

The Danish Church

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY

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C.F. Møller



St Katharine's
Den Danske Kirke i London



Danish Church of St Katharine St Katharine's Precinct Regents Park, London

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by C.F.Moller to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at the Danish Church of St Katharine, St Katharine's Precinct, Regents Park, centred on National Grid Reference 528658, 183259. This study is intended to support a planning application for a sunken terrace extending from the basement level of the church and a new heating system for the church which will comprise underground heat pumps installed within the South Garden.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. This document has made an assessment of effects to buried archaeological remains only as built heritage is to be addressed within a separate report.

The effect of the development proposals on the historic environment resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding archaeological constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

This assessment has established that there is a moderate potential for remains associated with the 19th century and modern use of the Site as part of the South Garden associated with the Church. This could include evidence associated with the construction of the pastors House and St Katharine's Church located immediately north of the Site. Evidence of possible landscaping activities associated with the garden such as levelling, footpaths and planting may also be found within the Site. These remains are considered to be of low significance only.

The Site lies adjacent to Regents Park and is likely to have formerly been part of the deer hunting park created for Henry VIII known as Marylebone Park. Once the area had been disparked it was given over to pasture and arable land until the area was developed as part of the plans for Regents Park. The St Katharine's Chapel Hospital (later Danish Church of St Katharine) was constructed within the Site in 1828.

There is little archaeological evidence recorded within the Study Area dating from the prehistoric to the medieval periods. Investigations within the Study Area have largely comprised archaeological watching briefs and it may be that a lack of investigation within the Study Area could contribute to the lack of archaeological information. However the proximity of the Site to the River Tyburn may have made this area marshy and unsuitable for permanent settlement in the early periods which could also explain a lack of activity within the area.

The Historic Landscape Character of the proposed development site is not expected to change as a result of the development.

Due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation, the presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. Whilst it is not considered that the boreholes within the south garden will require archaeological monitoring, it may be that an archaeological watching brief upon the excavations for the sunken terrace may be required. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



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Danish Church of St Katharine St Katharine's Precinct Regents Park London

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by C.F.Moller on behalf of The Danish Church (the Client), to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Danish Church of St Katharine, St Katharine's Precinct, Regents Park, London (hereafter 'the Site', **Fig. 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 528658, 183259.

1.1.2 This study will support a planning application for a new heating system for the church comprising ground source heat pumps in the south garden as well as new landscaping and extension of the current sunken terraces, to be submitted to Camden Borough Council. This document does not make an assessment of the effects to built heritage as this is being undertaken as a separate document.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land approximately 818 square meters comprising the south garden of the Danish Church of St Katharine (**Plate 1**). The Site is located within the London Borough of Camden and lies on the eastern edge of Regents Park, 1km to the south west of Camden Town, 1.6km to the north of Marylebone and 3km to the north west of the River Thames.

1.2.2 The Site is currently used as a garden associated with the Church and as such much of the area is grassed and a large raised flower bed lies in the southern part of the Site (**Plates 2-4**). Closer to the building a footpath and flower bed lie to the south of staircase access to the basement level (**Plates 5-7**). A staircase also leads up from the garden to the main door into the church from the south garden (**Plate 8**).

1.2.3 The Site is bound to the west by Nos 1-3 St Katharine's Precinct which are grade II* listed and similarly Nos 6-9 located on the opposite side of the precinct also form part of the same listing (NHLE List Entry 1245868; **Plates 10-11**). The monument in the courtyard is also Grade II* Listed (List Entry 1245870; **Plate 12**). The Site is bound to the north by Nos 4 and 5 which form the Pastors House and St Katharine's Hall, these are Grade II* listed under the same listing (List Entry 1245869; **Plates 8-9**). Adjacent to this is the Danish Church which is also Grade II* listed (List Entry 1245872; **Plate 1**). The Site is bound to the east by Albany Street and to the south by the buildings fronting Cumberland Terrace.

1.2.4 The Site is situated within a relatively flat area of land at an elevation of approximately 35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as London Clay Formation, Clay, Silt and Sand (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).



1.3 Development proposals

- 1.3.1 The development proposals are for a new ground source heat pump system to be installed to heat the church. Within the church this will comprise underfloor heating beneath the existing slabs. To facilitate the underground heating system three boreholes up to 100m deep will be excavated within the south garden.
- 1.3.2 In addition to the heating system the proposals also include a sunken terrace within the south garden. The sunken terrace will extend south from an existing smaller terraced area either side of the stairs (**Plates 5 & 6**). A set of terraces and stairs will lead up to the South Garden. A new bridge style access will be installed to replace the current stairs into the church (**Plate 8**).

1.4 Scope of document

- 1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment resource within the Site and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.
- 1.4.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

- 1.4.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

1.5 Aims

- 1.5.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:
- *outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;*
 - *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;*
 - *assess the potential impact of development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets; and*
 - *make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.*



2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

- 2.2.1 Designated heritage assets are defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.'

- 2.2.2 Designation can be defined as:

'The recognition of particular heritage value(s) of a significant place by giving it formal status under law or policy intended to sustain those values' (English Heritage 2008, p.71).

- 2.2.3 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and*
- *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

- 2.2.4 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.3.1 National Planning Policy Framework Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

- 2.3.2 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

- 2.3.3 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- *recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;*
- *requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;*



- *takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;*
- *places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and*
- *requires 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 impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

2.3.4 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.3.5 On 6 March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource. The resource provides additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF. It includes a section entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (ID: 18a), which expands upon NPPF Section 12.

2.4 Local planning policy

2.4.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries Camden Council which adopted the Local Plan in July 2017. The Local Plan has replaced the Core Strategy and the Camden Development Policies document. The Local Plan forms the basis of the development plan for the borough and sets targets for the provision of new housing and employment for a period up to 2031, as well as setting out general policies in relation to provision of facilities, transport, and protection of natural and historic features.

2.4.2 Local planning policies that relate to the historic environment and may be relevant to the proposed development are presented in **Appendix 2**.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014).

3.2 Study Area

3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 1km radius of the Site boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

3.3 Sources

3.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:

- *The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;*

- *The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;*
- *National heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;*
- *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre; and*
- *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.*

3.3.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in **Section 8**.

3.4 Site visit

3.4.1 The Site was visited on the 5th September 2017. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

3.4.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

3.5 Assessment criteria – Significance

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'

3.5.2 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage (now Historic England) in *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). Within this document, significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- **Evidential value** *Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;*
- **Historical value** *Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative;*
- **Aesthetic value** *Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and*
- **Communal value** *Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal*



values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

- 3.5.3 This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2* (2015a).
- 3.5.4 The relative significance of heritage assets was determined in general accordance with the schema laid out below in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Generic schema for classifying the significance of heritage assets

Significance	Categories
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
High	Scheduled Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade II Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields Non-designated assets of national importance Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Moderate	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups
Negligible	Sites, features, structures or landscapes with little or no archaeological, architectural or historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

3.6 Assumptions and limitations

- 3.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 3.6.2 The records held by the GLHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3.7 Copyright

- 3.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.



4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment within the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report (**Section 8**). The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development.

4.1.2 All heritage assets identified within the Study Area are listed in **Appendix 3**. The NHLE and HER entries are assigned a unique number within the text and given a **WA** prefix for ease of reference.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

Site

4.2.1 The Grade II* listed The Danish Church lies within the Site (List Entry 1245872). Effects of the development upon the fabric and setting of this building are being considered as part of a separate study. The Site also lies within the Regents Park Conservation Area.

Study Area

4.2.2 Designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise:

Two Registered Parks and Gardens:

- **WA42**, *Grade I Listed Regents Park, an early 19th century landscape park, in 1828 the northern part of the park was acquired by the Royal Zoological Society for the Zoological gardens (London Zoo); and*
- **WA51**, *Grade II Listed Primrose Hill, a mid-19th century public park added to Regents Park in 1841.*

276 Listed Buildings:

- *15 Grade I Listed Buildings*
- *18 Grade II Listed Buildings; and*
- *243 Grade II Listed Buildings.*

4.2.3 Effects to the setting and fabric are being considered as part of a separate study and as such no assessment of the effects of the development upon these assets has been undertaken as part of this assessment. There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.

4.3 Archaeological Priority Areas

4.3.1 There are two Archaeological Priority Areas (APA) within the Study Area. One which covers the Canalside industry which includes the site of Jamestown Road ice wells and their associated canal wharf founded in 1839. As well as Camden lock and a strip of land along the canal to the east and west. The second APA covers the area of Regents Park which lies within Westminster. This has been classified as a Tier III APA since it represents a large, open and undeveloped area which has potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest.



4.4 Previous studies

Site

- 4.4.1 No record of any previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the Site has been identified during the preparation of this assessment.

Study Area

- 4.4.2 The GLHER contains entries pertaining to a small number of investigations which have been carried out within the Study Area. These comprise:

- **WA08**, an evaluation at Drummond Street, 890m to the south east of the Site;
- **WA12**, a watching brief at 8-14 Colosseum Terrace, 760m to the south of the Site;
- **WA13**, a watching brief at Arlington Road, 580m to the north of the Site;
- **WA17**, an evaluation and watching brief at Stables Market, 900m to the north of the Site;
- **WA54**, a watching brief at Regents Park, 870m to the south west of the Site;
- **WA55**, a watching brief at Regents Park, 350m to the west of the Site;
- **WA77**, an evaluation, 930m to the south east of the Site;
- **WA78**, a watching brief 925m to the south of the Site;
- **WA82**, a watching brief 930m to the south west of the Site;
- **WA83**, a watching brief 625m to the west of the Site;
- **WA84**, a watching brief 1km to the south of the Site;
- **WA85**, a watching brief 440m to the north east of the Site; and
- **WA86**, desk-based assessment and field evaluation at Primrose Hill and Regents Park.

- 4.4.3 Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.5**.

- 4.4.4 Previous archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 1**.

4.5 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.5.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.

- 4.5.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, GLHER and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figure 1**.

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

- 4.5.3 Very little prehistoric remains have been recovered from within the Study Area. An entry on the GLHER refers to Ivory tusks and horns having been found in the area of Regents Park (**WA01**).

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 4.5.4 A possible Roman artefact was found within Regents Park, however there is little information on this within the GLHER entry. A possible Roman brickfield is also recorded as well as a sherd of Roman pottery within Regents Park (**WA01**).
- 4.5.5 The suspected line of a Roman Road is recorded within the Study Area. One end is recorded at **WA02** within the Study Area and the other is recorded at Tottenham Court Road 2km to the south of **WA02**.

Saxon (AD 410-1066) and Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

- 4.5.6 There is no Saxon evidence recorded within the Study Area to date. The deserted medieval village of Rugmore is thought to have existed in the area of Regents Park (**WA04**) however there is no evidence on the ground or from aerial photographs to confirm its location. It is named in the Domesday Book as being part of the Ossulstone Hundred which disappeared between 1151 and 1535. In 1541 some of the lands that were acquired by Henry VIII for the formation of the hunting park were part of the manor of Rugmore.
- 4.5.7 A medieval road is known to have followed the line of Crowndale Road within the eastern part of the Study Area. During the medieval period it was known as Fig Lane (**WA03**).
- 4.5.8 A possible medieval to post-medieval settlement was thought to have existed 800m to the north east of the Site (**WA05**). However trenches excavated in this area did not show any evidence of the settlement.
- 4.5.9 A medieval to post-medieval road ran from Old Mother Redcaps in Camden Town, through Kentish Town (on the present Kentish Town High Street) up Green Street (Highgate Road) and up Highgate Hill (**WA06**). Another medieval to post-medieval road ran from Battle Bridge, past St Pancras Church to Kentish Town (**WA07**).

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800)

- 4.5.10 A post-medieval feature of uncertain origin was found during an investigation at 178-182 Drummond Street, thought perhaps to be a pond either man-made or natural or a gravel quarry (**WA08**).
- 4.5.11 Two buildings of post-medieval date are recorded as having been demolished in 1975, both were terraced houses (**WA09 & WA10**). Similarly a school recorded as dating to the post-medieval period is also recorded however no further information on this is given (**WA11**).
- 4.5.12 A watching brief undertaken at 8-14 Colosseum Terrace uncovered a large number of tin-glazed delft-type wall tiles ranging in date from 1725-60 to the 19th/20th century. These were either English or Dutch in origin and may have come from an in situ fireplace still present in no.12 Colosseum Terrace. During the same investigation a large mass of intact brickwork was found. It was thought that the remains represented a collapsed buttress or pier as is associated with the Colosseum building built in 1824 by Decimus Burton. It was intended as a tourist attraction, but its popularity waned so that by 1875 it had been demolished (**WA12**).



