

10 FITZROY PARK, N6 6HU

HERITAGE STATEMENT



Prepared for:

MR AND MRS BENHAM

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by MVHC Ltd to accompany application for planning permission and listed building consent for proposed works at 10 Fitzroy Park, in the London Borough of Camden.
- 1.2 A planning permission and listed building consent ([2015/1916/P](#) & [2015/2035/L](#)) were granted on 09-04-2015 however, the works were never carried out. The owner wishes to re-apply for planning permission and listed building consent for the identical scheme that was granted approval in 2015.
- 1.3 In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), as well as Camden Council Planning Policy requirements, this document provides information about the application site, its historic background, and analyses the significance and special character of the Grade II listed house and its setting within Conservation Area. It also provides an assessment of the impact of the proposals on the significance of identified heritage assets.
- 1.4 This document should be read in conjunction with drawings (“as existing” and “as proposed”) and Design and Access Statement, prepared by STUDIO AIDA LTD.
- 1.5 The adopted methodology applied in the report is a production of the visual inspection and evaluation of the site, based on professional experience and a review of the literature and primary and secondary sources, including National Archives, Metropolitan Archives and other sources.
- 1.6 10 Fitzroy Park is a Listed Grade II house. The proposals involve minor alterations to the internal layout, as well as new dormer windows. Full description of the proposed works and the impact can be read in chapters 10 and 11.

2.0 PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 Where any development may affect designated or undesignated heritage assets, there is a legislative framework to ensure proposed works are developed and considered with due regard for their impact on the historic built environment. The proposals will be tested against the following relevant National and Local policies:
- THE PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS) ACT 1990
 - NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (NPPF) 2021
 - NATIONAL AND STRATEGIC PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE (NPPG)
 - HISTORIC ENGLAND'S GOOD PRACTICE ADVICE IN PLANNING NOTES 1, 2 and 3
 - THE LONDON PLAN (2021)
- 2.2 Supplementary Planning Documents/ Guidance:
- Camden Local Plan 2017-2031 including policies D1 – Design, D2 – Heritage,
 - Camden's Planning Guidance CPG1
 - Highgate Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy (2011)

3.0 SITE CONTEXT AND HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

- 3.1 No 10 Fitzroy Park is located on the lower central part of the street, opposite of Fitzroy Park Allotments. It is within the sub-Conservation Area of Fitzroy Park, in the London Borough of Camden. (See Fig 1).

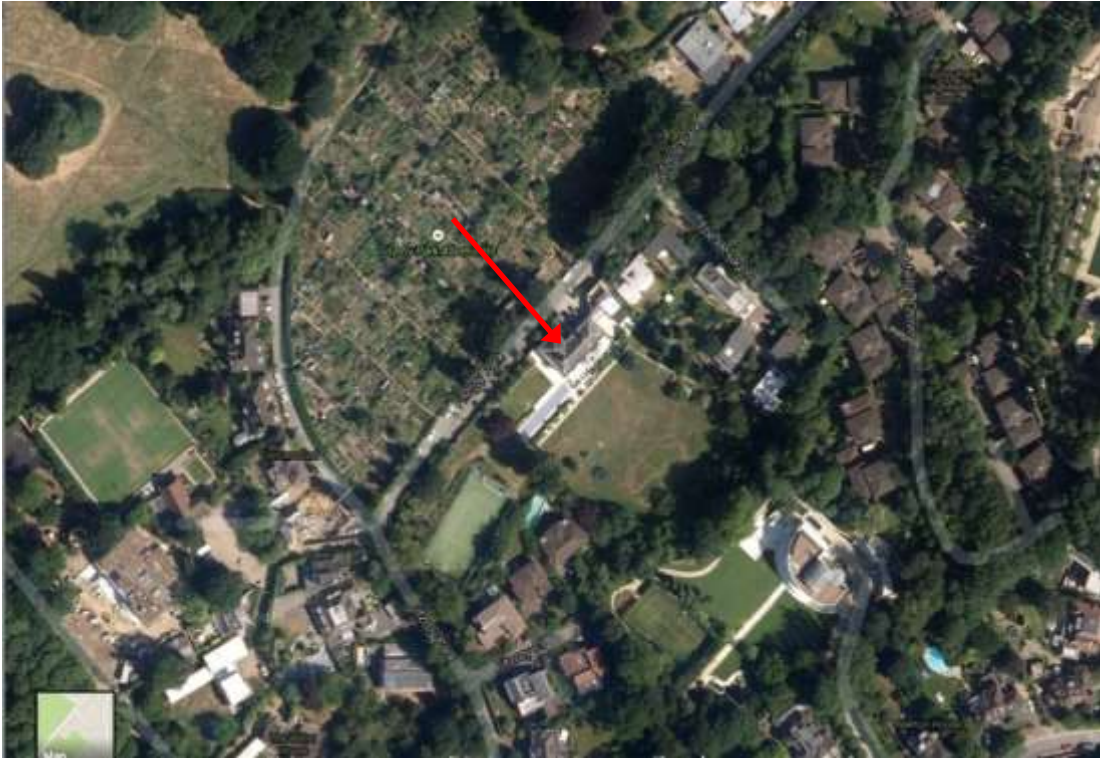


Figure 1 - The subject site is depicted by a red arrow.

3.2 Statutory Listing

- 3.2.1 10 Fitzroy Park is listed Grade II building. It has been listed on 20th March 1996. Historic England database has following listing description of the building:

TQ2787SE FITZROY PARK 798-1/4/1741 (South East side) 20/03/96 No.10 and attached garage II

"House. Dated 1932 on hopper heads. By E Vincent Harris for himself. Narrow red brick with graded hipped slate roof and exceptionally tall stacks rearing behind high parapets. EXTERIOR: single storey and basement to front, with full lower storey on falling land to rear, the attached garage to left is a distinctive part of the carefully balanced composition, denoted by the curved linking wall that is an offset to the balancing projecting wing of the L-shaped house to right. 4-bay front, the sash windows under gauged brick heads regularly spaced but pushed to right of composition. 8-panelled door projects in two-bay wing to right, with single window: The door in moulded eared surround with keystone. One window in return to street balances garage, which has double panelled doors. Side elevation similarly treated but its four windows more symmetrically displaced. Garden elevation of seven bays, the portion to the right with four bays of sash windows symmetrically displaced, the left part a symmetrical but curious composition with a semi-circular ground-floor window projecting under a slated semi-dome with finial. This lights Harris's former studio. INTERIOR: not inspected but it is known that the principal rooms are little altered, with their original panelling and covings. HISTORICAL NOTE: E Vincent Harris was a major designer of public buildings between 1909 and 1960. He left his house to St Pancras MB in 1952 for the benefit of the borough and its employees."

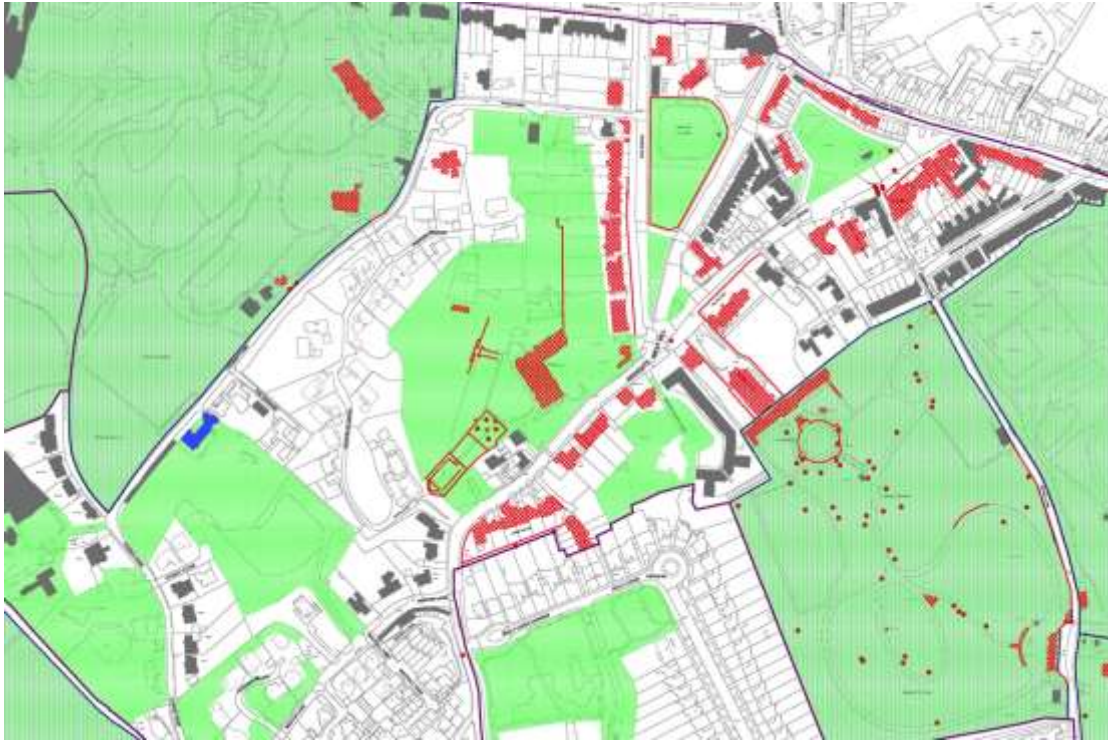


Figure 2 - Listed buildings in the vicinity of No 10 Fitzroy Park. The subject site is depicted in blue.

