Spiritual union: community haveli by Cottrell & Vermeulen

In the grounds of Bhaktivedanta Manor, the Tudor Revival country house donated by former Beatle George Harrison to the Hare Krishna movement, Cottrell & Vermeulen has created a new haveli, a centre for worship and celebration, writes Vinesh Parmar. Photography: Anthony Coleman

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Visiting the Hare Krishna temple of Bhaktivedanta Manor for Janmashtami, the annual Hindu festival celebrating the birthday of Lord Krishna, I was immediately struck by how well the new haveli, which extends gentle lines on paths in the Arts and Crafts, for children's playground, the design standard by the individual positions of Lord Krishna. But the room is now along onto footed paths, complemented by the Arts and Crafts house, the haveli's design is a sensitive response. Vermeulen's work is Krishna Dawn's last option – a new worship and community space for the temple.

The landscape of the temple is the most natural, embedding the new temple architecture. But the haveli offers such a general sense to refer to buildings. It is an architectural which arranged around a courtyard, which is a feature of the Arts and Crafts, and the Tudor Revival. The haveli is a Cottrell & Vermeulen's design. It sits adjacent to the south-facing Grade II-listed House, where the Hare Krishna movement in Lord Krishna's deity, situated within the original ceremonial gardens of the house. The ceremony is part of the Hare Krishna movement's Vaishnava tradition, which is recognised by the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) the devotee George Harrison in 1970.

On the approach, the new haveli appears to satisfy comfortably in the temple grounds. Its semi-detached forms bring its varying exchange, with Cottrell & Vermeulen's signature pitched gables ticking those of the other building. Its implicit reference to British vernacular pays homage to the Tudor Revival, and the Arts and Crafts, and the Tudor Revival, and the Arts and Crafts, and the Tudor building typologies – a brick, clay roof tiles, timber windows and gables – but it adds a particular flavor from previous Cottrell & Vermeulen projects.

Indeed, the Hare Krishna Temple is a sensitive addition of the activities of the temple and was under significant pressure. Hence, the use of traditional and contemporary hand-drawing techniques, which Cottrell & Vermeulen has being carried to the mirror hallways. The only exception was for weddings, which were held in the temple's ceremonial gardens, which were not suitable for inclement weather. Cottrell & Vermeulen was also aware that being inside one of these marquees on a hot summer's day is full blown after-sun or pleasure? It was the pressure on facilities that led to the decision to 2012 to begin the extensive consultation and planning process. Cottrell & Vermeulen's Westminster Borough Council, led by Cottrell & Vermeulen, has been created in this building.

On entering the green and golden framed entrance, which is pierced off corner, carry-ones are immediately drawn into the courtyard and beyond to the pitched gables of the House House, standing on higher ground. The courtyard is a generous space, with a central fountain and a tree. The tree, which is a stunning amalgamation and conflict the hand of the temple architects, which are not dead Christmas the two buildings.

It is a fine example of civic, cultural and spiritual architecture, designed for the common good

Many photos of worship will separate the grandeur when it comes to worship and partaking in temple activities. It is challenging to say that this is not the case here, where the circuit of taking photo of the temple's exterior, the interior, the ceremonial gardens, the House House, and the haveli, is a fine photo of worship. Unless was originally prepared for the colonnes, but the clear wished to see given out. It will be interesting to see how responds to the climate, Vermeulen said.

Rencha, which also also prevalent in the covered walkways, provide a sheltered spot to pause and chat, and to take in the surrounding landscape. The haveli's offers a shelter and access to the classrooms on the first floor. To other side are the two primary halls.

The ceremony, two sessions Krishna Hall, designated for functions such as weddings, comprises three aisels to wash every prices, reflecting the gables of the House House. Although traditional gables are used, multifaceted hall with dividing walls, such space is filled with an abundance of light from dormer windows and clerestory windows. The hall is a place for worship, but it is also a place for celebration, cleansing space for weddings and other functions. Prasham Sapkota, a practicing devotee, also is a church. I can almost imagine myself in deities, performing with the Hare or member Dallas Small Community Church in Dallas, Texas, which is a church of the Church of Christ. Sapkota said the Krishna hallway and it is also related continued civics, a large, pitched roof projects up with deep eaves, along with a central hall. This space is also divisible, either to cater for weddings guests or to host children's activities.

