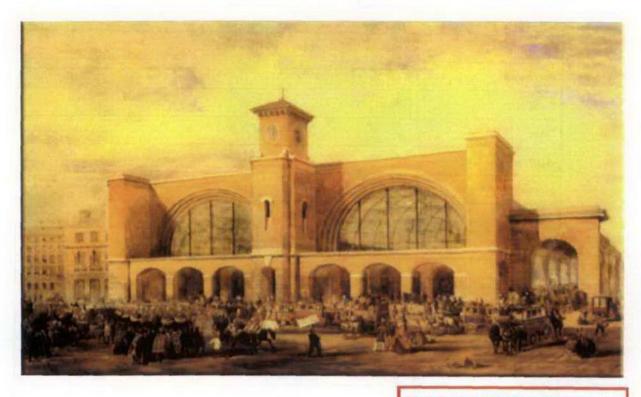


Network Rail

King's Cross Station Redevelopment Programme

Listed Building Application for Southern Screen at King's Cross Station



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Appendix A:

Letter from Camden Council dated 10th March 2009

Appendix B:

Letter from British Transport Police

1.0 Design Statement

1.1 Background

This Listed Building Application is for works to the southern glazed screens at Kings Cross Station. This work was originally incorporated in Application Reference No. 2008/2860/L. While most of the works in that application were consented, work related to the screens was rejected (Appendix A, Letter dated 10th March 2009). Since that time design work has taken place, in consultation with English Heritage and Camden, to address the concerns raised in relation to detailing of the elements to be replaced. This new application is based on the revised detailing arising from that process.

Kings Cross Station was constructed in 1852 to the design of Lewis Cubitt. The main train shed roof comprises two vaults of clear arch construction. The arched southern glazed screens were designed to reflect the structure behind. When first constructed the upper panels were unglazed (see photo ref. 2) to aid the exhaust of smoke and steam. The larger of these panels were glazed some time later and today only the curved sections at the top of each screen are unglazed. The screens have been subject to adaptation, refurbishment and repair from the outset, resulting in a variety of materials and profiles. Recording by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MOLAS) while the works are progressing will identify all original/early elements.

1.2 Structure of the Screens

Each semi-circular screen consists of 6 separate panels, separated by timber clad steel mullions. The screens are stiffened by cast iron transoms connecting the mullions behind the glazing. Each screen is fixed to a concrete cill by cast iron cleats located to each side of the mullions. Vertical and horizontal glazing bars provide glazed panes approximately 1300mm by 800mm.

Many elements of the screens have been replaced or adapted over the years. The attached drawings illustrate our assessment of the existing, based on inspection of British Rail record drawings supplemented by site inspection. The most significant elements that we know have changed include the cills which are now concrete, the mullions which have been plated with additional steel and the metal glazing bars some of which have been replaced with timber. The glazing includes Georgian wired and cast. Whether any of the original glass is still part of the screen will be clarified by MOLAS prior to removal.

1.3 Why Work is Required

Despite its Grade 1 status, and the high passenger numbers, Kings Cross Station has suffered from insufficient investment throughout the years. In recognition of this it is now undergoing an extensive refurbishment and repair program me. The screens are one element of this.

In addition to repair and refurbishment the British Transport Police require the glazing to be upgraded to deal with potential bomb blast. Kings Cross has been identified as a Category A terrorist target (see BTP letter Appendix B). The upgrading involves:

- i. Strengthening of the timber clad mullions to resist the forces associated with blast loading
- Modification of the glazing bars to reduce the spread of debris in the event of a blast.

These adaptations are illustrated in the attached drawings. The steel encased in the timber clad mullions can be increased in size without affecting their appearance as the cladding can be reproduced to match the existing profile. The vertical and horizontal glazing bars will look marginally different (on close inspection) as they require a deeper rebate, of 20mm, so that the glass can be silicon bonded to the frame. A comparison of the proposed metal glazing bar with the various existing profiles is illustrated in Drawing No ENG-DWG-COR-MSR-CSS-1140. The replacement metal glazing bars are similar in profile to the earlier metal glazing bars but with a slightly increased rebate. The later timber profiles were not constructed to match the earlier metal glazing bars. In these instances the proposed replacement will be more closely match the early versions.

1.4 Phasing of the Work

The phasing of the work is outlined below:

NOTE: All removals will be carried out in accordance with the salvage strategy

- 1. Recording of the existing screens by MOLAS
- 2. Removal of glazing and mesh
- 3. Removal of glazing bars
- 4. Removal of cast iron transoms, prior to cleaning and painting
- 5. Detailed measurement of timber clad mullions for purpose of reproduction
- 6. Removal of mullions
- 7. Fixing of new strengthened mullions, to match existing
- 8. Refixing of decorated transoms
- 9. Fixing of new metal glazing bars
- 10. Reglazing and fixing of mesh to unglazed openings

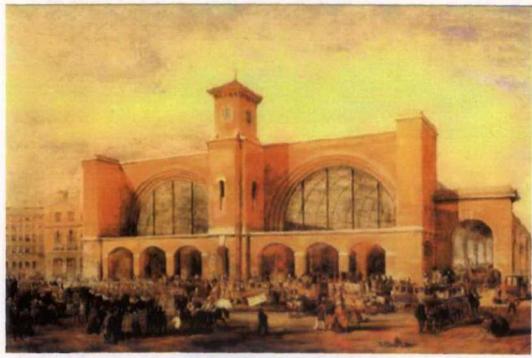
The replacement glass will be 7.5 mm thick laminated glass.

The screen will be painted white - DULUX 30YY 68/024

2.0 Photographs

The following Historic Images are included:

1	Painting showing original elevation of south façade	
2	Photograph showing central glass panes removed to aid ventilation	
	South Façade photographed from the north	
	South Façade blacked out during the Second World War	



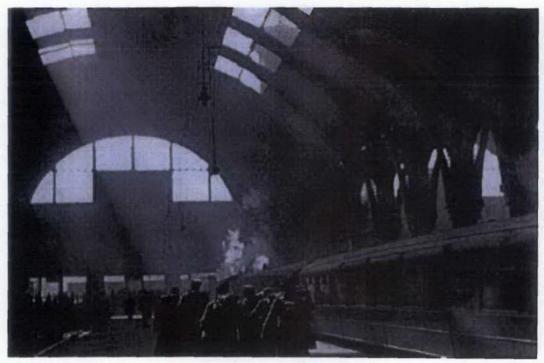
1. Painting showing the original elevation of the South Façade



2. Photograph showing glass removed from centre sections



3. South Façade viewed from the North



4. South Façade 'Blacked Out' during the Second World War

3.0 Drawings

The following drawings are included in this order:

1	Location Plan	ENG-DWG-COR-MSR-CSP-1141
2	Existing Elevation and Details	ENG-DWG-COR-MSR-CSS-0127
3	South Façade Key Plan	ENG-DWG-COR-MSR-CSP-1139
4	Proposed Works Elevation and Details	ENG-DWG-COR-MSR-CSS-0180
5	Existing and Proposed Details	ENG-DWG-COR-MSR-CSS-0136
6	Existing Glazing Bar Cross Section	ENG-DWG-COR-MSR-CSS-1136
7	Existing Glazing Bar Photographs	ENG-DWG-COR-MSR-CSD-1137
8	Proposed Glazing Bar Cross Sections	ENG-DWG-COR-MSR-CSS-1138
9	Glazing Bar Overlay Sections	ENG-DWG-COR-MSR-CSS-1140