3.3 HIGHGATE CONSERVATION AREA

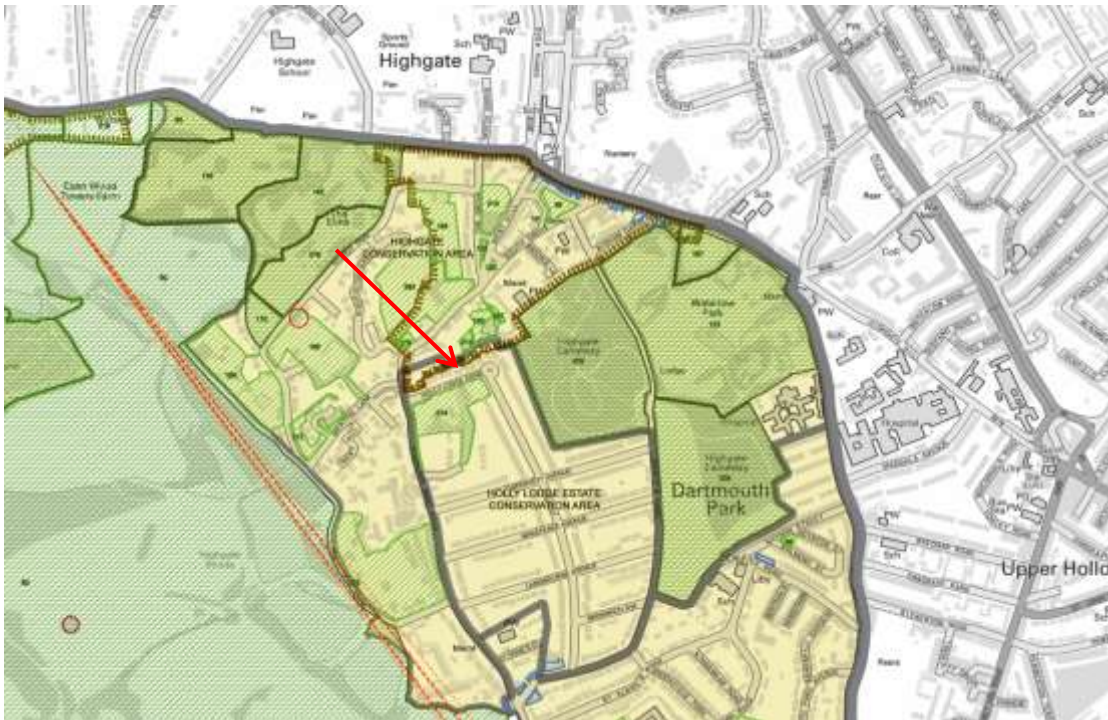


Figure 3 - Highgate Conservation Area, with application site depicted by red arrow.

3.3.1 **Designation:** The development of the Highgate Conservation Area is well documented in the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Statement, within the Borough of Camden. Highgate was designated as a Conservation Area in 1968 and extended in 1978 and 1992. It is divided into five sub-areas – Highgate Village, Fitzroy Park, Waterlow Park & Cemeteries, Wittington Hospital, and Merton Lane & Millfield Lane.

- 3.3.2 **Listed Buildings:** The majority of the properties in the conservation area are listed Grade II either for their group or individual value, and some are grade II*. The properties in the vicinity of No 10 Fitzroy Park are mostly grade II.
- 3.3.3 **Key Features:** The Conservation Area is described as a “close-knit village crowning one of the twin hills of to the north of London.” Large houses set in generous landscaped gardens, surround the core of the conservation area – “the early village with its small scale houses and traditionally fronted shops.”
- 3.3.4 **Adjacent Conservation Areas:** To the south, Holly Lodge Estate, to the north – Highgate Conservation area (Haringate Borough). To the west are Hampstead Heath and Parliament Hill both designated as Metropolitan Open Land, but are not within conservation area.
- 3.3.5 **Strategic Views:** The Conservation Area Appraisal, states: “Due to the elevated position of Highgate Village there are many glimpses of distant views. When looking south from Fitzroy Park, Highgate West Hill and Swain’s Lane there are outstanding views of London sitting in the Thames Valley with the hills of Crystal Palace and the North Downs beyond. An essential part of the character of Highgate Conservation Area is the open aspect. From Waterlow Park there is a panorama reaching across from the City to the Royal Free Hospital in Hampstead. On the western side of the Conservation Area the Heath makes an important backdrop closing the vista at the end of Merton Lane, Millfield Lane, and Fitzroy Park. Looking into the Conservation Area from the Heath close to Hampstead Lane, Athlone House can be seen sitting in an elevated position with the spire of St. Michael’s Church beyond the trees.”

4.0 FITZROY PARK - BACKGROUND HISTORY

- 4.1 Village of Highgate began as a small settlement within the medieval estate of Bishop of London. The Highgate was a rich parkland, and it was used as a hunting grounds by the Bishops, until church land was taken by Henry VIII, in 1530. Early development started in 16th and 17th centuries, around Highgate Hill, for a country retreats built by the wealthy Londoners. According to Highgate Conservation Area Appraisal, by 1553, there were five licenced inns, in Highgate, indicating numbers of visitors / travellers, passing through.

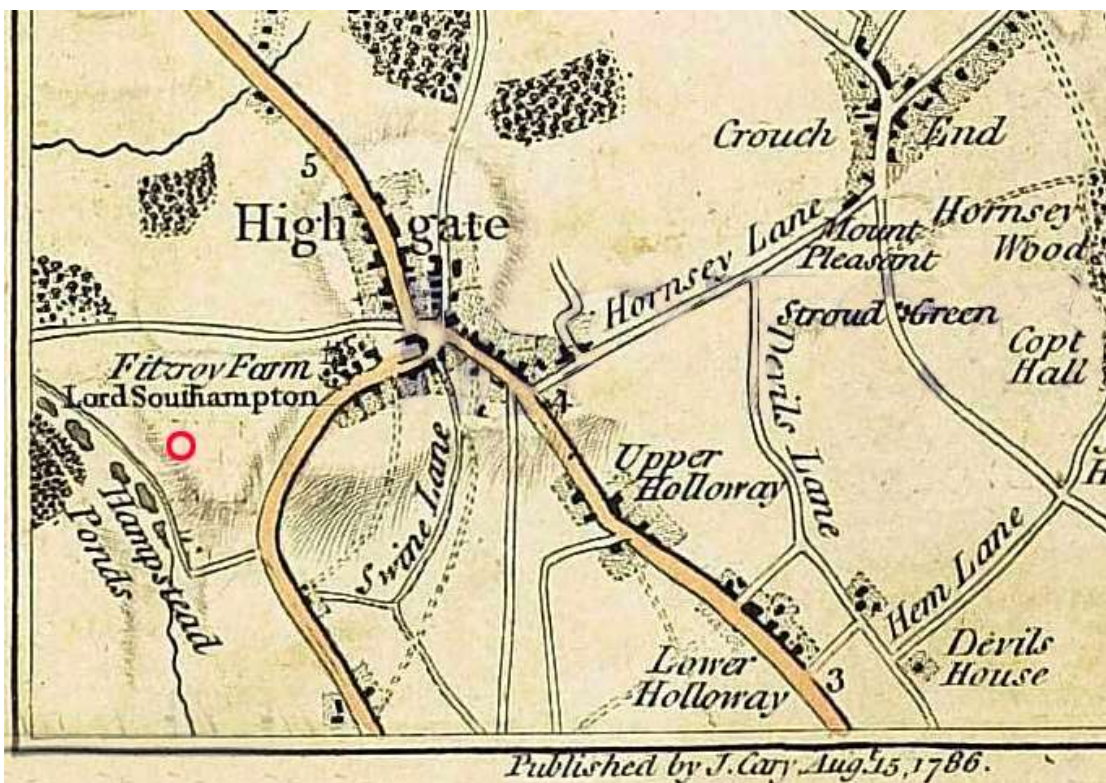


Figure 4 - 1786 Map, by J. Cary; Location of the application site is depicted with red circle. Map shows that the area was part of the Lord Southampton’s Estate.

- 4.2 In 1760's Charles Fitzroy, brother of the Lord Grafton (Prime Minister at the time), was a leasee of the manor and lordship of Tattenhall (property of Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London). In 1768, Mr Fitzroy purchased the entire estate. Lord Grafton was passed through the Parliament Act, which transferred the estate with all its rights, privileges, and emoluments, to Mr. Charles Fitzroy and his heirs for ever. The Act states it to be with the consent of Richard Lord Bishop of London, and the privity of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.
- 4.3 Charles Fitzroy, who became Baron Southampton in 1780, was seated in the Fitzroy House, erected on the site of an older house called " Sherrick's Hole Farm". The house and the grounds were is described by John H. Lloyd, History of Highgate (1888), as " a fine square red-brick building containing some very fine suites of rooms [...], that "contained some fine portraits, amongst others those of Henry the first Duke of Grafton, George Earl of Euston, and Charles Duke of Grafton." [...] the grounds were extensive, and were of a most delightfully undulating character, studded with beautiful timber. They extended from the lower corner of Millfield Lane up the West Hill, to the back of the Grove, round Hampstead Lane, to where Millfield Lane enters Hampstead Lane, the footpath determining the old boundary."



