

of the site and although no buildings have been constructed, part of the road systems for the terraces to the south of Chester Terrace have been. The site itself lies approximately in the area which belonged to the Jews Hospital and a river system which was part of a mill. The mill and millpond lie either within the site or to the immediate south with the river continuing north past the site, curving into the northern section of the site. A series of buildings of the hospital is to the south of the site, to the east of the park labelled as *Horse Barracks*.

Construction of the terrace began in the 1824 (Summerson 1980) having been designed by the architect John Nash in collaboration with James Burton and his son Decimus Burton. It seems that James Burton was also the financial patron of the construction after the Crown Estate refused to finance the project, despite the fact that it was originally the Prince Regent's idea, and he had already commissioned the development of Regent's Park and related buildings (LCC 1938).

L and G Greenwood's map of 1828 (Fig. 5) shows early development of the terrace to the east of Regent's Park. Although limited detail can be gleaned from this map, by this point Chester Terrace has been developed as has the other terraces bordering the eastern extent of the park. Further development is notable to the east of the terrace.

The 1870 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6) shows the site after the development of the area. The full extent of Chester Terrace is visible with development having taken place on all sides including that of Regent's Park to the west. Buildings are depicted directly to the east of the house, at the rear of number 34.

The area remains the same until the Ordnance Survey map of 1968 (Fig. 7). By this point the building previously seen to the rear of the house has been demolished with a road located directly to the rear of the buildings extending the majority of the extent of Chester Terrace, likely an extension of Chester Close North. This map likely shows change having occurred in the area due to the fact that it was during the 1960s that the area was restored after having suffered significant blast damage during World War II bombing. Number 34 was somewhat fortunate, having only suffered "blast damage, minor in nature" (RPCAAMS 2011) while the neighbouring dwellings to the north and south were damaged beyond repair (Fig. 8). A photograph in the Historic England photograph archive (CC47/02064) taken in 1943 shows the second and third storeys of numbers 33 and 35 completely destroyed, with the upper floors of number 34 remaining. The terrace (including No.34) was substantially reconstructed behind the façade to a design by Louis de Soissons of Peacock, Hodges and Robertson. The stucco façade rises for three storeys with additional basement and attic floors, and is topped with a 1960s replacement slate gambrel roof. From the 1960s onwards after the terrace had been repaired it returned to residential use.