

KX100

DataPack

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KX100 with door. All images are referenced at the end of document

Who, What, Why

This document is intended to aid communities that have adopted KX100 kiosks to maintain and repurpose them; and to help heritage and planning professionals identify important surviving features should the KX range be designated as a local/statutory heritage asset by an authorised body. The DataPacks set out the design and branding evolution of each of the KX housings from 1984 to 2024, ending with examples of new uses. It is intended that a book will follow, telling the longer origin and development story of the KX Range.

Sources

The information herein has been curated from significant online research, site visits to surviving kiosks, discussions, enquiries, and interviews with retired staff who commissioned, designed, engineered, installed, and serviced the kiosks in their various roles at the key companies involved. Extensive reference to BT Archive material has been assisted by their past and present Archivist team and augmented by input from telecom historians and professors at Salford University, the Science Museum Group and three key authors of books about the Classic antecedent red GPO kiosks and Post Office Telecoms. Finally, the humble telecom and phonebox fans who have collected, scanned, and shared a magnificent amount of historic GPO/BT documentation online and directly with me. An enormous thank you to everyone who has contributed - sources, references and photo credits are included at the end. The work has been produced voluntarily by a Chartered Town Planner with an interest in the heritage and preservation of the K8 and KX range of phoneboxes. The document is not affiliated with BT or any of its associated businesses.

Document Version

This document is **v.4.0** dated **14.02.2025** and will be updated as and when new information is discovered and corroborated. Contact kxkiosk@hotmail.com to check if you have the latest version.

KX100

Type: Square footprint. 'Fully Enclosed' (with door); or 'Full Length' (without door)

Siting: As singles, pairs in rows/suites

General Appearance: See images

Base: KX Sub Frame 1A, 300mm deep excavation [fig.21]

Materials: Stainless Steel Frame & Roof, Aluminium door/window panels, toughened glass or acrylic glazing, internal acoustic panel

Mark 1 dims (mm): H 2180, W 896, D 896

Mark 2 dims (mm): H 2192, W 896, D 896

Weight (kg): 266

Lighting: Internal, roof mounted, 32W (originally), later LED.

Other: Rear Poster option (mk.1) [fig.07]; directory holder/shelf; phonecard bin

Creator for BT: DCA Concept 1983, Finalised 1984

Manufacturer (of trial units): Phillips & Brooks, USA 1984 (330 ordered)

Manufacturer (production): GKN (Sankey) 1985 -1996

Operators: BT, KCom, Manx Telecom, New Zealand Telecom

KX100 Design

KX100 is of light-weight construction and formed from a steel frame clad in black anodised aluminium panels containing windows and normally a door. Its general form is a vertically rectangular box with a flat roof [fig.1]. Modular in design to allow bespoke adaptation on site, the rear of the early KX100 featured multiple steel panels, substituted on later models for a single sheet. Except for the stainless-steel back panel(s) and frame, the other sides of the kiosk comprise toughened glazing in two large window panels set above and beneath a slim, black modesty bar formed by the pairing of the anodised aluminium frames. The windows differed in height so that the bar appeared to create a 55/45 split in the glazing. Bar the rear panel(s), the kiosk sides stop short of the ground to ventilate and prevent litter build up. DCA designed the KX100/200 and 300 for BT between 1983-1984.

The kiosk could be configured to omit the door and a transom sign inserted within the opening to house the payphone type signage. The door featured a powder coated panel and die-cast handle, typically colour-matched. At first this was yellow, then also green, and later burgundy, red or blue - changing as BT re-branded. Two round ventilation holes were cut into the rear of the roof, fitted with perforated black rubber bungs. Tube lighting was fitted within the roof, accessed from a swing down cover within. Sound absorbing acoustic panels were fitted to the interior and toughened glass was installed. At first this was tinted, but was replaced with clear glass or acrylic. Later still in their life, some KX100 were upgraded into the KX+ / KX Minus kiosk. From 1987 steel exteriors on the KX models departing GKN were wiped down with car wax before being quality checked, shrink wrapped and palletted for dispatch. Mason & King provided GKN with many of the steel components. Early versions of the sub frame used mild steel, then galvanised to better resist water.

Modular Assembly

The KX range was designed to be modular so it could be configured and assembled according to the constraints/needs of each site and common parts could be shared between models. While the KX100 roof frame was welded to the pre-drilled leg posts in the factory, the rest of the assembly, including roof, was modular and could be mounted into the posts or kiosk using the pre-drilled holes. The pivot hinges could be added or removed and a transom sign fitted. The KX100 was wheelchair accessible with/out a door. The early multi-panel version has become known as the mk.1, identifiable by its multiple rear panels and a flat flush flat roof with raised gutters. The subsequent mk.2 has a single rear panel and a raised, inset 'biscuit-tin' roof. The changes were made after a 1986 hothouse trial in the North East of England, to reduce vandalism, cash theft and water ingress through the roof. The steel on mk.1 types had been found to suffer discolouration and BT's Martlesham Labs worked with the British Steel Company and GKN to produce a better brushed finish on later models to overcome issues. Orientation to oncoming traffic was also amended in rural areas to stop reflected car headlights from dazzling drivers. A rear-mounted poster panel was optional on early KX100 [fig.07] but would be supplanted by a larger version in 1987 [fig.33], and altogether by exterior vinyl advertising [figs.62/85] in the late 1990s.

From 1985, BT Payphones division produced a Housing Catalogue with coded components [fig.16]. This would be updated as the range evolved to assist local telephone managers order component for a particular site, shipped in boxes, and assembled locally. The Hothouse trials in the North East concluded that the process would be simplified if kiosks arrived fully assembled, so from 1987 complete KX100 were dispatched from GKN to BT depots, wrapped in plastic and. From there they would then be taken by specialised BT HIAB lorries to site and hoisted into site on to base frames embedded in concrete. BT deployed the KX100 in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.



01

Mark 1 & Mark 2

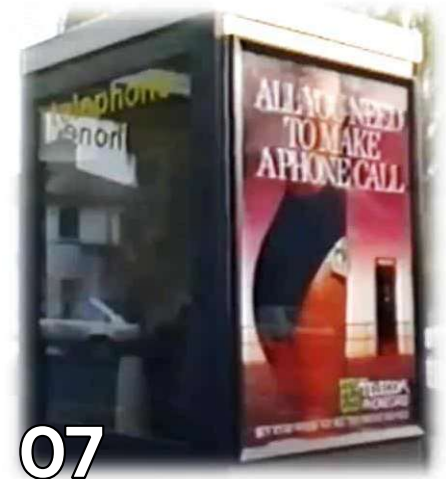
In 2024, Neil Johannessen, former head of BT Heritage confirmed the initial deliveries of the KX100 had cylindrical legs, for levelling on site, a flat-sheet roof with upturned edges and a multi-panel back, and that a slightly updated model known as the mk.2 soon followed, without the adjustable legs and with a single sheet back panel and the more familiar 'biscuit tin lid' roof. This is corroborated by John Lumb, a former MD of BT Payphones who confirmed the reasons for the changes. The photograph [fig.02] shows the rear panel differences between **mk.1** (on the right) and **mk.2** on the left. Because they were deployed for a short time surviving mk.1's are rare.

Mark 1 [right in fig.02]

- Dims (mm): H 2180, W 896, D 896
- Flat sheet roof with raised gutters [fig.04];
- Multi-panel back [fig.02]; and
- Cylindrical legs for levelling [fig.05]
- Rear Advert Panel option [fig.07]
- Basic perforated acoustic panelling

Mark 2 [left in fig.02]

- Dims (mm): H 2192, W 896, D 896
- 'Biscuit Tin' roof with raised inset [fig.03];
- Single sheet back panel [fig.02];
- Height adjusted via the base [fig.06]
- Anti-Tamper Hex fastener (IMS Seloc Pin)
- Other minor changes to fixings
- Improved 'Accoustafom' dimpled acoustic panelling using lining from Muller (MANN Group)



To prevent theft of the coinbox, GKN modified the design so kiosks were attached to the sub base frame by M12 bolts. Attempts to jack the coinbox would rip the whole kiosk out the ground, scaring off the thief and safeguarding the cash.

Fully Enclosed Booth (with door): Intended for sites where complete weather and acoustic protection was needed. The unit was designed to be wide enough to allow wheelchair access (NB: wheelchairs would get wider in the 1990s).

Full Length Booth (no door): Described also as a 'Precinct booth' intended for use on sites where a door might block passers-by. It provided good weather protection and easier disabled access. Signage was a transom panel over the door.

Both could be deployed as single, or suited side-to-side or back-to-back depending on space/demand.

Initial Production Run

In 1984, BT instructed US booth manufacturer Phillips & Brooks (P&B) to fabricate a mix of KX100 and KX200 (80 in total). Deliveries were anticipated in October 1984 and BT paperwork confirms a subsequent order for 250 to bridge the gap until a British producer could be found. GKN were contracted in October 1984 and some P&B models were given to GKN to destruction test from an engineering perspective. In total, 330 P&B housings arrived but the exact mix of types is not known. The P&B models weathered badly in the UK climate and by the time the range was announced to the press in January 1985, GKN had commenced production of components for its superior version. GKN re-engineered the whole assembly for their initial build (subsequently called the mk.1) and again in 1987 for the improved (mk.2) version. The US models had black extruded aluminium legs/posts, a shallower electrical housing and used a lower grade stainless steel. Only a few photos of the P&B versions exist, but they appear in the 1984 BT video 'Payphone's for the 21st Century'.

Branding & Signage (1984-1985)

While the same 1984 in-house film features KX200 glazing with a circled handset logo in yellow, the upper glazing of the P&B KX100 has no symbol or logo [fig.07]. A yellow plastic handle and panel over the mid-section completed the door. By the public launch on 20th June 1985 the door glazing featured the Banks & Miles 'Circled T' Logo [fig.08], a powder coated die cast handle and a matching panel.

At first, the decals were screen-printed onto the glass interior but were hard to see in daylight. The font was a remnant of the 'aborted' 1979-82 DCA Housing project that preceded the KX range. It comprised lower case, unbacked yellow "telephone" lettering at the top of the tinted glass [fig.08], with a capitalised 'PHONECARD' decal (in green text with no backing) [fig.08] for booths fitted with Phonecard capable equipment. Along with the logo, the decals were soon switched to the exterior, to be more visible. The initial 330 USA made P&B models were later swapped out with GKN-built KX100. When clear glass or acrylic was phased in in 1987, the decals were again screen printed to the interior to aide legibility. As branding evolved, the modular glazing could be swapped out and replaced with the kiosk out of service for minutes rather than days.

As the 'PHONECARD' brand evolved to a darker green background, with white lettering, the word-identification strip is known to have been applied directly to the door handle mid-section panel on all three glazed sides, along with the 'telephone' branding on the yellow panel [fig.09]. Application to all three glazed sides is unlikely to have helped identify the door and the reasons were perhaps to counter the tinted glass. Until recently, the practice was thought to have been limited to Edinburgh and ended with the advent of the lime green handles and



08



09



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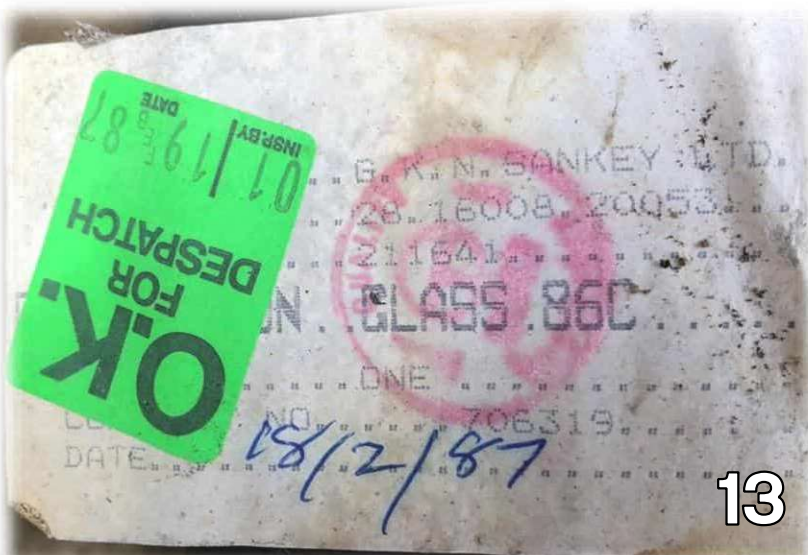
11

panels being a clearer way of distinguishing between payphone types but recently discovered photos show this method of signage was used in the 1987 era and remained present on 1991 rebranded kiosks until as late as 1997 [fig.10]. The only known surviving example of this mid-section branding at the time of writing comprises a 1987 'Telephone' sign on a remote KX100 roadside near Penrith [fig.11]. The idea of mid-section functionality signage returned in 2006 [fig.99/101].

