

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref262:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Crabtree Fields, Whitfield Street/Colville Place</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury</p>	<p>This area suffered bomb damage during WWII and as a result the former townscape of Fitzrovia changed in post-war rebuilding. Crabtree Fields was laid out in 1985 by the GLC replacing a former car park on an empty bomb-site. The public gardens recall the old name of the area in the early C18th when it was a meadow known as Crab Tree Field. It was owned by the wife of carpenter John Goodge after whom Goodge Street is named. LBLI: Nos. 11, 11a, 12, 13 Colville Place (north side), 14, 15, 16 Colville Place (south side)</p>
<p><b>Ref278:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Ridgmount Gardens, Ridgmount Gardens</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury</p>	<p>Ridgmount Gardens is an elongated private garden for the use of residents of the imposing Ridgmount Mansions apartment building that overlooks it, built in the 1890s. Stretching from Chenies Street to Tavistock Place, the garden has a path that leads alongside a series of miniature lawns interspersed by shrubby borders. At either end of the garden are ornamental bird baths set off by lavender and wisteria.</p>
<p><b>Ref290:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Whitfield Gardens, Whitfield Street/ Tottenham Court Road</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury</p>	<p>This small public garden was once the site of a large pond called The Little Sea. In 1756-58 it became the site for Whitfield's Tabernacle and Almshouses, and Whitfield's half-acre Burial Ground, which was in two parts, one each side of the Tabernacle. In 1853 it was closed to burials and cleared in 1856. The LCC acquired the site in 1894 and in 1895 opened it as a public garden, laid out as a smaller area with a central path and a larger tar-paved area surrounded by planted borders. In the early C21st it was substantially re-landscaped by Camden Council.</p>
<p><b>Ref128:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Huntley Street, West side of road in kerbing south of Torrington Place (just south of The Marlborough Arms)</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury</p>	<p>This parish boundary marker is a kerbstone dated 1838, with the inscription 'St G F' which refers to the civil parish of St. Giles (in the Fields). This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>