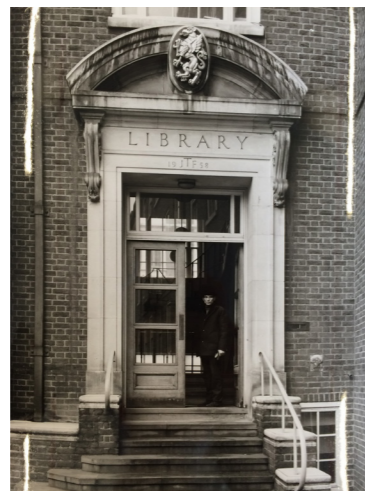




Edward Maufe



New Holker Library



South Square bomb damage



The reconstructed Hall

Charles Dickens worked at 1 South Square 1827-28

Facade to Holborn Gate stuccoed 1867

Last remaining shop in Holborn Gateway shut. 1892

The Chapel restored to a late Gothic Style. 1893

Cittie of Yorke Pub replaces former G Henekey Wine Bar (original possibly by Ernest R Barrow). Neo-Tudor style 1923-24

Holker Library built 1929

Blitz - major bomb damage to Chapel, Holker Library, Hall, South Square, and parts of Gray's Inn 1940-41

Present chapel rebuilt following Blitz to design of Edward Maufe. 1951

Rebuilt Hall (to Maufe design) opened. 1951

Gatehouse Listed - Grade II 1951

South side of South Square rebuilt 1957

New Holker Library built. Design by Edward Maufe 1958

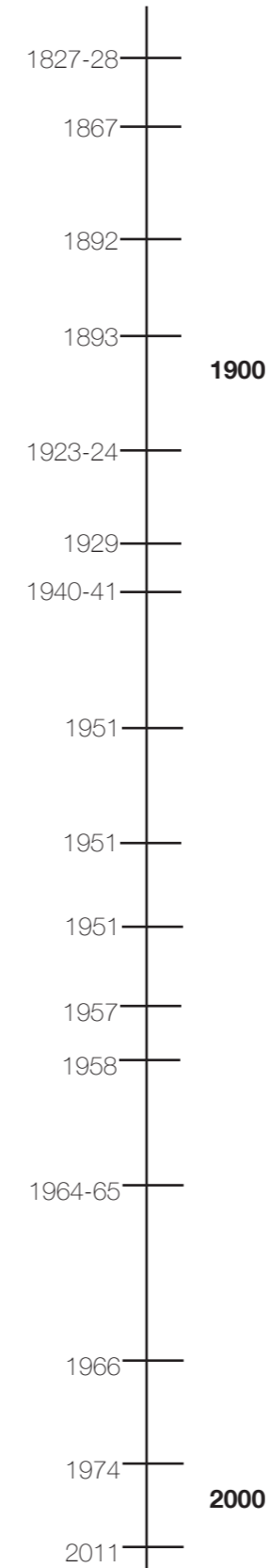
14 South Square completed and connected to 1 South Square

19 High Holborn existed as run-down offices and Mooneys Public House at ground floor. Total rebuild as chambers and offices planned. Timber structure of 21 collapsed during digging of foundations. Reproduction of stucco facade. By architects Fitzroy Robinson & Partners 1964-65

Paddock opened to vehicle traffic 1966

Cittie of Yorke Listing - Grade II 1974

Bridge connecting 10 South Square and Hall constructed. By architects Feilden+Mawson 2011



HISTORY OF THE INN



1591 Ralph Agas



1667 'Collection of New Maps of London'



1677. Taken from Douthwaite's map drawn in 1886. Shows former separation in to four courts (see Douthwaite's 1677 map above). Coney Court, and Chapel (or Middle) Court sat to the north of the Chapel, where Gray's Inn Court is now located. To the south of the Hall was Holborn Court, where South Square is now situated, and Field Court located to the south of the Walks as it is located today.



1819. Taken from Richard Horwood's Map of London



1827 Greenwood's Map of London

2.2.2 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

INITIAL FORM

The Inn has developed in a courtyard form in line with its Medieval origins. The Inn sits on the site of what was the Manor of Purpoole, the property of the de Grey family and included a chapel and hall. As it expanded, development began as three wings around a central court.

In the mid 16thC a single walled garden known originally as Green Court sat to the north of the courtyard and was surrounded by farmland on the other three sides. In the 1580s Green Court (then known as Coney Court) was levelled and quartered by a series of paths.

THE FIELDS/ WALKS

The fields to the north were walled through the 1590's for security reasons, and divided into three distinct areas - Field Court to the south, the Walks in the centre and the Low Gardens to the north. It was only in 1608, under the guidance of Francis Bacon that the fields were developed more formally as The Walks.

The Inn developed to enhance views northwards towards Highgate and Hampstead. The northern edge of the gardens was left open to make the most of these views, and remains so today, now separated from Theobald's road by tall cast iron railings, sloped landscaping and mature trees.

