

## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

### 3.4 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS

#### BASEMENT

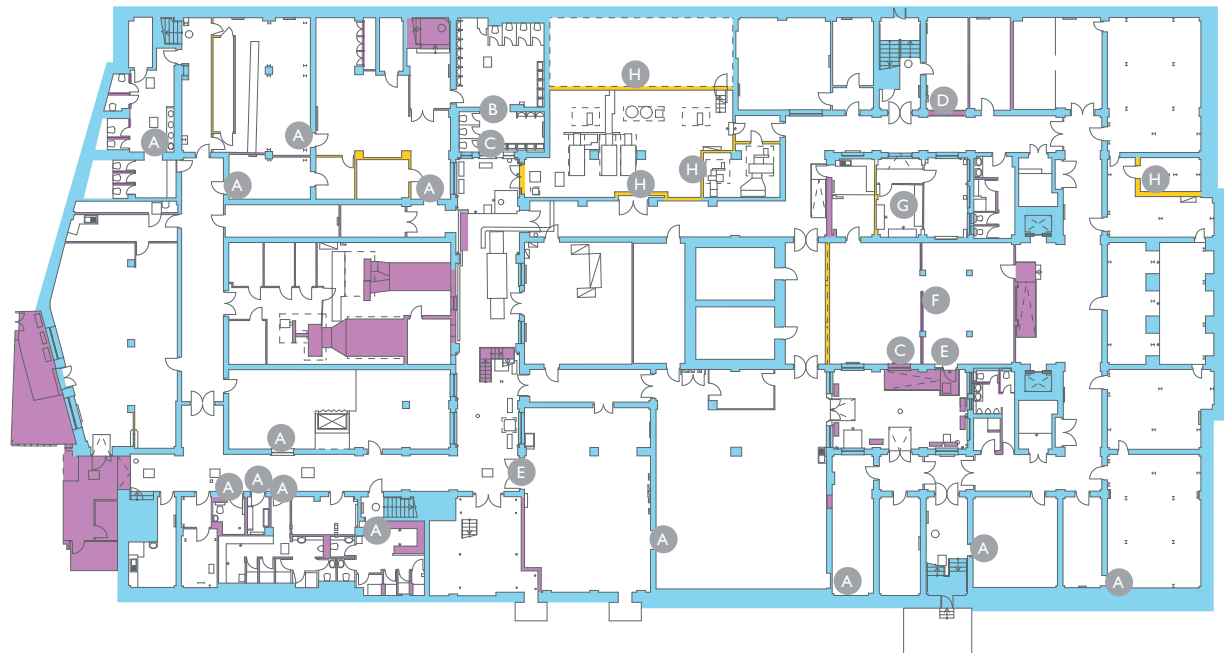
##### EVOLVING HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- Original (1937)
- 1937–1977/1985
- 1977/1985–Present

- A Window/doors opened
- B Opening in partition made
- C Door replaced with window
- D Door/window infilled
- E Door replaced window into lightwell
- F Staircase removed
- G Lightwell infilled
- H Wall partition added between 1961 and 1977

The most recent historic plans, which have been identified, for the Basement, Ground and First floor date to 1977, whilst those for the Second and Third floor date to 1985. The selected phasing therefore (1937–1977/1985 and 1977/1985–present) reflects the available evidence.

*This plan is not to scale*



# HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

## GROUND FLOOR

### EVOLVING HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- Original (1937)
- 1937–1977/1985
- 1977/1985–Present

- A Windows infilled
- B Sub-partitions removed
- C Door installed into lightwell
- D Door opened between stairwell
- E Alterations to female WCs in 2007
- F Alterations to male WCs in 2006
- G 1977: Town Hall extension and link built.  
2015/2016: Link destroyed
- H Partition alterations to the Registrar's Department in 2012

The most recent historic plans, which have been identified, for the Basement, Ground and First floor date to 1977, whilst those for the Second and Third floor date to 1985. The selected phasing therefore (1937–1977/1985 and 1977/1985–present) reflects the available evidence.

General note: Aside from original plans no full Ground floor plans have been identified until one dating to 2008. The limited historic material has been supplemented by visual inspection to establish the approximate age of the built fabric.

*This plan is not to scale*



## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

### FIRST FLOOR

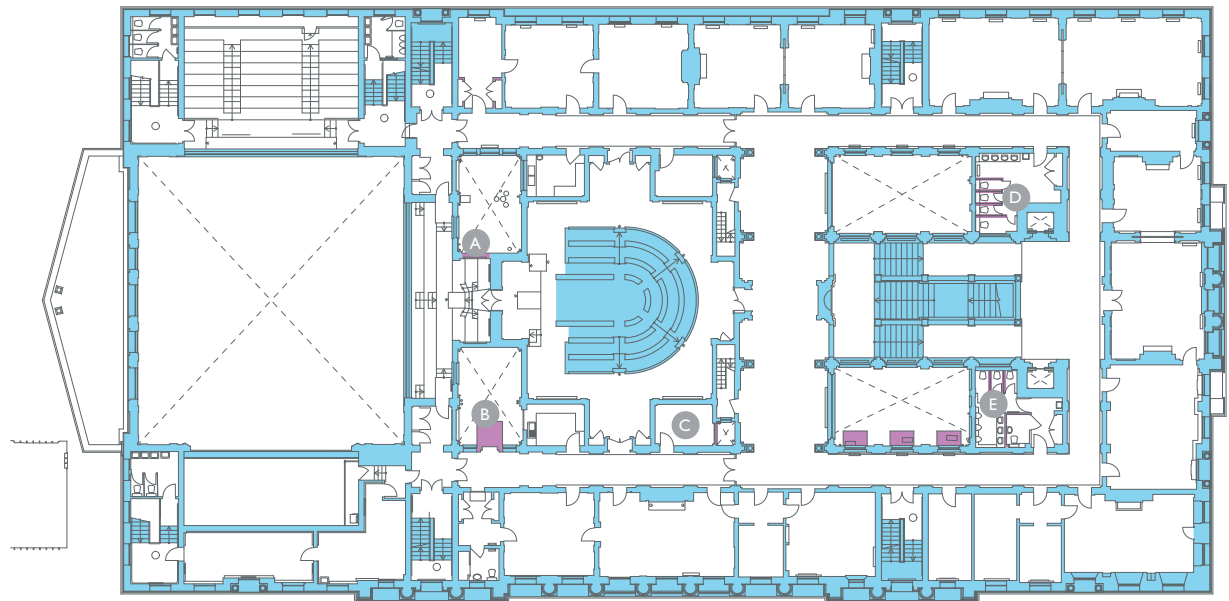
#### EVOLVING HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- Original (1937)
- 1937–1977/1985
- 1977/1985–Present

- A Window into lightwell infilled
- B Window to lightwell infilled and platform list enclosure inserted
- C Wall removed 1977–present
- D Alterations to female WCs in 2006
- E Alterations to male WCs in 2006

The most recent historic plans, which have been identified, for the Basement, Ground and First floor date to 1977, whilst those for the Second and Third floor date to 1985. The selected phasing therefore (1937–1977/1985 and 1977/1985–present) reflects the available evidence.

*This plan is not to scale*



## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

### MEZZANINE LEVEL

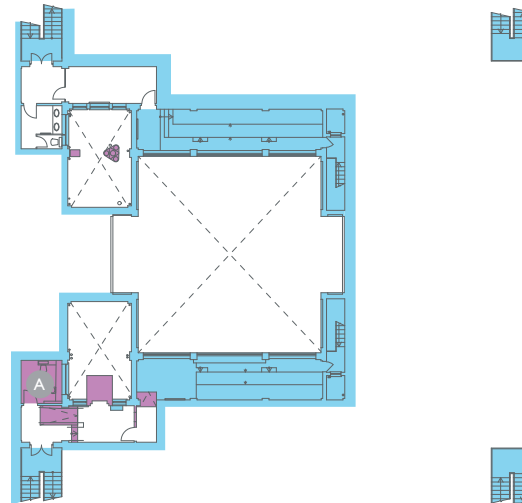
#### EVOLVING HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- Original (1937)
- 1937–1977/1985
- 1977/1985–Present

A It is assumed that this toilet was converted to disabled toilet when platform lift was installed in 2000

The most recent historic plans, which have been identified, for the Basement, Ground and First floor date to 1977, whilst those for the Second and Third floor date to 1985. The selected phasing therefore (1937-1977/1985 and 1977/1985- present) reflects the available evidence.

*This plan is not to scale*



## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

### SECOND FLOOR

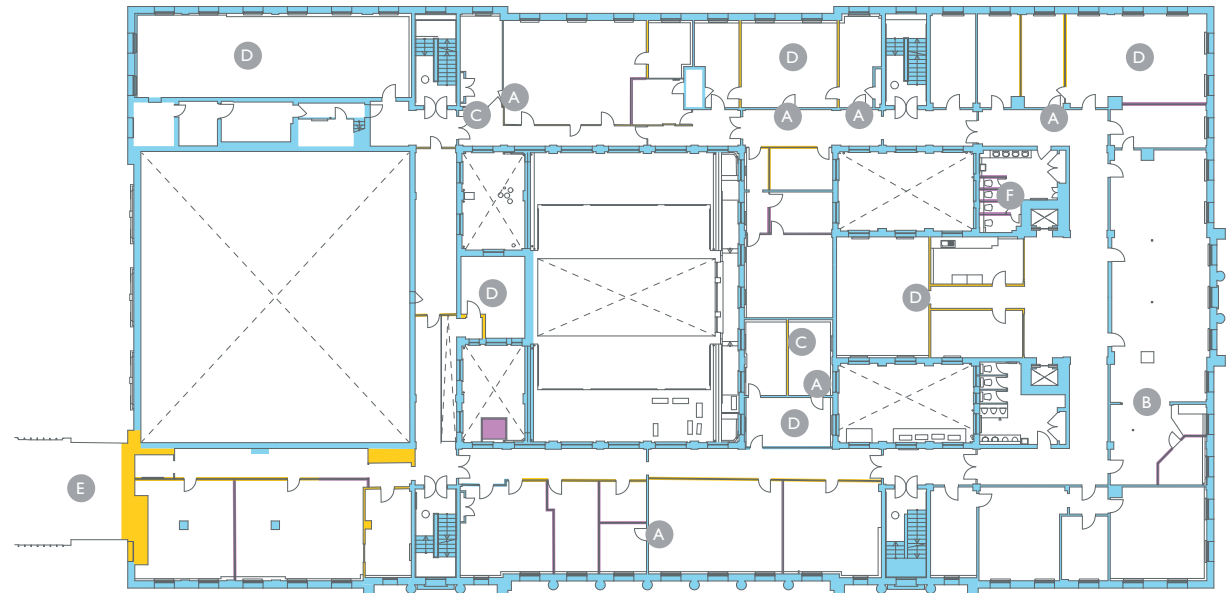
#### EVOLVING HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- Original (1937)
- 1937–1977/1985
- 1977/1985–Present

- A Door added
- B Partition curtailed post-1985
- C Door infilled
- D Partitions removed
- E Connection to Annex (demolished 2015/2016)
- F Alterations to WCs in 2006 (or 2007 like Ground Floor?)

The most recent historic plans, which have been identified, for the Basement, Ground and First floor date to 1977, whilst those for the Second and Third floor date to 1985. The selected phasing therefore (1937–1977/1985 and 1977/1985–present) reflects the available evidence.