Branding & Signage (1985-1986)

The toughened glass for the windows was manufactured by Tyneside Safety Glass in Newcastle and screen-printed with either the word 'telephone' in yellow [fig.12], or 'PHONECARD' in green [fig.09]. At first, the identification words were only applied to the door, but application to the side windows soon followed. The text was always applied to the top, as explained earlier, at first inside, then outside because of the tinted glass, then inside again when the glass/acrylic switched back to clear. On the doorless KX100 model a glass transom panel for placement above the opening was available with two payphone sign options.

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13

The yellow circled T logo was applied to the centre of the two upper side windows but not the door. This was to help identify which one was the door. Further honing of the style was achieved by the door being made more obvious by the bright yellow handle/panel.

The finished glass/acrylic was transported to GKN in Telford for incorporation into the door and window panels, and eventual assembly. Like the other components, each type of window or glass panel were coded [fig.13] to enable all necessary elements to be compiled from the BT Housings Catalogue. Once the KX100/300 site kits were abandoned in favour of the pre-assembled kiosks in 1987, windows were pre-fitted by GKN and the whole kiosk delivered to BT fully assembled [fig.30].

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16

By 1985 the Phonecard branding had evolved, and a lime green banner was heat printed at the top of the glass with the word '# PHONECARD' in white capitalised text and the white hologram keypad logo, to the left of the text [fig.14 shown on a KX200 transom].

From around 1985/86 BT's KX kiosks began to appear more uniform across the range. The yellow door panel and handle [fig.15] was joined by a lime green variant [fig.16] specifically to help

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identify a Phonecard equipped kiosk. For both types of payphone equipment, the colour panel and matching handle was only applied to the door to make the entrance obvious. The circled T sign was only printed on the side windows not the door or rear panel* (*though some panel-mount KX300 did

feature this). One of the main benefits of standardising how the livery was applied was that it helped users find the entrance, which had been a criticism levelled at the K6 / K8 (because three sides looked the same and the handle was hard to visually locate). The absence of a circled T on the door also had the advantage of allowing customers to see if the kiosk was occupied by a caller or not.

The next few pages comprising [figs.17-25] are reproductions from Edition 5/85 of BT's in-house **BT Telephone Booths & Equipment Brochure: A New Generation** that launched the KX series in 1985. The pages show some of this early branding and confirm that the piece of glass '86C' in [figs.12&13] comprises an "Upper Glass of KX Door 'telephone'" suitable (at that time) for use only in the KX100 door. Modified attachments to enable the KX100 door to be fitted to a KX300 would eventually be developed. Only the pages relevant to the KX100 type have been included. Pages for the other KX range types are included in the respective DataPack for that model.

1985 BT Telephone Booth Brochure v5/85

KX100 'Fully Enclosed Booth' (p4) [fig.17]

17



KX100 'Fully Enclosed Booth' (p5) [fig.18]

18



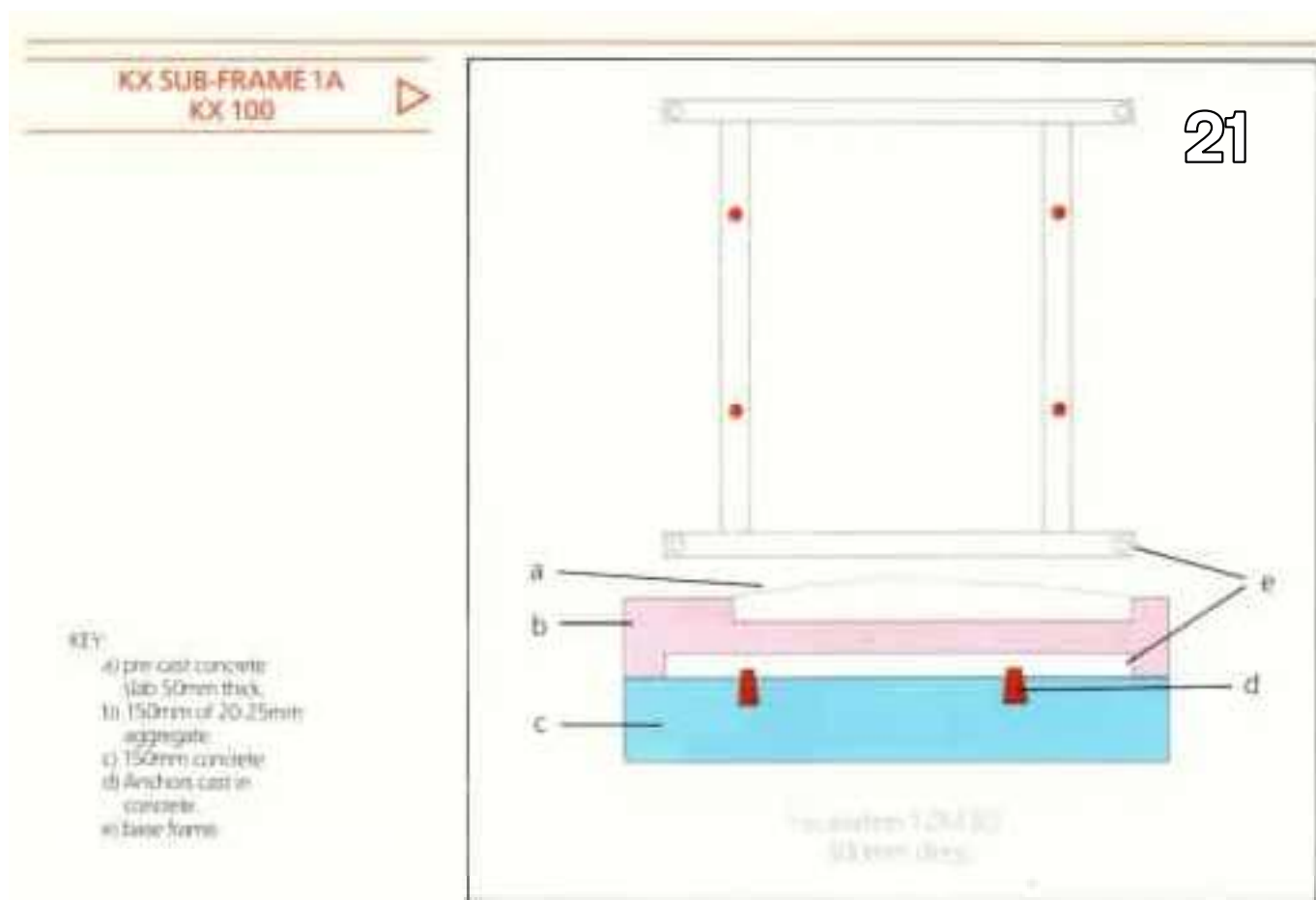
KX100 'Full Length Booth' (no door) (p6) [fig.19]



KX100 'Full Length Booth' (no door) (p7) [fig.20]



Sub-Frame 1A (p20) [fig.21]



Payphone Signage (p29) [fig.22]



Directory Holders/Containers (p32) [fig.23]



Directory Holders/Containers (p33) [fig.24]

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HOUSINGS		PAYPHONE	WALLBOARD	DIRECTORY HOLDERS/CONTAINERS				
				Container No. 500-001	Container No. 600-001	Container No. 700	Mobile Directory 800-0	Mobile Directory 800-1
KX100 No. 4 ADDRESS 4		PAY ON ANSWER	20-00017					
		BLUE PAYPHONE 1	02/00013					
		BLUE PAYPHONE 2	02/00044			8		
		PHONECARD PHONE	02/0344			8		
KX RANGE	KX 100 — fully enclosed	10	W O W A L L B O A R D K X 1 0 0 R					
	— full	10						
	— single	10						
	KX 200 — Single	10						
	— Double	10						
	KX 300 — Pillar Mounting	10						
	— Panel Mounting	10						
KX 400		BLUE PAYPHONE 2						
8 The Container No. 776 can be fitted on the Blue Payphone 2 and Phonecard phone Wallboards. However, unless the new fixed address are used, no one of the larger address may be absorbed by the container.								

Modular Parts, Kiosk Configuration Matrix (p18) [fig.25a]

MODULAR PARTS

25a

- Required module (common to all payphones)
- Required for installation of Blue Payphone 2
- Required for installation of any other Payphone
- Optional

These easy to refer-to grids show the modular parts of the KX range of booths and indicate which particular design(s) they relate to:

The list of 'main modules' includes everything needed to construct the appropriate booth, while the 'spare modules' show the range of spare parts available.

Please note on the list of 'main modules' that although GLASS BSC and GLASS BSD are shown as optional, they are required for each type of housing shown. The option only relates to the type of payphone being installed.

A quantity is shown where more than one item per booth is required. This is not included in the list of spare modules.

MAIN MODULES		KX100 BOOTH		KX100R BOOTH		KX100R THUNDERBOLT BOOTH		KX100R BOOTH	
DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	Left	Right	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower
KX BACK 1 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 1 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 2 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 2 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 3 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 3 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 4 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 4 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 5 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 5 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 6 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 6 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 7 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 7 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 8 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 8 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 9 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 9 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 10 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 10 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 11 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 11 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 12 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 12 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 13 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 13 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 14 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 14 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 15 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
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KX BACK 100 A	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								
KX BACK 100 B	COMPLETE BACK SECTION								

18 (5/15)

25b

19(5/85)

Branding & Signage (1986-91)

For the national roll-out, the identity of the kiosks had been finalised by BT and the DCA Agency, making more consistent use of the yellow corporate circled 'T' logo on side windows and refinements in how the kiosks announced the payphone function [fig.26]. KX100 signage now comprised screen printed yellow **Telephone** text in **Humanist 521** font with black backing to the interior of all of the upper windows [fig.27]; or on the transom panel above the opening on doorless models. The decal was also applied to the top of the KX100's uppermost rear metal panel.

From 1987 the hologram '#' logo was deleted and the **Phonecard** logotype switched to the same **Humanist 521** font in white text on a lime green strip [fig.28] applied as above. Green handles and panels joined and replaced the yellow ones to help identify Phonecard equipped kiosks. Some of this era branding occasionally appears in the 2020s, exposed on a rear panel when one of a pair of kiosks is removed [fig 61]. By 1986, there were already 8,000 Phonecard kiosks in service across the UK and triangular green Phonecard bins were fitted [fig.29] to address concerns about used cards littering the floor. For a time used Phonecards were valuable ephemera.



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During 1986/87, harnessing feedback from BT trials, GKN improved the engineering process and DCA finessed the styling and internal/external signage. Significant feedback had come from the 1986 BT hothouse experiment in the North East with design changes responding to UK climate, vandalism, safety, maintenance and installation processes. Representatives of the three key stakeholders attended visits to GKN in Telford and DCA in Warwick, resulting in the project being streamlined and the mk.2 versions of the KX100/200/300 range being agreed. As the client, BT's decision was final, but retired staff involved recall occasional debate between GKN and DCA as to whether changes were the responsibility of designer or engineer. Generally the process was noted as collaborative. In July 1987, GKN switched to a production line assembly with the steelwork on site-ready, finished kiosks being waxed before being wrapped in plastic and strapped to a wooden pallet for dispatch to BT Depots.



