

**30–32 Great Queen Street,
26 and 28 Parker Street,
London WC2**

London Borough of Camden
Standing Building Report



National Grid Reference: 530450 181300

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Summary

This short report describes office fixtures on the first floor of a building at 30–31 Great Queen Street, London WC2, and is written to supplement a longer report containing an assessment of the architectural and historic interest of the building, issued in November 2007 (Dwyer & Westman). This supplementary report was first issued in May 2008; the present document, dated July 2008, contains additional documentary evidence and minor revisions.

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1 Background to analysis and recording

An assessment was made in 2007 (Dwyer & Westman) of the architectural and historic interest of a building at 30–32 Great Queen Street and 26 and 28 Parker Street, London WC2 (Ordnance Survey national grid reference to the approximate centre of the site: 530450 181300). The present supplementary report is concerned primarily with the first-floor office fixtures of this building and should be read in conjunction with the earlier assessment, which contains architectural and historical background information. Both the earlier assessment and the present report were produced by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS), on behalf of Brimelow McSweeney Architects.

The building on the present site actually comprises two constituent buildings. The principal building of these two is a single office building fronting to the south on to Great Queen Street at Nos 30 and 31, and to the north looking on to Parker Street, at Nos 26 and 28, which was constructed in 1923–4 for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. This building is statutorily listed as being of special architectural and historic interest, grade II. Latterly this building has been connected to its west to a town house at No 32 Great Queen Street, which has been converted to offices and refronted. Both these constituent parts are referred to here in combination as a single building.

The assessment contains information about the history and architecture of the building, and concludes that the building at Nos 30 and 31 Great Queen Street has been relatively little altered, at least structurally. ‘The listing description... indicates that the building was statutorily listed in 1973 mainly for the interest of its external appearance; its interior had not been examined. The exterior, including the front facing on to Parker Street as well as that on Great Queen Street, properly meets the criteria for listing. The interior possesses aspects and features of notable architectural and historic interest dating from construction in the 1920s, such as the entrance hall and main staircase, and the elaborately panelled and decorated rooms to the north on the first floor,’ and these elements of the building should be retained (Dwyer & Westman 2007, section 7, 21).

The conclusions continue, ‘the opportunity should be taken of conducting a fuller investigation of the fabric of the building, probably to ‘Level 3’ in the recommended specifications of English Heritage (2006). The fixtures and fittings of the offices on the first floor and the other upper floors are of moderate architectural and historic interest, especially those on the first floor. They all date from the construction of the building but have been altered subsequently. They are interesting enough to be investigated and recorded before being altered or removed, but not interesting and important enough in themselves to be retained *in situ*. A record of these fittings to ‘Level 3’ in the English Heritage specifications should reasonably satisfy future interest in them.’

The present supplementary report describes the results of analysis and recording of the office fixtures on the first floor of 30–31 Great Queen Street (Fig 1). The reason for carrying out this analysis was to provide more information about these office fixtures, to assist in determining whether they meet the criteria for statutory listing to the extent that they should be retained in any future refurbishment of the building.

2 Aims and method of work

The first-floor office fixtures were examined on 16 and 29 April 2008. These fixtures consist mainly of internal low-level partition walls, with doors, internal windows and sometimes upper glazing to the ceiling. The aim of this work was to obtain more information about the fixtures, and their structure, character and purpose, to assist in determining whether they meet the criteria for statutory listing, as mentioned above. The fixtures were then to be recorded as they were found and interpreted in accordance with applicable specifications set out by English Heritage (2006).

In particular, it was intended to identify the extent to which the fixtures were probably (a) original and still *in situ*, (b) original but subsequently moved and reused, (c) not original but made to resemble original fabric, and (d) not original and not made to resemble original fabric. The likely original layout of the first floor would also be reconstructed, to clarify (a) and (b) above. The results of this analysis and interpretation were to be shown mainly in the form of plans (Figs 2–3).

Photographs were taken of the main portions of the fixtures, concentrating on a selection of the typical, repetitive elements and on all unusual and untypical elements that might be significant. Relevant details of other parts of the first floor were also examined and photographed. A selection of the photographs is reproduced in this report, to illustrate the points made (Figs 4–15).

The fixtures were examined, and elevation, section and other drawings were made by hand, to which measurements were added, resulting in dimensioned sketch records. A sample of these is reproduced in this report, partly to convey information graphically about the fixtures and partly to show what form this part of the record takes (Figs 16–19).

The main part of this document consist of an analytical description of the first-floor office and its fixtures, in section 3 (below). Further detailed information is presented in several appendices. Appendix 1 is a brief note on the works of the architect, Ernest Barrow. Appendix 2 contains an inventory of the office fixtures and other features on the first floor of the building. This refers to ‘contexts’, or numbered archaeological units of record (shown in the text inside square brackets). Appendix 3 lists some office buildings that are statutorily listed, and may therefore be comparable with the building at 30–32 Great Queen Street, amplifying the last paragraph of the analytical description. The list is based on the statutory listing descriptions, which unfortunately are brief, being intended only for basic identification.

A small amount of documentary research has been undertaken to find possible comparable examples of office fixtures of this type and date, whether in listed buildings or not. The architect located drawings in the London Metropolitan Archives (LMA: GLC/ AR/ BR/ 17/ 043518), in London County Council (LCC) building control files. These show the layout of the first floor, at the date when apparently certain additions were proposed to be made to the building, for which the drawings were presumably required by the LCC. The date of stamps on the drawings is August 1928, some four years after initial construction, and the addition was of the third-floor offices, which survive. The drawings also show the existing ladies’ WC in the form of a mezzanine between the first and second floors, which are noted specially on the drawing, possibly because they were also being added or at least rearranged at the time. The layout of the men’s WC on the drawings is clearly different in several respects from the present layout, confirming that the latter is not original.

3 Analytical description of the first-floor office fixtures

The main purpose of this description is to explain and augment the plans (Figs 1–3) and photographs (Figs 4–15), in accordance with the main aim of the analysis and recording. The text is therefore relatively brief.

The main entrance to the first floor is from a staircase and a lift in the stairwell, in the south-west part of the building, through an internal porch with a two-leaf door. The doors are partly glazed, with hammered glass in small rectangular panes set in copper comes. The panes at eye height are clear, so one can see more clearly if anyone is on the other side of the door (Fig 4). A secondary entrance exists to the north-east, where there is another staircase beyond the WCs. This also has a 2-leaf door, similarly glazed but otherwise much less ornate.

The first floor is laid out with office space to either side of a central passage, running from south to north through the floor; distinct office spaces exist to the extreme south, beyond the main entrance, and to the extreme north. The latter consists of three rooms, two of which are large and well-appointed, and these are not further considered here. The spaces to the south connect with the accommodation in the adjoining house at No 32 Great Queen Street, the latter also being excluded from this report.