*This plan is not to scale*



## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

### THIRD FLOOR

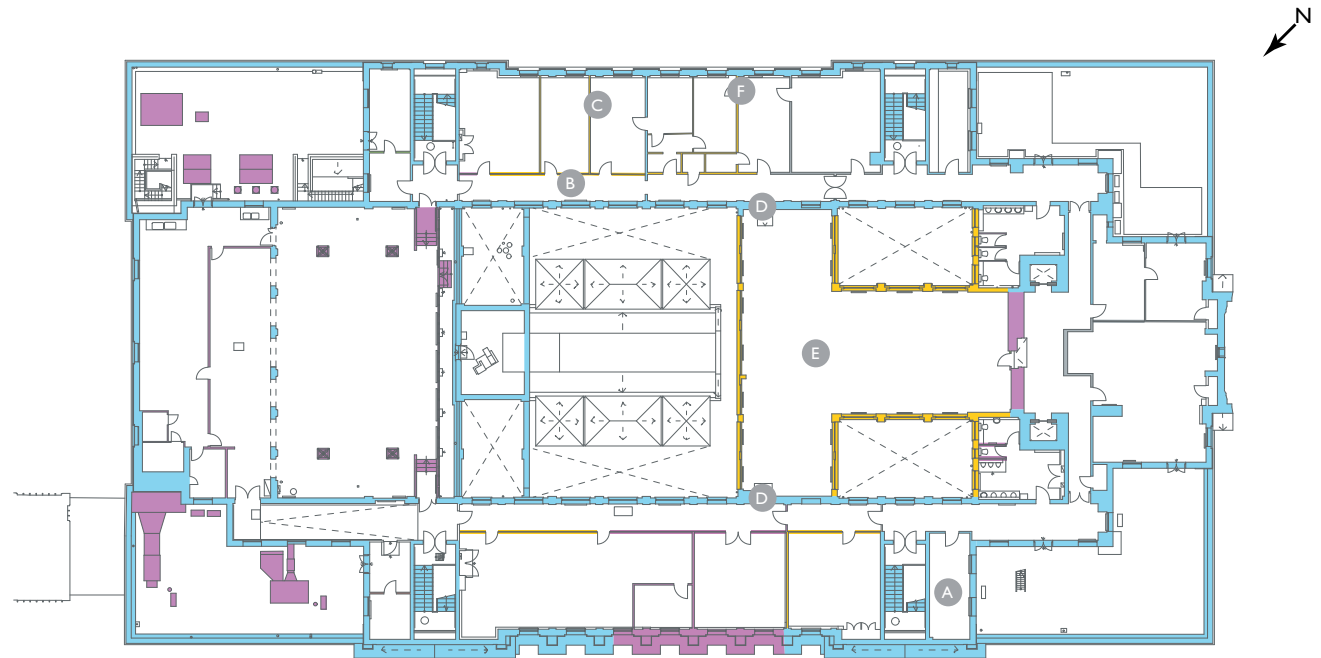
#### EVOLVING HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- Original (1937)
- 1937–1977/1985
- 1977/1985–Present

- A Partition removed between 2008 and present
- B Wall added between 1955 and 1985
- C Partition added between 1955 and 1985
- D Original windows replaced with doors
- E Area originally flat roof terrace but roofed over to form further office accommodation probably dating to between 1937 and 1977/85
- F Door added between 1985 and present

The most recent historic plans, which have been identified, for the Basement, Ground and First floor date to 1977, whilst those for the Second and Third floor date to 1985. The selected phasing therefore (1937–1977/1985 and 1977/1985–present) reflects the available evidence.

*This plan is not to scale*



## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

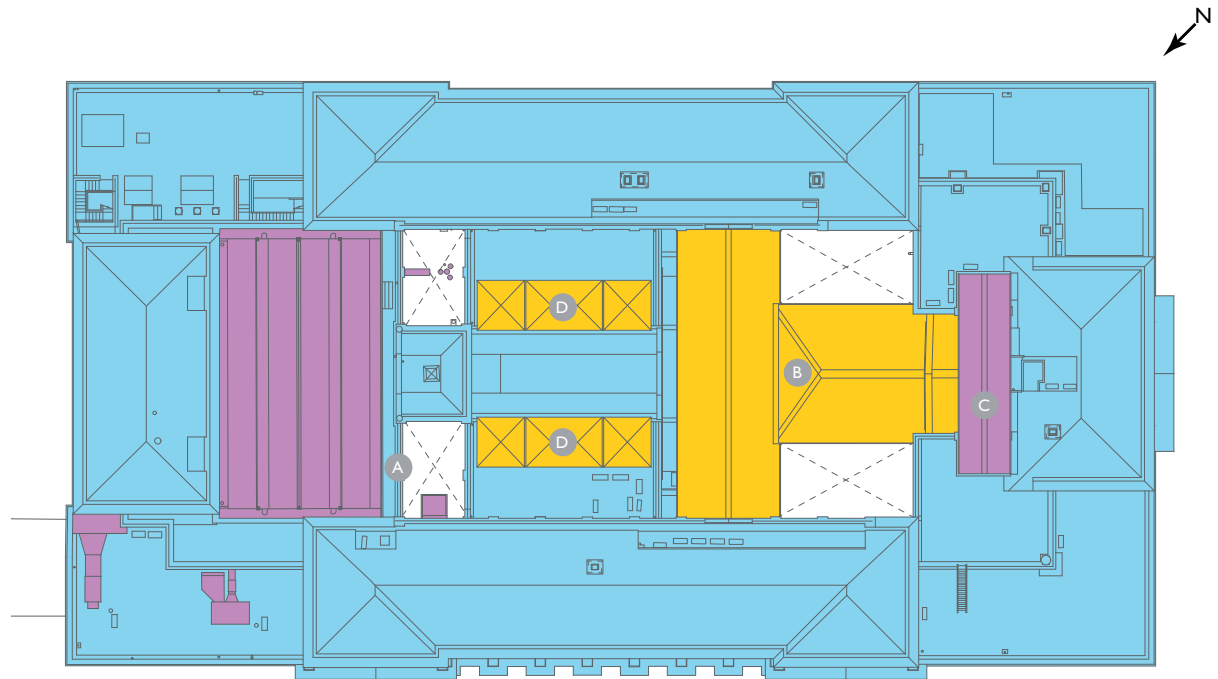
### ROOF

#### EVOLVING HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- Original (1937)
- 1937–1977/1985
- 1977/1985–Present

- A New staff canteen in conservatory-like structure, added in 1989–1990.
- B Third floor office extension added 1947.
- C Date of plant room has not been ascertained. It is known to date from after 1961 and is assumed to date to when the existing lifts were installed.
- D The date of the alteration / replacement of Council Chamber roof lanterns has not been ascertained but may have been undertaken as part of the construction of the T-shaped extension, to increase the amount of light into the Council Chamber which would have been more overshadowed by the extension.

*This plan is not to scale*



## SECTION 4.0

### HERITAGE CONTEXT

#### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section seeks to place Camden Town Hall within its architectural and historic context in order to better understand the building's special significance. It summarises key developments in civic architecture in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in order to place Camden Town Hall within the canon of London vestry and town halls. Within this chronology, the historic and social context of Camden Town Hall is explored to shed further light on the selected functions of the building, the choice of architectural style and the plan-type.

#### 4.2 VICTORIAN AND EDWARDIAN TOWN HALLS

Local government developed late in London when compared with the industrial cities of the midlands and the north of England, which took advantage of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835. Whilst the City of London was administered by the City Corporation, the surrounding area was run by a complicated web of authorities and local government was effectively in the hands of landowners.

In 1855, the Metropolitan Board of Works was created by the Metropolis Management Act, which established democratic vestries in an attempt to reorganise London's local government; however, the Board had little clout.<sup>01</sup> Several vestry halls were built, for example the **St Pancras Vestry Hall**, many of which later changed their names to town halls. Most vestry halls opted for a classical or Italianate style, for example the simple, Neo-Classical **Paddington Vestry Hall** or the Italianate **Shoreditch Town Hall** (formerly the Vestry Hall), which adopted a palazzo front with an engaged classical order over a rusticated lower storey.

It was only in 1899 that the London Government Act transformed vestries into municipal boroughs under the new County of London and, from the turn of the century, the production of London town halls boomed.<sup>02</sup> Edwardian public building was also dominated by classical architecture but with a preference for the Baroque, Deptford Town Hall, by Lanchester, Stewart & Rickards, for example, owes its sculptural façade to the Continental Baroque style.



Shoreditch Town Hall, 1866 (Wikimedia Commons)



Deptford Town Hall, 1902–1907 (Credit: Philip Talmage, Wikipedia Commons)

<sup>02</sup> Ibid., p. 300.



## HERITAGE CONTEXT

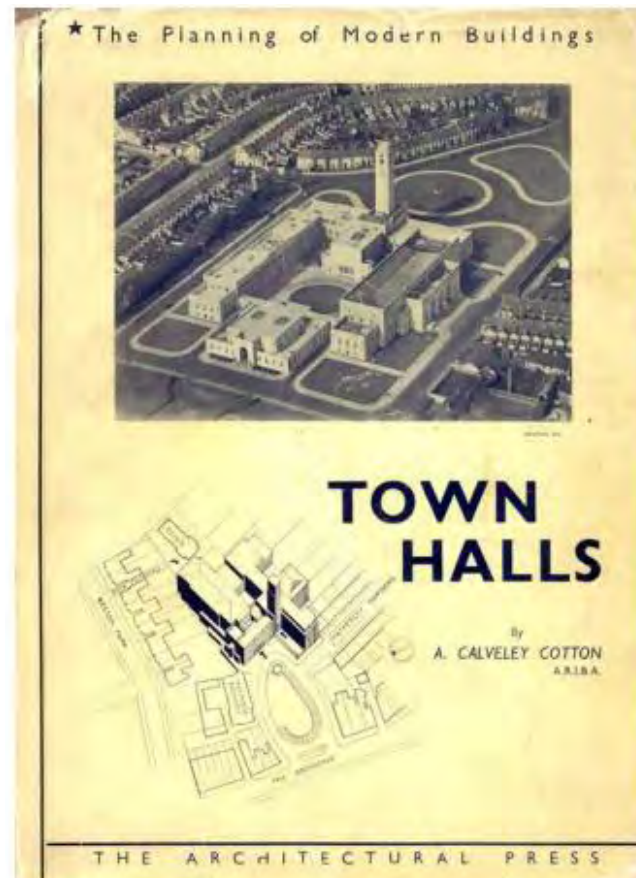
### 4.3 TWENTIETH CENTURY TOWN HALLS

#### 4.3.1 INTRODUCTION

The decades of the 1920s and 1930s were, arguably, the most productive of the twentieth century, for civic architecture. There was a particular focus on Town Halls and civic centres owing to the increased responsibilities of local government and the need to deliver substantial new social housing provision. A number of consistent architectural preoccupations were apparent, namely clear and efficient planning, a development of a range of architectural styles and an evocation of local civic pride, often through decorative adornment or interior artworks.<sup>03</sup>

These new town halls were often commissioned via architectural competitions, which attracted many younger architects; such was the interest in these competitions that a book on Town Halls was published by the Architectural Press in 1936.<sup>04</sup> The book did not, interestingly, suggest architectural styles that might be suitable for civic buildings, but instead focused on the principal priority of inter-war architecture in Britain – planning. By showing a range of competition winning entries and their plan forms, the book was indicative of the overt focus on interior layout. The interior planning of the Town Halls of the period rarely deviated from the plan of a grand entrance hall and staircase leading up to the centrally-placed Council Chamber on the first floor, normally located towards the rear of the building with the Committee rooms, Mayor's parlour and other significant rooms arranged along the front. Interior finishes incorporated specifically designed fittings and furnishings.

Camden Town Hall is no exception and exemplifies the contemporary emphasis on interior planning, with rational segregation both in plan form and floor level of the key areas. In fact, it is much more in its internal functionality, than its architectural features, expressed through plan form that Camden fits into the canon of contemporary civic architecture.



The front cover of Cotton's book on Town Halls. Image, Purcell

#### 4.3.2 ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

The Victorian and Edwardian periods had both delivered an extravagant range of civic buildings that reflected the architectural traditions of their day. The Victorians had built a number of superb Gothic Revival buildings, whilst the Edwardian period evoked the classical Baroque of the eighteenth century for a new, exuberant form of municipal building. By the inter-war years, although civic architecture continued some of the flamboyance left over from the Edwardian age, stripped-down versions of classical styles began to emerge in civic architecture from 1911 onwards. A notable and pioneering example being **Marylebone Town Hall**, by S.B Russell and Edwin Cooper, 1911, which represents a return to restrained Neoclassicism.



Marylebone Town Hall, an early version of pared-down classicism in civic architecture in Britain. Image by oyxman – own work, CC BY <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2934548>

<sup>03</sup> John East and Nicola Rutt, 'The Civic Plunge', p. 2.

## HERITAGE CONTEXT

Throughout the 1920s the classical manner of Marylebone continued to be virtually obligatory for large scale public buildings and there was, in tandem an emerging desire for austerity in ornament – which itself was a reflection of progressive developments on the continent.<sup>05</sup> The later part of the decade expanded this vocabulary somewhat, particularly in the form of localised civic grandeur, echoing the preoccupations with good planning, but reflecting a range of historicist styles, responding to contexts and, very often, merging civic functions together. By the beginning of the 1930s, English architecture generally became increasingly influenced by the forces of continental modernism and civic buildings were no exception. Of major importance in this shift towards a more modern civic architecture were the **Town Halls of Stockholm in Sweden and Hilversum in the Netherlands** of 1923 and 1924 respectively. Amongst the many contemporaries of Camden Town Hall, which adopted the continental modernist style, are **Wembley Municipal Offices** by Clifford Strange (1935–1939), **Hornsey Town Hall** by Reginald H. Uren (1933–1935).



Hilversum Town Hall, W.M. Dudok – 1928–1931. One of the most internationally-celebrated and influential civic buildings of the twentieth century

Although much civic architecture of the 1930s was designed in the modern style, looking to the precedents at Stockholm and Hilversum, civic buildings of the period are notable for their diversity in style, and few lacked any hint of historicism. **Dagenham Civic Centre**, completed in 1936–1937 by E. Berry Webber, himself the architect of a number of important town halls, was one of the most stark and simple in its modernity, but was dominated by a huge classical portico and **Barking Town Hall** complex, by Herbert Jackson and Reginald Edmonds, which was begun in 1937,<sup>06</sup> fused Modernism with Georgian architecture and was finished in an Art Deco style inside. **Stoke Newington Town Hall and Assembly Hall**, designed by Reginald Truelove and built contemporaneously to Camden Town Hall, adopted the English Renaissance style with brick façades endowed with lavish Portland stone dressings, columns and cornicing.