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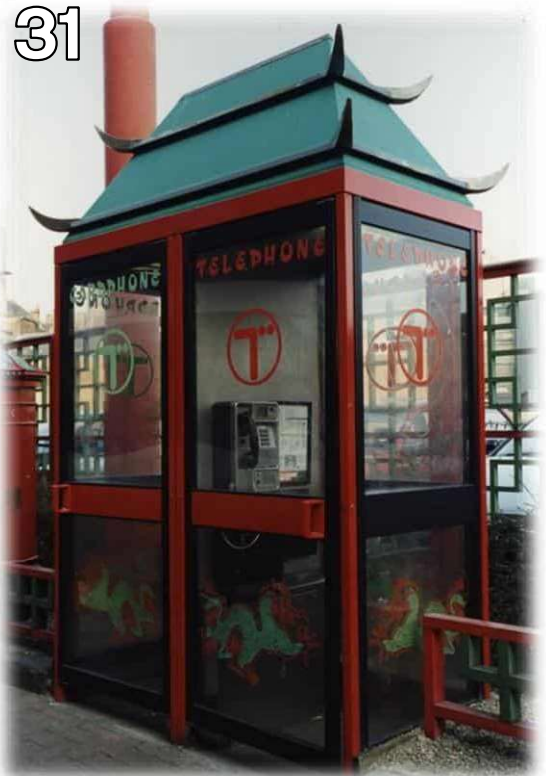
With on-site assembly abandoned, BT purchased HIAB type vehicles capable of hoisting the shrink-wrapped kiosk into place [fig.30]. This required a crew of two, but the installation, bar electrical connection could be achieved in one day. A sub base frame corresponding to the KX type was embedded in quick-set concrete that also housed conduits for power and phone line. Local Electricity boards would connect power later. A [video](#) of the process from 1987 exists in the online BT Archive.



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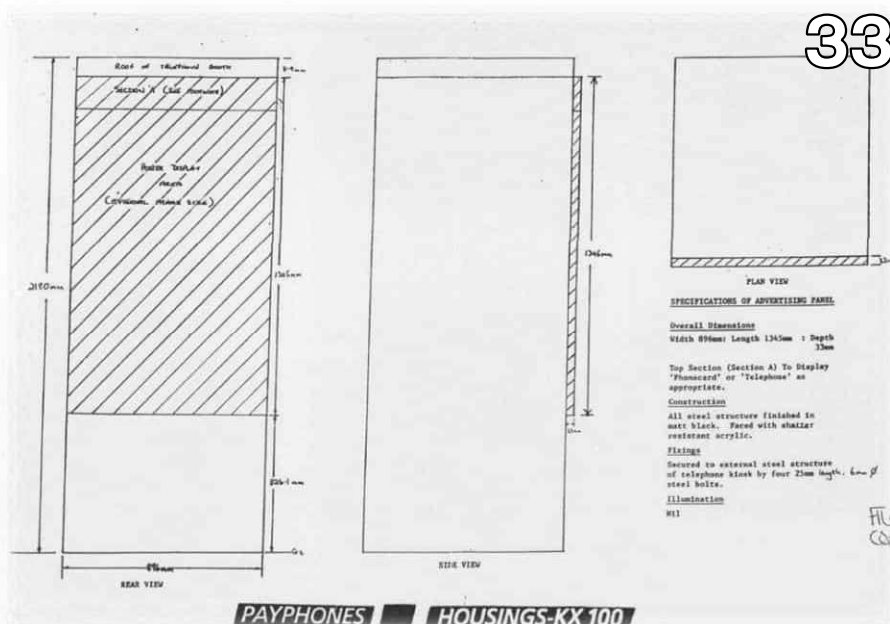
Variants to the otherwise uniform 1987 branding are known to have existed in at least one city, where Newcastle's Chinatown received a pair of Chinese-themed KX100. The frames were red (finish unknown), the pagoda roof was green, and the handle and door panel were red plastic. The corporate circled T logo was red on one and green on the Phonecard kiosk. The words **'TELEPHONE'** and **'CARDPHONE'** were applied windows and doors in a westernised 'Chinese style' font [fig.31]. Unusually, the doors also featured the T' Logo in the centre of the glass.

From July 1988 BT faced payphone competition from rivals such as Mercury, so expanding the network with uniform identity was crucial. John Lumb, a former Head of BT Payphones from that era commented in 2024 that BT did not favour deviation from the standard offering, but if the site offered good revenue potential, then efforts were made in response to local initiatives. Some unique finishes followed in the 1990s (See Legoland in the next section), but the examples were limited in number.



An example of a KX100 in full **TELECOM** livery has survived intact to 2024 in a remote part of Scotland on the Isle of North Harris [fig.32]. The Kiosk sits close to the hamlet of Maraig, which until 1990 was the last UK village to remain unreachable by public highway. Prior to this, the kiosk was the only point of contact with the outside world. The equipment has been removed and adoption is in progress. It is not known if the KX100 replaced an earlier kiosk.

In managing a portfolio of 130,000+ kiosk sites John Lumb does not remember hearing anything specific about its installation which he recounts would have been a standard local decision. Lumb is clearer that the reason it probably survived untouched for so long in its original livery is down to revenue generation and its remoteness. With no vandalism, or rival payphones, there was no economic motivation to spend money to update the livery. The Ofcom Universal Service Obligation has seen it retained in situ as a working payphone and it remains a living example of what the pre 1991 era branding looked like. An attempt to designate it as a listed building was submitted in May 2024 and the application is pending.



[fig.33]. Some were approved, others refused. Larger than originally planned [fig.07], the matt-black framed acrylic poster panels were applied to the rear of the KX100 and secured with 4no. 25mm long 6mm steel bolts.

Branding & Signage (1991-1996)

In 1991, BT launched their new 'Piper' branding, which introduced a Burgundy (Pantone 207) and Blue (Pantone 300) dancing Piper logo figure and corporate 'BT' wordmark. There was also a bold switch to the *Century Old Style* italicised font that had been used in BT literature and on The PhoneBook branding since around

1985. For the KX100 this meant the burgundy was applied to the handle and panel on normal coin payphone kiosks [figs.34 & 36], while Phonecard versions remained green [fig.35 & 37] reducing cost. The new logo and wordmark were applied to the centre of the upper window panels in colour (or smoked white for Phonecard Kiosks). Where a door was fitted this tended to host a larger smoked white piper and no BT wordmark. Over time the handles and panels have weathered and faded to pink [fig.104].

Replacement kiosk signage comprised the italicised white font stating 'Telephone' [fig.34] or 'Phonecard' [fig.35] on a black backing, screen printed to the interior to sit at the top of the windows and door (or transom). The coin payphone featured a 30-40mm thick burgundy line above the black backing with a lime green line to identify Phonecard kiosks.



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Concerted efforts to safeguard and promote the Welsh language resulted in the Welsh Language Act 1983, which had made it a phased legal requirement for publicly displayed signs in Wales to contain both English and Welsh as they were replaced.



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Teleffon

BT's predecessor 'Post Office Telecommunications' had used Welsh on its yellow vans in the 1970s, and a red handset, rather than black like the rest of the UK, but the 1991 rebrand heralded the introduction of the word 'Teleffon' alongside the English on standard coin

payphone kiosks in Wales [fig.38]. As 'Phonecard' was a brand it was not translated. A mk.2 KX100 is known to have existed in Halton Shields, near Hexham in the North East of England with bilingual Welsh/English signage [fig.39] for over 20 years before it was removed. The conjecture of the photographer is that it was destined for Wrexham, North Wales but due to a typo or other order mishap it ended up being delivered and sited 290km away in Hexham, England.

In 1992, BT applied a bespoke livery to a mk.2 KX100 it installed in Dunsop Bridge, Lancs. Each of the three upper windows announce it as the '100,000th public payphone' beneath BT wordmark and Piper. The location also comprises the geographic centre of Great Britain and city names of the three nations surround the logo on the windows. In 2024, this was the kiosk selected by the c20th Society as the English example it submitted for designation as a Listed Building.



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Beyond Borders

By 1994, BT was a Global telecom company well versed in commercial expansion. Not only did it authorise GKN to sell KX100 to Kingston Communications in Hull, and Guernsey Telecom but also to New Zealand Telecom where it received in-house branding corresponding to those networks. From 1996 the KX100/KX+ was also deployed by BT in its new business ventures across Europe.

The KX Range in 'non BT' Territories

Hull & East Yorkshire

From inception in 1902 Telecoms in Hull were owned and operated by Hull City Council and operated as Kingston Communications until 2007 when the Council sold its remaining stake and the group became known as KCOM. The network of payphones used the GPO K6 and K8 kiosks but the company is known to have purchased and deployed KX100, KX200, KX300 and updated their KX100 with a cream dome [fig.90] similar in appearance to the KX+ BT kiosks. Examples of all three types remain in service in KCOM liveries around Hull.



Isle of Man

The KX100 was deployed in significant numbers across the Isle of Man during the 1980s and 1990s. This was largely due to BT owning the main privatised telecoms provider 'Manx Telecom' between 1987-2001. Most are set for removal but were photographed in a book 'Phone Kiosks of the Isle of Man' by Ian Pilbeam in 2020 [fig.40]. Upon completion of this document no KX100 were protected as listed buildings in the IOM. Pilbeam reported that no other KX type were found during his photo-study in 2020.



Channel Islands

The KX100 is known to have been deployed to the Channel Islands in 1992 as a set of Guernsey Phonecards were produced marking the occasion. Liveries have changed but examples of the KX100 have been found in St. Peter Port as recently as 2022.



New Zealand

Both the KX100 [fig.41] and KX200 were sold to and deployed by Telecom New Zealand, who now trade as 'spark'. A rear advert panel is known to have been added to the KX100 in New Zealand [fig.43]. Most KX100 were doorless and underwent a refurbishment to add wi-fi cells in 2013.



Netherlands

BT trading as 'Telfort' entered into partnership with the Dutch National Railways to provide payphone equipment on their platforms and premises in the mid-1990s. Although most housings used were the GKN Apollo type pedestals, the humble KX100, with some KX+ structural modifications (omitting the dome, but retaining the 1985 style handle) was also used in Telfort colours [fig.42].

Italy

The KX100, KX+ and the Apollo pedestals were deployed in the short lived BT Albacom venture into the Italian Market. Unfortunately, only low quality images remain of the KX100. The domed KX+ and KX100 were branded 'Telefono' up top, with the Piper and 'ALBACOM' across the glass [fig.44]. The lower decals say 'Monete, Carte & Accesso PC' – 'Coins, Cards & PC Access'.



Legoland (Windsor)

Although not quite a foreign land, the Lego Group commissioned a bespoke set of four Piper branded KX100 within their new Legoland Windsor theme park in 1996. They were

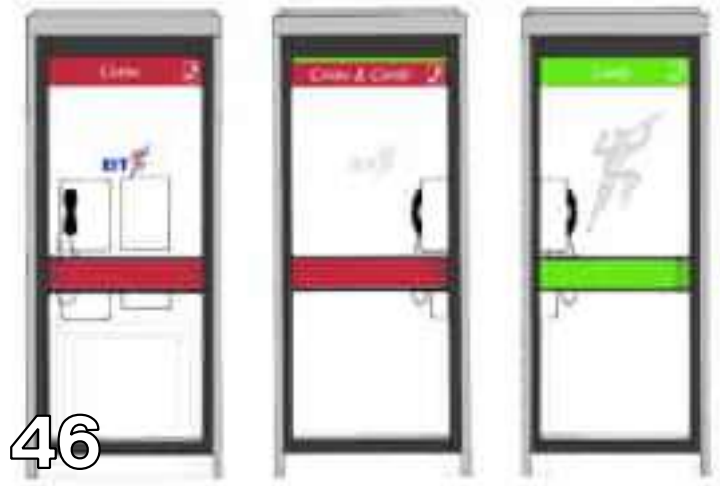
finished in red, with raised inset roofs to resemble the famous brick toy [fig.45]. They were erected near the entrance and giftshop.