Figure 5 - 1803 Map of Hampstead, and neighbouring villages. Map shows Lord Southampton's Estate, as well as what area was Earl's of Mansfield's. Location of the application site is depicted with red circle

- 4.4 In 1811 the house was acquired by the Duke of Buckingham. Fitzroy House was demolished in 1828 and the land was sold in lots and sold by public auction in August, 1840 (See Fig 7).



Figure 6 -- The original Fitzroy House

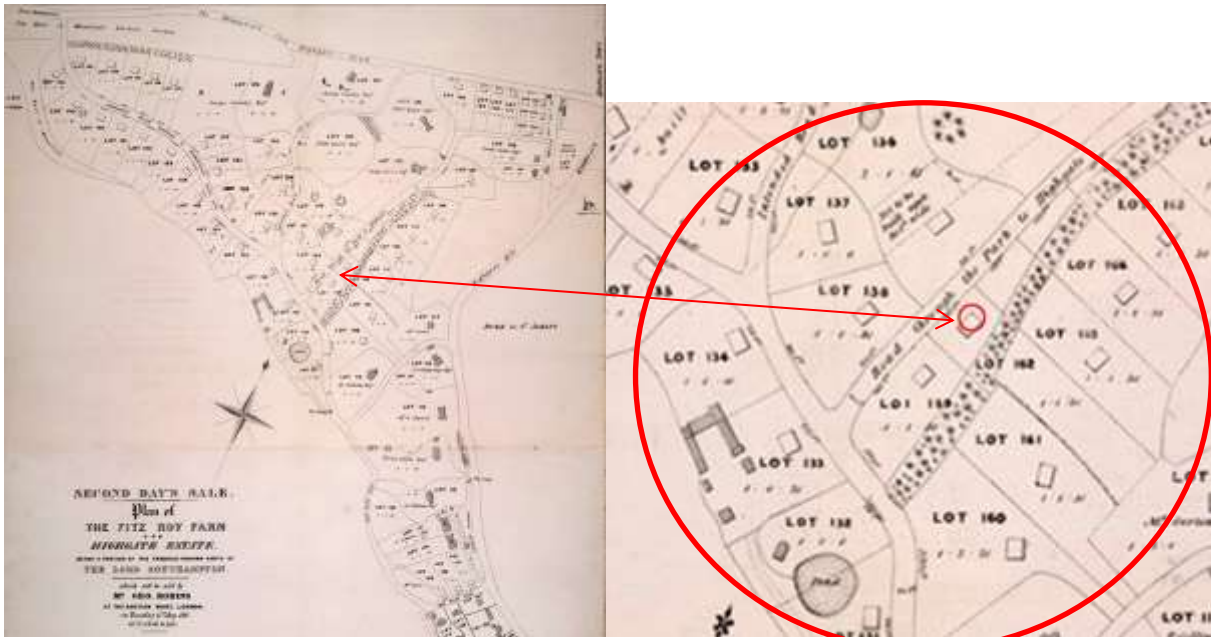


Figure 7 – Plan of Southampton Estate, produced for sale, in 1840. Most of the lots were purchased by Earl of Mansfield, lord of Kenwood House, in order to protect land from being built.

4.5 On the 1864 Stanford Map, Fitzroy Park shows little change to the land use. The network of roads, lanes, and footpaths remain largely unchanged, even today. On the 1910 map, a line of terraced and semi-detached properties are shown, with high boundary walling, creating the northern boundary facing onto Hampstead Lane. To the east of Fitzroy Park, towards the boundary formed by Merton Lane and the properties facing onto The Grove, the 1910 map indicates an area of market gardens, nurseries, and allotments. Further development of the park occurred in the post-war period and the area has a number of houses designed by and for architects.



Figure 8 - 1864 Stanford Map, showing houses along the Fitzroy Park. The approximate location of the application site is shown as a part of Southwood Lodge grounds.

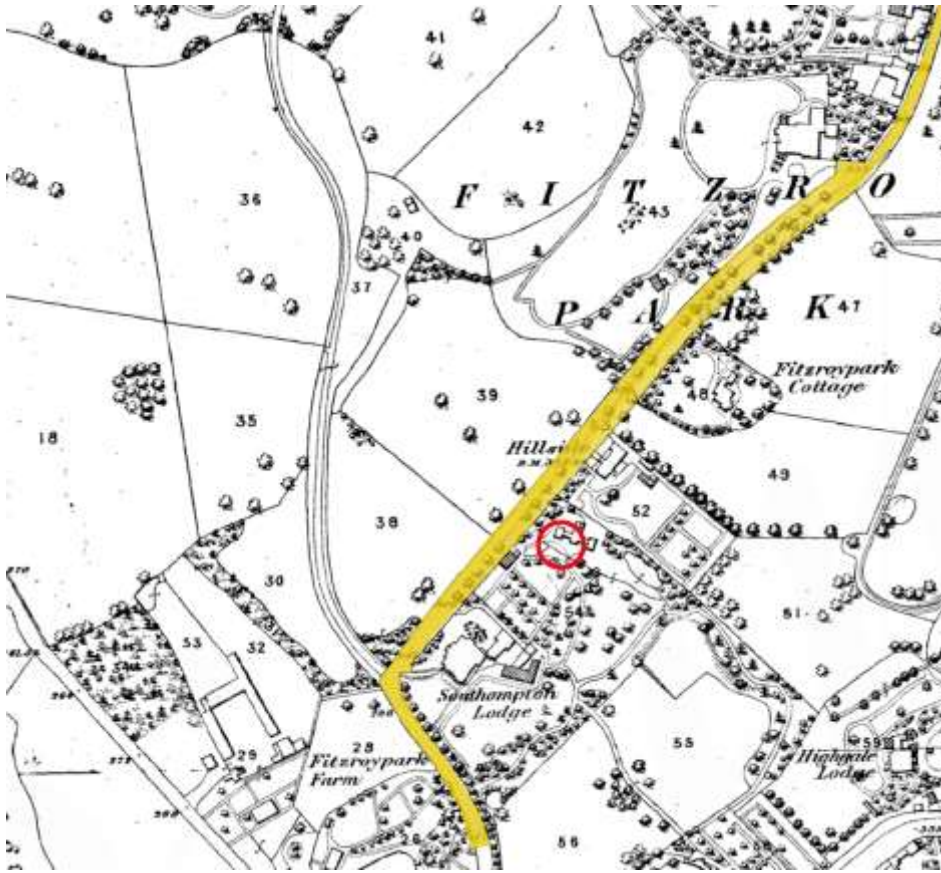


Figure 9 - 1870 OS Map, showing Southampton Lodge, and outbuildings, located where application site is today

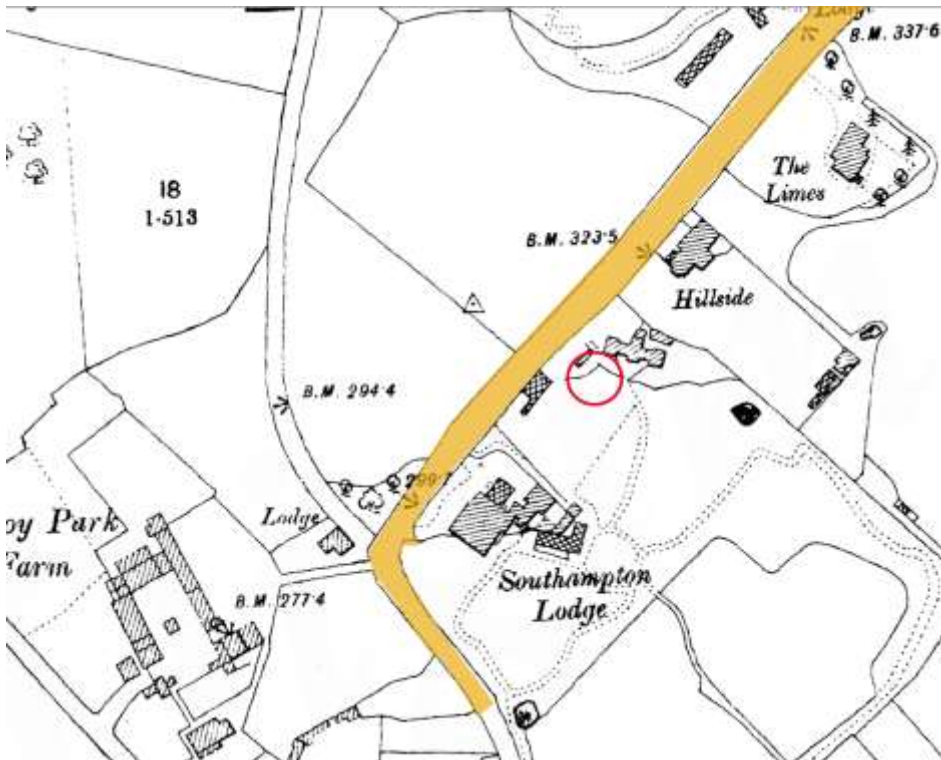


Figure 10 - 1890 OS Map. Southampton Lodge footprint has increased. Same outbuilding (or separate house) is still shown within the grounds, where No 10 Fitzroy Park is today.