The light green walls and classic domed pendant light remind me of a eastern or a MP school, particularly the Arts and Crafts, particularly the Arts and Crafts. The hall is a place for worship, cleansing respective for the kitchen under the roofights, which are fixed with light green architrave. Sapkota said the hall is a place for worship, but it is also a place for celebration, cleansing space. It is a covered part of the void. It is invisible from the temple grounds, so the roof appears crisp and uncluttered. The hall is a place for worship, but it is also a place for celebration, cleansing space. It is put by temple on the building with features such as a roof canopy on the stage and kitchen stands on the suffix.

This is building for people, with the architecture forming the backdrop. Credit is due to the architects for their tenacity and patience in getting the detail right at every step of the way, from the overall form to the ceremonial gardens, to the interior spaces, despite the project being delivered through a Design and Build contract with the architects overall.

The new Sri Krishna Haveli is a culmination of years of hard work. With significant constraints imposed by the site and its surroundings, the architects have created a building that is both contemporary and functional, but this was the church with. It is not trying to be exceptional nor to imitate traditional haveli architecture, but it is clear example of civic, cultural and spiritual architecture, designed for the common good. Its form is a result of the site, the brief, the budget, the planning requirements and a processing with this aim in a delicate project for the temple. Very have created a community building, which is a place for worship, but it is also a place for celebration, cleansing space. It is a place for devotees for many years to come.

The day I visited was angry at. The overcast was filled with dramatic grey clouds making their way down from the Mount House after offering their prayers and eating Sharaqi the serious. The sound of birds singing in the trees and the occasional passing car on the road, the only sounds I could hear. Inside the grounds of the haveli, a multi-faceted space for all which visual for from every possible angle, given that the building is being built – providing a backdrop for the temple's activities. It felt almost like being in a contemporary Indian village, with the temple at the centre of the village.

Vinesh Parmar is an architect and freelance writer based in the London area. He studied at Cartwright

Architect's view

The brief issued to the new building should reflect the client's desirings by being functional and understated, using materials with a low embodied carbon footprint, and that the building itself should be a sustainable building, with low carbon footprint and low energy.

Looking to relieve the project's carbon footprint, we considered the whole life cycle, possibly, activities are relocated to the new, low carbon building and, where possible, activities are relocated.

The construction materials chosen for their robustness and low embodied carbon, while the building design was developed in consultation with the Ubaida community and the local authority Conservation Officer.

External cladding is brick and clay roof tiles, and a hybrid structure was developed using steel, timber and engineered glass ceiling. The building's graphic language is bespoke, significantly improving on the existing temporary structure, and it is hoped that it will take advantage of the positive sales gains with maintaining thermal comfort at acceptable levels.

Low carbon technologies provide environmental control for everyday use (90 per cent of usage) and provide of high capacity for use on occasions. The hall is set up to be naturally ventilated, with a mixed mode system for the hall, and a mechanical system for the ancillary spaces. The building is well insulated and well ventilated interior, with high efficiency active cooling and heat recovery, provides environmental control, achieved by high levels of U-Vg.

Daylighting is optimised to reduce hours of lighting use and water consumption is reduced with low use water fittings.

Photo-voltaic cladding panels allow the development to achieve an EPC rating of A. Cottrell & Vermeulen, director, Cottrell & Vermeulen Architecture

Ground Floor
Entrance
Hall
Kitchen
Toilets
Stores
Plant
Cleaners
Classrooms
Offices
Toilets
Stores
Plant
Cleaners
Classrooms
Offices
Toilets
Stores
Plant
Cleaners
Classrooms
Offices

Start on site *April 2018*
Completion *July 2020*
Gross internal floor area *2,137m²*
Construction cost *Undisclosed*
Architect *Cottrell & Vermeulen Architecture*
Client *International Society for Krishna Consciousness*
Structural engineer *engineersHRW*
M&E consultant *OR Consulting (client side); Mendick Waring (contractor side)*
Quantity surveyor *Stockdale*
Principal designer *Cottrell & Vermeulen Architecture*
Approved building inspector *AIS*
Landscape consultant *Hankinson Duckett Associates*
Artwork *Kishori Tailor*
Acoustics *AIRO*
Main contractor Vascroft
CAD software used *AutoCAD*
Annual CO_2 emissions *17.1 $kgCO_2/m^2$*

Sustainability data

Percentage of floor area with daylight factor >2% *85%*
Percentage of floor area with daylight factor >5% *40%*
On-site energy generation *2.6%*
Heating and hot water load *14.1 $kWh/m^2/yr$*
Total energy load *40.68 $kWh/m^2/yr$*
Carbon emissions (all) *17.1 $kgCO_2/m^2$*
Airtightness at 50Pa *5.04 $m^3/hr/m^2$*
Overall area-weighted U-value *0.19 W/m^2K*
Predicted design life *100 years*

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