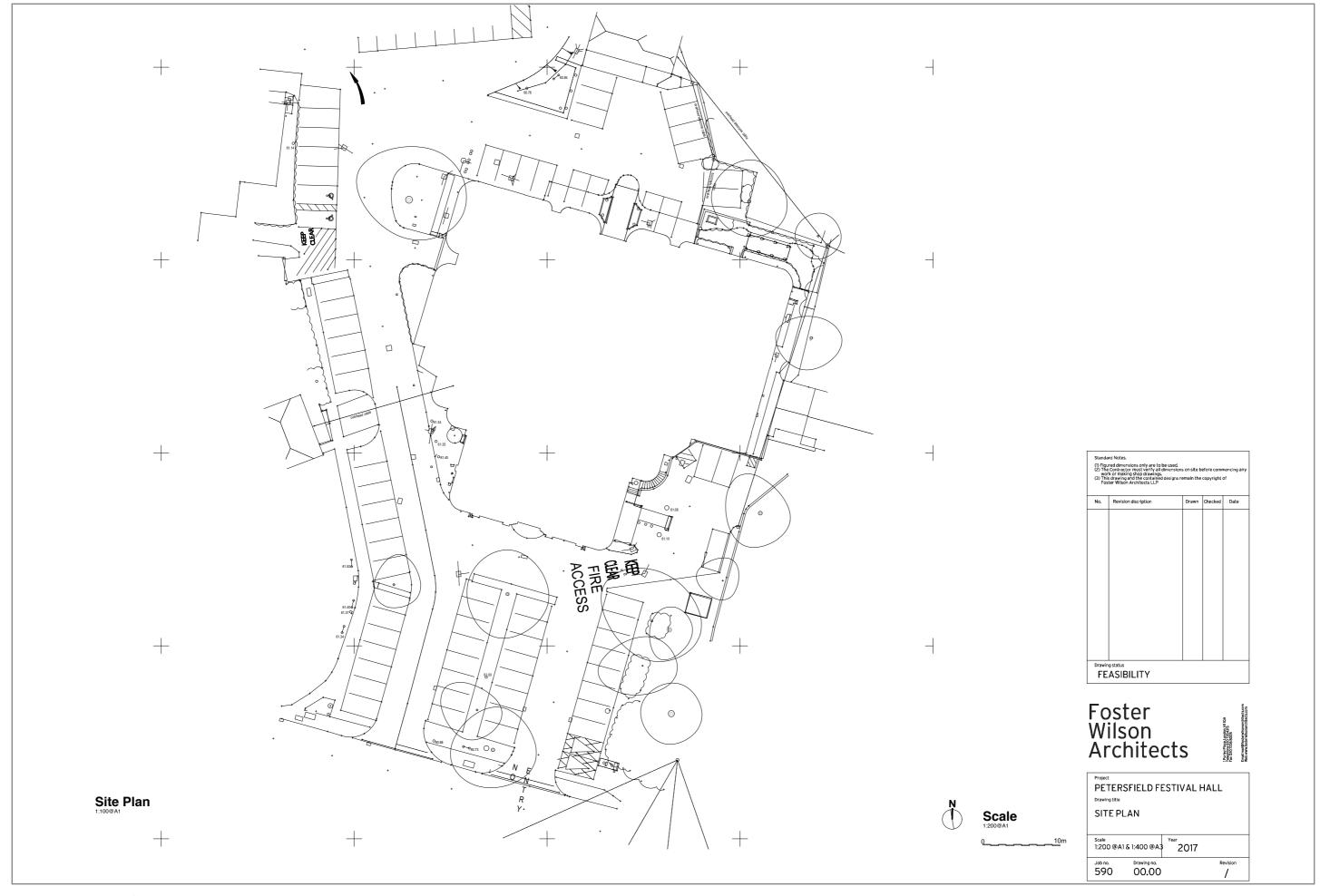
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