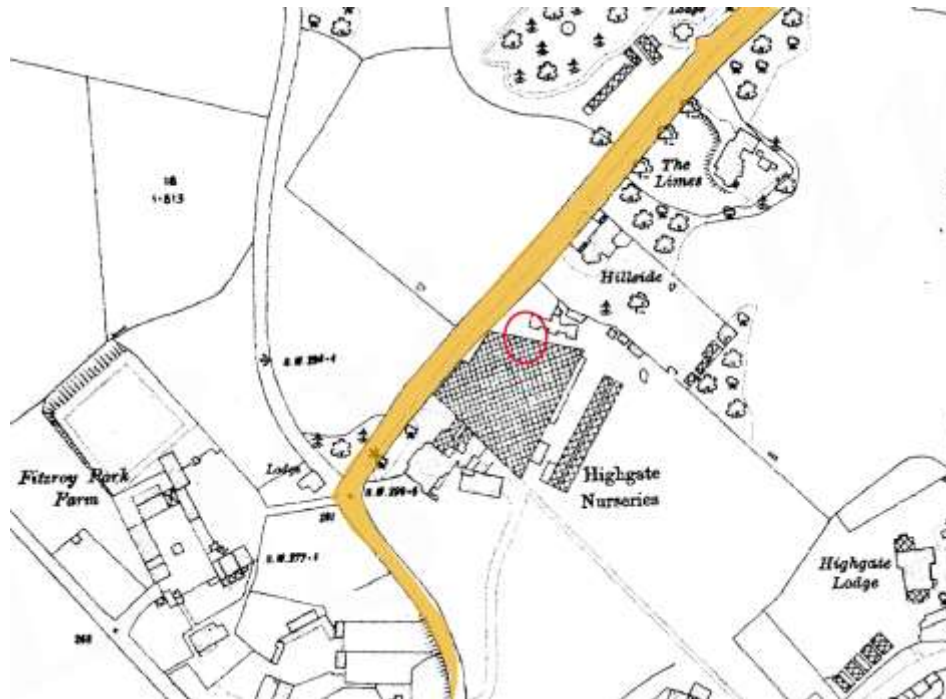


Figure 11 -1910 OS Map. Large portion of the Southampton Lodge appears covered with Highgate Nursery. Little has changed along the Fitzroy Park, Hillside House, and The Limes show unchanged

5.0 10 FITZROY PARK



Figure 12 – The existing side elevation of 10 Fitzroy Park

- 5.1 No 10 Fitzroy Park (listed grade II) was designed by architect Emmanuel Vincent Harris and Donals McMorran, for Harris's own use. The house was designed in Neo-Georgian style, in 1932's. The house is a single-storey, raised on a garden or basement floor, taking advantage of the slope in the land. It is constructed from red brick with stone dressings and concrete lintels, and has a graded hipped slate roof and tall chimney-stacks. A curved screen wall to the north of the house conceals the terraced / sloping gardens behind. House has a granite forecourt on the front. The house was left in trust by Vincent Harris for use by Camden Council. It was sold to a private owner in 2015.

6.0 RELEVANT PLANNING HISTORY

REFERENCE NUMBER	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DECISION
8700991	10 FITZROY PARK N6 6HU	Alterations including the installation of a new stair lift	08-05-1987	Permitted Development
2004/3662/P	AS ABOVE	The change of use from Class D1 (training centre) to Class C3 (residential dwelling house)	09-09-2004	Granted
2007/1505/P & 2007/1509/L	AS ABOVE	Demolition of existing two storey garage/workshop and erection of part single, part two storey side extension, open air pool and tennis court to single family dwelling house (Class C3).	02-05-2007	Granted
2007/4210/P	AS ABOVE	Details of tree protection methods pursuant to condition 2 of 2007/1505/P	11-09-2007	Granted
2007/5717/P	AS ABOVE	Details of extension, timber cladding, the window/door frames pursuant to condition 5(b) of planning permission (ref. 2007/1505/P)	04-12-2007	Granted
2007/5828/P		Details of full hard and soft landscaping pursuant to condition 4 of planning permission dated 11th June 2007 (ref 2007/1505/P)	04-12-2007	Granted
2008/0898/P		Details of the junction between the pool and terrace pursuant to condition 5 (c) of planning permission reference 2007/1505/P	23-02-2008	Granted
2008/2868/P		Details of works in the Root Protection Areas of trees, pursuant to Condition 3 of planning permission ref 2007/1505/P	17-07-2008	Granted
2013/1551/P & 2013/2940/L		Installation of a glass canopy to the inner courtyard of dwelling house	16-05-2013	Granted
2015/1916/P & 2015/2035/L		Installation of 3 dormer windows to the rear and 1 dormer window to the side (south west) elevation at roof level and internal alterations	09-04-2015	Granted

7.0 BUILDING DEVELOPMENT



Figure 13- Areal view of 10 Fitzroy House

- 7.1 Map from 1930 (see Fig 14) shows the earliest footprint of the building, showing the main building and the side building with the garage at the front.

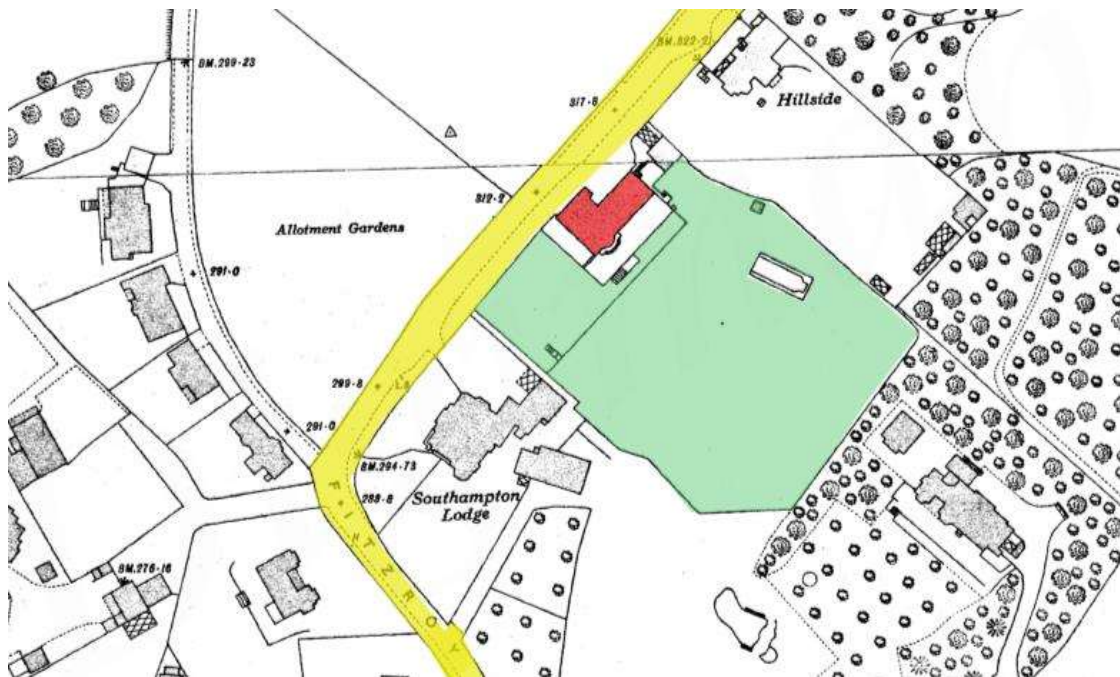
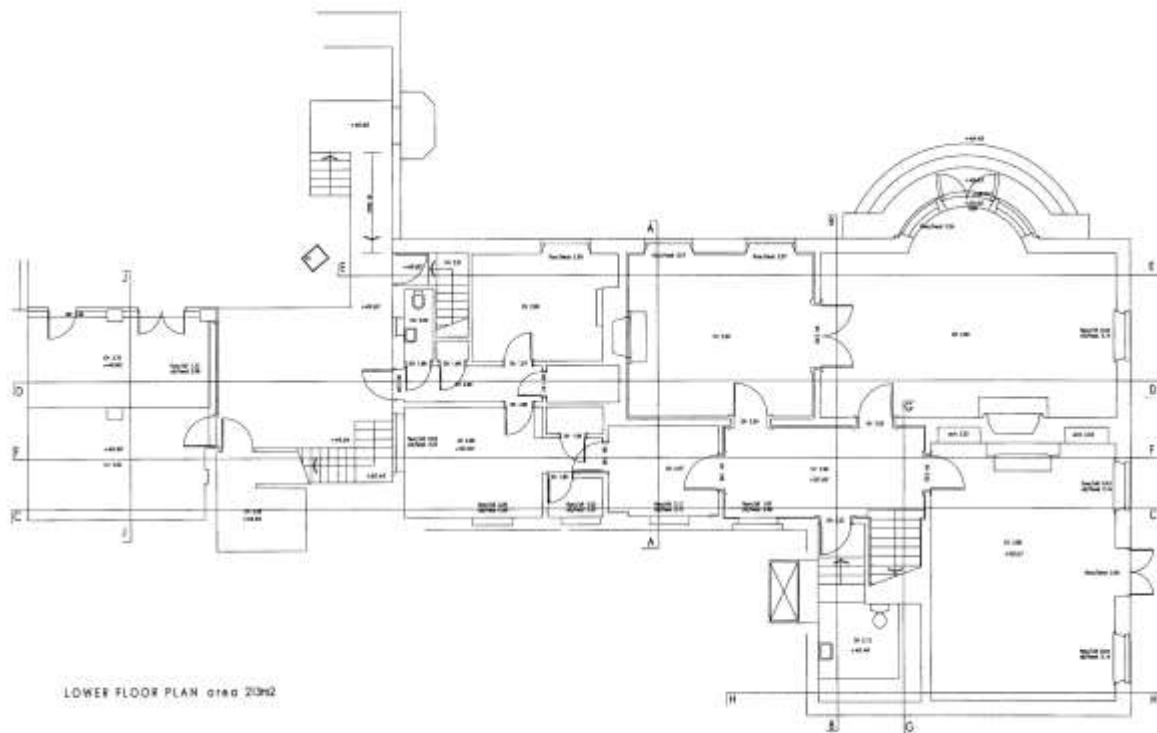


