

St Giles Circus  
Heritage Statement  
20 Denmark Street  
Prepared for Consolidated  
Developments Ltd  
March 2019





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Fig. 1: Plan of consented scheme, the application site outlined in red (Orms)

# Executive Summary

This report has been prepared by Alan Baxter Ltd for Consolidated Developments. Alan Baxter was appointed to provide heritage advice to the St Giles Circus project in 2014.

The application site is listed at Grade II and is within the Denmark Street Conservation Area.

The site comprises three linked parts:

- No. 20 Denmark Street, a three-storey house built c.1686-89
- No. 16 Denmark Place, a three-storey former industrial building built c.1870s
- A single-storey extension to the rear of No. 20 Denmark Street connecting it to No. 16 Denmark Place, built during the late nineteenth century

No. 20 Denmark Street is highly significant as one of eight terrace houses on this street dating from the 1680s, an extremely rare occurrence in the context of central London. Its internal layout survives largely intact above the first floor and is still legible at ground and first floor. While the late nineteenth-century buildings to the rear of the site (No. 16 Denmark Place and the single storey link) are of less architectural or historic interest, they are still of some significance as they provide evidence of the building's industrial heritage.

The proposals represent a series of targeted repairs which will preserve, enhance or restore key elements of the listed building. The necessary structural interventions will have minimal impact on significance, while remedying longstanding structural issues, helping to preserve the building's façade, vault and staircase and floors. A series of internal works aim to better reveal surviving historic elements of high significance, notably the staircase and fireplaces at all above-ground levels. Elements of incomplete wall panelling have been revealed during investigation works. These will be protected under the proposals to enable the possibility of future restoration.

In summary, the overall impact of the scheme is **positive**. The project is based on an in-depth understanding of the significance of the site and includes proposals for the sensitive refurbishment of historic elements using appropriate forms, materials and techniques. It satisfies the national and regional policies for the historic environment in the NPPF and the London Plan, in addition to the local policies and guidance issued by Camden Council.

# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Site

The application site is No. 20 Denmark Street (see plan, opposite). The site is listed at Grade II and is within the Denmark Street Conservation Area, London Borough of Camden (see Appendices 1 and 2).

## 1.2 Project

The aim of the proposals is to repair the building and its interiors as part of its conversion to office accommodation (first floor upwards). The proposals are designed to complement the approved application scheme for No. 20 (2012/6869/L), which envisages the restoration and refurbishment of the house interiors in concert with the wider St Giles Circus regeneration project. The proposals are discussed on pages 26-27.

## 1.3 Report

Alan Baxter Ltd was appointed by Consolidated Developments Ltd in 2014 to provide strategic conservation and structural engineering advice in relation to the listed buildings that will be repaired and restored as part of the St Giles Circus regeneration project. This report summarises our understanding of the history and significance of the site (Sections 2 and 3) and assesses the heritage impact of the proposals (Section 4).

This report is based on site visits undertaken in 2014-2019 and on a critical review of the sources listed in Section 5. A search of the Historic Environment Record has been carried out; the key map is reproduced in Appendix 3. For a heritage appraisal of the wider project, the reader is referred to the Heritage Statement by Turley Associates submitted with the St Giles Circus applications in 2012.



## 2.0 Historical context

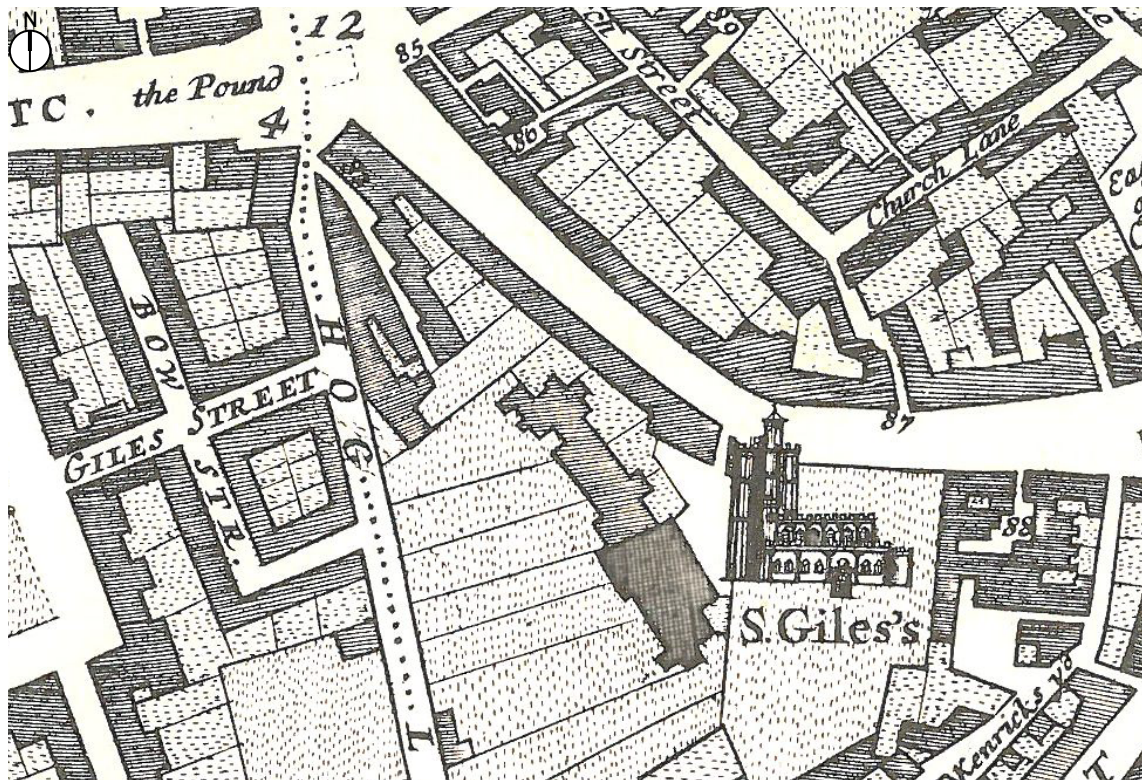


Fig. 2: 1682, Morgan's map, before the creation of Denmark Street

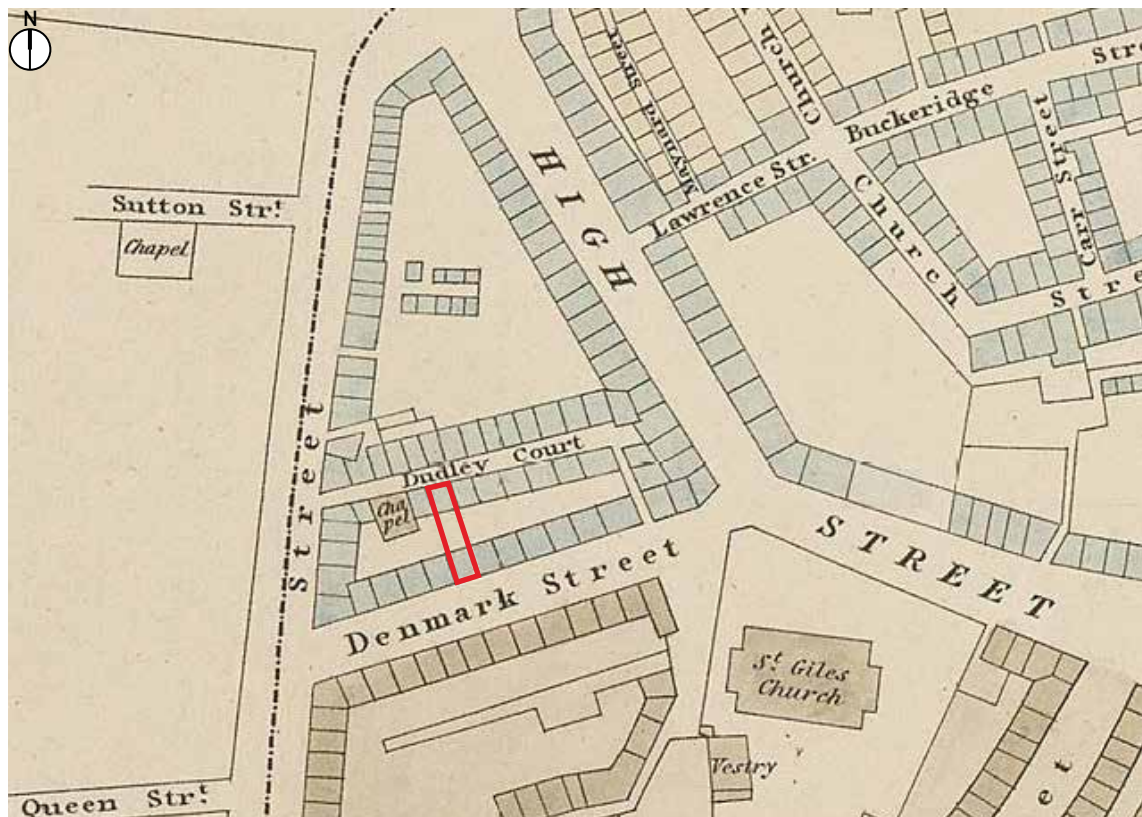


Fig. 3: Figure 3 1799 Horwood's Map of London





Fig. 4: 1870, Ordnance Survey, before the widening of Crown Street to create Charing Cross Road