Branding & Signage (1996-2003)

In 1996 the domed KX+ was introduced [fig.56] and revived white illuminated panels with black 'Telephone' text at roof level. Below this, the words 'Coins', 'Coins & Cards' or 'Cards' written in white on the black lintels. It was around this time that a revised decal scheme was introduced to the existing range of KX kiosk, reflecting the move away from the Phonecard brand. On the KX100 The screen-printed black backed words 'Telephone' and 'Phonecard' were typically overlaid externally with a burgundy (Pantone 207) or lime green flash [fig.46]. These were sometimes applied as a screenprint if the glass was replaced.

Upon this replacement decal, still in Century Old Style font and white text, but at a slightly smaller point size, sat three variations of wording announcing the payphone equipment



payment options. On the burgundy background sat either: 'Coins' [fig.47] or 'Coins & Cards' [fig.48]. In Wales, 'Arian' [fig.50] and 'Arian & Cardiau' [fig.51] were used respectively. On the Coins & Cards / Arian & Cardiau decal a 20-30mm lime green line ran across the top, visually inferring card-capable equipment. The word Phonecard was dropped as new equipment could by now also accept bank cards and BT Chargecards. Kiosks with equipment that only accepted cards

used a wholly lime green decal with 'Cards' [fig.49] or 'Cardiau' in Wales. In all three cases, a small handset symbol was introduced, in white, to the right-hand side of the decal denoting a BT Public Call box and eradicating the need for the word Telephone/Teleffon. In Wales, at least one side displayed a decal in Welsh but most of this signage has since disappeared as kiosks have been gradually de-branded. This payment type signage comprised bespoke printed 3M Controltac™ Plus Graphic Marking System adhesives, with reversed versions for internal glass mounting and standard external types.

With the proliferation of debit and credit cards and technological improvements BT Phonecard equipment increasingly accepted credit and debit cards. And this gave BT the opportunity to limit the use of coins and to reduce theft, vandalism and the maintenance costs associated with regular cash collections. Around 1992, prior to the above standardisation, glazing decals were applied beneath the Telephone/Phonecard sign announcing various payment methods of Phonecard / Coins / Creditcards on Green, Grey, and Blue headers [fig.52]. Again, Welsh equivalents 'Darnau Arian' (loose coins) and 'Cardiau Credid' [fig.53] were also used. Some Phonecard Kiosks displayed the logos and brand IDs of cards accepted on the door glass, or in place of the Phonecard logo on the rear panel [fig.54]. This practice was not widespread, but examples of the rear panel decals do survive into 2025.



Upon the launch of the new BT Chip Phonecard in 1996, kiosks able to accept the new type of card received a temporary doubled sided green arrow sticker (from June) to make customers aware [fig.55]. The later, very short-lived grey and white Phonecard+ branding does not appear to have made it onto kiosks. Phonecard as a brand and payment method was retired in 2002 after which green bins and remaining signage were generally removed.



KX+ (also known as the KX100+, KXplus, & KX100 Plus)

Type: Square footprint. Full Length, Enclosed with door

Siting: As singles, typically pairs, sometimes rows.

General Appearance: See images

Base: (Assumed) KX Sub Frame 1A, 300mm deep excavation [fig.21]

Materials: Stainless Steel Frame & Roof, Aluminium door/window panels, toughened glass or acrylic glazing, internal acoustic panel, roof dome.

Dims (mm): H 2,495 (incl dome H 303), W 900, D 900;

Weight (kg): 266 (4G microcell, 380kg)

Lighting: Internal, roof mounted for kiosk, illuminated wall display panel; Dome, internal.

Other: a perch seat and a small shelf were provided; Full shrink promotional adhesive advertisement cover possible on 3 sides. Later modification to host 4G antenna in dome.

Creator: DCA Design, Warwick 1994-1996,

Manufacturer: GKN 1996-2002 For BT

Operators: BT, Telfort [fig.42], Albacom, [fig.44]

KX+ Design

With the KX100 criticised from launch for not being red, and far too 'utilitarian' compared

to the earlier more 'classic' kiosk types, critics failed to understand that all of this had been intentional. With the initial KX range BT's goal had been to reduce maintenance costs and litter accumulation, ventilate odours, enable disabled access, and reduce vandalism. They were designed to function, not stand out. Their purpose obvious because the phone was visible, and the yellow/green branding expounded the use.

In 1994 BT again engaged DCA International in Warwick to update and restyle the 10-year old estate of KX kiosks. The project aim evolved from being a kiosk replacement programme to a 'refresh' of the estate halfway through their projected-life. GKN Designer Andy Whitaker suggested the dome, which BT liked as it added some street height, colour and brand identity to the kiosk in what was now an increasingly competitive, deregulated payphone market. DCA then finessed the dome into an illuminated beacon and reintroducing red to draw reference to the lineage of historic kiosks. This work culminated in the 1996 public unveiling of what would be the final 'new' iteration of the enclosed public phonebox to be launched by BT [fig.56]. Although it was effectively a mk.3 KX100 it received the new KX+ moniker. The 'classic-era' red dome drew much comment in the media.



Modular Assembly

Conceived as a new-build kiosk, the first 5,000 or so, were. After this, the KX+ increasingly comprised a modular upgrade of the mk.2 KX100 kiosk frame. In both forms the changes in appearance/proportions were substantial, and even a KX100 upgraded to a KX+ could appear to the untrained eye as a totally new kiosk. The dimensions and proportions of the windows changed because the mid-section panel and door handle were altered and lowered. Red coloured side panels were fixed over the side mid-sections between the glazing. A new steel roof was devised to permit the lightbulb illuminating the dome to also light the eaves 'payment type' signage [fig.57]. The KX+ abandoned the 1991 Wolff Olins burgundy and legacy lime green, with the midsection panels, upper window trim and new door handle now matching the new red dome roof. The red was a close match to 'Post Office Red', as a lineage nod to the remaining estate of K6 and earlier kiosks still operated by BT. New interior fittings comprised improved lighting and a perching seat. Modular assembly was initially undertaken off-site at GKN, but a significant proportion of the 30,000 KX+ erected were delivered in kit-form, with existing KX100 upgraded. Typically where a profitable kiosk or booth already stood, the extant KX100 was upgraded and a second KX+ installed alongside or back to back, doubling revenue on the established site.

KX+ Differences from mk.2 KX100

Although formally named the KX+, it was also referred to as the 'KXplus', 'KX100 Plus' or 'KX100+'. Whilst it was essentially an updated and taller version of the KX100, the KX+ differed from the KX100 in that:

- the 'waistband' on its door and sides were all lower (a 60/40 split rather than the 55/45 on the normal KX100);
- a red colour panel sat on all 3 no. glazed sides between upper and lower windows;
- the side edges of the window and door frames were covered by a black rubber overlap;
- the top part of the upper window frame featured a red plastic trim strip;
- it had a domed, internally illuminated hot-press molded roof with integrated plastic signage panels;
- new steel corner edging sat proud of the roof on all 4 corners, holding an acrylic 'payment type' insert on lintel;
- on full-build models, the lintel acrylic insert was backlit by the dome bulb on all 4 sides [fig.60];
- on modular assemblies, the lintel acrylic insert was not always backlit and sometimes only on 3 sides;
- the door featured a longer vertical handle, in a lower position and new closing mechanism; and
- the interior had a large illuminated wall display above the phone [fig.57] and contained a small seat and a shelf for writing or placing property.

The dome was designed to emulate those of Scott's K2 and K6 kiosks which had remained popular with the public. Although DCA did draw dome-concept sketches for the KX200 and KX300, BT did not progress these and only the KX100 model received the '+' restyling. In the end, the burgundy and green 'payment method' decals detailed on page 16 became the only noticeable branding change to the 200,300 and 400 series housings. The KX+ was typically deployed to urban and central areas and BT installed the first KX+ kiosks in London during Autumn 1996, erecting 5000 within the first year. Once launched, production of new KX100 ceased, though refurbishment as KX100R continued (page 23).



KX+ Signage (1996-2003)

The dome comprised internally illuminated plastic, formed using the hot-press method. It borrowing from the 'illuminated beacon' roof concept Bruce Martin had abandoned for the 1968 K8.

The hot press molding



method involved the pressing and sintering of a powder simultaneously under high temperature and pressure, giving good strength and dimensional accuracy. The dome was finished with 'Telephone' [fig.58] or 'Teleffon' [fig.59] in black *Century Old Style* font on arched white inserts. Accepted payment methods were specified in the

same white font on the black backlit eaves acrylic [fig.60]. In England the font was slightly smaller than in Wales. On the KX+ where the eaves signage was backlit, this was achieved by reflecting light from the single dome lightbulb to avoid 4 additional light sources. Welsh & English versions of the 3 payment method variables discussed earlier were used.



Fabrication & Assembly

In a continuation of the original contract to manufacture the KX range, GKN Sankey was contracted to manufacture the modular KX+ components, though some of these such as the dome were subcontracted out. Discussions in 2024 with retired BT and GKN staff established that the majority of KX+ kiosks across the estate comprised modular upgrades with new parts fitted to existing KX100 frames.

With the red colour and higher dome helping the kiosk stand out in a busy street, BT took the additional step of expanding the KX+ estate to increase revenue in key locations. This was often done by doubling up on existing KX100 sites. An original in-situ KX100 would be upgraded while a newly assembled KX+ would be installed adjacent to, or back-to-back with the original. With BT now committed to removing the majority of its phonebox estate, paired KX+ sites are becoming rarer. Removal of one KX+ often exposes the hidden-for-decades branding on rear panels of a remaining 'KX+' and betraying it as having been a KX100 modular upgrade all along [fig.61].



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Kiosk Advertising

Around 1997, as mobile phone use rose, BT Payphones' revenue began to drop. The idea of using kiosks for commercial advertising was revisited. At first the KX100 received window advertisements, but it was the KX+ that was better suited to advertising, with its new smooth mid-section panels allowing full height advertisements on two or three sides. One window was still required to remain clear for user viability – but not necessarily the door as had previously been the case. Some of the materials used allowed callers to see out from the kiosks, through the adverts, but in more recent times, the ads are routinely opaque. The adverts were applied in removeable adhesive vinyl, and could be changed regularly depending on the advertiser's campaigns. Some promotions went to great lengths to tailor the adverts to the KX+ kiosks adding brand components [fig.62] and even changing the colour of the dome [fig.74].



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KX+ Blue

From around 2003 BT introduced payphones capable of providing internet and email functionality. To announce this revolutionary equipment, the KX+ upgrade kit was modified to include options for a blue dome, handle and trim panels and at launch had blue lintels and the word 'Internet' in blue in a Sans font [fig.63]. Later 'Telephone' and 'Internet' were replaced with symbols indicating communication options and 'Broadband' was added to black lintel stickers [fig.64]. It is not known if bilingual signs were used in Wales.



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KX+4G (Wi-fi Hotspot)

In the early 2000s, the extra space within the dome brought operational benefits, allowing BT to install public wi-fi hotspot equipment. KX+4G Domes modified for this purpose can be identified by the red [fig.65] or black [fig.66] aerial on top, and side fan vents [fig.65].

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An alternative version of the KX+4G dome exists with a line of 1cm high vertical vents recessed beneath the white 'Telephone' signage [fig.67]. This version does not appear to hold the moulded insert panel in place very firmly [fig.69]

and may explain why the dome variant with visible vents in the integrated panels [fig.65] is more common.