Figure 14 - 1930 OS Map showing 10 Fitzroy Park, and its original footprint

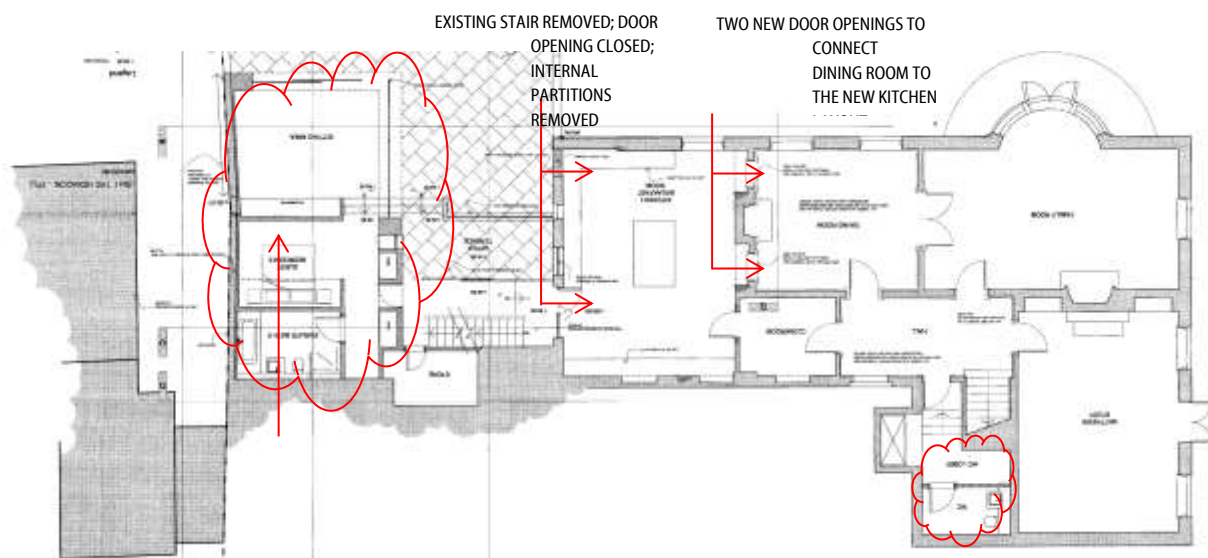
2007 ALTERATIONS

GROUND FLOOR-EXISTING

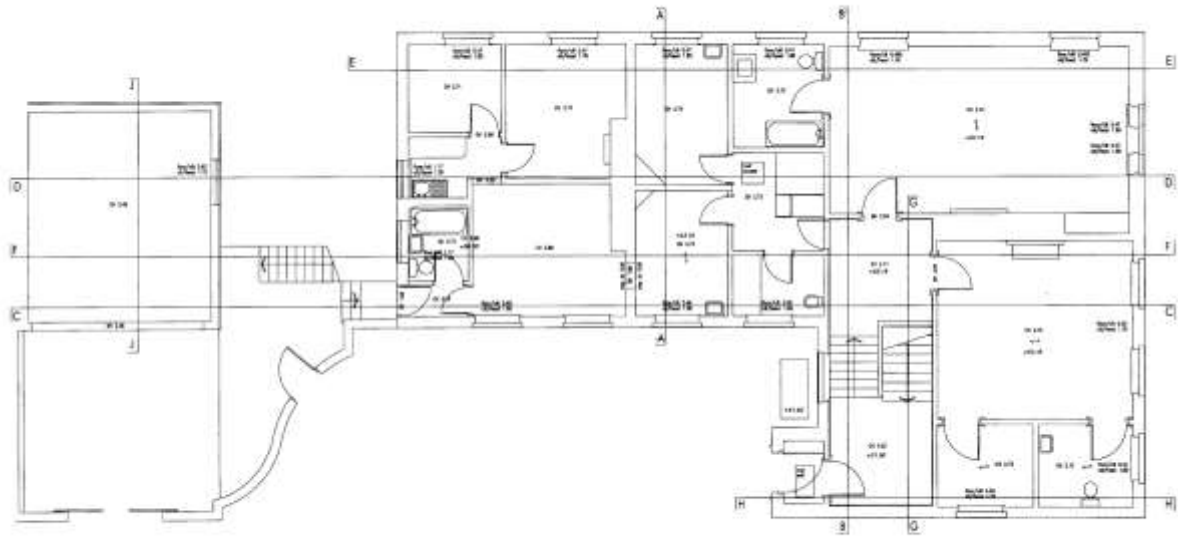


LOWER FLOOR PLAN area 20m2

GROUND FLOOR – GRANTED

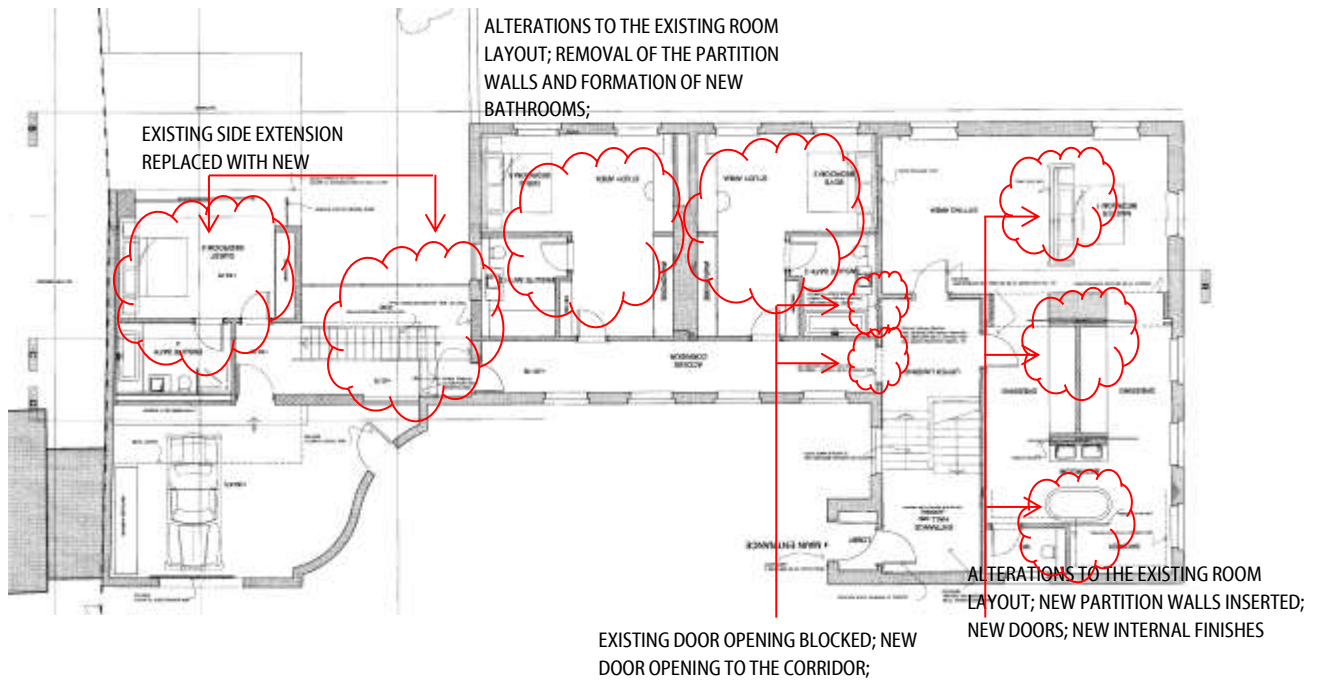


FIRST FLOOR – EXISTING



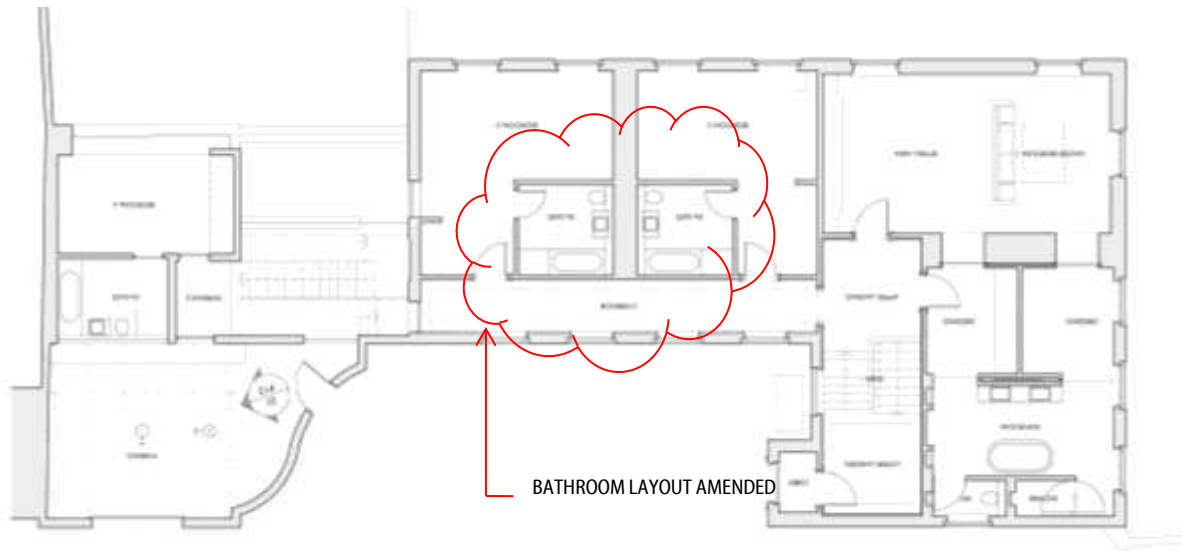
UPPER FLOOR PLAN area:2164m²

FIRST FLOOR - GRANTED



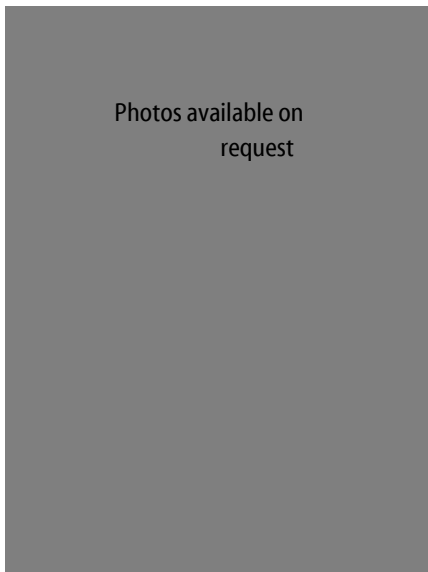
2013 ALTERATIONS

FIRST FLOOR GRANTED

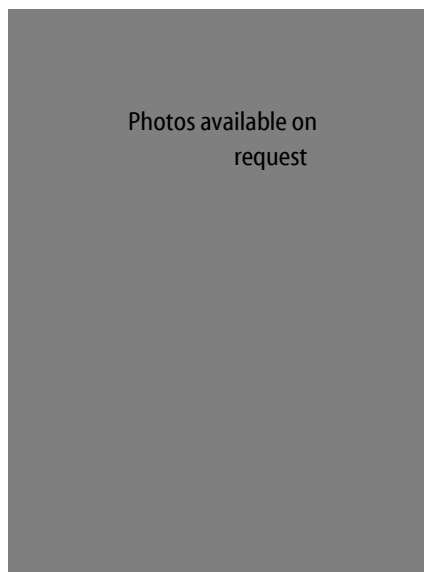


8.0 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF RELEVANT AREAS

UPPER LANDING AREA

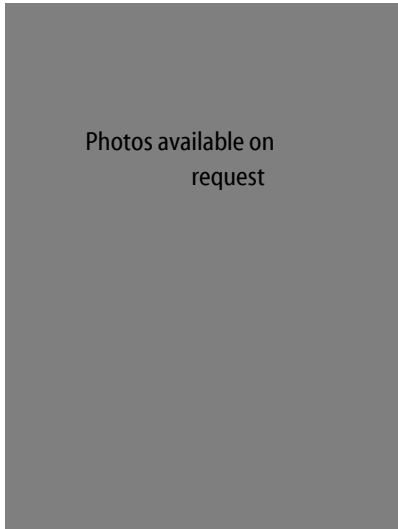


001_ Landing Area in front of the master bedroom



002 – View into the corridor and the bedroom wing

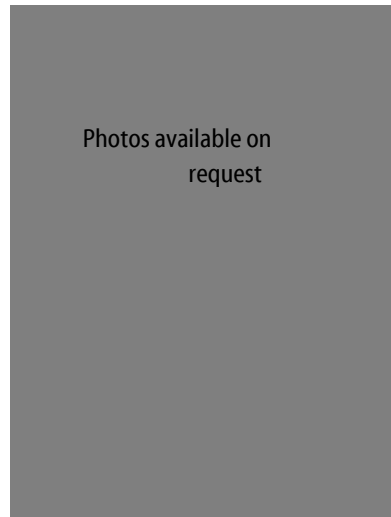
MASTER BEDROOM



Photos available on request

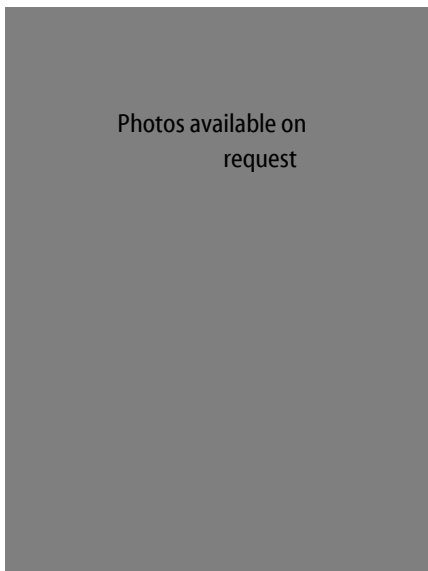
003 – Existing access to the Attic via pul-down stairs
ATTIC

BEDROOM NO 1



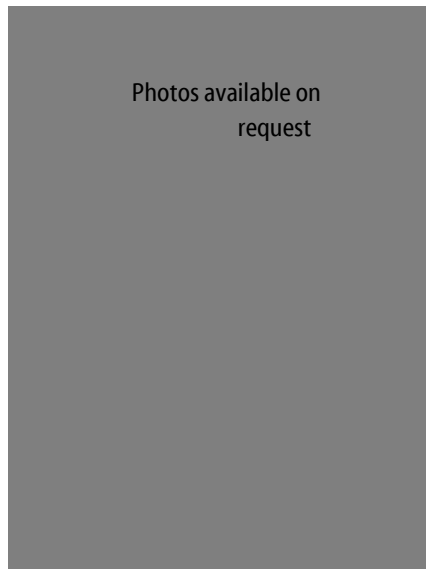
Photos available on request

004 – View towards the entrance of the bedroom



Photos available on request

005 – view of the large area at present used as storage



Photos available on request

006 – view of the small area

EXTERIOR VIEWS



007 – Side elevation



008 – Garden elevation



009 – View from the street – front and side elevation



010 – View towards the Highgate and Parliament Hill

9.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 This section deals with the ‘significance’ of the heritage assets that may be affected by the proposal, based on the findings and analysis of the previous sections of this document. ‘Significance’ is defined by NPPF as “The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic” and is assessed through the principles of Age and Rarity, Aesthetic Merits, Selectivity and National Interest.
- 9.2 NPPF also points out that “significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.” It defines “*setting of a heritage asset*” as “The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral.”
- 9.3 The methodology used to assess significance follows methods prescribed by Historic England “Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidelines, 2008” (CPPG), which recommend testing of various “heritage values.” These values are listed as: evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal.
- Evidential Value relates to the potential of a place to yield primary evidence about past human activity;
 - Historical Value relates to ways in which the present can be connected through a place to past people, events and aspects of life;
 - Aesthetic Value relates to the ways in which people derive sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place;