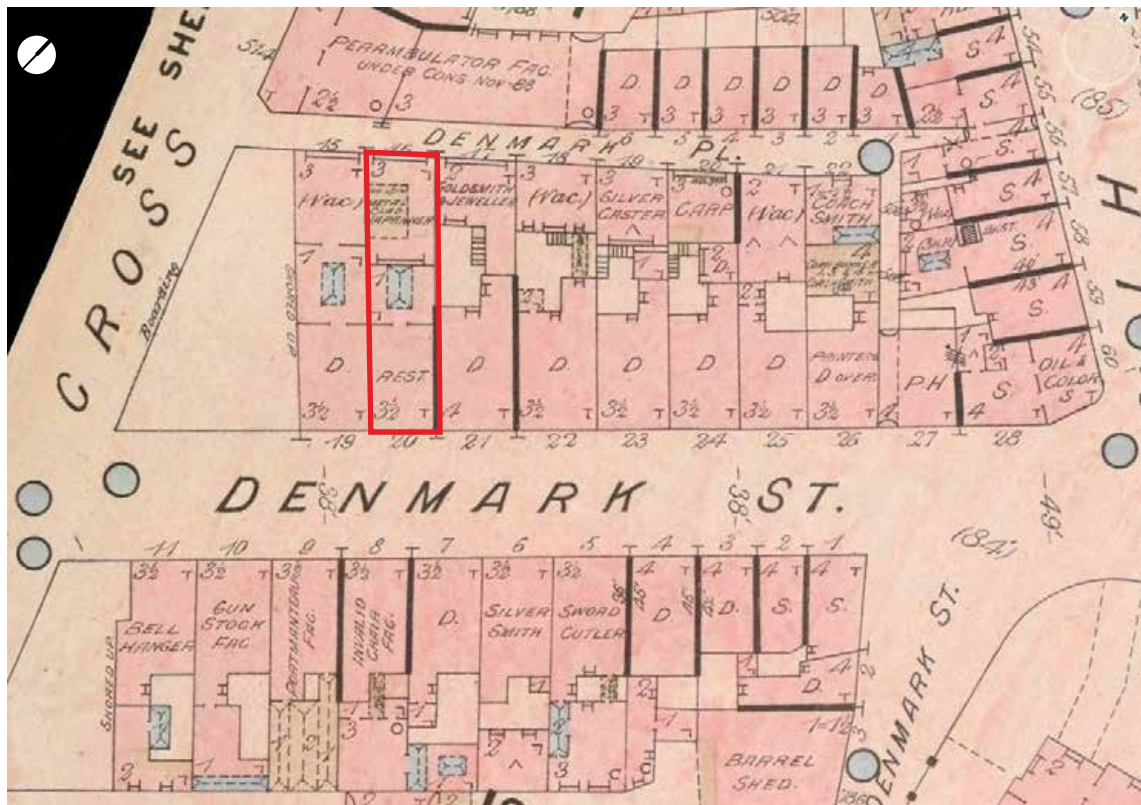


Fig. 5: 1888 Goad insurance map (Vol. VIII, sheet 197, British Library)



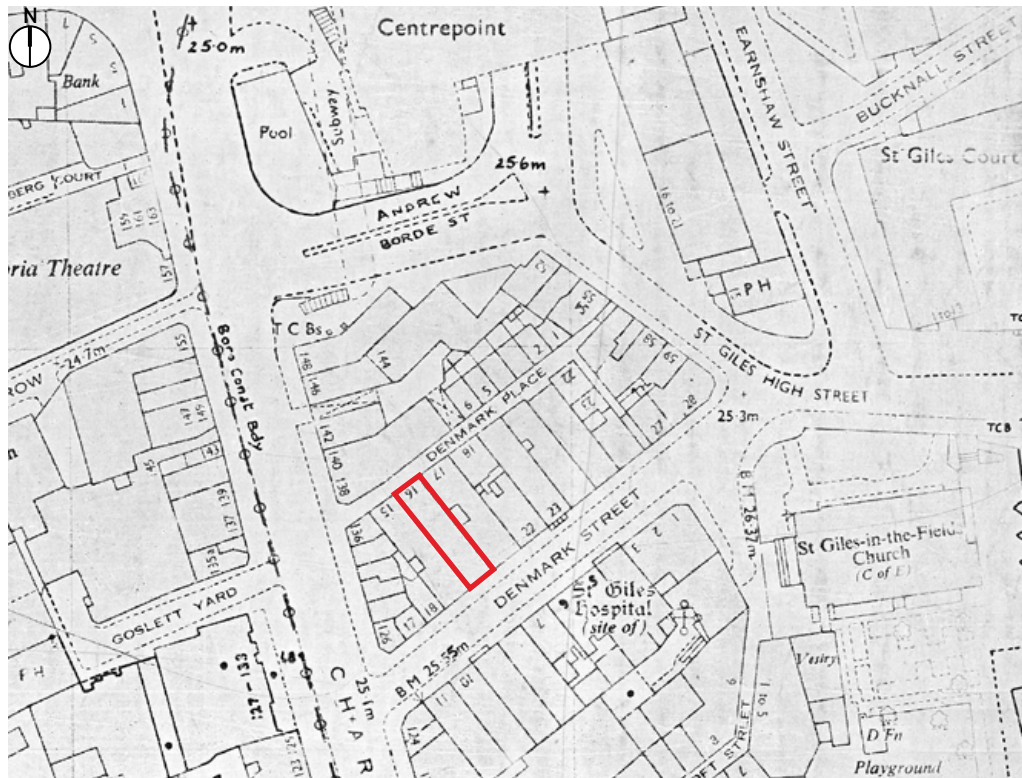


Fig. 6: 1986, Ordnance Survey, after the destruction of part of St Giles High Street to create Centre Point

## 2.1 Early History of Denmark Street Site

Denmark Street did not exist until the 1680s, but parts of the site were developed much earlier as part of the Hospital of St Giles, the remains of which were cleared to make way for the street. The Hospital of St Giles was built as a leper colony in the early twelfth century on marshy land and occupied a sprawling complex of buildings and gardens. The precise layout of these buildings is unclear, but the 'Master's House' is known to have stood to the west of St Giles in the Fields church in the vicinity of Denmark Street. The present church (1733; Grade I) occupies the site of the medieval hospital chapel.

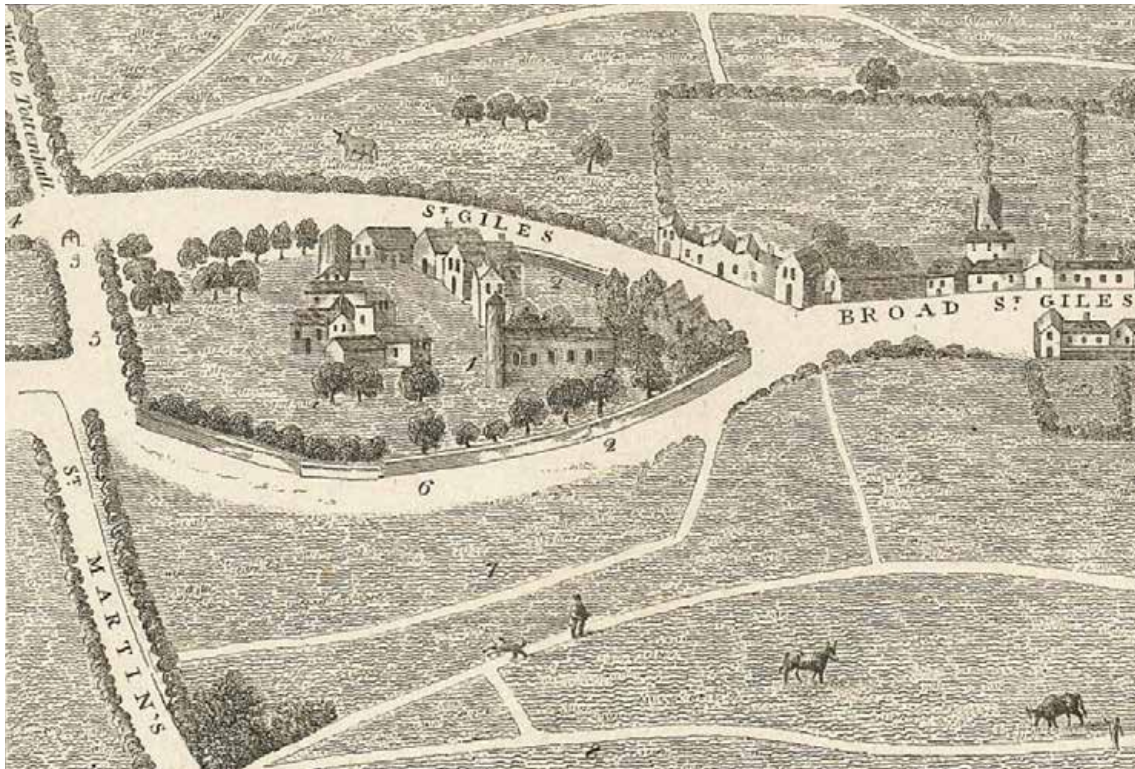


Fig. 7: Artist's impression of the Hospital of St Giles around 1570, based on the Agas Map (from Parton's History of St Giles, 1822)



## 2.2 The seventeenth-century houses of Denmark Street

Denmark Street is remarkable for retaining eight houses dating from the creation of the street in the 1680s. They are Nos. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 20, 26 and 27 (all listed buildings). The fact that as many as eight houses dating from the seventeenth century survive in close proximity to each other is rare in Central London. Large groups of seventeenth-century houses are found at Buckingham Street, Westminster and Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury (10 examples each), but they have been subject to a greater degree of refronting. Two other clusters have four houses each: Newport Court, Soho and Wardrobe Place, City of London.

Denmark Street was begun c. 1686, at which date the developers Samuel Fortrey and Jacques Wiseman petitioned to build a sewer that would lead from the new houses into Hog Lane (now Charing Cross Road). They are believed to have been completed c. 1689, in which year Samuel Fortrey died. In 1720 Denmark Street was described as 'a fair, broad street, with good houses, well inhabited by gentry' (Styrie, 1720). The houses on Denmark Street have evolved in slightly different ways but with some common themes. They have each had their timber eaves cornice removed, dormers inserted and their front wall extended up as a parapet; these alterations are typical of those made in the London area after the 1707 Fire Prevention Act. All of the flush casement windows have been replaced, mostly with sash windows that are recessed back from the brickwork, as became typical after the 1709 London Building Act. Inside, much of the panelling in the houses has been removed, especially from Nos. 20 and 26. The best-preserved interiors are within Nos. 6 and 7.