Dagenham Civic Centre, 1936–1937 (Wikipedia, public domain)



Stoke Newington Town Hall, 1934–1937 (Wikimedia, Creative Commons)

Camden Town Hall, in comparison to the London civic buildings mentioned above, even those with hints of classicism, expressed a much more traditional approach in terms of architectural style. In fact, it is probably the most traditional-looking town hall to have been erected in London in the 1930s.<sup>07</sup> The classical style adopted by Camden Town Hall was more common of the Edwardian Baroque style exhibited at **Shoreditch Town Hall** or **Fulham Town Hall** (1888–1890). However, despite its old-fashioned style compared to its modern contemporaries, there are echoes of contemporary styles at Camden Town Hall, in certain architectural features, such as the fenestration; this is explored in the following section.

### 4.3.3 EDWIN LANDSEER LUTYENS

The architect of Camden Town Hall, A. J. Thomas, had worked as the office manager to Edwin Landseer Lutyens until 1935; Thomas had helped Lutyens with many of his monuments including tile Cenotaph (built between 1919 and 1920). Although Thomas' Town Hall employs an overtly grandiose and classical language and, therefore, does not follow in the vein of the modernist civic buildings of its recent contemporaries, certain features arguably nod to the a more contemporary aesthetic. Most of the windows at First floor level, for example, lack any formal window surround or architrave but, instead, are articulated simply by grooves indicative of voussoirs, somewhat resembling sections of abstract channelling. This vanishing rustication resembles Lutyens' stripped classical style.<sup>08</sup> Other windows at First-floor level are set in recessed niches and framed by columns. Lutyens employed this window type at Britannic House in Finsbury Circus (1926), which exhibits both the abstract channelling or voussoir motif and the recessed window framed by columns supporting entablatures. However, whilst Lutyens used his vast knowledge of classicism to abstract, strip back and play with classical forms in order to modernise, Thomas merely applies a Lutyens mannerism to an, otherwise, traditional, classical building. Whether or not solid parallels can be drawn between Thomas' work and Lutyens', it can be acknowledged that Thomas' simple, abstracted fenestration, which pares back traditional window features and detail, nods to more contemporary architectural motifs of the period.

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<sup>08</sup> Ibid, p.6



## HERITAGE CONTEXT

### 4.3.4 CIVIC IDENTITY

During the inter-war years, the expression of civic pride was of paramount importance; a town hall was capable of galvanising a strong sense of civic identity and public involvement.<sup>09</sup> Civic buildings became multi-functional buildings, often with a wide range of uses and user groups. This public, ceremonial side of municipal life, for the first time, came to influence the planning of the buildings with the appearance of proper council chambers, complete with public galleries and fixed seating arranged around the mayoral dais in a horseshoe pattern.<sup>10</sup> One of the most successful at incorporating a wide range of facilities was the Modernist **Hornsey Town Hall** in Crouch End, designed by Sir Reginald Uren and constructed 1933–1935. It included a large auditorium and was flanked by other civic buildings, forming a distinctive 'civic square' in the centre of the town. At **Stoke Newington**, John Reginald Truelove, also an architectural assistant to Edwin Lutyens, designed the **Town Hall and Assembly Hall** 1934–1937, as an extension to the existing Victorian library on the site. At **Wembley**, Clifford Strange completed the **Municipal Offices Building** 1935–1939, a large civic complex that included offices, a public library and a large assembly hall and at **Poplar Town Hall**, 1938, Clifford Culpin designed a Town Hall and Civic Theatre complex, with a large, sprung dance floor.



Hornsey Town Hall, 1933–1935



Wembley Municipal Offices, 1935–1939 (Wikimedia Commons)



Poplar Town Hall, 1937–1938 (Wikimedia Commons)

<sup>09</sup> Flora Neville, 'Review: Restrained Grandeur', p.???

<sup>10</sup> Joanna Smith, 'The Architectural Development of London's Town Halls', p. 22.

## HERITAGE CONTEXT

Different civic centres were therefore built up of varying combinations of elements: a council chamber and municipal offices, with perhaps an assembly hall, electricity showroom, library and/or fire station. How these elements were combined was, arguably as important as the architectural style of the building. Camden Town Hall's combination of council offices, a Council Chamber and large event space, the Assembly Hall, is greater understood within the context of the inter-war drive to foster community spirit and local involvement and engagement.

### 4.3.5 CONCLUSION

This section has attempted to set Camden Town Hall within its social and historic context in order to understand the building more fully, in particular the choice of architectural style and plan form. This study feeds into an analysis of the significance of the building. Whilst town halls built in the 1930s did to some extent exhibit a diversity of styles, most contemporary town halls either chose the modernist style or that style with flourishes of historicism, namely nods to classicism. Camden Town Hall, on the other hand, took a much more old-fashioned approach, with its grandiose Corinthian temple porticos and channelled ground floor, and only minor suggestions of a contemporary style. The building's exterior looks towards Baroque-style Edwardian town halls rather than more contemporary styles of the period. Perhaps classicism was a natural selection owing to the style of the former St Pancras Hall, which comprised a rusticated ground storey, triangular pediments above the windows and an Italianate balustrade. Camden Town Hall's elevations do in parts gesture to Lutyens' striped back classicism, perhaps unsurprisingly considering Thomas' role in Lutyens' office in the 1920s and 1930s. The fenestration detail most particularly echoes Lutyens, however; these features are overpowered by the large and repetitive classical features marshalling the façades. A comparison with other contemporary town halls reveals that Camden Town Hall adopts a similar functionality internally, spearheading the typical plan of the period. This rational plan catered to the variety of different functions from entertainment, public events and ceremonies to private office spaces, which bolsters the significance of the internal plan and original interiors of the building.

# SECTION 5.0

## ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section comprises an assessment of significance for the site using the existing knowledge of its historic development and built fabric. The assessment of significance aims to identify what makes a site important, to whom and why it does so. Camden Town Hall is Grade II listed and is protected for national significance. This significance is derived from its special architectural and historic interest formulated from the four heritage values identified below.

### 5.2 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE

In heritage terms, significance is defined as *the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest*<sup>01</sup> and as *the sum of cultural and natural heritage values of a place*.<sup>02</sup> Therefore, significance encompasses not just the physical fabric, but also the setting, contents, use, history, tradition and heritage context of a place. Consequently, cultural significance is unique to each place and the relative significance can vary from element to element and building to building. The assessment of significance is based on the characteristic of heritage values as expressed by Historic England in *Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance* (2008), which defines value as *an aspect of worth or importance... attached by people to qualities of place*.

Conservation Principles separates heritage values into four categories:

<b>Evidential:</b>	The potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.
<b>Historical:</b>	The ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. This can be both illustrative and associative.
<b>Aesthetic:</b>	The ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
<b>Communal:</b>	The meanings of a place for the people who relate to it.

Significance has been assessed using a scale of ratings ranging from very high to detrimental. The definitions of these levels are provided below.

LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE	
<b>Very High</b>	Identifies heritage values and built fabric deemed outstandingly important relative to the rest of the site.
<b>High</b>	Identifies heritage values and built fabric that have a high cultural value. They form an essential contribution to understanding the overall significance of the site and greatly contribute towards its heritage character.
<b>Medium</b>	Identifies heritage values and built fabric that have some cultural importance and contribute to the overall understanding of significance and heritage character of the site.
<b>Low</b>	Identifies heritage values and built fabric that have minor cultural value and which may, even to a small degree, contribute towards the overall understanding of significance and heritage character of the site.
<b>Neutral</b>	Identifies heritage values or built fabric that neither contribute to, nor detract from, the overall understanding of significance and heritage character for the site.
<b>Detrimental</b>	Identifies heritage values or built fabric that have characteristics which detract from the overall significance and heritage character of the site.

## ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### 5.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The key components which contribute to the significance of the Grade II listed building are:

- The formal civic functions of the building expressed in the ceremonial route from the Judd Street entrance up to the Council Chamber; the spatial qualities and character of the Council Chamber itself along with the committee and members rooms and the richness of the materiality within these spaces.
- The communal value of the overall use of the building as a town hall, contributing to civic presence in the borough. This is derived from the routine functions housed within the building which citizens of the borough use throughout their lives, particularly for weddings in the registry office. In part this communal value is expressed through the external appearance of the building which is its public face and demonstrate it as a centre of local democracy.
- The communal value derived from the public assembly hall (now the Camden Centre), in which many events and celebrations have taken place during the lifetime of the building.
- The aesthetic value of the classical elevations of the building and the decorative interiors (fixtures fittings and finishes) of the key spaces within the building (Judd Street entrance, principal imperial staircase, Council Chamber and committee rooms). The staircases, lightwells and corridors also have some aesthetic qualities.
- The plan form and key spaces survive largely as built. There is evidential and historic value derived from the layout of the building and the different uses it houses. It is demonstrative of the planning of a civic building in the inter-war period.
- The illustrative and functional value of the plan form of the building, specifically the symmetrical nature of the plan expressed in the two pairs of lightwells, four associated staircases, central imperial stair and the volume of the Council Chamber.
- There are historic associations with the former Borough of St Pancras, for which the Town Hall was originally built, and with many historic events such as protests, visits by dignitaries and weddings.
- The associative value derived from the connection with architect A. J. Thomas who designed the building and formerly worked for Edwin Lutyens. The influence Lutyens can be seen in the classical design of Thomas' building.
- The contribution the building makes to the Kings Cross / St Pancras Conservation Area and key views within the area. It also makes a contribution to the setting of the listed buildings in the vicinity and the Bloomsbury Conservation Area to the south.

## ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### 5.4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### 5.4.1 EVIDENTIAL VALUE

Although the building is well documented and its evolution relatively well understood, there is potential that greater knowledge of the building's historic development through physical investigation of its historic fabric. In particular, there is potential to identify and document the original heating and cooling system which may remain behind the panelling and for a better understanding of the structural elements of the building i.e. its steel column structure.

There are also gaps in the archival record, particularly with regard to the ground floor. There is potential for further plans and other historic material to be uncovered, leading to a better understanding of when changes to the internal layout and uses of this area and other parts of the building took place.

Overall however the evidential value of the building is **low**.

#### 5.4.2 HISTORICAL VALUE

The historic value of the building is derived from both its illustrative and associative value.

The Town Hall is a good example of the planning of a civic building from the inter-war period encompassing all the key features of the building type – Council Chamber, committee rooms, a public assembly hall as well as offices for democratic and administrative functions. The plan arrangement is well-organised to make the most of its tight site. There is **high** illustrative and functional

value derived from the plan form of the building, specifically the symmetrical nature of the plan expressed in the two pairs of lightwells, four associated staircases, central imperial stair and the volumes of the Council Chamber and Camden Centre.

The main components of the plan have changed little since the building was originally constructed, the First floor in particular has undergone virtually no change to the built fabric and also retains many original fixtures and fittings. Parts of the Ground floor, the Basement and upper two floors have seen greater changes to the layout, although at all floors fairly extensive original fabric remains and the original layout is still legible. The historic value derived from the original fabric is **high**.

The Town Hall has a historic association with its architect A. J. Thomas who was an employee of Edwin Lutyens. Lutyens influence on Thomas can be seen in some of the stripped back classical motifs used in the elevations of the building and so here is a degree of associative value derived as a result of this influence. However, Thomas was not a well-known or renowned architect in his own right and therefore the overall historic associative value derived is **low**.

Perhaps the greater historic associations for the building are derived from the civic and democratic uses of the building. The Town Hall has been the backdrop for many historic events including weddings, protests, visits by dignitaries as well as national events such as Queen Elizabeth's Coronation and being lit up as part of the millennium celebrations. In these terms the historic value of the Town Hall is considered to be **medium**.

#### 5.4.3 AESTHETIC VALUE

There is **high** aesthetic value derived from both the external appearance of the building and from the key parts of the interior, in particular the principal civic spaces.

Externally, aesthetic value is derived from the Portland stone materiality, the classical detailing and the rhythm and symmetry of the façades. The rusticated base, Corinthian columns and pediments are also typical classical features which contribute to the aesthetic value. The more stripped back classical features such as the rustication around the windows, use of blind panel and the lack of architraves all serve to make the building appear more of its inter-war period date rather than late Victorian or Edwardian and so also make an important contribution to its aesthetic value. Likewise the black painted, slender metal-framed windows of the building also contribute to the inter-war period appearance of the building and the contribution it makes to the Kings Cross / St Pancras Conservation Area and the setting of other heritage assets.

The pitched roofs of the building, clad in Westmorland slate, likewise contribute to its aesthetic value by delineating the profile and form of the building; visible shallow pitched roofs like those at the Town Hall are also a uncommon feature of the surrounding area, most historic buildings having parapets concealing the roofs and modern buildings have flat roofs. The roofs therefore make a distinct contribution to the Kings Cross / St Pancras Conservation Area and the setting of other heritage assets.



## ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The later additions to the elevations such as the roof-level conservatory structure, the single storey extension on Euston Road, wheelchair ramps, the signage and planters do not contribute to the aesthetic value of the building; the extension and conservatory are **detrimental** features aesthetically. Furthermore the Portland stonework, particularly on Euston Road, is discoloured as a result of pollution and weathering, which detracts from the aesthetic value of the building envelope.

Internally, the spaces which have the greatest aesthetic value are the entrance lobby and central staircase, the Council Chamber and committee rooms and corridors at First floor; they are of **high** aesthetic value. These spaces have a high degree of decorative finish, either marble or timber panelling, and original fixtures and fitting such as the leather covered seating in the Council Chamber. There has been wear and tear to the fabric and fixtures and there are opportunities to enhance their aesthetic value through refurbishment. The Camden Centre also have **high** aesthetic value derived from the large volume of the space and the art deco style fixtures and fitting which survive.

Elsewhere in the building the aesthetic value is more limited. There are parquet floors within the corridors at Second and Third floor, coloured granite cladding and decorative balustrades in the four full height staircases, original WC partitions in the same coloured granite in the Camden Centre and some areas of non-original timber and glazed partitioning at Second floor. **Medium to low** aesthetic value is derived from all such features. The white glazed tiles of the four lightwells is demonstrative of their function and is also of **medium** aesthetic value. However, the aesthetic value of the lightwells has been compromised by the extensive plant and areas of damaged or discoloured tiles and could be enhanced through refurbishment.

### 5.4.4 COMMUNAL VALUE

The communal value is perhaps the most important in contributing to the overall significance of the Town Hall. The building has since its construction been at the heart of civic life in the local area, first as the town hall for the Metropolitan Borough of St Pancras and then for the London Borough of Camden. Its civic and social value is **high** and is derived from both the formal and ceremonial functions of the building and from the more routine and administrative functions. The formal civic functions of the building are expressed in the ceremonial route from the Judd Street entrance up to the Council Chamber; the spatial qualities and character of the Council Chamber itself along with the committee and members rooms and the richness of the materiality within these spaces. The communal value of the more routine functions of the building which citizens of the borough use throughout their lives, particularly for weddings in the registry office, are less attached to the fabric of the building. In part this communal value is expressed through the external appearance of the building which is its public face and demonstrate it as a centre of local democracy.

There is also **high** communal value derived from the public assembly hall, the Camden Centre, in which many events and celebrations have taken place during the lifetime of the building. The space is an important community asset being use by many local groups and schools. The social value of the space is not entirely connected to its fabric but is in part derived from the grand volume of the space, the presence of a stage, the material finishes and fixtures and the entrance and lobby into this part of the building.

## ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### 5.5 SIGNIFICANCE PLANS

#### BASEMENT

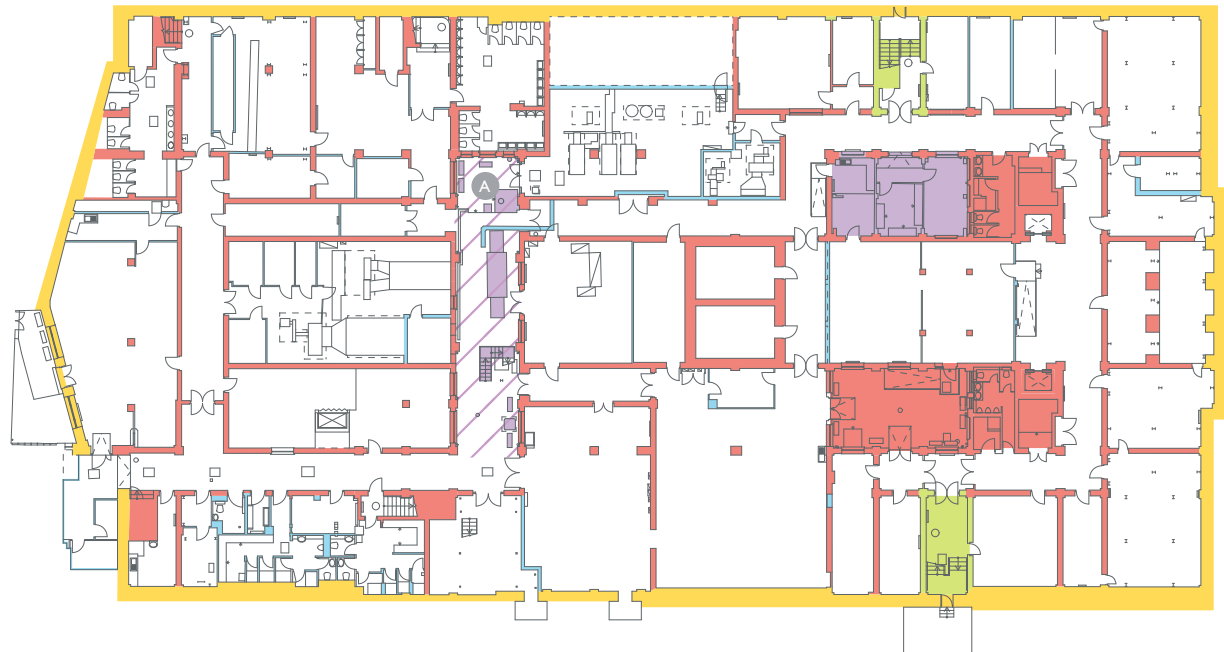
##### EVOLVING SIGNIFICANCE PLAN

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detrimental

A There is a lot more plant in this lightwell than is shown on this plan

General note: The overall significance of the basement level is low derived from its service use and low level of decorative finish. Many spaces have been significantly altered through the addition of plant and modern fixtures and fittings. However, some simple architectural details, such as skirtings and doors survive, along with some floor finishes and original glazed tiled walls.

*This plan is not to scale*



## ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### GROUND FLOOR

#### EVOLVING SIGNIFICANCE PLAN

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detrimental

- A These more secondary elevations are of lower significance due to their not being on principal streets or containing a main entrance.
- B Whilst the individual partitions in the purple-lined area are of neutral value, collectively they are detrimental as they have changed the character and reduced the legibility in this area.
- C These cellular offices have a lower level of change than those elsewhere at this level
- D A high degree of change has taken place in these office, including the insertion of modern partitions
- E These backstage and green room areas are directly connected in their use to the assembly room and are therefore of medium significance
- F The entrance sequence from Bidborough Street into the assembly room is of high significance due to its historic interior finishes and connection with the assembly room.

*This plan is not to scale*



## ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

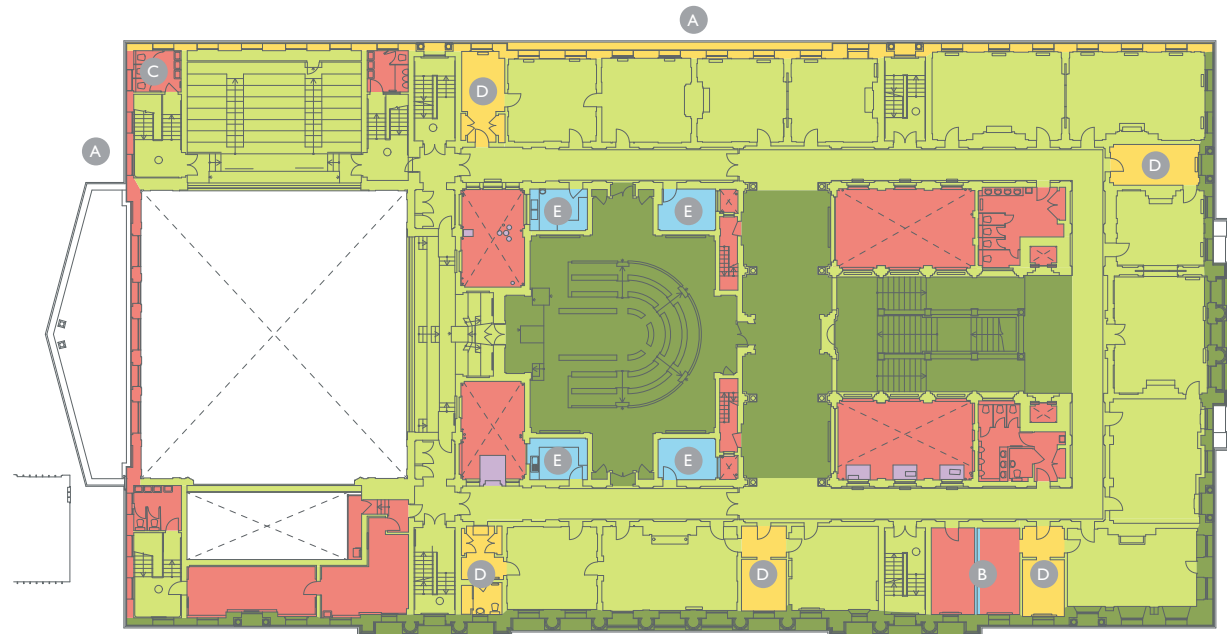
### FIRST FLOOR

#### EVOLVING SIGNIFICANCE PLAN

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detrimental

- A These more secondary elevations are of lower significance due to their not being on principal streets or containing a main entrance.
- B This partition is detrimental as it is the only change to the floor plan in this level.
- C Original WC fixtures and fittings in this area.
- D These spaces are secondary, supporting spaces to the committee and members rooms and the mayors suite. They have a lower level of interior decoration and have been subject to more change.
- E These spaces are secondary spaces supporting the main Council Chamber and other key rooms and have been subject to significant change to their interiors, greatly reducing their significance.

*This plan is not to scale*



# ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

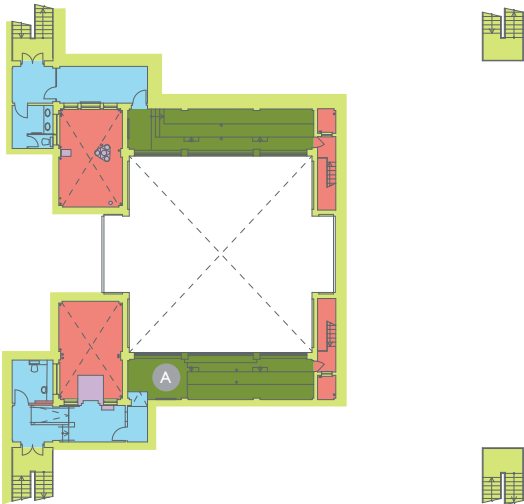
## MEZZANINE

### EVOLVING SIGNIFICANCE PLAN

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detrimental

A The raked seating has been removed in this area to allow level access to the public viewing galleries overlooking the Council Chamber, however the significance of these spaces remains very high for their important relationship with the Chamber.

*This plan is not to scale*



## ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### SECOND FLOOR

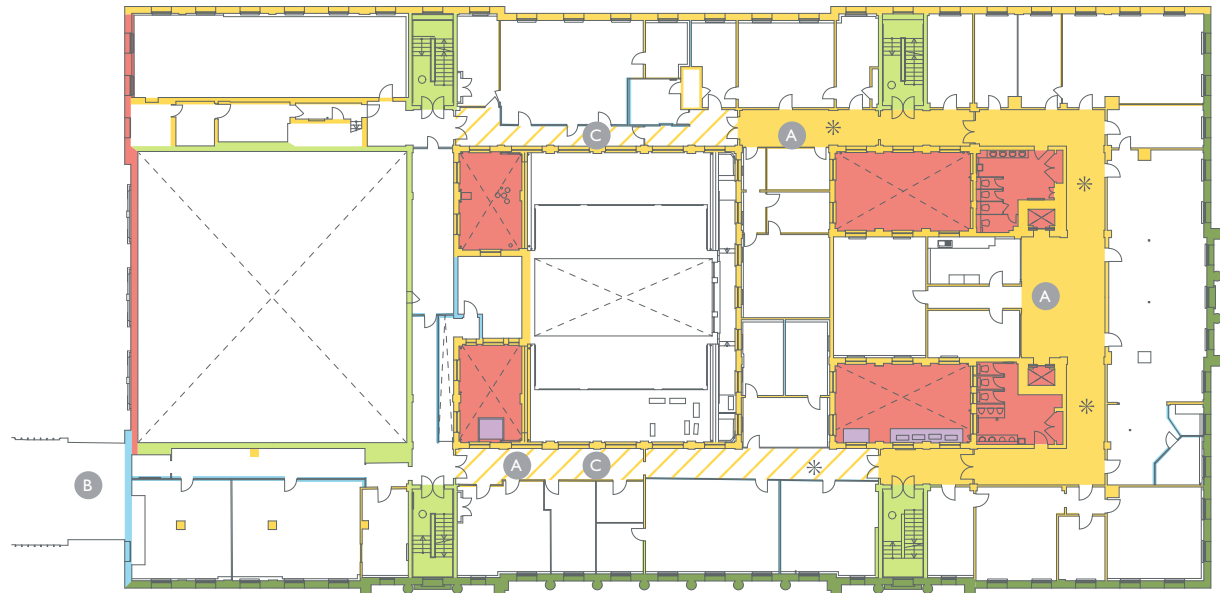
#### EVOLVING SIGNIFICANCE PLAN

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detrimental
- \* Encircling corridor

- A These timber panelled partitions, although not original, have added aesthetic value and are therefore of medium significance.
- B Bridge link to Annex demolished in 2015, façade temporarily made good and will be reinstated as part of the current construction works to Annex. The temporary façade is of neutral significance.
- C This part of the encircling corridor has undergone alteration with modern changes to partitions projecting out into the corridor; however the corridor remains an important feature of the spatial layout of the floorplan.

