

139 Foundling Court

Heritage Impact Statement

May 2023

1. Introduction

139 Foundling court is one of 320 two-bedroom flats situated in the Brunswick Centre. The lay-out comprises of two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a kitchen with a cut-out panel creating a window into the main living space which holds the iconic glazed wall/ceiling. The Brunswick centre, designed by Patrick Hodgkinson in 1963-68 for Marchmont Properties and LB Camden and completed in 1972 by L Brian Ingram and T P Bennett and Partners, consists of two linked A-framed blocks of flats that incorporate two rows of shops at raised ground level, over basement car parking on two levels and a cinema. Its design represented a new approach to urban living, combining housing and professional chambers within a single complex. Hailed as being the pioneering example of a megastructure in England, the Brunswick Centre was listed Grade II in September 2000 (List Entry Number is 1246230).

It became increasingly run down up until the early 2000s, where restoration and renovation were soon to follow: the development was finally painted in the blue and cream colour scheme originally intended by Hodgkinson and a number of high-profile tenants (including Waitrose and Hobbs) moved into the commercial premises. Hodgkinson himself oversaw the renovation after he was invited back to realise his original design in the late 1990s - a process that was completed in 2006. The most significant thing to take away from its renovation is that it mainly pushed forward with the design that Hodgkinson had originally intended and is now a roaring success.

The excitement of the design lies in contrast between the grandeur of the concrete frame and the intimacy of the flats facing each other over a busy concourse. The famous historian Nikolas Pevsner described the main entrance, “mighty tapering concrete piers curiously reminiscent of the early 20th century visionary schemes of Saint Elia, the Italian futurist. The humanising touch is a box-like entrance to a cinema, tucked in between. Steps lead up to the pedestrian deck between the two A-frames, with shops on either side. A disappointingly bleak upper deck for the use of the residents covers part of the central space.”

Reference: The Architectural Review, October 1972, and Historic England Listing (See Figure 1)

2. Proposed Internal Alterations

The state of the flat when acquired by the client in February 2021 is shown in Figure 3. The flat requires refurbishment to restore and enhance the original features including the wall with cut-out panel connecting the kitchen and main living space and the iconic glazed wall/ceiling, and we additionally propose a modernised lay-out to improve functionality of the space.


The proposed alterations are as follows:

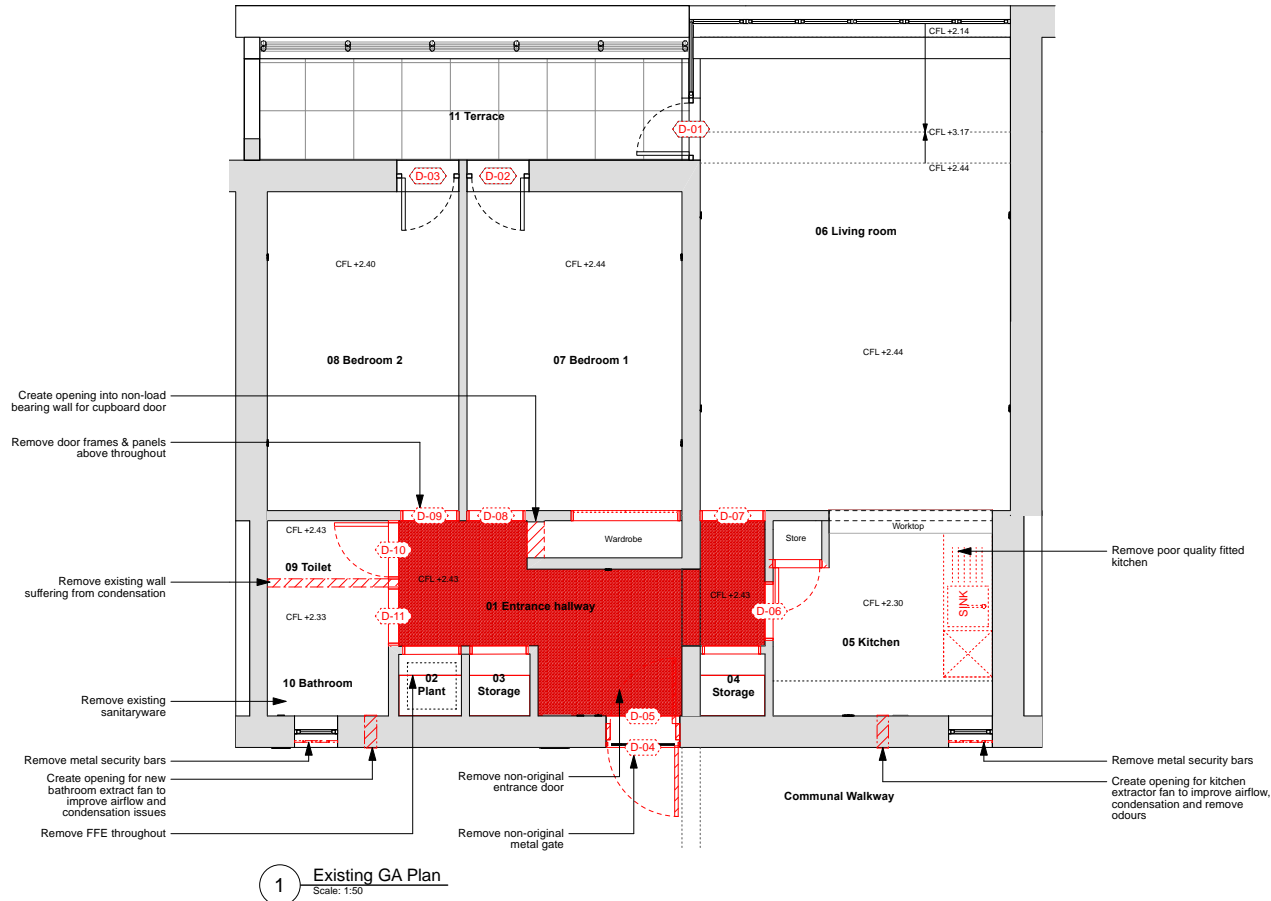
1. The bathroom provision is currently arranged in two separate rooms. The small bathroom was designed to contain a very small bath and basin and the separate WC contains a toilet with no basin. The existing arrangement offers very little space and it is incompatible with modern living standards. This proposal seeks to provide all the sanitary goods in a single, more spacious room. The demolition of the non-structural wall between the WC and bathroom was approved in a similar application which was granted listed building consent (see Figures 4, 5)
2. The bathroom currently has the original 3inch (75mm) hole for venting to the exterior of the flat as per the original construction, which goes through the integral concrete structure. In this proposal we are looking to increase this opening to 100mm to be compatible with a standard modern extractor. Having been advised against increasing the hole in the structural concrete section of the external wall, we propose making a new opening in the blockwork portion of the external wall. We consider this to be imperative to allow air-flow, and thus reduce risk of mould development and internal damage as a result of persistent moisture. Additional grills for ventilation and extraction have been installed in 10 out of the 22 flats on the 6th floor of Foundling Court (see Figure 6)
3. We also propose a similar alteration to the external wall of the kitchen, to create a 150mm hole to allow installation of a modern extractor fan above the cooker with external ventilation. This form of extraction is more efficient than the recirculating cooker hood alternative. 3 flats on the 6th floor of Foundling Court, where 139 Foundling Court is situated, have added 2+ additional holes in the blockwork of the external wall for extraction and ventilation (see Figure 6).
4. In the kitchen we propose the installation of modern cabinetry in the original U-shape configuration, made of (lacquered) wood, with composite stone counter tops in marbled effect, using neutral white tones. We believe the natural materials and neutral tones will allow for a clean modern design that is coherent with the foundational elements of the flat.
5. We propose the removal of pipework within a cabinet in the kitchen. (see figure 7) These pipes are obsolete as confirmed by the Camden Gas Technical Officer, Michael Hunt.

6. Similarly in the bathroom we propose the use of stone (or similar) tiling and natural material finishes such as marble (or marble effect ceramics), again in largely neutral white and grey tones, to allow for a modern design that retains longevity and does not conflict with the foundational design of the flat. Further, we propose the reinstallation a small bath in the original configuration of the bathroom as initially designed.
7. We propose the installation of white flat door blanks, similar to the original design.
8. For the bathroom door, we have planned to create a single pocket door to increase the efficiency of the space, as currently there are 4 doors and 2 cabinet doors that open into the same area of hallway.
9. The floors, when acquired by the client, were a wood-print vinyl laid over a 60s tile-print lino floor. Having detected asbestos in the flooring, the current tenant is taking steps to remove the asbestos and restore the flooring.
10. As it stands, the flat has no in-built central heating as the previous owner opted out of the communal system. We propose the addition of electric central-heating solutions, which will include a balance of electric radiators and electric underfloor heating.
11. The current electrics are out-dated and we plan on rewiring the flat to be in keeping with modern standards. We also propose the removal of the gas supply to the flat, and to use an electric system, to be in keeping with modern sustainability guidance. However, the original connections to the communal services will be kept enabling reconnection at a future date.
12. We propose an additional opening in the non-structural wall of the master bedroom to create access to the inbuilt wardrobe from the hallway. This will increase the usability of the space, by allowing for storage of items such as shoes in a manner accessible from the entryway.
13. We propose repairing some of the walls of the flat, which have been damaged over time
14. Finally we propose the removal of the window bars and the barred gate in front of the entryway, which were added by a previous tenant and not part of the original design.

