



BONNINGTON ROOMS
LONDON

Bonnington



BEAUTIFULLY RESTORED
HERITAGE FEATURES
GIVE EVENTS THE
GRAVITAS OF TRADITION

WELCOME TO THE BONNINGTON ROOMS



Bonnington Rooms is a historic building in Bloomsbury conveniently located between Holborn and Russell Square Tube Stations overlooking Bloomsbury Square.

The Bonnington Rooms is a listed building, built in 1887 and listed in 1976. It has 7 rooms catering from 2 - 80 people theatre style and is a stylish and popular venue for training, meetings, conferences and evening events. Our Meetings & Events team is always ready to assist you with any special requirements.

In this information pack you will find everything you need including a range of conference rooms, capacities and delegate packages.

The Bonnington Rooms has the latest in technology; offering complimentary wireless Internet access in all meetings rooms, state-of-the-art equipment and with professional IT services available onsite. You will find a comprehensive list of specific features and facilities inside.

Our efficient staff, warm service, heritage building and exceptional facilities guarantee the success of your event.

Please contact us today.

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Direct Fax: 020 7440 6656

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Website: www.bonningtonrooms.com





ENJOY OUR BUILDING
STEEPED IN HISTORY
AND TRADITION
AND STUNNING ROOMS
WITH EVERY FACILITY
YOUR EVENT WILL NEED

BONNINGTON ROOMS

Our rooms are named after famous educationalists and members of the Bloomsbury Group. The educationalists are remembered in the stained glass windows that surround our staircase and include Pestalozzi, Froebel, Locke, Jacotot and Ascham.

The Bloomsbury Group were a literary and social clique active in London from 1904 until World War II. A few Cambridge graduates and their friends would meet on Thursday nights for drinks and conversation. The members were joined by a common rejection of the restrictive nature of Victorian rules on religion, art, society and sex.

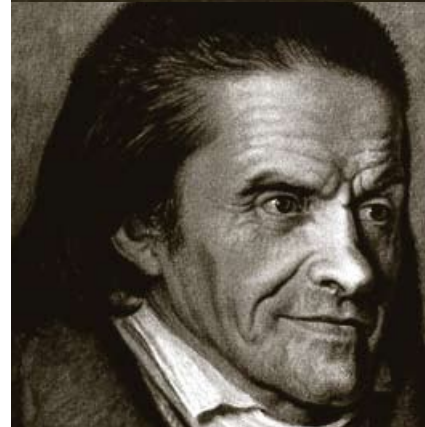
By the 1920s Bloomsbury's reputation as a cultural circle was so established that their mannerisms were parodied and Bloomsbury became a widely used term connoting an insular, snobbish aestheticism.

Unique in the brilliance and variety of the creative output of its members the Bloomsbury Group remains the focus of scholarly and popular interest today.

BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE

The Bonnington Rooms have recently been through a thorough refurbishment, returning this beautiful old building to its former glory. While the surroundings and atmosphere is beautifully historical, the facilities we offer are nothing short of cutting edge. This combination of the latest technologies set in the ambience of a more refined and cultured time will give your conference or event a unique atmosphere.

At the Bonnington we pride ourselves on flexibility and are able to offer you ultimate freedom in choosing the package perfect for your event. Select the room and surroundings, technical facilities and refreshment options that perfectly suit you, your company and your delegates. Whatever the occasion, our team will happily help you make it happen.



THE PEOPLE THAT INSPIRED OUR ROOMS:
VANESSA BELL, VIRIGINA WOOLF, FRIEDRICH FROEBEL, JOSEPH JACOTOT,
ROGER ASCHAM, JOHN LOCKE, JOHANN HEINRICH PESTALOZZI



MEETING & EVENTS
SEVEN STUNNING AND VERSATILE
ROOMS TO CHOOSE FROM

THE VANESSA BELL ROOM

Born Vanessa Stephen (1879 - 1961), the elder sister of Virginia Woolf studied at the Royal Academy. In 1905 Vanessa and friends gathered for artistic and literary discussion that would become known as the Bloomsbury Group. She married Clive Bell in 1907 but later left him to live with Duncan Grant. Vanessa became a painter, at first quite conventional but after the First World War she emerged as an abstract artist and exhibited regularly.

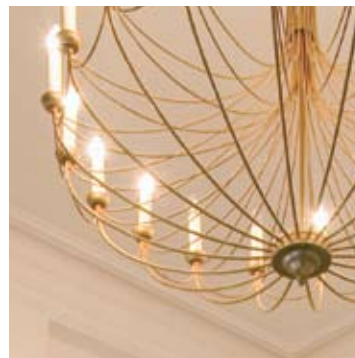


FEATURES

- WINDOWS
- BLACKOUT
- 20 13AMP POWER SOCKETS
- 4 PHONE POINTS
- LOCATED ON FIRST FLOOR
- ACCESS VIA STAIRS

CAPACITY

- BOARD ROOM: 8



THE VIRGINIA WOOLF ROOM

Born in London, Virginia Woolf (1882 - 1941) was educated at home by her parents and governess. At just 9 years old she started the Hyde Park Gate News, a weekly publication in which she wrote short stories until 1895. In 1912 she married Leonard Woolf and her first novel, *The Voyage Out* was well received in 1915. With her husband she set up The Hogarth Press in 1917 and they published *Two Stories*, *The Mark on the Wall* and *Three Jews*. Her novel *Orlando: A Biography* in 1928 was her most unusual and commercially successful book. Virginia suffered serious depression throughout her life and eventually drowned herself in 1941.