 - Communal Value relates to the meanings of place for the people who relate to it, and whose collective experience or memory it holds.
- 9.4 Evidential Value
- “Evidential value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity” (Conservation Principles Para 35).
 - “Evidential value derives from the physical remains or the genetic lines that had been inherited from the past. The ability to understand and interpret the evidence tends to be diminished in proportion to the extent of its removal or replacement” (Conservation Principles, Para 36).
- 9.5 No. 10 Fitzroy Park went through various alterations in the past, in particular in 2007, when house was thoroughly renovated, after long period of deterioration. The property was on the list of heritage assets at risk, until purchased by the current owner. The house was upgraded to meet the 21st c standards, and the changes involved replacement of the original side wing to the house with associated internal alterations including removal of the partitions, and rationalising the room layouts. Features belonging to the original layout, such as original window openings and doors openings, were mostly preserved, although, some new openings were created and existing ones blocked-off.

9.6 On the Upper Ground Floor new access to what was presumably servant's rooms and now bedroom wing, was created, and the existing door opening was blocked off. On the Lower Ground Floor, alterations to the kitchen area involved removal of the existing partitions and blocking of some of the side windows. The original panelling to the house has been preserved and refurbished. Main staircase seems unaltered. The elevations of the main house remain mainly unaltered. The replacement of the side extension blends successfully within the original footprint of the building. Despite changes, it is considered that the evidential value was preserved and is of moderate - high significance.

9.7 Historical Value

- *"Historical value derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative."* (Conservation Principles Para. 39).
- *"The historical value of places depends upon both sound identification and direct experience of fabric or landscape that has survived from the past, but is not as easily diminished by change or partial replacement as evidential value. The authenticity of a place indeed often lies in visible evidence of change as a result of people responding to changing circumstances. Historical values are harmed only to the extent that adaptation has obliterated or concealed them, although completeness does tend to strengthen illustrative value."* (Conservation Principles Para 44)."

