

## **13 AMPTON STREET, LONDON WC1X 0LT**

## **DESIGN, ACCESS & HERITAGE STATEMENT**

The Planning and Listed Building applications relate to the basement, ground and first floor flats and the upper maisonette at 13 Ampton Street.



6214-AS13-design, access & heritage statement.odt



# 1. Site Analysis

13 Ampton Street is a double-fronted four-storey plus attic terrace property built during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century (c.1820) by William Cubitt. It is Grade II listed and in the Bloomsbury Conservation Area. 11 and 13 Ampton Street are the last remaining examples from a terrace of five double-fronted properties the rest of which were bombed during the last war.

Extracts from 'Bloomsbury Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy' – Adopted 18 April 2011:

Development occurred between 1801 and 1832 to the east of Gray's Inn Road, on land sloping down to the River Fleet, The scale of these streets is lesser than those to the west; this may be due to their proximity to river. Acton Street, Frederick Street and Ampton Street were built to the designs of William and Thomas Cubitt. Wren Street and Calthorpe Street, further to the south, were planned by the Cubitt brothers from 1816 and were developed up to around 1850.

### Frederick Street/Ampton Street

Most of the buildings in this area date from the 1820s to the 1840s, and were designed and built by Thomas and William Cubitt. 19th century development progressed from west to east, although there have been some areas of post-war redevelopment. There is slightly greater use of stucco render in these quieter streets. There is generally a grander, classical approach to the overall composition of elevations, which boast pilasters, pediments and projections, emphasising the design of the terrace as a single composition (particularly evident on Frederick Street). Several terraces in this area have entrance porticos at street level giving greater architectural significance, a feature not seen in the streets to the north.

The east end of Ampton Street, as it slopes down towards the culverted River Fleet, is lined by later 20th century housing, which although modern, respects the scale of the adjoining 19th development. Sage Way occupies land on the north side and consists of a low-rise, honey-colour brick development of flats. The blocks depend on three-dimensional modelling rather than ornament to provide interest, and range from four to five storeys, taking advantage of the change in land levels. The development is softened by planting within its curtilage. On the south side, is a short row of 1980s four-storey maisonettes, which were developed as part of the Wells Square development to the south, most of which lies outside the Conservation Area. This terrace shares much of the architectural vocabulary of its opposite neighbours, and has been described by Nikolaus Pevsner as 'low-key neo-vernacular'

The property is part of a portfolio of properties acquired by Community Housing Association in the 1970's in Frederick Street, Ampton Place and Ampton Street. 13 Ampton Street was converted into three flats and a maisonette during the early/mid-1980s. It would appear that both 11 and 13 were substantially rebuilt, except for the party walls and front elevations. Consequently there are no original features of any kind whatsoever within the building.



# 2. Development Objectives

One Housing Group is carrying out a series of repairs and improvements throughout the majority of their properties in the immediate vicinity (i.e. Frederick Street, Ampton Street and Ampton Place). Generally, the works consist of the essential renewal of services (mechanical and electrical installations), kitchen fitting and bathrooms together with all other necessary repairs. Targeted improvements to the internal layouts of the maisonettes, flats and bedsits may also be proposed on a property-byproperty, unit-by-unit basis. 13 Ampton Street is one of several properties planned for upgrading in the sixth phase.

# 3. Design Solution and impact on heritage assets

The layouts of the ground and first floor flats together with the upper maisonette are to be retained, with only a handful of minor alterations which are shown on the submitted drawings. In the basement, the layout of the flat is to be modified by relocating the bathroom adjacent to the front window in order to provide natural lighting and ventilation and to improve on the size of the bedroom. The small cloakroom is removed (as it is made redundant by the new bathroom) and the space added to the kitchen in order to improve the overall layout.

Planning consent and Listed Building consent are therefore sought for these works together with the following:

- where non-original timber casement windows and doors are found to be beyond repair they are to be replaced to match existing (or as otherwise indicated on the drawings) including new double glazing – located in basement storey and attic dormer windows
- Selectaglaze secondary glazing (locations identified on drawings)
- a roof-mounted communal satellite dish (painted black) is also proposed to the main roof, rear slope

The proposed alterations are minor and discreet – they will generally not be noticeable from the street and will therefore have no adverse impact on the listed building. Double glazing is being proposed only to new joinery that is replacing defective non-original joinery (doors/casement windows) and located in the basement and attic storey. The changes do not harm the building nor do they affect any original features, they are reversible and will positively contribute to the stock of housing in the area by improving the quality and standard of accommodation available.