The central passage on the first floor and distinct office spaces to west and east of it are defined by low-level partition walls (Figs 5 and 6). These partition walls can be divided into four categories (Fig 1):

- (a) original to 1923–4, still *in situ*,
- (b) original and subsequently moved and reused,
- (c) added later but constructed to resemble the original type,
- (d) added later and not resembling the original type.

Type (a), the original version of these partition walls, is generally about 2.26m high, and this height is followed by the other types, too. The original walls are some 120mm thick, constructed of timber panelling, set between timber posts or piers at least 450mm square, with skirting, dado and dado rail, the upper portion of the wall being formed usually by internal windows. A continuous cornice runs along the top of the walls and the piers. The timber appears to be hardwood, stained and varnished. The walls are decorated with mouldings on both faces. The style of decoration is neo-Classical, as the division into dado, wall and cornice implies, and the details of the decoration, especially the use of a bead-and-reel moulding in the cornice, is suited to the Corinthian order employed in the exterior of this building. The dado panels are ovolo-moulded and raised and fielded towards the passage, or the common parts of the first floor, and plainer behind, towards the more internal office spaces.

The upper portion of the wall is glazed, even where the wall turns a corner in a tight curve. The original glass is vertically fluted, the flutes being concave towards the passage and convex towards the internal office space.

The partition walls are interrupted by doorways, with single-leaf doors generally swinging inwards to the office spaces (Fig 7), and by larger windows than the usual type. The latter form openings, about 1.88m long and 1.05m high, characterised by curved upper corners, and these openings were formerly closed with 3-leaf folding glazed windows. An example survives in the east wall of room 16, intact except for the counter or shelf that formerly extended into the room from the sill of the opening (Fig 9).

An example of a sill, with a modified counter, exists in the west wall of room 10 (Fig 10), which now serves as the reception counter for the first floor, and probably did so originally, situated as it is immediately opposite the main entrance.

Details of the construction and decoration of the cornice allow portions of this feature to be distinguished as (a), original, or (c), reproduction. Assuming that type (a) was not replaced subsequently by type (c), which is possible, the presence and extent of different types of cornice are prime evidence for the likely original layout and for subsequent modifications. A further factor is the logic of spatial organisation and likely circulation on this floor. The latest layout contains partitions of type (d) in the north-east quarter of the floor, but it is to be presumed that formerly partitions of type (a) could have existed there, if there were any partitions there at all. In fact there are mitre-cut scars in the cornice and cuts in the skirting that indicate former partition walls running from the east wall of the first floor, a short distance to the south of the door in room 26 leading to the WCs and the north-east entrance, and in the mullion between two windows just to the south of this. The latter is the only bay in which a window is divided by such a mullion, suggesting that this original feature was possibly intended to receive an internal partition wall.

The latest phase of the layout of this floor includes a modern partition in room 3, permitting separate access from No 30–31 Great Queen Street to No 32, to the west.

A second phase of the layout, intermediate between the first and last phases, has been conjectured on the basis that the divisions between rooms 13 and 14, to the west, and rooms 11 and 27, to the east, are not original but have been inserted later. This would account for the awkwardness with which these partitions meet the east wall, in the south-east corner of room 27, and avoid the ceiling rib in the case of room 13.

The aim of inserting these partitions in those positions was probably to make them coincide with the 2-leaf door that interrupts the central passage, separating room 17, the passage to the south, from room 26, to the north. This necessitated an awkward join with the external walls, but was easier to support at the junction with the central passage itself.

The southern part of the central passage, room 17, was presumably a more public space. Both the rooms to either side, if they were originally a single room, i.e. 11 and 27 combined and 13 and 14 combined, would have had two doors from the central passage, one to the south of the 2-leaf door and one to the north. They would also have had an opening window in their respective partition walls facing the more public part of the central passage. The opening window in the west wall of room 11 has subsequently been sealed up.

The partition inserted between 11 and 27, which appears to be original but is interpreted as having been moved, thus of type (b), could have come from an original position to the north, attached to the pier in the east wall between the two bays represented by rooms 27 and 28. Similarly it is possible that the partition of original form, but moved, between 13 and 14 was formerly in another position, such as the east side of room 26, shutting off room 28.

The glazing bars in the upper windows at present over many of the partition walls are different front and back, and also some of them differ slightly from others, suggesting that those in the north wall of room 2 and around rooms 15 and 16 may be interpreted as belonging to a first phase of construction (Figs 2 and 3).

An original layout can be imagined in which only two rooms, 15 and 16, were effectively sound-proofed from the rest of the floor, to the north of the door between 17 and 26. To the south, only room 2 was similarly sound-proofed, and room 3 was completely separate. The latter two rooms are the only ones, except the very much larger rooms in the extreme north, with fireplaces. The central heating by means of hot-water radiators is interpreted as original, or at least very early, as the glazed tiles behind the radiators to either side of the entrance porch appear to match those elsewhere in the building that also seem to be original or early. Therefore the fireplaces were provided for reasons of status as well as comfort. Perhaps these front rooms were for public visitors, such as prospective parents or donors?

The existence of so many partitions, doors and especially the internal counters with folding windows, suggests that business was transacted in writing, and relatively quietly. The circulation around the floor, between rooms, may indicate how documents were moved as much as how people moved.

A rapid survey of listed building descriptions and architectural reference works suggests that very few or no buildings have been listed because they possessed office interiors of relatively ordinary design and arrangement. The best examples of similar partitions may date to before the First World War, rather than afterwards, as the partitions in the present building may have been rather conservative in design and, possibly, concept.

4 Acknowledgements, copyright and bibliography

The project manager and authors would like to thank Brimelow McSweeney for commissioning the present survey, and especially Richard McSweeney and Annabelle Barrington, who supplied a series of architect's drawings of the first floor, and located relevant drawings in the London Metropolitan Archives (LMA). They would also like to thank John and Steve, caretakers, for their help on site, and the staff of the LMA for their help in referencing and reproducing drawings.

The dimensioned sketches were drawn, and the photographs were taken, by the authors.

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Appendix 1: The architect, Ernest Barrow

The architect, Ernest R Barrow was responsible for:

2 Blakesley Avenue, Ealing, west London, 1906; his own home, now locally listed and in Haven Green Conservation Area (see www.ealing.gov.uk: conservation area appraisal 14) (Cherry & Pevsner 1991 [NW London], 177), arts and crafts style.

Sydney Street, Cambridge, S side, residences etc for Sydney Sussex College, 1928–32, and N side completed 1938–9; neo-Geo ‘the best part of a wonderful street all developed by the [same] architect’ (www.cambridge2000.com architecture; pedestrianised and bridge between college buildings across the street added recently in similar style). Listed grade II.

with A Burnett Brown (or possibly the latter on his own?): The Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, City of London, including on the first floor a Masonic temple (which may be significant), 1912. The hotel is listed (Bradley & Pevsner 1997 [City], 312).