- 4.5.13 Another watching brief at Arlington Road recovered 17th and 18th century artefacts from the London Clay. This was overlain by 19th century deposits related to terraced houses (**WA13**).
- 4.5.14 An 18th century workhouse is recorded 800m to the north east of the Site. The workhouse was first mentioned in 1777 in a parliamentary report and had capacity for 120 people. Additional sources indicate that in 1788 the workhouse was possibly rebuilt on the same site, however in 1809 a replacement workhouse was built (**WA14**).
- 4.5.15 A measured survey of a piano factory was made and is recorded as dating to the post-medieval period and was located 860m to the north west of the Site (**WA15**). A large number of Dutch smoking pipes are recorded as having been found at **WA16** 870m to the north west of the Site (**WA16**). An evaluation at Drummond Street revealed post-medieval deposits such as levelling dumps and a backfilled cellar of 18th-19th century date (**WA08**).
- 4.5.16 The exact location of the Site is difficult to identify on John Rocque's Map of Middlesex produced in 1757. As there was no recorded settlement close the Site it is likely that the Site lay to the north of Tottenham Court and to the west of Pancras. This area is shown as open fields at this time.

19th Century (AD 1800–1900)

- 4.5.17 Trial trenches were excavated at Stables Market which revealed footings of a structure of unknown origin. Due to their size and unusual construction it was thought that they may relate to a substantial railway structure. Evidence of the glass bottling factory that also previously lay within the Site was identified in the upper demolition layers. A watching brief and building recording were also undertaken on the Site which revealed 19th century brick tunnels which housed traders and were commonly used to store goods (**WA17**). Another record of underground arches, tunnels and catacombs is made adjacent to this at **WA34** and it is likely that this refers to the same set of tunnels as **WA17**. This entry makes reference to the Horse Tunnel which allowed passage of horses through from the stables to other parts of the Goods Yard including the Canals (**WA34**).
- 4.5.18 A 19th century railway goods depot is recorded at **WA35**, which would have supported the growing rail and canal network at the time. In 1841 the London and Birmingham Goods Depot was built to the north of Camden Lock. This allowed the passage of goods from Railway to Canal. At its height the Goods Yard was worked by some 400 horses.
- 4.5.19 The St Pancras workhouse was built in 1809 as a replacement for the older workhouse. The workhouse and its infirmary were used up until the end of WWII when the workhouse was converted into a hospital (**WA18**). A psychotherapeutic Hospital was founded as The British Hospital for Mental Disorders in 1890 and it had moved to Camden Road before 1910. It became part of the NHS in 1948 but had closed by 1962 (**WA41**).
- 4.5.20 Goldington Crescent Gardens are recorded 930m to the east of the Site. Goldington Crescent Terrace was constructed in 1849-50 and the gardens were constructed for use by the residents. The gardens are an enclosed oval area that is now open to the public (**WA20**). St James Gardens was originally purchased in 1788 and laid out as an additional burial ground to St James' Chapel. At one time the burial ground was four acres and is recorded to have had 50,000 burials take place there. The construction of the railway reduced the burial ground to three acres and was laid out as a public garden in 1887 (**WA24**). Another former cemetery is recorded at **WA25**. The land was acquired in 1802 for an additional burial ground for St Martin in the fields. Almshouses, an infirmary and chapel were all constructed as part of the cemetery (**WA25**). St Marks Church to the north

of Regents Park was consecrated in 1853. In 1930 the church garden was opened to visitors of London Zoo and it became nicknamed the Zoo church (**WA40**).

- 4.5.21 Camden Gardens were formerly owned by the Marquis Camden and the garden was originally provided for the private use of the surrounding residents which later became a public garden. In the late 19th century the gardens were crossed by the London Midland and Scottish Railway (**WA31**). Chalcot Square Gardens were called St George's Square until 1937 and were laid out from the mid-19th century. The name Chalcot recalls a farm of that name in the area from the 13th century. The layout of the garden has seen little change since its original design (**WA32**). Chester Place is a private communal garden situated behind Cumberland Place. The three storey stucco houses were designed by John Nash and built in 1825-26 as part of his plan to develop the Crown lands as the fashionable residential estate of Regents Park. Chester Place is named after the Prince Regent who was also the Earl of Chester.
- 4.5.22 Harrington Square Gardens were bound by mid-19th century terraces on two sides and by Hampstead Road on the other. The garden was originally designed for the use of the Duke of Bedford his heirs and assigns and occupiers of the surrounding houses. The garden is now open to the public (**WA37**). The original Ampthill Estate was laid out in 1800 as a garden with surrounding houses (**WA38**). Oakley Square is another 19th century garden located 645m to the east of the Site. It was named after Oakley House which was the seat of the Duke of Bedford. The garden was laid out in 1845 and planned in conjunction with terraces of which only the northern terrace survives. It was originally laid out for use by the Duke and the residents living in the surrounding terraces (**WA43**).
- 4.5.23 A number of 19th century structures and features associated with the Grand Union Canal are recorded upon the GLHER. The Cumberland Basin is a 19th century canal basin on the Grand Union Canal on the northern edge of Regents Park (**WA19**). Southampton Bridge is a 19th century structure over the canal, which is part of Oval Road and leads to Gilbey's Yard (**WA21**). Camden Bridge is another 19th century bridge (**WA26**) as well as the bridge at Primrose Hill at the boundary with Regents Park (**WA28**). The Kentish Town Bridge is located further east (**WA23**). The Fitzroy Bridge is a 19th century construction crossing the Grand Union Canal's Regents Canal branch (**WA39**). The College Street Bridge crosses the Regents Canal 1km to the north west of the Site (**WA57**). **WA22** represents the Kentish Town lock on the Regents Canal branch of the Grand Union Canal (**WA22**). To the west of the Kentish Town lock is the 19th century Hawley lock (**WA27**).
- 4.5.24 A reference within historical documents mention a large 19th century icewell recorded at **WA29** belonging to William Leftwich, the first Englishman to charter a shipload of ice from Norway in 1822. A set of Barracks were included as part of the plan for Regents Park, the original designs placed them at the northern edge of the Park however it was later decided that they would be better placed between Albany Street and Regents Canal to the east of the Site. The work was carried out between 1820-21 and provided accommodation for 450 officers and men and 400 horses. Due to overcrowding the barracks were first partially rebuilt in 1877 and then almost completely rebuilt in 1891-3 (**WA30**). The Golden Lion Public House is located 945m to the north east of the Site (**WA56**). There has been a public house called the Golden Lion at this location since at least 1869. Historic mapping has indicated that the pub was rebuilt or at least refaced between 1896 and 1916.
- 4.5.25 Regents Park was formerly Marylebone Park which was established as a hunting ground for Henry VIII. Previously this area would have been part of the forest of Middlesex. After the dissolution of the monasteries monastic lands were handed over to the crown. The area was within the northern part of the Manor of Tyburn which had been owned by

Barking Abbey since before the conquest (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983). Part of the lands were set aside for the hunting park and named Marylebone Park. Marylebone Park covered an area of roughly 554 acres but the boundaries were not based upon the earlier manorial boundaries and included land from other owners. The park is said to have been surrounded by a ditch and rampart which was later topped with a fence to keep the deer in. Ponds are thought to have been excavated for the deer and lodges created for the park keepers (Sheppard 2010). After the execution of King Charles I in 1649 the park along with the rest of the crown estates were sold and the park is said to have been let out for small holdings for hay and dairy produce. Once the farm leases expired in 1811 a competition was held to design a new estate with a new street linking to Westminster (Regents Street). John Nash's successful design incorporated the circular shape of the former parkland comprising an inner and outer circle lining them with terraces and villas. The designs also included the large lake and the Regents Canal at the northernmost end and the eastern part was designed as a market area to supply the residents. The Park was designed during the Napoleonic Wars and it wasn't until peace time that the plans were actioned. The Park was complete by 1828 and by 1841 much of the park was opened to the public (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983). Regents Park is now a Grade I Registered Park (**WA42**).

- 4.5.26 In 1827 the Zoological Society acquired 8ha of land within the northern part of the park to form the Zoological Gardens. Decimus Burton who had been working on the terraces was formerly appointed as the architect for the zoo and the gardens. Each of John Nash's garden terraces have been recorded separately on the GLHER, these comprise garden terraces at Cambridge Terrace, Gloucester Terrace, Chester Terrace and Cumberland Terrace (**WA44-WA48, WA50, WA52 & WA53**).
- 4.5.27 In 1827 the Royal Hospital of St Katharine was established which the Site formed part of (**WA49**). The Royal Hospital of St Katharine had previously occupied a site on the northern bank of the Thames which was bought in 1825 to form St Katharine's Dock. The original hospital had been formed in the 12th century as an almshouse named The Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St Katherine by the Tower. The hospital was moved in 1827 and comprised the Chapel in the centre (located immediately north of the Site), residences for the Brothers to the south of this and residences for the Sisters to the north. By the 1870s a School had also been founded located on the northern side of the Chapel for children aged between 7-14 from impoverished families. The Masters House was located opposite the Chapel within Regents Park at St Katharine's Lodge.
- 4.5.28 Historic map regression shows the Site to have been located within a single large field in 1801 labelled 'Thirty Acres and Elm Tree Fields' (**Figure 3A**) and a similar layout is seen on the parish map of 1804. The 1834 Parish map shows the development of Regents Park and the surrounding area. The Site is shown as part of St Katharine's Chapel Hospital, with the Chapel, and houses for the Brothers and Sisters shown. The only detail within the Site is a single tree which represents the use of the Site as a garden (**Figure 3B**). Mayhew's Survey of the garden shows more accurately the planting within the Site largely focussed within the south eastern part of the Site. The 1860's parish map shows no change or further detail within the Site (**Figure 3C**).
- 4.5.29 Additional detail is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the Site, with the church labelled as St Katharine's Collegiate Church. This also shows the addition of the school as part of the church with separate areas for boys and girls. The Chapel is labelled as having seating for 300. Some detail within the garden is shown as being loosely wooded with paths (**Figure 3D**). On the 1893 map an extension to the church is shown to the immediate north of the Site. This is likely to be as a result of the expansion of the

School as the southern part of the church is now for School Boys and the northern part for School Girls. The same layout can be seen within the South Garden on the 1893 and 1935 Ordnance Survey maps (**Figure 3E & F**). Fewer trees are shown on the maps of the later 20th century but this may be due to stylistic differences and a lack of detail rather than an actual representation of the planting within the garden.

- 4.5.30 Two watching briefs were undertaken in Regents Park, one investigation undertaken 845m to the south west of the Site (**WA54**) revealed traces of the banks of an early 19th century rock garden were found within the grounds of the house (The Holme). Another was undertaken at The Bird House. 19th century service runs, postholes and wall runs associated with early zoological buildings were recorded (**WA55**).

Modern (AD 1900–present day)

- 4.5.31 A tramway system was aligned through the Study Area from 1875-1940. An Archaeological watching brief over part of the route was undertaken and bedding and concrete tram track foundations were found (**WA58**).
- 4.5.32 Camden Town underground station opened in 1907 as a junction station serving Hampstead and Highgate. The station was designed by Leslie Green using deep red terracotta tiles with elevations to Kentish Town Road and Camden High Street. In 1940 the station was bombed but was saved by its steel frame construction. The station was linked to a deep underground air raid shelter in 1942 which opened in 1944 (**WA33**). The shelter comprised two parallel tunnels. Each tunnel had two desks equipped with bunks, medical posts, kitchens and toilets and could accommodate up to 8,000 people.
- 4.5.33 An early 20th century garden is recorded 800m to the south of the Site, it can be seen on Horwood's map of 1799 as York Market and on early 19th century maps as York Square. Its rectangular shape reflects its layout as part of Nash's plan for the market to serve Regents Park (**WA59**). Cumberland Market was also designed by Nash in the 1820s and was functioning by 1834. The market closed in 1926 and the gardens were refurbished (**WA72**). Clarence Garden was opened in 1907, it was originally planned to be a market however this plan was not realised and it opened as a garden instead. It had previously been used as a nursery ground in the 19th century (**WA73**). Cecil Sharp House opened in June 1930 and according to original plans its triangular shape was laid out as an open air theatre, although there is no evidence that it was used as such (**WA74**).
- 4.5.34 The former maintenance car depot was built in 1912 by Vinot Cars Limited and is located 380m to the south of the Site (**WA60**). The former MTV Europe Studios is located 830m to the north of the Site (**WA69**). The site was originally occupied by Henly's motor engineering works which was a 1930s adaptation and extension of a 19th century canalside building (**WA69**).
- 4.5.35 The private residence of novelist John Galsworthy was donated for use for wounded servicemen during WWI. It was named Kitchener House and opened in 1917. It was one of the first education clubs where wounded soldiers and sailors still in treatment could go for recreation (**WA61**). The Archeson Hospital for officers opened on 9th January 1917. This had formerly been the home of Dr Edward Goodrich Archeson. The hospital had 30 beds and was an auxiliary hospital to Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital (**WA62**). St Katharine's Lodge which was located opposite St Katharine's Church was given over for use as a military hospital for officers by the American Red Cross in 1917. The hospital closed after the war and the building was taken over by the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases (**WA64**). Regents Park Baptist College vacated their premises within Regents Park in 1917 so that it could be used as an extension to St Dunstan's Hospital. It

provided accommodation for around 200 blinded servicemen and 50 members of staff (WA63).