FEATURES

- WINDOWS
- DIMMERS
- BLACKOUT
- 24 13AMP POWER SOCKETS
- 4 PHONE POINTS
- LOCATED ON FIRST FLOOR
- ACCESS VIA STAIRS

CAPACITY

- THEATRE: 80
- BOARD ROOM: 50
- CLASS ROOM: 50
- CABARET: 50
- U SHAPE: 40
- HOLLOW SQUARE: 50
- DINNER DANCE: 50
- OVAL: 40
- INFORMAL: 120



THE FROEBEL ROOM

Friedrich Wilhelm August Froebel (1782 - 1852) laid the foundation for modern education with the idea, revolutionary at the time, that children have unique needs and capabilities. Froebel also invented the word 'kindergarten' for the Play and Activity Institute he founded in 1837. His greatest insight and contribution was to recognise the importance of the activity of the child in learning and activities at the very first kindergarten included singing, dancing, gardening and playing.



FEATURES

- WINDOWS
- BLACKOUT
- 10 13AMP POWER SOCKETS
- 4 PHONE POINTS
- LOCATED ON GROUND FLOOR
- ACCESS MAIN ENTRANCE STAIRS

CAPACITY

- THEATRE: 20
- BOARD ROOM: 14
- CLASS ROOM: 15
- CABARET: 12
- U SHAPE: 10
- INFORMAL: 30



THE JACOTOT ROOM

Joseph Jacotot (1770 - 1840) was a French teacher and educational philosopher, creator of 'intellectual emancipation' - in essence a belief that all men have the same capacity for learning. His method was not only adopted in several institutions in Belgium, but also met with approval in France, England, Germany and Russia. Jacotot's theory was based on three key principles - All men have equal intelligence, every man has the ability to instruct himself and everything is in everything.



FEATURES

- WINDOWS
- BLACKOUT
- 10 13AMP POWER SOCKETS
- 4 PHONE POINTS
- LOCATED ON GROUND FLOOR
- ACCESS MAIN ENTRANCE STAIRS

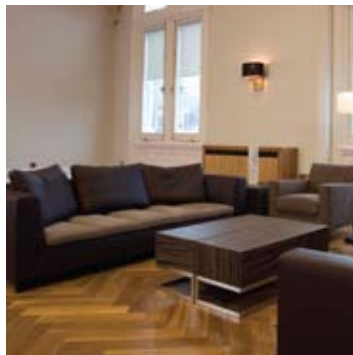
CAPACITY

- THEATRE: 20
- BOARD ROOM: 14
- CLASS ROOM: 15
- CABARET: 12
- U SHAPE: 10
- INFORMAL: 30



THE ASCHAM ROOM

Roger Ascham (1515 - 1568) was an English scholar writer famous for his prose style, promotion of the vernacular and his education theories. Ascham was educated in the home of a barrister who also introduced him to archery. He then attended St John's College, Cambridge specialising in Greek. He earned his BA and then an MA degree and began teaching his own pupils, tutoring Princess Elizabeth. His royal connections led to him being given the canonry and prebend of Wetwang in York Minster, despite being a layman.



FEATURES

- WINDOWS
- DIMMER
- BUILT-IN 63" PLASMA SCREEN
- 20 13AMP POWER SOCKETS
- 8 PHONE POINTS
- LOCATED ON SECOND FLOOR
- ACCESS VIA STAIRS



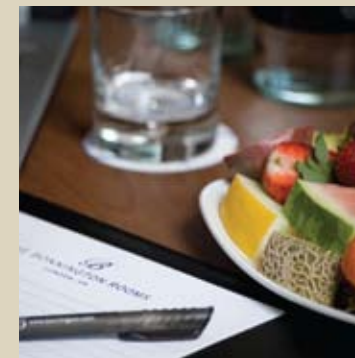
CAPACITY

- BOARD ROOM: 14



THE LOCKE ROOM

John Locke (1632 - 1704) was an English philosopher whose ideas significantly influenced the development of political philosophy. He is widely regarded as one of the most influential Enlightenment thinkers. Locke gained a bachelor's degree in 1656, a master's in 1658 and a bachelor of medicine in 1674. In 1667 he moved in to the home of Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of Shaftesbury as his personal physician. In London Locke continued his medical studies under Thomas Sydenham who had a major effect on Locke's natural philosophical thinking that was evidenced in *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*.



FEATURES

- WINDOWS
- BLACKOUT
- 6 13AMP POWER SOCKETS
- 2 PHONE POINTS
- LOCATED ON GROUND FLOOR
- ACCESS MAIN ENTRANCE STAIRS

CAPACITY

- BOARD ROOM: 8



THE PESTALOZZI ROOM

Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746 - 1827) was a Swiss educational reformer who wrote his masterpiece Leonard and Gertrude in 1781. This account of the gradual reformation of a household, then a whole village, by the efforts of one devoted woman was read avidly in Germany. Pestalozzi's educational method was to proceed from the easy to the more difficult. In 1802 he did his best to interest Napoleon in a program of national education but the conqueror said that he could not trouble himself with the alphabet. Pestalozzi had the deepest effect on all branches of education and his influence is still felt today.



FEATURES

- WINDOWS
- BLACKOUT
- 10 13AMP POWER SOCKETS
- 4 PHONE POINTS
- LOCATED ON GROUND FLOOR
- ACCESS MAIN ENTRANCE STAIRS

CAPACITY

- THEATRE: 30
- BOARD ROOM: 20
- CLASS ROOM: 15
- U SHAPE: 15
- INFORMAL: 30



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