

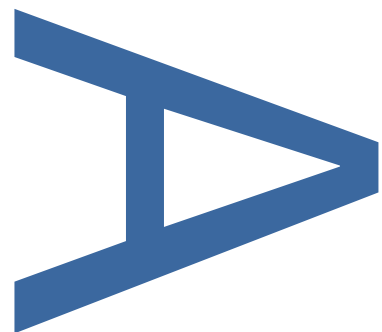
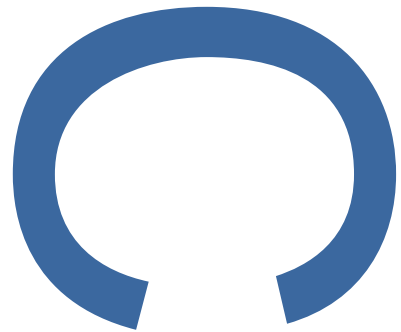
**THE FORMER ROYAL NATIONAL
THROAT, NOSE AND EAR
HOSPITAL,
330 GRAY'S INN ROAD, HOLBORN,
LONDON WC1X 8DA**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-
BASED ASSESSMENT**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN**

PCA REPORT NO: R14321

NOVEMBER 2020



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**The Former Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital,
330 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London WC1X 8DA**

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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**The Former Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330 Gray's Inn Road,
Holborn, London WC1X 8DA**

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for a site at the former Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn in the London Borough of Camden has been prepared to support a planning application for the redevelopment of the site. The site does not lie within an Archaeological Priority Area.
- 1.2 The study site would have been located within marshlands on the western bank of the Fleet River during the prehistoric period. It does not appear to have been a location that was favourable for settlement and there are no prehistoric entries which are recorded within the GLHER that are located within the study area.
- 1.3 Although a scattering of Roman finds has come from the wider area, including coin hoards and cinerary urns, these finds are largely concentrated along the line of the closest known Roman road, which was located approximately 800m to the south of the study site. There are no entries of Roman date that have been recorded in the GLHER from within the study area.
- 1.4 During the Saxon period, the study site was located within land which was in the possession of the manor of St Pancras. However, the settlement focus for this manor is believed to have been located further to the north, around St Pancras Old Church. Therefore, the study site likely remained undeveloped at this time and may have been located within marshland or open fields.
- 1.5 The medieval period saw the gradual development of the surrounding area, as the marshland to the west of the Fleet River was reclaimed. Gray's Inn Road is known to have been in use from at least 1300, connecting the settlements of St Pancras and Battle Bridge with Holborn. This road took its name from Gray's Inn, one of the inns of court which established themselves in the area during the 14th century. The study site is seen to have been located within open fields connected to the small settlement of Battle Bridge during this period and likely remained undeveloped.
- 1.6 The study site remained within undeveloped fields belonging to the hamlet of Battle Bridge until the middle of the 18th century, when it was developed into a residential neighbourhood. During the later 19th century, additional terraced housing can be seen along Swinton Street and a chemical works can be seen within the centre of the study site. The Central London Throat and Ear Hospital is known to have opened at 330 Gray's Inn Road in 1875.
- 1.7 During the middle of the 20th century, the terraced housing and chemical works were demolished. They were gradually replaced with other medical buildings, including the Nuffield Hearing and Speech Centre, an Audiology Centre and a Nurses Homes.
- 1.8 This Desk-Based Assessment has established that the study site has a low potential for prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval archaeology, and a high potential for post-medieval to modern remains. The assessment also concludes that any evidence present may be only of local to negligible significance.

- 1.9 The site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the local planning authority. At just over 5,000m² in area, the site is identified as being a Major development with a Low archaeological risk. The impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological deposits is considered to be high.
- 1.10 Given the expected Low archaeological risk assigned to the site, it is considered that planning permission can appropriately be granted on the basis that any further archaeological work which may be required can be secured by a suitably worded condition attached to the planning consent.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Outline

- 2.1.1 This archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the former National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London WC1X 8DA in the London Borough of Camden has been prepared in respect of a proposed redevelopment of the site (Figures 1 & 2). It has been commissioned by 330 Gray's Inn Road Ltd.
- 2.1.2 This report has been prepared in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2017).
- 2.1.3 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is undertaken in order that the local authority may formulate an appropriate response to any identified archaeological resource. The report aims to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to examine the likely impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource. This assessment may be followed by a requirement for further archaeological monitoring or investigation.
- 2.1.4 This archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was written and researched by Emily Bates for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Research has included a visit to the Camden Local History and Archives Library, an examination of historical maps, relevant reports and publications, a search of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER), and a site visit.
- 2.1.5 The GLHER search was commissioned from Historic England on the 20th May 2019. The criteria was for a search with a radius of 300m centred on NGR TQ 30590 82805. This radial area was agreed in advance with Laura O'Gorman Assistant Archaeology Advisor at Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service who advise the London Borough of Camden.

2.2 Report Objectives

- 2.2.1 As defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2017), an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment aims to:
- Determine as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the IfA.*
- 2.2.2 A Desk-Based Assessment should consist of:
- A collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*
- 2.2.3 The Desk-Based Assessment is required in order to assess the merit of the archaeological resource and lead towards one or more of the following:

- *The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.*
- *The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.*
- *The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research*

2.2.4 The degree to which archaeological deposits survive on site will depend upon previous land-use and so consideration is given to the destructive effect of past and present activity from a study of the information available. In order that the appropriate archaeological response may be identified the impact of the proposed development is also considered.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The **potential** for surviving archaeological evidence at the site is expressed in this report as ranging between the scales of:

- **High:** The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;
- **Medium:** The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the site and a potential that archaeological evidence may survive although the nature and extent of survival is not thought to be significant;
- **Low:** The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of significant activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- **Uncertain:** Insufficient information to assess.

2.3.2 Buried archaeological evidence cannot be 100% identified during a desk-based assessment. The assessed potential is based on available evidence but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the site cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork.

2.3.3 Where potential or known heritage assets are identified, the heritage **significance** of such assets is determined by reference to existing designations where available. For previously unidentified sites where no designation has been assigned, an estimate has been made of the likely historic, artistic or archaeological importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.

- **NATIONAL:** The highest status of asset, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance), Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s)
- **REGIONAL:** Designated or undesignated archaeological sites; well preserved structures

or buildings of historical significance, historic landscapes or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.

- **LOCAL:** Undesignated sites with some evidence of human activity but which are in a fragmentary or poor state, or assets of limited historic value but which have the potential to contribute to local research objectives, structures or buildings of potential historical merit. Examples include sites such as historic field systems and boundaries, agricultural features such as ridge and furrow, ephemeral archaeological evidence etc.
- **NEGLIGIBLE:** Historic assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest or buildings and landscapes of no historical significance. Examples include destroyed antiquities, buildings of no architectural merit, or relatively modern landscape features such as quarries, field boundaries, drains and ponds etc.
- **UNKNOWN:** Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

2.3.4 Adjustments to the above classification are occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or sites where there is no consistent value and the importance may vary from local to national. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement and advice.

2.3.5 The expected magnitude of the **impact** of the proposed development works is determined by identifying the level of effect from the proposed development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This effect can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive). In certain cases it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. In such circumstances a professional judgement is applied. The magnitude of impact are assessed using the following criteria.