- 4.5.36 A WWII pillbox is recorded 800m to the north east of the Site. The pillbox is hexagonal with 7ft high vertical embrasures and a concrete flat roof (WA65). A note from the Archivist included within the record states that this may not have been a defensive structure but may have been used for storage by the adjacent factory (WA65). Three anti-tank blocks were recorded on the bank of the canal 590m to the north west of the Site (WA67). They each have a sloping front face and a vertical slot in the rear. An air raid shelter is located 344m to the north of the Site (WA68). The Royal College of Physicians was founded in 1518 and the present college dates from 1964. It has an associated garden formed in the 1960s which contains over 1000 different species including beds of medicinal plants from other cultures (WA75).

Negative and Unknown

- 4.5.37 Negative investigations are investigations that have not recovered any archaeological finds or features and have been included within this assessment to demonstrate areas which are or have become archaeologically sterile. Seven investigations of this type have been recorded within the Study Area, the closest of these to the Site is at Arlington Road located 430m to the north east of the Site (WA85).
- 4.5.38 A small number of investigations have been included within the GLHER however there is no available information as to whether any archaeological remains have been found and have therefore been classified as unknown. The closest of these to the Site is a desk-based assessment and field evaluation recorded at Regents Park (WA86). No information on where the field evaluation took place or whether anything was found is available.

4.6 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.6.1 The Historic Landscape Character of the Site is characterised as Regents Park Road which is recorded as comprising Georgian Villas.

4.7 Assessment of archaeological survival and previous impacts

- 4.7.1 Based on the historic mapping for the Site it seems that very little ground intrusion has taken place across much of the Site as it has been preserved as part of the south garden associated with the church. As such it is likely that preservation of potential archaeological remains is likely to be good across much of the Site.
- 4.7.2 In areas close to the existing building it is likely that some areas may have been truncated during the construction of the building and the installation of services.
- 4.7.3 No geotechnical information was available at the time of writing.

5 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS- PHYSICAL EFFECTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides an initial assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in relation to elements of the historic environment resource that may be subject to physical impacts.



5.2 Summary of known and potential historic environment resource

5.2.1 The following table (**Table 2**) presents a summary of the known and potential elements of the historic environment resource within the Site and its vicinity, which could be physically affected by the development proposals, based on the information presented in **Section 4**.

5.2.2 Entries in the table are assigned a '*Potential*' rating, which represents a measure of probability. This has been determined via the application of professional judgement, informed by the evidence presented in the preceding sections of this assessment. '*Potential*' is expressed on a four point scale, assigned in accordance with the following criteria:

- **High** Situations where heritage assets are known or strongly suspected to be present within the Site or its vicinity and which are likely to be well preserved.
- **Moderate** Includes cases where there are grounds for believing that heritage assets may be present, but for which conclusive evidence is not currently available. This category is also applied in situations in which heritage assets are likely to be present, but also where their state of preservation may have been compromised.
- **Low** Circumstances where the available information indicates that heritage assets are unlikely to be present, or that their state of preservation is liable to be severely compromised.
- **Unknown** Cases where currently available information does not provide sufficient evidence on which to provide an informed assessment with regard to the potential for heritage assets to be present.

5.2.3 The relative '*Significance*' of known and potential heritage assets included in **Table 2** has been determined in accordance with the criteria set out in **Section 3.5**.

Table 2 Summary of known and potential historic environment resource within the Site

Potential	Period and description		Significance
Moderate	19th century and Modern	In 1827 the Royal Hospital of St Katharine's opened and the Site formed part of the grounds to the south of the Chapel. The Site has remained part of the south garden associated with the Chapel (now the Danish Church of St Katharine). Some planting and creation of footpaths and flower beds has taken place within the Site.	Low
Low	Post-medieval	During the Post-medieval period the closest settlement was at Marylebone and it is likely that the Site was part of Marylebone Park formerly a hunting ground of Henry VIII and later given over to pasture and arable land. It is possible that former field boundaries or drainage features could exist at the Site.	Low
Low/ Unknown	Prehistoric	Little prehistoric evidence has been recorded within the Study Area to date. Due to the presence of the River Tyburn within the vicinity of the Site it could be that this area may have been marshy and unsuitable for habitation. Some archaeological investigation has been undertaken within the Study Area however these have largely comprised small scale watching briefs and as such this may contribute to the lack of information within the Study Area.	Unknown



	Romano-British	A small number of Romano-British finds have been recorded within the Study Area and the line of a Roman Road is also thought to have traversed the Study Area. It may have been that this area continued to be marshy into the Romano-British period which could explain the lack of information dating to this period, however this could also be due in part to a lack of investigation within the Study Area	Unknown
	Anglo-Saxon	To date no record of Anglo-Saxon activity has been recorded within the Study Area.	Unknown
	Medieval	The deserted medieval village of Rugmore is thought to have been within the vicinity of Regents Park however no evidence of this has been found from aerial photographs or during investigations. A small number of medieval roads are recorded as traversing the Study Area.	Unknown

5.3 Statement of potential impact

Archaeological remains

5.3.1 The construction of the proposed development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:

- *Preliminary site investigation works;*
- *Excavation of the boreholes for the heating system;*
- *Excavation for the sunken terraces;*
- *Excavation for a new path; and*
- *Excavation for associated landscaping within the south garden.*

5.3.2 The aforementioned works have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets.

5.3.3 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.

5.3.4 The most destructive elements of the development proposals in terms of below ground archaeology (should any such remains be present within the Site) would be likely to be associated excavation for the sunken terrace and associated landscaping. The existing terrace which provides a lightwell to the basement levels will be extended out into the garden at the same level. This will involve the removal of approximately 1.40m depth ground to the south of the terrace to create a level surface extending from the basement level. A set of stairs will lead up to a new path created around the edge of the terrace.

5.3.5 The excavation for the boreholes for the heating system is likely to be minimally intrusive and whilst they will be excavated to a depth beyond the archaeological horizon the effect is expected to be localised and restricted to three boreholes within the garden.



Historic Landscape Character

- 5.3.6 The Historic Landscape Character is characterised as Regents Park Road comprising Georgian Villas. Due to the nature of the development the Historic Landscape Character of the Site is not expected to be affected by the proposed development.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.
- 6.1.2 This assessment has established that there is a moderate potential for remains associated with the 19th century and modern use of the Site as part of the South Garden associated with the Church. This could include evidence associated with the construction of the pastors House and St Katharine's Church located immediately north of the Site. Evidence of possible landscaping activities associated with the garden such as levelling, footpaths and planting may also be found within the Site. These remains are considered to be of low significance only.
- 6.1.3 The Site lies adjacent to Regents Park and is likely to have formerly been part of the deer hunting park created for Henry VIII known as Marylebone Park. Once the area had been disparked it was given over to pasture and arable land until the area was developed as part of the plans for Regents Park. The St Katharine's Chapel Hospital (later Danish Church of St Katharine) was constructed within the Site in 1828.
- 6.1.4 There is little archaeological evidence recorded within the Study Area dating from the prehistoric to the medieval periods. Investigations within the Study Area have largely comprised archaeological watching briefs and it may be that a lack of investigation within the Study Area could contribute to the lack of archaeological information. However the proximity of the Site to the River Tyburn may have made this area marshy and unsuitable for permanent settlement in the early periods which could also explain a lack of activity within the area.
- 6.1.5 The Historic Landscape Character of the proposed development site is not expected to change as a result of the development.

6.2 Recommendations

- 6.2.1 The presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. Whilst it is not considered that the excavation of the boreholes within the south garden will require any archaeological monitoring, it may be that an archaeological watching brief is required upon the excavation for the sunken terrace. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



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Historic Environment Records

Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER)

Cartographic and documentary sources

- 1757 John Roque 'A Map of the County of Middlesex reduced from an Actual Survey in four sheets'
- 1801 Parish Map of St Pancras (Sheet 5; 85.244)
- 1804 Parish Map of St Pancras (Sheet 2; N3001)
- 1834 Parish Map of St Pancras (Sheet 2; 85.244)
- 1849 Parish Map of St Pancras (Sheet 2; 85.244)



1860 Parish Map of St Pancras (Sheet 2; 85.244)
1870 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet VII.32
1893 Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet VII.32
1935 Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1:2,500) Sheet VII.32
1962 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Sheet TQ2883SE
1976 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Sheet TQ2883SE
1995 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Sheet TQ2883SE
1998 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Sheet TQ2883SE
2004 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Sheet TQ2883SE
2009 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Sheet TQ2883SE
2014 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Sheet TQ2883SE

Online resources

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>
<http://www.biab.ac.uk/>
<http://opendomesday.org/>
<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>
<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
<http://www.magic.gov.uk>
<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>
<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>
<http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Value	An aspect of worth or importance

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	970,000–9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43–410
Early Post-glacial	9500–8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410–1066
Mesolithic	8500–4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066–1500
Neolithic	4000–2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500–1800
Bronze Age	2400–700 BC	19th century	AD 1800–1899
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 43	Modern	1900–present day



Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	<i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and The Garden's Trust (formerly known as The Garden History Society) are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens
Protected Wreck Sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.



National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Para. 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.
Para.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.
Para. 132	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
Para. 135	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
Para. 137	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably
Para. 139	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
Para. 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.



Local Planning Policy

Camden Council Local Plan Adopted 3 rd July 2017		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
Policy D2	Heritage	<p>The Council will preserve and, where appropriate, enhance 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 and locally listed heritage assets.</p> <p>Designated heritage assets Designed heritage assets include conservation areas and listed buildings. The Council will not permit the loss of or substantial harm to a designated heritage asset, including conservation areas and Listed Buildings, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; andthe harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. <p>The Council will not permit development that result in harm that is less than substantial to the significance of a designated heritage asset unless the public benefits of the proposal convincingly outweigh that harm.</p> <p>Conservation areas Conservation areas are designated heritage assets and this section should be read in conjunction with the section above headed 'designated heritage assets'. In order to maintain the character of Camden's conservation areas, the Council will take account of conservation area statements, appraisals and management strategies when assessing applications within conservation areas. The Council will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">require that development within conservation areas preserves or, where possible, enhances the character or appearance of the area;resist the total or substantial demolition of an unlisted building that makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area;resist development outside of a conservation area that causes harm to the character or appearance of that conservation area; andpreserve trees and garden spaces which contribute to the character and appearance of a conservation area or which provide a setting for Camden's architectural heritage. <p>Listed Buildings Listed buildings are designated heritage assets and this section should be read in conjunction with the section above headed 'designated heritage assets'. To preserve or enhance the borough's listed buildings, the Council will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">resist the total or substantial demolition of a listed building;resist proposals for a change of use or alterations and extensions to a listed building where this would cause harm to the special architectural



Camden Council Local Plan Adopted 3 rd July 2017		
Policy ref.	Title	Scope
		<p>and historic interest of the building; and k. resist development that would cause harm to significance of a listed building through an effect on its setting.</p> <p>Archaeology The Council will protect remains of archaeological importance by ensuring acceptable measures are taken proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset to preserve them and their setting, including physical preservation, where appropriate.</p> <p>Other heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets The Council will seek to protect other heritage assets including non-designated heritage assets (including those on and off the local list), Registered Parks and Gardens and London Squares. The effect of a proposal on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, balancing the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.</p>



Appendix 3: Gazetteer

WA no.	Mon ID	Name	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
WA01	MLO12942	Regent's Park {Prehistoric ivory tusks/horns}	IVORY TUSKS AND HORNS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE AREA OF THE PARK AT VARIOUS TIMES.	Multi-period	528005	183005
	MLO2873	Regent's Park	AN 'OBJECT' IN REGENTS PARK IN PHILLIPPA GRANVILLE'S SURVEY ?			
	MLO12943	Regent's Park {Roman coins}	ROMAN COINS, INCLUDING A CONSTANTINE AND A FORGED TETRICUS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE AREA OF THE PARK.			
	MLO23553	Regent's Park {Roman brickfield?}	Sidney Smirke reported seeing what he thought was a Roman brickfield when he was a boy, at the end of Regents Park, brought to light by workmen when it was being formed. No other informed given (possibly earthworks associated with DMV at London Zoo MLO9205?)			
	MLO3175	Regent's Park {Roman pottery}	A CHANCE FIND IN REGENTS PARK.			
WA02	MLO17799	TOTTENHAM COURT RD	SUSPECTED LINE OF A ROMAN ROAD	Romano-British	529200	183400
WA03	MLO178	CROWNDALE RD	THIS ROAD WAS KNOWN AS FIG LANE IN THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD	Medieval	529580, 529230	183500, 183380
WA04	MLO9205/ ELO5058	Regent's Park {Medieval village of Rugmore}	Deserted Medieval Village of Rugmore, Zoo, Regent's Park. Named in Domesday in the Ossulstone Hundred which disappeared between 1151 and 1535. In 1541, some of the lands acquired by Henry VIII for the formation of the hunting park was part of the manor of Rugmore. There is no evidence from aerial photographs or on the ground to confirm or deny the site of the village conclusively.	Medieval	528350	183650
WA05	MLO17835	CAMDEN HIGH ST	THERE WAS POSSIBLY A SMALL SETTLEMENT HERE, AROUND OLD MOTHER RED CAPS. EXAMINATION OF TRENCHES OUTSIDE CAMDEN TOWN TUBE STATION IN 1977 GAVE NO EVIDENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS.	Medieval to Post-medieval	529005	184005
WA06	MLO178	HIGHGATE RD	THIS ROAD RAN FROM OLD MOTHER REDCAPS IN CAMDEN TOWN, THROUGH KENTISH TOWN (ON THE PRESENT KENTISH TOWN HIGH ST) UP GREEN ST (HIGHGATE RD) & UP HIGHGATE HILL.	Medieval to Post-medieval	528950	183800
WA07	MLO179	ST PANCRAS WAY	AN UNNAMED ROAD RAN FROM BATTLE BRIDGE, PAST ST PANCRAS CHURCH TO KENTISH TOWN	Medieval to Post-medieval	529600	183500