NOTES:
 Do not scale from this drawing. All dimensions to be confirmed on site & to be checked by contractor prior to construction. Architect to be informed of any discrepancies before any action is taken. Copyright: This drawing must not be reproduced in whole or in part without written consent by the Architect. Drawing for planning. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Legend - Demolition:

 Items to be demolished



P1 17/05/2023 Planning
 REV. DATE COMMENT



1 Existing GA Plan
 Scale: 1:50

PROJECT ADDRESS
 139 Founding court

DRAWING
 DEMO Plan

DRAWN BY
 MT






STATUS Planning **SCALE** 1:50 @ A3

PROJECT No. 009 139FC **REVISION** P 1

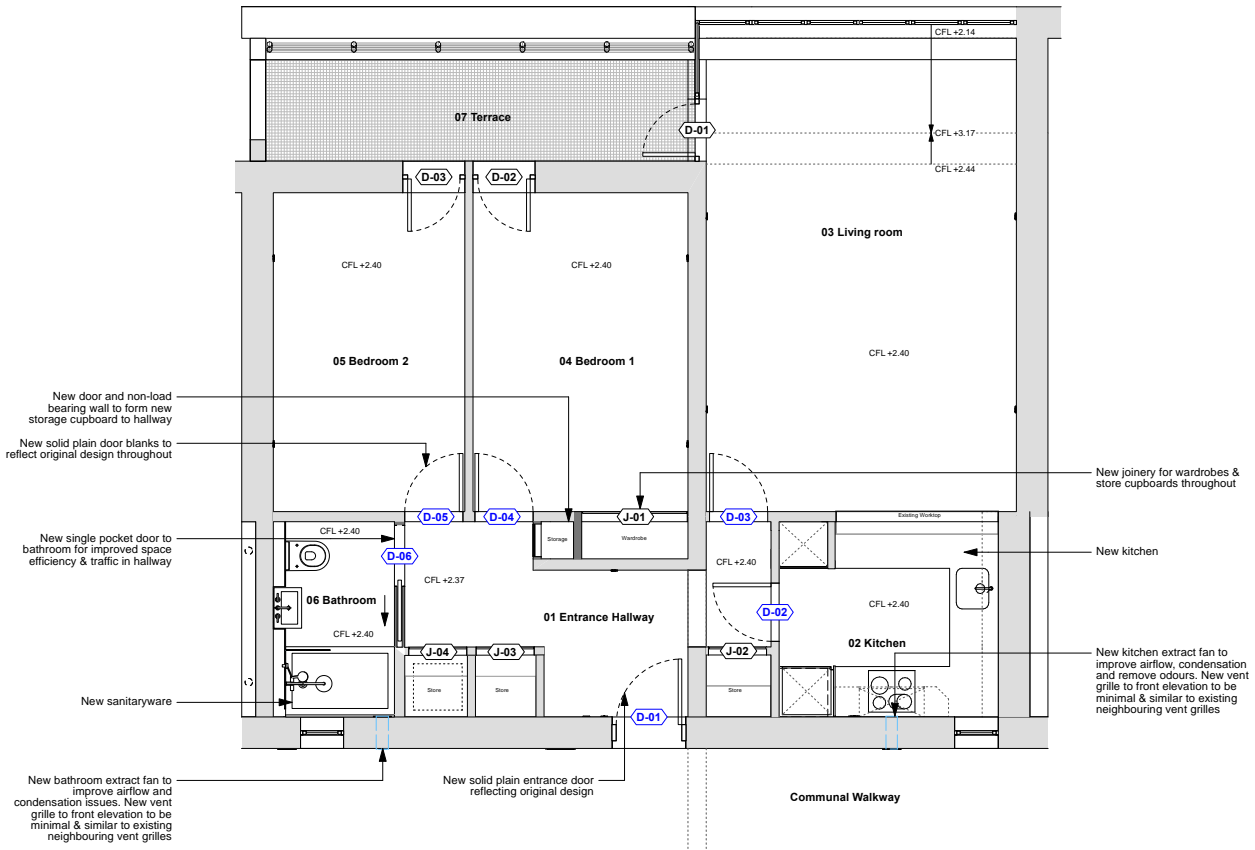
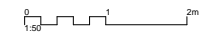
DRAWING No. 01 0800

NOTES:
 Do not scale from this drawing. All dimensions to be confirmed on site & to be checked by contractor prior to construction. Architect to be informed of any discrepancies before any action is taken. Copyright: This drawing must not be reproduced in whole or in part without written consent by the Architect. Drawing for planning. NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Legend - Proposed:

