

Chapter 1 : Perfect Little House - Small House Plans | Perfect Little House

English Cottage Style Dream House Plans With their picturesque style, English cottage house plans, also known as storybook cottage house plans, became popular across America between and An offshoot of the Tudor Revival, English Cottage style depicts medieval building techniques like half-timbering.

Hus, an Old English word The English word house derives directly from the Old English hus meaning "dwelling, shelter, home, house," which in turn derives from Proto-Germanic husan reconstructed by etymological analysis which is of unknown origin. The symbol was called "bayt", "bet" or "beth" in various related languages, and became beta, the Greek letter, before it was used by the Romans. Feng shui, originally a Chinese method of moving houses according to such factors as rain and micro-climates, has recently expanded its scope to address the design of interior spaces, with a view to promoting harmonious effects on the people living inside the house, although no actual effect has ever been demonstrated. Feng shui can also mean the "aura" in or around a dwelling, making it comparable to the real-estate sales concept of "indoor-outdoor flow". The square footage of a house in the United States reports the area of "living space", excluding the garage and other non-living spaces. The "square metres" figure of a house in Europe reports the area of the walls enclosing the home, and thus includes any attached garage and non-living spaces. Parts Many houses have several large rooms with specialized functions and several very small rooms for other various reasons. In traditional agriculture-oriented societies, domestic animals such as chickens or larger livestock like cattle often share part of the house with human beings. Most conventional modern houses will at least contain a bedroom, bathroom, kitchen or cooking area, and a living room. A typical "foursquare house" as pictured occurred commonly in the early history of the US where they were mainly built, with a staircase in the center of the house, surrounded by four rooms, and connected to other sections of the home including in more recent eras a garage. History of the interior Floor plan of a "foursquare" house Little is known about the earliest origin of the house and its interior, however it can be traced back to the simplest form of shelters. Furthermore, the houses accommodated numerous people, including family, relatives, employees, servants and their guests. Unlike the qualities and uses of the Manor Houses, most rooms of the palazzo contained no purpose, yet were given several doors. These doors adjoined rooms in which Robin Evans describes as a "matrix of discrete but thoroughly interconnected chambers. Where passages and staircases are used, as inevitably they are, they nearly always connect just one space to another and never serve as general distributors of movement. Thus, despite the precise architectural containment offered by the addition of room upon room, the villa was, in terms of occupation, an open plan, relatively permeable to the numerous members of the household. This new extension was revolutionary at the time, allowing the integration of one door per room, in which all universally connected to the same corridor. English architect Sir Roger Pratt states "the common way in the middle through the whole length of the house, [avoids] the offices from one molesting the other by continual passing through them. More privacy is offered to the occupant as Pratt further claims, "the ordinary servants may never publicly appear in passing to and fro for their occasions there. Sociologist Witold Rybczynski wrote, "the subdivision of the house into day and night uses, and into formal and informal areas, had begun. It was important for the Dutch to separate work from domesticity, as the home became an escape and a place of comfort. This way of living and the home has been noted as highly similar to the contemporary family and their dwellings. House layouts also incorporated the idea of the corridor as well as the importance of function and privacy. By the end of the 17th Century, the house layout was soon transformed to become employment-free, enforcing these ideas for the future. This came in favour for the industrial revolution, gaining large-scale factory production and workers. The names of parts of a house often echo the names of parts of other buildings, but could typically include:

Chapter 2 : English country house - Wikipedia

Cottage House Plans Cottages are traditionally quaint and reminiscent of the English thatched cottage. Steep gabled roofs with small dormers and multi-pane windows are prevalent.