WA08	MLO599/ ELO3185	178-182 DRUMMOND STNW1	Evaluation by K. Pitt for Museum of London Archaeology Service, April 1994; site code DRM 94. A feature of uncertain interpretation was found cutting natural gravels. It could have been a pond, either man-made or natural, or possibly originated as a gravel quarry (similar features are shown in the locality on Rocque's map of 1746). Periods recorded under same site code: unknown (this entry); post-medieval (082621).			
	MLO599	178-182 DRUMMOND STNW1	Evaluation by K. Pitt for Museum of London Archaeology Service, April 1994; site code DRM 94. Levelling dumps, wall foundations and a backfilled cellar of 18th century/19th century date were found. Periods recorded under same site code: unknown (082620); post-medieval (this entry).	Post-medieval	529115	182475
WA09	MLO36856	120 ALBERT ST	TERRACED HOUSE-HOUSE DEMOLISHED C1975	Post-medieval	528815	183690
WA10	MLO54729	122 ALBERT ST	TERRACED HOUSE-HOUSE DEMOLISHED C1975	Post-medieval	528812	183595
WA11	MLO119	58 OSNABURGH ST	SCHOOL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Post-medieval	528948	183303
WA12	MLO645/ ELO3100	8-14 COLOSSEUM TERRACE	Watching brief undertaken by P Durnford for Museum of London Archaeology Service, April-May'95; site code CTA94. A large mass of intact brick-work which had no clear association with the present building structures in Colosseum Terrace was found. It seems probable that the brickwork, resembling a collapsed buttress or pier is associated with the Colosseum building, built c. 1824-7 by Decimus Burton. It was intended as a tourist attraction, but its popularity waned so that by 1875 it had been demolished. Periods recorded under same site code: post-medieval (083273-4)			
	MLO645/ MLO3100	8-14 COLOSSEUM TERRACE	Watching brief undertaken by P Durnford for Museum of London Archaeology Service, April-May'95; site code CTA94. A number of tin-glazed Delft-type wall tiles ranging in date from 1725-60 to the late 19th century/early 20th century were found. These were either English or Dutch in origin, and may have come from an in-situ fire place still present in no.12 Colosseum Terrace. Periods recorded under same site code: post-medieval (083273-4)	Post-medieval	528805	182505
WA13	MLO639	ARLINGTON RD	Watching brief undertaken by B Yule for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Sept'92; site code AGN92. Weathered London Clay was found containing 17th century-18th artefacts. Periods recorded under same site code: post-medieval (083187-8)	Post-medieval		
	MLO639	ARLINGTON RD	Watching brief undertaken by B Yule for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Sept'92; site code AGN92. 17 th century-18th deposits (SMR ref: 083187) were overlain by 19th century deposits and the remains of Victorian terraced houses. Periods recorded under same site code: post-medieval (083187-8)	Post-medieval	528735	183855



WA14	MLO107267	Camden Road, Camden, London, NW1 9LJ (18th Century) {Workhouse}	This workhouse is first mentioned in 1777 in a Parliamentary Report. Further sources indicate that in 1788 the workhouse was rebuilt possibly on the same site. However in 1809, a replacement workhouse was built on king's road (now St. Pancras Way in 1937). The Old St. Pancras Workhouse is first recorded in 1777 in a parliamentary report. The report mentions that the workhouse has a capacity of up to 120 inmates. According to Peter Higginbotham there is further mention in 1788 that a new workhouse was built at the junction of Highgate Road and Hampstead Road. However, these road names have been lost and as such Higginbotham suggests that the new workhouse may have been built on the original existing site. The Old St. Pancras workhouse was used as inspiration for John Waller's (2006) 'The Real Oliver Twist'. Due to population demands a new workhouse was built in 1809 on the east side of King's Road (renamed St. Pancras Way in 1937) as a replacement for the Old Pancras Workhouse	Post-medieval	529034	184025
WA15	MLO67366	Fitzroy Road, Camden Town {Piano factory}	A measured survey was made of the piano factory in Fitzroy Road by members of the Camden History Society supervised by A. Cooper. Unfortunately fittings had already been removed.	Post-medieval	528205	184005
WA16	MLO12207	PRIMROSE HILL	FROM LOWER PRIMROSE HILL A LARGE NUMBER OF 'DUTCH SMOKING PIPES'.	Post-medieval	527905	183705
WA17	MLO76559/ ELO1236	Stables Market	Three trial trenches and four observation pits were excavated and recorded. The footings in trenches 1 and 2 related to the same structure although it is unclear what it was. It is likely that the pads, their size and unusual construction is related a fairly substantial railway structure. The deeper foundation in trench three was of interest although due to problems it was not possible to define it. This may be related to the earlier railway structures. Trench 3 also showed concrete layers and overlying demolition layers relating to the glass bottling factory that used to stand here on the site.	19th century	528655	184185
	ELO7723	Chalk Farm Road, (Stables Market - Buildings A, B and D), Camden, Watching Brief	Watching brief and building recording was conducted in 2006-2007 by AOC Archaeology during ground reduction over the top of the Camden Market tunnels and partial demolition and refurbishment of some of the tunnels. Site code SBQ06. The watching brief revealed the extent of underground 19th century brick tunnels commonly named the catacombs. These structures housed traders and appear to have been used to store goods relating to the railways and associated businesses. The tunnels also provided a solid support for a widespread goods yard established in the 19th century. Of primary interest for Historic Building recording was the 'Horse Tunnel', which crosses the site of the new 'building D', and provides new access into the catacombs and the railway arches, which are due for partial demolition to make way for 'building A' and 'building B'. Similar structures survive elsewhere in the Stables Market and house shops and retailers.			



WA18	MLO107268	St. Pancras Way, Camden, London, NW1 1UL {Early 19th Century Infirmary, Hospital, Workhouse}	The St. Pancras Workhouse was built in 1809 as a replacement for the older workhouse (now located on Camden road). The workhouse and infirmary continued to be used up until the end of World War Two when the workhouse was converted into a hospital.	19th century	529680	183613
WA19	MLO73083	Prince Albert Road [Cumberland Basin], Primrose Hill, Camden {19th century canal basin}	The Cumberland Basin is a 19th century canal basin on the Grand Union Canal on the northern edge of Regent's Park	19th century	528281	183655
WA20	MLO103782	Pancras Road, [Goldington Crescent Gardens], Camden, NW1, {19th Century Gardens}	Goldington Crescent Gardens are an oval area enclosed by railings, with grass and tall mature trees, bisected by a serpentine path. The terrace of Nos. 5-12 Goldington Crescent were built c.1849-50 and the land was owned by the Duke of Bedford and a Mr A Wilkinson, each of whom owned half the houses of the Crescent. The gardens were provided for use of the occupants of surrounding houses, who bore the maintenance costs, but are now publicly accessible. A late C19th double cattle trough presented by the Metropolitan Cattle Trough and Drinking Fountain Association is situated to the north of the gardens. A new sculptural commission by Robert Worley, ARBS, will be installed in the gardens in 2010.	19th century	529622	183464
WA21	MLO73079	Oval Road [Southampton Bridge], Camden Town, Camden {19th century canal bridge}	Southampton Bridge is a 19th century structure over the Grand Union Canal. The bridge is part of Oval Road which leads to Gilbey's Yard.	19th century	528516	184023
WA22	MLO73076	Kentish Town Road [Kentish Town Lock], Camden Town, Camden {19th century canal lock}	The 19th century Kentish Town Lock on the Regent's Canal branch of the Grand Union Canal. The lock is to the east of Hawley Lock (MLO73077) and the two are separated by a widened part of the canal	19th century	528916	184150
WA23	MLO73075	Kentish Town Road [Kentish Town Bridge], Camden Town, Camden {19th	A 19th century bridge which crosses the Grand Union Canal's Regent's Canal branch.	19th century	528943	184135



		century bridge}				
WA24	MLO103813	Hampstead Road/Cardington Street, [St James's Gardens], Camden, NW1, {19th Century Public Garden}	Following an Act of Parliament this land was originally purchased and laid out in 1788 as an additional burial ground for St James Piccadilly (q.v.), the parish building behind it a new chapel of St James's. The chapel, built to designs of Thomas Hardwick, was consecrated in 1793 but has since been demolished. At one time the burial ground was 4 acres, and it is estimated that 50,000 burials took place here before it was closed. The site, reduced to 3 acres due to encroachment by the railway to the east, was laid out as a garden by the vestry of St Pancras in 1887 at a cost of £1,600 paid for by the LCC, and the headstones mostly cleared to the boundaries. A plaque at the entrance records the opening as a public garden, which was maintained by St Pancras Borough Council. There were various features including a cast iron drinking fountain c.1886-7 that closely resembles a pattern illustrated in the Macfarlane's catalogue of c.1880.	19th century	529334	182711
WA25	MLO103819	Camden Street/Pratt Street, [St Martin's Gardens], Camden, NW1 OBG, {19th Century Public Gardens}	Formerly Camden Town Cemetery, acquired in 1802 when 3.75 acres were acquired under Act 44, Geo III cap 85 as an additional burial plot for St Martin-in-the-Fields, consecrated in 1805 by the Bishop of London. Prior to this it was undeveloped pastureland on the edge of Camden Town. In 1817 the contract for building the Almshouses was signed, and were completed in 1818. In 1843 additional land was purchased from the Cemetery Charity to enlarge the almshouses although this did not happen until 1854 when an Act was passed to enable granting of building leases on unused land in the burial ground. As a result St Martin's Close, houses on Camden Street and Pratt Street and additional almshouse buildings were erected, and in 1882 a new Infirmary and Chapel were to be constructed on unused land. The Almshouses have a small strip of garden with iron railings and gates to the street and had a row of pleached limes, now grown out, and a vine in the C19th. The burial ground had closed for burials in 1856; in 1884 the Vestry of St Pancras acquired the disused burial ground although St Martin-in-the-Fields retained the freehold; the cost of acquisition of £1,175 was paid for by the London County Council. The grounds, now reduced to 1.75 acres, were laid out for £1717 10s.6d in 1884-1887 by the parish of St Pancras as public gardens. St Martin's Gardens were formally opened on 24 July 1889 by the Countess of Rosebery who also unveiled a monument to the composer Charles Dibdin (d.1814) in the form of a Celtic memorial cross, which was erected by the Kentish Town Musical Appreciation Society. The carving on the pedestal supporting the cross includes a lyre and anchor on a pile of rope which unfolds into Celtic patterning. Opposite the main gates is a late C19th granite drinking fountain	19th century	529141	183844



WA26	MLO73074	Camden Street [Camden Bridge], Camden Town, Camden {19th century bridge}	A 19th century bridge over the Regent's Canal branch of the Grand Union Canal. The bridge probably started as a canal bridge.	19th century	529070	184098
WA27	MLO73077	Camden High Street [Hawley Lock], Camden Town, Camden {19th century canal lock}	The 19th century Hawley Lock on the Regent's Canal branch of the Grand Union Canal. The 19th century Hawley Lock on the Regent's Canal branch of the Grand Union Canal. The lock is to the west of the Kentish Town Lock (MLO73076) and the two are separated by a widened part of the canal.	19th century	528808	184157
WA28	MLO73082	Prince Albert Road, Primrose Hill, Camden {19th century bridge}	A 19th century bridge over the Grand Union Canal on the Regent's Canal Branch. The bridge is located on the boundary with Regent's Park.	19th century	528273	183688
WA29	MLO66411/ ELO9119/9118	34-36 JAMESTOWN RD	Historical sources attest the presence of large 19th century ice wells on the site, belonging to William Leftwich, the first Englishman to charter a shipload of ice from Norway in 1822. The sources include insurance plans, drainage plans, notebooks, street directories, canal company minutes and 19th century periodicals.	19th century	528615	184005
WA30	MLO24055	ALBANY ST	The idea of including a set of barracks in the development of Regent's Park formed part of the plan of Regent's Park from the beginning. The original design by John Nash in 1811 included a space for the barracks on the north side of the park, but it was subsequently decided that a better location would be between Albany Street and the branch of the Regent's Canal running just to the east. Although the initial idea belonged to Nash, the project was managed by the barrack department who employed the firm of Baker & Nicholson as contractors. The work was carried out between 1820-21 and it provided accommodation for about 450 officers and men, and 400 horses. Only the officers' mess survives from the original development (20292001). Later extensions to the barracks include the pensioners' block erected in 1849, which now forms part of block 'E', and the 'chapel school' built 1857. As a response to complaints about the overcrowded conditions of barracks raised during the Crimean War, rebuilding occurred, firstly of the military hospital in 1877, followed by almost complete rebuilding in 1891-3 under the supervision of Colonel R. Athorpe.	19th century	528785	183195