-  Existing walls
-  Proposed walls
-  Existing Doors
-  Proposed Doors
-  Proposed Joinery

P 1	1705/2023	Planning
REV. DATE		COMMENT



1 Existing GA Plan
 Scale: 1:50

PROJECT ADDRESS
 139 Foundling court

DRAWING
 Proposed Plan

DRAWN BY
 MT

STATUS **SCALE**
 Planning 1:50 @ A3

PROJECT No. **REVISION**
 009 139FC P 1

DRAWING No.
 02 0200

3. Planning History

139 Foundling Court has had no previous planning applications; however, reference can be made to similar planning applications within the Brunswick Centre that have been granted. This includes Application Number 2004/3467/L (see Figure 5), in which Listed Building Consent was granted for the demolition of both the wall between the WC and Bathroom, and the wall between the living room and kitchen (Figure 4).

4. Heritage Impact

This statement of impact references the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which constitutes the Government's current national guidance and policy regarding development in the historic environment. It is a material consideration and includes a succinct policy framework for local planning authorities and decision takers. It relates to planning law by stating that applications are to be determined in accordance with the local plans unless material considerations indicate otherwise. There is additional reference to the National Planning Practice Guidance which provides advice on enhancing and conserving the historic environment in accordance with the NPPF.

Key considerations affecting the design of the flat include that it is part of the grade II listed Brunswick Centre, and lies within the Bloomsbury Conservation area. These matters have been addressed in developing these proposals and we believe that the design would preserve the character and appearance of the listed building whilst improving the functionality of the flat.

The proposed alterations are predominantly internal and not visible from the outside, barring our proposal of creating two openings for extraction in the external wall. Similar alterations have been carried out in just under half of the flats on the 6th floor at the time of writing (see Fig 6), and would therefore have negligible additional impact on the historic fabric of the building.

The addition of ventilation will reduce persistent condensation, moisture damage and water ingress to interior structures, which would constitute reduction of risk of damage as well as extending the viable liveability (use) of the flat.

See NPPG paragraph 020 which states

Works to a listed private dwelling which secure its future as a designated heritage asset could be a public benefit and note such heritage benefits to include

1. Sustaining or enhancing the significance and the contribution of its setting;
2. Reducing or removing risks to a heritage asset; and
3. Securing the optimum viable use of a heritage asset for the long term.

Moreover, the Brunswick Centre is conserved as a residential setting, and modifications such as facilitating standard modern extraction, or creating a single bathroom space by removing the non-structural wall separating the WC and bathroom, which are adaptations to modern living which improve functionality for its intended use as residence, should be considered in keeping with the original ethos of the Brunswick Centre.

See NPPF 190a which states that

Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

See NPPF 197a which states that

In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

As previously addressed, our proposed alterations are predominantly internal, and include:

1. Restoring iconic original features of the flat through
 - a. The restoration of the original glazed window/ceiling
 - b. The restoration of the panel cut-out in the wall connecting the kitchen to the main living space
 - c. Reintroducing plank doors throughout the flat
2. Increasing functionality of the flat with features such as
 - a. Creating a pocket door in a crowded area of the hall
 - b. Removing a non-structural partitioning wall to create a single bathroom
 - c. Installing modern extraction in bathroom and kitchen to facilitate ventilation and reduce risk of damage to the internal aspects of the flats from persistent moisture and fumes respectively. Will involve the creation of 2 x 4-inch holes in the blockwork of the external wall, as previously executed by other flats on the same floor (see Figure 6)
 - d. Creating access to the master bedroom wardrobe from the entryway to optimise storage
3. Improving upon the modern fabric of the flat by
 - a. Installing neutral white/grey toned modern kitchen, using natural materials (such as wood and marble or similar) in a historically consistent U-shaped configuration.
 - b. Renovating the bathroom with natural materials such as stone and marble (or similar) in neutral white/grey tones to create a modern functional single bathroom that doesn't conflict with the original design.
 - c. Restoring flooring throughout the flat following asbestos removal.
4. Improving safety of the space through
 - a. Asbestos removal in floors throughout
 - b. Asbestos removal from panels above doors

- c. Asbestos removal from behind shared wall in kitchen
 - d. Reinstating a door to the kitchen to meet modern fire safety regulations
5. Modernising services by
- a. Rewiring the flat to modern standards
 - b. Adding central heating in the form of electric radiators and/or electric underfloor heating
 - c. Repairing pipework

Notably, the Historic England Listing (Figure 1) states that **“the internal finishes of the flats, shops and cinema have been inspected, and are not of special interest”**. Therefore, in practical terms, the internal alterations which are not visible from the exterior should have no impact on the heritage asset of the flat.

