

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-
BASED ASSESSMENT AT
14 ROGER STREET
LONDON BOROUGH OF
CAMDEN**

APRIL 2013

REPORT: 11406



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**14 ROGER STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN, WC1N
2JR
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Central NGR: TQ 3088 8212

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Camden

Planning Reference: Pre-Application

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

14 ROGER STREET, LB CAMDEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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1 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Planning permission is being sought for the development of 14 Roger Street, in the London Borough of Camden. The proposed development will convert the existent building from office to residential usage, including reducing the depth of the existent basement and excavating to create a new lightwell at the east.
- 1.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the London Borough of Camden's Local Development Framework, which contains statements regarding the protection of the buried archaeological resource. The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area and a Conservation Area.
- 1.3 This Desk-Based Assessment concludes that there is a low potential for prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, and medieval remains, a moderate to high potential for environmental evidence, and a high potential for post-medieval remains.
- 1.4 Cartographic evidence illustrates that the site in the early 18th century was within open land and was within a garden by the end of it, with development first seen upon the site by the 1820s. Since this time the site is recorded as having been occupied by a chapel, a printers, plus other undefined structures.
- 1.5 The report indicates that limited impacts only may be caused to the potential buried resource.
- 1.6 The necessity, or not, for further work to follow this report will be at the direction of the London Borough of Camden.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Outline

2.1.1 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been commissioned by Marek Wojciechowski Architects, in advance of the redevelopment of 14 Roger Street, Bloomsbury, in the London Borough of Camden (Figures 1 & 2).

2.2 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is required as part of the planning process and accords with National Planning Policy Framework. Chapter 12, Section 128 of this document states:

Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

2.2.1 This report has been written in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (2012).

2.2.2 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is undertaken in order that the local authority may formulate an appropriate response to any identified archaeological resource. The report aims to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to examine the likely impact of any proposed development upon the archaeological resource. This assessment may be followed by a requirement for further archaeological monitoring or investigation.

2.2.3 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was written and researched by Sarah Barrowman of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Research has included a visit to the Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre, an examination of historical maps, relevant reports and publications, and a search of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). Use of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd's archives was also made. A site visit was undertaken by Sarah Barrowman on the 2nd of April 2013.

2.3 Report Objectives

2.3.1 As defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2012), an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment aims to:

Determine as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the IfA

2.3.2 A Desk-Based Assessment should consist of:

A collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in

order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

- 2.3.3 The Desk-Based Assessment is required in order to assess the merit of the archaeological resource and lead towards one or more of the following:
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
 - The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
 - The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research
- 2.3.4 The degree to which archaeological deposits survive on site will depend upon previous land-use and so consideration is given to the destructive effect of past and present activity from a study of the information available. In order that the appropriate archaeological response may be identified the impact of the proposed development is also considered.
- 2.3.5 The Desk-Based Assessment usually forms the first stage in the process of archaeological assessment and may, if the quality of the archaeology and the perceived impact warrants it, be followed by further mitigation measures.

3 THE SITE

3.1 The Study Site

- 3.1.1 The study site the rectangular shaped plot of land of 14 Roger Street, Bloomsbury, in the London Borough of Camden, WC1N 2JR. Roger Street forms the northern boundary, North Mews lies to the west, the building of 2-3 North Mews lies to the south, and number 81 Grays Inn Road lies to the east. The site is located at central National Grid Reference TQ 3088 8212, and is situated within the London Borough of Camden (Figures 1 and 2).
- 3.1.2 The site is currently occupied by a multi-storey building with a basement, with a narrow strip in the east between the building and boundary remaining open.
- 3.1.3 Cartographic evidence shows the study site as being within open land in the early 18th century, incorporated into a garden by the end of the 18th century, and first built upon by the 1820s. The site has remained occupied since this time, with a number of usages, including a chapel and a printers and bookmakers, with most properties occupying most of but not the entire site.
- 3.1.4 A site visit undertaken on the 2nd of April 2013 by Sarah Barrowman of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. This confirmed the cartographic evidence showing the site as being almost completely occupied by a multi-storey building with a basement, with a gated entrance to what is presumable the open area depicted on the maps. The fence precluded this area being observed (Appendix 2).
- 3.1.5 No service surveys were available at the time of writing.

3.2 The Proposed Scheme

- 3.2.1 The redevelopment of the site is proposed to entail the retention of the existing structure, with the conversion of usage of the entire property from offices to residential. To facilitate this a number of works are proposed which, notably for the purposes of this study, include the excavation of a lightwell along the structures eastern boundary, with a small area of further excavation along the northern end of the western side (Figures 3 & 4). There will also a number of structural and configuration changes to the building. It has also been advised that existing basement will be reduced by 500mm across its entire footprint¹.

¹ Tori Evan, *pers comm* 10-04-2013.



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:500 at A4

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Figure 4
Ground Floor - Existing and Proposed Development Plans
1:125 at A4

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

4.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

4.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

129. *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

4.1.3 Additionally:

141. *Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

4.1.4 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

4.1.5 The NPPF also states that:

214. *For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.*

215. *In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).*

- 4.1.6 As such the local planning authority will continue to also be guided by the existing London Plan.

4.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

- 4.2.1 Additional relevant planning strategy framework is provided by The London Plan, published in January 2011. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within central London:

Historic environment and landscapes

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

- A *London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.*
- B *Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.*

Planning decisions

- C *Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.*
- D *Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.*
- E *New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.*

LDF preparation

- F *Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.*
- G *Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.*

4.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Camden

- 4.3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Camden, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are

contained within the Camden Local Development Framework (2012), with the following policy being relevant:

CS14. Promoting high quality places and conserving our heritage

- 14.1 *Camden does not have a single built character but is made up of many diverse areas, each with their own identity. The southern part of the borough, which forms part of Central London, is characterised by a high density built environment and complex mix of uses. The central part of the borough contains several town centres surrounded by areas of medium-density housing and some employment uses. The north of the borough is predominantly residential of a lower density with substantial open space at Hampstead Heath. Throughout the borough there are examples of Camden's unique architectural heritage, with many high quality buildings and places, old and new. This is reflected in our large number of conservation areas and listed buildings, which have been recognised for their special architectural or historic interest.*
- 14.2 *Our overall strategy is to sustainably manage growth in Camden so it meets our needs for homes, jobs and services in a way that conserves and enhances the features that make the borough such an attractive place to live, work and visit. Policy CS14 plays a key part in achieving this by setting out our approach to conserving and, where possible, enhancing our heritage and valued places, and to ensuring that development is of the highest standard and reflects, and where possible improves, its local area. Policy CS13 above and policy DP22 in Camden Development Policies set out our approach to ensuring that design in the borough is sustainable and that schemes include measures to minimise the effects of, and adapt to, climate change.*

CS14 - Promoting high quality places and conserving our heritage

The Council will ensure that Camden's places and buildings are attractive, safe and easy to use by:

- a) requiring development of the highest standard of design that respects local context and character;*
 - b) preserving and enhancing Camden's rich and diverse heritage assets and their settings, including conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens;*
 - c) promoting high quality landscaping and works to streets and public spaces;*
 - d) seeking the highest standards of access in all buildings and places and requiring schemes to be designed to be inclusive and accessible;*
 - e) protecting important views of St Paul's Cathedral and the Palace of Westminster from sites inside and outside the borough and protecting important local views*
- 4.3.2 Additionally, the London Borough of Camden Development Policies (2010-2015) provides detailed planning criteria to determine applications for planning permission in the borough, and contains the following statements which are relevant to archaeology and heritage:

DP25. Conserving Camden's heritage

- 25.1 *Camden has inherited a rich architectural heritage with many special places and buildings from many different eras in the area's history, from the historic villages of Hampstead and Highgate to Georgian squares and John Nash's Regent's Park terraces, from the Victorian engineering of St Pancras Station to iconic modern structures such as Centrepont. These places and buildings add to the quality of our lives by giving a sense of local distinctiveness, identity and history. 39 areas, covering much of the borough, are designated*

as conservation areas, recognising their special architectural or historic interest and their character and appearance. Also, thousands of buildings in Camden are nationally listed for their special historical or architectural interest (see map 3). We have a responsibility to preserve and, where possible, enhance these areas and buildings. This policy helps to implement Core Strategy policy CS14 – Promoting high quality places and conserving our heritage.

DP25 – Conserving Camden's heritage

Conservation areas

In order to maintain the character of Camden's conservation areas, the Council will:

- a) take account of conservation area statements, appraisals and management plans when assessing applications within conservation areas;*
- b) only permit development within conservation areas that preserves and enhances the character and appearance of the area;*
- c) prevent the total or substantial demolition of an unlisted building that makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area where this harms the character or appearance of the conservation area, unless exceptional circumstances are shown that outweigh the case for retention;*
- d) not permit development outside of a conservation area that causes harm to the character and appearance of that conservation area; and*
- e) preserve trees and garden spaces which contribute to the character of a conservation area and which provide a setting for Camden's architectural heritage.*

Along with:

Archaeology

The Council will protect remains of archaeological importance by ensuring acceptable measures are taken to preserve them and their setting, including physical preservation, where appropriate.

Other heritage assets

The Council will seek to protect other heritage assets including Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and London Squares

Conservation Areas

25.2 In order to preserve and enhance important elements of local character, we need to recognise and understand the factors that create this character. The Council has prepared a series of conservation area statements, appraisals and management plans that assess and analyse the character and appearance of each of our conservation areas and set out how we consider they can be preserved and enhanced. We will take these into account when assessing planning applications for development in conservation areas. We will seek to manage change in a way that retains the distinctive characters of our conservation areas and will expect new development to contribute positively to this. The Council will therefore only grant planning permission for development in Camden's conservation areas that preserves and enhances the special character or appearance of the area. The character of conservation areas derive from the combination of a number of factors, including scale, density, pattern of development, landscape, topography, open space, materials, architectural detailing, and uses. These elements should be identified and responded to in the design of new development. Design and Access Statements should include an assessment of local context and character, and set out how the development has been informed by it and responds to it.

25.3 The character and appearance of a conservation area can be eroded through the loss of traditional architectural details such as historic windows and doors, characteristic rooftops, garden settings and boundary treatments. Where alterations are proposed they should be undertaken in a material of a similar appearance to the existing. Traditional features should be retained or

- reinstated where they have been lost, using examples on neighbouring houses and streets to inform the restoration. The Council will consider the introduction of Article 4 Directions to remove permitted development rights for the removal or alterations of traditional details where the character and appearance of a conservation area is considered to be under threat.*
- 25.4 *Historic buildings in conservation areas can be sensitively adapted to meet the needs of climate change and energy saving – preserving their special interest and ensuring their long term survival. For detailed advice on energy saving in historic buildings and conservation areas visit the English Heritage website and our Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document. Changes in patterns of use can also erode the character of an area. It is therefore important that, whenever possible, uses which contribute to the character of a conservation area are not displaced by redevelopment.*
- 25.5 *The value of existing gardens, trees and landscaping to the character of the borough is described in DP24 – Securing High Quality Design, and they make a particular contribution to conservation areas. Development will not be permitted which causes the loss of trees and/or garden space where this is important to the character and appearance of a conservation area. DP27 – Basements and lightwells provides further guidance on this issue where landscaping may be affected by basements and other underground structures.*
- 25.6 *The Council has a general presumption in favour of retaining buildings that make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area, whether they are listed or not so as to preserve the character and appearance of the conservation area. We will not grant conservation area consent for the total or substantial demolition of such a building where this would harm the appearance of the conservation area, unless exceptional circumstances are shown that outweigh the case for retention. Applicants will be required to justify the demolition of a building that makes a positive contribution to a conservation area, having regard to Policy HE7 of Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, Camden's conservation area statements, appraisals and management plans and any other relevant supplementary guidance produced by the Council.*
- 25.7 *When considering applications for demolition, the Council will take account of group value, context and setting of buildings, as well as their quality as individual structures and any contribution to the setting of listed buildings. Applications must clearly show which buildings or parts of buildings are to be demolished.*
- 25.8 *Applications for total or substantial demolition in conservation areas must demonstrate to the Council's satisfaction that effective measures will be taken during demolition and building works to ensure structural stability of retained parts and adjoining structures. Before conservation area consent for demolition is granted, the Council must be satisfied that there are acceptable detailed plans for the redevelopment. Any replacement building should enhance the conservation area to an appreciably greater extent than the existing building. When a building makes little or no contribution to the character and appearance of a conservation area, any replacement building should enhance the conservation area to an appreciably greater extent than the existing building.*
- 25.9 *Due to the largely dense urban nature of Camden, the character or appearance of our conservation areas can also be affected by development which is outside of conservation areas, but visible from within them. This includes high or bulky buildings, which can have an impact on areas some distance away, as well as adjacent premises. The Council will therefore not permit development in locations outside conservation areas that it considers would cause harm to the character, appearance or setting of such an area.*
- 25.10 *Our Camden Planning Guidance supplementary document provides further information on our approach to conservation areas.*

Plus:

Archaeology

- 25.18 *Camden has a rich archaeological heritage comprised of both above and below ground remains, in the form of individual finds, evidence of former settlements and standing structures. These remains are vulnerable to modern development and land use. There are 13 archaeological priority areas in the borough (see map 4):*
- *Hampstead Heath Hampstead Highgate*
 - *London Suburbs South End Baginigge Wells*
 - *St Pancras West End Canalside Industry*
 - *Kentish Town Kilburn*
 - *Battle Bridge Belsize*
- 25.19 *The archaeological priority areas provide a general guide to areas of archaeological remains, but do not indicate every find site in the borough. These are based on current knowledge and may be refined or altered as a result of future archaeological research or discoveries.*
- 25.20 *It is likely that archaeological remains will be found throughout the borough, both within and outside the archaeological priority areas. Many archaeological remains have yet to be discovered, so their extent and significance is not known. When researching the development potential of a site, developers should, in all cases, assess whether the site is known or is likely to contain archaeological remains. Where there is good reason to believe that there are remains of archaeological importance on a site, the Council will consider directing applicants to supply further details of proposed developments, including the results of archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation. Scheduled monument consent must be obtained before any alterations are made to scheduled ancient monuments. Camden has only one scheduled ancient monument:*
- *Boadicea's Grave in Hampstead Heath.*
- 25.21 *If important archaeological remains are found, the Council will seek to resist development which adversely affects remains and to minimise the impact of development schemes by requiring either in situ preservation or a programme of excavation, recording, publication and archiving of remains. There will usually be a presumption in favour of in situ preservation of remains and, if important archaeological remains are found, measures should be adopted to allow the remains to be permanently preserved in situ. Where in situ preservation is not feasible, no development shall take place until satisfactory excavation and recording of the remains has been carried out on site, and subsequent analysis, publication and archiving undertaken by an archaeological organization approved by the Council.*
- 25.22 *The Council will consult with, and be guided by, English Heritage and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) on the archaeological implications of development proposals. The Greater London Sites and Monuments Record, maintained by English Heritage, contains further information on archaeological sites in Camden. When considering schemes involving archaeological remains, the Council will also have regard to government Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 16 – Archaeology and Planning.*

Other heritage assets

- 25.23 *In addition to conservation areas, listed buildings and archaeological remains, Camden contains 14 Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, as identified by English Heritage. There are also 53 London Squares in the borough protected by the London Squares Preservation Act 1931. The Council will encourage the management of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and London Squares to maintain, and where appropriate, enhance their value and protect their setting. As set out within Core Strategy policy CS14 – Promoting high quality places and conserving our heritage, we will consult with English Heritage over proposals affecting these parks and*

gardens.