General note: The overall significance of the second and third floor levels is lower than the principal ground and first floors. These levels have been in supporting office use and have a lower level of decorative finish. Many spaces have been altered through the alteration and addition of partitions and modern fixtures and fittings. However, some simple architectural details, such as skirtings and doors survive, along with parquet flooring and other original finishes.

*This plan is not to scale*



## ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### THIRD FLOOR

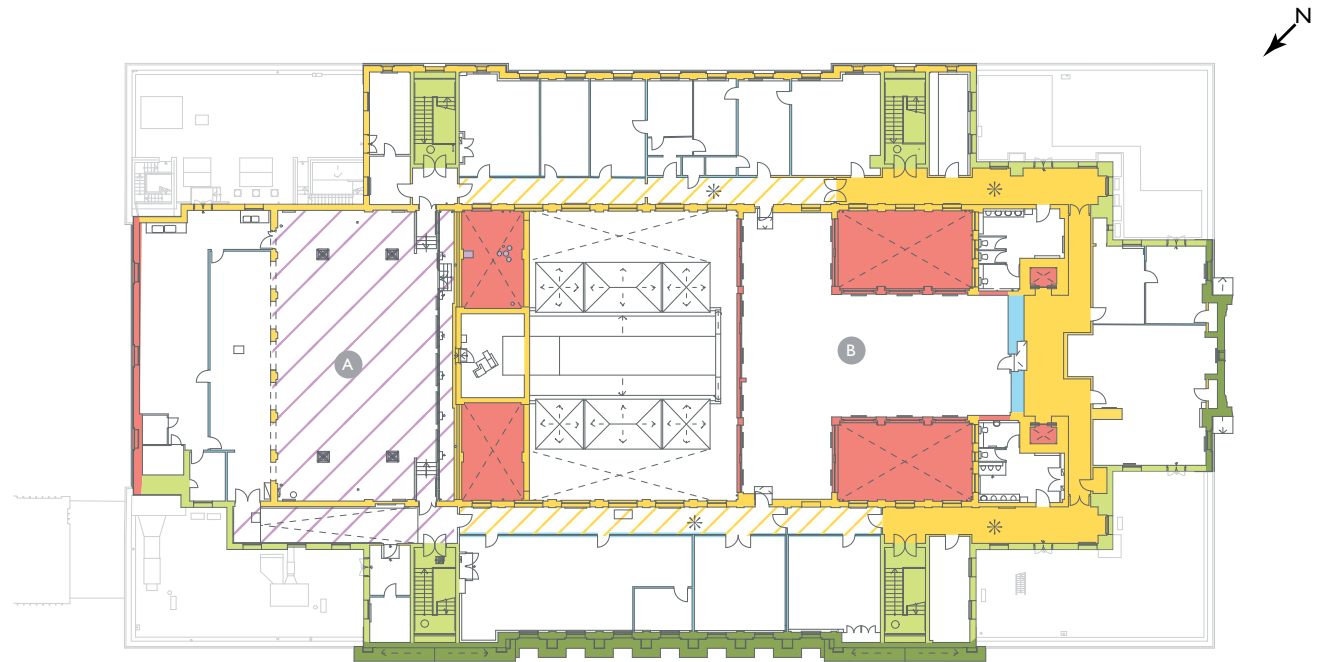
#### EVOLVING SIGNIFICANCE PLAN

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detrimental
- \* Encircling corridor

- A The modern conservatory disrupts the plan form and views of the building and is therefore of detrimental value.
- B This office area was added in the 1940s on an existing area of flat roof
- C This part of the encircling corridor has undergone alteration with modern changes to partitions projecting out into the corridor; however the corridor remains and a important feature of the spatial layout of the floorplan.

General note: The overall significance of the second and third floor levels is lower than the principal ground and first floors. These levels have been in supporting office use and have a lower level of decorative finish. Many spaces have been altered through the alteration and addition of partitions and modern fixtures and fittings. However, some simple architectural details, such as skirtings and doors survive, along with parquet flooring and other original finishes.

*This plan is not to scale*



## ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

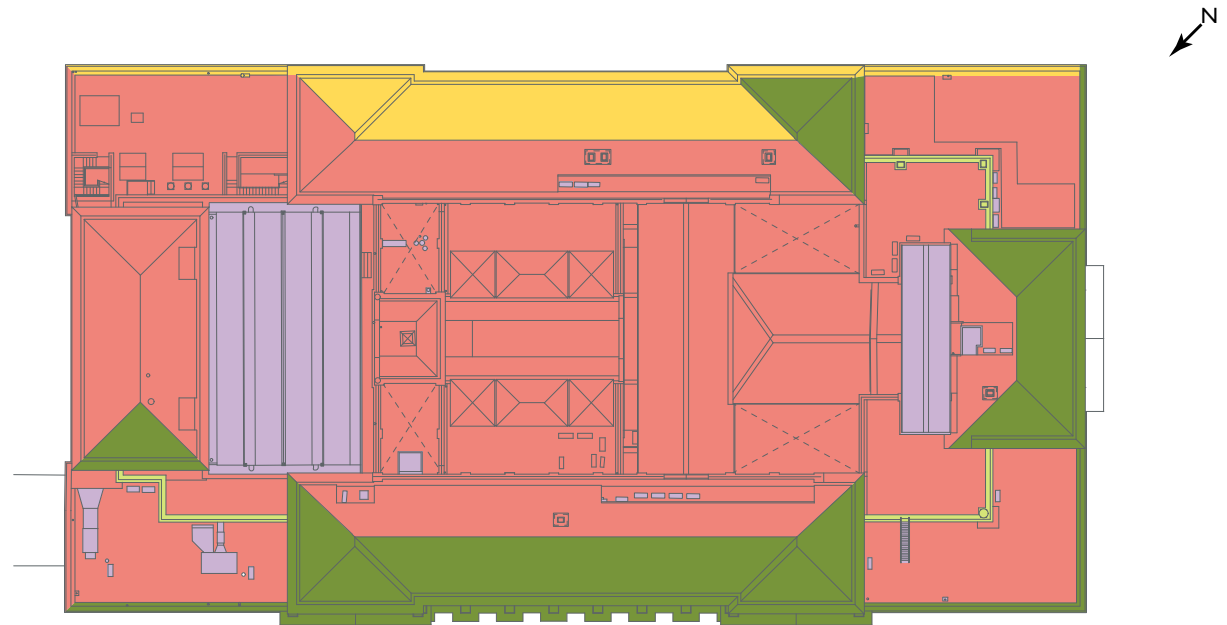
### ROOF

#### EVOLVING SIGNIFICANCE PLAN

- Very High
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Neutral
- Detrimental

General note: One of the main components of the significance at this level is derived from the visibility of the different parts of the roofscape from street views. The pitched roofs the most significant part, in particular from Euston Road and Judd Street, which are the principal elevations. The modern conservatory, the lift engine room and the plant which is visible in views are detrimental to the significance of the building. Other parts of the roof, such as the barrel vault over the Council Chamber, are not visible from the street, and are therefore of lower significance in this regard.

*This plan is not to scale*





## SECTION 6.0

### IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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#### 6.1 SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

The following provides a brief summary of the key proposals for the Camden Town Hall Refurbishment Project. The proposals are described in detail within the Design and Access Statement (DAS) and are shown on the full suite of technical drawings which accompany the Planning and Listed Building Consent Applications. The DAS and drawings should be reviewed in conjunction with this Heritage Impact Assessment.

The key proposals comprise:

- Civic and democratic functions at Ground and First floors reordered and upgraded including the conservation repair of significant interiors and sensitively designed interiors for new spaces such as wedding suite;
- New, combined entrance on Bidborough Street for commercial office at Second and Third floors and affordable workspace for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) at Basement, which requires localised lowering of the floor to facilitate level access and a void to improve light levels to Basement;
- Conservation repairs to significant interior features at Basement, Second and Third floors;
- Improved vertical circulation, consisting of upgrade to existing lifts, which will provide access between ground and first civic functions, installation of two new passenger lifts in south-east lightwell and a new staircase to the Basement affordable SME workspace;
- Reservicing the building, which includes removal of redundant services and plant and installation of new services to improve the environmental attributes of the building;

- Improvements to the appearance of the lightwells through removal of services and conservation repairs and cleaning;
- Removal of the Late-20th century rooftop conservatory and new sensitively-designed Third floor infill pavilion constructed;
- Provision of a new entrance to the Camden Centre from Tonbridge Walk, which requires the localised lowering of the floor, new stair and platform lift and draft lobby screening;
- Installation of new lift in the Camden Centre and removal of the raked seating to its galleries to make whole zone accessible;
- Conservation repairs to significant interior of Camden Centre; and
- Repair and upgrading of the existing windows and installation of a sensitive secondary glazing system.

#### 6.2 IMPACTS ON LISTED BUILDING

##### 6.2.1 INTRODUCTION

As a Grade II listed building, the Town Hall is considered to be of national significance. A full assessment of this significance is located within section 5.0 but in summary is derived principally from the civic and democratic use of the building, the role it plays within the local community and the aesthetic value of the classical elevations and decorative interiors, in particular those at ground and first floor. The proposals have been developed to preserve and enhance the core significance of the listed building, whilst introducing viable new uses to ensure the building can continue to be used as a Town Hall. Change has been focused in areas of the listed building that are of lower or detrimental significance and conservation repairs focussed on the interiors and features which are of higher significance.

##### 6.2.2 CIVIC AND DEMOCRATIC SPACES

The Civic and Democratic functions, which have always been located at the Ground and First Floor levels of the building, are to be retained and enhanced as part of the proposals. These include the Council Chamber and committee and members rooms at First floor and reordered registry and wedding facilities at Ground floor. As many Council services have been moved to a new building (5 Pancras Square), the retention of these important civic and democratic functions within their original Town Hall location would be of both heritage and wider public benefit.

The historic interior fabric, including light fittings, wall and floor finishes and doors are in need of repair and refurbishment due to decades of wear and tear. The conservation repairs proposed will greatly enhance the significant interiors by better revealing their aesthetic value. Where original features such as pendant lights have been lost, or are damaged beyond repair, new period-appropriate, sensitively designed versions will be installed. This will further enhance the significance of the interiors by restoring them towards how they would have been historically.

##### Ground Floor

The most significant space at Ground floor is the Judd Street entrance lobby and principal staircase leading to the first floor council chamber. This area is currently cluttered by the large circular reception desk at its centre which impedes the sightline to the grand marble clad Empire stair. It is proposed to remove this detrimental feature to reopen views from the entrance up the staircase and across the lobby from the encircling corridors. The existing round-arched niche to the north-west of the reception space will be opened up to provide entry to a new reception; this would result in a very limited loss of localised historic fabric, with the arch defining the former niche retained. This loss would be outweighed by the reopening of the lobby floorspace and the other aesthetic improvements resulting from the conservation repairs.

## IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The entrance itself will be further improved by the removal of the aesthetically detrimental roller shutters and draft lobby. These will be replaced with new less visually impactful shutters and an air curtain above each door set, all encased within a sensitively-designed, bespoke bronze unit. There would be some minimal and localised loss of historic fabric for the servicing of the air curtains. The low-level radiators around the entrance will be replaced with more sensitive and discrete versions. Four digital screens will also be installed, two on the wall within the porch and one adjacent to each lift. The visual impact of all these features will be much lower than the current draft lobby, roller shutters and reception desk and will be reversible. The significance of this important area of the building would be considerably enhanced by the proposals.

Beyond the reception space, there has historically been extensive change to the original layout at Ground floor level. This has particularly been occurred to the rear of the principal staircase where originally there was a large open plan accounts department, which has been heavily altered and subdivided along with the offices either side of the Judd Street entrance lobby. These extensive levels of change, along with the poor aesthetic appearance of the interiors due to modern fit out and servicing has led this area to be classified as of detrimental significance. The proposals provide a comprehensive reordering of the area to the rear of the staircase, removal of the previous layers of partitioning and installation of new partitions to create a new enhanced wedding suite. A Grand Lobby will be established immediately behind the staircase, which will reopen and visually improve this public route through the building, enhancing the communal value. Although few historic features survive in these spaces, any which do will be subject to conservation repairs to enhance their significance.

Modern partitions will also be removed within the other office areas to provide an open plan office, community room and new reception and dedicated registry suite. These new and revived civic functions will be housed within more appropriately-designed spaces, enhancing the communal value of the building derived from its important democratic and civic role. Surviving historic features will be retained and undergo conservation repair to enhance aesthetic value. Some areas of original wall fabric will also need to be removed to enact these proposals, as indicated on the Ground floor demolition plan. This includes four new openings in the encircling corridor; two on the south side and two on the north. These new openings will be designed to match the historic openings in order to mitigate against the loss of historic fabric and change to the layout. Two of existing doors along the corridor are proposed for removal in order improve visitor access into the new registry reception, these doors will be reused within two of the new openings.