However, we consider the Brunswick centre flats to be an iconic piece of British architecture, and are passionate about restoring original elements where possible.

We consider alterations which increase functionality of the flat (proposed alterations 2a-d), improve upon the modern fabric of the flat (3a-c), improve the safety of the space (4a-d) and modernise services (5a-c) to be key in conserving the flat for intended use as a residence (by optimising the flat for modern living standards).

See NPPF 190a which states that

Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and

d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

See NPPF 197a which states that

In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and **putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation**;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Moreover, through restoring the iconic glazed window/ceiling and reinstating the panel cut-out to recreate the intended shape of the living space (proposed alterations 1a-c), we believe the renovations will contribute to conserving the distinctiveness of the flat and protecting the asset for future generations

See NPPF paragraph 190c which states that

Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;

- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

See NPPF 197c which states that

In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

See NPPF 189 which states that

These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

The character of the building will remain unchanged and there will be no effect on the Conservation Area. There will be no impact on adjoining properties.

We believe our proposal will have negligible negative impact on the heritage asset of the flat. Taking into consideration the restoration of original features, we consider these refurbishments to have a net positive impact on conserving the historical fabric of the residence.

5. Conclusion

The proposal has considered the significance of the heritage asset and will respect the historic fabric of the building.

The proposal includes minimal effects on the external view of the flat, and predominantly involves alterations to the interior finishes which are not considered part of the heritage asset as per the Heritage England Listing (Figure 1).

Nevertheless, the proposal would improve the internal fabric of the flat through restoring the iconic wall/ceiling glazing and refurbishing the original cut-out panel connecting the kitchen to the main living space and reintroducing flat door blanks consistent with the original design. Reinstating original iconic features would contribute to conserving the character and distinctiveness of the property for the future.

The proposal additionally focuses on improving functionality to be compatible with modern living and putting measures in place to protect the internal structures from persistent condensation, water ingress and grease exposure. Alterations to protect the heritage asset from risk of damage, and alterations in keeping with its intended use, in this case as a residence, are coherent with guidance from the NPPF.

The proposal has minimal effect on the exterior view of the flat and thus it will preserve the setting of the Grade II listed building and maintain the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

Appendix

1-187A O'DONNELL COURT AND 1-212A FOUNDLING COURT AND RENOIR CINEMA AND SHOPS (THE BRUNSWICK CENTRE) AND BASEMENT CAR PARK AND ATTACHED RAMPS AND STEPS AND STUDIOS

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: 1-187A O'DONNELL COURT AND 1-212A FOUNDLING COURT AND RENOIR CINEMA AND SHOPS (THE BRUNSWICK CENTRE) AND BASEMENT CAR PARK AND ATTACHED RAMPS AND STEPS AND STUDIOS

List entry Number: 1246230

Location

1-187A O'DONNELL COURT AND 1-212A FOUNDLING COURT AND RENOIR CINEMA AND SHOPS (THE BRUNSWICK CENTRE) AND BASEMENT CAR PARK AND ATTACHED RAMPS AND STEPS AND STUDIOS, BRUNSWICK SQUARE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Greater London Authority

District: Camden

District Type: London Borough

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 14-Sep-2000

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 487423

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TQ 30825W BRUNSWICK SQUARE 798-1395/18155 (West side) 14-SEP-00 1-187a O'Donnell Court, 1-212a Foundling Court, Renoir Cinema, shops (The Brunswick Centre), basement car park, and attached ramps, steps and studios

GV II

Two linked blocks of 560 flats, incorporating rows of shops at raised ground level over basement car-parking on two levels, with attached workshops, ramps and steps. 1967-72 by Patrick Hodgkinson for Marchmont Properties and LB Camden, completed by L Brian Ingram and T P Bennett and Partners. The first scheme prepared 1960-3 with Sir Leslie Martin, subsequent scheme developed 1963-5 by Hodgkinson, and modified 1966-8, assisted by F D A Levitt, A Richardson, D Campbell and P Myers. Engineers McAlpine Design Group, and Robert McAlpine and Sons were the builders. Reinforced concrete, some now painted as was always intended, glazed roofs to part of each flat, otherwise roofs are flat. Flat roofs over shops form terraces serving the flats, on which are placed 'small' 'professional studios'.