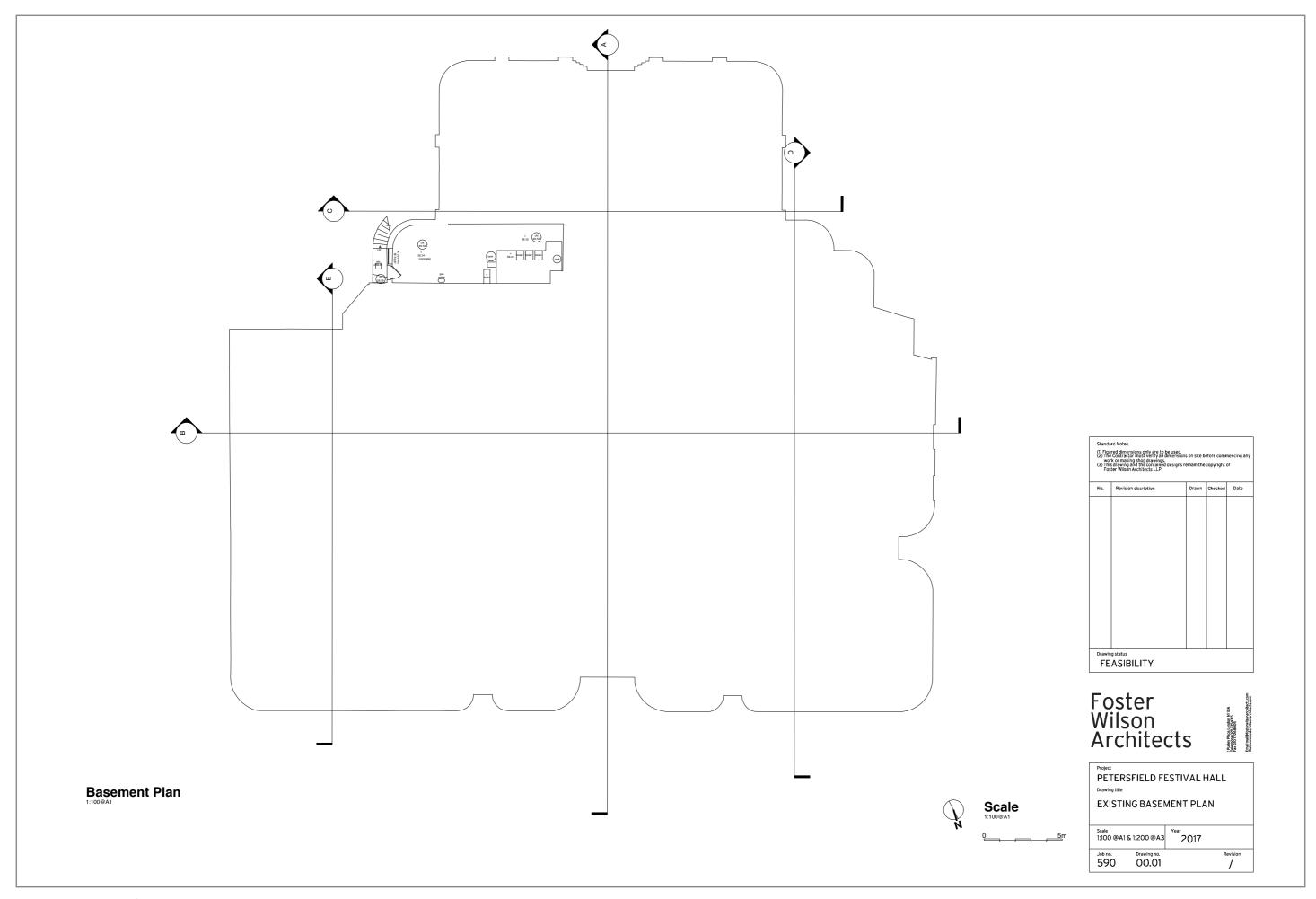
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