Several types of signage [fig.68] announced the availability of the BT wi-fi zone / hotspot were applied to the eaves of both KX+ and Minus, as branding evolved and network expanded.



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Later Repairs – KX+FD (Full Door)

In the 2020s, several KX+ kiosks have been seen in London sporting a completely different *internal* mid-section bar [fig.70], and a single tempered glass window on the door [fig.92], with no external interruption bar. The reasons for this are unknown but could be down to spare parts being hard-to-source 20+years after the last one was made, stronger glass, or maybe to simplify the application and removal of advertisements. Primesight Media refers to this model as a 'KX1+ Full Door' on its client website. Some KX100s have been retrofitted with this feature too (See KX100R). Many KX+ have had their doors removed entirely since the late 2010s.



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KX+ ATM

The final iteration of the KX+ as a payphone booth saw it modified by planning applications across the UK into an ATM Cashpoint (like the KX100ATM, page 22). The payphone was moved into an external side alcove, on early models appearing as a projecting humped back [fig.71]. On later versions the phone housing was

inset inside the footprint of the kiosk [fig.72]. The hump may have related to the internal size of the ATM machinery, but the reason for it is not currently known. The whole assembly was typically finished in light grey or black. Some were more boldly branded in operator colours but the dome colour always matched. In Wales, the ATM's used bilingual signs [fig.73].

Around the time of the ATM introduction in 2004/2005, bespoke colour domes were made for advertising campaigns on BT's kiosk estate [fig.74]. Adverts dominated the KX+/KX100 glazing, with 'Telephone' signage often absent.

Whilst the ATM hybrid initially provided communities with an alternative to a closed bank (and BT with a source of rental income from the ATM operator) the declining need for physical cash has seen many of these hybrid KX+/100 installations also become redundant.



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KX+ Vending

Planning permission was given in 2005 by the London Borough of Redbridge to convert an existing KX+ telephone kiosk into a drink-vending machine, with a retained payphone function [fig.75]. Google street photos [fig.76] show the conversion took place, but by the time of the photo in 2008 the vending component had been covered over and the proposed Coca Cola branding is absent. It is not known if there were other such conversions but the idea of making the modular KX100 housings capable of conversion to *this* and other practical functions had existed since the concept booklets for the KX range were drawn up by DCA in summer 1983. The KX was designed to be adaptable!

KX Legacy Fabrication

With the end of the BT KX Range contract in sight, GKN refocused its 100+ person Light Fabrications Team [fig.78], who since 1985 had been responsible for the main three KX range models, towards making new designs of phoneboxes for BT's rivals such as the orange roofed / grey-framed glass kiosk for Interphone.

GKN even incorporated some of the KX+ design features into the 'New Public Payphone Kiosk' [fig.77] that it built for the Irish state telecoms provider Telecom Éireann (TE / Eircom). Despite notable differences such as the doorframe and wedge roof (a design nod to earlier Irish kiosks) elements such as the base frame, window proportions and door handle remained similar to the KX+.



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KXMinus (aka 'KX-' and 'K Excel')

During the KX100 to KX+ replacement / upgrade project, a 'cost-reduced' 'KX+ effect' upgrade kit was manufactured by GKN for fitting to KX100. During its development it was known as the 'K Excel' but it was supplied as the 'KX Minus'. It would become the final network-wide modular 'facelift' for remaining KX100 kiosk, with the dome, handle and panels produced in both red and blue [fig.79]. It was a less complicated upgrade of a KX100, which achieved a familial resemblance with the more colourful KX+ but cost much less with only slight alterations to the kiosk's physical appearance.

Type: Square footprint. Full Length, Enclosed with door

Siting: As singles, pairs, rows,

General Appearance: See images

Base: KX Sub Frame 1A, 300mm deep excavation [fig.21]

Materials: Stainless Steel Frame & Roof, Aluminium door/window panels, toughened glass or acrylic glazing, internal acoustic panel, roof dome.

Mark 1 dims (mm): H 2483 (incl dome H 303), W 896, D 896

Mark 2 dims (mm): H 2483 (incl dome H 303), W 896, D 896

Lighting: Internal, roof mounted, 32W (originally), later LED.

Other: deployed in blue and red component parts

Creator: DCA Design, Warwick 1998-2003, For BT

Manufacturer: GKN

Operators: BT, Telfort [fig.42], Albacom [fig.44]



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KX100Minus Design

The main component of a KX100 upgraded to a KXMinus was the addition of a blue [fig.80] or red dome [Fig.82]. These were the same domes used on the KX+ and there were 4G vented domes for KXMinus4G kiosks hosting antenna [fig.81].

A KX Minus upgrade did not involve the replacement of the door, windows, or lintel. If lintel text was added, it was applied as a non-illuminated adhesive 'Coins' or 'Coins & Cards' vinyl. Other changes were achieved with the application of blue or red adhesive strips on the upper parts of the glazing or side mid-section bars. Blue and red versions of the handle and panel were added to the door in colours corresponding to the dome [Fig.83&84].



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Thanks to years of poor maintenance, depleted spare parts, weathering, and vandalism, a KX100Minus that has lost its dome is typically only identifiable by the handle/panel colour.



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With the advent of grey and black domes for the ATM variant of the KX100/KX+ (see below) some advertising campaigns took the colour scheme further and specified replacement domes, panels and handles in colours to match the advertiser or campaign. A pink variant is known to have been rolled out for LastMinute.com [fig.85].

KXMinus ATM

Many KX100 also underwent a cost saving 'Minus' transformation (via planning application) into a variant of the KX+ ATM discussed on page 20, using a dome roof.

Having never achieved reconfiguration into a KX+ prior to the change into an ATM, the KX100 Cashpoint is probably best referred to as a KXMinusATM given it commonly (but not always) wore a KXMinus dome [fig.86] and often in different colours [fig.87] like the KX+ variants. GKN continued to fit the components and domes for the KX+ and for the KXMinus upgrade kit until around 2005.

While the KX+ and KX Minus were the final modular upgrade of the KX100 public telephone kiosk they were not the last outdoor permutation of what BT's predecessor the Post Office had historically called a Public Call Office. Page 26 depicts the range of open housings that have followed the KX range up to 2025.



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KX100R Refurb

From 1995 BT contracted GKN to refurbish damaged KX kiosks including the KX100, 200, 300 and 4xx series. These kiosks and booths were repaired and re-assembled in Telford in the GKN Sankey plant. In 2001 BT stopped buying new KX models from GKN, using the component KX+ parts or the KXMinus cost reduced model kit to upgrade KX100 already in situ.

From 2002 BT began to identify payphone sites within its estate that were uneconomical but GKN continued to fulfil their contract to refurbish damaged KX and KX+ kiosks for BT until 2005 when they renovated their final KX100R [fig.88]. Items such as

handles [fig.89] and doors had been salvaged from the retired housings for use within the remaining kiosk estate. In December 2024 paint-chips on some KCOM KX100 in Hull [fig.91] betrayed that the handles and door panels are of ex-BT origin. Beneath the cream paint lay layers of BT's 1991 burgundy and post-2003 blue KXMinus branding colours.



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In the late 1990s, KCOM in Hull also added KX+ style cream domes to many of its KX100 kiosks [fig.90]. Closer inspection confirms the dome design differs to the GKN / BT examples and it is not currently known who made these components.

Not all the KX100R comprised damaged kiosks and some were removed from heritage sensitive locations and anachronously replaced with refurbished K6 before being decommissioned and adopted in situ by local charities. With only a few K8 protected by listing designation, and no KX currently statutorily listed in situ, future historians may struggle to understand why phonebox design seemingly stagnated in the 1930s and did not evolve beyond 1968. Anyway, the salvaged KX types were then made available for re-use with KX100R replacing retired K8s or other damaged KX models.

Later Repairs KX100FD (Full Door)

In the 2020s, several KX100 kiosks have been seen around London sporting a completely different door handle [fig.92] and, like the modified KX+, an internal mid-section bar and a single pane tempered glass door

[fig.93]. This results in door glazing with no external interruption bar. The reasons for this are unknown but could be down to spare parts being hard-to-source 20+years after the last spares were made, stronger glass, or simply to enable easier application of advertisements.

Primesight Media refers to this model as a 'KX1 Full Door' on its website to advertising clients. Elsewhere BT has simply removed the doors of KX100/KX+ kiosks entirely.



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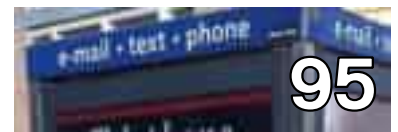
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Branding & Signage (2003-2018)

BT stopped erecting new kiosks around 2001 and an archived internal BT-intranet housing catalogue from around 1999/2000 sets out that limited numbers of Refurbished KX models were available for specific sites, but that managerial clearance for anything other than the KX+ was required. In 2003 BT replaced the Piper with a 'OpenWorld' logo (but kept the 'BT' wordmark), and from this point onwards removal of the piper symbol commenced in most central and inner urban areas. The BT Openworld logo was confined to user instructions within the kiosks, though some of the blue domed KX+ and KXMinus did have a globe symbol applied to the kiosk windows in place of the Piper [fig.79].



The last batch of KX100 kiosks to be refurbished for BT were photographed leaving the plant in 2005 without any branding or payment decals [fig.88]. However, between 2002 and 2018 an array of payment options and equipment-capability signage was applied to the kiosks [fig.94]. Typically the KX100 lintels were used to advertise the payphone's communication abilities, though sometimes this was overlaid on the window or transom signage. The blue plastic stickers with white text used 'e-mail + text + phone' [fig.95] or Welsh 'e-bost + testun + ffon' [fig.96]. Early versions included a truncated 1991 Piper [fig.99], and/or symbols, instead of text [fig.100] - though these are rare as the Piper branding was abandoned in 2003.

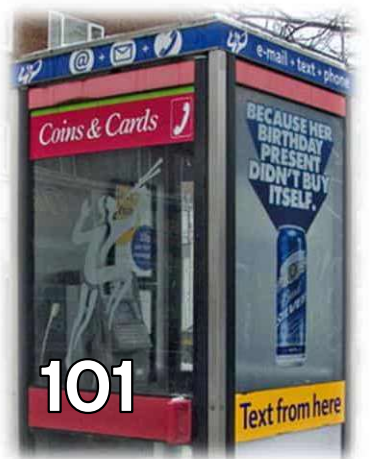
Eventually, coins were barred from some sites altogether, announced in a post 2003 BT corporate black font on white backing. Sometimes previous signage from earlier BT branding eras was left intact, leaving Kafkaesque instructions such as 'Coins' and 'Coins Not Accepted' on the same KX kiosk [fig.97(on a KX300)]. The signs were also produced in Welsh [fig.98]. With the advent of the Euro currency, from 2002 KX100/+ /Minus kiosks in London and Northern Ireland gained payphones capable of accepting Euro coins, advertised by yellow/blue lintel signage [fig.99]. KX Kiosks in Northern Ireland also gained a BT territory web address across the top of the door frame, black-on-white on KX100 [fig.94] and white-on-red or white-on-blue on the KX+/Minus [fig.99]. As microcells were inserted into KX+/Minus domes, a range of lintel signage advertised the free wi-fi [figs.68].



Stickers were often applied over previous era signage peeling to reveal a frenetic mural of multi-era liveries. The example in [fig.100] shows two KX100 with 1996 decals, a mk.2 (left) and mk.1 (right). The mk.2 has then been upgraded into a KX+ with backlit lintel signage, but the mk.1 has received only the KXMinus upgrade, and the blue Piper payphone type decal. Suited kiosks may have been removed but we are left with only anecdotal conjecture as to the "why?". Whatever the reason, the actions diminished the

simple, previously coherent application of livery across the KX range.

Between 2002 and 2006, BT once again applied signage to the side mid-section of KX100 and KX+ to announce payphone equipment functionality [fig.101].