The term stately home is subject to debate, and avoided by historians and other academics. In England, the terms "country house" and "stately home" are sometimes used vaguely and interchangeably; however, many country houses such as Ascott in Buckinghamshire were deliberately designed not to be stately, and to harmonise with the landscape, while some of the great houses such as Kedleston Hall and Holkham Hall were built as "power houses" to dominate the landscape, and were most certainly intended to be "stately" and impressive. Conversations in Stately Homes, the author and journalist Robert Harling documents nineteen "stately homes"; these range in size from the vast Blenheim palace to the minuscule Eberston Hall , and in architecture from the Jacobean Renaissance of Hatfield House to the eccentricities of Sezincote. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. December Learn how and when to remove this template message Forde Abbey in Dorset. Many country houses have evolved and been extended over several centuries. Here, the architecture runs from Medieval ecclesiastical to Palladian and on to Strawberry Hill Gothic , while at sometime an attempt at unity has been made by the use of crenelation. The country houses of England have evolved over the last five hundred years. Before this time, larger houses were usually fortified, reflecting the position of their owners as feudal lords , de facto overlords of their manors. The Tudor period of stability in the country saw the building of the first of the unfortified great houses. Woburn Abbey , Forde Abbey and many other mansions with abbey or priory in their name became private houses during this period. Other terms used in the names of houses to describe their origin or importance include palace , castle , court , hall , mansion , park, house, manor , and place. It was during the second half of the reign of Elizabeth I , and under her successor, James I , that the first architect-designed mansions, thought of today as epitomising the English country house, began to make their appearance. Burghley House , Longleat House , and Hatfield House are among the best known examples of the showy prodigy house , often built with the intention of attracting the monarch to visit. By the reign of Charles I , Inigo Jones and his form of Palladianism had changed the face of English domestic architecture completely, with the use of turrets and towers as an architectural reference to the earlier castles and fortified houses completely disappearing. The Palladian style, in various forms, interrupted briefly by baroque , was to predominate until the second half of the 18th century when, influenced by ancient Greek styles, it gradually evolved into the neoclassicism championed by such architects as Robert Adam. Yet, Christopher Hussey described it as "The most incomparable house in Britain, the one which created the greatest impression and summarises so exquisitely English country life qualities". While the latter two are ducal palaces , Montacute, although built by a Master of the Rolls to Queen Elizabeth I, was occupied for the next years by his descendants, who were gentry without a London townhouse , rather than aristocracy. They finally ran out of funds in the early 20th century. However, the vast majority of the lesser-known English country houses, often owned at different times by gentlemen and peers , are an evolution of one or more styles with facades and wings in different styles in a mixture of high architecture, often as interpreted by a local architect or surveyor, and determined by practicality as much as by the whims of architectural taste. The whole is a glorious mismatch of styles and fashions that seamlessly blend together. These could be called the true English country house. Each employed a different style of architecture, seemingly unaware of the design of the wing around the next corner. These varying "improvements", often criticised at the time, today are the qualities that make English country houses unique. Sizes and types[edit] Wealthy and influential people, often bored with their formal duties, go to the country in order to get out of London, the ugliest and most uncomfortable city in the world; they invented the long week-end to stay away as long as possible. The common denominator of this category of English country houses is that they were designed to be lived in with a certain degree of ceremony and pomp. It was not unusual for the family to have a small suite of rooms for withdrawing in privacy away from the multitude that lived in the household. These houses were always an alternative residence to a London

