



Ms. Sue Cook,
Planning and Transport Services,
London Borough of Camden,
Camden Town Hall,
Euston Road,
London, WC1.

12th December, 1990.

Dear Ms. Cook,

ROOF EXTENSION - 61/63 JUDD STREET, WC1.

Following a meeting yesterday with Mr. Sumner of English Heritage, I have modified the window treatment and the roof profile for the roof extension on the above houses. At Mr. Sumner's suggestion I have sent copies of the modified drawings to both you and him in the hope that, should he approve these drawings, the process of the application will be speeded up. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Hugh Cullum.

Encs.

June 87 Roof CRT single



From the point of view of correct external appearance, the internal construction of a mansard roof need not necessarily follow traditional building practice. It must however conform to current building and fire regulations, and party walls and chimneys should in normal circumstances be properly built up above the level of the new roof, with the party wall following the pitches of the roof.



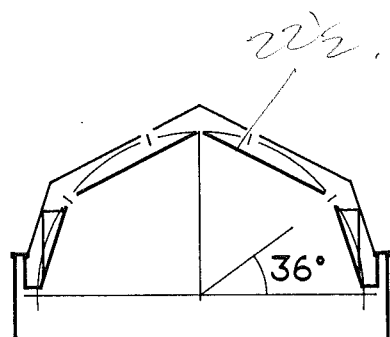
An end-of-terrace house with a mansard roof and with a proper hipped end

SETTING OUT

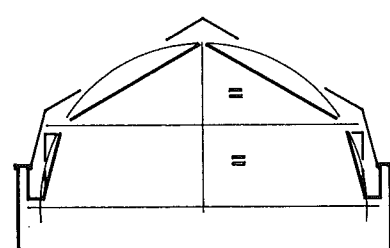
There are several ways of setting out mansard roofs. Two of the most suitable solutions are shown, all based on semicircles with the span of the roof as the diameter. The upper slope should generally not be greater than 30 degrees (depending on roofing materials and other factors). The lower slope should be in the region of 70 degrees. The coping should always fall towards the gutter and the party wall line should start behind the back line of the coping.

In example 1, the circumference of the semicircle is divided into five equal parts. The junction between the two roof slopes (knee) is located between the lower two parts.

In example 2, the height from diameter to ridge is divided into two equal parts and the knee located on the circumference at this level.



EXAMPLE 1



EXAMPLE 2

EXTERNAL COVERINGS

Tiles or, more commonly in London and other cities, slates are the traditional coverings for terraced houses, and should be the materials used except in special circumstances. If for any reason the original material has been replaced, the choice of covering should follow the material used on the existing roof of the house or of its neighbours. Roofing materials should be of the best possible quality, and laid in traditional manner. In most urban contexts, natural slate will be the correct facing material. Artificial slates or other substitutes for traditional materials should not normally be used.

On some Georgian houses, mansard roofs are found with pantiles on the upper slopes and plain tiles on the lower faces. This tradition should be respected where appropriate, as should other such special cases.