4.4 Site Constraints

- 4.4.1 The site is located within the London Suburbs Archaeological Priority Area and the Bloomsbury Conservation Area, as defined by the London Borough of Camden Planning Policy Map.
- 4.4.2 No Scheduled Monuments exist within the study area.
- 4.4.3 No Listed Buildings exist upon the site.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

5.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain website indicates that the superficial geology at the site is: Lynch Hill Gravel Member - Sand And Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers.²

5.1.2 The site also potentially lies upon or directly adjacent to a branch of the Fleet River (Barton 1962).

5.1.3 No geotechnical investigations are advised to have been conducted upon the site.

5.2 Topography

5.2.1 No survey data of the site was available at the time of writing, though the site visit undertaken by the author indicated that the area in which the site is located is essentially flat. The 1982 Ordnance Survey (Figure 17) shows a spot height at the junction of Roger Street and Gray's Inn Road as 18.34m OD.

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 In order to assess the potential of the archaeology within the development area an examination of all archaeological entries in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) has been made within a 200m radius of the site, which is henceforth referred to as the search area. A complete table of these entries can be found in Appendix 1. They are referred to in the text as numbers in parentheses (1), the locations of which are displayed in Figure 6.
- 6.1.2 The purpose of the GLHER search is to identify known archaeological sites and finds in the vicinity in order to predict the likely archaeological conditions within the development area itself. It is important to understand that many of the entries on the GLHER result from chance discoveries, and are therefore at best a small and unrepresentative sample of the total buried heritage.
- 6.1.3 The information derived from the GLHER is supplemented by other archaeological, documentary, and cartographic resources.

6.2 Prehistoric

- 6.2.1 The area immediately surrounding the site is not well known for the prehistoric period although occasional findspots indicate activity from the Palaeolithic onwards, particularly at the southern edge of the borough of Camden (Brown 2006).
- 6.2.2 Only one site within the search area recovered prehistoric evidence, with a Mesolithic tranchet axe, a Neolithic polish stone axe, and Palaeolithic handaxes, flakes, side scrapes found upon Gray's Inn Road (1).

6.3 Roman

- 6.3.1 Little is known of the area in which the site lies during the Roman period. The site is located outside of the city of *Londinium*, with the suspected line of two Roman roads, High Holborn and Theobalds Road, to the south. As such local evidence from this period is limited.
- 6.3.2 Several finds associated with roadside burials have been found in the wider vicinity reflecting typical Roman burial practices (Brown 2006), with Roman law requiring the dead to be buried outside city perimeters. In the search area itself, two cremations in urns have been recovered from Gray's Inn Road (3).
- 6.3.3 The only other recorded Roman period evidence from within the study area is two findspots for coins, one on Gough Street (2) and one on Gray's Inn Road (3).
- 6.3.4 However, little evidence for an extensive cemetery, or for concentrated domestic settlement in the vicinity of the site, currently exists.

6.4 Saxon

- 6.4.1 The Roman road along High Holborn/Oxford Street continued in use in the Saxon period and by the 10th century a settlement had developed in the area of the Fleet crossing to the south east of the site. In 1130 boundaries were set up to mark the edge of the city limits, one of which was located at the corner of Gray's Inn Road and Holborn.
- 6.4.2 Evidence continues to be scarce into the Saxon period, though it has been suggested a local settlement is likely, with the area between Gray's Inn Road and Ely Place, to the southeast of the site, a potential location. Evidence to support the notion of a settlement is limited but includes the first wooden church dedicated to St. Andrew, and the name of Holborn itself which derives from the Saxon name for the Fleet – the stream, or burne, in the hollow (Barron et al 1979, 8).
- 6.4.3 The GLHER search area itself contained no evidence dating from the Saxon period.

6.5 Medieval

- 6.5.1 There is a reference to part of Bloomsbury in the Domesday Book as having had vineyards and wood for 100 pigs. The name itself originates from *Blemondisberi*, meaning the 'bury' or manor of Blemond, after William Blemond who held it in the early 13th century (Weinreb & Hibbert 1995, 76-77).
- 6.5.2 In the 13th century the area was beginning to develop, and '*Holeburnstreete*' is first mentioned in 1249. Portpoole Lane, the early name of what is now Gray's Inn Road, ran north through the manor of Portpoole at this time, and the basic street layout to the east of this was set out by 1300 (Denford & Hayes 2010, 11).
- 6.5.3 Only a very small amount of medieval evidence has been recorded within the search area. A cellar wall on Doughty Street (4), to the northwest of the site, was found to contain re-used medieval sandstone, with it being suggested this implies the former presence of a large local medieval building.
- 6.5.4 The only other medieval evidence is in form of a wooden water conduit which was recorded in a workmens' trench in 1905, to the south of the site in Theobalds Road (5). At the time this was believed to be associated with the nearby Lambs Conduit, and dated to the medieval to post-medieval period.

6.6 Post-Medieval

- 6.6.1 Ribbon development, focused upon Gray's Inn, developed in the 16th century with further developments Holborn and Chancery Lane. However, in the 17th century this was changing and the area was gradually becoming more populous, enhanced by the effects of refugees from the Great Fire in 1666 (Denford & Hayes 2010, 11-12).

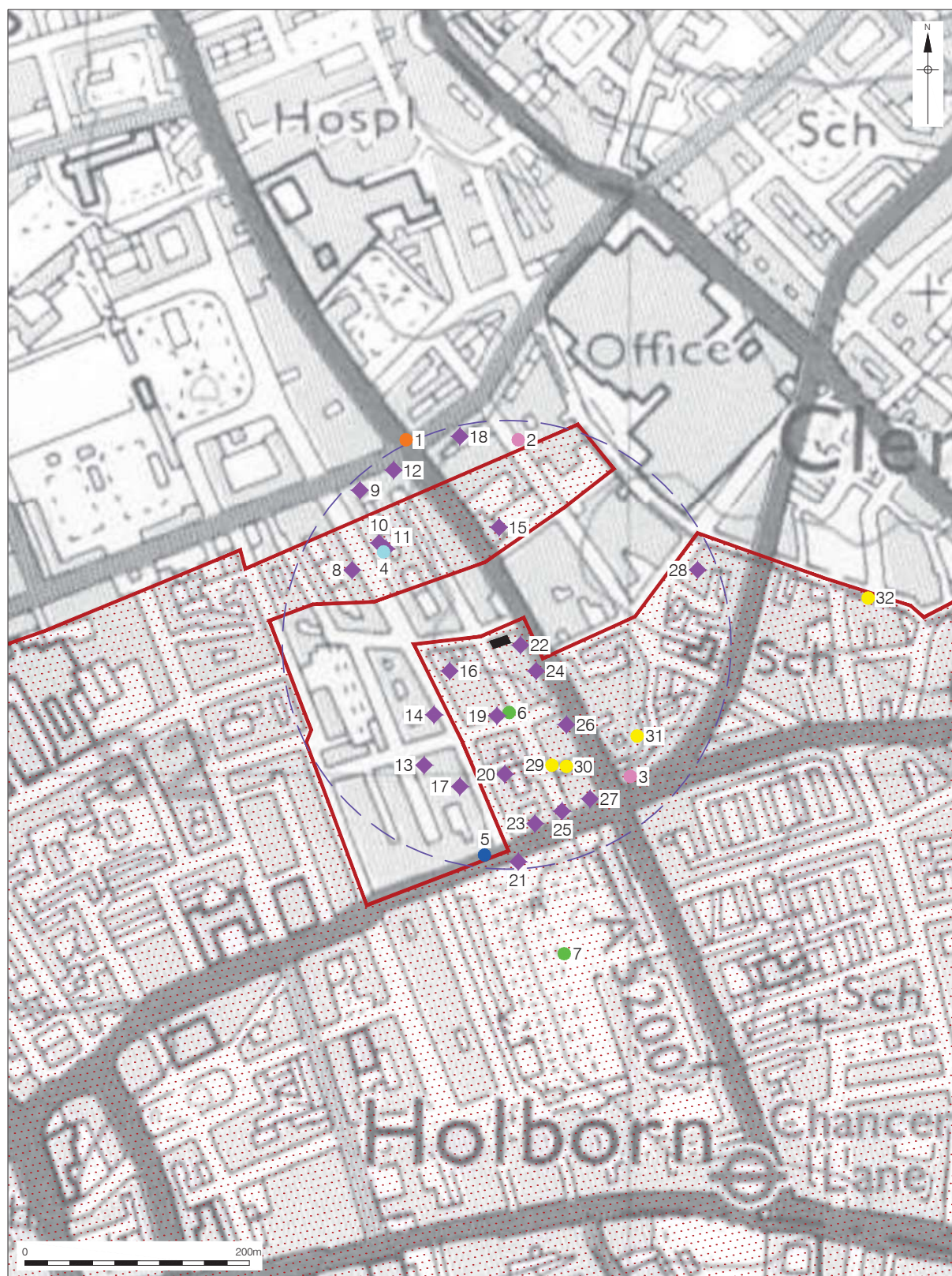
- 6.6.2 The St Andrew's Holborn Parish Map of 1720 (Figure 7) reflects the location of the site as being on the outskirts of London and shows the site as being upon open undeveloped land, adjacent to the parish boundary and the properties facing Gray's Inn Road, seen as Graiss Inn Lane at this time.
- 6.6.3 By the time of Horwood's Map of 1792-99 (Figure 8), development in the area has increased and the site now is situated within the rear garden of one of the properties which line Gray's Inn Lane. A notable amount of open land still exists in the vicinity, illustrating the site's position at the edge of the settlement of London at the time.
- 6.6.4 The area has altered notably by the time of Greenwood's map of 1824 (Figure 9). Formerly open areas have now been covered by developments, with a significant number of new streets laid out and lined with buildings. Whilst names have since changed the street plan depicted in the map essentially reflects that which remains today. The site is clearly seen to now be at a junction, with an undefined building occupying it for the first time.
- 6.6.5 Stanford's Library Map from 1862 (Figure 10) shows the site in a similar way, though it fails to illustrate details of developments. However, the Kelley's Post Office Directory of the same year lists the Henry Street Baptists Chapel as occupying the site. The street was known as Henry Street, after Henry Doughty, upon whose estate the streets were laid out.
- 6.6.6 The Ordnance Survey Map from 1871 (Figure 11) is the first cartographic source to show details upon the site, with the chapel now being illustrated as occupying the majority, of the site, with the only open area being around the edges.
- 6.6.7 By the time of the 1894-96 Ordnance Survey (Figure 12) the chapel was no longer present and an undefined building occupying a slightly larger footprint, with only the eastern edge and the very tip of the northwest corner of the being open ground. The Kelley's Directory of 1894 lists the property as 1 North Mews which is occupied by "Ullmer Wm & Son, printers and brokers".
- 6.6.8 The Ordnance Surveys of 1921 (Figure 13) and 1938 (Figure 14) suggest no changes to the study site, though no listing details are provided by the Kelley's Directories.
- 6.6.9 The 1951 Ordnance Survey (Figure 15) shows that a new building stands upon the site now, and extends into the northwest corner of the site, though the strip of open land on the eastern side remains. This is the first time the present structure is depicted. The site remains illustrated as such until the most recent Ordnance Survey (Figures 16 to 18), with the only illustrated alteration applying to the numbering of properties with it seen as 14 Roger Street for the first time in 1982.
- 6.6.10 The GLHER records only contain two entries from the post-medieval period. One relates to the Registered Gray's Inn Gardens (7), which lies to the south of the site, and just outside of the search area itself. The second is that in the 1930s an enamel and metal works occupied one of the buildings on Northington Street (6), to the south of the site.

6.7 Listed Buildings

- 6.7.1 Numerous listed buildings are recorded on the GLHER within the search area and are detailed in Appendix 1. However, none of these have implications for the study site as the redevelopment is a modification to the existing structure, not new build.