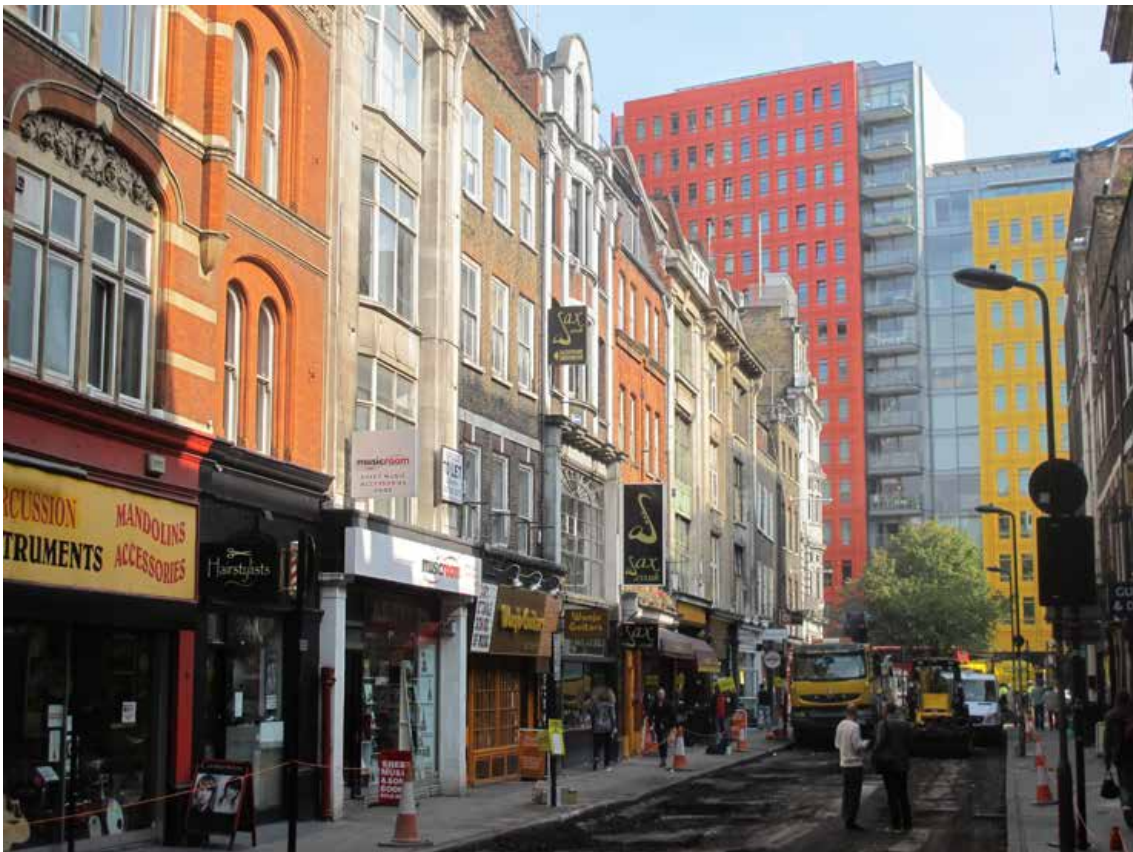


Fig. 8: View of the north side of Denmark Street



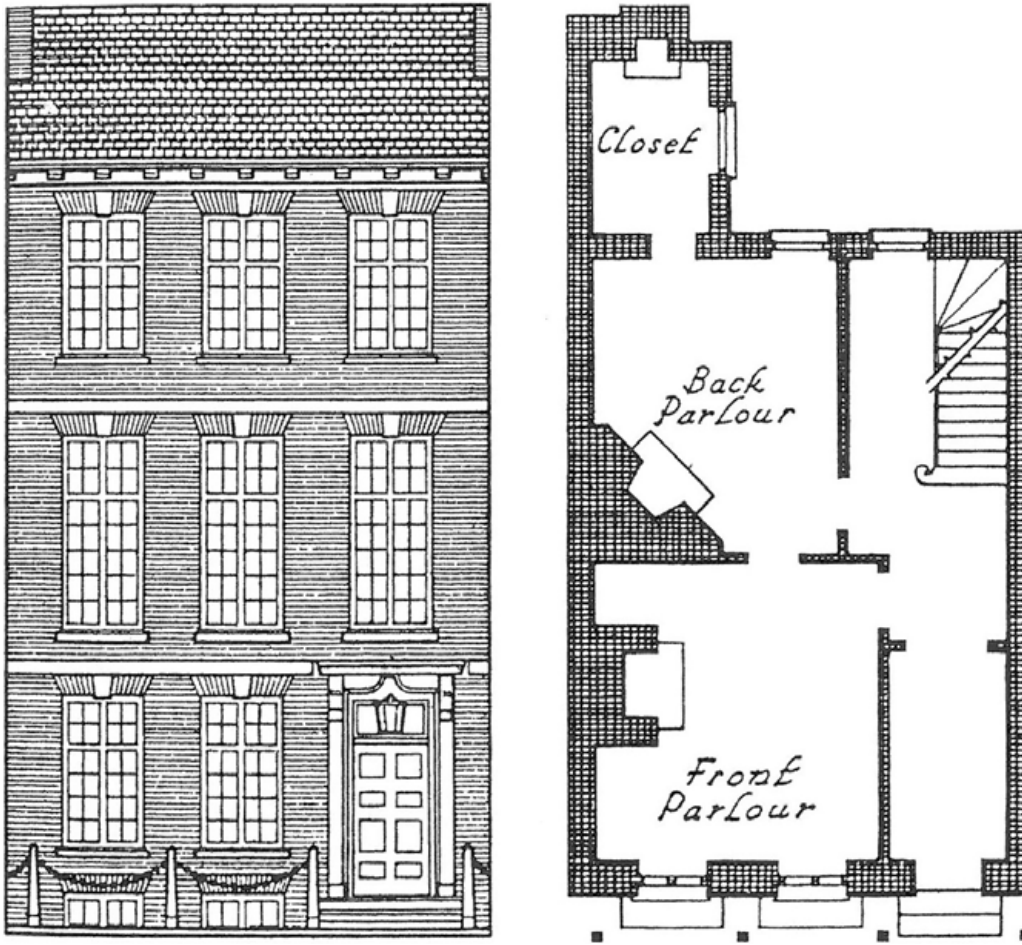


Fig. 9: Typical house c. 1670-1700, with casement windows and eaves cornice, as illustrated in Summerson, 2003

### 2.3 An industrial enclave

During the nineteenth century much of Central London became industrialised and the Denmark Street area developed into a centre of manufacturing, with a particular emphasis on metalwork. This is clearly illustrated by the Goad fire insurance map of 1888, which records uses such as 'silver caster' (19 Denmark Place) and 'sword cutler' (5 Denmark Street).

These industrial activities took place not only in the original houses, which were adapted as necessary, but also in small workshops built at the rear of the plots. Surviving examples include Nos. 16 and 22 Denmark Place (see 2.5) and the buildings at the rear of Nos. 5-7 Denmark Street.



Fig. 10: The north elevation of no.16 Denmark Place

## 2.4 The musical history of Denmark Street

In the early twentieth century Denmark Street was re-born as a centre of music publishing. The budding songwriter Lawrence Wright (1888-1964) established a sheet music business in the basement of No. 8 in 1911 (he later founded Melody Maker magazine in 1926, at No. 19). By the late 1930s there were several similar businesses in the vicinity, as illustrated by the 1938 Goad map. It was during the inter-war period that Denmark Street really thrived as a centre of music publishing and it acquired the nickname 'Tin Pan Alley' after the equivalent street in New York City.

The commercial potential of Denmark Street was noted by the developer Walter Fryer, who bought up and rebuilt several of the old houses as modern commercial premises. He retained the original plot widths but introduced a new, modern aesthetic characterised by giant stone pilasters framing large plate glass windows (Nos. 4, 8, 19, 21, 23, 24 and 25). Many of the surviving seventeenth-century houses were adapted for commercial uses, e.g. by opening out the interiors, with consequent loss of historic fabric. After the Second World War, changes in the music business saw Denmark Street diversify gradually into artist management, recording and rehearsal facilities and instrument repair and sales. It is perhaps this Post-war period which now gives Denmark Street its best-known claims to fame:

- The Rolling Stones recorded their first album in the basement of No. 4 (Regent Sounds) in 1964
- Also in 1964, Mills Music at No. 20 employed Elton John (b. 1947) as an office boy and in 1965 Mr Mills auditioned the singer Paul Simon (b. 1941), who was turned down
- During the mid-Sixties, David Bowie (b. 1947) frequented La Gioconda café at No. 9, where he recruited his first band, The Lower Third
- In 1975 the Sex Pistols lived and rehearsed in the outbuilding at the rear of No. 6 and left graffiti which survives to this day



Fig. 11: No. 20 Denmark Street in 1965 (right), showing Margot and the Marvettes, presumably on a visit to the various publishers



## 2.5 History of the site

No. 20 is one of the original houses to survive from the creation of Denmark Street in the 1680s. Its principal façade, facing onto Denmark Street has been rebuilt in stock bricks, its rear façade still presents the original late seventeenth-century dark red bricks. A degree of distortion, due to historical movement, is evident on and around the window arches and cills on the north elevation of the building. A more serious problem is the failure of the brick vault under the pavement; like other examples in Denmark Street this is one large barrel vault.