Branding & Signage (2019 Onwards)

Since the 2019 rebrand of BT to 'BT Group', the majority of KX100 kiosks types have been systematically stripped of almost all historic BT branding and signage. It is fair to say that the once regular cleaning/maintenance operations appear to have ceased. However, if the Kiosk has been identified for retention under the Ofcom Universal Service Obligation, cleaning does take place if reported.



In 2024, it was discovered that with BT Payphones had silently launched an updated livery for the public phonebox estate back in 2022. One example was discovered, applied to a mk.2 KX100, in Newport, Gt. Yarmouth. Google Street imagery shows the revised livery has been in situ since at least August 2022 [fig.102].

Perhaps to help a younger generation understand the purpose of the kiosk, the new signage was more explicit in explaining its purpose, with the words 'Public Payphone' accompanying the tried and tested 'Telephone' and 'Coins' signage on some of the glass and rear panel. A compressed size handset symbol appears on red banner front and back. The single rear panel [fig.103] of the mk.2 KX100 received black decals so that it resembles a mk.1.



The updated purple BT logo in a circle is applied to the side windows, echoing the positioning of the earlier Banks & Mills and Wolf Olins branding and showing that updated branding, *and cleaning* can help rejuvenate an old kiosk.

The kiosk was previously part of a pair of mk2 KX100 kiosks marked with Coins, and Coins & Cards decals at the top of the glass/door. Google street imagery shows the 'Coins' kiosk was removed. A photograph taken in 2024, [fig.104] shows the payphone equipment now removed. No other KX types have been observed in updated livery.



Also in 2022, a mk.2 KX100 outside 72 Queens Rd, Nuneaton (already having been marked for removal) was destroyed in a car accident. The damaged kiosk was duly removed and the site made good. However, a replacement refurbished mk.2 KX100 was then installed [fig.105] and after several months without a payphone, one was then installed. The kiosk wears none of the branding or livery seen in Gt. Yarmouth, but the handle and panel appear



to be of 1991-era burgundy vintage and relatively unfaded. At the time of drafting this updated document, might this kiosk technically qualify as the last ever KX100 installed by BT?

What Followed the KX



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Although GKN made bespoke BT booths for Eurostar stations, BT also permitted its payphones to be housed in third party housings such as the Woodhouse doorless kiosks [fig.106] sited on tram platforms in Manchester and Sheffield from around 1991-2013. With the demise of the original KX range in 1995/96, GKN then developed the Apollo range of housings [figs.107&109] for BT's UK payphones and BT's Italian and Dutch ventures. Between 1997-2007 BT trialled several MVM payphone Carousels [fig.108] at Services on the M4 and M40 Motorways.



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Since the 1990s, and intermittently to 2019, rival UK payphone companies to BT have commissioned their own high street telephone kiosks. Some were made by GKN and/or MVM, and some were refurbished/adapted K6 but all fall outside the scope and remit of this DataPack.

The final iterations (to date) of outdoor public telephone housings used by BT have comprised the JCDecaux StreetTalk6 [fig.110] (2007-2010). There was a later version of the ST6 used in Northern Ireland, with a shallower curved roof, yellow edging to the glass fins with the electrical housing now hosted within the pedestal. The rear of the JCDecaux ST6 initially hosted an internally lit scrolling advertisement panel, later upgraded to digital screen. Many ST6 since been decommissioned and fitted with defibrillators, funded by the screen advertising.

Subsequent to this, BT launched the short-lived (2016-2020) Street Hub 1.0 [fig.111] (and the slender Street Pillar with no advertising) both made by LinkUK. Since 2021 BT has installed the more adept StreetHub 2.0 made by Trueform Digital [fig.112]. The 'phone' is hosted in the side of the structures, with advertising on both faces.



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Legacy & Heritage

Legacy in Popular Culture

The KX100 has starred in advertisements; rock, pop and rap videos; as street art in Banksy compositions; in a stage play; and hit a career high as one of Q's gadgets in a Bond film [fig.113]. They also adorn several of BT's own Phonecard designs, once sought by collectors. Perhaps their most

obvious role has been hiding in plain sight on our TV screens within programmes as diverse as Mr Bean, The Bill, the League of Gentlemen, Sleepers, Casualty, Doctor Who [fig.114], Red Dwarf, and Hollyoaks to name only a few. ITV2 even created a spoof Channel 4 trailer for '24 Hours in Phonebox', featuring a KX+ for its 2015 comedy series 'Glitchy'. In many ways the roles the KX has played mimicks their relevance to society. In their younger days they were the star, with programmes such as London's Burning running their end titles over the crushed frame of a KX100, as Blue Watch lament the



death of the caller they were unable to save. After their starring role in GoldenEye, they reach ubiquity in the real world and are relegated to background scenery for computer games such as The Getaway on Playstation. Later, as their draw fact wanes they perform the occasional wheeled-in celebrity appearances as hired-props to add authenticity to projects set in the 1990s and 2000s. Then, just like all British stars, the KX pop up in the background of Eastenders and Coronation Street. Watch either of them for long enough and you'll see the two biggest soaps on British TV continue to host KX kiosks on their sets. This is despite both sets having moved and been rebuilt in new locations in the mid-2010s. The debranded KX100 remains opposite the Rovers Return and a tired pair of KX+ sit near the bridge in Walford Market. Given the murder rate and number of accidents that befall the unlucky residents of Walford and Weatherfield it's strange that someone hasn't already tried to adopt them and install a defibrillator to help prolong their acting career.



Elsewhere in pop culture, brass-pressed, card and 3D-printed scale-models of the KX range exist for Model Railways.

KX Heritage Value within a Community

Whilst the Listed Building submissions made by the c20th Society for the three KX100 in 2024 generally relate to the kiosk range being important as the 'bookend to the UK public telephone kiosk story', there are other reasons why the submissions were made. Each of the proposals had a local factor pertinent to its historic or societal significance. At the time of publishing, the decisions on whether to 'list' remain pending. However, there will come a time when local authorities and/or communities will need/wish to consider other requests to garner local or statutory listing protection.

This document does not purport to be a heritage statement about the KX range, but it does wish to impart that a significant part of the KX housing's heritage value is often the contribution the booth or kiosk made to the local community. This is particularly true in more isolated locations where it remained the only reliable method of communication, well into the era of patchy 2G / 3G mobile network coverage. In other areas there may be a local significance related to a person, artistic media, or historic event. Once Listed, where a Heritage body is considering the appropriateness of a new use, one of the key determinants will be whether the use would have a quantifiable community value. If it would then a favourable weight should be assigned to that use or new function. Alongside the suitability of the use and contribution to community cohesion, other factors will need to be considered such as: visual impact of any contents or signage; whether material changes to the structural fabric of the booth are required to facilitate the use; and whether any work would cause lasting damage.

Another significant topic for consideration relates to the branding and livery - which on the KX range is the equivalent of the K6's bold bright red paintwork, and was supposed to stand out. Where BT has not removed all traces, the remaining branding and livery should be preserved in situ, perhaps covered over sensitively. This is because the retention of branding and signage is an important part of the story, helping to retell the purpose of the housing in decades and centuries to come. But it is important too to remember that the industrial design origins of the KX were such that branding changes were anticipated during the 20+ year operational life of the kiosks. The photos in this booklet are testament to this. Subject to replacement decal schemes respecting general positioning protocols and proportions, the use of bold colours and clear signage that announces the new use should not be precluded without strong reason. The KX were never designed to feature just plain glass and dulling-down signage too much could leave them in a bland state without identity in the street scene - denying them the dutiful visual prominence they have previously expressed.

Adoption & New Uses

As part of the 'Adopt a Kiosk' programme, where a public payphone has met the criteria for removal under the most recent Ofcom Universal Service Obligation review, BT has permitted local community groups to purchase the decommissioned kiosk or booth for £1. The payphone is removed but the housing is left in situ. Electricity supply is retained subject to conditions. The scheme was initially aimed at allowing communities to save the red K6 or K8 – but there have been a healthy number of KX100 adopted and repurposed. Though 40 KX300 are thought to have been adopted, only two KX200 are known to have been handed over, and only one known KX+. To date, no KX410, KX420 or any KX500 series variants are thought to have been adopted and with numbers of these types now in or approaching single figures there is little prospect. It is hoped that more of the rarer KX models can be adopted before they are all removed.



Moving forward, new uses are being found for the adopted KX kiosks that emulate those of adopted K6, with the added advantage of a lighter door and wheelchair accessibility. Just as with the listed K2 and K6 housings, any listing building designation for the KX range should not preclude the kiosks / booths from being permitted a new lease of life and use within a community that is compatible with their long-term preservation.

When a community or charity is considering adoption or a new use, any remaining signage, handle, panels and colour schemes should be photographed and recorded for posterity, and if possible, retained. This is to assist future generations in understanding better the original functions these booths and boxes played in c20th society as communication hubs before the proliferation of mobile telecom devices. Before and after photographs [fig.115] should always be taken and kept on file, even when a kiosk is not listed as it can enrich local historical value in the future.

Defibrillators

The most common new use is to house life-saving defibrillators in areas where there is no other waterproof housing or non-residential property to mount them on. Being typically enclosed with a door, the KX100 lends itself perfectly as a defibrillator host. The equipment can be mounted in a similar position to the payphone, and the application of external signage and colour schemes can often result in a successful visual aesthetic that references the method the kiosk historically employed to announce its existence and function to passers-by. BT has engaged the Community Heartbeat Trust (CHT) as its delivery partner and works with local communities and charities who have adopted the KX100 [fig.116/117] and KX+ [fig.118] kiosks. The defibrillator is trickle charged via the mains power supply left in situ by BT, with some safety upgrades. The defibrillator normally requires a code to unlock it that can be obtained by calling 999 or a local number printed on the kiosk signage.



Tourist / Local Information Kiosk

Having previously lost their earlier K6 or where the cost of providing a refurbished one is too high, some villages that cater for a local tourist trade have opted to adopt their humble KX kiosk and fit it out as a local information hub [fig.119], hosting business cards, leaflets and pamphlets for local activities [fig.120]. Unlike the phoneboxes of central London, which in the 1990s were filled with cards advertising adult services, these kiosks offer far more wholesome activities for the curious tourist.





Community Library / Toy Exchange

Some communities have turned their adopted KX100 and KX300 into local book exchanges and/or toy lending libraries [fig.121]. The gap at the bottom to keep them litter free and ventilated, does allow damp air in. As this isn't ideal for books, some adaptations are often made to make the interior windproof [fig.122].

Farm / Village Shop

Another practical use for an adopted KX100 is as a farm or village shop. Like the other retirement uses, a framework of shelves can be constructed within - upon which eggs, veg or cakes can be placed along with a securely mounted honesty box for cash payments.

Public Art

Other KX100 not yet adopted but loved by their communities as working payphone housings have been adorned with bespoke knitted outfits [fig.123] rather like the post-box toppers seen on Royal Mail boxes round the UK. On a grander scale, more famous artists have pursued grandiose works of modern art that draw the kiosks into a real/faux-3D scene. Banksy celebrated the humble KX100 in his/her 2014 Cheltenham installation 'Spy

kiosks into a real/faux-3D scene. Banksy celebrated the humble KX100 in his/her 2014 Cheltenham installation 'Spy



Booth' which worked the kiosk into a tongue-in-cheek painting on the side of a grade II listed house behind it [fig.125], paying homage to the GCHQ Secret Service Listening Station in the town. The work was destroyed by vandals and the kiosk was removed around 2019. Doing the opposite thing, fellow Bristolian 'Fake' created 'A Hop and a Skip' on a KX100 in Bristol, then added the hopscotch markings to enhance their ironic artwork [fig.124].

The concept of painting street furniture is not new and cities such as Liverpool have embraced the idea with local music heritage murals appearing on street cabinets and KX kiosks [fig.126] across the city. As the steel can be cleaned, no lasting damage is caused. An unusual artistic adaptation exists in Sandwich, where an adopted KX100 has been 'turfed' [fig.127] to promote the local Golf Open.