10 Arthur Street and Martin Lane, City of London, glazed brick with oriels, 1905, rebuilt (presumably keeping the street front?) 1985–6 (Bradley & Pevsner 1997, 419).

A B Brown and E R Barrow, Davies Street, Mayfair, behind 4 Grosvenor Square (which is the Italian embassy), 1931–2, ‘solid neo-Georgian’ (Cherry & Pevsner 2003 [Westminster], 521).

A B Brown, Perryn House, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, 1926–7 (Cherry & Pevsner 1991, 162) ‘robust neo-Georgian working class flats’ (cf government offices in same street).

Appendix 2: Inventory of fixtures and features

GQS _ Inventory of features Site visit 29/04/2008		
Room	Description	Notable contexts
1	<u>Main stair well leading to entrance porch</u> The general layout and the features in the stair well stick to the original plan	
2	<u>Front SE room facing Great Queen Street</u> The access to the room is through a double doorway covered by a false ceiling, two doors side by side, with no signs of partition in the middle. Along the south-east wall still survives a chimney breast cut away lower down. The north wall holds its original decorative cornice and an original door, now blocked off, that leads to the 'guard room'.	14 15 21
3	<u>Front SW room facing Great Queen Street</u> Room 3 was once provided with a fireplace, now removed, along the south-west wall to mirror the one on the opposite side in room 2. There's currently a modern partition that separates it from east-west running corridor.	16
10	<u>Reception room in front of the entrance</u> To the west, the front of the reception is still the original one although the window has been removed as well as the counter underneath it. On the south wall the cornice is original but the door belongs to a later phase and has an original/reused frame. The inserted window next to the door is later. To the north the panelling is original but the cornice has been replaced and the modern replacement extends to the door along the west partition.	12 13 14
11	<u>East side room looking on to the internal corridor and north of the reception</u> The west wood partition between the room and the corridor is original, the openings are currently boarded. The south partition and its cornice are original. The north panelling is a later addition that reuses an original piece of wood work.	10 11 18 19
12	<u>Guard room (so called) located south of the reception</u> The west lower wood partition, between the room and the corridor, is original but the upper windows have been added at a later stage, together with the ones to the north. On the south wall the wood cornice and the door are original but the inserted window is later. On the north wall the wood cornice is original, the door belongs to a later phase but has an original/reused frame and the inserted window is later.	14 17
13	<u>Central-west room, north of the stair well</u> The partition that separates room 13 from the internal corridor is original and not altered (flute glass windows still in place). To the south of the room the cornice on the wall is original. The decorative wood work on the west wall has been modified to fit computer cables in and to fit the double glazed windows. To the north of the room the panelling is later but reuses a piece of original cornice. The upper windows partitions were built in two phases, the ones to the north are the earliest.	2 4 19
14	<u>West side room adjacent to the corridor</u> The east and north wood partitions are original and not modified. The south panelling is later but reuses an original cornice. Along the west wall the cornice is original but has been cut to fit the double glazed windows. The upper windows partitions were built in two phases, the ones to the north are the earliest and original.	4 19

15	<u>West side room adjacent to the corridor</u> All features in room 15 stick to the original design. The cornice along the west wall has been cut to fit the double glazed windows.	4 19
16	<u>North-west room adjoining the 'executive' wing</u> To the east the wood partition is original but the counter underneath the triple window has been removed. To the north the cornice on the wall is original but the anti-room is later and re-uses a door removed from the same room. The upper partitions are original. The cornice along the west wall has been cut to fit the double glazed windows.	4 5 6 19
17	<u>Corridor in the reception/entrance area</u> The original setting of the corridor, its wood partitions and porch, holds to the original design. To be noted: the private letter box in front of the reception and the odd number of beads on the cornice along the west and the south wall.	1 3 17 18 20
24	<u>Female toilet</u> The general layout of room 24 sticks to the original plan	
25	<u>Male toilet</u> The general layout of room 25 sticks to the original plan	
26	<u>Internal corridor leading to the back</u> To the east the original wood partitions have been replaced with some modern fabric screens. The west side of the corridor is original.	9
27	<u>East side room adjacent to the corridor</u> The south panelling is a later addition that reuses a piece of original wood work. Along the east wall the cornice is original. To the west and to the north the fabric screens are modern.	10 11 19
28	<u>North-east room</u> Along the east wall the cornice is original and shows where the first corridor partition ended before being removed. The window post and the skirting board below it show traces of an internal partition now removed. To the south, west and to the north the fabric screens are modern.	7 8 19

Appendix 3: Comparable statutorily listed offices

These are some existing statutorily listed buildings which, according to their listing descriptions, may contain office fixtures and fittings; based www.eh.imagesofengland.org.uk. The number at the end of each example is the 'Images of England' reference number.

40 Brunswick Square, c.1937, office block for the Coram Foundation, 476762

Friends House, 173–177 Euston Road, 1927, offices etc for the Religious Society of Friends, well preserved office interior, 477240

Railway Clearing House, 163–203 Eversholt Street, 1846–8, 1850, 1874–1902 interior remodelled late 20th c, 477269

Treasure House, 19, 20 and 21 Hatton Garden c.1905 office block with ground-floor shop, ground-floor entrance has timber panelling inset glass, marble; jewellers (inaccessible?), 478072

233 High Holborn, 1930, for advertising agency, remodelling an existing bldg, contemporary internal decor and fittings remained in 1973 but very little now. 'A pioneer work of the Modern Movement in England, the office block has good claim to be the first office block in England inspired by the International style.' Interior probably not relevant, therefore, even if it had been better preserved. 478249

247–252 High Holborn, centre 1912–19, east 1929–30, rest post-war. Pearl Assurance Co. Interior 'has good features including ground floor cash hall and marble balustraded staircase'. 478251

40 and 42 Kingsway, 1908–1909, Edwin Lutyens, interior 'noted to contain a vaulted hall'. Built for Wm Robinson, proprietor of 'The Garden'. 478626

44 and 46 Kingsway, 1913, Kingsway Chambers, over ground-floor shop. 'All windows to upper floors transom and mullion with small leaded panes.' 478627

63 Kingsway, Kodak House c.1911, advanced for its time, probably too individualistic and simple. Interior 'has good original staircases, the principal staircase to 1st floor level of marble with bronze handrail. Other features may remain behind partitioning' 478628

Africa House, 64–78 Kingsway, 1921–22, very promising but interior was gutted recently. 478629

1 Melton Street, 30 Euston Square, 194A Euston Road, Dept of Health and Social Security (II*), 1906–1908, Beresford Tite, centre to attic storey 1913, N end 1924. Interior 'now much subdivided but entrance hall green and white tiled with console bracketed ceiling. Large fireplace with pedimented overmantel with 3 roundels containing symbols of the towns "Edinburgh", "London" and "Glasgow" inscribed on them. Mosaic floor with signs of zodiac and central roundel of letters "ELG" entwined, written around which "Founded Anno Domini MDCCCLXXXI".' 'When built this was the first scholarly building in London in the Greek style since the work of CR Cockerell, some 70 years before. The London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Assurance Company were connected with the Trade Union movement; they provided insurance to the working classes and administered the