Listed Building consent is also sought for the addition of plasterboard dry-lining on a protective membrane to the existing basement brick walls (external, party and spine walls) replastered in the 1980's with sand cement render. After much research and finally consulting the Building Research Establishment (BRE) their advice is that either the damp render should be hacked off (with the potential to damage to the underlying historic brickwork) and replastered, or a damp-resistant membrane should be applied over the damp/defective render and finished with plasterboard dry lining. The latter is their preferred solution as it is the most effective and reversible and has been approved in principle by Camden. It will add only 28mm to the thickness of the



wall and is relatively minor and quite discreet. Drawings of the critical junctions with windows are also submitted to illustrate how the additional thickness is to be married with the existing.

# 4. Access

There are no proposed changes affecting the access arrangements to the property.

# 5. Affect on neighbours

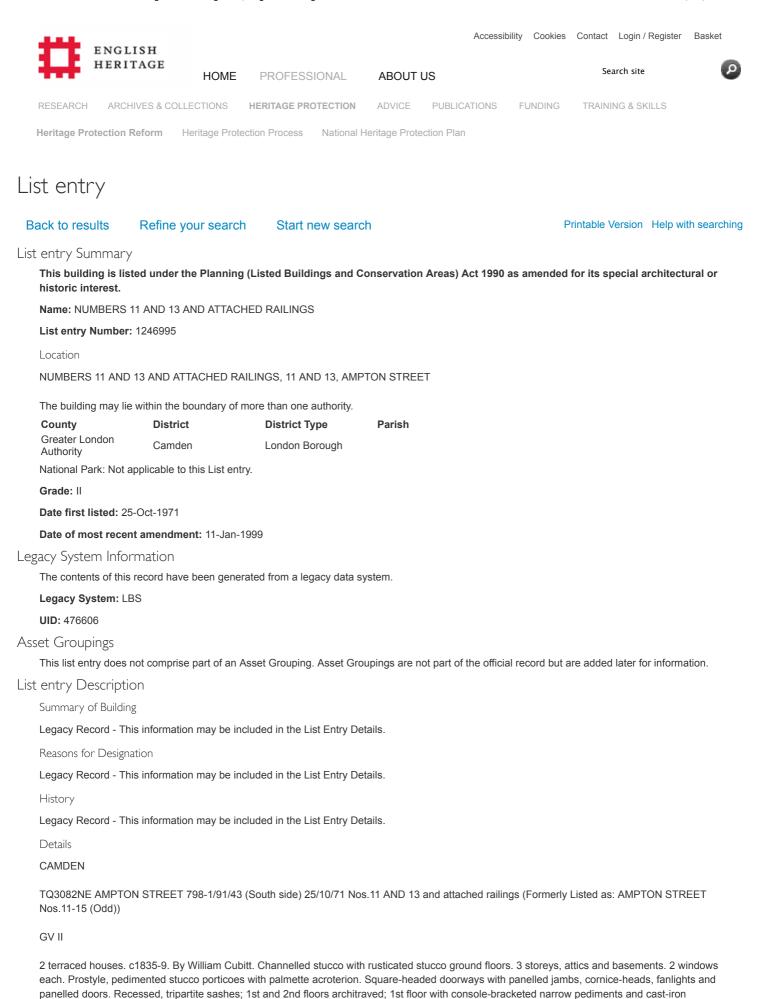
The proposals will have no affect on neighbours.

# 6. Landscaping

The proposals do not include any changes to landscaping.

# 7. Appendix

English Heritage List Entry Summary for 11 and 13 Ampton Street.



#### 1246995 - The National Heritage List for England | English Heritage

balconies. C20 string replaces original cornice. INTERIORS: not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with thistle finials to areas. (Survey of London: Vol. XXIV, King's Cross Neighbourhood, Parish of St Pancras IV: London: -1952: 63).

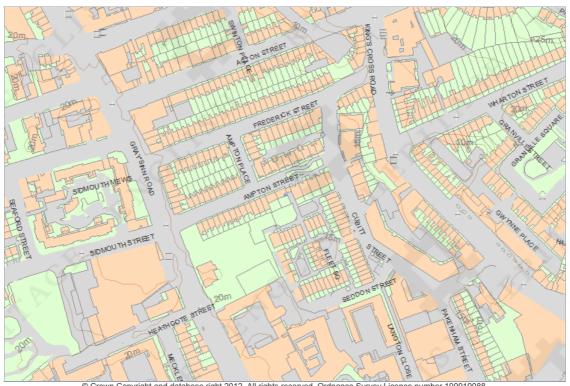
#### Listing NGR: TQ3072682629

Selected Sources

1. Article Reference - Title: Survey of London - Kings Cross neighbourhood The Parish of St Pancras Part 4: Volume 24 - Date: 1951 - Journal Title: Survey of London - Page References: 63

National Grid Reference: TQ 30726 82629

Map



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