The front elevation was rebuilt after 1888, when a third storey was added. The changes are evident in *Goad's Insurance plan* of 1888 which contains a number of details regarding the fabric of the building at the time: the link was described as being of 1 storey and having a metal roof with a glazed central skylight. No. 16 is marked 'Metal Clad Japanner', i.e. a japanning workshop where black laquer was applied to products such as iron stoves. The brown rectangle denotes a roof louvre, which has since been converted into a skylight.

The building was marked as *restaurant* in Goad's plan. Subsequently an article in the *Evening Standard* (March 1903) stated that No. 20, along with No. 16, was sold at auction. The building was listed as *dining rooms* in the *Postal Directory* of 1910. Cinephonic Music Co. opened new premises at No. 20 in October 1930 (*The Stage*) and The Lawrence Wright Theaters in 1933.

The building housed Melody Restaurant in 1951 and became Mills Music, a music publishing company, in 1954. Elton John worked at Mills Music as an office boy in 1964, packing sheet music in the trade department. In the 1960s a demo studio was created in the basement, Tin Pan Alley Studios, where Manfred Mann and the Small Faces recorded. The building was Macari's Electronic Keyboards by 1975.

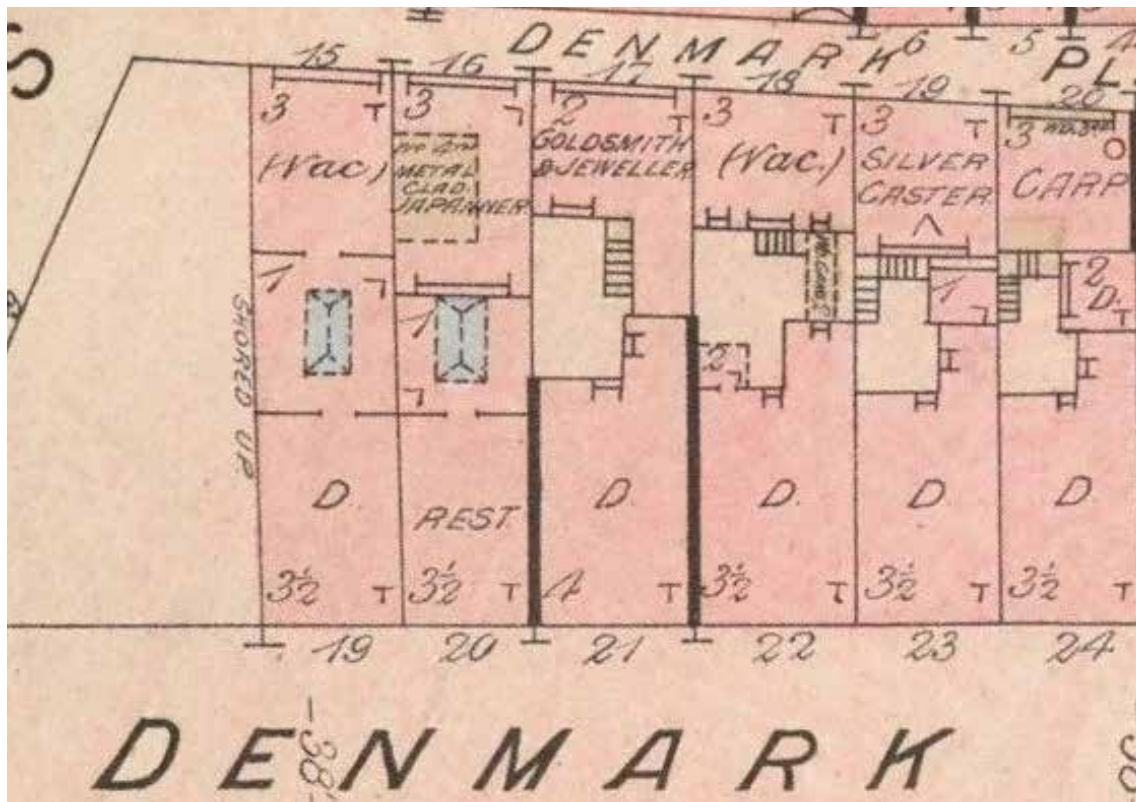


Fig. 12: Goad's Insurance plan of 1888, showing 16 Denmark Place and 20 Denmark Street



Fig. 13: The front elevation of No. 20 Denmark Street



Fig. 14: View of the back elevation of No. 20 Denmark Street. The WC enclosure is a nineteenth-century addition that was rebuilt in the twentieth century





Fig. 15: View of the back elevation of No. 20 Denmark Street



# 3.0 Assessment of Significance

## 3.1 Assessing Significance

This chapter distils the historical analysis outlined in Chapter 2 into an assessment of the 'significance' of the site and its constituent components.

'Significance' is the means by which the cultural importance of a place is identified and articulated. The identification of elements of high and lower significance, based on a thorough understanding of the site, enables owners and designers to develop proposals that safeguard, respect and where possible enhance the character and cultural values of the site.

Statutory designation is the legal mechanism by which significant historic places are identified in order to protect them. The designations applying to the site are listed below (see 4.2). However, it is necessary to go beyond these designations to arrive at a more detailed and broader understanding of significance. This is achieved here by using the terminology and criteria from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, adopted 2012, updated in 2018).

Annex 2 of the NPPF defines 'significance' 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.

Historic England's Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (2008) includes a methodology for assessing significance by considering 'heritage values'. In this instance NPPF terms are used because their adoption simplifies the preparation and assessment of planning and listed building consent applications, but the equivalent HE heritage values are given in brackets for reference.

Annex 2 of NPPF defines archaeological interest ['evidential value'] in the following way:

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.

DCLG has previously (in PPS5) given these definitions for the other types of interest:

- Architectural and Artistic Interest ['aesthetic value']: These are the interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture.
- Historic Interest ['historical value']: An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide an emotional meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity ['communal value'].

The assessment of significance is usually an amalgam of these different interests, and the balance between them will vary from one case to the next. What is important is that all these interests have been considered.

This assessment begins below with a summary of statutory designations, followed by a summary of the character and appearance of the conservation area, then a Summary Statement of Significance covering each of the three buildings, and lastly a more detailed assessment expressed using colour-coded plans. The reader may find it useful to refer to these throughout.

## 3.2 Designations

No. 20 Denmark Street and No. 16 Denmark Place were listed at Grade II in 1974 (List Entry Number: 1271980).

The site lies within the Denmark Street Conservation Area (designated 1984; extended 1991 and 1998).

### 3.3 Character and appearance of the Denmark Street Conservation area

The character and appearance of the Denmark Street Conservation Area is described by Camden Council within the Denmark Street Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy. This appraisal divides the Conservation Area into three sub-areas. The application site forms part of Sub-area 1, which is centred on Denmark Street and includes Denmark Place and part of Flitcroft Street.

Sub-area 1 derives much of its character and appearance from the relationship between the seventeenth-century brick houses and the later industrial and commercial buildings of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Most buildings occupy the original narrow plots, lending the area a noticeable degree of uniformity. At the same time, the industrial heritage has a somewhat *ad hoc* character, displayed particularly in former workshops that have been built toward the rear of some sites and in narrow alleys.

Another important aspect of the character is the lively atmosphere that comes from the music-related uses of many of the buildings, especially along Denmark Street itself, which has the added benefit of reinforcing appreciation of the area's music-related history.



Fig. 16: General View of Denmark Street, looking west



### 3.4 Statement of Significance

No. 20 Denmark Street possesses **high significance** as one of eight houses to survive from the construction of the street in the 1680s. Such a large cluster of seventeenth-century houses is extremely rare in the context of Central London (see 2.3).

The overall form of the building is **highly significant** especially in the upper storeys where the traditional layout is retained, with the exclusion of the closet extension at the back which is a later feature and is **neutral**.

Elements of **high significance** surviving from the early history of the building include the internal joinery, especially the panelled rooms on the first and second floors where a nineteenth-century cast iron cooking range also survives. However, some historic elements are missing or damaged, especially on the ground and third floors.

The nineteenth-century link block does not possess the rarity value of the 1680s house. Nevertheless, it is **significant** as a typical example of a single-storey extension for commercial uses and adds to the overall historical interest on the site. Its only distinctive feature is a pitched skylight, which is currently in a poor state of repair.