COURTYARDS/ SQUARES

The Inn was previously separated into four courts (see Douthwaite's 1677 map above). Coney Court, and Chapel (or Middle) Court sat to the north of the Chapel, where Gray's Inn Court is now located. To the south of the Hall was Holborn Court, where South Square is now situated, and Field Court located to the south of the Walks as it is located today.

A series of fires through the 17thC necessitated the rebuilding of much of the Inn. This saw the replacement of much of the timber and plaster Tudor-style buildings with more uniform and permanent brick buildings. The courtyard layout creates a unique character within the Bloomsbury Conservation area. *"This character is derived from the marked contrast and transition in scale and sense of enclosure experienced when moving through the interconnected spaces comprising landscaped squares, enclosed courtyards, and narrow passageways and lanes, many of which are vehicle-free with a high volume of pedestrian activity."* Bloomsbury Conservation Area Statement



1870 Ordnance survey map



1914



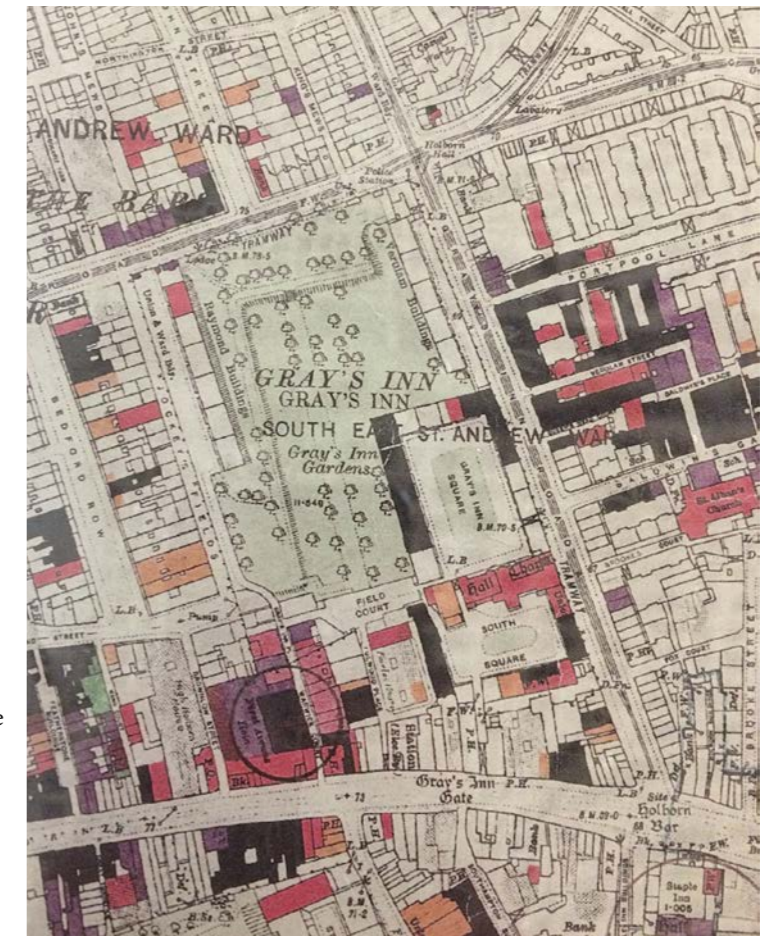
Extent of ruined buildings due to WWII damage



Ordnance survey map showing War damaged 'ruins'. Date unknown



2009 Ordnance survey map



1940-45 LCC War damage map

WAR DAMAGE and CONTEMPORARY CONTEXT

The Inn suffered major damage during WWII. See LCC war damage map along with adjacent ordnance survey map showing 'ruins' for the extent. Due to the damage, the Inn has a fewer number of listed buildings than the other Inns and less than would be expected.

The areas around Gray's Inn have developed at an accelerated pace, most notably to the south on High Holborn. There are a number of markedly tall buildings along this edge. The High Holborn gateway serves as a connection between the intimate courtyard spaces of the Inn and the busy thoroughfare of High Holborn. It thus mediates these two worlds.

"The busy, wide thoroughfare of High Holborn provides a clear break between Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn. The buildings on both sides of the street are contrastingly larger: historically the 19th and 20th century examples are of five to seven storeys, with recent examples considerably higher. Separation between the quiet spaces of Gray's Inn and this busy public east-west route is provided by a grade II listed, stucco-ornamented Tudor gatehouse dating from 1583"

Bloomsbury Conservation Area Statement
"The sense of privacy of the Inns of Court is reinforced by the continuous enclosed street frontages with gateways or arches. Indeed, it is the interrelationship between the varying sizes and types of spaces and the high quality of the environment which contributes to the distinct character of the sub area."
 Bloomsbury Conservation Area Statement

- Total destruction
- Damage beyond repair
- Seriously damaged, doubtful if repairable
- Seriously damaged, but repairable
- General blast damage, minor in
- Blast damage, minor in nature
- Clearance areas
- Small circle - V2 bomb
- Large circle - V1 bomb

Key