2.3.6 For adverse (negative) impact:

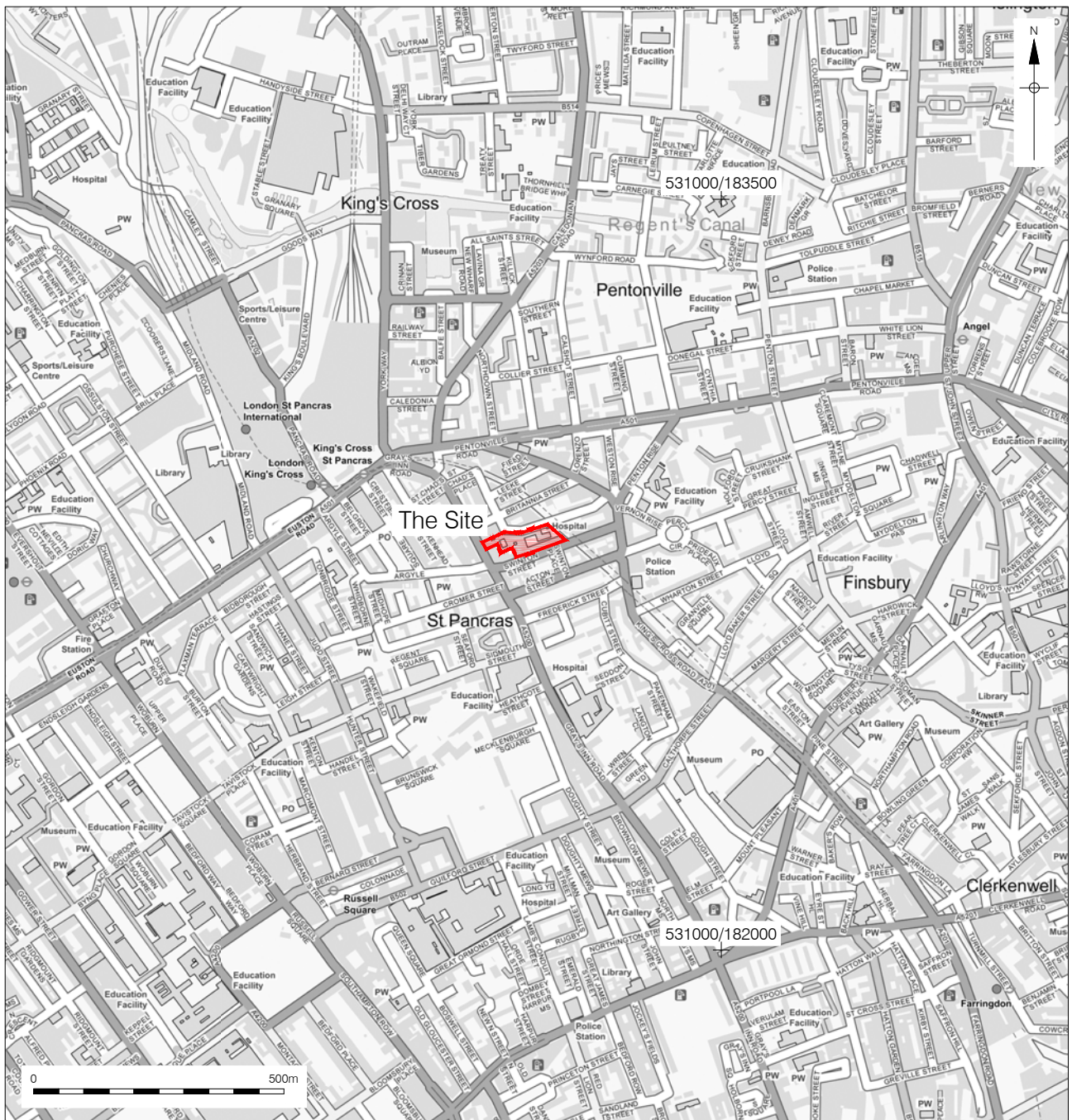
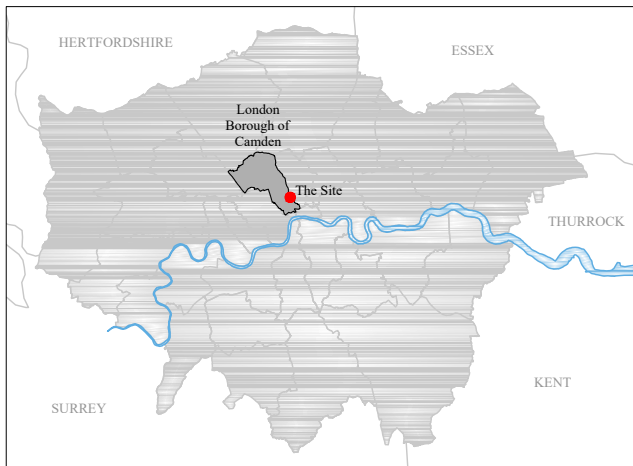
- **HIGH:** Substantial impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change to the setting or visual amenity of the feature/site; significant increase in noise or changes in sound quality; extensive changes to use or access. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed building, park or garden. 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,
- **MEDIUM:** Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not

entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; and changes in noise levels or use of a site that would result in detrimental changes to historic landscape character.

- **LOW:** Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree; e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
- **NEGLECTIBLE:** Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.

2.3.7 For beneficial (positive) impact:

- **NEGLECTIBLE:** Barely distinguishable beneficial change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site and little long-term effect on the historic value of a resource.
- **LOW:** Minimal enhancement to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, such as limited visual improvements or reduction in severance; slight changes in noise or sound quality; minor changes to use or access; resulting in a small improvement in historic landscape character.
- **MEDIUM:** Changes to key historic elements resulting in welcome changes to historic landscape character. For example, a major reduction of severance or substantial reductions in noise or disturbance such that the value of known sites would be enhanced.
- **HIGH:** Positive changes to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; visual changes to many key aspects of the historic landscape; significant decrease in noise or changes in sound quality; changes to use or access; resulting in considerable welcome changes to historic landscape character.



3 THE SITE AND PROPOSED SCHEME

3.1 The Site

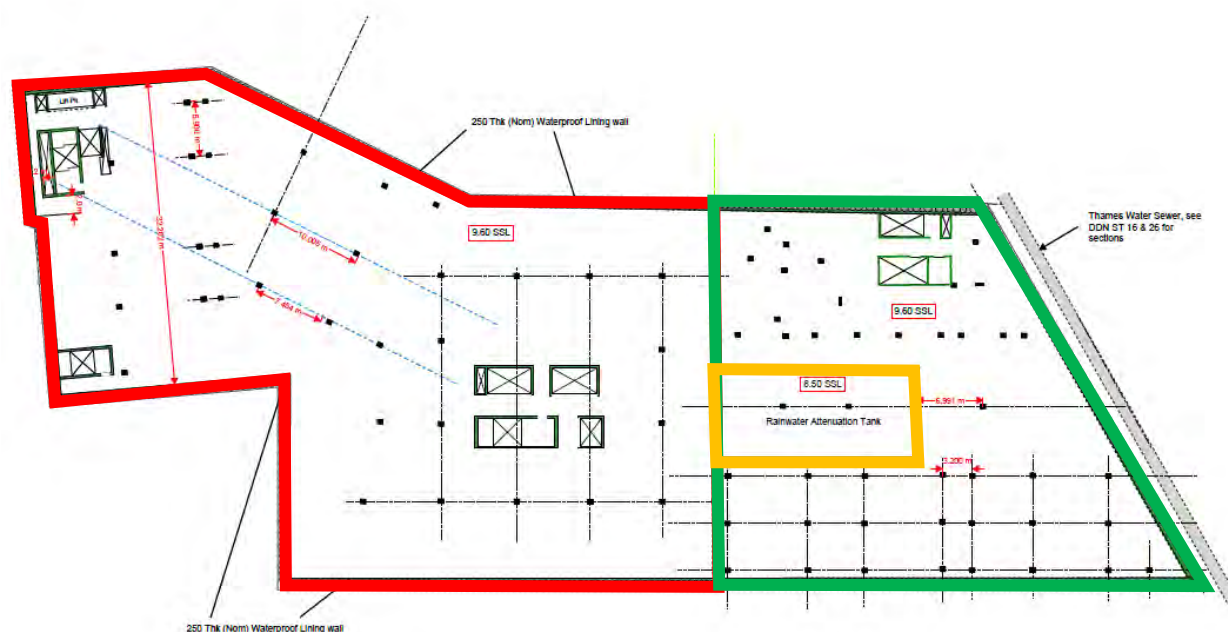
- 3.1.1 The site is an irregular shaped plot, covering 5,345 m². The site is located at central National Grid Reference TQ 30590 82805 and is situated within the London Borough of Camden (Figures 1 and 2). The site is bound to the north in part by the UCL Ear Institute and in part by Wicklow Street and railway cuttings to the east; Swinton Street to the south and Gray's Inn Road runs along the site's western boundary (Figures 1 and 2). The site sits towards the centre of the growing Knowledge Quarter within the eastern section of the area.
- 3.1.2 The site is immediately adjoined by Swinton House and the Water Rats public house to the south on Gray's Inn Road, and to the north by UCL Centre for Auditory Research and 334-336 Gray's Inn Road to north.
- 3.1.3 Within the immediate vicinity the prevailing development is characterised by a mix of commercial, residential and hotel uses.
- 3.1.4 The site is currently occupied by a number of buildings which made up the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear (RNTNE) Hospital. The hospital comprised a number of departments occupying buildings of different scales and ages. The hospital closed in October 2020 with services transferred to the new Royal National ENT and Eastman Dental Hospitals on Huntley Street, London, WC1E 6DG (Appendix 2, Plates 1-10). The site is currently vacant.
- 3.1.5 Cartographic evidence shows that the study site has been subject to a significant amount of development. The site is known to have been situated within open fields or marshes from at least the medieval period until the 18th century, when it was developed into a residential area. During the 19th century, more residential development was added, along with a chemical works and the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, which opened in 1875. During the middle of the 20th century, the terraced housing and chemical works were demolished, and further medical buildings were constructed alongside the existing hospital.