1911 Act. For extension see No.9 Melton Street (qv). (Hanson B: The Golden City: London: -1993)'; very promising.

43 and 45 New Oxford Street , 1843–7, 'A group of commercial premises on a canted site treated as 2 distinct units. The premises survive well above C20 ground-floor shops, the upper floor having sash windows with small-paned glazing bars in moulded architrave surrounds.' 477594

233 Shaftesbury Avenue, c.1929, Egyptian-style exterior; promising. 477972

Baptist Church House, 2, 4 and 6 Southampton Row, 1901–3, refurbished 1939 (II*) Arts and Crafts Baroque (!) Interior had notable individual rooms, chapel, etc and 'Many original doors survive, and several features from the 1939 refurbishment, including stair rails and floors.' fairly promising, 478136

8 and 10 Southampton Row, 1905–6, hotel and offices, now offices and shop. Interior 'retains original staircase and panelling to first floor.' promising, 478139

37–63 Southampton Row, Victoria House, c.1926–32. Interior 'virtually unaltered. Entrance lobbies on all 4 sides faced in Subiaco marble with Greek style decoration and much decorative brasswork. Central ground floor public area, open through 3 floors to elaborate coffered suspended ceiling. Basement meeting/dance hall with coloured glass light fittings, door furniture and surrounds in polished steel and radiator grilles embossed with VH monogram. Extensive mahogany panelling to 3rd floor offices. Some rooms with C18 fireplaces from houses previously on the site.' promising, 478142

118–132 Oxford Street, 279 Tottenham Court Road, Burton's HQ and shop. c.1929–30. Interior ? 'this store and offices was the flagship of an organisation founded in 1914 which became the largest men's clothing organisation in the world, offering quality clothes at the cheapest possible prices. Burton was also a pioneer in the field of industrial welfare in an exploitative industry.' promising, 478396

9 Carmelite Street, EC4, 1893–4, for Board of Conservators of the River Thames. Tudor Gothic style, to match Sion College. 435084

22 Finch Lane, EC3 'c.1855 by Thomas Hague (Hitchcock: C19 and C20 Architecture). Office building.' 199445

56 and 57 Fleet Street, former Glasgow Herald offices, 1927. 'Architectural Review vol 61 (1927), 141. 466156

82–85 (consec) Fleet Street, 9 Salisbury Court, EC4, Reuters building, 1935 (Lutyens) 199463

135–141 (consec) Fleet Street, Daily Telegraph building, 199867

120–129 (consec) Fleet Street, Daily Express building, 1932 modernist, 199466

2–7 Salisbury Court, off Fleet Street, commercial chambers, 1878, 466169

Baker Street Underground station (Circle and Metropolitan lines), platform and booking hall, 1863, remodelled 1911–13, grand because headquarters of Metropolitan Railway were above; no mention of latter but could be good. 417823

Great Portland Street Underground station, c.1912, upper floor could be good, 209897

20 Conduit Street, c.1900, 209306

59 and 61 Riding House Street, W1, 1903, for Boulting and Sons, Arts and Crafts exterior; refurbished inside? 425758

346 Strand and Aldwych (N side), Inveresk House, 1906–07 for *Morning Post*, attic rebuilt and raised late 1920s, 'Louis XV–XVI' ref: *Edwardian Architecture and its origins* Alistair Service (ed.). 208536

27 and 28 Bedford Street, 16 King Street, WC2, refronted c.1800 (?), additions 1872–3, ref: *Survey of London*; vol. 36. 208623

114 Chancery Lane, 16 Bell Yard (excluding 13 and 14/15 Bell Yard), 1858, extended to Bell Yard 1874–6, for Law Fire Insurance Co, 'The interior remains impressive. The ground-floor of No. 114 Chancery Lane has been subdivided; heavy cornices survive on the mezzanine. Fine stair with sinuous curving handrail and an iron balustrade of Ionic columns rises to the top. (Historic) first floor landing with screen of huge Ionic columns (whose bases appear on lower floors) and balustrade in antis between Ionic pilasters. Trabeated ceiling. Board room with fireplace, trabeated ceiling and modillion cornice.' 433741

68 Brook Street, W1, c.1725–30, Grosvenor Estate office, terraced town house, adapted, 'Since 1957 united with No 66 (qv) as Estate Office. *Survey of London* vol 40.' 208846

110–113 (consec) Chancery Lane, WC2, 1831, for the Law Society (Vulliamy), 'Interior with wide entrance hall, double-height reading room with red marble giant columns and pilasters particularly impressive;' NE corner extension 1902–04 (Holden), 'Holden's interiors are in contrast revelatory of his Arts and Crafts tendency, with low staircase in tunnel-like vault with stained glass windows leading to first-floor reception room with oak and mahogany panelling and marble finishes. Wood carving by William Aumonier and moulded friezes by Conrad Dressler. The ground-floor reception rooms of similar quality. The south end of the Law Society building is within the City of London.' 209062

87 Chancery Lane, 1863 (Blomfield), High Victorian Gothic front, 'Ground floor frontage altered mid C.20 under pointed arch' (and interior?) ref: *The London Building World of the Eighteen-Sixties* John Summerson. 209060

44 Chandos Place, WC2, c.1830–40, 209065

7 Dering Street, W1, c.1904, incorporating commercial offices on G and 1F; exterior 'Free Gothic-Flemish design with Arts and Crafts touches.' ref: *Survey of London* vol 40. 209477

92–98 Buckingham Palace Road, early 20th c, exterior 'domestic revival style', 209620

19 Golden Square, W1, early 20th c, 'of local interest only, but listed for 17th c incised stone tablet set above entrance...', 209839

14 Great Smith Street, 1 and 2 Abbey Orchard Street, SW1, 1898, brick 'free style', 209907

116 Long Acre, WC2, c.1895, exterior: red brick and terracotta, inscribed 'Langley House', 414462

15 Lower Regent Street, SW1, c.1839–40 (Decimus Burton), ground-floor shops 1970s (and interior?), 414797

42 Maiden Lane, WC2, 1873, works and offices for Cox and Sons, church furniture and stained glass manufacturers, High Victorian Gothic but functional, 'The double bay on ground floor has a pair of large cast iron mullion and transom display windows.' 416682

19 Motcomb Street, SW1, 'Pantechnicon', c.1830, rebuilt after fire, 1874 but front preserved, Greek revival, 419326

39–42 New Bond Street, 1907–08, interiors 1962–3, 'Ground floor shop fronts between rusticated piers. No 40 Mallett and Son [in occupation from 1910] has central part glazed door set back between curving glazed shop front, beneath fretted frieze. Inside, but intended to be seen from exterior doorway is flanked by arches supported on debated Ionic columns. Interior: Front spaces classically treated with screen between front and rear rooms. Further rear rooms added 1962–3', 429034