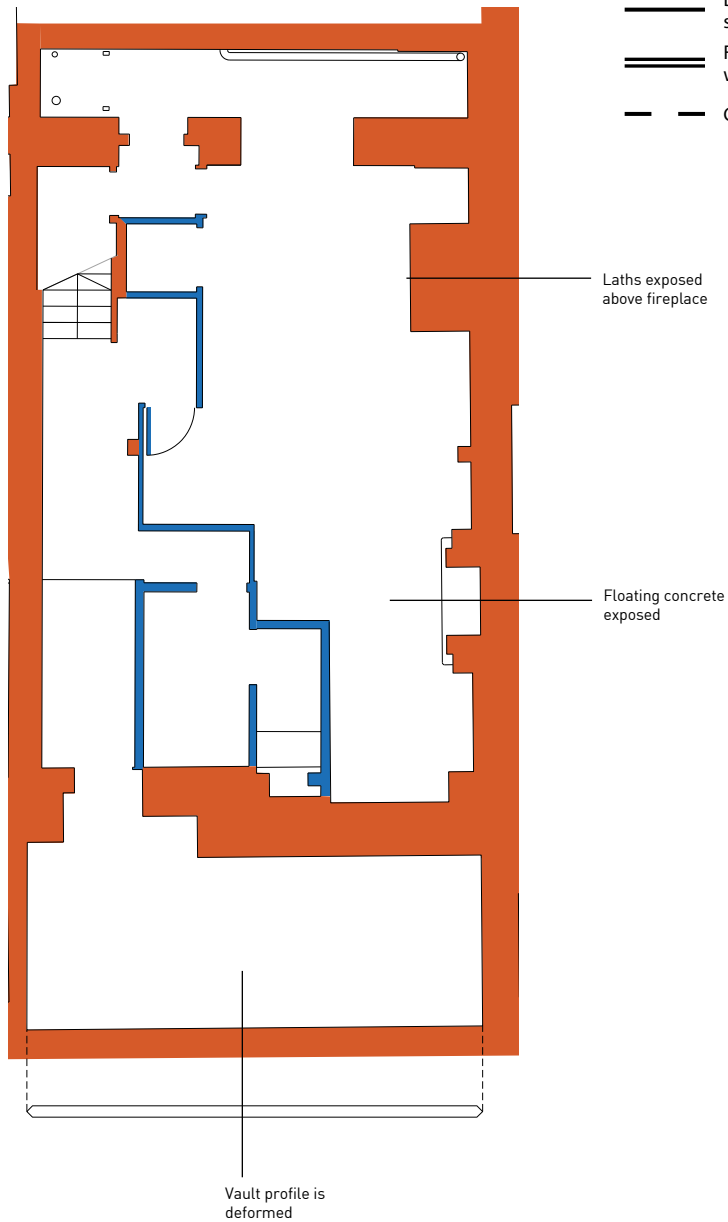
No. 16 Denmark Place is a **significant** building. Only the top floor was visible at the time of the visit as safety propping occupied the ground and first floors. The large room in the attic did not present any significant historic features.

### 3.5 Significance drawings

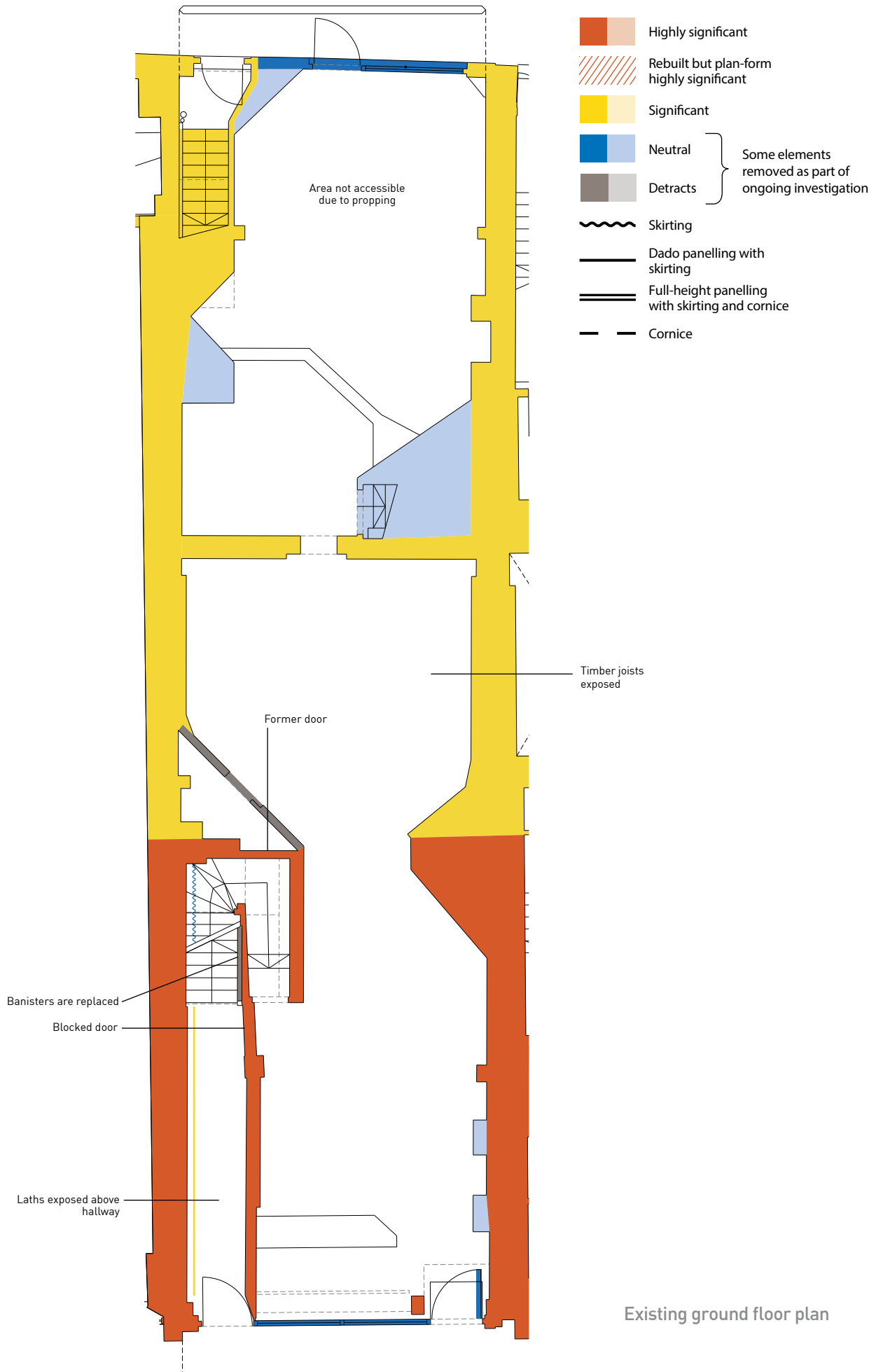
The understanding of the site outlined above is applied here to the buildings in more detail on a floor-by floor-basis. The drawings overleaf indicate the relative significance of the different parts of the site, using a sliding scale from high significance (historic, rare and important) to modest significance (historic but less important) to neutral (modern and not intrinsically important). Where a wall has been rebuilt but continues to historic alignment, this is indicated with hatching. Some modern elements that obscure or detract from the significance of the site are also shaded.

The drawings indicate the survival of panelling, cornices and skirting boards, coloured according to their significance (see key) and include other annotations for information. The significance drawings are intended as a visual summary of the current understanding and are not intended to be definitive or comprehensive.

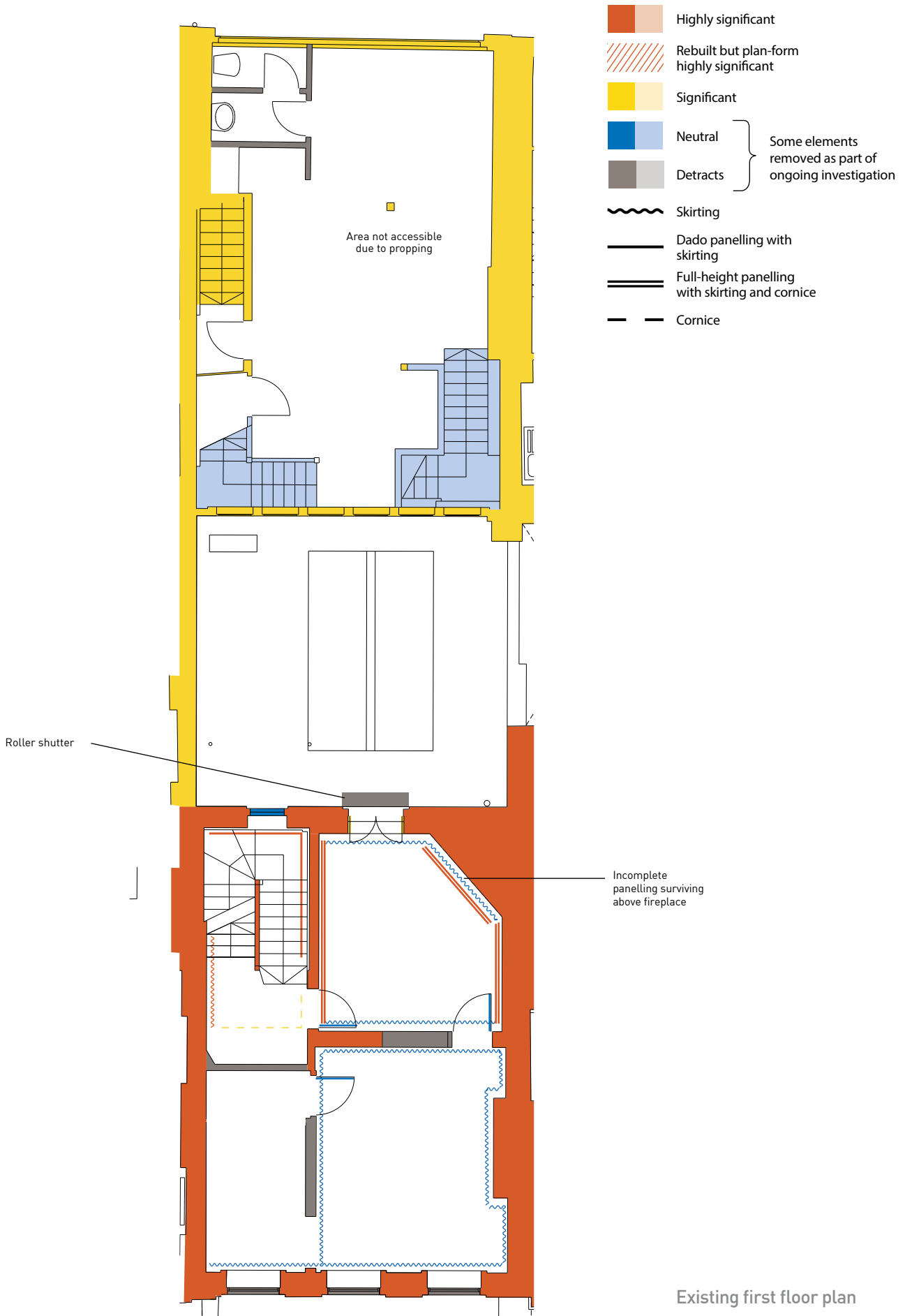
- Highly significant
  - Rebuilt but plan-form highly significant
  - Significant
  - Neutral
  - Detracts
- } Some elements removed as part of ongoing investigation
- Skirting
  - Dado panelling with skirting
  - Full-height panelling with skirting and cornice
  - Cornice