3.2 The Proposed Scheme

- 3.2.1 Redevelopment of the former Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear hospital, comprising: Retention of 330 Gray's Inn Road and a two storey extension for use as hotel, demolition of all other buildings, the erection of a part 13 part 9 storey building plus upper and lower ground floors for use as a hotel including a café and restaurant; covered courtyard; external terraces; erection of a 7 storey building plus upper and lower ground floors for use as office together with terraces; erection of a 10 storey building plus upper and lower ground floors for use as residential on Wicklow Street and office space at lower ground and basement floors; erection of a 5 storey building plus upper and lower ground floors for use as residential on Swinton Street and associated residential amenity space; together with a gymnasium; new basement; rooftop and

basement plant; servicing; cycle storage and facilities; refuse storage; landscaping and other ancillary and associated works (Figure 3).

- 3.2.2 The new development will be undersailed by a basement at two levels. Basement level 1 will cover the entire site with a slab level of +9.60m OD, whilst Basement level 2 will cover the western half of the site only and reach a formation level of around +3.60m OD. The eastern half of the site where only 1 basement level is proposed will require excavation to a formation level of +8.60m OD. A localised deeper area of excavation is proposed within the eastern half of the site for a Rainwater Attenuation Tank, which will require excavation to a formation level of around +7.50m OD.



		Surface Slab Level	Formation Level
Green outline	Eastern basement	+9.60m OD	Around +8.60m OD
Orange outline	Rainwater Attenuation Tank	+8.50m OD	Around +7.50m OD
Red outline	Western basement	+4.60m OD	Around +3.60m OD

- 3.2.3 It is anticipated that any intrusive work below the existing ground level, e.g. ground reduction and excavation for the foundations and the new basement levels, risks the widespread disturbance of surviving archaeological deposits.



Upper Ground Floor : Gray's Inn Road & Swinton Street



Lower Ground Floor : Wicklow Street

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The National Planning Policy Framework

4.1.1 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was updated on 19 February 2019 and replaces the previous NPPF published in 2012 and 2018. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

4.1.2 Chapter 16 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

189. *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.*

190. *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 into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

4.1.3 Additionally:

199. *Local planning authorities should 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 accessible¹. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

¹ Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository

- 4.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the updated policy framework set by the NPPF.

212. *The policies in this Framework are material considerations which should be taken into account in dealing with applications from the day of its publication. Plans may also need to be revised to reflect policy changes which this replacement Framework has made. This should be progressed as quickly as possible, either through a partial revision or by preparing a new plan.*
213. *However, existing policies should not be considered out-of-date simply because they were adopted or made prior to the publication of this Framework. Due weight should be given to them, according to their degree of consistency with this Framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).*
214. *The policies in the previous Framework will apply for the purpose of examining plans, where those plans are submitted⁶⁹ on or before 24 January 2019. Where such plans are withdrawn or otherwise do not proceed to become part of the development plan, the policies contained in this Framework will apply to any subsequent plan produced for the area concerned.*

4.2 The London Plan

- 4.2.1 The London Plan, first published July 2011, updated March 2016, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

- A *London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.*
- B *Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.*

Planning decisions

- C *Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate*

- heritage assets, where appropriate.*
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.*
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.*

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.*
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage [now Historic England], Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.*

4.3 The Intend to Publish London Plan

- 4.3.1 The current 2016 Plan (The London Plan consolidated with alterations since 2011) is still the adopted Development Plan, but a new Draft London Plan is at an advanced stage and is also a material consideration in planning decisions. The Intend to Publish (ItP) London Plan was published in December 2019, and includes the following policy of relevance to the Historic Environment of London:

POLICY HC1 HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND GROWTH

- A Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other statutory and relevant organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London's historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.*
- B Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective*

integration of London's heritage in regenerative change by:

- 1) *setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making*
- 2) *utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process*
- 3) *integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place*
- 4) *delivering positive benefits that conserve and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.*

C *Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings should also be actively managed. Development proposals should avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.*

D *Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.*

E *Where heritage assets have been identified as being At Risk, boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use.*

4.4 Local Guidance: Camden's Local Plan

4.4.1 Camden's Local Plan was adopted in July 2017 and contains the following policies of relevance to the subject site.

Camden's Heritage

7.39 *Camden has a rich architectural heritage with many special places and buildings from throughout Camden's history (see Map 4: Heritage and Archaeological Sites on page 234). 39 areas, covering much of the borough, are designated as conservation areas, recognising their special architectural or historic interest and their character and appearance. We have prepared conservation area statements, appraisals and*

management strategies that provide further guidance on the character of these areas. We will take these documents into account as material considerations when we assess applications for planning permission in these areas.

7.40 Over 5,600 buildings and structures in Camden are nationally listed for their special historical or architectural interest and 53 of the borough's squares are protected by the London Squares Preservation Act 1931. In addition, 14 open spaces in Camden are on Historic England's Register of Parks and Gardens. The Council also maintains a local list of over 400 non-designated heritage assets. Camden also has a generally well-preserved archaeological heritage, with 13 identified archaeological priority areas, although this can be vulnerable to development and changes in land use.

7.41 The Council places great importance on preserving the historic environment. Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act the Council has a responsibility to have special regard to preserving listed buildings and must pay special attention to preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas. The National Planning Policy Framework states that in decision making local authorities should give great weight to conservation of designated heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. The Council expects that development not only conserves, but also takes opportunities to enhance, or better reveal the significance of heritage assets and their settings.

Policy D2 Heritage

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.

Designated heritage assets

Designated 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:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;*
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;*
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

The Council will not permit development that results 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.

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:

- e) require that development within conservation areas preserves or, where possible, enhances the character or appearance of the area;*
- f) resist the total or substantial demolition of an unlisted building that makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area;*
- g) resist development outside of a conservation area that causes harm to the character or appearance of that conservation area; and*
- h) preserve 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.*

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:

- i) resist the total or substantial demolition of a listed building;*
- j) resist proposals for a change of use or alterations and extensions to a listed building where this would cause harm to the special architectural 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.*

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.

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.

Enhancing the historic environment

7.42 The Council has a proactive approach to conserving heritage assets. In addition to the application of Local Plan policies the Council protects the historic environment

through the following areas of work:

- *Conservation Area Management Strategies: The Council works with the Conservation Area Advisory Committees to update and support the implementation of the strategies.*
- *Heritage at Risk: The Council identifies buildings and structures at risk and proactively seeks to conserve and where required put them back into viable use, including identifying sources of funding.*
- *Local list of undesignated heritage assets: The Council introduced the local list in 2015 and it will be updated annually.*
- *Guidance: The Council has adopted detailed guidance for the preservation of heritage assets in the supplementary planning document Camden Planning Guidance on design, and Retrofitting Planning Guidance (for sustainability measures in historic buildings). The Council updates planning guidance as required.*
- *Area based work: Conservation and enhancement of the historic environment is a key objective of area action plans and the Site Allocations. The Fitzrovia Area Action Plan for example sets principles for developing key sites which retain and enhance the setting of listed buildings.*

7.43 The Council recognises that development can make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, heritage assets and will encourage this where appropriate. Responding appropriately to the significance of heritage assets and its setting can greatly enhance development schemes (for example, King's Cross Central).

Designated heritage assets

7.44 Designated heritage assets include listed buildings and structures, registered parks and gardens and conservation areas. The Council will apply the policies above and will not permit harm to a designated heritage asset unless the public benefits of the proposal outweigh the harm. Further guidance on public benefits is set out in National Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph: 020 Reference ID: 18a-020-20140306). Any harm to or loss of a designated heritage asset will require clear and convincing justification which must be provided by the applicant to the Council. In decision making the Council will take into consideration the scale of the harm and the significance of the asset.