Complex megastructure of two 'A-framed' blocks, O'Donnell Court and Foundling Court, linked by a raised podium containing shops and a cinema

and set over a basement car park on two levels. The outer or perimeter range of five storeys, the inner or main range of eight storeys. Most of the flats on the upper floors have one or two bedrooms, with some studios at the ends, all with glazed living room extending on to balcony, which form a stepped profile down the side of the building. One larger flat and further small flats on the lower floors of the perimeter blocks. The raised ground floor is occupied by a shopping mall, whose projecting form forms two terraces above, linked by a bridge in the early 1990s when steps from the mall were blocked. The professional chambers, intended for functions such as doctor's surgeries, are now leased as offices and workshops. Cinema facing Brunswick Square descends two levels into basement; was originally one screen, but has been subsequently simply subdivided. Basement on two levels has car parking.

The elevations are determined by the plan, with metal windows, and metal balustrading to concrete balconies. Mullions to concealed basement ventilation. Regularly spaced lift-shafts, staircases and ventilator towers reminiscent of Antonio Sant'Elia's scheme of 1914 for Milan Railway Station; there are comparisons too in the formal entrance to the shopping mall opposite Brunswick Square, where the framework of the structure is left open save for the cinema, largely glazed and with glazed doors, sentinel at its entrance. The flats are now entered via modern security doors and the internal 'A'-frame structure is exposed and makes an extremely powerful composition along the landings serving the flats. The internal finishes of the flats, shops and cinema have been inspected, and are not of special interest.

The Brunswick Centre is the pioneering example of a megastructure in England: of a scheme which combines several functions of equal importance within a single framework. It is also the pioneering example of low-rise, high-density housing, a field in which Britain was extremely influential on this scale. The scheme grew out of a theoretical project by Hodgkinson with Sir Leslie Martin for West Kentish Town (St Pancras MB), and his own student work of 1953. This, however, was for a mat of largely four-storied maisonettes using a cross-over or scissor plan, while in section the Brunswick Centre more closely resembled Harvey Court, designed for Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, in 1957, a design largely developed by Hodgkinson working with Martin and Colin St John Wilson. Brunswick developed the concept of the stepped section on a large scale and for a range of facilities, whose formality was pioneering. It forms an interesting group of reference with Sir Denys Lasdon and Partners' University of East Anglia (designed 1962-3) and Darbousne and Darke's Lillington Gardens, Westminster (designed 1961). More directly, the housing part of the scheme was taken over in 1965 by LB Camden, and Hodgkinson liaised with the Chief Architect, S A G Cook. His influence on the young architects working for Cook was profound, and can be seen in schemes by Neave Brown, Benson and Forsyth and others built across the borough in the 1970s - and which in their turn were celebrated and imitated on a smaller scale elsewhere. The most celebrated of these schemes is Alexandra Road by Neave Brown, of 1972-8 and listed grade II", which repeats the use of concrete and the stepped building profile, but achieves greater formality by concentrating solely on the provision of housing, set in a crescent.

Sources Architectural Review, October 1972, pp.194-218 LB Camden, Planning

Department File 217, nineteen volumes Rayner Banham, Megastructure, London, Architectural Press, 1976 RIBA Biography File, Patrick Hodgkinson

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Banham, R, Megastructure, (1976)
'Architectural Review' in October, (1972), 194-218

National Grid Reference: TQ 30261 82270

Map

© Crown Copyright and database right 2018. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.
© British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Limited 2018. All rights reserved. Licence number 102006.006.
Use of this data is subject to [Terms and Conditions](#) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/terms/online-terms-conditions/>).

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1246230.pdf](#) (http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservice/Static/StatutoryPlan1.svc/225845/741.F_A4_GradeII.E_A31_Grade.pdf)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 08-Jun-2018 at 01:29:04.

End of official listing

Figure 1: Historic England Listing: 1 – 187A O’Donnell Court and 1 – 212A Foundling Court and Renoir Cinema and shops (The Brunswick Centre) and basement car parks and attached ramps and steps and studios.