6.8 Prior Archaeological Investigations

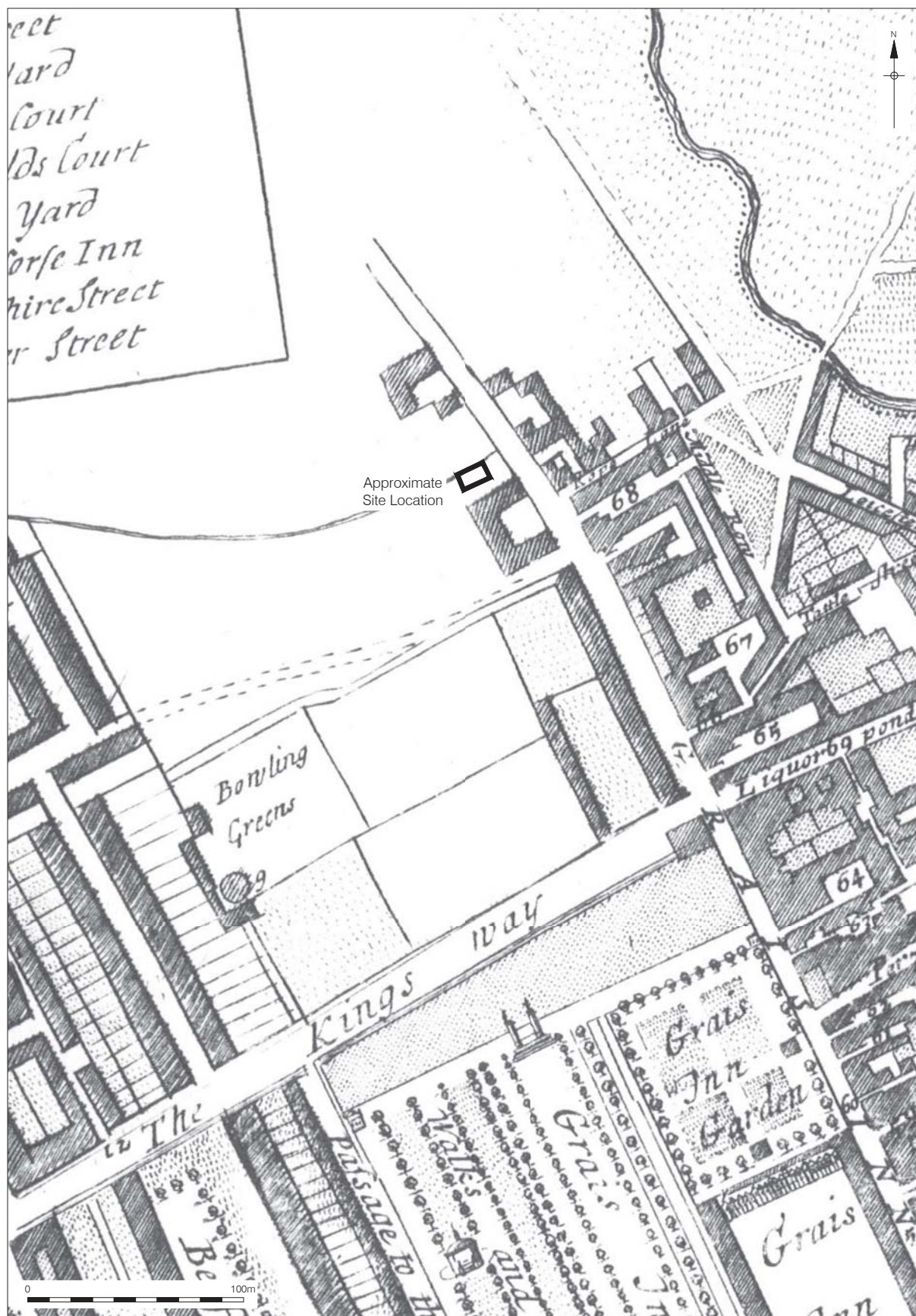
- 6.8.1 The search of the GLHER Event Register only contains a single reference to an archaeological field intervention in the vicinity of the site. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during Thames Water Works around Mount Pleasant, Farringdon Road and Clerkenwell Road (32), to the east of the site. This work recorded part of an 18th century wall, interpreted as part of the Clerkenwell House of Correction, a well or cistern, and several 19th century coal cellars.



- Prehistoric (1) ● Roman (2-3) ● Medieval (4) ● Medieval to Post-Medieval (5)
- Post-Medieval (6-7) ◆ Listed Buildings (8-28) ● Events (29-32)
- 200m Search Radius [Red Dotted Box] Camden APA

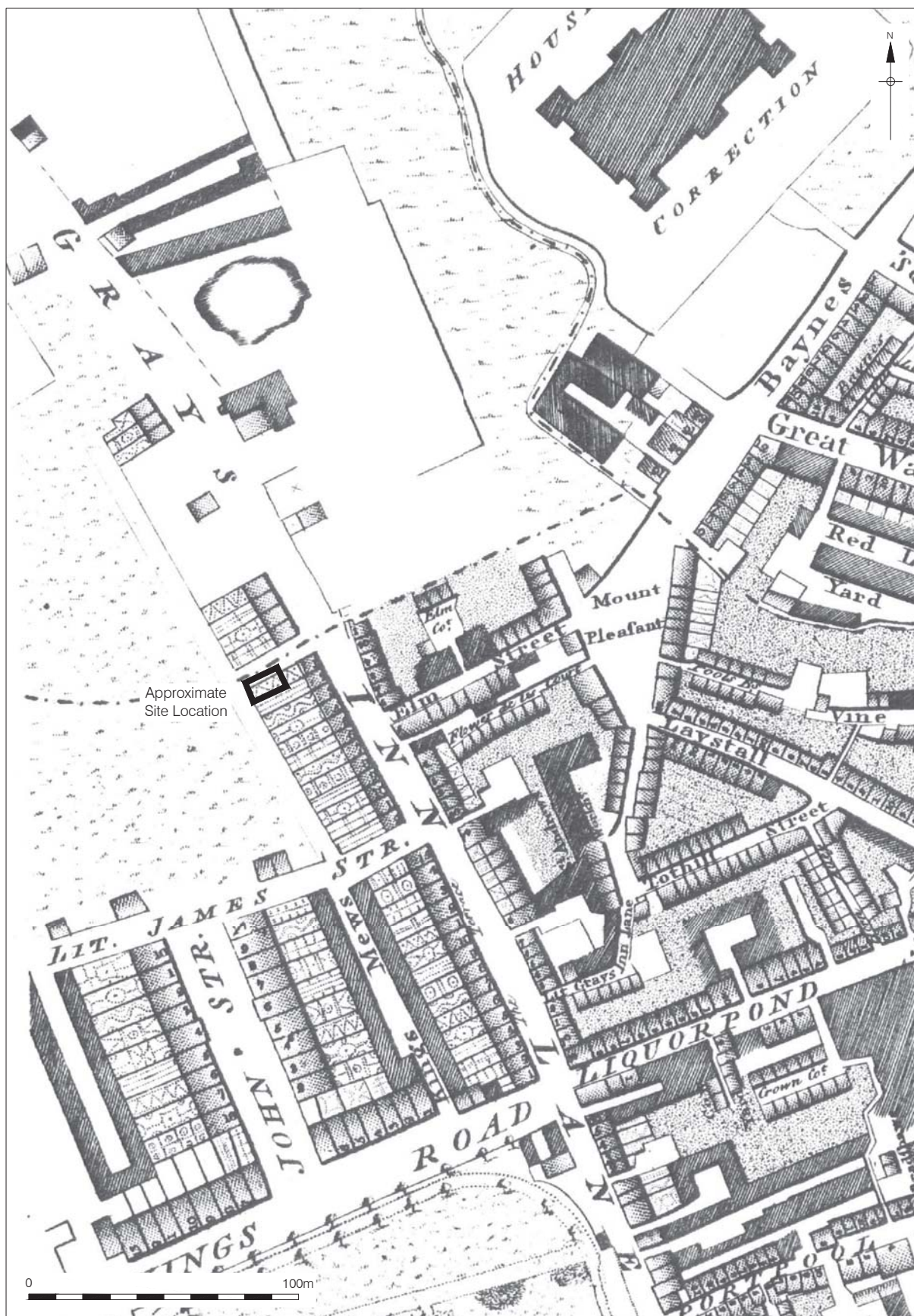
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Figure 6
 HER Locations
 1:5,000 at A4



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Figure 7
St Andrew's Holborn Parish Map, 1720
1:2,500 at A4





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Figure 9
Greenwood's map, 1824
1:2,000 at A4



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Figure 10
Stanford's Library Map, 1862
1:2,000 at A4



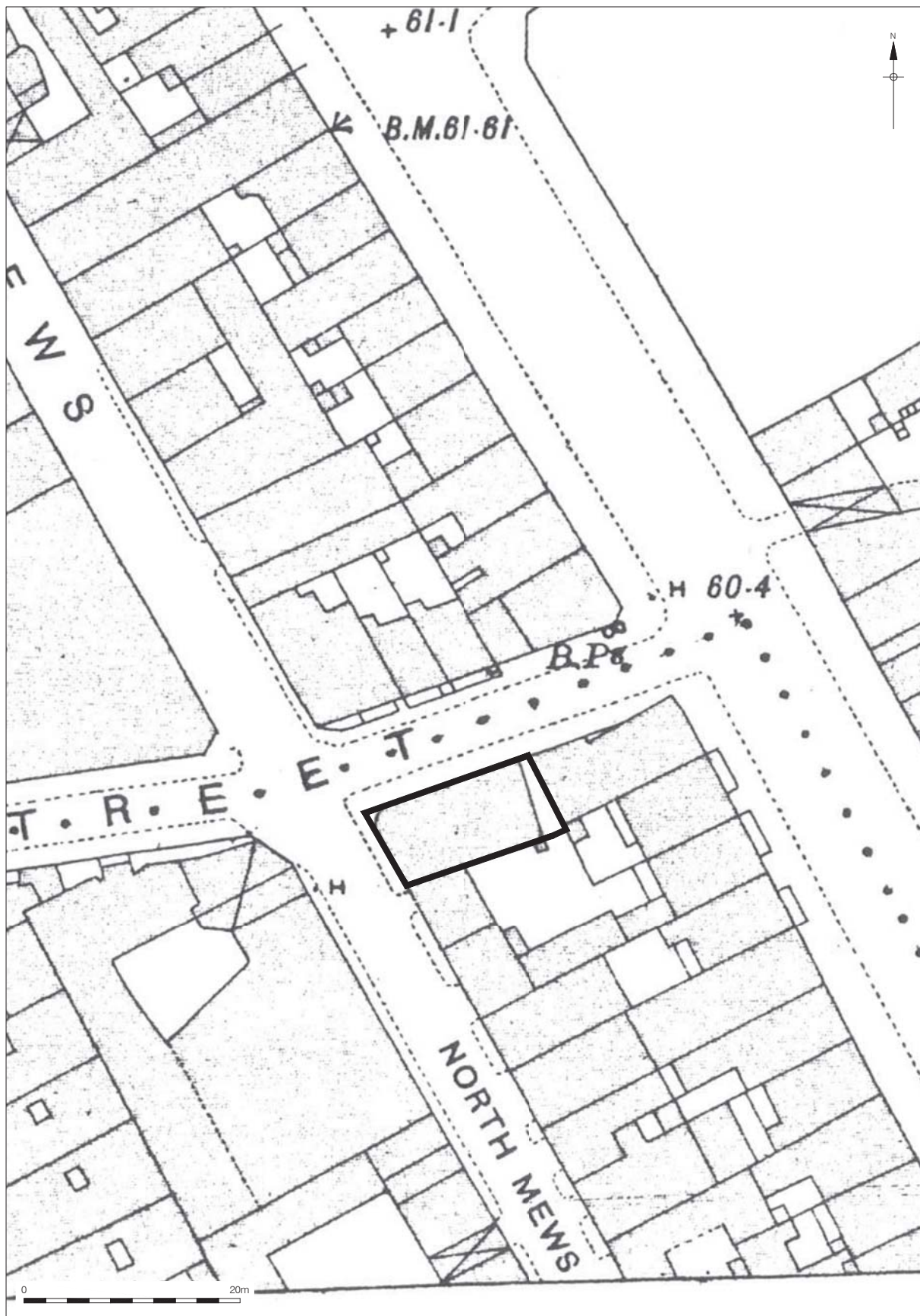
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Figure 11
Ordnance Survey map, 1871
1:500 at A4