7.45 In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework the Council will only permit development resulting in substantial harm to or loss to a grade II listed building, park or garden in exceptional circumstances and will only permit development resulting in substantial harm to or loss to a grade I and II listed building, grade I and II* registered park or garden in wholly exceptional circumstances.*

Conservation areas

- 7.46 *In order to preserve or enhance important elements of local character, we need to recognise and understand the factors that create that character. The Council has prepared a series of conservation area statements, appraisals and management plans that assess and analyse the character and appearance of each of our conservation areas and set out how we consider they can be preserved or enhanced. We will take these into account when assessing planning applications for development in conservation areas. We will seek to manage change in a way that retains the distinctive characters of our conservation areas and will expect new development to contribute positively to this. The Council will therefore only grant planning permission for development in Camden's conservation areas that preserves or enhances the special character or appearance of the area.*
- 7.47 *The character of conservation areas derive from the combination of a number of factors, including scale, density, pattern of development, landscape, topography, open space, materials, architectural detailing and uses. These elements should be identified and responded to in the design of new development. Design and Access Statements should include an assessment of local context and character and set out how the development has been informed by it and responds to it.*
- 7.48 *Due to the largely dense urban nature of Camden, the character or appearance of our conservation areas can also be affected by development which is outside of conservation areas, but visible from within them. This includes high or bulky buildings, which can have an impact on areas some distance away, as well as adjacent premises. The Council will therefore not permit development in locations outside conservation areas that it considers would cause harm to the character, appearance or setting of such an area.*

Demolition in conservation areas

- 7.49 *The Council has a general presumption in favour of retaining buildings that make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area, whether they are listed or not, so as to preserve this character and appearance. The Council will resist the total or substantial demolition of buildings which make a positive contribution to a conservation area unless circumstances are shown that outweigh the case for retention. Applicants will be required to justify the demolition of a building that makes a positive contribution to a conservation area, having regard to the National Planning Policy Framework, Camden's conservation area statements, appraisals and management strategies and any other relevant supplementary guidance produced by the Council.*
- 7.50 *When considering applications for demolition, the Council will take account of group value, context and the setting of buildings, as well as their quality as individual*

structures and any contribution to the setting of listed buildings. Applications must clearly show which buildings or parts of buildings are to be demolished.

7.51 Applications for total or substantial demolition in conservation areas must demonstrate to the Council's satisfaction that effective measures will be taken during demolition and building works to ensure structural stability of retained parts and adjoining structures. Before planning permission for demolition is granted, the Council must be satisfied that there are acceptable detailed plans for the redevelopment.

7.52 In addition proposals for demolition and reconstruction should be justified in terms of the optimisation of resources and energy use in comparison with the existing building. Further details on this are in Policy CC1 Climate change mitigation.

Use

7.53 Changes in patterns of use can also erode the character of an area. It is therefore important that, whenever possible, uses which contribute to the character of a conservation area are not displaced by redevelopment. Two uses of particular importance to the character of conservation areas are pubs and local shops, especially when they are located in historic buildings. The Council will protect these uses as set out in Policy C4 Public houses and Section 9 Town centres and shops.

Details

7.54 The character and appearance of a conservation area can be eroded through the loss of traditional architectural details such as historic windows and doors, characteristic rooftops, garden settings and boundary treatments. Where alterations are proposed they should be undertaken in a material of a similar appearance to the original. Traditional features should be retained or reinstated where they have been lost, using examples on neighbouring houses and streets to inform the restoration. The Council will consider the introduction of Article 4 Directions to remove permitted development rights for the removal or alterations of traditional details where the character and appearance of a conservation area is considered to be under threat.

Landscape

7.55 The value of existing gardens, trees and landscape to the character of the borough is described in Policy A2 Open space and they make a particular contribution to conservation areas. Development will not be permitted which causes the loss of trees or garden space where this is important to the character and appearance of a conservation area.

Sustainable design and retrofitting

7.56 Historic buildings including those in conservation areas can be sensitively adapted to meet the needs of climate change and energy saving while preserving their special

interest and ensuring their long-term survival. In assessing applications for retrofitting sustainability measures to historic buildings the Council will take into consideration the public benefits gained from the improved energy efficiency of these buildings, including reduction of fuel poverty. These considerations will be weighed up against the degree to which proposals will change the appearance of the building, taking into consideration the scale of harm to appearance and the significance of the building. Applicants are encouraged to follow the detailed advice in Camden's Retrofitting Planning Guidance, the energy efficiency planning guidance for conservation areas and the Historic England website.

Listed buildings

- 7.57 Camden's listed buildings and structures provide a rich and unique historic and architectural legacy. They make an important and valued contribution to the appearance of the borough and provide places to live and work in, well known visitor attractions and cherished local landmarks. We have a duty to preserve and maintain these for present and future generations.*
- 7.58 The Council has a general presumption in favour of the preservation of listed buildings. Total demolition, substantial demolition and rebuilding behind the façade of a listed building will not normally be considered acceptable. The matters which will be taken into consideration in an application for the total or substantial demolition of a listed building are those set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.*
- 7.59 In order to protect listed buildings, the Council will control external and internal works that affect their special architectural or historic interest. Consent is required for any alterations, including some repairs, which would affect the special interest of a listed building.*
- 7.60 The setting of a listed building is of great importance and should not be harmed by unsympathetic neighbouring development. While the setting of a listed building may be limited to its immediate surroundings, it can often extend some distance from it. The value of a listed building can be greatly diminished if unsympathetic development elsewhere harms its appearance or its harmonious relationship with its surroundings. Applicants will be expected to provide sufficient information about the proposed development and its relationship with its immediate setting, in the form of a design statement.*

Access in listed buildings

- 7.61 Where listed buildings and their approaches are being altered, disabled access should be considered and incorporated. The Council will balance the requirement for access with the interests of conservation and preservation to achieve an accessible solution. We will expect design approaches to be fully informed by an audit of conservation constraints and access needs and to have considered all available*

options. The listed nature of a building does not preclude the development of inclusive design solutions and the Council expects sensitivity and creativity to be employed in achieving solutions that meet the needs of accessibility and conservation.

Sustainability measures in listed buildings

- 7.62 *Proposals that reduce the energy consumption of listed buildings will be welcomed provided that they do not cause harm to the special architectural and historic interest of the building or group. Energy use can be reduced by means that do not harm the fabric or appearance of the building, for instance roof insulation, draught proofing, secondary glazing, more efficient boilers and heating and lighting systems and use of green energy sources. Depending on the form of the building, renewable energy technologies may also be installed, for instance solar water heating and photovoltaics.*

Archaeology

- 7.63 *Camden has a rich archaeological heritage which comprises of both above and below ground remains, in the form of individual finds, evidence of former settlements and standing structures. These remains are vulnerable to modern development and land use. There are currently 13 archaeological priority areas in the borough (see Map 4: Heritage and Archaeological Sites) although these are scheduled for review in 2017.*
- 7.64 *The archaeological priority areas provide a general guide to areas of archaeological remains, but do not indicate every find site in the borough. These are based on current knowledge and may be refined or altered as a result of future archaeological research or discoveries.*
- 7.65 *It is likely that archaeological remains will be found throughout the borough, both within and outside the archaeological priority areas. Many archaeological remains have yet to be discovered, so their extent and significance is not known. When researching the development potential of a site, developers should, in all cases, assess whether the site is known or is likely to contain archaeological remains. Where there is good reason to believe that there are remains of archaeological importance on a site, the Council will consider directing applicants to supply further details of proposed developments, including the results of archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation. Scheduled monument consent must be obtained before any alterations are made to scheduled ancient monuments. Camden has only one scheduled ancient monument: Boadicea's Grave in Hampstead Heath.*
- 7.66 *If important archaeological remains are found, the Council will seek to resist development which adversely affects remains and to minimise the impact of development schemes by requiring either in situ preservation or a programme of*

excavation, recording, publication and archiving of remains. There will usually be a presumption in favour of in situ preservation of remains and, if important archaeological remains are found, measures should be adopted to allow the remains to be permanently preserved in situ. Where in situ preservation is not feasible, no development shall take place until satisfactory excavation and recording of the remains has been carried out on site and subsequent analysis, publication and archiving undertaken by an archaeological organisation approved by the Council.

- 7.67 *The Council will consult with, and be guided by, Historic England and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) on the archaeological implications of development proposals. The Greater London Historic Environment Record, maintained by Historic England, contains further information on archaeological sites in Camden. When considering schemes involving archaeological remains, the Council will also have regard to the National Planning Policy Framework.*

Other heritage assets

- 7.68 *In addition to conservation areas, listed buildings and archaeological remains, Camden contains 14 registered parks and gardens, as identified by Historic England. There are also 53 London squares in the borough protected by the London Squares Preservation Act 1931. The Council will encourage the management of registered parks and gardens and London squares to maintain, and where appropriate, enhance their value and protect their setting. The Council will consult with Historic England over proposals affecting these parks and gardens. We also encourage the restoration and management of registered parks and gardens and London squares to enhance their value.*

Non designated heritage assets

- 7.69 *The borough also has many attractive, historic, locally significant buildings and features which contribute to the distinctiveness of local areas, but which are not formally designated. The National Planning Policy Framework identifies these features as non-designated heritage assets. Non-designated heritage assets may either be identified as part of the planning process or on Camden's Local List. Camden's Local List identifies historic buildings and features that are valued by the local community and that help give Camden its distinctive identity but are not already designated in another way (for example a listed building). When planning permission is required for any proposal that directly or indirectly affects the significance of a non-designated heritage asset (either on the Local List or not) then the Council will treat the significance of that asset as a material consideration when determining the application. The Local List is available at www.camden.gov.uk/locallist.*

- 4.5 The site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the local planning authority. At just over 5,000m² in area, the site is identified as being a Major development with a

Low archaeological risk². It does not contain any Scheduled Monuments or other designated heritage assets. A number of listed buildings are near to the site; an index of these is provided below and at Appendix 1.