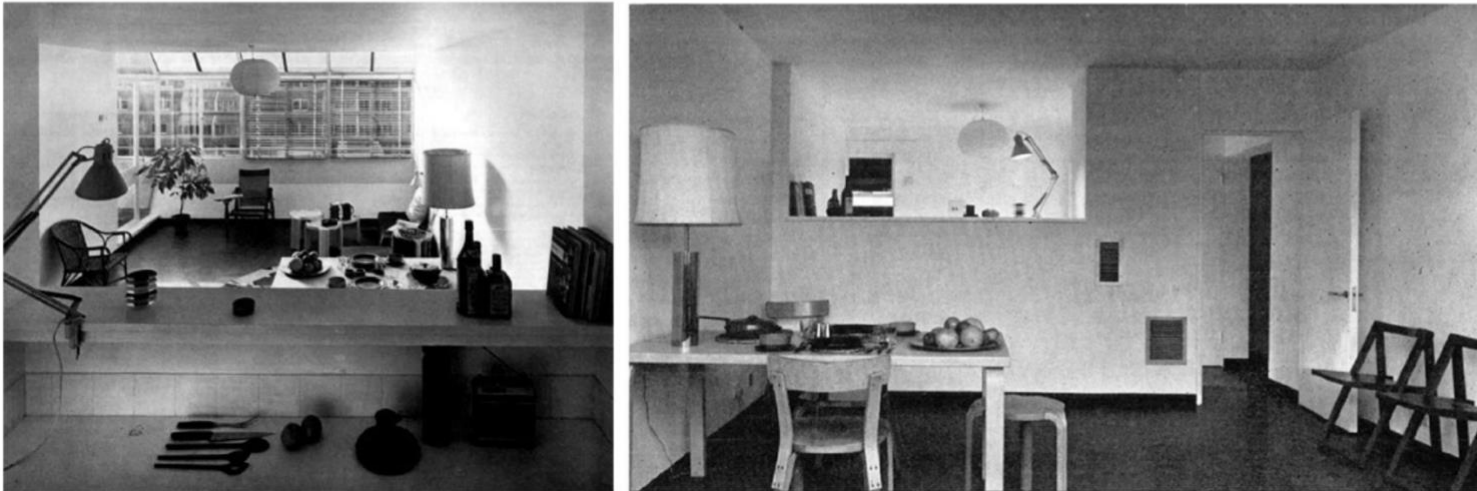
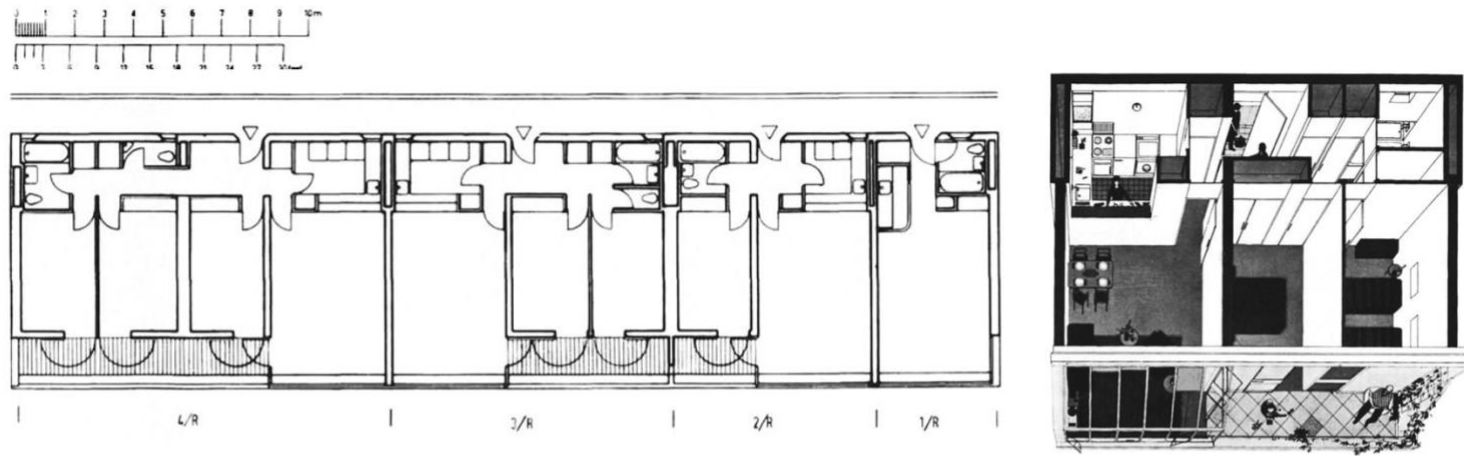


Figure 2: Demonstrates the original design of the flat, with historical images of the interior as intended



Figure 3: The state of the flat when acquired by the client, prior to asbestos removal.

SK

RECEIVED 25 OCT 2004

Blackwell + Friend Architects
31 Oval Road
Camden Town
London
NW1 7EA



Development Control
Planning Services
London Borough of Camden
Town Hall
Argyle Street
London WC1H 8ND

Tel: 020 7278 4444
Fax: 020 7574 1975
Text: 020 7974 0986

env.devcn@camden.gov.uk
www.camden.gov.uk/planning

Application Ref: 2004/3467/L *3007/1004*
Please ask for: **Mortimer MacSweeney**
Telephone: 020 7974 5786

18 October 2004

Dear Sir/Madam

DECISION

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Regulations 1990

Listed Building Consent Granted

Address:
Flat 40
Foundling Court
Brunswick Centre
London
WC1N 1AN

Proposal:
Internal alterations including removal of partition walls.
Drawing Nos: 001, 002 as amended by Fax dated 18/10/2004, illustrated supporting
statement dated 27/07/2004

The Council has considered your application and decided to grant Listed Building Consent
subject to the following condition(s):

Conditions And Reasons:

- 1 The works hereby permitted shall be begun no later than the end of five years from
the date of this consent.