WA31	MLO103761	Camden Gardens/Camden Street/Kentish Town Road, [Camden Gardens], Camden, NW1, {19th Century Garden}	19th Century Public Garden that during the mid-19th Century was crossed by a railway which remains today. Camden Gardens is a public garden on a triangular site enclosed by railings, laid out with grass and trees. The land was formerly owned by Marquis Camden and the garden was originally provided for the private use of residents of the surrounding houses. A Committee of inhabitants managed the gardens out of rates levied by St Pancras Borough Council. In the mid C19th the land was crossed by the London Midland and Scottish Railway but further building was prohibited under the London Squares and Enclosures (Preservation) Act of 1906. Recent landscaping has been carried out with new railings, gates and planting.	19th century	528975	184211
WA32	MLO103768	Chalcot Square, [Chalcot Square Gardens], Camden, NW1, {19th Century Garden}	Chalcot Square, called St George's Square until 1937 when the London County Council altered street names where they were duplicated elsewhere, was laid out from mid-C19th, with Nos 8-11 built in 1849 and the west terrace in 1855-60. Chalcot recalls a farm of that name in the area from the C13th. The central garden was owned and maintained by the Trustees of the Broder Estate who employed a gardener to keep it in good order for the benefit of tenants of the square. In 1928 it was described as 'an enclosure, almost square in shape, surrounded by a sparse hedge. Maintained as a grass plot, with some well-grown trees'. It is now publicly accessible, a rectangular area enclosed by C19th railings with grass and a few trees, including acacia, which were popular in the 1850s. Little changed since the original layout, the square today has children's play equipment in one corner, and the central circular area with hedges encloses bench seats.	19th century	528029	184081



WA33	MLO102673	Camden High Street, [Camden Town Station], Camden Town, {Early 20th Century Underground Station}	<p>Underground railway station, opened on 22nd June 1907 as a junction station serving the Hampstead and Highgate branches of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Railway. Services on the City and South London Railway were extended to Camden Town on 20 April 1924.</p> <p>The station was designed by Leslie Green using deep red terracotta tiles with elevations to Kentish Town Road and Camden High Street. In 1940 the station was bombed but was saved by its steel frame construction. As part of the governments civil defence preparations it was linked to a deep underground air raid shelter in 1942 which was opened to public use in 1944 [See GLHER Record MLO102672].</p> <p>Nothing of the original ticket hall remains because of modifications needed for the installation of escalators and later for the Underground Ticketing System ticket office. The station is now (2002) used by 23 million passengers a year which, with numbers expected to grow by 20% over the next 20 years, has resulted in London Underground drawing up plans for a brand new station on the site. In November 2002 planning permission was sought from Camden Council for a new Camden Town station. The application includes offices, a ticket hall and four blocks of flats. A temporary station will be built before the existing one is demolished and rebuilt</p>	Modern	528903	183913
WA34	MLO99244/ ELO7723	Chalk Farm Road, [Stables Market], Camden, {extensive 19th century railway arches, underground tunnels and catacombs}	<p>The establishment of links between the Northern Railway and the eastern Docks required the establishment of more railway lines and the raising of ground on this site. This was achieved by the construction of an extensive network of tunnels and railway arches that were then buried under metres of made-ground upon which the railway lines were built. Today much of this network survives as part of the famous Camden Stables Market. Watching brief and building recording was conducted in 2006-2007 by AOC Archaeology during ground reduction over the top of the Camden Market tunnels and partial demolition and refurbishment of some of the tunnels. Site code SBQ06.</p> <p>The watching brief revealed the extent of underground 19th century brick tunnels commonly named the catacombs. These structures housed traders and appear to have been used to store goods relating to the railways and associated businesses. The tunnels also provided a solid support for a widespread goods yard established in the 19th century.</p> <p>Of primary interest for Historic Building recording was the 'Horse Tunnel', which crosses the site of the new 'building D', and provides new access into the catacombs and the railway arches, which are due for partial demolition to make way for 'building A' and 'building B'. Similar structures survive elsewhere in the Stables Market and house shops and retailers. The horse tunnel allowed passage of horses through from the stables to other parts of the Goods Yard including the canals.</p>	19th century	528529	184194



WA35	MLO99238	Chalk Farm Road, Camden, {site of London & North Western Railway Camden Goods Depot}	<p>A number of railway goods terminals were developed with trans-shipping facilities for canal goods during the development of the railways in the mid-19th century. The first, in 1841, was the London and Birmingham Railway Depot to the north of Camden Lock. The early plans of the area show that the railways was planned to terminate at Camden.</p> <p>The London and Birmingham Line was originally built on an embankment at Camden Town and had no arches or viaducts except over the canal. However the addition of a link from Primrose Hill via Camden Road Station to the East and West India Docks and Northern Railway meant that the new railway had to be built on arches and raised ground, approximately 6m above street level.</p> <p>At its height the Goods Yard was worked by some 400 horses. Horses moved from the stables end of the complex at the east and north via a tunnel (the 'horse tunnel') to the distribution site at the west.</p>	19th century	528366	184169
WA36	MLO104554	Chester Place, [Chester Place] Camden, NW1 {private communal garden}	<p>Situated behind Cumberland Place is Chester Place with a small area of private garden. On the west side are cast-iron railings of geometrical pattern and terrace wall with lamp overthrow and on the east side are cast-iron railings with tasselled spearhead finials to the forecourt gardens. The 3-storey stucco houses were designed by John Nash and built in 1825-6 as part of his plan of 1811 to develop the Crown lands as the fashionable residential estate of Regent's Park. Previously known as Marylebone Park it formed part of the royal hunting chase appropriated by Henry VIII in 1538 and remained so until 1646, and later used as farmland. At the end of the Civil War it had been sold by Cromwell to John Spencer but reverted to the Crown at the Restoration and was subsequently leased to various noblemen, finally the Duke of Portland, whose lease was due to revert to the Crown in 1811. John Fordyce, appointed Surveyor General of His Majesty's Land Revenue in 1794 was authorised to produce a plan for the area of Marylebone Park and various architects competed for the tender. On Fordyce's death the offices of Land Revenue were combined with those of Woods and Forests and the architects of the two departments were asked to produce plans.</p> <p>John Nash (1752-1835), who was official architect to the Commission of Woods and Forest and a friend of the Prince Regent, designed the layout of the park as it is today as part of his grand plan for London that was approved by the Treasury in October 1811. His plan had an avenue stretching from Marylebone via Portland Place and Regent Street to Carlton House Terrace and Gardens, and included the 400-acre park was to be surrounded by palatial terraces and villas.</p> <p>Chester Place is named after the Prince Regent who was also Earl of Chester. A number of well-known people are connected with Chester Place, including Sara Coleridge, daughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, herself a writer of fairy stories as well as editor of her father's work, who lived at No. 10 from 1837 until her death in 1852. Charles Dickens rented a house here in 1847 when his son Charley, ill with scarlet fever, was living nearby with the Hogarth family and at this time he was</p>	19th century	528749	182951



			writing 'Dombey and Son'. While the Dickens were here their son Sydney was born. Sir Gerald du Maurier lived at No. 5, later moving to Cumberland Terrace, and the musician Ignaz Moscheles lived from 1830-46 at No. 3, where his friend Felix Mendelssohn's choral work 'Elijah' was rehearsed in 1846.			
WA37	MLO103791	Hampstead Road, [Harrington Square Gardens], Camden, NW1, {19th Century Garden}	Harrington Square Gardens were bounded by mid C19th terraces on two sides and by Hampstead Road on the other. Only part of the east side of the original terraces now survives, a terrace of 10 houses built in 1842-48; the northern part of this terrace was destroyed by WWII bombing, now a post-war housing block, Hurdwick House. The south terrace was demolished for new housing in the 1960s. The garden was originally provided for the use of the Duke of Bedford, his heirs and assigns, and occupiers of the surrounding houses. The Harrington Square properties were, in earlier years, quite opulent houses and the census records show that fairly wealthy families with assorted servants lived there. A Committee of inhabitants, appointed under the Metropolis Management Act of 1855 maintained the garden out of rates levied by St Pancras Borough Council, the Act of 1800 also specifying that the rate was limited to 1s in the £ on the rateable value. The OS map of 1875 shows a perimeter path and planting, and a central circular feature. Now open to the public and maintained by Camden Council, the gardens are enclosed by railings and privet hedge, laid out with grass, flowerbeds including a central circular bed, mature trees and some perimeter shrubbery. One tree within the garden was the 2000th planted for LB Camden's Millennium Tree Planting scheme.	19th century	529195	183209
WA38	MLO103753	Hampstead Road, [Amphill Estate], Camden, NW1, {19th Century Garden}	The original 'Amphill Estate' was laid out in 1800 as a garden with surrounding houses. Since 1934 the area is a grassy garden area surrounded by three council housing towers.	19th century	529232	183106
WA39	MLO73080	Gloucester Avenue [Fitzroy Bridge], Primrose Hill, Camden {19th century bridge}	Fitzroy Bridge is a 19th century construction crossing the Grand Union Canal's Regent's Canal branch.	19th century	528389	183945
WA40	MLO107474	St Mark's Square / Prince Albert Road, [St Mark's Churchyard], Camden, NW1 7TN {Victorian churchyard}	St Mark's Church was consecrated in 1853. In 1930 the church garden was opened to visitors to London Zoo for tea parties on Summer Bank Holiday Mondays, which led to the church's nickname The Zoo Church. The garden has grass, flower beds and a number of mature trees, with numerous shrubs where the ground slopes down towards the Regent's Canal.	19th century	528247	183723



WA41	MLO108288	Camden Road (No 72) Camden {site of British Hospital for Functional Nervous Disorders}	<p>Psychotherapeutic hospital founded as a clinic in 1890. Moved to former terraced house at No 72 Camden Road by 1910. Renamed the Camden Clinic in 1961, and closed in 1962. The British Hospital for Mental Disorders was founded in 1890 as a clinic housed in a modest building in Euston Square. It moved to larger premises at No 208 Euston Road in 1891, and again to a former terraced house at No 72 Camden Road before 1910.</p> <p>In the 1920s it was renamed the British Hospital for Mental Disorders and Nervous Diseases, and changed its name again in the 1930s to the British Hospital for Functional Mental and Nervous Disorders.</p> <p>The Hospital joined the National Health Service in 1948. On 1st January 1961, it was renamed the Camden Clinic, but closed in 1962. The building was later converted into two residential apartments.</p>	19th century	529131	184045
WA42	MLO257	REGENTS PARK	ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY FOUNDED 1826 BY SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES THE GARDENS OPENED IN 1827. DECIMUS BURTON WHO WAS WORKING ON THE NASH TERRACES NEARBY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LAY OUT. IN 1830 HE WAS FORMALLY APPOINTED ARCHITECT. TO THE ZOO. THE DESIGN OF THE GARDENS IS BELIEVED TO BE INFLUENCED BY THE PARIS JARDIN DES PLANTES.	19th century	528059	182921
	DLO32883	REGENT'S PARK	GRADE I RPG. Early C19 landscape park designed by John Nash as a setting for villa residences and subsequently, from 1835 onwards, opened as a public park. The grounds have seen continuous development into the late C20			
WA43	MLO103805	Oakley Square, [Oakley Square Gardens], Camden, NW1, {19th Century Garden}	<p>Oakley Square is named after Oakley House, a seat of the Duke of Bedford who owned the land. The garden was laid out c1845 and planned in conjunction with the C19th terraces that survive only along its northern side. The square was built piecemeal from 1845-1859; Nos. 53-57 is a symmetrical terrace of 5 houses and Nos. 58-70 a terrace of 13 houses. The gardens were originally for the use of the Duke, his heirs and assigns, and those living in the square. A Committee of inhabitants were appointed under the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, who maintained the gardens out of rates levied by St Pancras Borough Council. Under a Special Act of Parliament of 1800, which related to enclosures on the Bedford Estates (including Amptill, Gordon, Harrington, Oakley and Tavistock Squares (q.q.v.)), the rate was limited to 1s in the £ on the rateable value. The OS map of 1875 shows an elaborate formal garden layout with serpentine paths, two circular areas at either end of a central path running north-east to south-west, and well planted. In 1928 the garden was described as 'a long enclosure of irregular shape, surrounded by a thick privet hedge. Attractively laid out with lawns and flower beds, and contains some fine trees.' Today it is enclosed by a wire mesh fence and laid out with grass, serpentine walks, flower beds and mature London planes.</p>	19th century	529372	183340