9.8 The house is an example of Neo-Georgian architectural style, inspired by Lutyens. It is a private house that belonged to E. Vincent Harris, an English architect. Although it is recorded as being designed by himself, in fact house has been designed largely by Donald McMorran, one of the several talented architects who assisted him at the time. Treatment of fenestration, as well as building composition, tall chimneypieces, are all recognisable elements on the other buildings of McMorran –in particular The Cripps Hall at Nottingham University, grade II listed building(see Fig 15).



Fig 15 - The Warden's Lodge and Gate of Honour, Cripps Hall, Nottingham, University, by McMorran & Whitby, 1957;

9.9 The historical interest of No. 10 Fitzroy Park, relates also to it being an example of a Post-War architecture. The building consequently has important associations with two notable British Architects, whose work was described in greater detail by contemporary architectural critic Gavin Stamp. Although over the years, interior of the building has been changed, it is considered that on the whole, No 10 Fitzroy Park has preserved its associative historical value which is of high significance.

9.10 Aesthetic Value

- *"Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place"* (Conservation Principles Para. 46).
- *"Aesthetic values can be the result of conscious design of a place including artistic endeavour. Equally they can be the seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which a place has evolved and be used over time. Many places combine these two aspects... Aesthetic values tend to be specific to a time cultural context and appreciation of them is not culturally exclusive."* (Conservation Principles Para 47)
- *"Design value relates primarily to the aesthetic qualities generated by the conscious design of the building, structure, or landscape as a whole. The embraces composition (form, proportions, massing, silhouette, views and vistas, circulation) and usually materials or planting, decoration or detailing, and craftsmanship."* (Conservation Principles Para 48).

9.11 The exterior still retains significant level of aesthetic value. Internally, plan form of the principal rooms was retained, but upper floor has been altered, in order to modernise the building for the present owner. Architecturally, it is well detailed, with attractively proportioned elevations with minimal classical detail.

9.12 Communal Value

- *"Communal value, derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical value, but tend to have additional and specific aspects"* (Conservation Principles, Para 54).

9.13 The communal value of No. 10 Fitzroy Park primarily lies in the house being example of a fine post-war architecture and its setting within the rustic character of the surrounding the area of Fitzroy Park, as well as the association to its former residents.

SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANCE

9.14 No 10 Fitzroy Park is an individual house, set within the Highgate Conservation Area, and Fitzroy park sub area. Building has been listed for its architectural value, it being a work of the recognised architect/s. It is a fine example of a post-war architecture, much inspired by Lutyens and Soane. The proportion and rhythm of the elevations is accomplished by symmetry of fenestration. Calmness of the elevations is only occasionally interrupted – the round window, or tall chimney-stacks deliberately protruding from otherwise compact building mass. The high parapets extending above the roofline, with the chimney pots, highlights the rhythm of the composition.

9.15 The significance of the interior is in what has been preserved of the plan-form, the main staircase, as well as preservation of the panelling within the entrance area, dining room, and upper stair landing. Low significance has been attributed to later features such as the later replacement of the side extension or other alterations to the internal layouts of the house, and floor finishes in the dining / living room.

10.0 PROPOSALS

SUMMARY

10.1 The main proposals include following:

- Ground Floor – Change Floor Finish in the Dining / Living Room to new hardwood floor finish
- Upper Floor
 - New stair proposed, to create access to the attic area
 - Re-instatement of the door opening to enable access to the new stairs
 - Remove existing pull down stair to the attic; Close the existing opening to the attic;
- Attic
 - New bathroom
 - New dormer windows (three) to the rear (garden elevation) and one to the side elevation.

11.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CRITERIA

11.1 For the purposes of assessing the likely impact to result from the proposed development on the fabric of the Grade II listed detached house, established criteria have been employed.

- Negligible –impacts considered to cause no material change;
- Minor - impacts considered to make a small difference to one’s ability to understand and appreciate the heritage value of an asset. A minor impact may also be defined as involving receptors of low sensitivity exposed to intrusion, obstruction or change of a low to medium magnitudes for short periods of time.
- Moderate - impacts considered to make an appreciable difference to the ability to understand or appreciate the heritage value of an asset.
- Substantial - impacts considered to cause a fundamental change in the appreciation of the resource.

11.2 The impact of proposals can also be neutral, beneficial, or adverse.

Summary of Impact of the proposals on the significance of No 10 Fitzroy Park. (Please read in conjunction with Architectural Drawings)			
LOCATION		PROPOSED WORK	IMPACT
GROUND FLOOR		New floor finish to Living / Dining Room	Beneficial
UPPER GROUND FLOOR			
Boy’s Bedroom		Creation of the opening in the ceiling, to connect the floor to the attic.	Minor
Master Bedroom		Removal of the existing pull-down stairs to the Attic; closing of the opening to the attic	Minor
Landing		Re-instatement of the earlier opening, to allow for access to new stair link to the attic	Minor
ATTIC		Creation of new bathroom	Minor
		New dormer windows to the garden side of the roof, as well as to the side elevation	Minor
EXTERIOR	HIPPED ROOF	New traditional dormer windows	Minor



Figure 15 – Street view of the existing side elevation



Figure 16 – Street View of the proposed side elevation

OVERALL IMPACT

- 11.3 Creation of the new stairs to the attic has been designed to fit within the current layout of the upper floor, without disturbing original walls of the building. The area where stairs are proposed has been altered in past, and it is considered that it would have minor impact on the significance of this heritage asset.
- 11.4 The proposed dormers have been designed to have minimum impact to the building. They will be set behind the parapet wall, below the roof ridge; the proposed windows will match the existing in design as well as in material.
- 11.5 It is considered that although proposal will have some impact upon the special interest of the building, overall, it will be of a minor/moderate degree, with benefits such as further upgrade of the property to meet owner's requirements, appropriate of the status of Fitzroy Park area.

12.0 COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION, GUIDANCE, AND POLICY

THE PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS) ACT 1990

- 12.1 The conclusion of the impact assessment in the previous section of this statement is that the proposed works for 10 Fitzroy Park have overall minor & beneficial impact upon the significance of this heritage asset and on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The proposed development, therefore, complies with Section 7.2 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Proposals do not lead to 'substantial' harm or any meaningful level of "less than substantial harm."

NPPF (2021)

- 12.2 With reference to NPPF (2021) Para 189 – 202
- 10 Fitzroy Park has been listed for its historical, aesthetic and communal value. Its special interest lies in its elevations and the remaining original elements of the interiors. Whilst the interior on the ground floor retain historic fabric, the first floor and attic have undergone changes and have little historic detailing apart original windows. This application deals with the proposed installation of four dormer windows and minor internal alterations.
 - As recommended by NPPF, an assessment of the significance of this listed Grade II building has been provided as part of the application. The applicant has appointed conservation consultants with an established reputation in dealing with a range of high quality conservation projects and who was involved in the design and conservation work in all its phases. It is believed that the analysis of the history of the building and the area, its character and context, as well as the assessment of the heritage values of the application site and its setting provided in this document, is proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets being considered. It provides sufficient information for the planning authority to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on the special historic and architectural interest of the relevant heritage assets.
 - The key consideration in the preparation of the design concept for the scheme has been the appreciation of the character and historic values of this listed building and its setting within the Highgate Conservation Area. Design and the proposals were informed by the assessment of heritage assets and their significance, ensuring that their special interest is sustained and enhanced.
 - An impact assessment has been undertaken (Section 11), and any 'harm' vs beneficial impacts were evaluated to assess the overall impact; it was concluded that the impact will be minor and beneficial. The design, materiality and articulation of the proposed dormer windows have been carefully considered not only in relation to the architectural ethos of the listed building, but also within the Conservation Area.

- The proposed dormers will be discreet addition to the existing building, would not harm either public or private views of the side / rear of the building. A leading objective of the proposed design has been to create structure that will be subservient to the main building and will not harm setting of the Conservation Area
- The proposals will ensure the building's continued life and will enhance the overall quality of the building and its setting whilst preserving the status of Conservation Area.
- "Conservation" is defined in the NPPF as: *"the process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance."* The proposed works will *"sustain and enhance the significance of heritage asset [...] putting it to viable use consistent with its conservation"*. The special architectural and historic interest of this heritage asset will be preserved.
- The proposed scheme complies with NPPF, as it does not lead to the loss of the significance of a designated heritage asset. The scheme also cannot be considered to harm the Conservation Area.
- The public benefits of this scheme are as follows:
 - Substantial investments are vital to enable sustainable, dedicated, lasting care of the property.
 - Improvements will bring the benefit of ensuring the continued appropriate use and maintenance of the premises.
- The proposals are considered to be of appropriate design and sympathetic to the historic fabric of the heritage asset. The "special historic interest" of the building will be preserved.