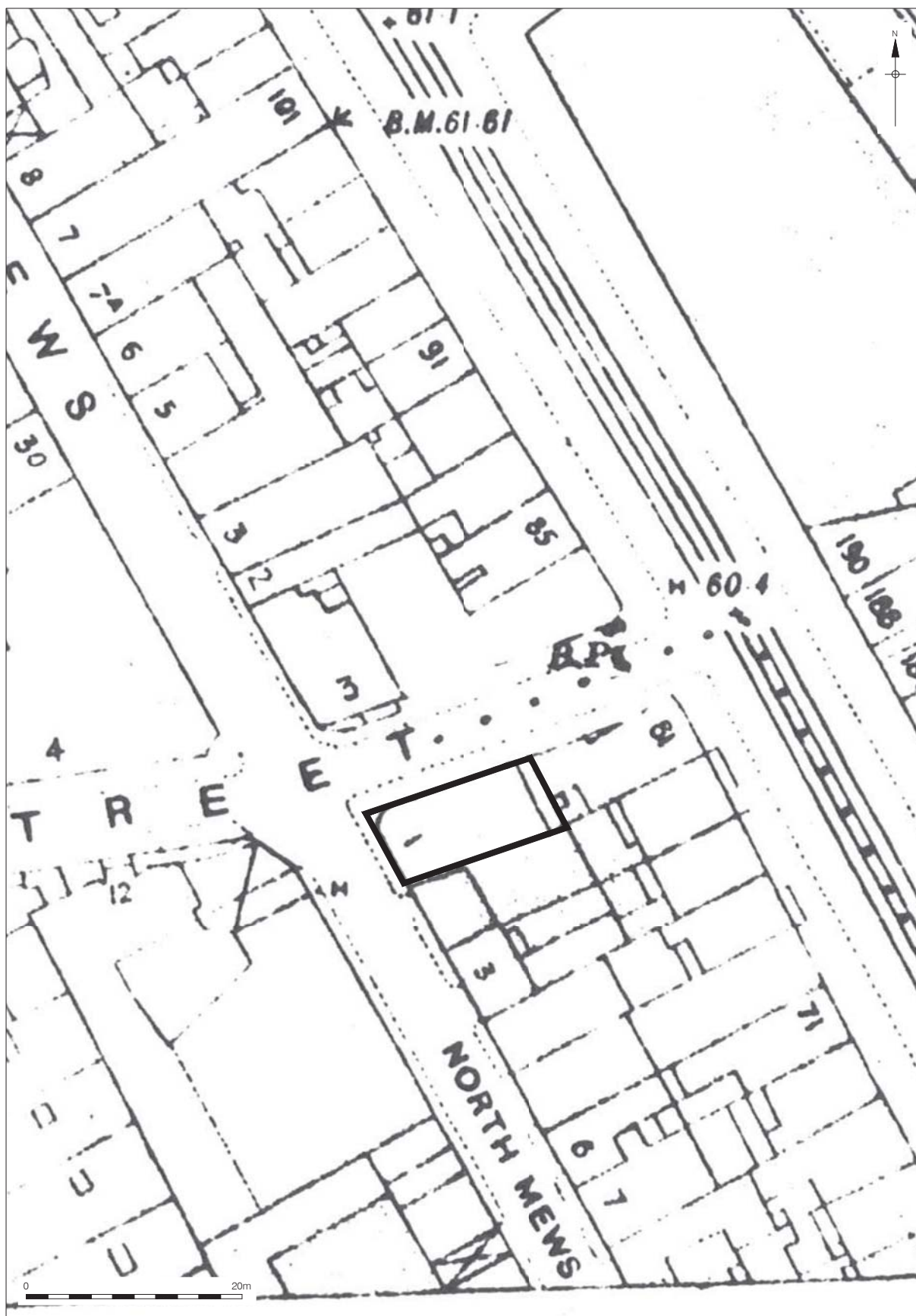
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
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Figure 12
Ordnance Survey map, 1894-96
1:500 at A4



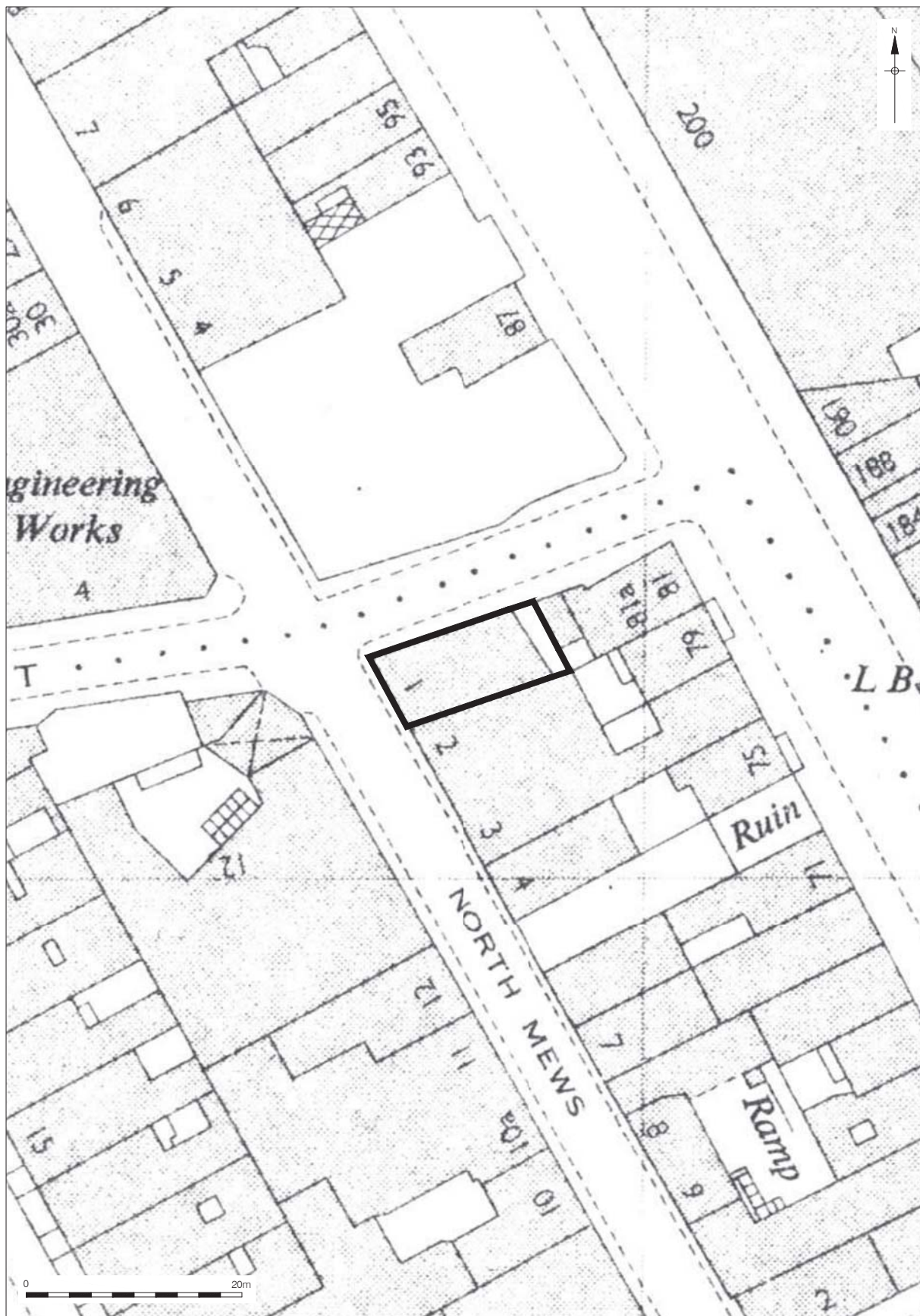
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
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Figure 13
Ordnance Survey map, 1921
1:500 at A4



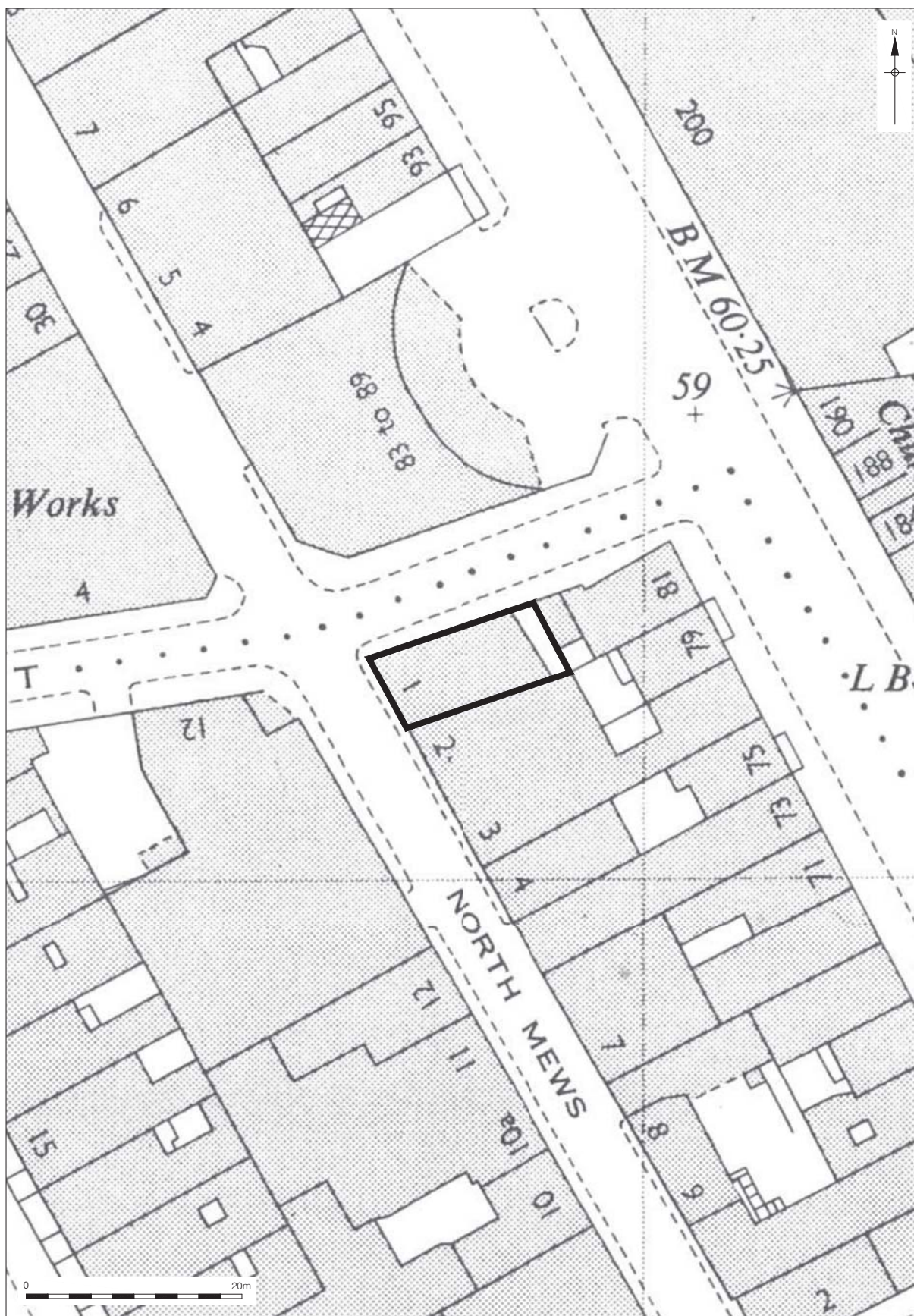
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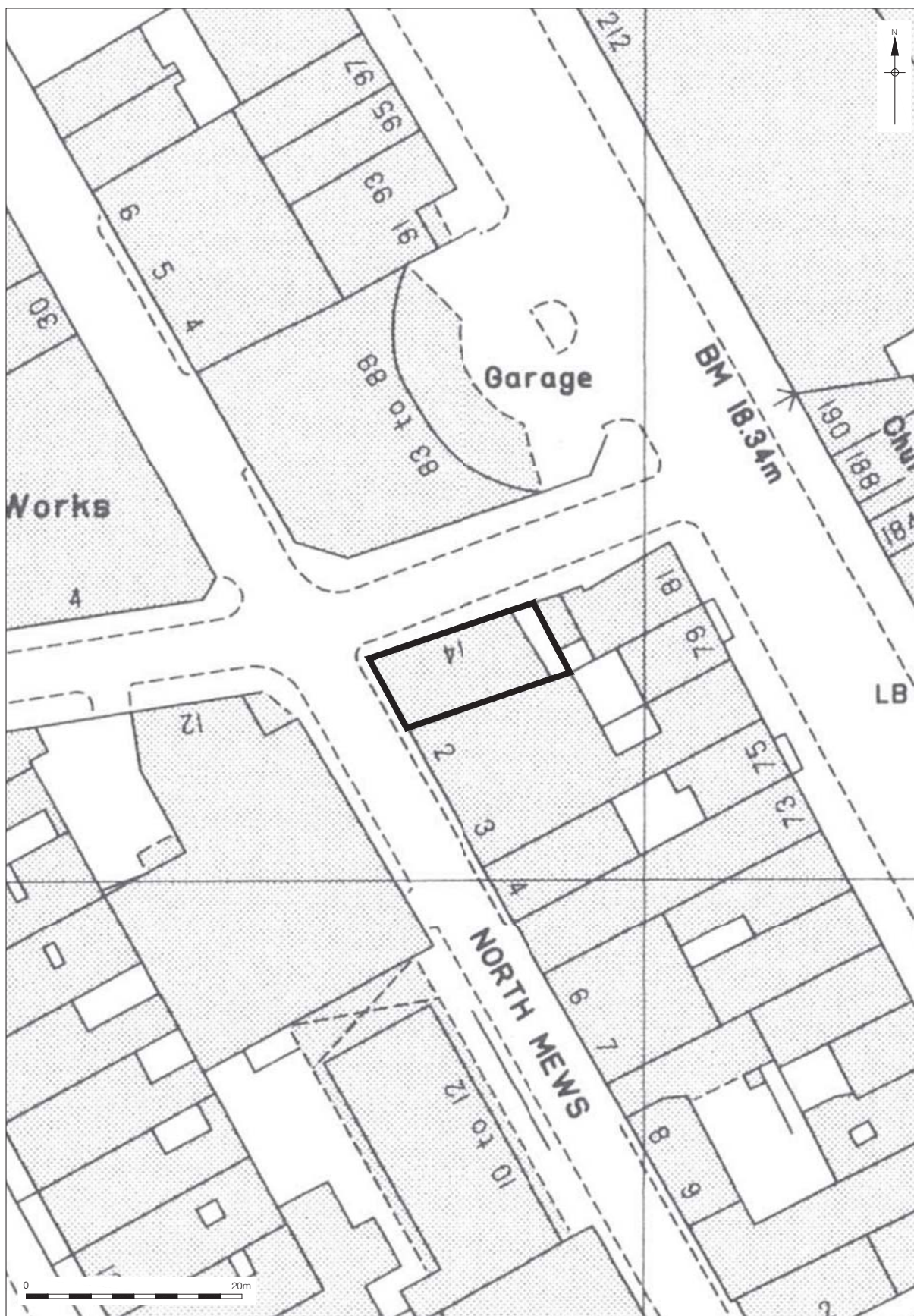
Figure 14
Ordnance Survey map, 1938
1:500 at A4



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Figure 15
Ordnance Survey map, 1951
1:500 at A4





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Figure 17
Ordnance Survey map, 1982
1:500 at A4



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Figure 18
Ordnance Survey map, 2009
1:500 at A4

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 The potential for evidence originating from the various periods is summarised below. However, as the GLHER is only a partial reflection of the buried archaeological record the true archaeological potential of the area may be higher than suggested.