- 4.6 The site is located within the Kings Cross St Pancras Conservation Area. The King's Cross Conservation Area Statement (2003) identifies 330 Gray's Inn Road, the Nurses' Home, the Ward Building, and the ground floor of the buildings to the rear to the Royal National Throat Nose and Ear Hospital (Wicklow Street) as 'positive contributors' to the conservation area.

² <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-archaeological-priority-areas/>

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

- 5.1.1 The British Geological Survey of England and Wales (Geology of Britain Viewer), indicates that the study site is located upon a natural bedrock geology of London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand.
- 5.1.2 The natural topography in the area is variable, with a natural decline to the north. A layer of natural sandy gravel was encountered during a watching brief at 155 Gray's Inn Road, approximately 300m to the south of the study site. This deposit was encountered between 18.26m OD and 18.08m OD, and has been interpreted as a deposit of Hackney Gravels. This was overlain by a deposit of natural sand and clay, interpreted as brickearth Head deposits, which was encountered at 19.08m OD (Haslam 2013). By comparison, a borehole sunk in 1993 to the north of the site on Britannia Street for the Channel Tunnel Rail Link recorded Head deposits at heights of around 12.50m OD, below made ground.
- 5.1.3 The course of the now buried Fleet River was located approximately 100m to the east of the site. The Regent's Canal lies approximately 500m to the north of the site.
- 5.1.4 A geotechnical site investigation has been completed in 2019; a single borehole was drilled at the eastern end of the site to a depth of 27.45m (Concept 2020). The borehole recorded made ground to 3.70m BGL at which level London Clay was encountered.

BH05A	Thickness	Upper level
Reinforced concrete	0.20m	14.85m OD
Brown sandy GRAVEL with medium brick cobble content. Gravel comprises angular to rounded fine to coarse flint, brick, concrete and clinker fragments. Sand is fine to coarse. MADE GROUND	1.30m	14.65m OD
Firm, dark brown slightly sandy gravelly CLAY. Gravel comprises subangular to subrounded fine to coarse brick, concrete, clinker, chalk, wood and ceramic fragments. Sand is fine to coarse. MADE GROUND	2.20m	13.35m OD
Firm, brown CLAY. THAMES GROUP: LONDON CLAY FORMATION	3.80m	11.15m OD

5.2 Topography

- 5.2.1 A site visit undertaken by the author indicated that the site slopes gently to the east and steeply to the north, so that the ground floor of the buildings fronting Swinton Street are seen as the first floor when approached from Wicklow Street. The study site varies in height from between approximately 19.1m OD to 15.3m OD (Figure 2).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: BASELINE STUDY

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 In order to assess the potential of the archaeology within the development area, an examination of all archaeological entries in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) has been made within a 300m radius from central point TQ 30590 82805. The search area is defined as the 'study area' for the purposes of this assessment. A complete listing of these entries is provided in Appendix 1 and is presented in Figure 4.
- 6.1.2 The purpose of the GLHER search is to identify known archaeological sites and finds in the vicinity in order to predict the likely archaeological conditions within the development area itself. It is important to understand that many of the entries in the GLHER result from chance discoveries and may therefore represent a small and unrepresentative sample of the total buried heritage.
- 6.1.3 The information derived from the GLHER is supplemented by other archaeological, documentary, and cartographic resources.

6.2 Prehistoric

- 6.2.1 From around 400,000 years ago, the London region was occupied by several different species of hominids, who shared the landscape with a wide range of animals. Britain had a temperate climate at this point and these hominids followed the herds of straight-tusked elephants, horse and aurochs, which grazed on the river margins. Physical remains of these hominids are rare, although stone tools from this period are abundant (Ross and Clark 2008).
- 6.2.2 Modern humans first appeared in the Thames valley approximately 40,000 BC. The climate at this time can be characterized as alternating between cooler and warmer temperatures, between periods of glaciation and interglaciation. Perhaps finding the colder weather inhospitable, humans appear to have only been present within Britain on and off during this period. However, around 13,000 BC humans were present more or less permanently within Britain. They made small, temporary camps near to rivers, lakes and springs, predominantly hunting red deer, roe deer, elk and wild pigs (Ross and Clark 2008).
- 6.2.3 From the Neolithic period onwards, a greater shift towards agriculture and more permanent settlement can be seen to have taken place within the Thames Valley and by the Iron Age, settled farmsteads can be seen. New technological innovations such as the production of pottery and metalworking, as well as the influx of new waves of people characterize these later parts of prehistory. However, Camden appears to have been the location of only transitory activity, with few features and no large fixed settlements known as of yet. The finds which have been recovered include flint tools, animal bones, pottery and weapons (Ross and Clark 2008).
- 6.2.4 Organic samples from within Camden, at the site of a spring on Hampstead, indicate old forest with lime during the earlier part of the Neolithic giving way to a less forested landscape with more

damp, open soils. This change in the landscape has been interpreted as the direct result of forest clearance by humans during the later Neolithic (Girling 1990).

- 6.2.5 The landscape of the surrounding area would have been very different in the prehistoric period to what it is today. It would have been dominated by the course of the now covered over Fleet River, which was once a large and important river. The Fleet had two origins, on either side of Parliament Hill, joining together just north of Camden Town. The Fleet passed by old St Pancras Church and King's Cross, then largely followed the course of the present-day Farringdon Road before joining the Thames (Barton 1962).
- 6.2.6 As the surrounding land was raised up and built upon over time and the Fleet River was gradually covered over, in some places the course of the Fleet River can now be found 25 feet below the present-day ground level. An example of the great change in level that has taken place within the area is the fact that the Fleet River crosses underneath the course of the Regents Canal (Barton 1962).
- 6.2.7 The eastern bank of the Fleet River was made up of a steep gravel hill, while the western bank was comprised of a marshland that was later known as the London Fen. It is within this marshy landscape that the study site would have been located (Barton 1962).
- 6.2.8 There are no entries of prehistoric date that have been recorded within the study area in the GLHER.

6.3 Roman

- 6.3.1 There is a scattering of Roman evidence which has been discovered from within the wider area. A Roman road is known to have been located along the line of the present-day High Holborn and New Oxford Street and it has been suggested that this route may also have included a wooden bridge over the Fleet River (Barron 1979).
- 6.3.2 Unsurprisingly, the majority of the Roman evidence from within the wider area has been recovered close to the line of this Roman road. These finds include pottery, coins and an oolite figurine, which was discovered in Drury Lane. A paving fragment with a geometric design was also recovered near to St Andrew's church, off of Holborn Circus (Barron 1979, Robertson 1975).
- 6.3.3 Nearer to the study site, a coin hoard containing 700 copper coins, mainly of 4th century date, was discovered in Tavistock Square in 1924. A gravestone was also found in Lamb's Conduit Street in 1911 (Robertson 1975).
- 6.3.4 From the King's Cross area, a gravestone believed to have been from the soldier of the 20th Legion and an iron urn containing coins from the reign of Constantine in the middle of the 19th century have also been discovered, although the legitimacy of both discoveries remains uncertain (Robertson 1975).
- 6.3.5 Finally, there is evidence for Roman burials from within the wider area. Several gravestones,

cinerary urns and bones have been recovered from within the Holborn area, including cinerary urns which were discovered at several locations along Gray's Inn Road. These widespread funerary finds, which are again concentrated alongside the Roman road, may indicate a cemetery in this area, as the Romans are known to have buried their dead outside of the city walls (Barron 1979, Robertson 1975).

- 6.3.6 Despite this widespread scattering of Roman evidence, there are no entries of Roman date that are recorded in the GLHER from within the study area.

6.4 **Saxon**

- 6.4.1 The first real evidence for settlement within the wider area dates to the Saxon period. A charter dating to 959 records that King Edgar of Wessex granted five hides of land to Westminster Abbey, the boundary of which included St Andrew 'on Holeburne,' giving the earliest reference both to this church and to the Fleet River, which was known as the Hole-bourne north of Holborn. The Saxon settlement associated with this church is believed to have been located just north of Holborn, probably somewhere between Gray's Inn Road and Ely Place (Barron 1979).