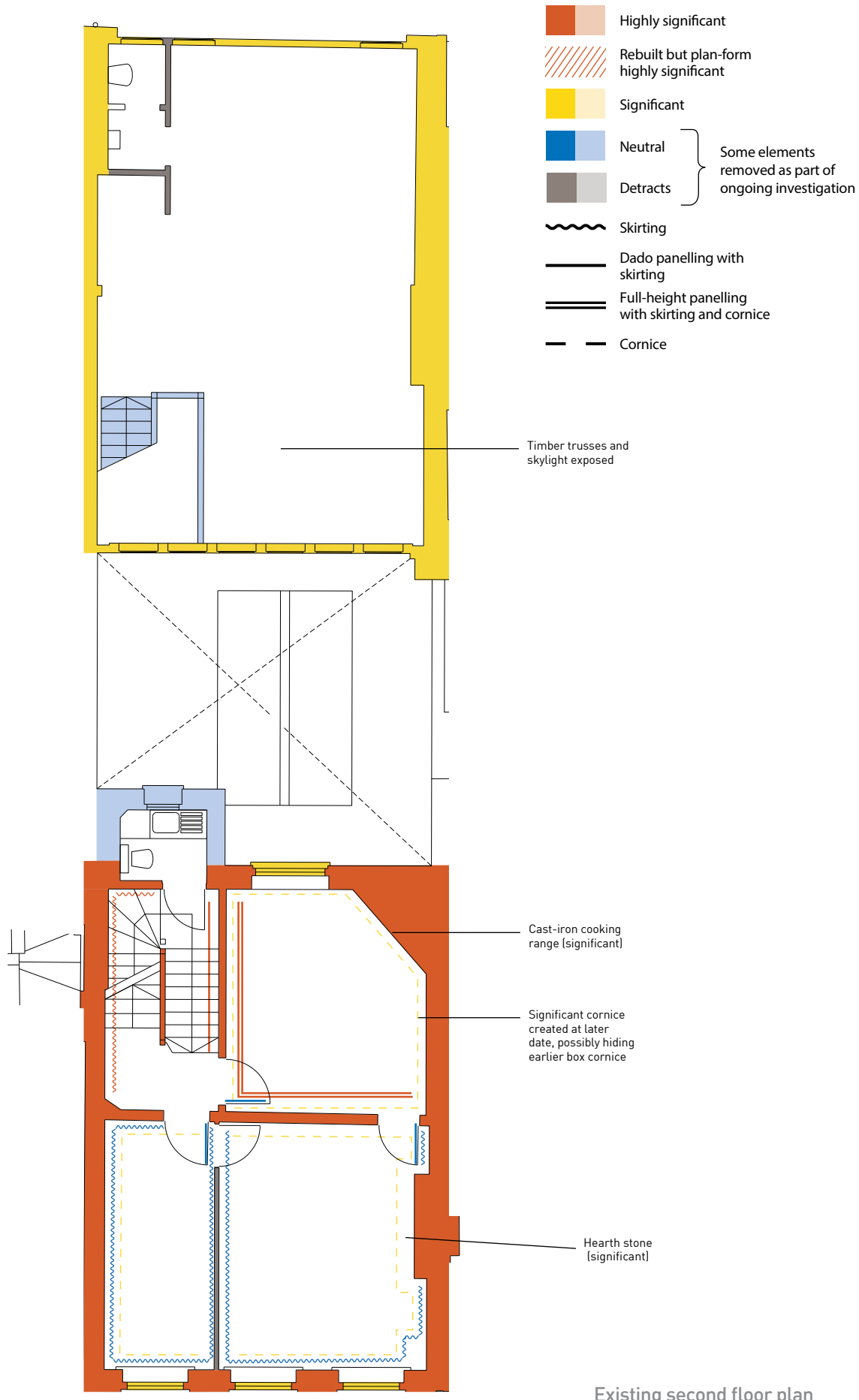


Existing basement plan

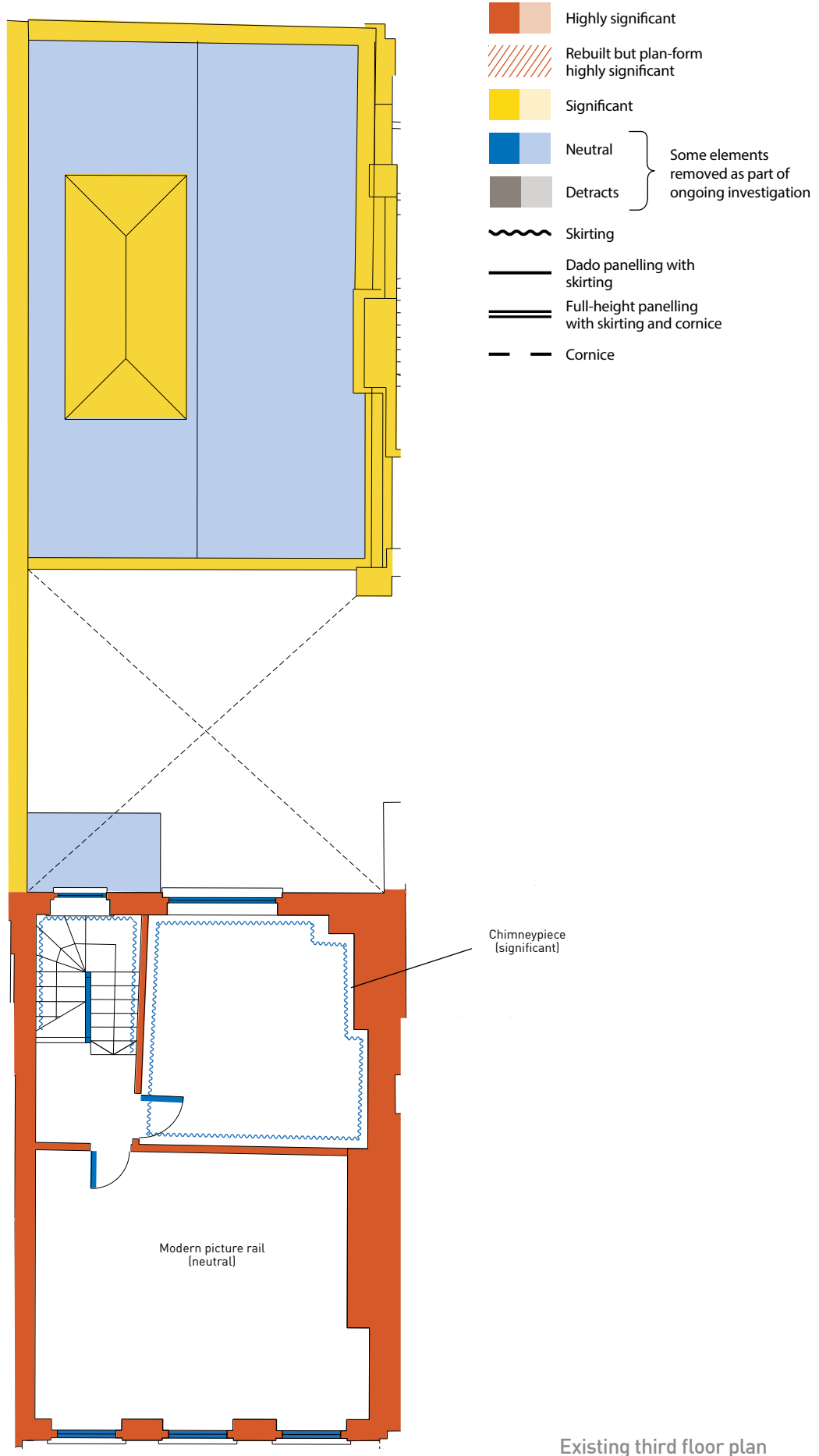




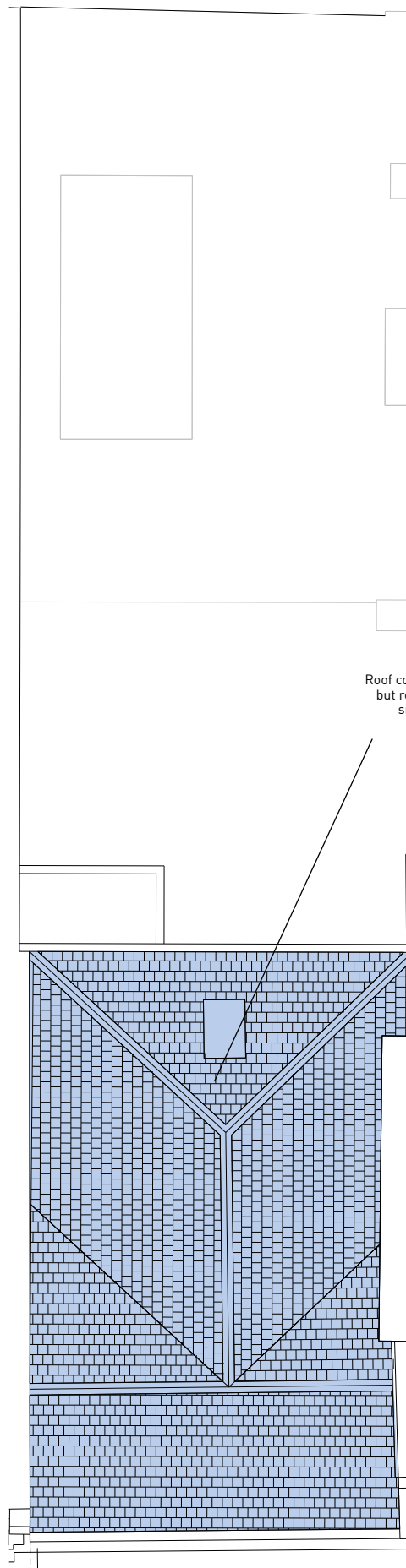




Existing second floor plan







- Highly significant
- Rebuilt but plan-form highly significant
- Significant
- Neutral
- } Some elements removed as part of ongoing investigation
- } Detracts
- Skirting
- Dado panelling with skirting
- Full-height panelling with skirting and cornice
- Cornice

Existing roof plan

## 4.0 Heritage Impact Assessment

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter introduces the proposals and assesses their impact on the significance of the heritage assets, based on the understanding outlined in Chapters 2-3 and in the light of relevant policy as summarised below.