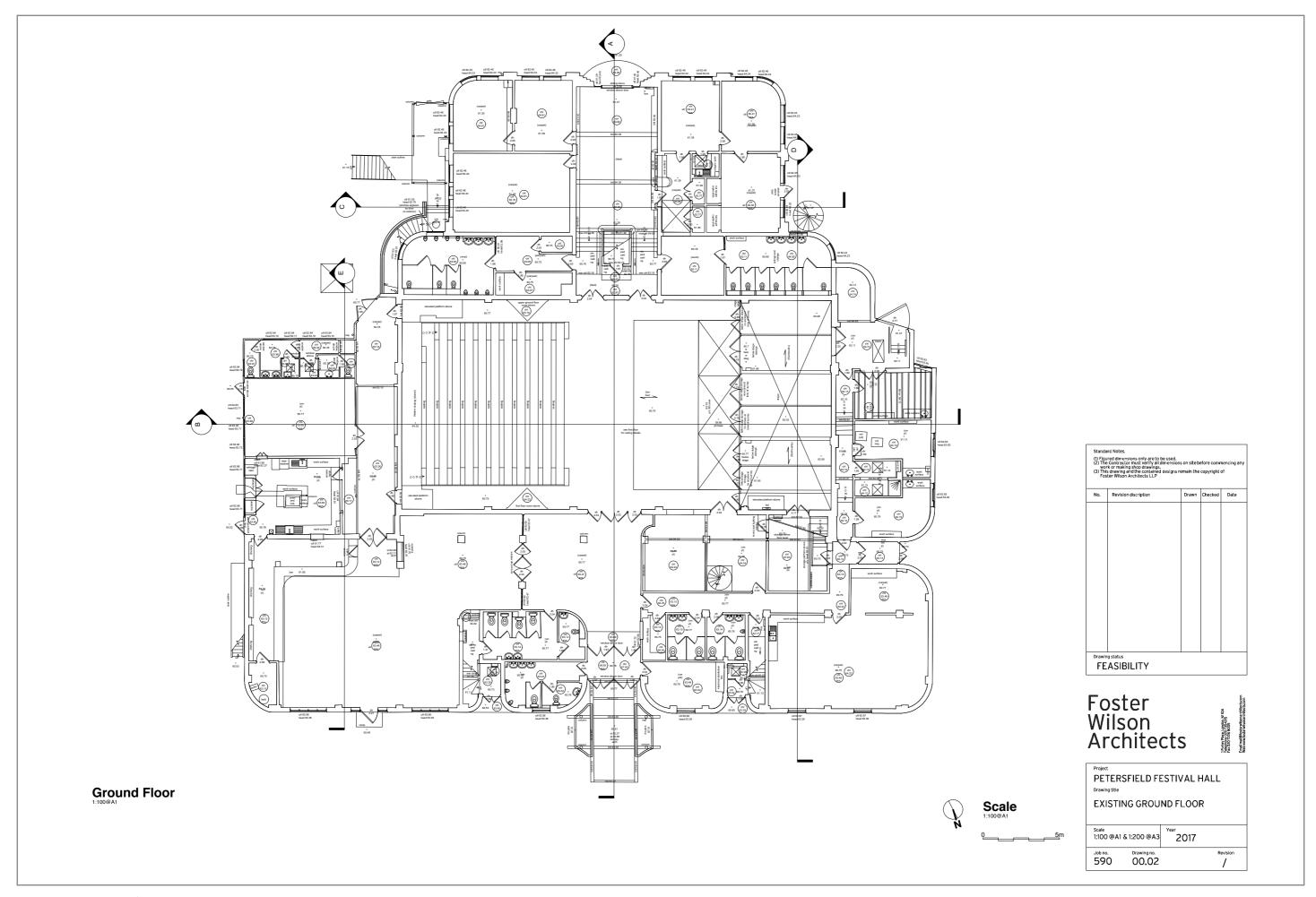
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