- 6.4.2 Not only is the name 'Hole-bourne', meaning the stream in the hollow, Anglo-Saxon in origin, but the word for the Fleet is as well. Fleet, or 'Fleot' is an Anglo-Saxon word describing a tidal inlet capable of floating boats. This difference is further reflected in the fact that the Fleet River is known to have been navigable south of Holborn (Barron 1979, Barton 1962).

- 6.4.3 The study site would have been located within the boundaries of the manor of St Pancras, which was made a prebendal manor by Ethelbert in 603. It is recorded in the Domesday Book as a large settlement under the control of the canons of St Paul. It was comprised of 4 villagers and 7 cottagers and contained 2 ploughlands worth of arable land. The boundaries of this manor stretched from the Fleet River in the east to Holborn in the south, and the parish of St Mary to the west (www.opendomesday.org, Figure 4: 1).

- 6.4.4 The settlement focus of the manor of St Pancras likely surrounded St Pancras Old Church, on Pancras Road. While this church is not specifically mentioned in the Domesday Book, the first documentary evidence instead dating to the 12th century, St Pancras is used to indicate the location of the property held by the canons of St Paul (Lovell and Marcham 1938).

- 6.4.5 The study site can be seen to be located between the two settlement focuses of Holborn and St Pancras and may have been located within agricultural fields or open marshland during the Saxon period.

6.5 **Medieval**

- 6.5.1 The marshland known as the London Fen began to be reclaimed by people such as the Knights Templar, who owned large areas of this land. Increasing development can be seen to have taken place within the wider area during the medieval period (Barton 1962).

- 6.5.2 The Knights Hospitallers had a wharf on the Fleet River, which the nearby St Bartholomew's Hospital also made use of. The earliest recorded cargo on the Fleet River, stones for the construction of Old St Paul's, dates to the early 12th century (Barton 1962).
- 6.5.3 Further north along the Fleet River, a bridge is known to have crossed the Fleet during the medieval period, along what is now King's Cross Road. This bridge was known as Battle Bridge, which is likely a corruption of Bradford, or Broad Ford, Bridge, indicating an earlier crossing of the Fleet at this same point (Barton 1962, Figure 4: 2).
- 6.5.4 A hamlet known as Battle Bridge is known to have been located alongside of the aforementioned bridge during the medieval period. This settlement was largely isolated during the medieval period, as it is known to have been surrounded by marshy fields (Godfrey and Marcham 1952, Figure 4: 3).
- 6.5.5 However, from at least 1300, Gray's Inn Road is known to have been in existence, connecting the Battle Bridge hamlet and the manor of St Pancras to the north with the growing settlement of Holborn to the south, which saw a great amount of economic expansion during the medieval period, largely connected to the church of St Andrew (Barron 1979).
- 6.5.6 The development of Gray's Inn Road during the medieval period is also linked to the various inns of court, which came into existence during this period. The inns of court most likely came into being during the 14th century, for the purpose of teaching, controlling and protecting their apprentice law students. Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn were two of the larger inns of court, which came to dominate the southern end of Gray's Inn Road. Several public houses, shops and commercial businesses came into being to serve these inns of court, adding to the growth and development along Gray's Inn Road (Lehmann 1970).
- 6.6 **Post-Medieval**
- 6.6.1 London experienced a population explosion in the 16th century, resulting in the outer parishes such as St Andrew's Holborn being converted from semi-rural areas into densely packed commercial and residential areas. This was aided by the Dissolution, which saw large monastic properties opened up for development. Private landowners followed suit, selling off large properties for development as well. As a result, several poorer neighbourhoods sprang up, known for their cramped alleyways and unsanitary conditions (Barron 1979).
- 6.6.2 The hamlet of Battle Bridge continued into the post-medieval period, slowly transforming into a crowded neighbourhood, largely poverty stricken and containing many slums. The settlement of Battle Bridge also included fields to the south, on both sides of Gray's Inn Road, which were known as Battle Bridge Fields, in which the study site would have been located at the beginning of the post-medieval period (Godfrey and Marcham 1952, Hunter and Thorne 1990).
- 6.6.3 As a part of the gradually more dense and unsanitary nature of the area, the Fleet River was progressively becoming choked up with silt and rubbish, so that its navigable section was
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becoming impassable for boats. It was cleaned and scoured in 1502, 1606 and 1652, yet the problem remained. Therefore, as a part of the building programme which followed the Great Fire of London, it was resolved to canalize the Fleet River. The lower course of the river was widened and deepened and was lined by wharves, with a new Holborn Bridge constructed at the northern end of the canal (Barton 1962).

- 6.6.4 However, the dumping of rubbish into the Fleet persisted, causing the canal to ultimately fail. In 1733, the canal was arched over and transformed into an arcaded market. In 1829, the market was demolished and Farringdon Street was created in its place. The northern sections of the Fleet River were gradually covered over and built upon as the neighbourhoods of Holborn, King's Cross and Camden were further developed and expanded throughout the 19th century (Barton 1962).
- 6.6.5 The first consulted cartographic source to show the study site is Rocque's map of 1746 (Figure 5). At this time, the study site can be seen to be located within a semi-rural landscape. Residential development can be seen to the east and south, but the majority of the area is still comprised of open fields. A few small hamlets are located within the more rural areas, such as Battle Bridge, which is clearly labelled to the north of the study site, at a crossing point of the Fleet River. The study site itself can be seen fronting Gray's Inn Road at this time, and remains as open land, sloping to the east towards the Fleet River, which crosses north to south just outside of the study site.
- 6.6.6 Battle Bridge Fields were first developed during the middle of the 18th century. In 1767, the fields were owned by John Smart and his wife, Mary. They let part of the fields to Richard Hedges, a carpenter of St Pancras, who is responsible for its rapid building development, which included the construction of the principle road of Britannia Street and running parallel to it, George Street (now Wicklow Street) and Swinton Street. John Smart's son, Richard Smart, continued the development of this area in the later 18th century (Godfrey and Marcham 1952).
- 6.6.7 Reflective of this period of development, there are two residential houses dating to the 18th century within the study area, which have been preserved to this day as listed buildings (Figure 4: 48, 52). Additionally, a public house of 18th century date, the Queen's Head, is also still present as a listed building (Figure 4: 47).
- 6.6.8 The next cartographic source is Horwood's map of 1792-99 (Figure 6). The development of Battle Bridge Fields, as described above, can now clearly be seen. The study site is still bounded by Gray's Inn Lane to the west, this section of which is labelled as Constitution Row at this time, as well as George Street to the north and the partially completed Swinton Street to the south. While open fields are still seen to the south and the west of the study site, the area is now largely comprised of new residential streets filled with rows of terraced housing. The study site itself is filled in with a row of terrace housing fronting George Street, along with its associated back gardens, as well as a small part of a row of housing and associated back gardens of those properties fronting Constitution Row.
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- 6.6.9 The gradual development of the surrounding area during the later part of the post-medieval period is reflected in the post-medieval entries recorded in the GLHER. There are several terraced houses recorded within the study area (Figure 4: 4, 6, 7 & 9), one of which, located at 275 Gray's Inn Road, retains its original wooden shopfront (Figure 4: 5). The East End Dwellings Company was also responsible for constructing housing for the poor within the study area, which remain to this day, having been transformed into an estate, the blocks of which surround communal gardens (Figure 4: 10 & 15). Other outdoor spaces include Argyle Square Gardens (Figure 4: 11), Regent's Square Gardens (Figure 4: 14) and St George's Gardens, an 18th century burial ground, which was transformed into a public open space in the 19th century (Figure 4: 13).
- 6.6.10 There are also several entries relating to the commercial aspect of the surrounding area during the post-medieval period. A tile kiln is shown along King's Cross Road on an 18th century map (Figure 4: 8) and a jewellery workshop and shop is known to have been located on Pentonville Road from the middle of the 19th century (Figure 4: 12). The National Bank premises were also located on Pentonville Road during the 19th century (Figure 4: 16). Finally, a watching brief at 155 Gray's Inn Road encountered a series of early to mid post-medieval intercutting pits, interpreted as being used for gravel extraction. These were followed by a series of ground raising and levelling layers, likely in preparation for the 18th and 19th century terraced housing which followed (Haslam 2013).
- 6.6.11 During the middle of the 19th century, the introduction of the railway brought large changes to the surrounding area. King's Cross station was first constructed in 1850, as the London terminus for the Great Northern Railway. The first underground line in the world, the Metropolitan Railway between Paddington and Farringdon, began to be constructed within the area in 1859. It was mainly built using a cut and cover construction, although it tunnelled under the Fleet River and under Clerkenwell. This line opened in 1863 and was so successful it was widened from 2 tracks into 4 tracks in 1869 (Hunter and Thorne 1990).
- 6.6.12 Archaeological investigations within the surrounding area, such as a watching brief at King's Cross Cab Road (Bazley and Sargent 2006) and a watching brief for the St Pancras Road realignment (Fairman 2007), have revealed several deposits interpreted as made ground, levelling layers and dump layers, often several meters in depth. While these deposits are certainly not the most glamorous of archaeological finds, they do indicate the enormity of the building programme taking place within the King's Cross area and the transformative nature of the railway into this neighbourhood during the later 19th century.
- 6.6.13 The next cartographic source is the Ordnance Survey Map of 1871 (Figure 7). This map clearly shows the amount of development that took place within the surrounding area during the 19th century. The line of the Metropolitan Railway, newly widened to four tracks, is now seen running along the eastern boundary of the study site. Swinton Street had been completed by this time and now runs along the entire southern boundary of the study site. To the northwest of the study site,
-

St Jude's Church can be seen. This church was designed by Joseph Peacock and was consecrated in 1863. As it is known to have been opened between pre-existing numbers 330 and 334 Gray's Inn Road, it is reasonable to suggest that this church never contained a surrounding burial ground (Godfrey and Marcham 1952). Within the study site itself, terraced housing is seen fronting both Swinton Street and the now renamed Wicklow Street. The centre of the study site is dominated by a large chemical works.