### 4.2 Policy Context

The designation of the site as a listed building (Grade II) means that any proposals that affect its special interest will be subject to the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the national guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Relevant parts of the NPPF include paragraph 189, which requires applicants to 'describe the significance of any heritage assets affected' and paragraph 200, which recommends that 'local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development... within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance.' Relevant national guidance issued by Historic England under the title Good Practice Advice in Planning (2015) includes Note 2, *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* and Note 3, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*.

Regional policies are addressed in the London Plan (2016), which places emphasis on responding to local character (Policy 7.4) and conserving and regenerating heritage assets (Policies 7.8 and 7.9). Policy 7.8, part C states that 'development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate'. Relevant local policy includes Camden Council's Local Plan (2017), particularly Policy D2 Heritage setting out how 'the Council will preserve and, where appropriate, enhance Camden's rich and diverse heritage assets and their settings.

In 2010 Camden Council adopted the Denmark Street Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy, which asserts that the concentration of music uses on Denmark Street 'contributes significantly to the area's special interest and character' and that 'new design should respect the scale and layout of the particular location, and complement the appearance, character and setting of the existing buildings and structures, historic street pattern, areas of open space, and the environment as a whole'. Camden also prepared the Denmark Place Planning Brief (2004) in order 'to ensure a comprehensive approach to the development of land at Denmark Place' and 'to secure development which accords with the Council's planning objectives, and maximises the benefits of development.'

### 4.3 The Proposals

The proposed works comprise a suite of repairs and remedial structural works. For full details, see the drawings and documents submitted with the application. Key aspects that are relevant to the heritage impact are outlined below.

#### Structural Interventions

- Structural stabilization of the basement vault and Denmark Street façade
- Strengthening of the floor joists at all levels
- Repair or replacement where necessary of floorboards at all levels

#### Creation of internal yard on flat roof of single-storey element

- Demolition and matching reconstruction of the WC block to the rear of No. 20 Denmark Street, and roof of the central single-storey building including the rooflight
- Construction of new glazed brick wall set on former garden wall

#### Non-structural external works

- Repair or replacement where necessary of external brickwork and masonry elements such as keystones.
- Removal of openings in roof of No. 20 Denmark Street

#### Non-structural internal works

- Repair of fireplaces
- Retention and protection of historic panelling behind new linings
- Reinstatement of cornices and skirting boards to new linings
- New period paneled doors to replace existing modern doors throughout
- Construction of lateral spine wall on first floor of No. 20 Denmark Street, reinstating original layout



## 4.4 Impact of Proposals

### Structural Interventions

The vault and façade are both highly significant elements of the original building yet the deformed vault arch poses potential structural issues. The stabilisation works proposed will therefore have a **positive impact** upon the listed building, as it will help to ensure the survival of the highly significant fabric in the longer term, while having a minimal impact upon the existing historic fabric.

The strengthening of the floor joists at ground, first and second floors and repair or replacement of floorboards where necessary, will involve some localised removal of historic timber, but this is kept to a minimum due to a targeted replacement strategy. The strengthening work has been shown to be effective in similar properties on Denmark Street, reducing the floor bow while retaining the characterful inclination of the floors. This intervention would therefore have a **positive impact** on the listed building, providing for its future survival and retaining historic fabric wherever possible.

The strengthening of the stairs in line with the Structural Engineer's recommendations will have a **positive impact**, in helping to preserve the highly significant original staircase and balustrade.

### Provision of site access to roof of single-storey element

Removing the roof and rooflight from the single-storey element in the centre of the site will entail the loss of some unremarkable late nineteenth-century roof fabric. However, the form of this link block will be reinstated and the skylight restored, thereby preserving significance. This work is necessary to provide adequate support to the reconstructed WC block to the rear of No. 20. Overall, these works will have a **neutral impact**

Associated with the above works, the like-for-like reconstruction of the later WC block to the rear of the second floor of No. 20 Denmark Street will have a **neutral impact** upon the listed building. The toilet block is considered of neutral significance, as although its form and construction fits well within its context, it seems to be a post-war rebuild of an earlier Victorian structure. Therefore, its replacement will not entail harm to significant fabric and will maintain the block's neutral contribution to the building.

### Internal works

The highly significant historic wall and stair joinery on the first and second floors of No. 20 Denmark Street contributes considerably to the character of the listed building and is a rare survival of its type. The like-for-like repair of these elements will therefore have a **positive impact** upon the building. Linked to this, constructing a new lateral spine wall at first floor level will reinstate the original floor plan and therefore represents a **positive impact** upon the listed building.

The panelling recently uncovered during investigation works at first and second floors will be protected by new linings with appropriate cornices and skirting board. This will ensure its protection to enable a future restoration project. This proposal will have a **neutral impact**. The proposal to refurbish the fireplaces will likewise have a **positive impact** upon the heritage significance of the building.

### External works

The proposed repair of the highly significant façade of No. 20 Denmark Street will have a **positive impact** upon the building's significance, as this will remedy a long period of deterioration and better reveal the historic character of the building. The current precast concrete coping on the front and rear facades of No. 16 Denmark Place are in a poor state of repair and their replacement with a stone coping will enhance the appearance of the listed building.

## 4.5 Conclusion

No. 20 Denmark Street is highly significant as one of eight terrace houses on this street dating from the 1680s, an extremely rare occurrence in the context of central London. Its internal layout survives largely intact above the first floor and is still legible at ground and first floor. While the late nineteenth-century buildings to the rear of the site (No. 16 Denmark Place and the single storey link) are of less architectural or historic interest, they are still of some significance as they provide evidence of the building's industrial heritage.

The proposals represent a series of targeted repairs which will preserve, enhance or restore key elements of the listed building. The necessary structural interventions will have minimal impact on significance, while remedying longstanding structural issues, helping to preserve the building's façade, vault and staircase and floors. A series of internal works aim to better reveal surviving historic elements of high significance, notably the staircase and fireplaces at all above-ground levels. Elements of incomplete wall panelling have been revealed during investigation works. These will be protected under the proposals to enable the possibility of future restoration.

In summary, the overall impact of the scheme is **positive**. The project is based on an in-depth understanding of the significance of the site and includes proposals for the sensitive refurbishment of historic elements using appropriate forms, materials and techniques. It satisfies the national and regional policies for the historic environment in the NPPF and the London Plan, in addition to the local policies and guidance issued by Camden Council.

# 5.0 Sources

## 5.1 Books

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John Parton, *Some Account of the Hospital and Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex*, London, Luke Hansard and Sons, 1822

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John Strype, *A Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster*, London, 1720

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'St Giles-in-the-Fields' in Walter Thornbury, *Old and New London: Volume 3*, London, 1878, pp. 197- 218

## 5.2 Reports

Turley Associates, *Denmark Street Heritage Statement*, Consolidated Developments Ltd, 2012

Camden Council, *Denmark Place Planning Brief*, 2004

Camden Council, *Denmark Street Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy*, 2010



### 5.3 Other

Historic England historians' files: CAM 87, CAM 280 (reports, correspondence, notes and photographs relating to Denmark Street and Denmark Place)

Historic maps of London: Agas, c. 1561; Morgan, 1682; Strype, 1720; Rocque, 1745; Horwood, 1799; Greenwood, 1824-26; Ordnance Survey, 1870; Ordnance Survey, 1894; Ordnance Survey, 1914

Goad fire insurance map, 1888, Vol. VIII, sheet 197 (British Library)