Elsewhere, a Defibrillator conversion in south Wales has been painted with black chalkboard paint, hosting a K6 sketch [fig.128] instead of glazing and in Chorlton, Manchester an unadopted, now removed KX100 was 'disguised' as a K6 vase [fig.129]. Another pseudo KX-K6 sits in Newtown, Reading [fig.130]. In Paisley, Scotland, a KX100 masquerades as Doctor Who's Tardis [fig.131] – in homage to actor David Tennant, who grew up nearby and played the lead role twice. Also in Scotland, local Firefighters converted an adopted KX100 in Linlithgow into a large street planter [fig.132].



Art Gallery

Some communities have turned their adopted kiosks into 'Art Box' galleries, hosting local displays behind a locked door or with items priced for sale. One such example sits in Upton near a former RAF base south of Scunthorpe, regularly hosting displays relating



to Armistice Day, the Battle of Britain or the weather [fig.133]. Some kiosks host seasonal and festive displays, with battery or solar powered lighting.

Emerging Uses

Other KX100 kiosks not yet adopted, but little used as payphones double up unofficially as Food-Bank drop-off points [fig.134], and in Wales as a pro Ukraine anti-war statement

[fig.135]. Others still, may have left their original site, but have found new lives restored and erected in collector's gardens, within the National Payphone Kiosk Collection at the Avoncroft Museum of Buildings, and even finished in gold paint [fig.136] and playing their part in an advertising campaign for a vodka brand.



Possible Future Uses

- EV Charging hubs? BT has trialled street cabinet EV conversions since 2023;
- Parcel collection hub in rural areas to address post office closures?;
- Interactive Attractions - Nottingham Trent University installed a K8 in 2022 as an AV installation where users can dial up 63 poems about telephones. Similar 'dial-a-joke' conversions to US booths have occurred in America.

Heritage Groups

Groups such as the c20th Society – the very establishment that in the 1980s fought to stop the KX from erasing the K2 and K6 from streetscene – now acknowledge the importance of the KX range for *"bringing modernism to nearly every high street and village green."* They consider *"its place as the last-in-the-line of a uniquely twentieth century archetype should not go unrecognised."* In May 2024 they submitted a single best example KX100 in each of the three home nations for statutory listing. This document will be updated when the decisions are made.

Intention to Publish KX Book

Research for the DataPacks has left me holding a wealth of memories, documents, and photos from people involved in the creation of the KX range that is not officially archived anywhere. Having spent months tracking down many important people in the project and fearful that the

knowledge would be lost as the contributors passed away, I decided, with the encouragement and support of the participants to bring it all together into a book. At present the book is half written, telling the origin, history, and development story of the KX Range. If you would like to be notified when it is published, please email the address below to be added to the update list.

This is v.4.0 of this document dated 14.02.2025. Contact kxkiosk@hotmail.com to check if there has been an update.

Updates and Revisions since v.3.9

- USA Fabricator of the initial KX batch now corrected *from* Benner Nawman *to* Phillips & Brooks;
- Confirmation that DCA designed the KX100/200/300 range between 1983-1984;
- Additional detail now added to GKN and KX+ sections;
- Further information and dates relative to kiosk payment type signage/decals.
- Details of Housings that followed the KX range added;
- New details and context in KX Legacy and new uses, section redrafted; and
- Many new photos added, some replaced.

Also available in this DataPack Updated series

- KX200 v.4.0 (14.02.2025)
- KX300 v.4.0 (14.02.2025)
- KX400 v.4.0 (14.02.2025)
- KX500 (projected for 2026)

Sources & References:

The KX100 Telephone Kiosk Group (Facebook)

The KX range has a Facebook group dedicated to it, with enthusiasts photographing and recording the location and type of KX kiosks that survive, logging removals and sharing knowledge about the models. If you have a question that is not answered in this document, please join up and pose it there for the best chance of technical assistance from former BT staff who maintained the KX range during its service.

Interviews and Conversations with People, Companies or Institutions

Technical Knowledge Sharing and Fact Checking Assistance from the following people and organisations:

- **Neil Johannessen** – Retired Manager of BT Heritage & Collections
- **Lyn Haville** – Retired head of BT Payphones, worked on DCA / KX / KX+ housing projects from 1970s - 2000s
- **John Lumb** – Retired MD of BT Payphones, Worked on KX product development, rollout, management, refurbishment and KX+
- **Andrew Whitaker** - Retired GKN Designer, Worked on KX range drawings, Designed KX+, KX500 series and BT Apollo range
- **Peter Bailey**, Retired GKN Employee, Worked on KX manufacture and refurbishment project
- **Rob Bassil** – MD at DCA International, responsible for the KX+ project in the 1990s
- **John Chenery** – Retired BT employee & Historian, Author of several books about the GPO/PO/BT
- **Roy Latham** – Senior Manager (Revenue), BT Payphones London
- **James Elder, Elspeth Millar & Fahema Begum** – BT Group Archive (Heritage)
- **Prof. Nigel Linge** – Retired University Professor of Telecommunications & Industrial Communication Architecture
- **Chris Bent** – Retired BT Kiosk Technician, Website www.telephonecardcollector.com/payphones.htm
- **Andrew Hurst** – MIET AMIRSE, Telecoms Engineer & Historian (admin of Facebook KX Kiosk group)
- **Peter Gilmartin** – Retired MD / former Owner of Gilwood Fabrications (manuf. of Oakham & Croydon Kiosks), Heywood Gr Manchester
- **Jack Kirby** – Associate Director of Collections Services, Science Museum Group
- **Martin Richardson** – Nurse, former Electrical Engineer, Post Box / Telephone Kiosk Collector & Historian
- **Sam Hallas** – Webmaster/Curator of Online archive of scanned BT and PO documents, journals and manuals
- **Robert Freshwater** – Telecom Heritage Historian, Website www.britishtelephones.com

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Images

All images and artwork are used herein solely to establish and support the historic background to the origin and development of the KX Kiosk Range as academic research. No commercial gain is sought by the author and no copyrights are intended to be infringed. The author has made their best efforts to correctly reference all copyrighted material, but will be pleased to make corrections to any later editions of this document if notification is sent to kxkiosk@hotmail.com

Fig Source

- | | |
|-------|---|
| Cover | Drawing of KX100 with door, Public Telephones, BT Education Service Booklet, Contents Page, ES.59a, BT, 1985 |
| 01 | mk.1 KX100 without a door, BT Slide – BT Archive (Heritage), circa 1984 |
| 02 | Pair of mk1 and mk2 KX100 kiosks - Wikipedia KX Kiosks Page, Wiki commons media (link); Neil Johannessen - circa 1987 |
| 03 | Flat Roof of a mk.1 KX100, Hoole, Chester - F.Genley, 25.04.2024 |
| 04 | Raised Roof of a mk.2 KX100, Windleshaw Rd, St.Helens - F.Genley, 25.04.2024 |
| 05 | Cylindrical legs mk.1 KX100, Crewe Railway Station - F.Genley, 28.03.2024 |

- 06 Square legs mk.2 KX100, Warwick Rd Sth, Old Trafford, Manchester - F.Genley, 23.01.2024
- 07 Phillips & Brooks Proto KX100 with BT advertising panel - from BT Heritage 'Payphones Of the 21st century' video (Ref 17 above) 1984
- 08 Line of mk.2 KX100 Kiosks - Wikipedia commons media ([link](#)) - Neil Johannessen, circa 1987
- 09 Pair mk.2 KX100 with panel signage, Morningside Rd, Edinburgh - Neil Johannessen, mid 1980s
- 10 4no. mk.2 KX100 with mid-section 1987 signage and 1991 branding in Shopping Centre, Southsea - Alamy.com DGJAE2 ([link](#)) 1997
- 11 mk.2 KX100 with mid section signage, nr Kirkby Stephen, Penrith - Marty Arr (Facebook), Taken circa 2020, 20.03.2024
- 12 Unused KX '86C' door glass - Ebay seller 'againantiques', Feb 2024
- 13 Unused KX '86C' door glass - Ebay seller 'againantiques', Feb 2024
- 14 Zoom of 1985 style 'PHONECARD' transom sign on mk.1 KX200, York – David Shaw Postcard, Pub.1992
- 15 Screen capture from BT Payphones KX Installation video - BT Archive (ARCHON 1814), 06.08.1987 ([link](#)) (ref 27 above)
- 16 Closeup of mk.2 KX100 with green phonecard handle - Edward Webb, Shutterstock, circa 1991/92
- 17-25 Telephone Booths & Equipment Manual: A New Generation (V. 5/85) - British Telecom 5/85 Ed., 1985
- 26 Line of mk.1 and mk2 KX100 Kiosks in 1987 BT Livery outside BT HQ, London – John Stilwell, Alamy.com GCWYRW ([link](#)) 1980s
- 27 Author's own drawing, mk.2 KX100 in 1987 BT Telephone livery - F.Genley, 2024
- 28 Author's own drawing, mk.2 KX100 in 1987 BT Phonecard livery - F.Genley, 2024
- 29 Phonecard Kiosk Bin on KX100 (open no door), Shrewsbury Town, Shropshire – Peter Bailey (facebook), 09.02.2023
- 30 mk.2 KX100 set to replace a K6 in Hickling, Notts - Hicklingnottlocalhistory.com ([link](#)), July 1990
- 31 Pair of KX100, Chinatown Newcastle - Newcastle Library Archive, circa 1988
- 32 mk.2 KX100 surviving in 1987 livery, on North Harris island, Scotland (circa 2019) – Arr Marty (facebook) 08.11.2022
- 33 BT Planning Application Drawing for Approved Advertising Poster Panels on KX100, London, BT Payphones, 1987-88
- 34 mk.1 KX100 in 1991 Pan (piper) Olins livery Platform 3 Crewe station - F.Genley, 28.04.2024
- 35 mk.2 KX100 in 1991 Piper Phonecard livery - BT Press Release, 29.03.1991
- 36 Author's own drawing, mk.2 KX100 in 1991 BT Piper Telephone livery - F.Genley, 2024
- 37 Author's own drawing, mk.2 KX100 in 1991 BT Piper Phonecard livery - F.Genley, 2024
- 38 mk.2 KX100, in Piper Welsh signage, Llanfihangel-y-pennant, Wales - Dan Weatherley (facebook), May 2023
- 39 Bilingual mk.2 KX100 on B6318, Halton Shields, Hexham NE45 5PZ - Mike Quinn via Geograph.com (CCL2), 22.09.2009
- 40 Pair of KX100 on the Central Promenade, Douglas, IOM - Ian Pilbeam (See Ref.08), 2020
- 41 mk.2 KX100 in New Zealand - Alamy.com D916JT, Doug Houghton ([link](#)), 2013
- 42 mk.2 KX100, with some KX+ parts, in BT's Dutch 'Telfort' livery, Netherlands,Railways - Jan der Jonge (2000s), via Arr Marty 13.12.2023
- 43 KX100 with rear advert panel, New Zealand – "What is Street Furniture?" www.drivingtests.co.nz NZ ([link](#)) circa 2017
- 44 KX100 and KX+ in Italian 'Albacorn' livery, BT Housings Product Portfolio PDF, 25.05.1999 / BT Apollo Housings Booklet, 1998
- 45 4no.Red KX100 made for Legoland Windsor, 'Lines Crossed, Daggers Drawn' – Marcus Binney, The Times, 20.08.1996 p31
- 46 Author's own drawing, mk.2 KX100 in 1996 BT Piper Payment Type livery - F.Genley, 2024
- 47-48 pair of mk.2 KX100 with 'Coins' & 'Coins & Cards' Signage, Headcorn Stn, Kent – Jack O'Lantern (Facebook), 21.03.2020
- 49 mk.2 KX100 with 'Cards' Signage, Ebbw Vale – Hywel Clatworthy, (facebook) 03.05.2024
- 50 mk.2 KX100 with 'Arian' signage, Bassaleg Rd, Newport - Jaggery on Geograph CCL2, 19.03.2016
- 51 mk.2 KX100 with 'Arian & Cardiau' signage, Beddgelert, Wales – Alamy.com A0FBAG, Jeff Morgan 10 ([link](#)) 23.10.2006
- 52 mk.2 KX100, Trial Payment Options display on glazing, Avoncroft Museum – N.Johannessen, 1997
- 53 mk.2 KX100, Trail Payment options display on glazing in Welsh, Newport Station, Malcolm Brown, facebook, 10.06. 2024
- 54 mk.2 KX100 with credit card payment decals on rear panel, Epsom Rd, Leatherhead, Surrey - Rob Ore (facebook), 22.09.2021
- 55 BT Kiosk Signage & Leaflet, BT Code PHME 25363 (A), BT Archive, Circa 1996
- 56 Drawn KX+ Artist, Richard Coltman www.the-telephone-box.co.uk and www.richardcoltman.me
- 57 Pair of KX+ - BT Archive, circa 1996
- 58 Row of KX+, Sourced from DCA past projects website - David Carter Associates, circa 1996,
- 59 KX+ with Welsh Signage, Cardiff central, Wales – Alamy.com CTX658 ([link](#)) Kathy deWitt August 2012
- 60 KX+ with lintel illumination, location unknown, listed as Street Talk 'Site-0866 GH' - Jackedge on flickr, 10.11.2007 ([link](#))
- 61 KX+ with KX100 mk.2 1987 back panel, snowy Chorlton, Manchester– F.Genley, 16.01.2024
- 62 KX+ with Liptons Iced Tea bottle advertisement on glazing, panels and dome – via Bob Freshwater [website](#), Early 2000s
- 63 Pair of KX+ in red and blue liveries, Central London – Author unknown, Wikipedia commons media ([link](#)) CLL2, 30.06.2005
- 64 Pair of KX+ with symbols, Exhibition Rd, London SW7 (ID0025) - N.Johannessen, Dec 2004
- 65 KX+4G dome with integrated panel hosting 3 heat vents, Corner of Princess St/George St, Manchester – F.Genley, 13.05.2024
- 66 KX+3G/4G dome interior – Posted by user @3g4gUK (twitter/X) [link](#), 11.12.2018
- 67 KX+4G dome with alternative vent openings, Liverpool - A Hurst, 29.10.2023
- 68 3 types of KX+ Kiosk lintels with BT/Openzone Wi-Fi stickers, London - DogWonder/Phonebox.photos website / R.Holman, 2024
- 69 KX+4G dome with alternative vent openings, Liverpool - A Hurst, 29.10.2023
- 70 Modified KX+ bar and single window, Bath Street, London - A.Hurst (Facebook), 19.04.2024
- 71 KX+ ATM, with hump-back, Near clocktower Skegness, Lincs - Bob Harvey via Geograph CCL2, 06.10.2020
- 72 KX+ ATM, no hump, LINK network, Knightsbridge, London SW1X - Neil Johannessen, March 2005,
- 73 KX+ ATM, with hump, Welsh signage, op 15 Glandovey Terr.Aberdyfi (Aberdovey) – Jaggery via Geograph CCL2, 17.10.2016
- 74 KX100 Minus, with pink dome for 'lastminute.com' campaign, Exhibition Road, London SW7 - Neil Johannessen, Dec 2004
- 75 Approved Planning Application drawings for a KX+ Coca Cola Vending Machine conversion - L.B.Redbridge, 2005
- 76 Vending Machine KX+ Conversion, Seven Kings, Ilford - Google Streets, Nov 2008
- 77 Eirecom kiosks KX+ derivative, image from Retired GKN Sankey Staff Facebook group, post about the KX project, circa 2000