- 6.6.14 In 1875, The Central London Throat and Ear Hospital opened at 330 Gray's Inn Road and can be seen as a part of a larger trend of the establishment of specialist hospitals. It was slowly extended over the years, amalgamating with the small Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital in 1939 and eventually became known as the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983).



Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, next to St Jude's church, unknown date

- 6.6.15 The final consulted cartographic source for the post-medieval period is the Ordnance Survey Map of 1894-96 (Figure 8). This source shows the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital clearly labelled for the first time. The rest of the study site does not appear to have been altered at this point, still containing rows of terraced housing along both Wicklow Street and Swinton Street and a large chemical works.
- 6.6.16 The remainder of the post-medieval entries recorded within the study area in the GLHER relate to listed buildings of 19th century date which remain to this day. The majority of these relate to residential buildings, largely comprised of terraced housing (Figure 4: 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 86 & 87). Other residential entries include three blocks of flats originally constructed as model dwellings (Figure 4: 60, 66 & 90) and a house (Figure 4: 80). The other listed buildings include the Clifton Hotel (Figure 4: 39), the Bell public house (Figure 4: 44),

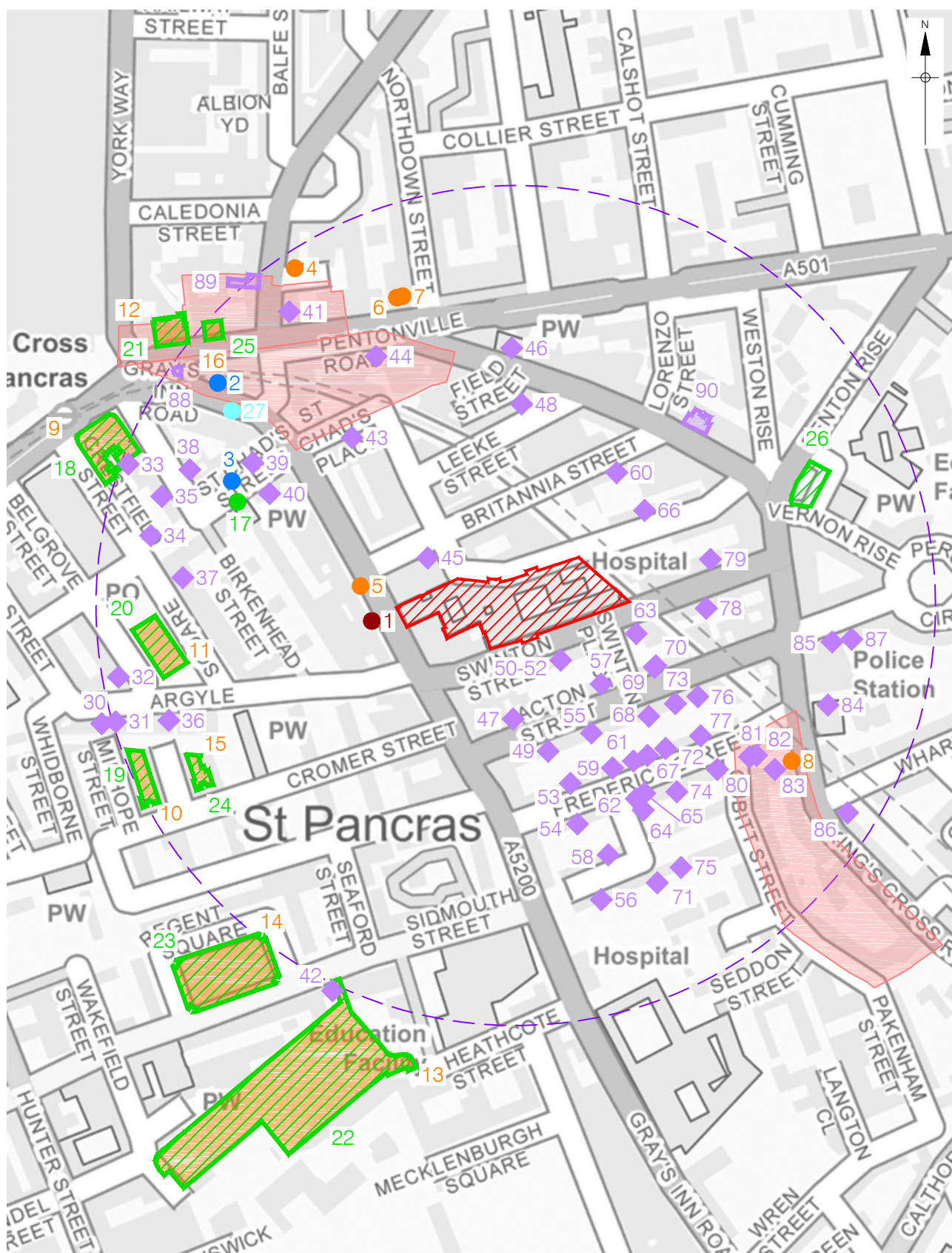
a church school (Figure 4: 45), the Welsh Congregational Union Chapel (Figure 4: 46), the Field Lane Foundation Centre (Figure 4: 83), a police station (Figure 4: 84), the Clerkenwell Magistrates Court (Figure 4: 85) and two commercial offices (Figure 4: 88 & 89).

6.7 **Modern**

- 6.7.1 The first consulted cartographic source for the modern period is the Ordnance Survey Map from 1921 (Figure 9). This map shows that the study site remains relatively unaltered at this time. However, the configuration of the buildings making up the Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital has changed slightly, with a second unlabelled building seen to the east, either attached to the hospital, or the now unlabelled chemical works.
- 6.7.2 During the Second World War, two high-explosive bombs are recorded as striking close to Swinton Street and another high-explosive bomb is recorded as striking near to Gray's Inn Road at the junction with Britannia Street (www.bombsight.org). Despite these known strikes, the LCC Bomb Damage Map from 1945 (Figure 10) shows that the study site survived the Second World War with very little damage, especially when compared to the surrounding area. The only damage inflicted was to the row of terraced houses, which are coloured both orange and yellow, showing they only suffered from general blast damage, not structural and minor in nature, respectively. Outside of this minor bomb damage, the study site does not appear to have been altered in any other way at this time.
- 6.7.3 The public open spaces (Figure 4: 19, 20, 22, 23 & 24) which were created during the post-medieval period, as described above, continued into the modern period. Another small square, Vernon Garden, was laid out in the late 1950s (Figure 4: 26). The 19th century terraced housing along Euston Road was transformed into a hotel and offices (Figure 4: 18) and the jewellery workshop (Figure 4: 21) and National Bank (Figure 4: 25) continued into the modern period. The last modern entry in the GLHER recorded within the study area describes a telephone box on St Chad's Street (Figure 4: 17).
- 6.7.4 The remaining entries recorded within the GLHER from within the study area describe two listed buildings. The first is 3 Caledonian Road, which encompasses The Flying Scotsman public house, with flats and offices above (Figure 4: 41). The last entry is for Willing House, an office with attached wall and railings, dating to 1909 (Figure 4: 43).
- 6.7.5 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1960 (Figure 11) shows that the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, as it is now labelled, has expanded to the east and the south at this time. A new building, labelled as a Nurses Home, can be seen to the east of the hospital. The remainder of the study site is still comprised of terraced housing and the now slightly diminished works. Outside of the study site, St Jude's Church is no longer present. It was demolished shortly after its parish was joined to that of Holy Cross, Cromer Street in 1936 (Godfrey and Marcham 1952). To the south of the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, several properties have been

amalgamated into a large building labelled as Swinton House Bank.