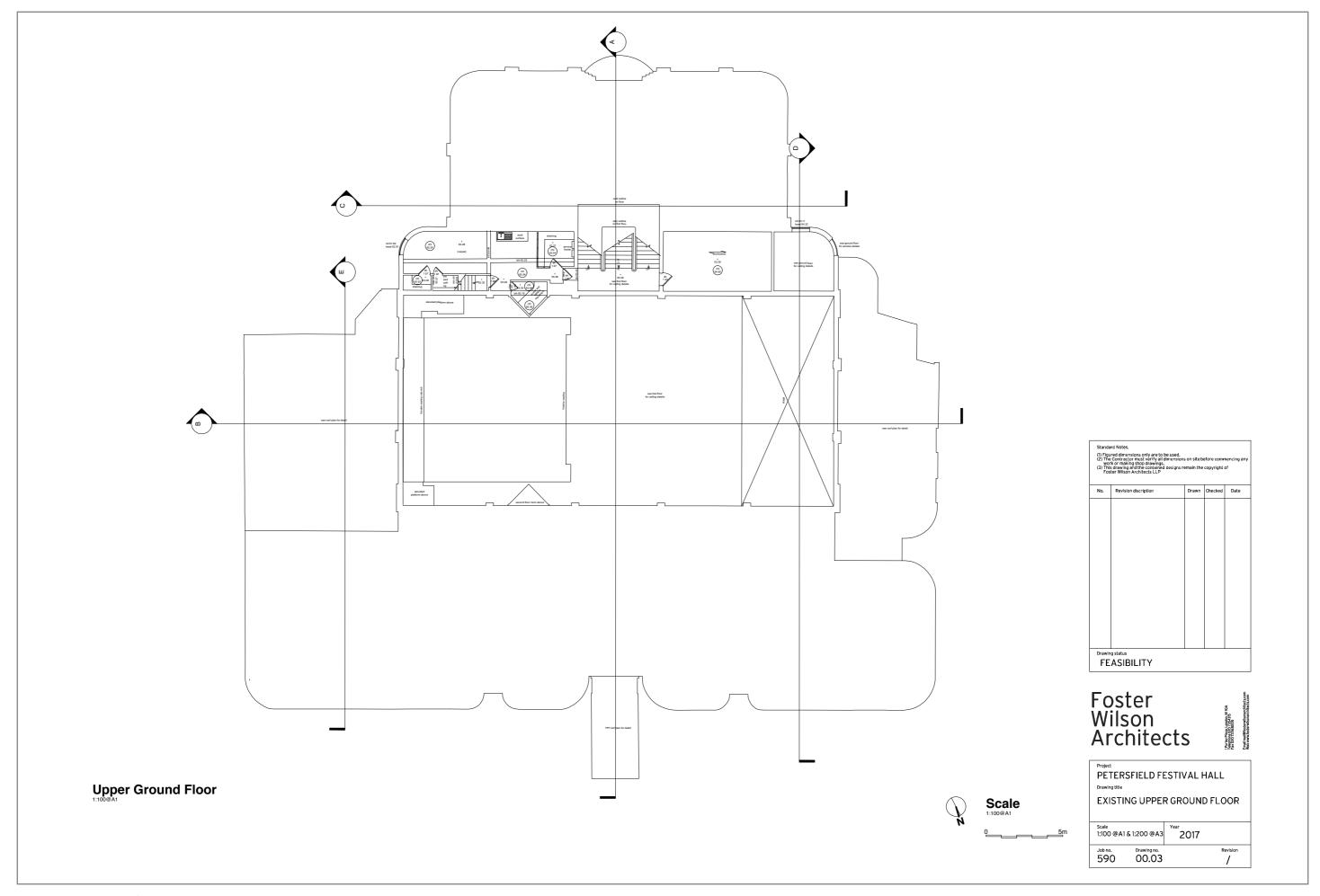