78	GKN Light Fabrications (KX Kiosk) Team mid 1990s, Ex GKN Sankey Staff Facebook group; Peter Bailey - 2024
79	KXMinus, Halling, Kent (circa mid 2000s) – Jack O’Lantern (facebook), 24.10.2018
80	KX100 mk.2 conversion to KXMinus, Alnwick, Northumberland, Adrian Shaw (facebook) – 09.08.2020
81	KX100 mk.2 conversion to KXMinus with microcell antenna, Guildford Pk Rd, Surrey, Rob Ore (facebook) – 25.12.2022
82	KX100 Minus, with red dome, adj to KX+ with pink dome (lastminute.com campaign) on, Tottenham Ct Rd, London W1T - Transconnect 2004
83	mk.2 KX100 with a Red handle from a KX Minus upgrade, 38 Overton St, Liverpool; F.Genley – 19.04.2024
84	Blue handle detail on KX100 mk.2 conversion to KXMinus Prince of Wales Rd, Norwich, Benjamin Fosker – 23.10.2018
85	KX100 Minus, with pink dome and handle for lastminute.com campaign, Exhibition Road, London SW7, Neil Johannessen 2004
86	2no. KX100Minus conversions, incl. grey KXMinus ATM, Thetford, Norfolk; Keith Evans via Geograph CCL2 - 31.08.2008
87	2no. KX100Minus conversions, incl. black KXMinus ATM, Prince St, Bridlington - JThomas via Geograph CCL2, 03.03.2023
88	Last KX100R refurbished leaving GKN, circa 2005, Ex GKN Sankey Staff Facebook group - Peter Bailey, 2022
89	Door Handles GKN Refurb Line Circa 2001 Ex GKN Sankey Staff Facebook group - Peter Bailey, 2022
90	KCOM KX100 kiosk with KX+ style dome – Nick Cooper via WikiMedia (link) CCL3, 10.08.2011
91	KCOM KX100 Door handle paint layer detail, Bond Street. Hull - D.Mahoney, 03.12.2024
92-93	KX100, new handle, internal door bar and full Length glazing, Gt. Portland St, London - A.Hurst, 12.05.2021
94	mk.2 KX100 in post-2003 BT Piper Removed / Payment instructions livery – F.Genley, 2024
95	Blue signage above Piper signage KX100 mk.2, Alnwick, Northumberland, Adrian Shaw (facebook) – 09.08.2020
96	KX100 mk.2 with blue decals in Welsh, Tan-y-Coed - Eric Jones via Geograph (CCL2) 11.08.2006
97	mk.2 KX300 with contradictory payment signage, Chesham Rd, Wigginton – David Hillas via Geograph CCL2, 17.02.2017
98	mk.2 KX300 with Bilingual payment information, Gwern-y-steeple, Wales - John Lord via Geograph CCL2, 30.08.2008
99	KX100 mk.2 Euro Payment signage, Newtownards NI – Wikipedia commons media, March 2010
100	Legacy signage, rear of KX+ and mk.1 KX100(Minus), Tottenham Ct Rd, London W1T - Neil Johannessen 2010s
101	mk.2 KX100 with ‘Text from here’ sign on mid panel, Bramley Rd, London N14 – C.Matthews via Geograph CCL2 – 24.01.2007
102	mk.2 KX100 in 2020s BT Livery, o/s 92 Newport Rd, Norfolk - Google Street Imagery, August 2022
103	mk.2 KX100 in 2020s BT Livery, o/s 92 Newport Rd, Norfolk - Google Street Imagery, August 2022
104	mk.2 KX100 in 2020s BT Livery, o/s 92 Newport Rd, Norfolk - Marty Arr, via user ‘Bunglebus’ on Autoshtite.com, 08.07.2024
105	mk.2 KX100 installed o/s 72 Queens Road, Nuneaton circa 2022/23– Sam Skellern (via Facebook), 01.09.2024
106	Woodhouse open Kiosk, o/s 5 Castle Sq, Sheffield (Supertram Network), A.Hurst, 08.10.2023
107	‘Apollo Pod T’ (telfort livery), BT Apollo Housing Brochure, British Telecom 1998 (via A.Whitaker, ex GKN)
108	‘MVM’ BT Payphone Carousel – Leigh Delamere Services, M4, Circa 1998, Marty Arr (facebook), 2024
109	‘Apollo 3/ T’ Wall mount (telfort livery), BT Apollo Housing Brochure, British Telecom 1998 (via A.Whitaker, ex GKN)
110	JCDecaux ST6, London 2009 – Trail Talk Blog www.threepointsofthecompass.com
111	BT StreetHub 1.0 by InLink UK – BT / Press Association Wire October 2016
112	BT StreetHub 2.0 by TrueForm Digital - externalworksinindex.co.uk 2021
113	mk.2 KX100, in 1991 livery in a frame from GoldenEye, with Pierce Brosnan as 007 and Desmond Llewelyn as Q – EON Productions 1995
114	mk.1 KX100, in 1987 livery in a frame from Doctor Who, Series 26, ‘Survival’, Ep.1, Horsenden Hill – BBC, 22.11.1989
115	mk.2 KX100 with ShockBox Rotaid cabinet and defibrillator, Community Heartbeat Trust, Before and after shots 2020
116	mk.2 KX100 defibrillator conversion (red/white), Keswick - Cody Docherty, 09.03.2024
117	mk.2 KX100 defibrillator conversion (yellow/green), Moyle Old School Ln, between Broadrock & Tutshill - Ells Geo, 29.10.2021
118	KX+ Defibrillator, in Poynton, Stockport - Nigel Linge 28.03.2024
119	mk.2 KX100 Local Community Trader Advertisements, jnct of Steyne Rd/ Brighton Road, Worthing, West Sussex, Rob Ore, 12.09.2022
120	mk.2 KX100 Information Kiosk, Helmsley, North Yorkshire - John Medd, 06.04.2024
121	mk.2 KX100 Library, Freeland, Oxfordshire - Jack Kirby 06.04.2024
122	mk.2 KX100 Library, Faversham, Lower Basildon – David Hillas via Geograph CCL2 – 18.08.2018
123	KX100 wearing a knitted woollen ‘Tardis’, Possibly located in Guildford - Andy Sutton, circa 2019
124	mk.2 KX100 ‘A Hop and a Skip’ by FAKE, on Church Street, Bristol – (link) 2009
125	mk.2 KX100 ‘Spy Booth’ by Banksy, side of house in Cheltenham – Dezza, CravenPrintsDesigns on etsy, circa 2014.
126	KX+ with Jimi Hendrix Artwork, central Liverpool - Gillian Amr (facebook) 30 Oct 2023
127	mk.2 KX100 Turfed with fake grass, Sandwich Quay - Ells Geo (facebook), 08.10.2021
128	mk.2 KX100 Chalkboard Defibrillator, nr Crosshands, South Wales - George Jefferies (facebook), 19.03.2024
129	mk.2 KX100 With Flowers and K6 Stickers, Beech Road, Chorlton, Manchester – F.Genley 07.08.2024
130	mk.2 KX100, painted with a faux-K6 elevation on rear, Amity Road, Reading – Google Street Imagery, Sept 2023
131	mk.2 KX100 in Tardis fan livery, Causeyside St, Paisley, Scotland - Thomas Nugent via Geograph.com CCL2, 14.06.2013
132	mk.2 KX100 reconfigured into a Floral Planter, adj. 7 The Vennel, Linlithgow, Scotland – unknown, circa 2022 (news link)
133	mk.2 KX100 housing art gallery display in High St/Padmore Lane, Upton, Gainsborough DN21 5NH – Google Street Imagery 2023 & 2021
134	mk.2 KX100 doubling up as a foodbank drop-off, Alnwick, Northumberland, Adrian Shaw (facebook) – 09.08.2020
135	mk2 KX100 finished in silver and Ukrainian flag as anti-war symbol, 62 High Street, Llanberis, Wales, Tomek Stanek 10.04.2022
136	pair of mk2 KX100 finished in Gold for Au Vodka promotion, Robert Spinks, Props2You, 04.11.2023