The new spaces created as part of this reordering will have sensitive and period-appropriate interiors instated, drawing on key characteristics of the existing significant interiors such as the marble wall and floor materiality and coffered ceilings. Given the mediocre quality of the current modern interior fit out, this element of the proposals will greatly enhance the aesthetic and communal value of the building.

### First Floor

The First floor of the building contains the most highly significant suite of spaces within the building, the Council Chamber, committee and members rooms and the Mayor's parlour in addition to supporting offices. These rooms, and the circulation space at this floor level have interiors and architectural features of high aesthetic value, which will be enhanced as a result of the conservation repairs proposed.

Due to its very high significance, a minimal intervention approach is applied to this area. There are no proposed changes to the partitions or layout in this floor, with the exception of the existing WC areas which are discussed in a subsequent section. The proposals to this floor are focussed on balancing conservation repair with improvements to the environmental and technical performance of the spaces at this level. A new FCU heating and cooling system will be installed, the existing non-original radiators will be removed and replaced with FCUs housed within sensitively-designed joinery units. Overall there would be a slight aesthetic enhancement to the spaces as a result of this change.

Beyond the principal first floor spaces, further FCUs will be installed in ancillary rooms, adjacent to the higher significance rooms, and concealed above sensitively-design suspended ceilings and boxing-in to minimise direct impact on historic fabric. These spaces are of lower significance, however there would be some harm to the significance of the spaces both aesthetically and due to the change in spatial volume. Localised loss of historic wall and floor fabric will also be required to install the new system as well as for an electrical system, which would also cause localised harm to significance. With regards to wall fabric, sensitively-designed grilles would be installed by way of mitigation for the new openings required. The proposed environmental improvements to bring conditions up to modern standards will allow important democratic functions of the Council to be retained in this building, rather than move elsewhere. These enhanced civic and democratic spaces contributed to a revival in the communal significance of the building.

At both floor levels, the WCs require reordering to increase and improve provision. Although forming a core part of the plan form of the building, the WCs themselves have been refurbished and altered to varying degrees across the building and are in general of low significance. There would be localised loss of historic fabric, but the significance of this fabric is limited due to the nature of its

## IMPACT ASSESSMENT

use. To mitigate against this loss, historic fixtures and fittings will be reused in order to retain an essence of the historic character. As elsewhere, the new interiors will be sensitively-designed to be in keeping with the character and period of the listed building.

### 6.2.3 OFFICE SPACES AT SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

The primary civic and democratic functions of the Town Hall located at Ground and First floors were designed to be supported by ancillary offices at the upper floors. In general, the office spaces across these floors are afforded a neutral significance with corridor servicing the office spaces attributed a medium significance.

The majority of Council workers have been relocated into purpose-built new offices at 5 Pancras Square and therefore the use of the upper floors of the Town Hall as Council offices is now redundant. It is proposed to convert the Second and Third floor into commercial offices in order to provide a new optimum viable use for these areas of the building at the same time as retaining their historic and intended office use. In order to be viable as commercially-let offices, alterations to the partitions and layout, environmental conditions and technical specification are required.

There has historically been change to the partitions at these floor levels, likely due to the changing demands on the offices through the twentieth century. The proposals are to create a more open plan office layout which will require both non-original and original partitions to be removed. There will be a loss of original fabric and reduction in the legibility of the historic layout as the walls enclosing parts of the encircling corridor and cellular offices are removed. Significantly, parts of the encircling corridor will be retained, including in full at the west end of the building at Second floor. By way of mitigation for the loss of a portion of the corridor, the historic parquet floor surface will also be retained and refurbished demarcating the original location of the encircling corridor. Some localised loss of historic fabric will also be

required to install new services, including the heating and cooling system which have been designed to result in the lowest levels of intervention possible. The detrimental, late twentieth century conservatory located at Third floor will be removed offering a significant enhancement to the building and a new restrained and elegant single storey infill pavilion constructed, which will extend the Third floor office space. The external impacts of this structure will be discussed in a later section.

The Second and Third floors will also be subject to environmental upgrades. FCUs will be installed within a new sensitively-designed suspended ceiling, allowing all radiators, which are not original, to be removed. The suspended ceiling could be removed in the future and would have no impact on historic fabric. On balance this element of the proposals is considered to have a neutral impact on the significance of the listed building. Electrical services will be run around the perimeter of the floorplans within discrete enclosures, however due to the more open plan nature of the proposed floor plan, some notching will be required to the historic floor structure to bring services to the centre of the plan. There would be some very localised loss of historic fabric as a result. As at the principal floor levels, the WCs require reordering to increase and improve provision. Although forming a core part of the plan form of the building which will be retained in the developed building, the WC fit out themselves are of low significance due to the alteration and refurbishment which has taken place over time. To mitigate against loss of historic fabric, historic fixtures and fittings will be reused in order to retain something of the historic character where possible.

Although there will be loss of the historic layout and original fabric and therefore some harm to the significance of the listed building at second and third floor, the proposals are designed to ensure that these spaces provide viable office space which will allow them to maintain their original use and financially contribute to the continued maintenance and repair of the listed building.

### 6.2.4 THE BASEMENT

The Basement level of the building has always provided supporting services, including stores and plant but also some offices and a cloakroom for the Camden Centre. It is of lower significance overall due to the non-primary nature of its uses. The basement is attributed a largely neutral or detrimental significance with pockets of higher significance contained within the former vaults and access corridors. In general, the basement has suffered both visually and in terms of loss of historic fabric from layers of active and redundant services added over many years.

It is proposed that the Basement will continue to provide supporting facilities such as archive storage and plant but will also provide new bike storage and change facilities for both the office and Council users of the building. In addition, the Camden Centre WC and cloakroom facilities will be retained, and a new industrial kitchen installed, more details in the relevant section below. The remainder of the Basement will be converted into an open plan workspace for SME use. There have been changes to the layout at this level over time including many new sub-partitions. Removal of these non-original partitions as well as areas of original wall fabric is required to modify the layout of the Basement to accommodate the expanded program of uses. This will include some areas of excavation to accommodate pits for the new lifts and new plant, which may require some localised alteration to foundation fabric. Although the fabric and layout at this floor level is of lower significance than elsewhere in the building, there would nonetheless be some harm to the significance as a result of the proposals. This would be balanced against the wider heritage and public benefits of the proposals, including providing viable new uses into the building.

The core components of the layout with elevated significance are to be retained, including the archive stores, vaults and the encircling corridor, and columns and downstands will be retained

## IMPACT ASSESSMENT

for key walls to provide continued legibility of the original layout. Furthermore, the interiors of newly created spaces, most importantly that of the open plan affordable SME workspace, will reference the historic functional finishes, such as glazed tile drawing a sense of the ancillary and back of house use and feel back into these spaces.

The new FCUs and the associated ductwork will be exposed at this floor level, with some localised screening panels. This will be in line with the more utilitarian and industrial character of the Basement and would have a neutral impact on the significance of the listed building. There will be some localised loss of historic floor structure to supply electrical services to the centre parts of the floorplan, however on balance this is considered to be a negligible impact. The WCs require reordering to increase and improve provision. The WCs are of low significance due to the alteration and refurbishment which has taken place over time. There would be localised loss of historic fabric, but the significance of this fabric is limited due to the nature of its use. To mitigate against this loss, historic fixtures and fittings will be reused in order to retain something of the historic character.

The south-western lightwell, which has detrimentally covered over at basement level, will be reopened and refurbished. This will greatly enhance the significance of this component and improve the contribution it makes to the spatial layout of the Basement floorplan.

### 6.2.5 NEW OFFICE ENTRANCE AND VERTICAL CIRCULATION

To facilitate the conversion of the Basement, Second and Third floors into tenanted office space, a dedicated entrance, reception area, lobby and circulation core will be required. This new entrance will be on the Bidborough Street elevation and will have no impact on the two highest significance elevations on Judd Street and Euston Road.

A pair of new opening will be created through the Bidborough Street elevation which has been allocated a medium significance, this will require the loss of both historic wall fabric and the alteration of two of the Ground floor windows as well as a change to the appearance of the elevation. There would be some change to the fenestration pattern of the external elevation as a result. By way of mitigation, the entrances will be restrained and clearly modern in their design whilst being sensitive to their context within a listed building, complementary to its significance thereby limiting historic fabric loss and enhancing the external appearance of the building through considered design.

A new opening has been inserted into the Bidborough Street elevation historically and this will be utilised for the proposed service lift down to Basement level to minimise fabric impact. The stonework above the door will be altered and the door itself replaced so that this opening matches the two new proposed openings to create a consistent visual appearance.

Internally, this part of the listed building has undergone extensive change over time, formerly being part of the civic functions of the Town Hall but subsequently transferred to be part of the Camden Centre. Although none of the previously alterations have been specifically detrimental, the collective change to this area has harmed the contribution it makes to the significance of the listed building.

Due to the change in level across the site, this part of the building is not level with the ground externally. In order to achieve level access for the pair of new entrances, an area of floor needs to be lowered, this raised floor is currently incongruous to the building being accessed only by a single stair with no through route. This results in the isolation of this space from the remainder of the building limiting its potential use. Furthermore, a new void and staircase are proposed to improve physical and visible connectivity with the Basement from the new reception lobby and increase

natural lighting. A relatively large area of historic floor structure would need to be removed to achieve these proposals, causing some harm to the significance of the listed building.

This impact on significance has been balanced through considered design in the treatment of the new interiors. The new reception lobby interior is of high-quality design, restrained and sensitive to the character of the listed building whilst being clearly contemporary. Inspiration has been taken from the black-framed windows and the marble finishes in the Judd Street entrance hall. Due to the detrimental nature of the interior of this area currently, the proposals would greatly enhance the aesthetic value. This assists in mitigating against the harm to significance caused by the loss of floor fabric. Furthermore, the proposals ensure that the new entrance is accessible to all, an important public benefit.

The existing lifts are accessed from the Judd Street entrance and in order to ensure that the new offices are viable new lifts close to the new Bidborough Street entrance are required. To avoid extensive loss of historic fabric, it is proposed to insert the two new lifts into the south-east lightwell. These lifts will primarily serve the Basement, Second and Third floor office spaces but will serve other floor levels in cases of emergency. At Third Floor level the lightwell will be incorporated into the new infill extension, being naturally lit through the full height glazing of the façade of the extension. The lift structure and landings at each floor level will be independent from the existing structure, which limits the impact on historic fabric. However, to connect each of the landings with the existing floor plates, the southern side of the lightwell at each level would need to be removed, resulting in a loss of original fabric.

The new structure will be visibly separated from the lightwell walls providing clear differentiation between old and new. Cutaways to the landings assist in allowing the vertical character of the lightwell to be preserved and appreciated.

## 6.2.6 CAMDEN CENTRE

The Camden Centre is a public assembly hall which forms the eastern third of the building. In addition to conversion of the upper floors into commercial office space, it is proposed that the Camden Centre be tenanted to a high-end events company in order to provide income for the Council to fund the ongoing maintenance of the listed building and allow the civic and democratic functions to remain and be enhanced. The significance of the Camden Centre is predominantly in the open volume space, its communal function and in the surviving historic decorative features, these elements will be retained and celebrated in the developed building.

The principal change to this part of the building is a proposed new entrance on Tonbridge Walk. In addition to two new openings in Tonbridge Walk, further localised original fabric will be lost to lower parts of the floor around the new entrance and the structure associated with the existing dumbwaiter will also be demolished. There would be harm to the significance of the listed building as a result of this loss of historic fabric as well as change to the external appearance of the listed building given the low significance of the Tonbridge Walk elevation. A new retractable screen will be introduced to perform as a draft lobby for the new entrance. This would slightly change the spatial quality of the Camden Centre volume, which is an important part of its significance. There would be some slight harm to the significance of the listed building as a result.

To mitigate against the harm identified above, the new openings are designed to be in keeping with the surrounding classical façade of Tonbridge Walk but with contemporary doors in the same style as those being installed to the new openings on Bidborough Street. The timber panelling within the prow of the Camden Centre will be refurbished and relocated in a new position as part of the new entrance arrangement allowing its contribution to the aesthetic value of the space to be preserved. The new entrance will include

a platform lift in order to further increase accessibility into the Camden Centre. The screen has been designed as a lightweight, timber and glazed screen which will not only be a clearly modern intervention but could also be removed at a future date and is therefore reversible. Furthermore, the proposals allow for the removal of the detrimental 1960s extension at the corner of Euston Road and Tonbridge Walk and the reinstatement of a railed enclosure to match the southern corner of the façade. This will not only improve the symmetry and aesthetic value of the elevation, which will enhance the significance of the listed building, but also improve the public realm by opening up the Tonbridge Walk pedestrian route.