131–134 New Bond Street, W1, 1914, ashlar, Arts and Crafts, 420540

135–137 New Bond Street, W1, 1876–7, stone faced and ground-floor shop windows early 20th c. 'The hall at the rear of the premises is not of special interest.' 420541

140 New Bond Street, W1, 1896–7, exterior: brick and terracotta Flemish style, late 20th c shop front on ground floor. 420542

165–169 New Bond Street, W1, Asprey's, late 18th-c houses, altered late 19th c to shop and offices, 'Interior shop fittings principally of the early C20.' 420647

180 New Bond Street, W1, 1908, 'cast stone faced, French 18th-c style', ground-floor shop window mid-20th c, 420651

47 and 48 New Bond Street, 1906, 'commercial palazzo' on prominent corner, exterior Doulton ceramic 'stone' decorations. 420452

74 New Bond Street, c.1900, Bath stone free late Gothic style, shop front modernised late 20th c, 420453

144–146 New Bond Street, 10–12 Bruton Place, Partridge Gallery, 1912 for Colnaghi's. exterior: Portland stone, 'suave Franco-German Baroque'. 'workshop attic' 'A particularly unusual internal feature is a system of metal and glazed fish-scale ornamented grilles and mirrors in skylights reflecting light to control the humidity of the rooms. The rooms were designed in particular styles to reflect the styles of the fine art and antiques for sale with some genuine reused interior fittings. Front room has two pairs of partly fluted and partly reeded columns with acanthus capitals and pilasters to each side and leads to staircase with mahogany handrail. A series of rooms leading off from the corridor have variously a cornice of bucrania with swags and ovolo moulding, domed ceiling with painted pilasters, elaborate scrolls and shell ornament and pilasters and fascies. Rear Dining Room has fine

linenfold oak panelling with carved panels, stone four-centred arched fireplace, built-in bookcases with strapwork patterned fronts and roll-moulded spine beam. Adjoining room has marble Italian Gothic style fireplace, carved wooden pilasters, ceiling with panels of St Andrew's Cross and elaborate door with 8 gilded panels. Above these rooms is a picture gallery with deep cornice. First floor has Walnut Room with walnut panelling and plastered ceiling with shell motifs dated 1913 and initial C and Co for Colnaghi's and there are a number of marble fireplaces of C18 type. Further staircase with turned balusters and mahogany handrail. A rare early C20 gallery survival.' 420544

22 Old Bond Street, c.1900–06, commercial palazzo, Doulton ceramic facade, mid 20th c shop window, 421761

25 Old Bond Street, early–mid 18th c houses, fourth floor added early 19th c, altered mid 19th c for commercial premises, altered to shops 1865; 'Interior retains original staircases from 1st floor up, cornices, doorcases etc.' 421763

31 Old Bond Street, 1898–1900, exterior: free classical, ground floor mid 20th c shop window, 421847

42 and 43 Old Bond Street, Agnew's, 1877 (E Salomons) 'commercial premises and chambers, now gallery and offices', G rebuilt late 20th c, 421848

44 Old Bond Street, 1906 'Glyns House', 421849

7–9 Gracechurch Street, 1919–23 (?), bank and office block for Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Now Barclay's. Interior: sumptuous banking hall, polished hardwood floors, panelling, etc, but humdrum rooms? Upper offices intended to be let. 435120

9 and 10 Little Britain. late 19th c. office building in Tudor style. Interior? 199579

Natwest Bank, 41 Lothbury 1923–31 (II*) 'Listed... grade II* for its opulent and little altered interior' including 'Bronze lifts. These and two sets of stairs lead to five storeys of offices along Lothbury frontage of an elaborate nature in a variety of styles using Adamesque fireplaces, Victorian foliate decoration and painted panelling for the principal rooms and landings on the second to fifth floors. Second floor manager's office fully panelled with bolection mouldings and decorative fillets, marble fireplace with fluted pilasters and doors in moulded surrounds. Fourth floor managers office also with bolection-moulded panelling. Directors suite overlooking Angel Court still more elaborate. Dining rooms with foliate and Adamesque cornices and marble fireplaces.' 199781

Ibex House, Minories, 1937 modernist. 435481

56–60 New Broad Street, EC2 'Early C20 office building listed for ground storey altered by CFA Voysey. Hanging metal sign to exterior and entrance door, ornamental hinges. Front office retains 2 chimney pieces of black marble or slate, 1 with clock, plus single panel of stained glass and plain oak wainscot With cupboard, Oak staircase with newels and plain balusters. Most of these fittings are of considerable interest in themselves but no longer have a coherent setting in their present positions.' Was the rest gutted? 199663