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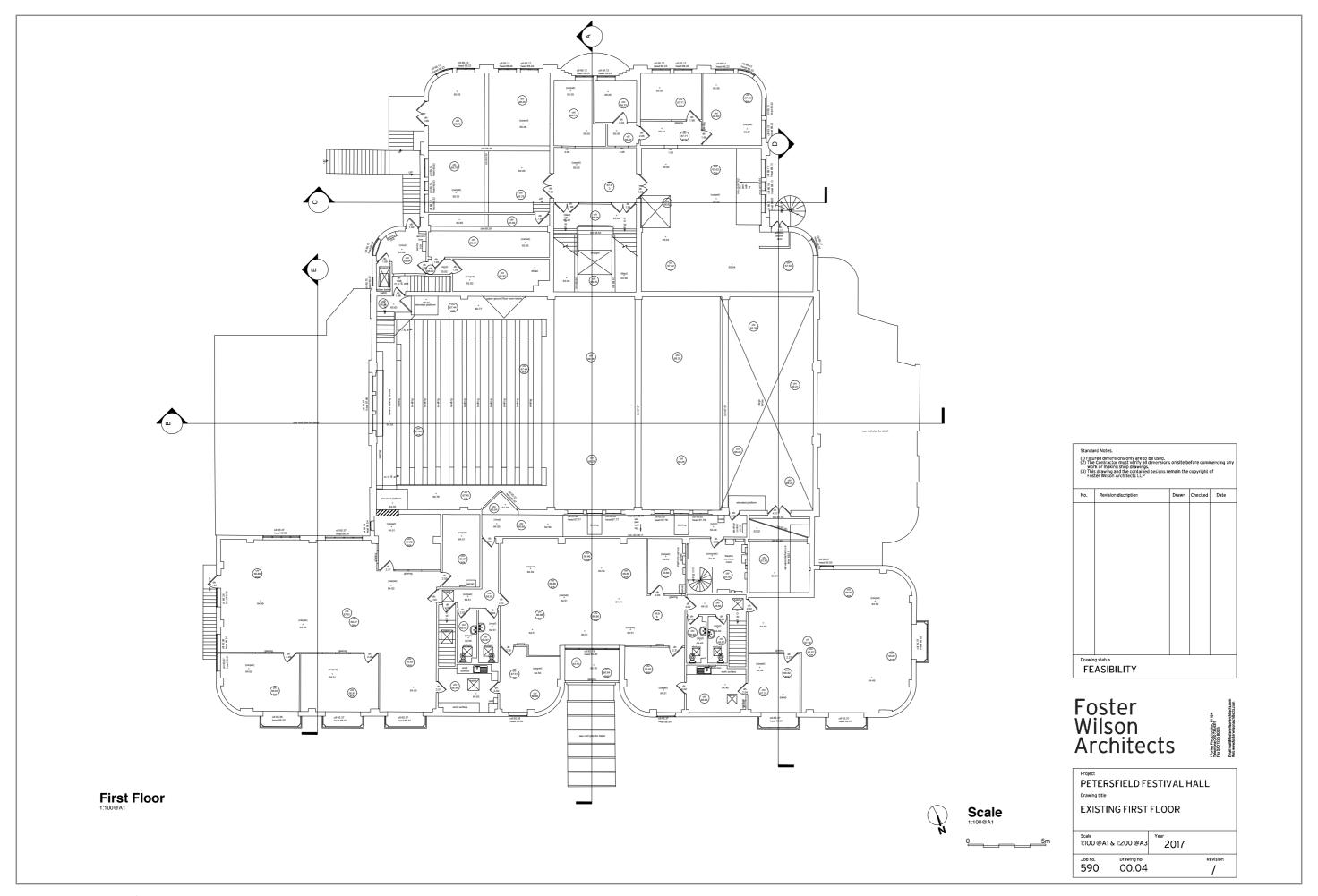