7.2 Environmental

- 7.2.1 The potential position of the site upon or directly adjacent to what was a branch of the Fleet River (see section 5 above) suggests there is **moderate** potential for deposits associated with the waterway.

7.3 Prehistoric

- 7.3.1 Only one location within the search area is recorded on the GLHER as yielding prehistoric evidence, though this did range from the Palaeolithic to the Mesolithic. As such there is a **low** potential for prehistoric evidence upon the site.

7.4 Roman

- 7.4.1 Two sites have yielded Roman evidence within the search area, with one producing two cremations and a coin, and the other a coin, with the former being near to the line of a Roman road. As neither site relates to settlement activity, and the site is removed from the known lines of Roman roads, it can therefore be considered that there is a **low** potential for Roman evidence to exist upon the site.

7.5 Saxon

- 7.5.1 No Saxon evidence has been recovered from within the search area, suggesting that the potential for Saxon remains upon the site is **low**.

7.6 Medieval

- 7.6.1 Only two sites within the search area have produced evidence of a medieval date, in the form of re-used building materials and a water conduit. Therefore there is a **low** likelihood of medieval evidence upon the site, however the evidence is suggestive of settlement activity in the vicinity the possibility cannot be completely discounted.

7.7 Post-Medieval

- 7.7.1 Cartographic evidence illustrates that the site was open land in the early 18th century and located in a garden by the end of the 18th century, with a structure first appearing on a map from the 1820s. Since then a number of changes in development and usage have changed, including a Baptist chapel. It can be considered that there is a **high** chance of post-medieval evidence upon the site, likely to pertain to garden features, earlier structures, or possibly early to mid post-medieval agricultural land usage.

8 IMPACT ON THE BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

8.1 Previous Land Use

- 8.1.1 The development of the area in which the site is located has been traced by a map regression exercise, as described above. This has shown the site to have been first developed by the 1820s, prior to which it lay within a garden preceded by open land. The site has been almost entirely covered by buildings, with the exception of the eastern edge of the site, which the detailed Ordnance Survey maps show as having remained open land.
- 8.1.2 The extant building at the site includes a basement, which may have impacted upon any potential archaeological horizons in its footprint. However horizons or features of archaeological interest could survive beneath the existing basement level. Should any geotechnical information become available this could help to define the likelihood of this.
- 8.1.3 As the strip of land along the eastern edge of the site, between the boundary and the extant structure, is suggested by the cartographic evidence to have remained undeveloped there is a greater chance that potential archaeological horizons will have survived.

8.2 Impact of the Proposed Development

- 8.2.1 Potential impacts to any archaeological resource are limited. The proposed redevelopment will see a lightwell extension from existing ground level to revised basement level in the east and the lowering of the existent basement by a depth of 500mm across the building footprint. As such it can be presumed that the excavation works associated with these works may impact upon potential archaeological horizons should they be present in the vicinity.
- 8.2.2 Additionally, the installation of any below ground services that may be required may also truncate potential archaeological deposits.

8.3 Ground Soil Contamination

- 8.3.1 No geotechnical investigations have taken place on the site at the time of writing, and as such no ground soil contamination data is available. However, as the Kelley's directories identified that in the 1890s the site was occupied by a printers there is a chance that potential contaminant leached into the soil.
- 8.3.2 Should such data become available prior to any required archaeological investigations it should be examined by a suitably qualified person, and appropriate mitigation measures put into place.

8.4 Utilities

- 8.4.1 No plans of existing utilities on the site have been provided at the time of writing. However, as a precaution services should be presumed to be present and due care should be taken if fieldwork is required.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 This report aims to identify the potential for the occurrence of archaeological remains on the site, the probable period from which they date and type of remains that can be expected. In addition, the likelihood for the survival of these remains has been assessed, as has the impact of any future development.
- 9.2 The GLHER indicates that evidence from across the prehistoric periods is scarce in the search area, with only one identified site to date. As such there is a low potential for prehistoric material to be present upon the site.
- 9.3 Roman evidence within the study area is restricted to a pair of cremations and two coins, and therefore there is a low potential for evidence of Roman date to be encountered upon the study site.
- 9.4 The GLHER contains no archaeological evidence from the Saxon period within the study area. Thus it is concluded that there is a low potential for Saxon evidence.
- 9.5 Only two locations on the GLHER have recorded archaeological evidence from the medieval period within the study area, and as such there is only a low potential for medieval evidence.
- 9.6 The site was first developed by the 1820s, prior to which it lay within a garden or open land. As such there is a high potential for finding evidence from the post-medieval period, likely to be in the form of earlier land usage, signs of activity associated with garden activity, or evidence of the earlier structures on the site.
- 9.7 Additionally, there is a moderate potential to encounter deposits associated with a branch of the Fleet River.
- 9.8 The proposed redevelopment of the site will include the lowering of the existent basement and the installation of a lightwell to the same level. The excavation works required to achieve this are likely to impact upon the potential archaeological resource, and truncate any deposits and features within their footprint.
- 9.9 The extant basement will have truncated the potential archaeological resource within its footprint, with any service runs also possibly having a similar impact. However, as the proposed works are extending beyond this, in both width and depth, there is a risk to any surviving archaeological features or deposits in these areas.
- 9.10 The necessity for further work to follow this report will be at the direction of the London Borough of Camden.
- 9.11 Any required archaeological work at the site should be undertaken by an approved archaeological contractor, following the compilation of a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' which has been approved in advance by the London Borough of Camden.

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11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Tori Evans of Marek Wojciechowski Architects for commissioning this report.
- 11.2 The author would like to thank the staff of the Camden Local Studies Library for their assistance during the historic and cartographic research, Gary Brown for his project management and editing, and Mark Roughley for producing the illustrations.

APPENDIX 1: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

200m Search Radius

See also Figure 6

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
Prehistoric								
1	TQ 3080 8230	Grays Inn Rd	081712/00/00	MLO17696	Findspot – Axe	Mesolithic - 10000 to 4001 BC	Tranchet axe.	-
	TQ 3080 8230	Grays Inn Rd	081713/00/00	MLO17697	Findspot – Axe	Neolithic - 4000 to 2201 BC	Polished stone axe	-
	TQ 3080 8230	Grays Inn Rd	081711/00/00	MLO23431	Findspot - Lithic Implements	Lower Palaeolithic & Palaeolithic - 500000 to 10001 BC	Handaxes, flakes, side scrapes, all found in the 1880's.	-
Roman								
2	TQ 3090 8230	Gough St	081773/00/00	MLO17777	Findspot – Coin	Roman – AD 43 to 409	Barbarous radiate copy of a brass coin of Germanicus or Claudius found in the Fleet ditch at Gough St.	-
3	TQ 3100 8200	Grays Inn Rd Possibly Holborn End	081781/00/00	MLO17782	Cremation	Roman – AD 100 to 150	Two cremations in urns. One is grayware with a smoothed lattice pattern of around AD 100 to 150. The other is biconical and of buffware.	-
	TQ 3100 8200	Grays Inn Rd	084203/00/00	MLO71747	Findspot – Coin	Roman – AD 43 to 409	Coin; Claudius. Held with MoL.	-
Medieval								
4	TQ 3078 8220	49 Doughty St	082761/00/00	MLO61482	Findspot - Building Material	Medieval – AD 1066 to 1539	Recording of exposed masonry wall in the cellars of 49 Doughty Street (listed grade 2; SMR Ref. 201734 11) by R. Lea for EHLd, July 1994. The cellar was of brick construction, except for the west wall which was of sandstone. This wall included moulded fragments of grey-green sandstone, possibly Reigate	-

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
Medieval To Post-Medieval								
5	TQ 3087 8193	Theobalds Rd (Opposite No 26)	082347/00/00	MLO6969	Conduit Water Pipe	Medieval to Post Medieval – AD 1066 to 1900	An ancient wooden conduit in excellent state of preservation was found in a workman's trench during works on tram electrification in November 1905. Thought at the time to be associated with Lambs Conduit nearby.	-
Post-Medieval								
6	TQ 30892 82057	Northington Street, Bloomsbury, Camden {1930's Workshop}	MLO103793	MLO103793	Enamel Works Metal Works	Modern – AD 1935 to 2000?	A 1930's building which formerly housed a metal workshop with an enamelling works on the top floor. Plans of the building, annotated with a date of 1935, are held in Camden's Local Studies and Archives Centre at Holborn Library. The precise date of construction is unknown, but a date of around 1935 accords with the building's appearance. In 1942, as shown on Goad's Insurance Plans, the building housed a metal workshop with enamelling works on the top floor and was known as Premier Works. The plans do not reveal the name of the architect. No. 4 Northington Street has concrete floors and brick walls, rendered and painted white, and a flat roof. It has five storeys, the top two storeys each set back behind parapet railings. It is located on the corner of Northington Street and North Mews and has a canted corner, distinguished by fluted Art Deco-style detailing and lettering announcing the address. The two street-facing elevations have horizontal metal windows without mouldings set into recessed bands with slender sills. Stairs are located at each end of the building, those overlooking Northington Street expressed externally in the zigzagging windows. There is a goods hoist on the North Mews elevation.	-

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
7	TQ 30941 81842	Gray's Inn Road/Theobald's Road/Fulwood Place (Entrance From Field Court), [Gray's Inn Gardens Or Walks], WC1R 5ET, {18th Century Garden}	MLO59307	MLO59307	Garden	16th Century to Present	In 1590 the gardens were first enclosed. The wall was completed in 1598 by Frances Bacon. The current garden remains from alterations made in the 18th Century. 16th century Walks and gardens, laid out under the direction of Francis Bacon, altered 18th century onwards. HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT In the mid 16th century the Inn consisted of a single court and a walled garden area to the north (known as Green Court, then Coney Court). Farmland surrounded these on three sides. A railed walk was laid out in an area of ground known as the Field by 1568 and by the 1580s there were elm trees and a seat there. In the 1580s Green Court, by then known as Coney Court, was levelled and divided into quarters by paths and alleys. A committee, which included Francis Bacon (1561-1626, Lord Chancellor 1619-21) was set up in 1587 to decide what to do with the Field. In 1590 it was decided to enclose part of the Field with a brick wall. The wall was completed in 1598 and established several distinct areas: Field Court to the south, the Walks in the centre with a terrace walk along the northern end, and the Low Gardens to the north. The work in the Walks was carried out under the direction of Bacon and included levelling, planting, rails and hedges along the edge of the upper walk, and seats. The planting included cherry, birch, groves of elms, ozers for an arbour, eglantine, privet and quickset for hedges (for the edge of the Walks and probably for mazes), standard roses, woodbine, vines, pinks, violets, and primroses. In 1608-9 a Mount, with a pavilion, was made in the centre of the Upper Walks (the west terrace), as seen in Richard Newcourt's map of 1658, with labyrinths or mazes to its north and south. At the same time large numbers of roses and trees (sycamore, birch, beech and elm) were planted. Between 1609 and 1612 a bowling green was laid in the Low Garden, which was outside the north wall, and a kitchen garden was laid out in the north-east of the gardens (on the ground now below Verulam Buildings). In the 1670s a summerhouse was made on the east end of the Terrace (the north terrace) to match an earlier one at the west end. The bowling green was no longer in use by the 1670s and the ground (the Low Garden) was then used for grazing, digging gravel (until the 1720s), and by the gardeners for growing vegetables (until 1755). Limes were planted in the Walks in the 1690s and Dutch elms in	Registered Park or Garden (I ^{1*})

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
							1709, around the kitchen garden and along the Terrace Walk. In 1723 the gates and piers at the southern entrance from Field Court were replaced (extant, listed grade II). The design of the Walks and gardens was simplified between 1755 and 1770 to the designs of a Mr Brown (probably Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, 1716-83). This work included rebuilding the summerhouses, simplifying the old layout (removing the Mount and certain walls, hedges and paths) and incorporating the Low Garden into the Walks (planted 1761). By the late 18th century the kitchen garden had been removed and the gardens further simplified. In c 1800 the lime trees were replaced with London planes. The last major change to the Walks was the building of Verulam Buildings (listed grade II) in 1803 and Raymond Buildings (listed grade II) in 1825. Gray's Inn Walks and the squares are owned by the Benchers of Gray's Inn and the maintenance and any improvements to the Walks are supervised by the Master of the Walks. DESCRIPTION LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Gray's Inn Gardens, South Square and Gray's Inn Square, in total c 4ha, are located to the west of Gray's Inn Road and north of Holborn, within the Holborn district of the London Borough of Camden. The gardens and squares are surrounded by the barristers' chambers and other offices within Gray's Inn. The squares are enclosed by the surrounding buildings and the gardens are enclosed by the surrounding buildings to the west (Raymond Buildings, 1825) and east (Verulam Buildings, 1803-11) and by cast-iron railings to the north (early 19th century, listed grade II), south (mid 20th century, listed grade II with the gates), and south-west (early 19th century, listed grade II). The ground in the squares is level and that in the gardens levelled into terraced walks and lawns. ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main entrance to the gardens is from Field Court to the south, through wrought-iron gates (1823) with gate piers. There are smaller entrances in the north-west corner and at the southern end of Raymond Buildings, on the west side. Field Court is approached from Fulwood Place to the south, through a gate set in a brick wall, and from Gray's Inn Square to the east and Gray's Inn Place to the west. Gray's Inn Square is approached from the south-west by a	