house. The country house, however, was not just an oasis of pleasure for a fortunate few; it was the centre of its own world, providing employment to hundreds of people in the vicinity of its estate. In previous eras, when state benefits were unheard of, those working on an estate were among the most fortunate, receiving secured employment and rent-free accommodation. At the summit of this category of people was the indoor staff of the country house. Unlike many of their contemporaries prior to the 20th century, they slept in proper beds, wore well-made adequate clothes and received three proper meals a day, plus a small wage. In an era when many still died from malnutrition or lack of medicine, the long working hours were a small price to pay. Grouse shooting in Scotland , pheasant shooting and fox hunting in England. Minor country houses[edit] Waddesdon Manor. These tend either to have evolved from medieval hall houses, with rooms added as required, or were purpose-built by relatively unknown local architects. Smaller, and far greater in number than the "power houses", these were still the epicentre of their own estate, but were often the only residence of their owner. By the s, with the English economy booming, new mansions were built in one of the many revivalist architectural styles popular throughout the 19th century. Destruction of country houses in 20th-century Britain Trentham. During the 20th century, thousands of country houses were demolished, their stone and fixtures sold. During this era, many fine architectural features were transported to the US. The slow decline of the English country house coincided with the rise not just of taxation, but also of modern industry, along with the agricultural depression of the s. By , this had led some owners into financial shortfalls as they tried to balance maintenance of their estates with the income they provided. Some relied on funds from secondary sources such as banking and trade while others, like the severely impoverished Duke of Marlborough , sought American heiresses to save their country houses and lifestyles. The huge staff required to maintain large houses had either left to fight and never returned, departed to work in the munitions factories, or to fill the void left by the fighting men in other workplaces. Of those who returned after the war, many left the countryside for better-paid jobs in towns. The final blow for many country houses came following World War II ; having been requisitioned during the war, they were returned to the owners in poor repair. Many estate owners, having lost their heirs, if not in the immediately preceding war then in World War I, were now paying far higher rates of tax, and agricultural incomes had dropped. Thus, the solution for many was to hold contents auctions and then demolish the house and sell its stone, fireplaces , and panelling. Despite this slow decline, as late as , so necessary was the country house for entertaining and prestige that, following the election of the first Labour Government in , Viscount Lee of Fareham donated his country house Chequers to the nation for the use of a prime minister who might not possess one of his own. Chequers still fulfils that need today as do both Chevening House and Dorneywood , donated for sole use of high-ranking ministers of the Crown. This section does not cite any sources. December Learn how and when to remove this template message Today, many country houses have become hotels, schools, hospitals, museums and prisons, while others have survived as conserved ruins, but from the early 20th century until the early s, hundreds of country houses were demolished. Houses that survived destruction are now mostly Grade I or II listed as buildings of historic interestâ€”and only the most faithful, most accurate, and most precise restoration and re-creation is permitted. Such work, however, is usually very expensive, although the system does ensure that everything is done correctly and authentically. The negative side is that many owners cannot afford the work, so a roof remains leaking for the sake of a cheap roof tile. The first stately home to open to the public in England in the modern style is said to be Stoneleigh Abbey in Warwickshire. This enables the former owners to offset tax, the payment of which would otherwise have necessitated the sale of the art works. For example, tapestries and furniture at Houghton Hall are now owned by the Victoria and Albert Museum. In addition, increasing numbers of country houses hold licences for weddings and civil ceremonies. Another source of income is to use the house as a venue for parties, [17] a film location and a corporate entertainment venue. While many country houses are open to the public, they remain inhabited private houses, in some cases by the descendents of their original owners. The lifestyles of those living and working in a country house in the early 20th century were recreated in a BBC television programme, *The Edwardian Country House* , which was filmed at Manderston House in Scotland.

Chapter 3 : Cottage House Plans - Architectural Designs

English Cottage Style House Plans Romantic and full of unique character, English Country homes (also known as English cottages or cottage style) make charming in-law units or full-sized family homes. By necessity, the Old World originals had steep roofs clad in thatch and designed to shed rain and snow.