NPPG GUIDANCE

12.3 With reference to NPPG Paragraphs 003, 009, 015, 017, 019 and 020:

- The proposals understand and accept that the conservation of the heritage asset must be executed in a way that is appropriate to their significance. It is also acknowledged that heritage assets are irreplaceable. Embedded in the proposed works is an understanding of the term 'conservation' being the *'active process of maintenance and managing change'*.
- It is considered that the importance of the significance of the relevant heritage assets – including the building's setting – has been properly assessed and therefore provided the information needed for an acceptable proposal to be developed. Key to this process has been a consideration of the impact on the significance and the historic fabric of 10 Fitzroy Park and its setting within the Highgate Conservation Area. The building itself has retained its historic significance with moderate-high aesthetic value to the exteriors. The proposed alterations will enhance the special interest of the existing building.
- The optimum viable use for the building is certainly to stay in residential use. This approach will cause no harm to the significance of the asset, now and in the future. The design, materiality and articulation of the proposed dormer windows have been carefully considered not only in relation to the architectural ethos of the listed building, but also within the Conservation Area.
- The proposed dormers will be discreet addition to the existing building, would not harm either public or private views of the side / rear of the building. A leading objective of the proposed design has been to create structure that will be subservient to the main building and will not harm setting of the Conservation Area.
- The new dormers will provide source of natural light in the attic space, whilst respecting the historic significance of the building. The overall impact and significance of effects of the proposed development on the historic environment has been assessed as minor.

- The impact on the significance of the heritage assets has been fully considered in the proposal and is found to be minor and beneficial, causing no harm; they are designed to enhance their significance.
- There will be a considerable public benefit of maintaining this building's values, whilst upgrading the way it is used. The investment in these improvements to the house are desirable to maintain the sustainable, committed, long-term stewardship of the property. They bring the benefit of ensuring the continued appropriate use and maintenance of the premises. The "*special historic interest*" of the building is preserved while allowing it to meet the functional requirements of a contemporary and private home.
- Implementation of an appropriate design, sympathetic to its context, makes a positive contribution to the appearance, character, quality, and local distinctiveness of the Highgate Conservation Area and its historic setting. These discreet and well-designed alterations are considered to be compatible with the heritage significance and values of relevant heritage assets.

LONDON PLAN (2021)

- 12.4 The London Plan 2021 is the Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London. It sets out a framework for how London will develop over the next 20-25 years and the Mayor's vision for Good Growth. Policies D1 (London's form, character and capacity for growth), D4 (Delivering Good Design) and D5 (Inclusive Design) of the London Plan 2021 are general development and design policies. Policy HC1 (Heritage conservation and growth) part C is relevant to the assessment of this application.
- *"Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings should also be actively managed. Development proposals should avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process."*

Response:

- 12.5 The proposals are considered to comply with the adopted London Plan (2021). The essence of Policy HC1 - Heritage conservation and growth is that heritage assets should be valued, conserved and re-used and that development should be sympathetic in terms of form, scale, materials and architectural detail. The proposals to install four new dormer windows will upgrade the attic area and other internal alterations will be sympathetic to the historic fabric of this listed building. Overall, the significance of the relevant heritage assets (the listed building and the surrounding Highgate Conservation Area) will not be harmed, but preserved.

CAMDEN LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

- 12.6 Camden's Local Plan was adopted on 3 July 2017 and it sets out the Council's planning policies, replacing the Core Strategy and Development Policies planning documents that were adopted in 2010. The Local Plan will cover the period 2016-2031 and will play an essential role in the delivery of the Camden Plan, which sets out the Council's vision for the borough. The main planning considerations applying to the site and the associated Local Plan policies are:
- 12.6.1 Policy D1 – Design is a key policy and has various parts that are relevant to the proposed development in heritage terms;

The Council will seek to secure high quality design in development. The Council will require that development:

- respects local context and character;*
- preserves or enhances the historic environment and heritage assets in accordance with Policy D2 Heritage*
- comprises details and materials that are of high quality and complement the local character;*

- m. preserves strategic and local views; and*
- o. carefully integrates building services equipment.*

The Council will resist development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions.

12.6.2 *The supporting text to Policy D1 outlines at paragraph 7.2 that:*

“The Council will require all developments, including alterations and extensions to existing buildings, to be of the highest standard of design and will expect developments to consider:

- character, setting, context and the form and scale of neighbouring buildings;*
- the character and proportions of the existing building, where alterations and extensions are proposed;*
- the prevailing pattern, density and scale of surrounding development;*
- the impact on existing rhythms, symmetries and uniformities in the townscape;*
- the composition of elevations;*
- the suitability of the proposed design to its intended use;*
- inclusive design and accessibility;*
- its contribution to public realm and its impact on views and vistas; and*
- the wider historic environment and buildings, spaces and features of local historic value.”*

12.6.3 *Policy D2 – Heritage has relevant parts and is clear that:*

“The Council will preserve and, where appropriate, enhance Camden’s rich and diverse heritage assets and their settings, including conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens and locally listed heritage assets.”

Designated heritage assets

“The Council will not permit development that results in harm that is less than substantial to the significance of a designated heritage asset unless the public benefits of the proposal convincingly outweigh that harm.”

Conservation areas

“Conservation areas are designated heritage assets and this section should be read in conjunction with the section above headed ‘designated heritage assets’. In order to maintain the character of Camden’s conservation areas, the Council will take account of conservation area statements, appraisals and management strategies when assessing applications within conservation areas. The Council will:

- e. require that development within conservation areas preserves or, where possible, enhances the character or appearance of the area;*

Listed Buildings

Listed buildings are designated heritage assets and this section should be read in conjunction with the section above headed ‘designated heritage assets’. To preserve or enhance the borough’s listed buildings, the Council will:

- i. resist the total or substantial demolition of a listed building;*
- j. resist proposals for a change of use or alterations and extensions to a listed building where this would cause harm to the special architectural and historic interest of the building; and*
- k. resist development that would cause harm to significance of a listed building through an effect on its setting*

12.6.4 Highgate Conservation Area Appraisal and Management strategy (2011)

Maintenance and Repair of Listed Buildings

"The Council will keep the condition of properties on the Buildings at Risk Register and other listed buildings under review on at least an annual basis. Owners will be encouraged to maintain their buildings regularly to ensure their condition is improved or appropriately and adequately maintained so that important historic buildings and their architectural features are preserved."

12.7 Response:

Chapter 9 of this report assesses the significance of No 10 Fitzroy Park listed building, situated within the Highgate Conservation Area, and the value that it holds for future generations. The assessment provides evidence that proposed works to No 10 Fitzroy Park will sustain the character of the listed buildings, as buildings of special architectural or historic interest.

- The design has been informed by the thorough analysis of the heritage values of the application site and its context and proposals are composed to ensure that these values are sustained and enhanced. The proposed development will not cause harm to the setting of a listed buildings within the Highgate Conservation Area
- The impact assessment in this report provides an analysis of how the proposed alterations may affect the identified heritage values and their significance. The proposed development respects the local context, character, and appearance of the listed building and the conservation area as a whole. The works are intended to be of the highest quality of design and workmanship and would be beneficial to the longevity of the existing building.
- The conclusion is that impact will be minor and beneficial. It is considered that the current proposal will maintain the special interest of the listed building and the Highgate Conservation Area, taking into consideration the architectural characteristics, setting, plan-form, and cultural significance, harmonizing and articulating the existing structure with sensitive interventions.
- Proposals are sympathetic to the scale, mass, height and aesthetic attributes of the listed building and the Conservation Area. The level of intervention on the fabric of the building itself is minimal, and preserves the character-defining elements of the fabric, and retains the style of the building and its setting.
- The proposed dormer windows will not change existing roofline and will be constructed of the highest quality materials and will not be intrusive, thus adhering to the required SPG guidelines.
- Design also reflects pre-application advice, received by the council. The appreciation of the character and historic values of the subject area have been a key consideration in the design concept of the proposed alterations, driven by a creative approach aiming at memory and identity, sensitivity and viability.

13.0 CONCLUSION

- 13.1 The existing residential use of 10 Fitzroy Park is a prominent characteristic of the Conservation Area. It is considered that in order to preserve its status, the provision of better quality residential accommodation and modern facilities should be promoted.
- 13.2 This can only be achieved if investment in the repair, upkeep, and enhancement of properties such as this, is carried out. The proposed alterations were designed to cause no harm to the heritage asset. In fact, the alteration works proposed to No. 10 Fitzroy Park, are inclusive of minor internal alterations and installation of four dormer windows, to enable provision to be made for the rationalization and utilization of the listed building to suit 21st century standards, while conforming to the status of the area.
- 13.3 As required by NPPF, the impact and potential 'harm' of the proposal were considered and analysed. The applicant has recognised the importance of appropriate analysis and assessments, which were undertaken and are presented in this report. This approach has been both beneficial with regard to the consideration of alternatives and important with regard to the process of acknowledging the best practice guidance. As a result of the analysis of the significance and assessment of the impact, the conclusion has been reached that the impact will be minor and overall beneficial.
- 13.4 The implication of the existence of impact does not immediately translate that into "harm." Tenets of Historic England laid out in their document "Conservation Principles" define conservation as "managing change." This means that the listed building is not a static place but is subject to change. NPPF recognises that change and adaptation must occur if historic buildings are to survive at all. This can be achieved only with a considerable investment in the repair, maintenance, and enhancement of properties, as here is the case, ensuring it remains a valuable heritage asset.
- 13.5 Proposals were formulated ensuring that the special historic and architectural interest of the subject site and identified heritage values are preserved and enhanced. In this way, it is considered that these proposals comply with the National and Local policies and guidance for the historic built environment.