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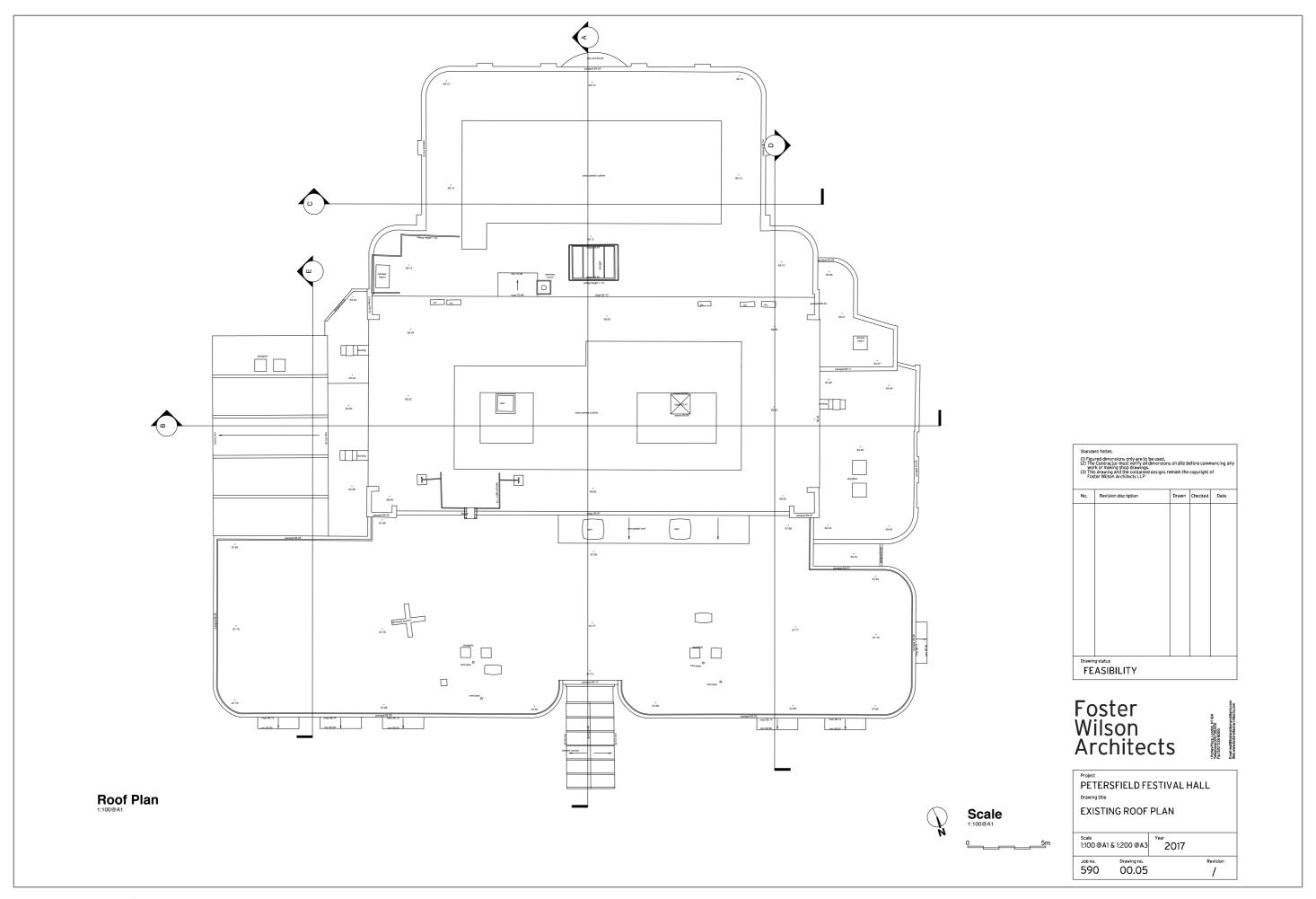