2 Royal Exchange Buildings, 1907–10, 466167

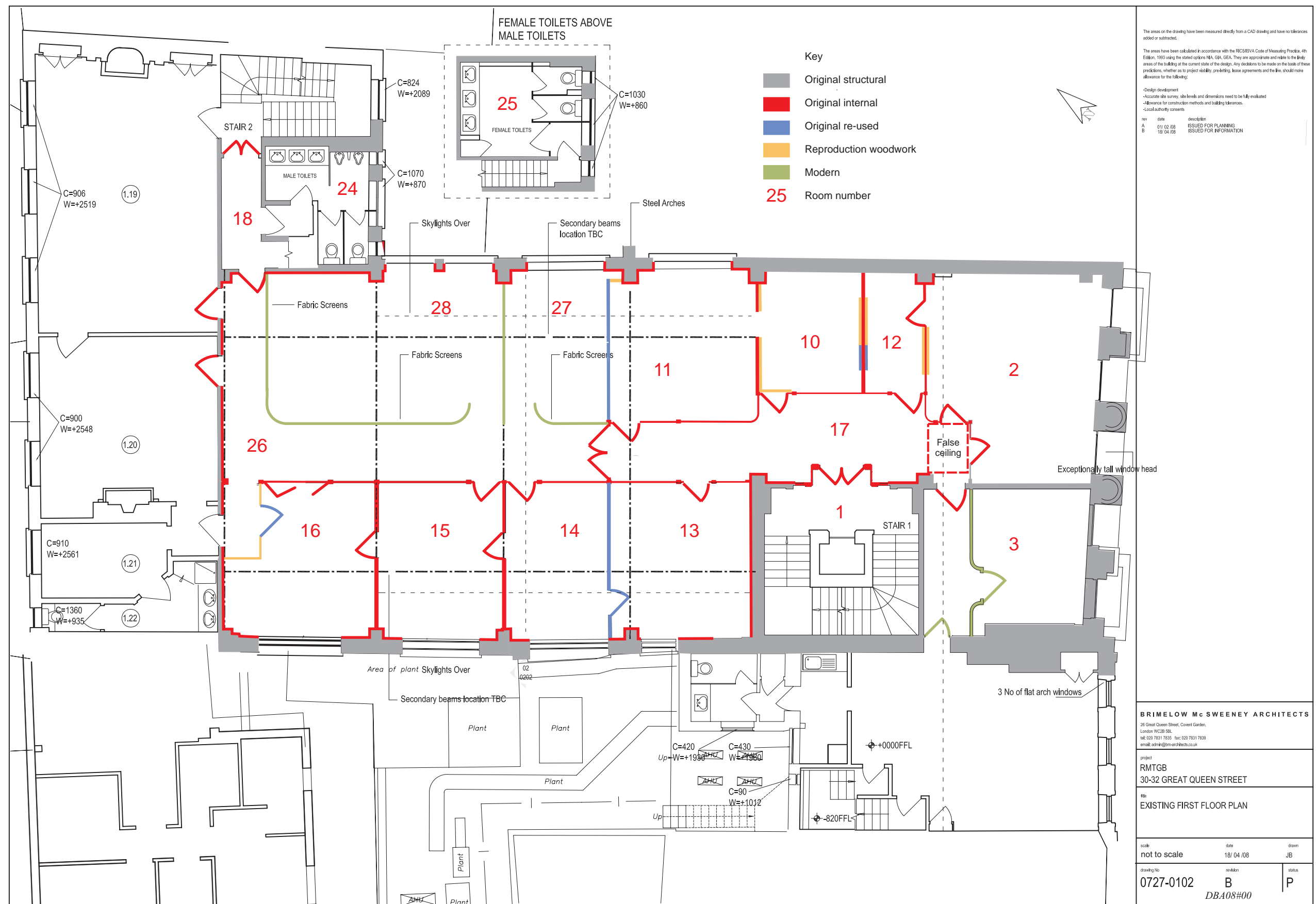
4 Snow Hill, EC1, 1875, 199753

St Martin's House, 16 St Martin-le-Grand, 1925, Graeco-Egyptian exterior, 'Interior: entrance lobby has carved rosettes to coffered ceiling, Tuscan pilasters, carved acroteria to classical door architraves and mahogany doors. Two marble Greek Doric columns to hall. Hall and landings above have coffered decorative plaster ceilings, panelled walls and neo-classical doorcase. Open-well staircase with ramped mahogany handrail set on carved and turned balusters.' Promising, unless demolished lately? 434868

41 Threadneedle Street, EC2, c.1900, 199773

58–59 West Smithfield, St Bartholomew House, 1906 'Interior: Art Nouveau tiles to lobby. Notable for its Art Nouveau carvings and as an early steel-framed building' 434958

7 Wine Office Court, 1868–70, for firm of printers. 'Interior simple, save for foyer, with deep cornice, inner archway, and timber and glass screen under pediment. Stairs with curved lower flight, and timber balustrades. It was the establishment of the Press Association in these premises [1870–92] that triggered the development of Fleet Street, long noted for its printing trades, as the centre of the British newspaper industry.' 435307



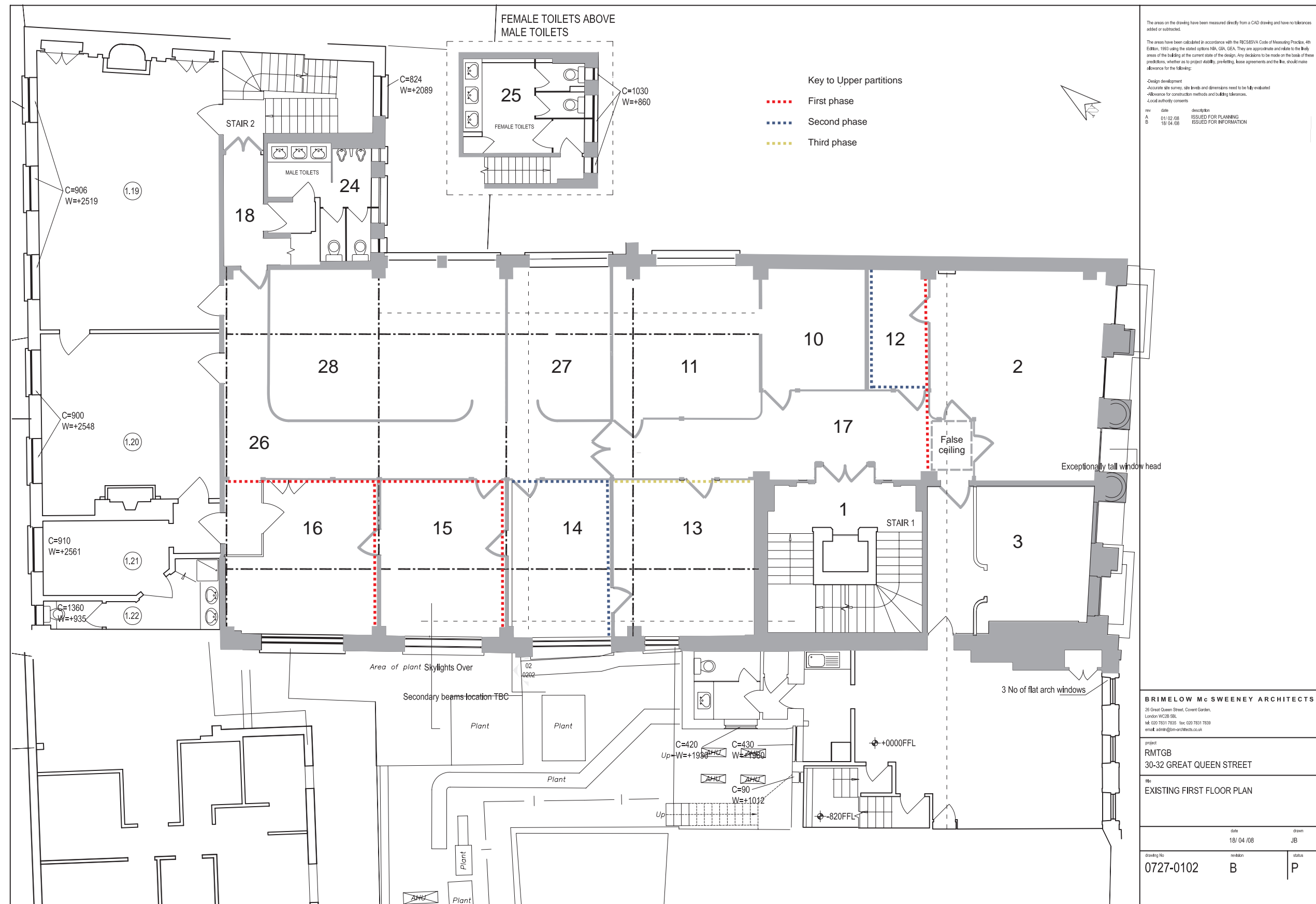


Fig 2 Plan of upper glazing of partition walls on 1st floor at 30-31 Great Queen Street as they are at present