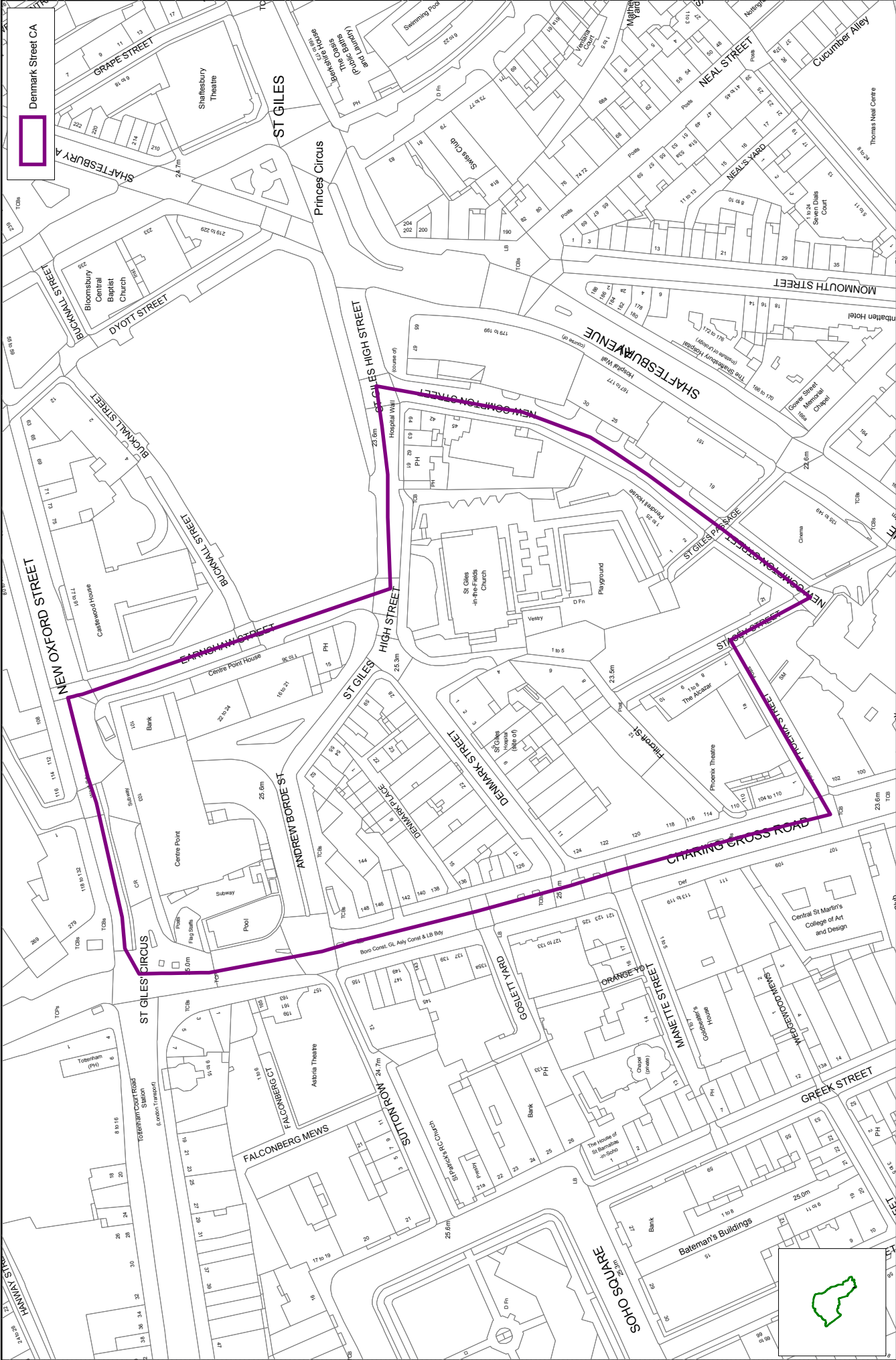
Paul Graves-Brown and John Schofield, 'The filth and the fury: 6 Denmark Street (London) and the Sex Pistols', pp. 1385–1401 in *Antiquity*, 85, 2011

'London's Tin Pan Alley' from Hidden London online guide (<http://hidden-london.com/the-guide/denmark-street/>)

Post Office directories (Westminster Archive Centre)

Wenceslaus Hollar, Bird's Eye View of London, c. 1660 (British Museum)

# Appendix A: Conservation Area map



Denmark Street CA



Map Ref No: c03073

Print Date: 13/10/2009

Printed By: L. Small

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Scale 1: Not Usable Scale

# Denmark Street CA





# Appendix B: List entry

## 20, DENMARK STREET, 16, DENMARK PLACE

### Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1271980

Date first listed: 14-May-1974

Statutory Address: 16, DENMARK PLACE

Statutory Address: 20, DENMARK STREET

This copy shows the entry on 14-Feb-2019 at 16:32:59.

### Location

Statutory Address: 16, DENMARK PLACE

Statutory Address: 20, DENMARK STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Greater London Authority

District: Camden (London Borough)

National Grid Reference: TQ 29878 81258

### Details

CAMDEN

TQ2981SE DENMARK PLACE 798-1/104/303 No.16 14/05/74

GV II

See under: No.20 DENMARK STREET.

CAMDEN

**TQ2981SE DENMARK STREET 798-1/104/303 (North side) 14/05/74 No.20**

GV II

Includes: No.16 DENMARK PLACE. Terraced house with later shop, and former warehouse (known as No.16 Denmark Place) attached at ground floor level to rear. Now in use as shop and offices. c1686-89 as part of an estate development by Samuel Fortrey and Jacques Wiseman, early C19 warehouse. House: multi-coloured stock brick; 4th storey yellow stock brick. Stucco keystones and string course at 1st floor. 4 storeys (4th storey later addition) 2 windows. Gauged red brick flat arches & dressings to recessed sashes with flush frames & exposed boxing. C20 shop at ground floor extends through into ground floor of No.16 Denmark Place. Warehouse: yellow stock brick, painted on ground and 1st floor; brown brick to rear. 3 storeys and basement. Ground floor has C20 shopfront; 1st floor, C20 windows; 2nd floor, original central loading doors, flanked by sashes. Parapet. To rear, a range of 6 unhorned, gated sashes to each of 1st and 2nd floors and chimney-stack full height of building to right. INTERIOR: with pine beams, late C20 main stair and original subsidiary stair. 3rd floor has glazed roof lantern.

Listing NGR: TQ2987581262

**Legacy**

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 477057

Legacy System: LBS

**Legal**

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

# Appendix C: Historic Environment Record



GLHER Report 14785  
 St Giles Circus  
 London WC2  
 TQ29906 81250  
 Radius 250m

28 March 2019

-  Archaeology
-  Archaeological Find Spot
-  Building
-  Listed Building
-  TDP & TAS
-  Maritime Archaeology
-  Registered Parks & Gardens
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  World Heritage Sites
-  Archaeological Priority Area
-  Event Location
-  Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLHER database)
-  Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:3,600

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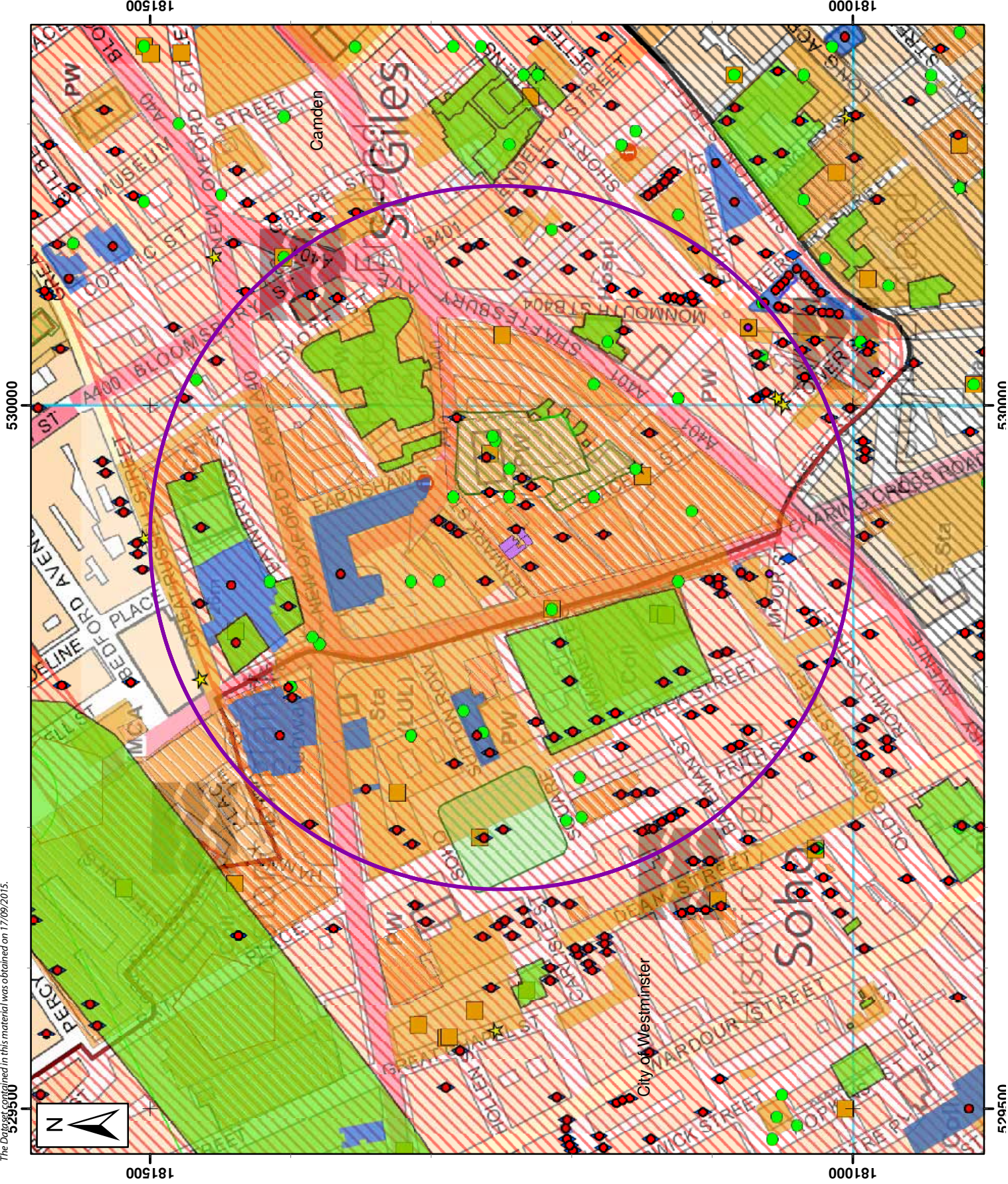
Notes:  
 Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority areas shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.



Historic England

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# Alan Baxter

**Prepared by** Patrizia Pierazzo and John Willans

**Reviewed by** Robert Hradsky and Vicky Simon

**Draft issued** March 2019

T:\1437\1437-210\12 DTP Data\2019-02 No. 20 Denmark St\_Heritage Statement\1437-210\_20 Denmark Street\_Heritage Statement.indd

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