WA44	MLO103760	Outer Circle/Chester Gate [Cambridge Terrace and Mews], Camden, NW1 4JL, {19th Century Garden Enclosure}	The garden enclosure was laid out in 1825 and was designed by John Nash.	19th century	528734	182556
WA45	MLO103759	Outer Circle/Cambridge Gate, Camden, NW1 4JX, {19th Century Garden}	Cambridge Gate was designed by T Archer and A Green and built 1875-77. The gate area also has a small garden laid out, near to Regent's Park.	19th century	528739	182467
WA46	MLO103781	Outer Circle, Regent's Park, [Gloucester Gate], Camden, NW1 4HG, {19th Century Garden Terrace}	The garden terrace was built in 1827 as part of John Nash's plan of 1811.	19th century	528577	183358
WA47	MLO103773	Outer Circle, Regent's Park, [Cumberland Terrace], Camden, NW1 4HP, {19th Century Terrace Garden}	The private communal garden was designed by John Nash and James Thomson in 1811. The garden was laid out 1826-7.	19th century	528662	183093
WA48	MLO103769	Outer Circle, [Chester Terrace], Camden, NW1 4ND, {19th Century Ornamental Garden}	The terrace/ornamental garden was designed by John Nash in 1811 and laid out in 1825 by James Burton	19th century	528734	182765
WA49	MLO107473	Outer Circle, Regent's Park [St Katharine's Precinct], Camden, NW1 4HH {19th ecclesiastical grounds}	St Katharine's Precinct was built in 1826-8 and was originally the Royal Hospital of St Katharine, founded in 1148 by Queen Matilda and later known as the Hospital of St Katharine. It occupied a site near the Tower of London before moving to Regent's Park, where a new Chapel together with other collegiate buildings were built. The Foundation moved back to East London in 1948, and St Katharine's College Chapel was granted to the Danish community in London for its Lutheran Church. There is landscaping in front of the chapel, with trees and shrubs, and an area of lawn containing a stone monument surrounded by gravel driveway.	19th century	528632	183273



WA50	MLO104625	Outer Circle, Regent's Park [Cumberland Place], Camden, NW1 {private garden}	A small landscaped area planted with trees forms a common frontage to Cumberland Place facing the Outer Circle, enclosed by stone balustrades and plain wrought-iron geometrical railings on a low wall.	19th century	528707	182943
WA51	DLO32926	PRIMROSE HILL	GRADE II RPG. Mid-C19 public park added to Regent's Park in 1841	19th century	527631	183828
	MLO101024	Regent's Park Road/Prince Albert Road, [Primrose Hill], Camden, NW8/NW3 {19th century public park}	Mid-19th century public park. The land had been owned by Eton College and was bought by the Crown to form an extension of Regent's Park in 1841. The park was opened to the public in 1842.			
WA52	MLO26111	Park Square {19th century garden}	Park Square was formerly intended as the northern half of John Nash's circus straddling the 'new road' (St Marylebone Road). The southern half was completed in 1812. The bankruptcy of the builder Charles Major in 1815 necessitated a change in design. Park square was created in 1823-5 by Nash possibly for the use of the residents living in Park Crescent (a tunnel under St Marylebone Road connects the two areas). Nash designed the two lodges at the southeast and southwest corners of the square which complement the lodges at the northeast and northwest corners of the crescent. Both lodges were repositioned in 1961 after the widening of the Marylebone Road.	19th century	528657	182238
WA53	MLO107470	Regent's Park Terrace / Oval Road [Regent's Park Terrace], Camden, NW1 7ED {19th century private communal garden}	In front of Regent's Park Terrace of c1840-50 is a private roadway and strip of garden with a boundary wall to Oval Road. Provided for the use of the tenants and lessees of the terrace, the garden remains much as it was in the early Twentieth Century, with grass, shrubs and mature trees.	19th century	528619	183788
WA54	MLO638	Regent's Park, [The Holme] {19th century rock garden}	Watching brief by I. Grainger for Museum of London Archaeology Service, Aug. 1993; site code HRP93. Traces of the banks of an early 19th century rock garden were found in the grounds of the house (The Holme).	19th century	527995	182655



WA55	MLO71898/ ELO4991	Regent's Park, [Zoological Gardens, Bird House], NW1	Watching brief undertaken by J. Moore & Fitz for AOC, Dec'97-Jan'98; site code ZOO97. 19th century service runs, postholes and wall runs associated with early zoological buildings were recorded. No further periods recorded under this site code	19th century	528285	183295
WA56	MLO89979	Royal College Street (No 88) [Golden Lion Public House], Camden, NW1 0TH {19th century public house}	There has been a public house called the Golden Lion on this site at the corner of Royal College Street (originally College Street East and then Great College Street) and Pratt Street since at least 1869 when the Post Office street directory records that it was run by J W Freeman. The first historic map to show a building on this site is the Kelly's Post Office Directory map of 1857 which shows a terrace on the south side of Pratt Street, while the Stanford map of London and its Suburbs of 1864 shows Pratt Terrace on the west side of Great College Street. Given its orientation the original pub was, therefore, probably built in the early 1860s at the end of this terrace. The 1875 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows the pub with a slightly smaller footprint than the current map and a yard to the rear (off Pratt Street). This is the same footprint found on the 1896 OS map but by the 1916 edition the yard has gone and the building occupies the current footprint. This suggests that the pub was rebuilt (or at least refaced and enlarged to the east) between 1896 and 1916. This is supported on stylistic grounds and by the fact that a very large number of London pubs were rebuilt between 1896 and 1899 during a period of speculation following record prices for London pubs. Significantly, the publicans recorded in the Post Office directories begin to change in rapid succession. In 1891 the publican was Percy Freeman, probably a relative of J W Freeman and his widow Catherine, who had taken over the running of the pub from at least 1881. In 1895 the publican is recorded as Philip Young, in 1899 William Hetherington and 1901 Thomas Hinton. This suggests a period of speculation with the likely rebuilding of the pub around this time, possibly by Charrington's brewery. The architect is currently unknown.	19th century	529379	183895
WA57	MLO73072	Royal College Street [College Street Bridge], Camden Town, Camden {19th century bridge}	A 19th century bridge crossing the Regents Canal. The College Street Bridge has now been incorporated within Royal College Street.	19th century	529260	184077



WA58	MLO99230/ Elo8668	Camden, {late 19th century to early 20th century tramway}	This is the site of tramway system that operated from before 1875 to sometime before 1940. Bedding and concrete track foundations were recorded during work in 2002 on Pancras Road. This is the site of a tramway system which is visible on historic OS maps from 1875 through to 1916 (1, 2, 3). It probably survived until the beginning of World War Two. Archaeological work, probably a watching brief, was carried out in January 2002 by Pre-Construct Archaeology and the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Site code YKW01, site G.89. Limited information is available from the interim report. Bedding and concrete tram track foundations dating to the late 19th or early 20th century were exposed in contractors' excavations.	19th-20th century	529522	183593
WA59	MLO103801	Munster Square, [Munster Square], Camden, NW1, {Early 20th Century Garden}	A rectangle enclosed by modern railings with grass, rose beds around the perimeter and some mature London planes, overlooked by R C Carpenter's church of St. Mary Magdalene on the south side. The church was built in 1849-52 for the Revd Edward Stuart for whom there is a memorial. The church was altered in 1866-7 by Slater and Carpenter; the north aisle and crypt added 1883-4 by R H Carpenter and B Ingelow. The rectangular shape of the garden reflects its origins as one of the additional markets, with Cumberland Market, planned by John Nash to serve the Regent's Park in the 1820s, although it was never developed as such. It is described on Horwood's map of 1799 as York Market, bisected by Osnaburgh Street, and in the early C19th as York Square. The old square was described by Summerson as 'strikingly beautiful.' Modern low-rise council blocks replace the former C19th terraces. The garden, divided by Osnaburgh Street, was leased by the Crown to the LCC who opened it to the public in June 1906, laid out with walks and seats. It is preserved under the London Squares and Enclosures (Preservation) Act, 1906, which prohibits building on the ground. In 1928 it was described as divided into two parts by Osnaburgh Street. The Eastern portion had 'a cemented playground with a few trees', and the Western portion consisted of 'a grass lawn with a flower bed in the centre	Modern	528940	182471
WA60	MLO89939	Redhill Street (Nos 1-3), Camden, NW1 4BG {Former car maintenance depot}	The former Vinot Cars Limited maintenance depot at 1-3 Redhill Street was built in 1912 by the French car makers.	Modern	528845	182900



WA61	MLO107063	Cambridge Gate, (No 8), Regent's Park, {Kitchener House during World War One}	The private residence of novelist John Galsworthy was donated for use as a rehabilitation club for wounded servicemen during World War One. They could do vocational and other training and leisure activities during their time off. The novelist John Galsworthy, visited California House, an educational club for wounded servicemen and was so taken with it that he offered his residence for the same purpose. Kitchener House opened in 1917 under the auspices of the Joint War Committee. It was one of the first education clubs where wounded British soldiers and sailors still in hospital could go for recreation, to learn languages and train in useful occupations. In October 1918 Lord Leverhulme gave the Kitchener House organisation the use of Upper Heath House, Heath Street, for use as Club premises during and for six months after the war. Presumably the Kitchener House Clubs closed in 1919	Modern	528768	182490
WA62	MLO106754	Prince Albert Road, (No. 32), Regent's Park, {Acheson Hospital for Officers during World War One	The Acheson Hospital for Officers opened on 9th January 1917 in a house which, from 1912 to 1915, had been the home of the American chemist and industrialist, Dr Edward Goodrich Acheson (1856-1931). The Hospital had 30 beds and was an auxiliary hospital to Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital. The Hospital closed on 21st January 1919. Of the 418 patients treated there, only two had died. After the war Dr Acheson reclaimed the house.	Modern	527692	183545
WA63	MLO107302	Regent's Park, [Regent's Park College], {St Dunstan's Hostel (annexe) during World War One}	In 1917 Dr Revd Gould, the Principal of the Regent's Park (Baptist) College, together with his staff, agreed to vacate the premises for the duration of the war, so that they could be used as an annexe for St Dunstan's Hostel, some 400 yards away. The 3-storey building, built in 1832 as Holford House provided accommodation for about 200 blinded servicemen and 50 members of staff. The College's nine acres of grounds were used for tuition in poultry farming. The annexe closed in 1922 for economic reasons.	Modern	527621	183247
WA64	MLO106688	Regent's Park, [St Katharine's Lodge], London, {American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 23 during World War One}	In June 1917 Americans Mr and Mrs William Salomon offered their residence St Katharine's Lodge in Regent's Park to the London Chapter of the American Red Cross for use as a hospital for officers. Until it was needed, it was decided to make the hospital an auxiliary to the Military Orthopaedic Hospital at Shepherd's Bush. Mrs Salomon made alterations, equipped it including 30 beds and paid for its maintenance. The St Katharine's Lodge Hospital was officially opened by Mr Page, the American Ambassador. The first patients arrived on 1st August 1917. In time it increased to 44 beds for British and American officers. Staff were from the American Red Cross. On 1st January 1918 the Hospital was transferred to the control of the American Red Cross Commission for Great Britain. It was then designated the American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 23. In the midsummer of 1918 the Hospital was militarized and became a ward for American	Modern	528509	183249



			officers of the United States Army Base Hospital No. 29, which had been established at the North Eastern Hospital in Tottenham. The Hospital closed after the war and in 1919, the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases took over the building.			
WA65	MLO105506	44, St Paul's Crescent, Chalk Farm - in an area of industrial units converted from stables	Hexagonal pillbox, 7ft high with vertical embrasures and concrete flat roof. The Senior Archivist of the London Borough of Camden in a letter of 23 November 2000 to Mr. Wills, the site recorder, states his view that he does not think this structure is defensive but may have been for storage at the adjacent factory. The brickwork it is made of seems similar to that of the adjacent Victorian buildings. AWF	Modern	529000	184000
WA66	MLO102671	Buck Street and Stanmore Place, [Camden Town Deep-Level Air Raid Shelter], Camden Town, {Former 1940s Air Raid Shelter	Camden Town deep-level air raid shelter constructed between 1940 and 1942. The shelter comprised two parallel tubes 1,200 feet (approx. 365 metres) long with a 16.6 feet (approx. 5 metres) diameter. Each tunnel had two decks equipped with bunks, medical posts, kitchens and toilets and could accommodate a combined total of 8,000 people. The two deep-level tunnels are spaced approximately 150 feet apart. Camden Town shelter was opened to the public on 16th July 1944. There are two entrances to the tunnels, the northern entrance is at Buck Street and the southern entrance is off Underhill Street. The entrance buildings were brick structures, with a circular front and a square ventilation shaft, from which projected two brick extensions that cut into the circular structure and extend down to ground-level. These housed the original doors. The southern entrance has a brick extension on the east side that now forms the main entrance. A stairwell also connected the shelter with Camden Town underground station. The southern entrance is now used by an archive company who rent the shelter. Parts of the tunnels not used for storage still retain the Second World War bunk bed frames.	Modern	528872, 528876	183802, 183998
WA67	MLO105614	On the N bank of the Grand Union Canal, S of Prince Albert Road, near London Zoo.	3 x anti-tank blocks on bank of canal. They each have a sloping front face and a vertical slot in the rear.	Modern	528217	183665
WA68	MLO723	PARKWAY	AIR RAID SHELTER (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)	Modern	528705	183605