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
							road leading from South Square and through pedestrian passageways in the north-east and south-west corners. South Square is approached from the north-west by the road that links it to Gray's Inn Square and from the south-west from a road that leads through to Holborn. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS Field Court is paved with setts, paving stones and gravel, with plane trees set within the paving stones and large tubs placed on the gravel. A shrubbery runs along the north side, which borders the gardens. Approaching the Walks from Field Court, a straight path leads from the gates to the north of the gardens, lined by an avenue of plane trees (mature and recently planted). There are lawns on either side of the path with scattered mature trees, mainly plane but including two 18th century catalpas. Along the south and south-west boundaries are mixed shrub and herbaceous borders while a path runs along the south side of the garden and curves up a slope before running north along the west side of the gardens. A broad raised terrace runs along the west and north sides, reached by the slope to the south, and by a set of steps up each side; those to the west with planting along the edge and those to the north (part of Bacon's 17th century design) with no planting. To the north-east and north-west the boundaries are formed by Verulam Buildings and Raymond Buildings respectively. The lawn extends to the east in the northern half, around the north side of Gray's Inn Square. There are scattered trees (including one of the catalpas) and large shrubberies along the east (in front of Verulam Buildings) and north-east (below the terrace) sides. A gravel walk runs along the edge of the raised terraces, with a line of mature planes on the side opposite the slope. The lawns on the terraces have scattered trees. The north terrace has a shrubbery along its northern boundary, and herbaceous borders and shrubs in the north-west corner, on either side of the path that leads out of the gardens onto Theobalds Road. The east end of the north terrace is hedged off and contains the nursery and gardeners' sheds. There are views over the gardens to the south and east from the terraces. Approaching the squares from the passageway from Field Court, Gray's Inn Square lies immediately to the north and South Square to the south, on the other side of Gray's Inn Hall. Gray's Inn Square has a central	

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
							rectangular-shaped lawn (laid 1930-1) with scattered trees, some mature, and yew trees in each of the corners. The lawn is divided by a path crossing centrally from west to east, with an 18th century sundial in the centre (moved here from the north end of Gray's Inn Walks in 1966). The flower beds set on the lawn are planted predominantly with roses and lavender. South Square has a central oval-shaped lawn, with a statue of Francis Bacon (Frederick W Pomeroy 1912) at the east end. On the north side of the square is a large mixed bed (shrubs with perennials and bedding) in front of the Hall (known as the Treasurer's Bed). Both squares have roadways around the lawns which are used for car parking. The arrangement and planting of the squares are essentially 20th century. REFERENCES Stow, Survey of London (1720 edn) E B Cecil, London Parks and Gardens (1907), pp 283-8 Country Life, 82 (6 November 1937), pp 468-73; (13 November 1937), pp 492-8 G Taylor, Old London Gardens (1953), pp 36-41 Garden History 17, no 1 (1989), pp 41-68 B Cherry and N Pevsner, The Buildings of England: London 4: North (1998), pp 281-4 Maps Richard Newcourt, Exact Delineation ... Of London, 14" to 1 mile, 1658 J Ogilby and W Morgan, A Large and Accurate Map of the City of London, 52" to 1 mile, 1676 John Rocque, Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster ..., 1744-6 Richard Horwood, Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster, 2nd edn 1813 OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1873 2nd edition published 1894 3rd edition published 1914 Description written: September 1998 Register Inspector: CB Edited: May 2000 The Honourable Society of Gray's Inn is one of the four Inns of Court, along with The Honourable Societies of Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple (q.q.v.). The collegiate legal institution of Gray's Inn was established some 700 years ago although many of the buildings on the site now date from post-war rebuilding following 1941 bomb damage, designed by Sir Edward Maufe. The gardens are surrounded by barristers' chambers and offices of Gray's Inn. The Gray's Inn Walks, as the gardens are generally known, were first laid out formally in 1606 under the direction of Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1626) when he was Treasurer at Gray's Inn, although the layout has since altered from the c18th onwards. However, at the end of the Walks are two old Indian bean trees (Catalpa	

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							bignonioides), which were grown from slips brought back from Virginia in America by Sir Walter Raleigh and planted by Bacon. In the mid-c16th Gray's Inn consisted of a single court with walled garden to the north, known as Green Court. By 1568 a railed walk had been laid out in an area known as the Field and by the 1580s there were elm trees and a seat here; Green Court, now known as Coney Court, had been levelled and divided into quarters by paths and alleys. In 1587 the Benchers of Gray's Inn set up a committee to decide what to do with the Field and in 1590 it was agreed to enclose part of it with a brick wall. This was completed in 1598, and several distinct areas were then established: Field Court to the south, the Walks in the centre, with a terrace walk along the northern end and the Low Garden in the north. Francis Bacon was a member of the committee and responsible for directing much of the garden development, including levelling and planting, rails and seats of the Walk, and hedges along the edge of the upper walk. There are records that the planting included cherry, birch, groves of elm, osiers for an arbour, eglantine, privet and quickset for hedges on the edge of the Walks and probably for mazes, standard roses, woodbine, vines, pinks, violets and primroses. In 1608-9 a Mount with a pavilion was made in the centre of the Upper Walks or west terrace, with labyrinths or mazes to north and south. At that time large numbers of roses and trees were planted. A bowling green was laid out in the Low Garden between 1609-12, outside the north wall, and a kitchen garden made north-east of the garden, now the site of Verulam Buildings. In the 1670s a summerhouse was built on the east end of the Terrace in the north to match an earlier one at the west end. By this time the bowling green was no longer in use and the Low Garden was being used for grazing, for digging gravel, which continued until 1720s, and for growing vegetables. Limes were planted in the Walks in the 1690s and Dutch elms were planted around the kitchen garden and along Terrace Walk in 1709. The gates and piers at the southern entrance from Field Court were replaced in 1723 and still stand. Between 1755-70 the gardens were simplified to the designs of a Mr Brown (probably Lancelot 'Capability' Brown) and this included rebuilding the summerhouses, simplifying the layout by removing the Mount and certain walls, hedges and paths, and incorporating the Low	

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
							Garden into the Walks, which was planted in 1761. By the late c18th the kitchen garden had gone and the gardens were further simplified. London plane trees replaced the lime trees in c.1800, and the c19th saw further changes to the Walks with construction of the Verulam Buildings in 1803-11 and Raymond Buildings in 1825, which form the north-east and north-west boundaries of the garden. Field Court is paved with setts, paving stones and gravel into which plane trees are set, with a number of large tubs, and shrubbery on the north side. The Walks have a straight path leading from the gates from Field Court, bordered by an avenue of plane trees, with lawns on either side and scattered trees, many of which are mature and include 2 catalpas. The south and south-west boundaries have shrub and herbaceous borders with another path along the south side of the garden curving up a slope and then running north along the west side. A broad raised terrace runs along the north and west sides of the garden reached by a set of steps on each side, those to the north a remnant of Bacon's c17th layout. The lawn extends to the east in the northern half around the north side of Gray's Inn Square. A gravel walk runs along the edge of the raised terraces, with a line of mature planes opposite the slope and scattered trees on the terrace lawns. The north terrace has a shrubbery along the north boundary and herbaceous borders and shrubs in the north-west corner either side of a path leading onto Theobalds Road. Hedging in the east end of the north terrace masks the nursery and gardeners' sheds. To the east of the Walks are Gray's Inn Square and South Square (q.v.), both essentially c20th in design. Stow, 'Survey of London' (1720); E B Cecil, 'London Parks and Gardens' (1907) pp.283-8; Country Life, 6 November 1937 pp.468-73. 13 November 1937, pp492-8; G Taylor, 'Old London Gardens' (1953), pp.36-41; Garden History 17, no. 1 (1989), pp.41-68; B Cherry & N Pevsner 'The Buildings of England: London 4: North' (1998), pp281-4. Also: Deborah Spring, 'James Dalton and Francis Bacon: Two garden makers of the Inns of Court', The London Gardener, vol.14, 2008-09	
Listed Buildings								
8	TQ 30752	Numbers 1-19 And Attached Railings	MLO80603	MLO80603	Railings	AD 1772 to 1820	Terrace of 19 houses. No.1, early C19; Nos 2-14, c1799-1800; Nos 15-19, c1792. Terrace completed by 1820. Built	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
	82184				Terrace		by J Wigg, G Slaton, J Wilson.	
					Terraced House	AD 1772 to 1812	Yellow stock brick with plain stucco band at 1st floor sill level. Most with evidence of tuck pointing. No.1: stucco ground floor with rusticated quoins. Plain stucco 3rd floor sill band. 4 storeys and basements. Double fronted with 3 windows, splayed 1-window corner treatment and 1-window return to Roger Street, plus single storey 7-window extension. On left hand angle of splay, chimney-stack rising from ground floor through the parapet. Projecting rusticated portico with 20th century round-arched doorway having a radial fanlight and panelled door. Ground floor window on corner, round-arched; others with architraves and keystones. 1st floor windows to Doughty Street 2-pane square-headed sashes in segmental-arched shallow recesses. 2nd and 3rd floor windows with gauged brick flat arches to recessed 2-pane sashes. Parapet. Cast-iron plaque on return inscribed "St P x P 1821".	
					Terraced House	AD 1799 to 1800		
					Terraced House	AD 1800 to 1832		
					House	AD 1801		
					House	AD 1833	INTERIOR: not inspected. Nos 2-5: Nos 3 & 4 now one house. Narrow 3rd floor sill cornice. 4 storeys and basements. 3 windows each. Projecting, round-arched, rusticated porticoes with cornices and later C19 doorways; half glazed (patterned) doors and patterned overlights. Doorway of No.4 replaced by a window. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed 2-pane sashes. Parapets. Nos 4 and 5 with original lead rainwater heads.	
							INTERIORS: not inspected but No.5 noted to have stick baluster stair. Nos 6-19: slated mansard roofs with dormers. No.10 probably refronted. 3 storeys, attics and basements. 3 windows each. Round-arched doorways with panelled or recessed pilaster-jambes (Nos 9, 14 & 15 with attached columns), cornice-heads, most with patterned fanlights, and panelled doors. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed, mostly 2-pane, sashes. Nos 8 and 17 with cast-iron balconies to 1st floor windows. Stucco cornices and blocking courses, except Nos 17 & 18. Most houses have original lead rainwater heads and pipes.	
							INTERIORS: not inspected, but Nos 10, 11 and 12 noted to have stick baluster stair.	
							SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with urn finials to areas.	