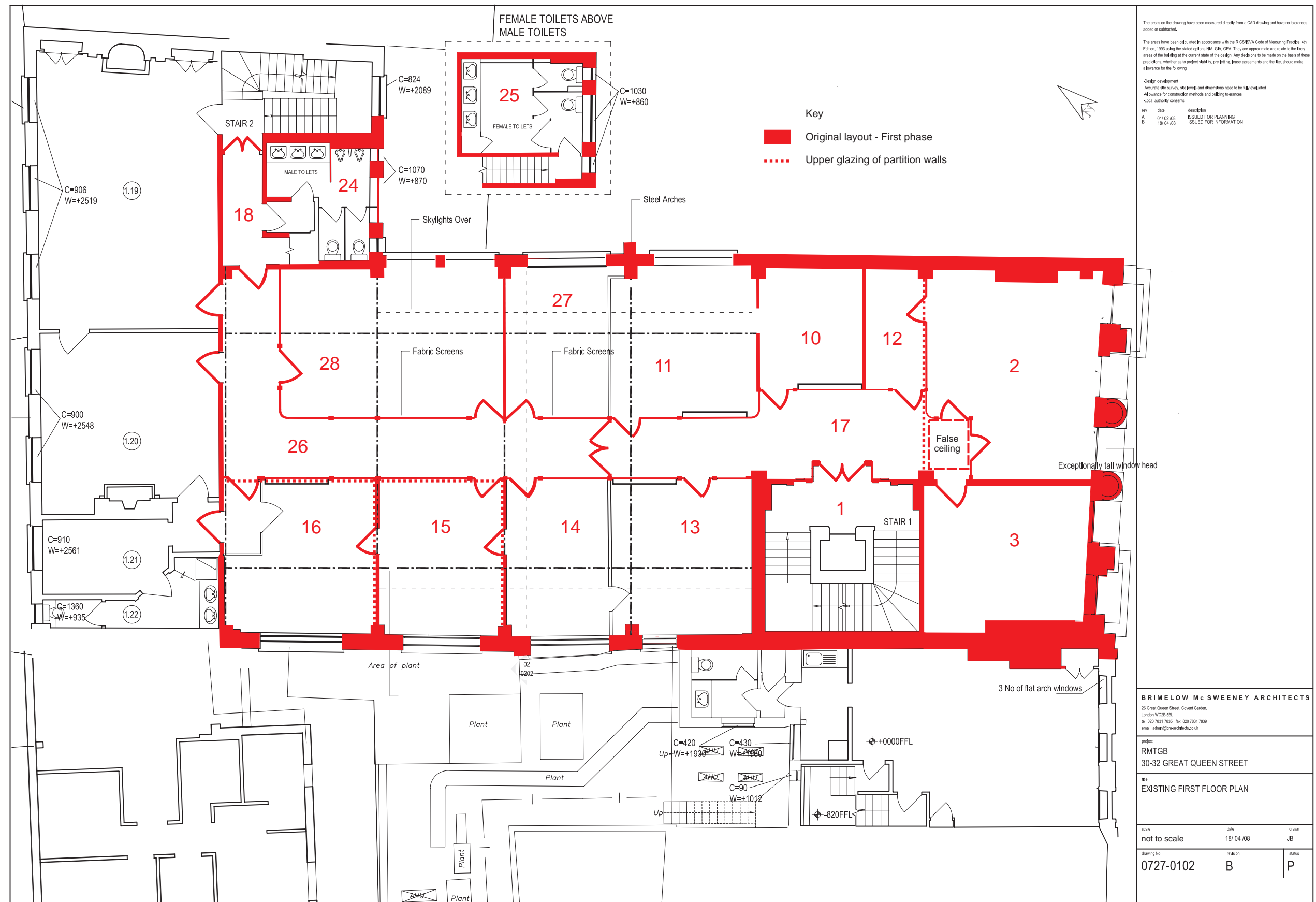


Fig 3 Reconstruction of the original first-floor layout at 30-31 Great Queen Street



Fig 4 Room 17, main entrance porch, looking west (2787.jpg).



Fig 5 Room 17, reception counter, looking south-east (4888.jpg).



Fig 6 The west side of the central passage, looking north-west to rooms 14 and 15 (001.jpg).



Fig 7 North wall of room 2. To the left, a 2-leaf door to the central passage; to the centre and right, a wall separating room 2 from room 12, with glazing above it. (2777.jpg).



Fig 8 Partition along the central passage (4882.jpg).



Fig 9 Folding 3-leaf window and counter in the east wall of room 16, internal face, looking north-east. A shelf or counter formerly under the window opening has been removed. (2876.jpg).



Fig 10 The south-west corner of room 10, showing reception counter, blocked doorway to room 12 and a mixture of fixtures and fittings (2793.jpg).



Fig 11 Detail of cornice in the south-east corner of room 11 (2794.jpg).



Fig 12 Detail of jointing in the north-east corner of room 13 (4875.jpg).



Fig 13 Detail of plaster ceiling decoration in room 28 (2873.jpg)



Fig 14 View of the ceiling from the south-east corner of room 15, looking south-east (2859.jpg).



Fig 15 External upper windows along the east wall, looking south-east, showing traces on the outside buttresses of the framing of previous windows (4896.jpg).