WA69	MLO103559	Hawley Crescent (Nos 17-29) [Former MTV Europe], Camden {former Television Studios}	<p>17-29 Hawley Crescent is the site of the former MTV Europe studios. The building dates to 1980-1 and initially functioned as the studio for TV-am the first breakfast television station in Britain. The station went on air in 1983 and closed in 1992 when the franchise was lost to Sunrise Television. In 1993 the studio was sold to MTV.</p> <p>The site was initially occupied by Henly's motor engineering works which was a 1930's adaptation and extension of a 19th century canalside building. The factory was remodelled in 1981-2 to become the television studios by the Terry Farrell Partnership.</p>	Modern	528834	184124
WA70	MLO108289	Laxton Place [St Anne's Roman Catholic Church], Fitzrovia, Camden, NW1 3PT {1960'S - 70'S Roman Catholic Church}	<p>St Anne's Roman Catholic Church was commissioned in 1968 and completed in 1970 to the designs of architects Scott and Jaques for the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster. A commemorative stone in the lobby records that it was laid by Cardinal John Carmel Heenan, Archbishop of Westminster, in 1970, and that the parish priest was Frederick Vincent.</p> <p>The church ceased use for Roman Catholic worship in the early 21st century, and after a period of closure, has returned to use by a new congregation. The plan continues to reflect the principles of Vatican II ritual. There have been a number of alterations to the building, including the replacement of tinted glass in the windows to the church, and the replacement of the presbytery windows.</p>	Modern	528995	182405
WA71	MLO89885	Regal Lane (No 2), Primrose Hill, Camden, NW1 7TH {1960's House}	<p>The site of No. 2 Regal Lane, a former garage, was acquired by John and Val Winter in 1960 at a cost of £700. Retaining the lower walls of the garage, and using reclaimed bricks supplied by a friend, the Winters proceeded to build the shell of their house, carrying out all the works themselves apart from the central heating, plumbing, electrical installation and the laying of the roofing felt. Construction took place during 1961-2, and cost a total of £1,400. The family lived at Regal Lane until 1970 when they moved to a new house at 81 Swains Lane, Highgate, London (see below). During the 1980s the upper part of the house was altered, with the former kitchen converted into a bedroom and the rear terrace infilled. This area was altered again in 1996, this time by John Winter himself, who also added a first-floor extension above another former garage to the rear of the house.</p>	Modern	528491	183666
WA72	MLO103772	Regents Park Estate, [Cumberland Market], Cumberland Market, Camden, NW1, {20th Century Park}	<p>The area was originally a market that was planned by John Nash during the 1820s and was functioning by 1834. The market closed in 1926 and the gardens were refurbished</p>	Modern	528947	182793



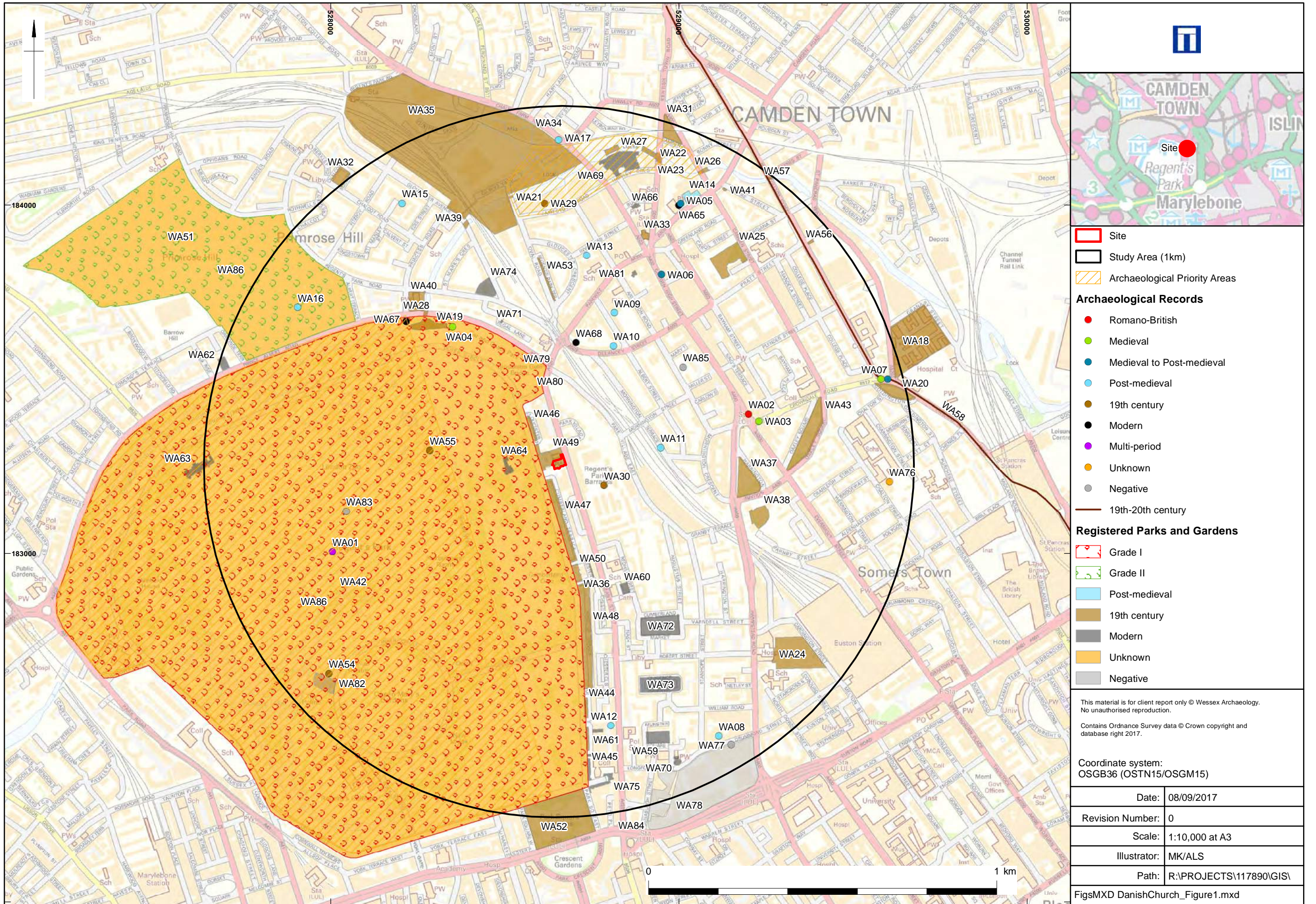
WA73	MLO103770	Regents Park Estate, Osnaburgh Street, [Clarence Gardens], Camden, NW1, {20th Century Garden}	The public garden was opened in 1907. Previously the land had been used as a nursery ground during the 19th Century and John Nash originally had a plan in 1820 to develop the area into a market.	Modern	528946	182624
WA74	MLO107452	Regent's Park Road, (no. 2), [Cecil Sharp House], Camden, NW1 7AY {20th century private garden}	Cecil Sharp House opened in June 1930 and according to original plans its triangular garden was intended as an open air theatre, although there is no evidence that it was used as such. Two curving flights of stairs lead from the building onto lawn, with a semi-circular seating area set into the wall at the apex of the triangle. The garden today contains shrubs, flowers and trees, some planted in memory of people connected to the Society.		528448	183760
WA75	MLO107472	St Andrews Place (nos. 1-11) / Peto Place / Outer Circle, [Royal College of Physicians Medicinal Garden], Camden, NW1 4LE {1960s medicinal garden}	The Royal College of Physicians of London was founded in 1518; the present college dates from 1964, extended in 1996. Although there are some remnants from 1960s planting, the medicinal garden has been extensively replanted since 2005. It contains over 1000 different plants, arranged as a series of areas, including beds of medicinal plants from various cultures, plants with known medical value and those connected with physicians through the ages. There are mature London plane trees at the front, a sheltered south-facing lawn and beds to the rear. Eight gardens along St Andrews Place were planted in 2006/7 with box parterres containing plants from the 'Pharmacopeia Londinensis' published by the Royal College of Physicians in 1618.	Unknown	528771, 528748, 528800, 528742	182334, 182421, 182360, 182380
WA76	MLO110	SOMERS TOWN	TRIBUTARY OF THE FLEET. GAVE ITS NAME TO SOME HOUSES AND LATER A PUBLIC HOUSE SOUTHWEST OF ST PANCRAS CHURCH	Unknown	529605	183205
WA77	ELO1206	50 Triton Square : Archaeological Evaluation	At the request of the British Land Corporation plc. Over Arup & Partners undertook an archaeological evaluation at 50 Triton Square between 12/05/95 and 14/05/95. This is in advance of the redevelopment of the site with the construction of a new commercial structure. Four machine dug trial pits were excavated under the supervision of an EH archaeology advisor. One hand dug trial pit was included for the recovery of soil samples for chemical contaminant testing. No soils or artefacts of archaeological interest were found during the evaluation and all pits contained 19th and 20th century fill sitting on brickearth or gravel in situ soils. This fill was associated with the walls and foundations of an old school house and factory.	Negative	529150	182450



			Therefore it was concluded that the site had a low archaeological potential and no further formal archaeological interventions will be necessary.			
WA78	ELO14977	Triton Square, NW1: watching brief	Museum of London Archaeology Service carried out an archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to Triton Square, where a new loading bay was monitored. No archaeological deposits were encountered, as the current car park had truncated deposits in this area.	Negative	529090	182344
WA79	ELO17233	London Zoo Car Park: Geophysical Report	No information	Unknown	528555	183540
WA80	ELO17235	Thames Water Trial Works, Gloucester Slips Car Park, London Zoo, Regents Park, NW1 4RY: Archaeological Watching Brief	No information	Unknown	528584	183503
WA81	ELO2960	Camden High Street (Nos 211-219), Parkway (Nos 4-12), Inverness Street (Nos 1-5), Evaluation	No information	Unknown	528855	183805
WA82	ELO3660	Regent's Park, [The Holme], NW1: Watching brief	Watching brief by Museum of London Archaeology Service, Aug. 1993; site code HRP93. Traces of the banks of an early 19th century rock garden were found in the grounds of the house (The Holme).	19th century	527983	182627
WA83	ELO4403	Regent's Park	Watching brief undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service, between 1999 and 2000, to monitor the excavation of a new London Electricity service trench across Regent's Park. Beneath the topsoil, a combination of natural subsoil (London Clay) and modern brick rubble was observed. No archaeological features or deposits were seen.	Negative	528045	183120