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
9	TQ 30759 82255	Numbers 3 To 7 And Attached Railings	MLO80475	MLO80475	Railings Terrace Terraced House	AD 1792 to 1800	HISTORICAL NOTE: No.14 was the home of Sydney Smith, clergyman, author and wit (LCC plaque). (Survey of London: Vol. XXIV, King's Cross Neighbourhood, Parish of St Pancras IV: London: -1952: 50-54). Terrace of 5 houses. C1792-1800. Darkened yellow stock brick; No.3 painted. No.6 stuccoed. Slated mansard roofs with dormers. 3 storeys, attics and basements. 2 windows each; No.7, 4 windows. Round-arched doorways with plaster-jamb, cornice-heads, radial patterned fanlights (except Nos 4 & 7) and panelled doors. No.6, architraved doorway surround with stucco blocks and voussoirs. Plain 1st floor sill band. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed sash windows, Nos 4 & 7 with glazing bars. Stone cornice and blocking course; No.6 with cornice only. No.7 with plain parapet. INTERIORS: not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: original lead rainwater heads and pipes. Attached cast-iron railings with urn finials to areas. (Survey of London: Vol. XXIV, King's Cross Neighbourhood, Parish of St Pancras IV: London: -1952: 32).	Listed Building (II)
10	TQ 30776 82208	Numbers 39-47 And 49-62 And Attached Railings	MLO80893	MLO80893	Railings Terrace Terraced House Terraced House House	AD 1772 to 1820 1772 AD to 1812 1807 AD to 1809 1974	Terrace of 23 houses, excluding No.48 which is listed separately (qv). Nos 39-46 c1792; Nos 47-62 c1807-9; terrace completed by 1820. No.62 rebuilt in facsimile since 1974. Built by J Wigg, G Slaton and J Wilson. Multi-coloured stock brick most with evidence of tuck pointing. No.45 painted. Plain stucco first-floor sill band. Slate mansard roofs with dormers except Nos 53-55 and 62. Nos 39-47, 49-52 and 56-61: three storeys, attics and dormers. Three windows each; No.39 with four windows (one blind) and three-window return to Guilford Street. Round-arched doorways with panelled or recessed plaster-jamb, cornice-heads, most with patterned fanlights and panelled doors. Nos 44-47, 49, 51 and 52 have doorways with stuccoed surrounds; Nos 57-61, doorways with Greek Doric engaged columns carrying cornice heads with guttae. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed, mostly 2-pane sashes. Nos 49, 52, 56, 57 and 60 with cast-iron balconies to first-floor windows. Stucco cornices and blocking courses, except No.39. Most houses	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
							with original lead rainwater heads and pipes. INTERIORS: not inspected. Nos 53-55 and 62: four storeys and basements. Three windows each, No.62 with 3-window return to Roger Street, plus three-storey three-window extension. Nos 53-54, round-arched doorways with moulded jambs and lion-head stops, cornice-heads and patterned radial fanlights. No.55 has projecting round-arched, rusticated stucco portico with cornice and later C19 doorway. Patterned, half-glazed door and overlight. No.62 has return with projecting Doric porch, part-glazed doors and patterned fanlight. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed sash windows; first-floor with cast-iron balconies. Cornice, continuing from other houses in terrace, at third-floor level. INTERIORS: not inspected but Nos 53-55 noted to have stick baluster stairs. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with urn finials to areas. (Survey of London: Vol. XXIV, King's Cross Neighbourhood, Parish of St Pancras. IV: London: - 1952: 50-54).	
11	TQ 30782 82203	Charles Dickens House And Attached Railings	MLO80894	MLO80894	Museum Railings Terraced House	Undated AD 1807 to 1809	Terraced house. C1807-9. Darkened stock brick with slate mansard roof and dormer. Plain stucco 1st floor sill band. 3 storeys, attic and basement. 3 windows. Round-arched doorway with stucco surround, plaster-jambs, cornice-head, fanlight and panelled door. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed sashes; ground floor with louvred shutters, 1st floor with cast-iron balconies. Stucco cornice and blocking course. Original lead rainwater head and pipe. INTERIOR: not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with urn finials to areas. HISTORICAL NOTE: this house was between 1837 and 1839 the home of Charles Dickens (LLC plaque) and is now a house museum: it is listed Grade I for this reason. (Survey of London: Vol. XXIV, King's Cross Neighbourhood, Parish of St Pancras IV: London: -1952: 50-54).	Listed Building (I)
12	TQ 30789 82273	Two Bollards With Spur Stones Flanking Entrance To Brownlow Mews	MLO80965	MLO80965	Bollard	AD 1800 to 1899	Two bollards with spur stones flanking entrance to Brownlow Mews GV II 2 bollards with spur stones. C19. Cast-iron of cannon type. Westernmost bollard inscribed	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
13	TQ 30816 82010	13 Northington Street	MLO80715	MLO80715	Brewery Date Stone Stable	AD 1903	"Doughty Estate". Includes: No.25 JOHN'S MEWS. Brewery stables, now offices and workshop. Dated 1903. Built for Henry Finch; altered internally late 20th century. Red brick with stone quoins and dressings. 2 storeys. Main facade to Northington Street has 5 windows; 5 window right hand return with vehicle entrance. Ground floor to left has paired elliptical arched vehicle entrances with keystones and cornices to pillars. To right, a flat arched doorway, a vehicle entrance and then 3 segmental-arched windows, that nearest the vehicle entrance being half-size. Projecting moulded brick cornice at 1st floor and parapet level; 1st floor casements set in stone surrounds forming strips. Deep parapet of segmental-headed sections flanked by tall tapering brick chimneys supported by stone consoles to front and sides and having stone cornices. Angles have smaller stone tapering chimneys on dies. INTERIORS retain some original features. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: quoin to Northington Street inscribed "These premises were erected by Henry Finch Esq., JP in AD 1903"; on the return "and this stone laid by H. Finch Rober August 10th 1903"	Listed Building (II)
14	TQ 30825 82055	Numbers 22 To 28 And Attached Railings	MLO81326	MLO81326	Railings Terrace Terraced House	AD 1800 to 1819	Terrace of 7 houses. C1800-19. Yellow and multi-coloured stock brick with stucco bands at 1st floor levels. Nos 27 & 28 with slated mansard roofs and dormers. 4 storeys and basements; Nos 27 & 28 with attics. 2 windows each; Nos 26 & 27, 3 windows each; No.28 double fronted with 5 windows. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed sashes, most with glazing bars; 1st floors with cast-iron balconies, except No.28. Parapets. No.22: square-headed, arched doorway with patterned rectangular fanlight and panelled door. INTERIOR: noted to retain reeded marble fireplaces on ground and 1st floors. Stairs with square balusters. No.23: similar doorway to No.22. INTERIOR: noted to retain reeded marble fireplaces on 1st and 2nd floors (original centres covered in). No.24: similar doorway to No.22. INTERIOR: noted to retain marble fireplaces with original centres on ground floor. No.25:	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
15	TQ 30833 82222	Number 121 And Attached Railings	MLO80054	MLO80054	House Railings Shop Terraced House	AD 1800 to 1832	similar doorway to No.22. INTERIOR: noted to retain marble fireplaces on ground floor. Good marble fireplace 1st floor front room with bas relief on front panel, reeded and with rosettes; original iron centre. Nos 26 & 27: round-arched doorways with reeded doorframes, lion mask stops, mutule cornice-heads, patterned radial fanlights and panelled doors. No.27 with lamp-holder incorporated in fanlight. No.26 with fluted lead rainwater head. No.28: round-arched doorway with attached Doric columns carrying entablature; patterned radial fanlight and panelled door. Cornice and blocking course. Wrought-iron overthrow lamp-holder. Return to Northington Street with 1 window and mid C19 entrance with stucco surround and console-bracketed cornice. Dentilled cornices. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with urn finials to areas.	Listed Building (II)
16	TQ 30839 82094	Numbers 10 To 20 And Attached Railings	MLO81325	MLO81325	Railings Terraced House Terraced House	Undated AD 1799 to 1824 AD 1930 to 1970	11 terraced houses. 1799-1824. No.20, facade rebuilt in facsimile c1950. Multi-coloured stock brick with yellow stock brick patching. Rusticated stucco ground floors with band at 1st floor levels. No.20 stucco facade to John Street with rusticated ground floor; return to Roger Street, yellow stock brick. 4 storeys and basements. 3 windows each; No.10 with 3-window (blind) return to Northington Street. No.20, 3 storeys and basement. 2 windows and 3-window return with 2 storey, 3-window rear extension. Gauged brick flat arches (No.10 reddened) to recessed sashes, mostly with	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
							glazing bars. Cast-iron balconies to 1st floor windows of Nos 12-19. Parapets. Original fluted lead rainwater heads and pipes. No.10: round-arched doorway with mutule cornice-head, sidelights, radial fanlight and panelled door. Moulded cornice to parapet. INTERIOR with stick baluster stair in entrance hall with modillion cornice. No.11: round-arched doorway with fanlight and 20th century door. INTERIOR: altered but noted to retain wooden fireplace with dentil cornice on ground floor, marble fireplace on the 1st floor. Stairs with shaped balusters and shaped ends in hallway with cornice formed of paired modillions. No.12: round-arched doorway with fluted surround, mutule cornice-head, radial fanlight and panelled double doors. INTERIOR: noted to retain marble fireplace in ground floor rear room. Shaped ends to stairs. No.13: similar doorway to No.12. INTERIOR: noted to retain marble fireplaces ground floor front and 1st floor front and rear rooms. Stairs with square balusters and shaped ends in hallway whose cornice has guttae decoration. End wall with round-headed niches each side of landing window. Some added partitions. No.14: similar doorway to No.12 with patterned radial fanlight. INTERIOR: noted to retain stairs with square balusters in front hallway with guttae cornice decoration. Round-headed niches each side of landing window. No.15: slightly projecting. Round-arched doorway with wooden, attached Greek Doric columns carrying cornice-head; fanlight and panelled door. 1st floor windows in shallow round-arched recesses linked by moulded impost bands. INTERIOR: noted to retain marble fireplaces to ground and 1st floor. Stairs with square balusters. No.16: similar doorway to No.12. INTERIOR: noted to have additions but to retain marble fireplace in ground floor front room and stairs with square balusters. No.17: similar doorway to No.12 with patterned radial fanlight. INTERIOR: noted to retain stairs with square balusters.	

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
17	TQ 30848 81991	Numbers 29 To 36 And Attached Railings	MLO81327	MLO81327	Railings	Undated	Marble fireplace, with contemporary iron centre, ground floor rear room. Marble fireplace with sculptured leafwork, 1st floor front room. Contemporary china bell pulls and door plates. No.18: similar doorway to No.12 with patterned radial fanlight. INTERIOR: noted to retain marble fireplaces with sculptured leafwork, 1st floor rooms. No.19: round-arched doorway with sidelights, fanlight and panelled door. INTERIOR: noted to retain good marble fireplaces in ground and 1st floor rooms. No.20: stucco entrance portico on return with moulded cornice and parapet; radial fanlight and panelled double doors. Rounded brick angle. John Street elevation with pilasters rising through 1st and 2nd floors to carry entablature and blocking course. Architraved, recessed casement windows; ground and 1st floor with console-bracketed cornices. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with urn finials to areas.	Listed Building (II)
					Terrace	AD 1754 to 1759	Terrace of 8 houses. C1754-59. Built by J Blagrave with W Barlow, J Bosworth, S Room and R Meel. Nos 31 & 32 rebuilt 20th century in facsimile (except for addition of dormers). Multi-coloured stock brick; Nos 31 and 32, brown brick with slated mansard roofs and dormers; No.36, reddened brick. Plain brick bands at 1st and 2nd floor level; No.33 with stone band at 1st floor level. 4 storeys and basements; Nos 31 and 32 with attics. 3 windows each; No.33, 4 windows; No.29, 1 window return to Northington Street. Gauged red brick flat arches to recessed sashes, except No.33, most with glazing bars. Parapets. No.29: round-arched doorway with radial fanlight, plaster-jambs carrying cornice-head and panelled door. INTERIORS: noted to retain panelled rooms and stairs with turned balusters. Nos 30 & 31: wooden Doric doorcases with triglyph friezes, dentil cornices, open pediments, patterned fanlights and panelled doors. INTERIOR: of No.30 noted to retain panelled rooms and stairs with turned balusters and carved ends in hall with heavy timber archways. Dentilled cornices on first floor. No.31 included for group value. No.32: wooden Ionic	

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
18	TQ 30848 82303	378 Gray's Inn Road	MLO80371	MLO80371	Railings Terrace Terraced House House	AD 1820 to 1826 AD 1850	doorcase with modillion cornice and pediment. HISTORICAL NOTE: plaque with bronze bas relief roundel of a bust commemorating Sir John Kirk, JP, Christian philanthropist. No.33: slightly projecting with evidence of tuck pointing. Mid C19 stucco doorcase with attached columns. Cast-iron balconies to 1st floor windows. Cyma-bracketed cornice on 3rd floor with pediment across attic storey and oculus in tympanum. Attached mid C19 cast-iron railings to area. INTERIOR: noted to retain moulded ceiling to 1st floor. Turned balusters and carved ends to stairs. Nos 34-36: wooden Ionic doorcases with modillion cornices and pediments, pulvinated friezes and panelled doors. No.34, mid C19 cast-iron railings; No.35, entrance flanked by wrought-iron lamp brackets. INTERIORS: noted to retain panelled rooms, marble fireplaces and dentilled moulded ceilings. Stairs with turned balusters and carved ends. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with torch flambe finials to areas. Terrace of 12 houses. C1820-1826. Built by N Stallwood. Nos 2 and 4 refronted after 1850. 4 storeys and basements. 2 windows each. EXTERIOR: Nos 2 & 4: yellow stock brick with stucco rusticated quoins and dressings. Rusticated stucco ground floor with cornice and plain band at 1st floor sill level. Plain stucco band at 2nd floor sill level and cornice at 3rd floor sill level. 3rd floor with stucco pilasters at angles carrying a stucco entablature with blocking course. No.2 slightly projecting with 2 window return to Grays Inn Road. Entrance to No.2 on Grays Inn Road, round-arched with 20th century door. Entrance to No.4, round-arched doorway with vermiculated, rusticated dressings, reeded surround, fanlight and panelled door. 2-pane sashes, 1st and 2nd floors architraved; 1st floor with console-bracketed cornices. No.238 Grays Inn Road is a single storey projection forming the rear of No.2 Calthorpe Street. Rusticated stucco. 2 windows. Central round-arched entrance having vermiculated voussoirs, impost bands, double part-glazed doors and fanlight. Flanked by round-	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
19	TQ 30881 82054	8 Northington Street	MLO80714	MLO80714	Shop Terraced House	AD 1767 to 1799	arched windows. Nos 6-24: yellow stock brick with evidence of tuck pointing. Stucco 1st floor sill band and 3rd floor cornice. Left hand end bays (Nos 23 and 24) and central bays (Nos 10-16) slightly projecting). Round-arched ground floor openings. Doorways with reeded surrounds, cornice-heads, patterned fanlights (except Nos 12 & 14) and panelled doors; No.6 doorhead with Greek fret pattern. Ground floor windows with pointed lights except No.24 with margin lights. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed sashes on upper floors. Parapets. No.6 with lead rainwater head and pipe. INTERIORS: not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with urn finials to areas. HISTORICAL NOTE: No.20 was the residence of WR Lethaby, architect (GLC plaque). (Survey of London: Vol. XXIV, King's Cross Neighbourhood, Parish of St Pancras IV: London: -1952: 61). CAMDEN TQ3082SE GRAY'S INN ROAD 798-1/96/136 Nos.238A AND 238B 26/02/70 GV II See under: Nos.2-24 and attached railings CALTHORPE STREET.	Listed Building (II)
20	TQ 30888 82002	Numbers 2 To 9 And Attached Railings	MLO81324	MLO81324	Railings Terrace Terraced House Terrace Terraced	Undated AD 1754 to 1759 AD 1989	Terraced house and shop. Late C18. Brown brick with multi-coloured stock brick patching. 3 storeys 2 windows. Good wooden shopfront with pilasters carrying entablature with dentil cornice. Slightly bowed shop window with large panes and wrought-iron grill. Shop and house doorways with panelled doors and rectangular fanlights. Gauged brick (reddened) flat arches to recessed sashes. Parapet. INTERIOR: not inspected. Terrace of 8 houses. 1754-59. Built by J Blagrove with W Barlow, J Bosworth, S Room and R Meel. No.6 rebuilt in Neo-Georgian style, restored 1989. Multi-coloured stock brick with evidence of tuck pointing and later patching. Plain brick bands to 1st and 2nd floors except No.6. 4 storeys and basements; No.6 with attic dormers. 3 windows each except No.6 with 4. Gauged red brick flat arches to recessed sashes, most with glazing bars. Parapets. No.2: Greek Doric wooden doorcase with mutule cornice; patterned fanlight and double panelled	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
					House		door. Cast-iron overthrow with lamp. INTERIOR noted to retain panelled ground floor and good marble fireplaces on ground and 1st floors. Modillion cornices. Staircase at front of house with cast-iron trellis pattern with continuous balustrade. Iron balustrade to stone stairs. No.3: round-arched doorway with architraved, stucco surround, small head on keystone and panelled door. INTERIOR: noted to retain staircase with curly wrought-iron balusters in panels under continuous timber handrails. No.4: Doric wooden doorcase with open pediment, archivolt with keystone, arched fanlight and panelled door. Original lead rainwater head with lion mask. Large bay to garden front. INTERIOR: noted to be partly remodelled although retaining stairs with turned balusters, shaped ends, column newels and scroll brackets to treads. No.5: wooden Ionic doorcase with modillion cornice and pediment, pulvinated frieze, panelled reveals and panelled door. Original lead rainwater head with lion mask and pipe. Refronted from mid 1st floor. Large bay to garden front. INTERIOR: noted to retain panelled rooms and original fireplaces. Chinese balustrade and scroll bracket to treads of stairs. No.6: slightly projecting. Stone Greek Doric doorcase. Stone band and iron balconies at 1st floor level. Stone cyma bracketed cornice at 3rd floor. No.7: ground floor refaced. 20th century reproduction Doric wooden doorcase with triglyph frieze, dentil cornice, open pediment, archivolt with keystone, radial fanlight and panelled door. Wrought-iron lamp-holder on railings. INTERIOR: noted to retain open well stairs with turned balusters and carved brackets to treads. Plain moulded fireplace on 1st floor. No.8: Doric wooden doorcase with triglyph frieze, dentil cornice, open pediment, archivolt with keystone, radial fanlight and panelled door. Cast-iron balconies to 1st floor windows. Wrought-iron overthrow with lamp. INTERIOR: noted to retain carved wood fireplace to 1st floor back room; elliptical arch on fluted Ionic columns on ground floor. Stairs with turned balusters and shaped	