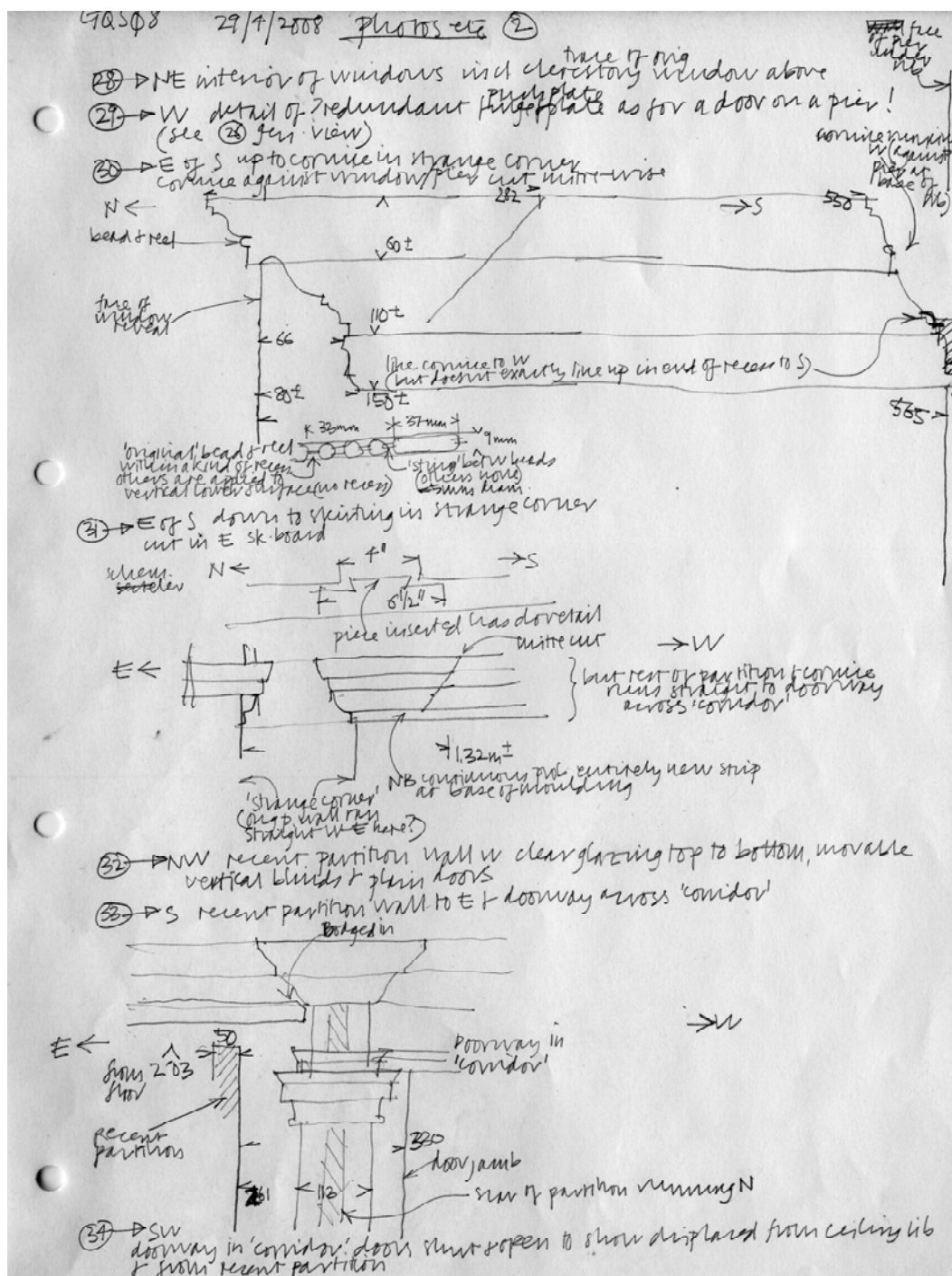


Fig 17 Above: dimensioned sketch of cornice in south-east corner of room 27 (Context 10). Below: dimensioned sketch of a door jamb and pier in the south-west corner of the central passage 26 (Context 9).

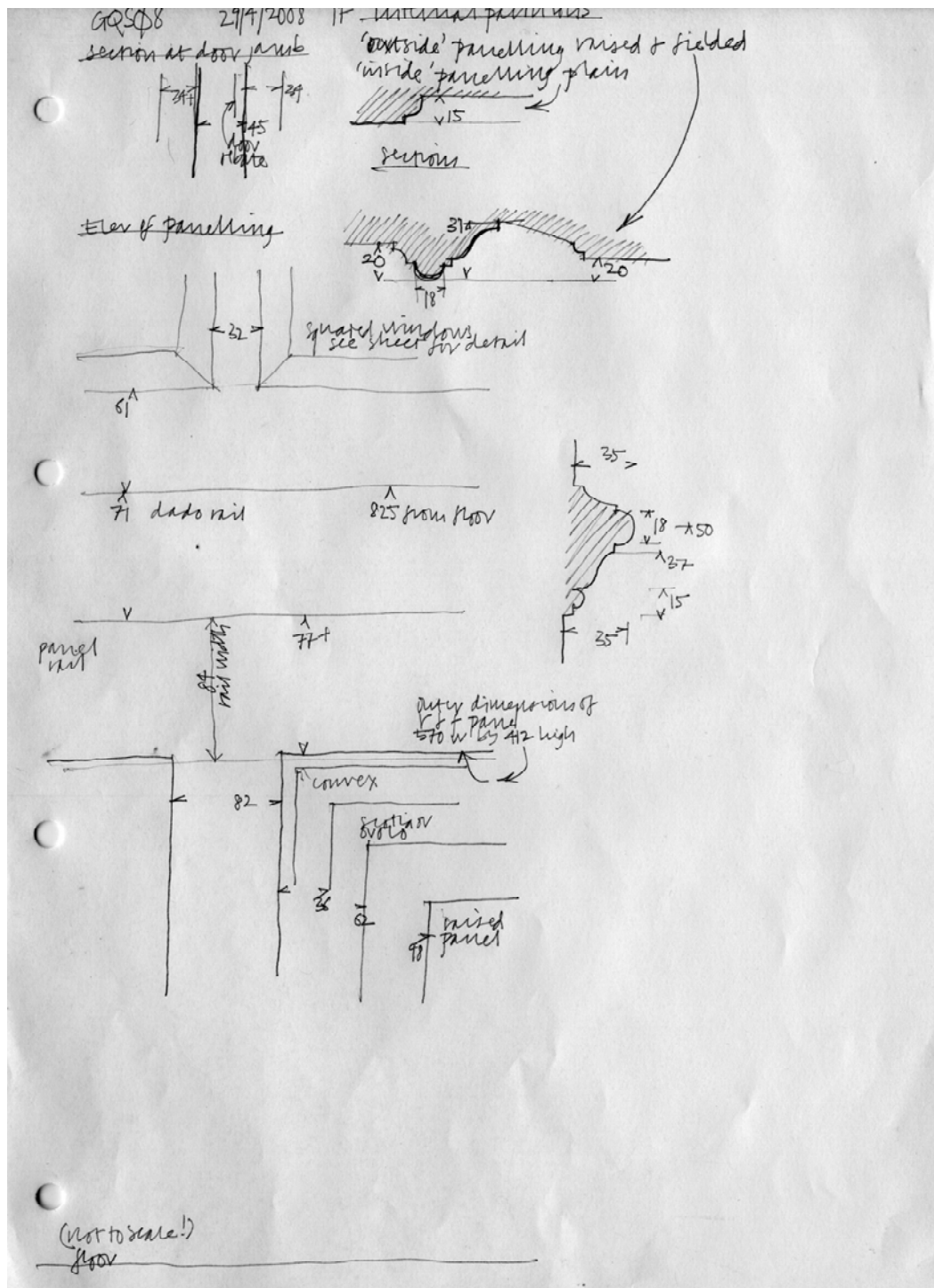


Fig 18 Sketch drawing of various mouldings on the internal wood partitions.

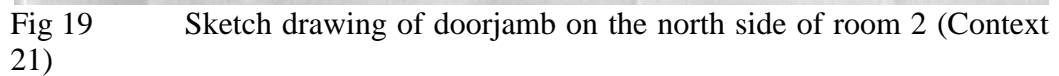


Fig 19 Sketch drawing of doorjamb on the north side of room 2 (Context 21)