The current ancillary entrance on the southern side of the prow on Tonbridge Walk will be altered to allow level access into a new goods lift which is to be installed in the lobby. The ground level will be lowered and the existing timber doors replaced with a taller pair of matching doors. Whilst there would be some loss of historic floor and door fabric, there would be only a minor change externally and the aesthetic value of the elevation would not be altered.

The high significance entrance sequence on Bidborough Street would be unaltered and would remain as an important and visually the primary entrance. Notably, the significance associated with this entrance sequence would not be reduced by the introduction of the new entrance. Proposals to improve the public realm around the Bidborough Street entrance will ensure that this area is also visually enhanced as part of the scheme.

The raked seating and structure in the two first floor galleries will be removed, although the seating itself is not historic, there would be some loss of original fabric with the removal of the stepped structure although the galleries themselves would remain which make a significant contribution to the overall volume of the

auditorium. A new level floor structure will be installed, which will allow wheelchair access across each gallery; the existing original floor will be retained but concealed below. Some alterations to the thresholds and staircases A and B, specifically to the balustrade and installation of several new steps, will also be required to provide level access between the galleries. This enhanced accessibility, although not a heritage benefit, is a significant public benefit against which to balance the loss of historic fabric.

A new passenger lift and pair of dumbwaiters will be installed below the western gallery and extend between Basement and First floor gallery level. This will require localised loss of historic fabric and the installation of a new structure into the historic assembly hall, changing the appearance of the space. However, the discrete location of the lifts limits their visual impact on the historic interior and the design would be sensitively-designed and appear as a clearly modern addition. Furthermore, the passenger lift would allow wheelchair access to all levels of the Camden Centre, which would further improve the public benefit of enhanced accessibility.

The Camden Centre, like the civic and democratic areas of the building, contain some of the highest significance interiors and also contain the best surviving original WCs in the listed building. However, the historic interior fabric, including lights, wall and floor finishes, doors and the WC cubicles are in need of repair and refurbishment due to decades of wear and tear. The conservation repairs proposed will greatly enhance the significant interiors by better revealing their aesthetic value. Where features have been lost, or are damaged beyond repair, new period-appropriate, sensitively designed versions will be installed. This will also enhance the significance of the interiors by restoring them back towards their historic intention. The extensive surface mounted cabling which has been added to the building over the years will be removed, further enhancing the aesthetic value of the historic interiors.

The original and current use of the Camden Centre as a public assembly hall contributes to the significance of the listed building due to its communal value. The proposals maintain event use within this part of the building, the preferred tenant, Il Bottaccio, being a high-end events company. This, along with the retention of regular community use of the Camden Centre, within an aesthetically enhanced hall with improved accessibility would be of both heritage and wider public benefit.

## 6.2.7 SERVICES, LIGHTWELLS AND ROOFSCAPE

The Town Hall contains multiple layers of servicing, which is either now redundant or have low environmental performance. Furthermore, an important objective of the proposed scheme is to improve the environmental performance of the Town Hall, targeting BREEAM Excellent, which is a considerable public benefit. New mechanical and electrical services will make the greatest contribution to meeting this objective.

Redundant and superseded services will be removed across the whole building. This includes the extensive surface mounted cabling and visible boxed in services which are existent across all floor levels and currently are detrimental to the aesthetic value of the listed building. All existing services will also be removed from the four lightwells with new services being targeted to the north-east lightwell. This along with the removal of the basement infill to the south-west lightwell allows for the return of the open volume to the north-west and south-west lightwells and the sense of the verticality of the former lightwell through the insertion of the lift to the south-east lightwell, which has been discussed in the relevant section above.

Historic distribution of services across the building has had a harmful impact on the fabric of the building as well as its visual appearance. The impact of the horizontal distribution of the new heating and cooling system and the electrical system has been discussed in the relevant sections above. The proposals will focus the vertical distribution of services within the north-east lightwell. Whilst there would be a harmful visual impact on the north-east lightwell overall, the rationalisation and condensing the plant into just one of the lightwells will be beneficial as it will allow the other lightwells to be free from plant and have their finishes repaired and their appearance and open volume enhanced.

The western pair of lightwells, which are those which are flanked by the highest significance spaces and play a more prominent role in dictating the layout and floorplan of the building, will become entirely free from plant and services and their open volume and aesthetic value considerably improved through cleaning and refurbishment; as a result, their significance will be enhanced. Furthermore, this pair of lightwells will be enclosed at roof level with a glazed lantern; they will remain naturally lit and their open character will be retained through the proposals. The lightwells will become part of the affordable SME workspace at Basement level and enclosing them will allow the refurbished interiors to be better appreciated, further enhancing their significance. The rooftop glazed lanterns will be discrete and minimal in their design, they will not be visible within street views, as demonstrated by the verified views included within the DAS, and will have limited visibility within the context of the listed building itself.

The glazed doors into the lightwells at Basement level require replacement with fire-rated and automatic opening units to meet fire safety requirements. There would be some loss of historic fabric as a result, but this would be mitigated through the careful like-for-like selection of the new door units.

Blue roofs will be introduced on each of the corner terraces at Third floor with the non-original paved surface upgraded and raised to provide level access onto the terraces. There would be improved accessibility, which is of public benefit, but otherwise, this element of the proposals would have a neutral impact on the significance of the listed building.

The existing late twentieth century conservatory is detrimental to the significance of the listed building, particularly in street views. The conservatory will be demolished as part of the proposals and replaced by a single storey infill structure. To construct the extension, it will also be necessary to demolish the small trapezoid original plant enclosure servicing the Council Chamber; there would be loss of original fabric, which would cause some harm to significance, however the significance of this fabric is relatively low due to its ancillary use. To assist in mitigating against the harm, the proposed infill extension has also been sensitively-designed for its listed building context, the form and rhythm of its façade informed by the rhythms of the existing façade and the black and glazed materiality complementing the original windows and contrasting with the white glazed tiles of the existing building. The extension is considered to make a positive contribution to the listed building, complementary to its significance but a clearly contemporary addition.

The existing pitched roofs will continue to be utilised for plant, but some localised demolition is required to improve the access and to accommodate the new services. This loss of historic fabric would cause some harm to the significance of the listed building; however, the impact is limited due to the relatively low significance of the internal pitch of the roofs. To balance against this harm, conservation repairs are proposed consisting of cleaning and replacement of damaged slates.

The remaining plant will be located externally at roof level. The flat roof of the new Third floor infill extension will be utilised for plant, with screening to conceal it from other parts of the listed building and from surrounding buildings. The existing lift motor room, which is visible in street views and is detrimental to significance, will also be demolished and plant enclosures of smaller scale will be installed. The pitched roof of the 1940s, T-shaped Third floor extension to the listed building will also be removed and replaced with an area of flat roof to house further plant enclosures. Whilst there would be some visibility of the plant enclosures from street level, as demonstrated by the verified views in the DAS, the simple form and restrained appearance of the enclosures would constitute an improvement to the appearance of the roofscape.

### 6.2.8 BUILDING ENVELOPE AND WINDOWS

The proposals to clean, declutter and repair the external envelope of the building would considerably enhance the significance of the listed building by improving its aesthetic value to be more befitting of the public face of local democracy.

The refurbishment of the steel windows will constitute a particular enhancement. The simple repetition and deep reveals of the windows mean they make an important contribution to the uniformity and appearance of the elevations, their visual appearance is currently compromised through poor upkeep and addition of vents and grilles. The proposals are to remove the detrimental vents and grilles and bring the windows back into working order; this will enhance both the physical historic fabric, their uniformity and the aesthetic value of the elevations.

Due to the location of the Town Hall, and the program of uses it will accommodate, double-glazed secondary glazing is required to meet acoustic and thermal requirements. The existing array of secondary glazing will be removed, which is considered to be beneficial as this currently harms the aesthetic value of the interiors and in some cases are visible from the interior, and new sensitive product system will be installed.

Thermal and acoustic upgrades are an important part of the scheme, allowing the enhancement of the civic functions of the building, in particular the wedding suite, and the commercial offices to be viable. In light of this, although there would remain a slight negative aesthetic impact of the secondary glazing, installation of new secondary glazing is considered to be the lowest intervention option and would be entirely reversible. Overall, there would be an enhancement as a result of the window proposals, the aesthetic improvements externally and refurbishment of historic fabric more than outweighing the visual consequences of secondary glazing.

The glazing in the lanterns over the Council Chamber, which is thought to have been replaced previously and therefore not original, is to be replaced as part of the development. However, as the structure of the lanterns is to be retained, their appearance will not change and consequently there would be no impact on significance.

In addition to the new entrances on Bidborough Street and Tonbridge Walk described in previous sections, a small number of new low level, louvred openings are needed to ventilate the Basement. These will be housed within existing recessed panels in the Judd Street and Bidborough Street elevations and will be designed to match the existing low-level openings. In addition, some of the windows within the existing openings will be replaced

with louvred grilles. Although there would be some localised loss of historic fabric, this would have a very minor impact on the significance of the listed building and the proposals will not change the aesthetic value of the building envelope.

Finally, the existing security cameras around the perimeter of the building will be replaced with more discrete versions and utilising existing service runs; there would be a slight improvement to the external appearance of the listed building as a result.

### 6.3 IMPACTS ON CONSERVATION AREA AND SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS

In addition to be a Grade II listed building, the Town Hall is located within the Kings Cross St Pancras Conservation Area and is within the close setting of several important listed buildings, the Bloomsbury Conservation Area and two locally listed buildings. Some elements of the proposals, those to the exterior, will have an impact on the significance of these heritage assets. The classical appearance of the elevations and the distinctive pitched roofscape of the Town Hall make a contribution to the special interest of the Conservation Area, which is greatly varied in its character and appearance.

The cleaning, repair and refurbishment of the building envelope will enhance the appearance of the listed building, improving the contribution it makes to the Kings Cross St Pancras Conservation Area and setting of the other heritage assets. The proposed new entrances on Bidborough Street and Tonbridge Walk and other low level openings have been carefully and sensitively designed to be complementary to the character of the listed building and therefore are considered to be positive alterations to the appearance of the Conservation Area and to the setting of the other heritage assets.



## IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The detrimental conservatory and lift motor room will be replaced by the Third floor extension, which would not be visible from street level, and new plant enclosures. Whilst there would be some visibility of the plant enclosures from street level, their appearance and form have been developed to reduce their visual impact. There would be a slight improvement to the appearance of the Conservation Area and setting of surrounding listed and locally listed buildings as a result of the replacement of these detrimental features and replacement with more restrained enclosures.

### 6.4 CONCLUSIONS

The proposals have been designed to preserve and enhance the key aspects of the significance of the Town Hall, to remove or reverse ill-considered, detrimental previous additions or alterations and to adapt the building for suitable new uses. The interventions and conservation enhancements will ensure that the building continues to have a civic and democratic function, a viable future, a place in the local and public conscience and continues to be looked after and maintained.

The new interventions proposed have been sensitively-designed to be complementary to the character of the listed building and where appropriate are clearly contemporary in their appearance and materiality. An extensive program of conservation repairs is proposed to the existing highly significant interiors and external envelope which will both enhance the appearance of the building and ensure the survival of its historic fabric. Although changes to the layout of the building are proposed, which will require loss of historic fabric, the core parts of the plan form are to be retained or will remain legible through downstands or surface finishes.

Although some localised harm to the significance of the listed building has been identified in the previous sections, this constitutes less than substantial harm in NPPF terms and is more than outweighed by the heritage and wider public benefits of the proposals; the latter of which are discussed in the Planning Statement but include:

- Retained and improved civic and democratic functions (including public accessibility) within their original Town Hall location
- The installation of suitable new uses to create the optimum viable use of the listed building
- The sensitive repair and refurbishment of the Grade II listed building, to ensure its survival for future generations
- Improved access
- Improved environmental performance (BREEAM Excellent)

Overall the significance of the listed building will be enhanced along with the character of the Kings Cross St Pancras Conservation Area and the setting of other heritage assets due to the improvements to the visual integrity of the Listed Building through external repair and representation.