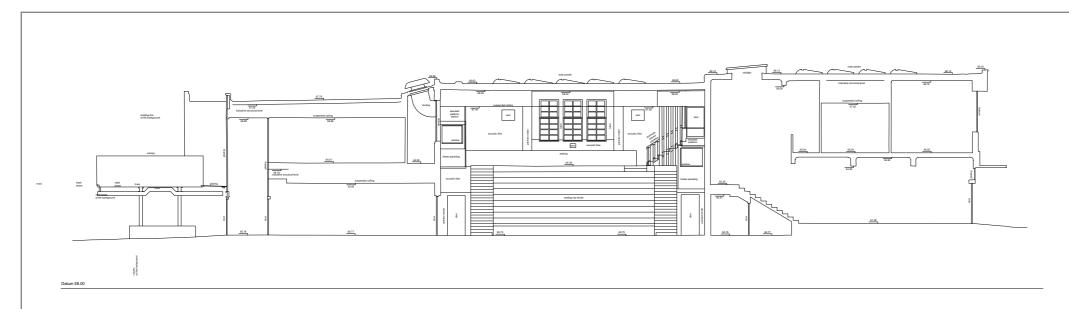




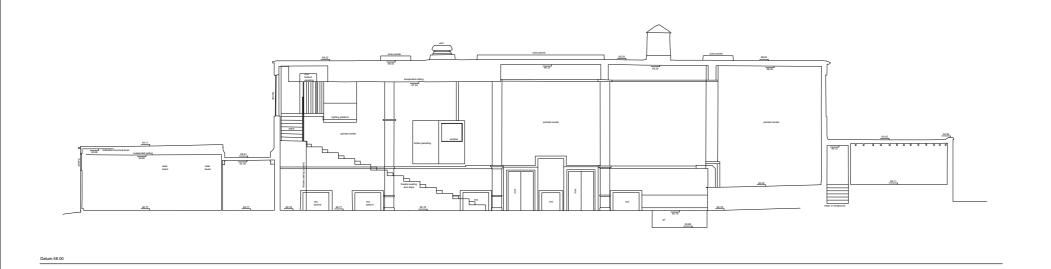






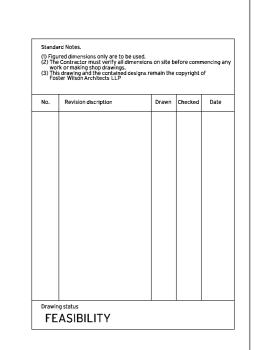


Section AA



Section BB

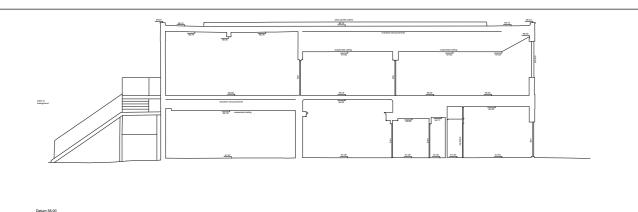




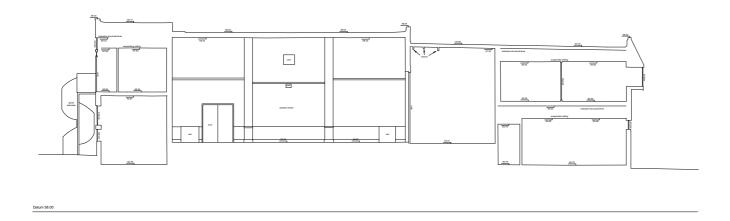
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Project
PETERSFIELD FESTIVAL HALL
Drawing title
EXISTING SECTION AA & BB

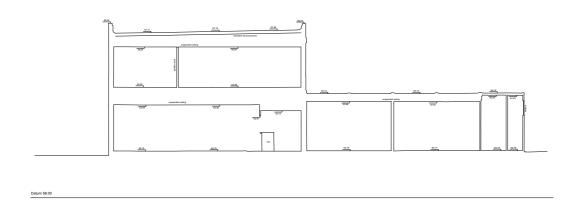
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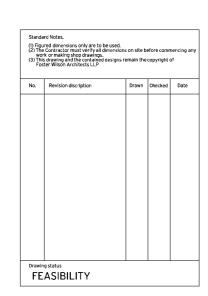
Section CC



Section DD



Section EE



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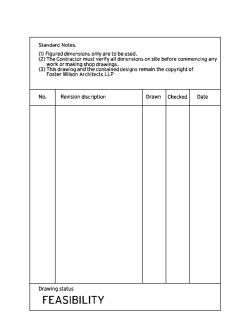


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ELEVATION 1





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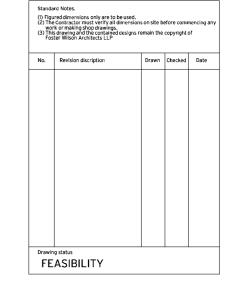
ELEVATION 2



ELEVATION 3



ELEVATION 4



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PETERSFIELD FESTIVAL HALL EXISTING ELEVATION 3 & 4

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