People everywhere are falling in love with English cottage house plans all over again. The demand for English Cottage home plans has increased dramatically and the reason is clear. The houses of Britain offer a wide range of styles, shapes and sizes from the humble country farm house to the more formal, classic English style found in London and surrounds. Their enduring appeal makes this style appropriate for many settings. No matter where one looks, in the hidden narrow lanes or the coastal paths, an architectural treat awaits to be re-discovered. It is obvious why the English Cottage is so appealing. There is a richness and diversity only to be found in the English village. Classic English Country Cottage on Sheep Street, Chipping Campden Rolling hills of green are dotted with charming rural cottages of local stone from the nearby fields. Special towns of the peaceful Cotswolds are famous for their buttery tan, stone houses and shingled roofs that appear to be straight out of Dickens. Many, like Woodstock, just north of Oxford in the heart of England, are famous for their quaint shops, hotels and restaurants huddled around the colorful Market Place. Here, in the shadows of Blenheim Palace, small cottages and quaint houses abound. These cottages have a fairy-tale appeal with hidden gardens overflowing with colorful flowers just beyond an inviting gate, as seen in a cottage in England pictured above. Weobley Cottage A Southern Living Exclusive To the north, winding lanes cloaked in green take one into the lake district of Beatrix Potter fame with its rolling hills, sheep pastures, slate cottages and chimneys crowned with terra cotta stacks. Here, fragrant vines cling to ancient garden walls just as time seems to cling to these modest structures. Elsewhere, flint and limestone, sandstone and millstone grit give small communities the characteristic appearance we associate with timeless English residential design. As early as the fifth century, little settlements took hold and the resulting residential architecture is evident to this day. While there may be no such thing as the "typical" English village, there are many common characteristics. As in many places in England, one enters another world with every step. Our houses attempt to take their cue from such settings and centuries old homes from all over England and the British Isles. Classic Formal English Style From cottages with thatch or stone roofs and heavy timber framing to classic London town homes, England has it all. Let us share our England with you as we add to our "English Classics Collection" of fine English cottage and manor house plans. It is drop dead beautiful! Every side of the house looks as good as the front The plan is beautiful. It has that storybook quality. We have looked six years for the right designer and the right house. Thank you again so very much!! The plan is simple, but elegant which really fits the English style that we wanted. The floor plan has a great flow to it with the perfect sized rooms for our family. The look of the house from the outside is also exactly what we wanted. New South Classics made some minor adjustments to the plan for us, and now we are ready to build our new house We were very pleased! Kevin and Laura, Ruston, LA "Working with Bruce Eason has been an absolute pleasure and we are happily under construction with our house at this point. The design is so unique that it is causing quite a bit of interest by those in the area -- and it is only a third of the way toward completion. It should be noted that New South Classics patiently worked long distance with us on every detail" Fireside Cottage "My little cottage: The service was always prompt and customization was a breeze. The minute we saw the Little Gables house plan, it was love at first sight. Everything about the plans was well thought out and designed for efficiency and comfort. We never thought we would find pre-made plans to this level of quality for a fraction of the cost of designing from scratch. I look forward to working with them again. I have been a lover of storybook homes since I was a child and you truly offer the best reality of this in the modern day. I currently live in Michigan and would love to build your fireside cottage on my land. Working with you on a Custom Classic was easier than if I had been working with a local designer I really appreciated your working with me to make the changes I wanted As you described on your website, I really like the open and airy feeling of the house. I am very pleased with the quality and the detail of the plans as well as your high-level of customer service. I am

looking forward to building my cottage and enjoying the benefits of a well-designed house. Thanks for your professionalism and frankness with me as well as your excellent communication! The professional expediency, the attention to detail and understanding of what we wanted in planning our "dream house" was above expectation. We had worked with several architects previously and never found anyone that could translate our vision to an actual plan. We are very excited- our cottage will look beautiful on our property in Asheville! We will send photos as we move forward! Thank you so much for all the work you have done on our home plans. They are exactly what we were wanting and keeping within the style of the Cotswold. We are very excited to begin! I am so excited to see the plans when they are completed. We appreciate all of the questions and your patience working with us from a distance.

Chapter 4 : Cottage Home Plans at theinnatdunvilla.com

English cottage house plans conjure up visions of fairytale homes with their prominent chimneys, irregular footprints, and steeply pitched rooflines. Stone and shingles add earthy charm to the exteriors.

Chapter 5 : | Southern Living

Find blueprints for your dream home. Choose from a variety of house plans, including country house plans, country cottages, luxury home plans and more.

Chapter 6 : English Cottage House Plans | House Plans and More

English Cottage house designs encompass neverending charm and coziness often associated with this charming style. These cottage floor plans are perfect for downsizing, building a unique home with a lot of character, or capturing by-gone days in the modern day.

Chapter 7 : Micro Cottage Floor Plans - theinnatdunvilla.com

Definition of small in English: small. adjective. 1 Of a size that is less than normal or usual. the crews inhabit beach towers the size of a small house.'

Chapter 8 : English Cottage House Plans | Southern Living House Plans

English cottage house plans offer fun, whimsy, comfort, and beauty. Whether you're looking for a primary residence, a delightful vacation retreat, or a charming guest house, an English cottage plan is sure to please.

Chapter 9 : Search for House Plans from The House Designers

Maybe you're an empty nester, maybe you are downsizing, or maybe you just love to feel snug as a bug in your home. Whatever the case, we've got a bunch of small house plans that pack a lot of smartly-designed features, gorgeous and varied facades, and small cottage appeal.