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# APPENDICES

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A: List Entry Description

B: Table of Planning and Listed Building Consent Applications



## APPENDIX A

### LIST ENTRY DESCRIPTION

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Name: Camden Town Hall

List entry Number: 1379162

Grade: II

Date first listed: 19-Apr-1996

Details:

GV II

Includes: Camden Town Hall EUSTON ROAD. Town hall. 1934-7. By AJ Thomas. Exterior clad in Portland stone ashlar over a steel frame on all 4 fronts. EXTERIOR: 3 main storeys. Channelled base, with plinth. Keystones over entrances carved by WCH King. Judd Street front: wings of 5 windows width, each with central aedicule and windows with alternating rhythm of channelled and unchannelled surrounds on first floor; projecting centre over entrances of three windows width with giant Corinthian order consisting of outer pilasters and inner attached columns rising to a full pediment embedded in raised attic with pitched roof. Euston Road front: 23 windows width, with wings of 5 windows width as in Judd Street and centre on the model of the Place de la Concorde with projecting pedimented pavilions as in centre of Judd Street front over subsidiary entrances flanking seven bays with giant Corinthian columns, and raised attic with pitched roof over whole centre. Tonbridge Street front: 23 windows width, with slightly recessed centre and raised attic of 13 windows width with pitched roof. East front: with single-storey ground-floor projection including side entrances on flanks, 3 round-arched windows on first floor in centre rising through second storey, and raised central

attic of 3 windows width with pitched roof. INTERIOR: Judd Street entrance with black and white marble floor and deep-beamed ceiling. Main balustraded toplit staircase of white marble with dark marble pilasters and variegated marble panels on walls, branching and leading to Members' Lobby on first floor with polished marble Corinthian columns and variegated marble panels. First-floor corridors panelled throughout to impost level and plaster-vaulted in manner of London County Hall (qv Lambeth). Council Chamber in centre of building toplit, rectangular with side lobbies under galleries and giant Corinthian pilasters, oak-panelled to high level with plain frieze over and horseshoe arrangement of oak seating. Along Euston Road front at first-floor level, Mayor's Parlour oak-panelled to full height, lugged and pedimented doorcases and fine marble fireplace with burnished steel grate; Chief Executive's Room panelled to full height in Norfolk cedar with good fireplace; good panelled committee rooms. Assembly Hall on ground floor entered from Tonbridge Street, with foyer at south end, stage at north end with proscenium arch, deep south gallery and narrower west gallery communicating with Council Chamber. Light-fittings, fixtures and furniture throughout of a high standard, especially on first floor, and presumably largely designed by AJ Thomas. HISTORICAL NOTE: Camden Town Hall was designed as St Pancras Town Hall by AJ Thomas, a former assistant of EL Lutyens, the influence of whose Classical style pervades the building. Thomas designed several housing schemes for St Pancras Borough Council from 1924 onwards. (Architect and Building News: 25 June 1937: London; The Builder: 9 July 1937: London; The Building: July 1937).

## APPENDIX B

### TABLE OF PLANNING AND LISTED BUILDING CONSENT APPLICATIONS

APPLICATION NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION	STATUS	DATE REGISTERED	DECISION
TP2033/96541		Erection by you, on behalf of St. Pancras Metropolitan Borough Council, of a town hall on the island site having frontages to Euston Road, Judd Street, Bidborough Street and Tonbridge Street, St. Pancras,	FINAL DECISION	14-09-1934	Permission
TP20099/61752	Town Hall, High Holborn,	The erection of an addition to the ground floor of the Town Hall, High Holborn, subject to compliance with the provisions of the London Building Acts, 1930 to 1939, where they are not inconsistent with this consents, and with the by-laws in force thereunder.	FINAL DECISION	03-07-1940	Permission
TP2033/2523	Town Hall, Euston Road, St. Pancras,	The erection of an addition for use as offices on the roof at third floor level to the Town Hall, Euston Road, St. Pancras, as shown on the said plan, subject to the work being completed within eighteen months from the first day of July, 1947, failing which this consent shall become null and void.	FINAL DECISION	02-06-1947	Permission
8401859	Camden Town Hall Judd Street WCI	Erection of a solid wheelchair access ramp and the creation of a new entrance together with reinstatement of entrance steps. ^ (As shown on drawing numbered TJJ/108/2 Revised 22nd January 1985).	FINAL DECISION	23-01-1985	Grant Full or Outline Perm. with Condit.
8900485	Camden Town Hall Euston Road NW1	Revision to permission dated 15th August 1989 regarding relocation of the staff restaurant to provide new restaurant on third floor as shown on drawing numbers ETH/11 12 13 & 14.	FINAL DECISION	02-10-1989	Grant Full or Outline Perm. with Condit.

## TABLE OF PLANNING AND LISTED BUILDING CONSENT APPLICATIONS

APPLICATION NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION	STATUS	DATE REGISTERED	DECISION
8900223	Town Hall Complex Euston Road NW1	Change of use of seventh floor of the Town Hall Extension Argyle Street from restaurant bar and leisure facilities to office and change of use of part of basement of the Town Hall Judd Street from office to staff restaurant bar and leisure use and change of use of part of third floor of Town Hall Extension Argyle Street from office to provide a new staff snack bar facility as shown on drawing numbers S44/117 119 & 120 TH/001 and 1 unnumbered basement plan revised by memo dated 24th July 1989.	FINAL DECISION	15-05-1989	Grant Full or Outline Perm. with Condit.
9000096	Camden Town Hall Euston Road NW1	The erection of a third floor extension to be used as an extension to the proposed new staff restaurant as shown on drawing title 3rd floor CTH.	FINAL DECISION	31-01-1990	Grant Full or Outline Planning Permissn.
9240006	Camden Town Hall Argyle Street Entrance Euston Road WCI	Approval of details of new entrance doors pursuant to Additional Condition 02 of planning permission dated 9 September 1992 (PL 9240003/R2) as shown on the technical specification.	FINAL DECISION	22-10-1992	Grant <a href="#">Appr. of Details/Res. Matters (Plan)</a>
9400461	Town Hall Complex Euston Road NW1	The change of use of the bar in the basement of the Town Hall (Judd Street) to allow its use for general town hall purposes not in compliance with additional condition 02 of planning permission dated 15.08.89 (Reg. No. 8900223/R1) which allowed the use of the seventh floor of the Town Hall (Argyle Street Entrance) for office purposes.	FINAL DECISION	31-03-1994	Grant Full or Outline Planning Permissn.
L9601323	Camden Town Hall, Judd Street, WCI	Improvements to entrance lobby including glass frontage screens, handrailing and disabled access. (Plans submitted).	FINAL DECISION	01-05-1996	Withdrawn Application
L9601323	Camden Town Hall, Judd Street, WCI	Improvements to entrance lobby including glass frontage screens, handrailing and disabled access. (Plans submitted).	FINAL DECISION	01-05-1996	Withdrawn Application
P9601322	Camden Town Hall, Judd Street, WCI	Improvements to entrance lobby including glass frontage screens, handrailing and disabled access. (Plans submitted).	FINAL DECISION	01-05-1996	Withdrawn Application

## TABLE OF PLANNING AND LISTED BUILDING CONSENT APPLICATIONS

APPLICATION NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION	STATUS	DATE REGISTERED	DECISION
LS9905038	ST. PANCRAS CHAMBERS CAMDEN TOWN HALL AND, 79-81 EUSTON ROAD NWI	The installation of temporary architectural lighting fitments to St Pancras Chambers and Camden Town Hall roof, as shown by drawing numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6c, 7, 8, technical information from Philips and documentation sheets and letter dated 30th November 1999.	FINAL DECISION	30-11-1999	Grant L B Consent with Conditions
PS9905070	ST. PANCRAS CHAMBERS CAMDEN TOWN HALL AND 79-81 EUSTON ROAD LONDON NW1 2QL	The installation of temporary architectural lighting fitments to St Pancras chambers, Camden Town Hall roof, and the roof of 79-81 Euston Road, as shown by drawing numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6c, 7, 8, technical information from philips and documentation sheets and letter dated 30th November 1999.	FINAL DECISION	30-11-1999	Grant Full Planning Permission (conds)
LS9904830	CAMDEN TOWN HALL JUDD STREET LONDON WCIH9JE	Internal works for access including of lift to internal lightwell, formation of an accessible WC and ramp at mezzanine level, rearrangement of seating and alterations to desks within main committee room, as shown on drawing numbers C256/SK01B, F373 SK2.04, F373 WD2.01, 02, 03, F373 WD3.01 rev A.	FINAL DECISION	30-05-2000	Sec of State to grant L B consent
LSX0004060	CAMDEN TOWN HALL JUDD STREET LONDON WCIH9JE	Installation of light fittings and cooling system to Rooms 102, 104 and 112 at first floor level, as shown on drawing numbers X0035/414; 9703/SK01 Rev B, SK02 Rev B, SK03 Rev C, SK04; 9744/SK01 Rev A, SK02 Rev A, SK03 Rev A, SK04 Rev 4, 2 No. A4 lighting schedules, photographs of rooms 102, 104 and 106.	FINAL DECISION	06-06-2000	Grant L B Consent with Conditions
LSX0204243	CAMDEN TOWN HALL JUDD STREET LONDON WCIH9JE	Alterations to Bidborough Passage to include new gates to existing railings and insertion of mesh to rear of existing railings and addition of small pointed finials to the top rail of existing railings, as shown on drawing numbers: 259/002A, 003, 004A, 005 and 010.	FINAL DECISION	01-02-2002	Sec of State to grant L B consent
LSX0304222	Camden Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 9LZ	Refurbishment of Saturn light fittings at main corridors of ground and first floors.	FINAL DECISION	24-03-2003	Granted
2004/4507/L	First Floor Staircase, Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 9LZ	Reglazing of first floor staircase windows internally	WITHDRAWN	29-11-2004	Withdrawn Decision

## TABLE OF PLANNING AND LISTED BUILDING CONSENT APPLICATIONS

APPLICATION NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION	STATUS	DATE REGISTERED	DECISION
2004/3948/L	Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 9LZ	Minor internal works to marble staircase between ground/first floor levels for anti-slip measures. Amended to a proposal for anti-slip measures on the bottom 4 steps of the main staircase only.	FINAL DECISION	29-11-2004	Granted
2005/1762/L	Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 9LZ	Erection of an enclosure to accommodate gas cylinders and relocation of existing air conditioning units on the flat roof area above the third floor level of the building	FINAL DECISION	19-09-2005	Granted
2005/1759/P	Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 9LZ	Erection of an enclosure to accommodate gas cylinders and relocation of existing air conditioning units on the flat roof area above the third floor level of the building	FINAL DECISION	19-09-2005	Granted
2006/0613/L	Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 9LZ	Remodelling of ground floor male toilets, provision of unisex toilet with disabled access, and the refurbishment of female toilets on the second floor, and the provision of one additional WC cubicle.	FINAL DECISION	08-02-2006	Granted
2006/2188/L	Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 9LZ	Remodelling of first floor male toilets and provision of new unisex toilet with disabled access.	FINAL DECISION	17-05-2006	Granted
2006/4463/L	Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 9LZ	Remodelling and refurbishment of first floor female toilets to provide an additional cubicle, and third floor male toilets to provide a combined wheelchair accessible unisex WC facility	FINAL DECISION	10-10-2006	Granted
2007/0154/L	Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 9LZ	Alterations to provide new showers, toilets, changing areas and multi-faith prayer facilities in place of existing cleaners' stores including the creation of three new openings through existing corridor wall and one new opening through stair lobby.	FINAL DECISION	20-02-2007	Granted
2007/4581/L	Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 9LZ	Refurbishment of ground floor female toilet including removal of existing partitions.	FINAL DECISION	07-02-2008	Granted
2008/5160/L	Old Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 9LZ	External and internal alterations to entrance of Town Hall including alterations to entrance steps, glazed doors, planters and widened footway to accommodate enlarged steps plus removal of existing reception desk in lobby and replacement by new seating.	WITHDRAWN	02-01-2009	Withdrawn Decision

## TABLE OF PLANNING AND LISTED BUILDING CONSENT APPLICATIONS

APPLICATION NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION	STATUS	DATE REGISTERED	DECISION
2008/4120/L	Camden Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 9LZ	Installation of a new internal PA System and associated internal alterations to council offices .	FINAL DECISION	27-03-2009	Granted
2009/1821/P	Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 9LZ	Installation of a standby generator at basement floor level of Town Hall Extension and installation of associated exhaust flue in lightwell area between Old Town Hall and Town Hall Extension.	FINAL DECISION	27-04-2009	Granted
2010/1157/L	Town Hall, Judd Street, London, WCIH 9JE	Installation of pecturay to the roof of existing town hall (Class Sui Generis)	WITHDRAWN	12-03-2010	Withdrawn Decision
2010/1527/L	Camden Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 8EQ	Installation of external venetian style blinds to the existing Diocletian window serving the Council Chamber of Camden Town Hall (Sui Generis).	FINAL DECISION	28-07-2010	Granted
2012/6045/L	London Borough of Camden Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 9JE	Works associated with the formation of three internal structural openings at ground floor level within the Registrars area, two openings to be glazed and the third open.	FINAL DECISION	06-12-2012	Granted
2014/7876/L	Town Hall Extension Argyle Street London WCIH 8NN	Demolition of existing staircase and bridge link and the reinstatement of the façade to east elevation of Camden Town Hall.	FINAL DECISION	16-01-2015	Granted
2016/6199/L	Camden Town Hall Judd Street London WCIH 8EQ	Submission of detailed plans, as required by condition 2 of Listed Building Consent ref 2014/7876/L dated 25/08/2015 for the demolition of existing staircase and bridge link and the reinstatement of the façade to east elevation of Camden Town Hall.	FINAL DECISION	14-11-2016	Granted
2017/4771/L	Town Hall Extension Argyle Street London WCIH 8NN	Details of matching stone sample, as required by condition 3 of listed building consent ref 2014/7876/L, dated 11/08/2015, for: Demolition of existing staircase and bridge link and the reinstatement of the façade to east elevation of Camden Town Hall	FINAL DECISION	29-08-2017	Granted