Reason: In order to comply with the provisions of Section 18 of the Planning (Listed
Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

- 2 All new work and work of making good shall be carried out to match the original
work as closely as possible in materials and detailed execution.

Reason: In order to safeguard the special architectural and historic interest of the
building in accordance with the requirements of policy EN38 of the London
Borough of Camden Unitary Development Plan 2000.

Your attention is drawn to the notes attached to this notice which tell you about your Rights
of Appeal and other information.

Yours faithfully

Environment Department
(Duly authorised by the Council to sign this document)



02079745786

Figure 4 – Letter demonstrating decision to Grant Listed Building Consent for Application 2004/3467/L.

APPLICATION FOR LISTED BUILDING CONSENT
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Please read accompanying notes before answering any questions. Please complete all sections in BLOCK CAPITALS. Please answer every question. Five copies of the completed form and five sets of drawings (as specified in Note 6) are required. 2004/3467/L

I apply for listed building consent and declare that to the best of my knowledge all the information contained in this form is correct.

Signed: AD
Applicant/Agent (please delete)
Date: 2nd August 2004

FOR OFFICE USE:
Case File CIA:
Reg. No. CA:
Date Received:

1 Applicant
Name: REGINEA ATKINSON
Address: 76 WHITLEY ROAD
COBHAM STREET
LONDON
Post Code: WC1N 1HD
Tel. No.: 07870 880 129

Agent (if any) to whom correspondence will be sent.
Name: ADRIAN FRIEND
Address: BLANKEN FRIEND
31 ANAL ROAD
LONDON
Post Code: NW1 7EA
Tel. No.: 0207 485 5758

2 Address of Application Site.
FLAT 40, FOUNDLING COURT, BRUNSWICK
CENTRE, LONDON WC1N 1ATN

Grade of Building		
I	II	III
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Tick appropriate box >

3 Description of Proposed Works INTERNAL ALTERATIONS TO KITCHEN/BATHROOM

a. Does the proposal involve total or substantial demolition of listed buildings?
Yes Complete
No

b. Will there be partial demolition (if yes, give a brief description of the proposed demolition).
DIVIDING WALL BETWEEN WC/BATHROOM Yes No
DIVIDING WALL BETWEEN KITCHEN/LIVING ROOM Yes No

c. Does the proposal relate to a variation or discharge of conditions on a listed building consent?
Yes No

If "Yes", Specify:
Date of decision: _____ Registration No. _____
Details of the relevant condition: _____

4 Alterations or Extension (to be answered only if works involve alterations or extensions)
Materials - specify type & colour of materials & applied finishes where applicable to:
Walls and Roof: _____ Windows and Doors: _____
Internal surfaces: _____

5 Submission of Application for Planning Permission or Advertisement Consent
Has an application for planning permission been submitted in respect of the proposed works? Yes No
If no, please state reason: INTERNAL ALTERATIONS ONLY
Has an application for advertisement consent been submitted in respect of the proposed works? Yes No

Figure 5: Approved application for listing building consent (2004/3467/L) for Flat 40 Foundling Court. Alterations consisted of demolition of dividing wall between WC and bathroom and dividing wall between kitchen and living room.



Flat 203 foundling court
1 additional grill



Flat 201 foundling court
1 additional grill



Flat 143 Foundling Court
3 additional grills



Flat 142 Foundling Court
1 additional grills



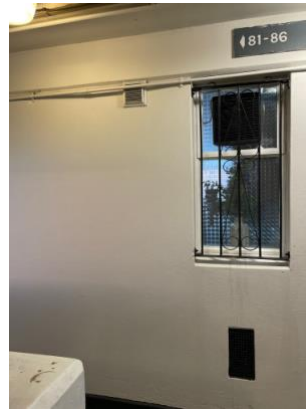
Flat 84 Foundling Court
1 additional grills



Flat 83 Foundling Court
1 additional grills



Flat 82 Foundling Court
2 additional grills



Flat 81 Foundling Court
1 additional grills



Flat 26 Foundling Court
1 additional grills



Flat 25 Foundling Court
2 additional grills

Figure 6: Documenting all flats on 6th floor of foundling court (where 139 foundling court is situated), which have installed additional external grills for ventilation, and how many additional grills are installed per flat. 10 out of 22 flats on the 6th floor have installed additional grills through the block build aspect of the external wall, for extraction for the bathroom and/or kitchen



Figure 7: Obsolete pipework in kitchen cabinetry to be removed.