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
21	TQ 30900 81924	Grays Inn Gardens Railings And Wall On North Side	MLO80777	MLO80777	Wall Railings	AD 1800 to 1832 AD 1967 to 1999	ends. No.9: Doric wooden doorcase similar to No.8. INTERIOR: noted to retain marble fireplaces to ground and 1st floor rooms and egg-and-dart mouldings. Stairs with turned balusters. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with torch flambe finials to areas.	Listed Building (II)
22	TQ 30902 82117	Numbers 75 To 81 And 81a And Attached Railings	MLO80053	MLO80053	Railings Terraced House Terraced House Shop	AD 1771 to 1811 1812 AD 1933 to 1966	4 terraced houses with later shops. C1791, altered. Yellow stock brick with slate mansard roofs (No.77, corrugated iron) and dormers. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, attics and basements. 2 windows each, No.81 with 2-window return forming No.81A. No.75: round-arched doorway with stucco reveals, fluted pilaster-jambs carrying cornice-head; patterned radial fanlight and panelled door. Stucco 1st floor sill band. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed sashes; 1st floor in shallow, round-arched recesses linked by stucco impost bands. Moulded brick band at base of parapet. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with tasselled spearhead finials to area. No.77: 20th century shopfront with late 19th century consoles. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed sashes; 1st floor in shallow, round-arched recesses. Parapet. No.79: round-arched doorway with stucco reveals, fluted pilaster-jambs carrying cornice-head; patterned radial fanlight and panelled door. Stucco 1st floor sill band. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed sashes; 1st floor in shallow, round-arched recesses. Parapet. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with acorn finials to area. No.81: mid-20th century shopfront with vitrolite fascia. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed sashes; 1st floor in shallow, round-arched recesses. Rebuilt parapet. INTERIORS: not inspected.	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
23	TQ 30915 81958	Numbers 14-22 And Attached Railings	MLO81159	MLO81159	Railings Terrace Terraced House House	AD 1730 to 1770 AD 1989	Terraced houses. C1750, restored 1989. Multi-coloured stock brick. Stone bands at 1st and 2nd floor levels, except No.18 with stone band at 1st floor, 1st floor sill band and stone bracketed cornice at 3rd floor level. 4 storeys and basements. 3 windows each. Good wooden pedimented doorcases with Doric engaged columns carrying entablature with Greek fret frieze. No.20 with enriched consoles carrying flat hood; No.22, with pulvinated frieze and modillion cornice and pediment. All with double panelled doors, Nos 14 and 16 with fanlights. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed sashes, some reddened. Parapets. INTERIORS: not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with torch flambe finials to areas. HISTORICAL NOTE: No.22 was the birthplace of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield (LCC plaque).	Listed Building (II)
24	TQ 30916 82094	65 Gray's Inn Road	MLO80052	MLO80052	Terraced House Shop	AD 1771 to 1811 AD 1812	4 terraced houses with later shops. C1791, altered. Multi-coloured stock brick with some patching and refacing. Slated mansard roofs with dormers. 3 storeys, attics and basements. Later 20th century shopfronts. Upper floors have gauged brick flat arches to recessed sashes; 1st floor set in shallow round-arched recesses linked by stucco impost bands. Parapets. Nos 63-67 with brick cornices below. INTERIORS: not inspected but likely to be of interest.	Listed Building (II)
25	TQ 30939 81969	Number 12 And Attached Railings	MLO81158	MLO81158	Railings Terraced House House House	AD 1800 to 1832 AD 1900 to 1999 AD 1989	Terraced house. C19 earlier with 20th century refacing in C18 manner to match other houses in terrace. Restored 1989. Multi-coloured stock brick with plain brick bands at 1st and 2nd floor levels. Double pitch roof. 4 storeys and basement. return to King's Mews with single storey extension. 3 windows and 3 blind windows on return. Stucco doorcase with pilasters, entablature and pediment; fanlight and double panelled doors. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed sashes. Parapet. Return with late C18 wooden doorcase re-used (similar to Nos 14, 16 & 22) with attached Ionic columns carrying pedimented entablature with frieze of Greek fret; fanlight and panelled door.	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
26	TQ 30943 82046	55 Gray's Inn Road	MLO800051	MLO800051	Terraced House	AD 1694 to 1724	Segmental heads to upper storey blind windows; oculus. INTERIOR: not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with foliated finials to areas. Terraced house with later shop. C1714; shopfront dated 1882 on fascia brackets. Multi-coloured stock brick with red brick dressings; rear facade brown brick with plain brick band at 1st floor level and rendered closet wing. 2 rooms deep plus closet wing. EXTERIOR: 4 storeys and basement. 3 windows and blind half window. Late 19th century shopfront with green tiled pilasters flanking 6-panelled house door with overlaid and plate glass windows with central double, part-glazed panelled doors; above, a horizontal strip of small panes of coloured glass. Enriched console fascia brackets, each with date and shell motif flanking moulded fascia. Gauged red brick flat arches to sashes; 1st floor with early 19th century sashes having reeded boxes with rectangular stops; 2nd floor, slightly recessed sashes with exposed boxing; 3rd floor, recessed sashes. Parapet. Rear facade includes sliding sash to 3rd floor of closet wing. INTERIOR: front house door leads along a short wainscotted passage to round-arched lobby entrance with panelled dado and length of unusual early 19th century dado rail. Original dog-leg stair with square newel, twisted balusters and 2 finials from ground to 2nd floor; stairwell plain panelled with dado to 1st floor and then moulded dado rail. Original plain stairs to 3rd floor and basement. 1st floor front room with bolection moulded door frame to landing, bolection moulded dado and box cornice; alcove to right of chimney breast, plain panelled above dado and with narrow wall cupboard. Rear room plain panelled with dado having moulded rail, box cornice and corner chimney breast. Closet wing plain panelled with section of moulded dado rail, box cornice and original bolection moulded panelled door with H-hinges. 2nd floor front and rear rooms with moulded dado rail. 3rd floor rear room with early 19th century reeded door frame. Most windows with shutters; most chimney breasts with 19th century cast-iron	Listed Building (II)
					Shop	AD 1882		

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
27	TQ 30964 81980	Yorkshire Grey Public House	MLO81160	MLO81160	Public House	AD 1877	fire grates. Public house on a corner site. 1877. By J W Brooker; interior altered late 20th century. Pale stock brick with stucco dressings. EXTERIOR: 4 storeys, cellars and attics. 5 windows to Theobald Road and single window splayed angle. Ground floor public house frontage with pilasters and panelled risers and arched glazing bars to window heads. Entrance on angle with overlight having an arched glazing bar set with a roundel. Deep continuous fascia with a sculptured horse's head above the entrance. Central upper floor windows set within a shallow, full height, round-arched recess; slightly wider windows. 1st floor casements with blind boxes flanked by brick pilasters which support brackets, to 2nd floor sills with cast-iron guards, and flank aprons with roundels. 2nd floor 4-pane sashes, with rounded angles, flanked by pilasters supporting segmental pediments with projecting impostes; central window with fluted plaster strips, shaped blind box and enriched pediment with an inset ball. That on corner with a balcony and enriched round-arched head. Above the pilaster flanked 3rd floor windows with lugged sills and anthemion enriched stucco heads, a deep cornice of scrolled brackets with blocking course incorporating corresponding attic windows, flanked by pilasters and having pediments with inset balls; central window with large anthemion. Above the entrance bay, in a pedimented brick and stone aedicule, a bas relief of a mounted soldier in Yorkshire Gray uniform and withdrawn sword. in the background a castle; carved by "Mr Plows" in 1878. INTERIOR: retains only cornices from late C19 interior.	Listed Building (II)
28	TQ 31060 82184	Numbers 47-57 And Attached Railings	MLO80103	MLO80103	Railings Terrace Terraced House	AD 1700 to 1740	Terrace of 6 houses. C1720, Nos 55 & 57 believed to be rebuilt later 19th century in facsimile. No.47: brown brick with stucco 2nd floor band and parapet. Brick cornice below the parapet. Tiled roof with dormer. 3 storeys, attic and cellar. 3 windows. Later 19th century shopfront with 20th century door and fascia flanked by consoles. Gauged red brick segmental arches and dressings to flush frame sashes with exposed boxing. INTERIOR: not inspected but noted to retain stairs with turned balusters and column	Listed Building (II)

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
					House Shop	AD 1900 to 1999	newels. No.49: brown brick with brick 2nd floor band and cornice below the parapet. Tiled mansard roof with dormers. 3 storeys, attic and cellar. 3 windows. 20th century reproduction wooden shopfront with round-arched lights and panelled stallboard. Later 19th century consoles flanking fascia. Gauged red brick segmental arches and dressings to flush frame sashes with exposed boxing having hinged sash supports. INTERIOR: not inspected but noted to be panelled. Nos 51 & 53: stuccoed fronts with rusticated ground floors and quoins. 20th century tiled mansard roofs with dormers. 3 storeys, attics and basements. 3 windows each. Ground floors with 20th century sashes and panelled doors. Upper floors with segmental-arched, architraved, recessed sashes with exposed boxing; 1st floor of No.51 and 1st & 2nd floors, No.53 with gated sashes. Parapets. INTERIORS: not inspected. Nos 55 & 57: red brick, No.55 painted. Tiled double pitched roofs. Brick cornices below parapets. 20th century ground floor terrazzo betting shopfrontage but No.55 retaining wooden doorcase with pilasters and brackets carrying flat hood. Gauged brick segmental arches to recessed sashes with exposed boxing. At 1st floor level, centrally positioned tablet with moulded brick cornice inscribed "Dorrington Street 1720" not in situ. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with urn finials to areas of Nos 51 & 53.	
Events								
Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Event ID	Event Type	Date	Description		Associated Monuments
29	TQ 3093 8201	King's Mews (No. 25), Holborn, Camden, WC1N	ELO12155	Desk Based Assessment	2012	A desk based assessment was carried out at 25 King's Mews, Camden in May 2012 by Museum of London Archaeology. The site is thought to have the potential for Roman remains, particularly as it is close to the possible course of a Roman road. The site is close to the outside of the city walls and may contain Roman burials.		-
30	TQ 30943 82009	Gray's Inn Road (Nos 43-45 & 49), and King's Mews (Nos 22-30),	ELO8038	Desk Based Assessment	2006	An archaeological desk based assessment was conducted in 2006 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in advance of a proposed development.		-

Map Ref	Grid Ref	Name	Preferred Ref No.	Mon UID	Monument Types	Date Range	Description	Designations
		Camden					The assessment found low potential for prehistoric remains, and moderate potential for Roman remains. The contractor believed that there was low potential for the medieval period and high potential for archaeological evidence from the 16th century onwards. The proposed development includes the deepening of existing basements, piling and new services which will impact on surviving deposits. The contractor therefore recommended archaeological evaluation and a watching brief over any geotechnical work. They also indicated that some of the buildings earmarked for demolition may require recording prior to removal.	
31	TQ 31006 82036	Mount Pleasant (Nos 52-54) [Mount Pleasant Hostel], Camden, WC1	ELO12193	Desk Based Assessment	2011		An archaeological desk based assessment of the site of Mount Pleasant Hostel was carried out by CgMs Consulting in 2011. he site is considered to have archaeological potential for remains from the Iron Age, Romano-British and post-medieval periods. Past post depositional impacts are considered to have been severe due to the construction of a lower ground floor across the site.	-
32	TQ 31212 82159	Mount Pleasant/Farringdon Road/Clerkenwell Road, Islington/Camden	ELO12509	Watching Brief	2012		A watching brief was undertaken on ground works associated with Thames Water's replacement of the Victorian Water Mains in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, Farringdon Road and Clerkenwell Road. The work was undertaken by Compass Archaeology between February 2010 and April 2012. The investigations revealed a section of 18th century wall probably associated with the Clerkenwell House of Correction, and a large well/cistern. Several 19th century coal cellars were also observed.	-

Appendix 2: Site Visit Photographs



Plate 1: Southeastwards view of site, from the junction of Roger Street and North Mews



Plate 2: Northwards view of site, from North Mews



Plate 3: Southwards view of site, from Roger Street

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