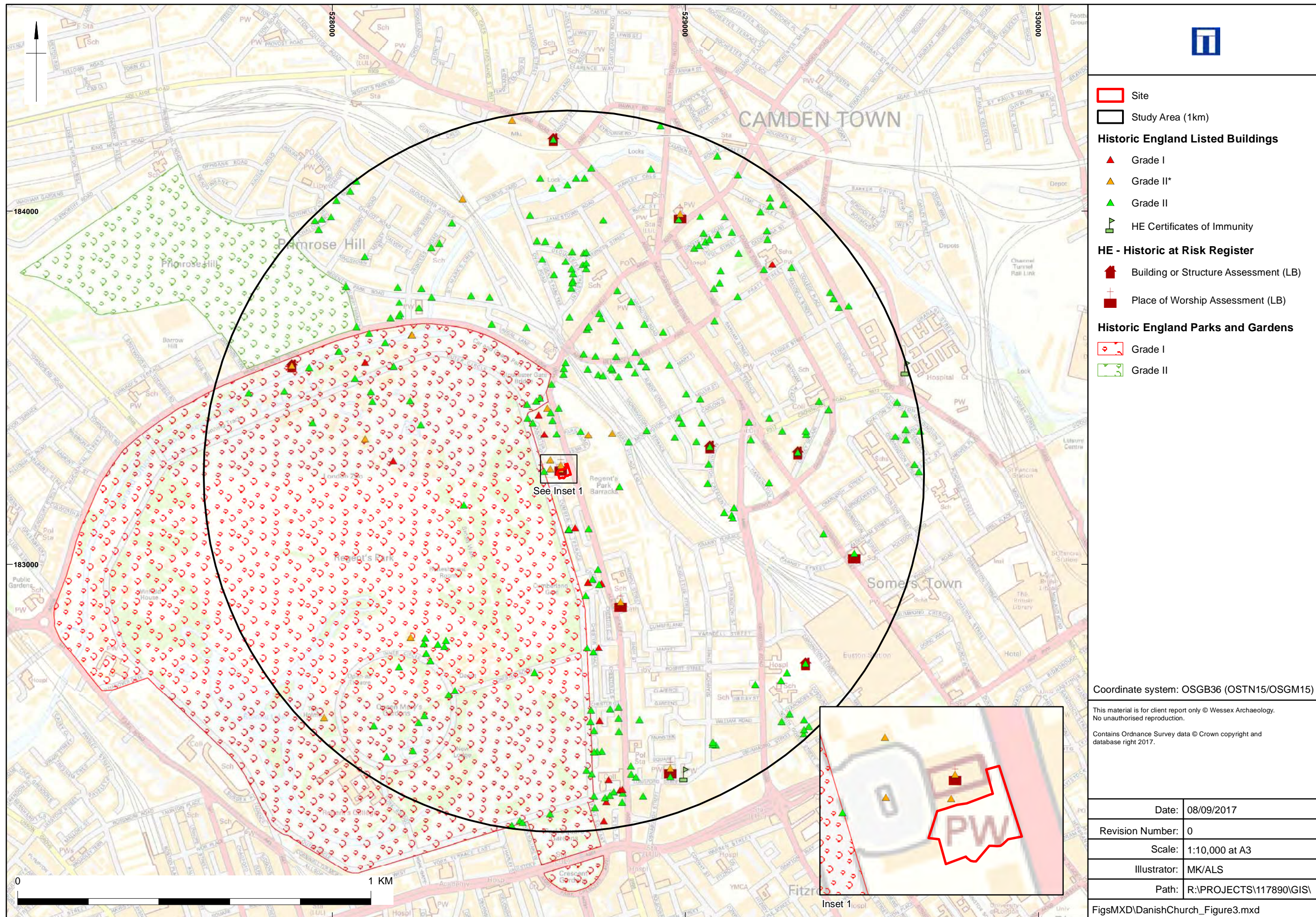


WA84	ELO7173	Regent's Place, Osnaburgh Street, London, NW1, Evaluation	An archaeological watching brief was conducted by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2006. Site code EOL06. Eight trenches, eleven window sample holes and five cable percussion boreholes were excavated to provide geotechnical and archaeological information. No evidence of archaeological finds or features was recorded. Truncated natural gravel was recorded at around 25.53m OD. In places gravel was overlain by natural brickearth at around 27.46m OD. This was sealed by modern made ground and rubble levelling deposits. The contractor concluded that the construction of the existing buildings removed any archaeological deposits which may have existed on the site.	Negative	528951	182308
WA85	ELO9089	Arlington Road, (Depot site), Camden, Evaluation	Weathered London clay with 17th/18th c artefacts overlain by 19th century deposits and remains of Victorian terraced houses	Negative	529012	183535
WA86	ELO10396	Regent's Park and Primrose Hill Park (Desk Based Assessment and Field Evaluation	No information	Unknown	527631, 528059	183828, 182921



The Site, Study Area and Archaeological Records based on the GLHER

Figure 1



- Site
- Study Area (1km)
- Historic England Listed Buildings**
- ▲ Grade I
- ▲ Grade II*
- ▲ Grade II
- HE Certificates of Immunity
- HE - Historic at Risk Register**
- Building or Structure Assessment (LB)
- + Place of Worship Assessment (LB)
- Historic England Parks and Gardens**
- Grade I
- Grade II

Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

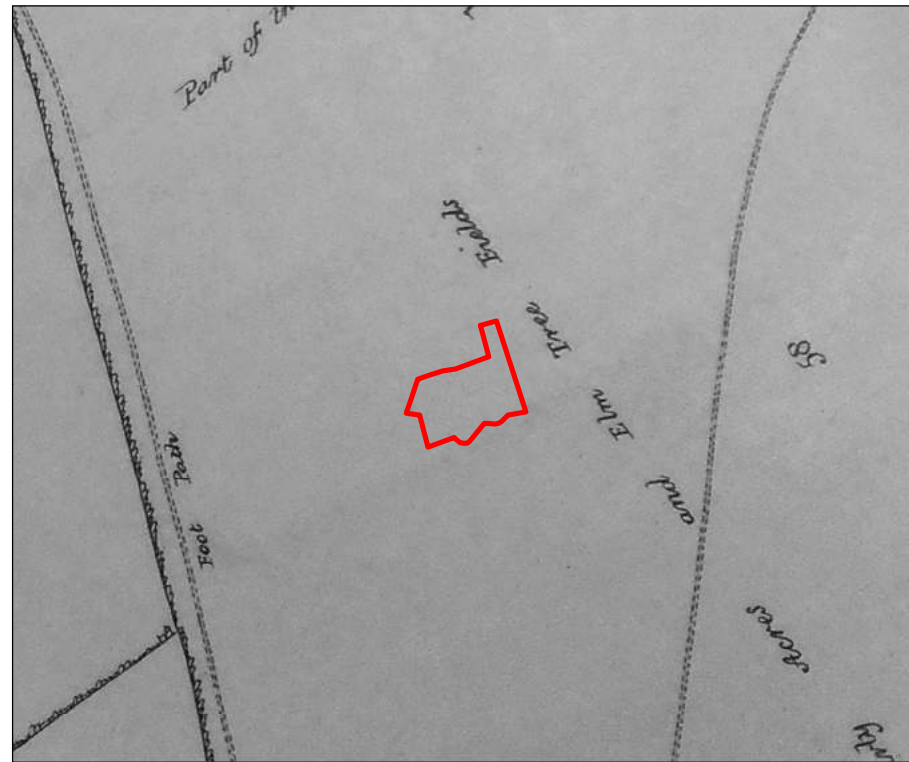
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FigsMXD\DanishChurch_Figure3.mxd

The Site, Study Area and Designated Heritage Assets based on NHLE

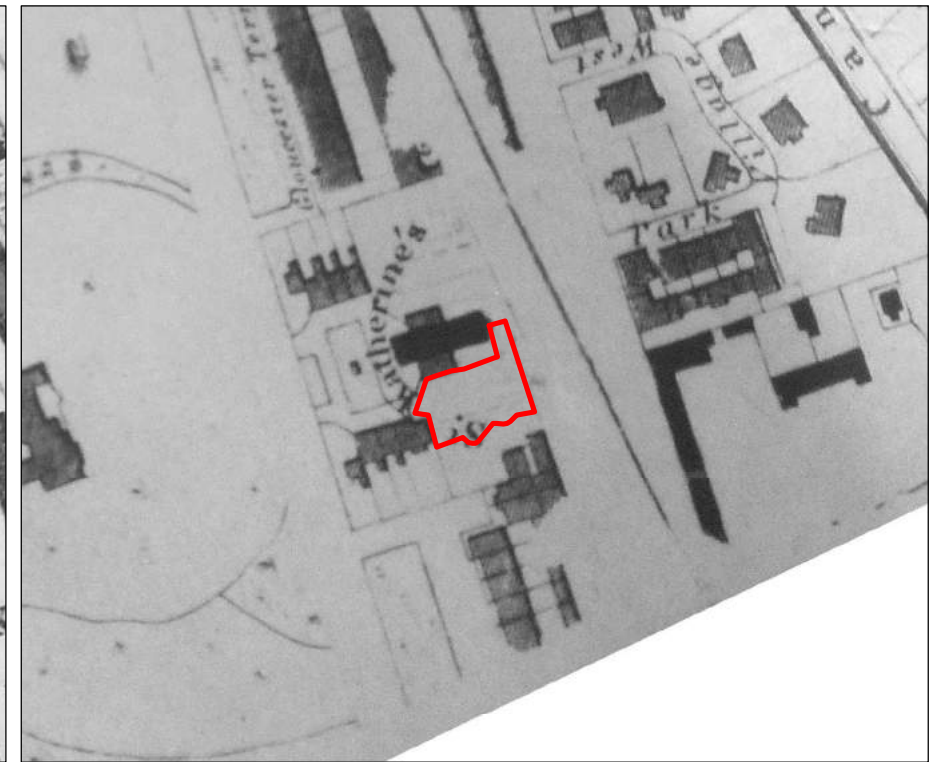
Figure 2



A) 1801 St Pancras Parish Map



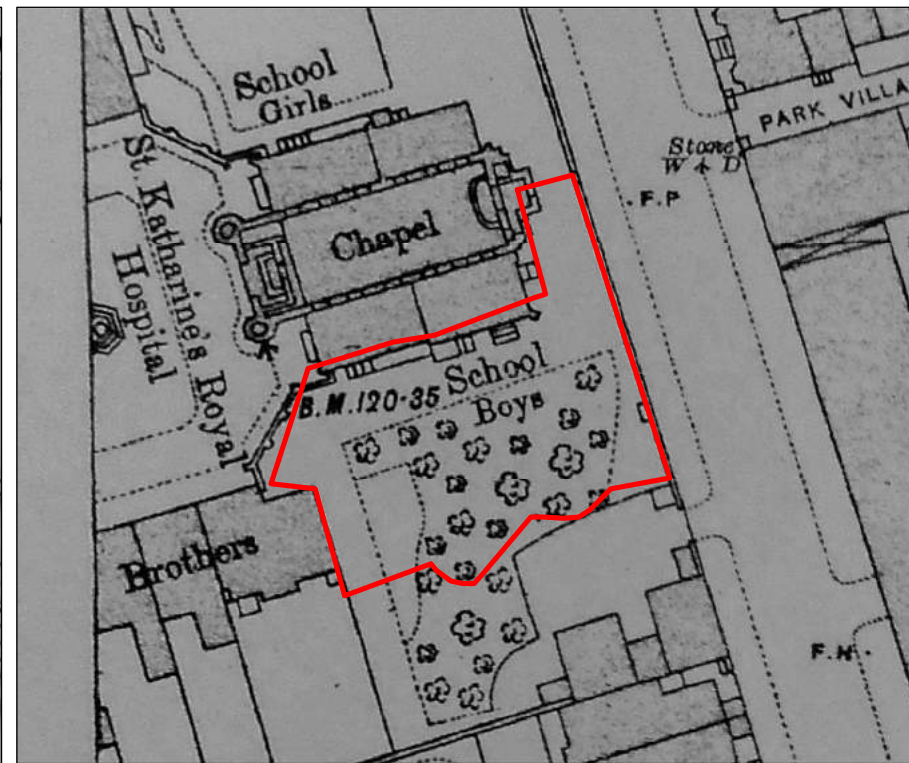
B) 1834 St Pancras Parish Map



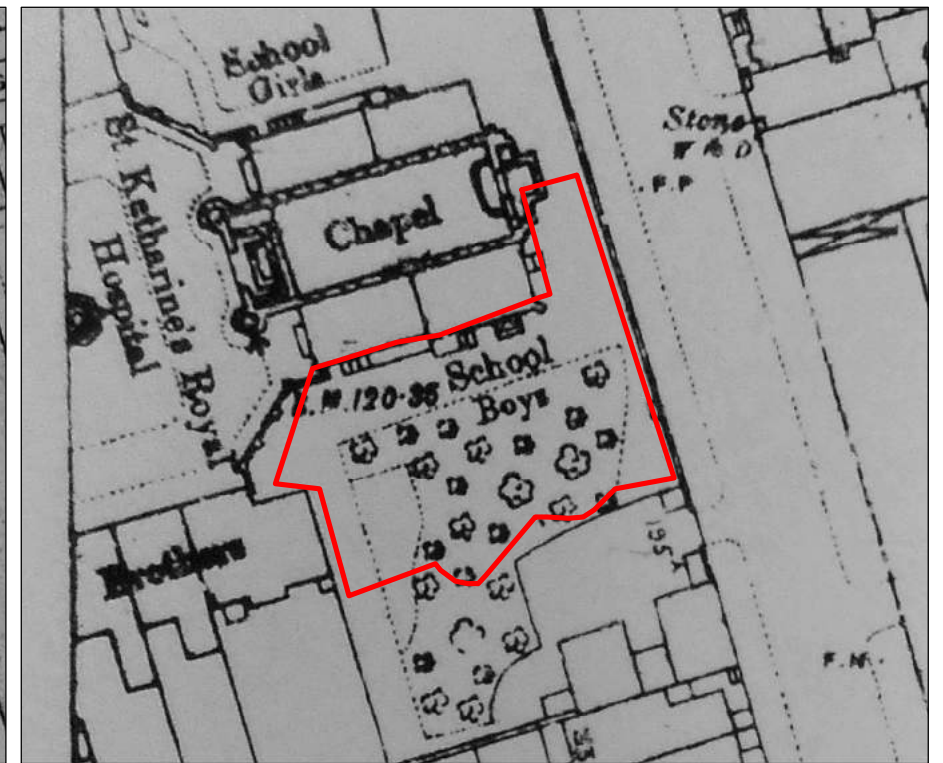
C) 1860 St Pancras Parish Map



D) 1870 Ordnance Survey Map



E) 1893 Ordnance Survey Map



F) 1935 Ordnance Survey Map



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Plate 1: Danish Church of St Katharine and Nos 4 and 5 St Katharine's Precinct from within St Katharine's Precinct



Plate 2: View of the South Garden (the Site) looking east


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Plate 3: View of the South Garden (the Site) looking south west



Plate 4: View of the South Garden (the Site) looking west


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Plate 5: View of access to basement level on the western side of Nos 4 and 5 St Katharine's Precinct



Plate 6: View of access to basement level on the eastern side of Nos 4 and 5 St Katharine's Precinct


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Plate 7: View of area for proposed sunken terrace to extend from existing basement level



Plate 8: View of existing staircase leading to Nos 4 and 5 St Katharine's Precinct


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Plate 9: View across the South Garden looking north west



Plate 10: Nos 6-9 St Katharine's Precinct



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Plate 11: Nos 1-3 St Katharine's Precinct



Plate 12: Monument in Courtyard of St Katharine's Precinct

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