- 6.7.6 The next cartographic source is the Ordnance Survey Map of 1972 (Figure 12). By this time, it can be seen that the chemical works and terraced housing are no longer present. The Nuffield Hearing and Speech Centre can now be seen in the southwest of the study site and two unlabelled buildings are now present to the east of the Nurses Home. The southeast of the study site remains undeveloped at this time subsequent to the demolition of the previous houses.
- 6.7.7 The final consulted cartographic source is the Ordnance Survey Map from 1992 (Figure 13). This map shows that the Audiology Centre has now been constructed to the east of the Nuffield Hearing and Speech Centre. The study site has not been altered in any major way from the configuration of buildings seen in this source to how it is viewed today.

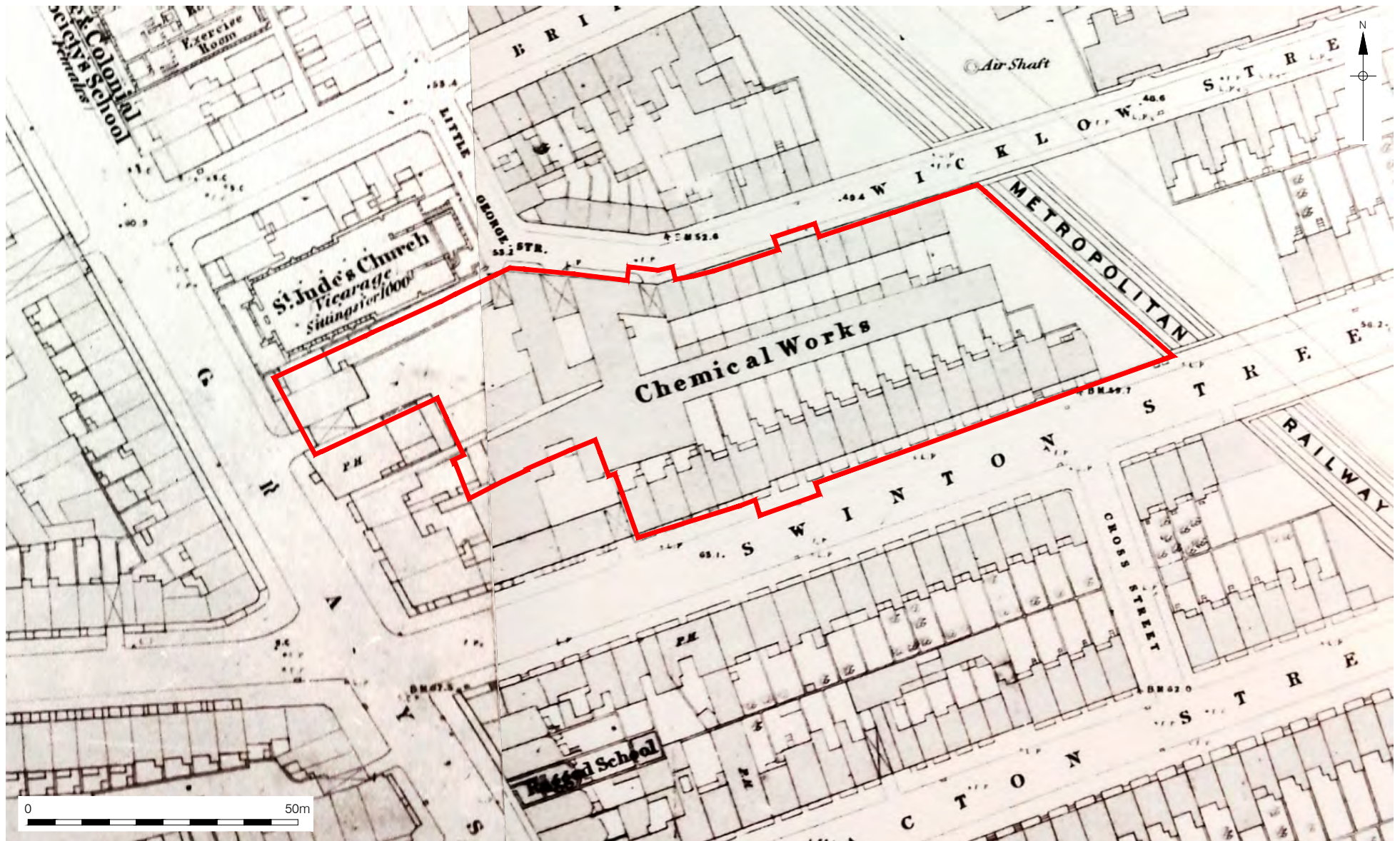


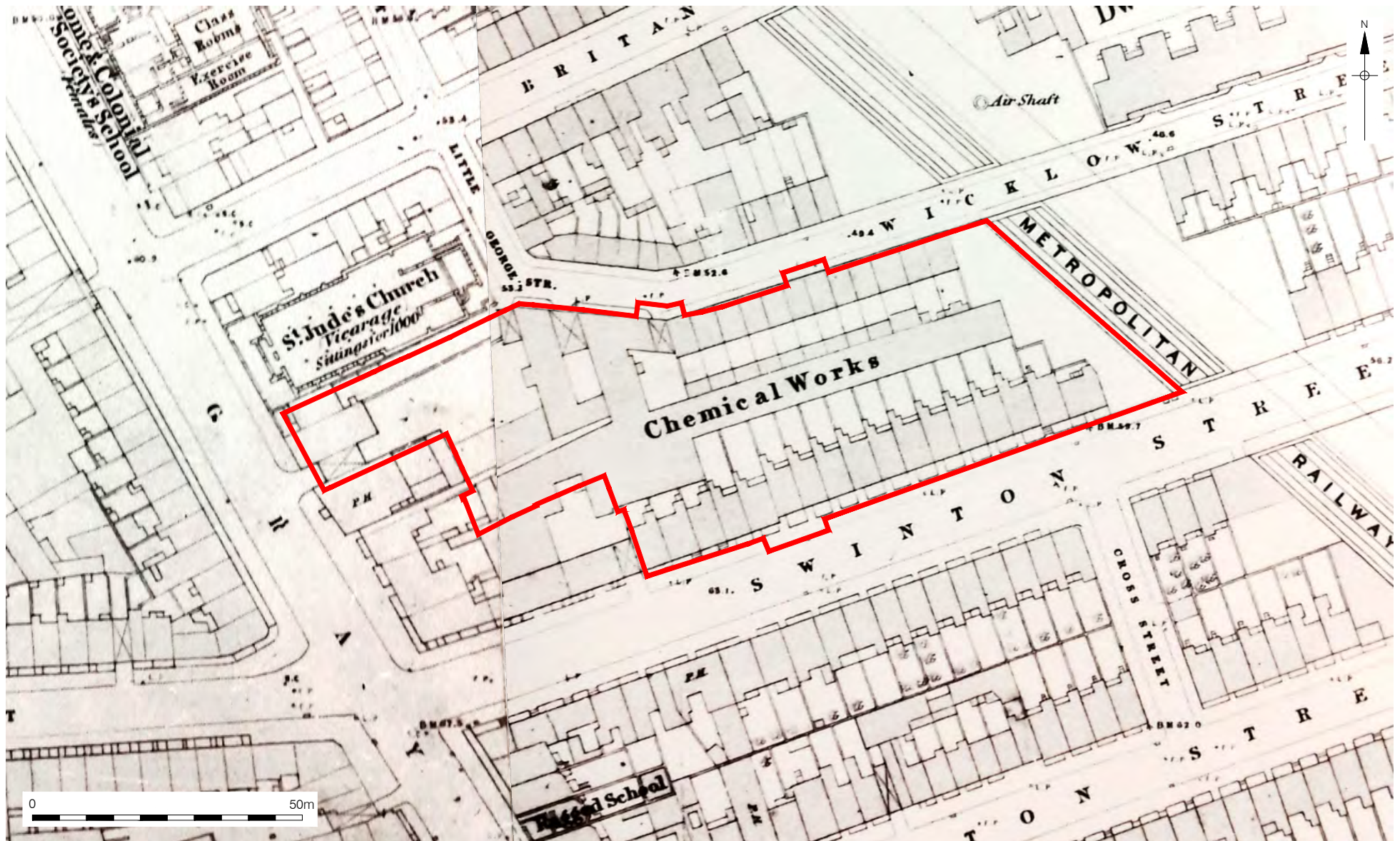
- Saxon (1) ● Medieval (2-3) ■ Post-Medieval (4-16) ■ Modern (17-26)
- Unknown (27) ■ Listed Buildings (30-90) ■ Archaeological Priority Area - - - 300m Search Radius

0 200m











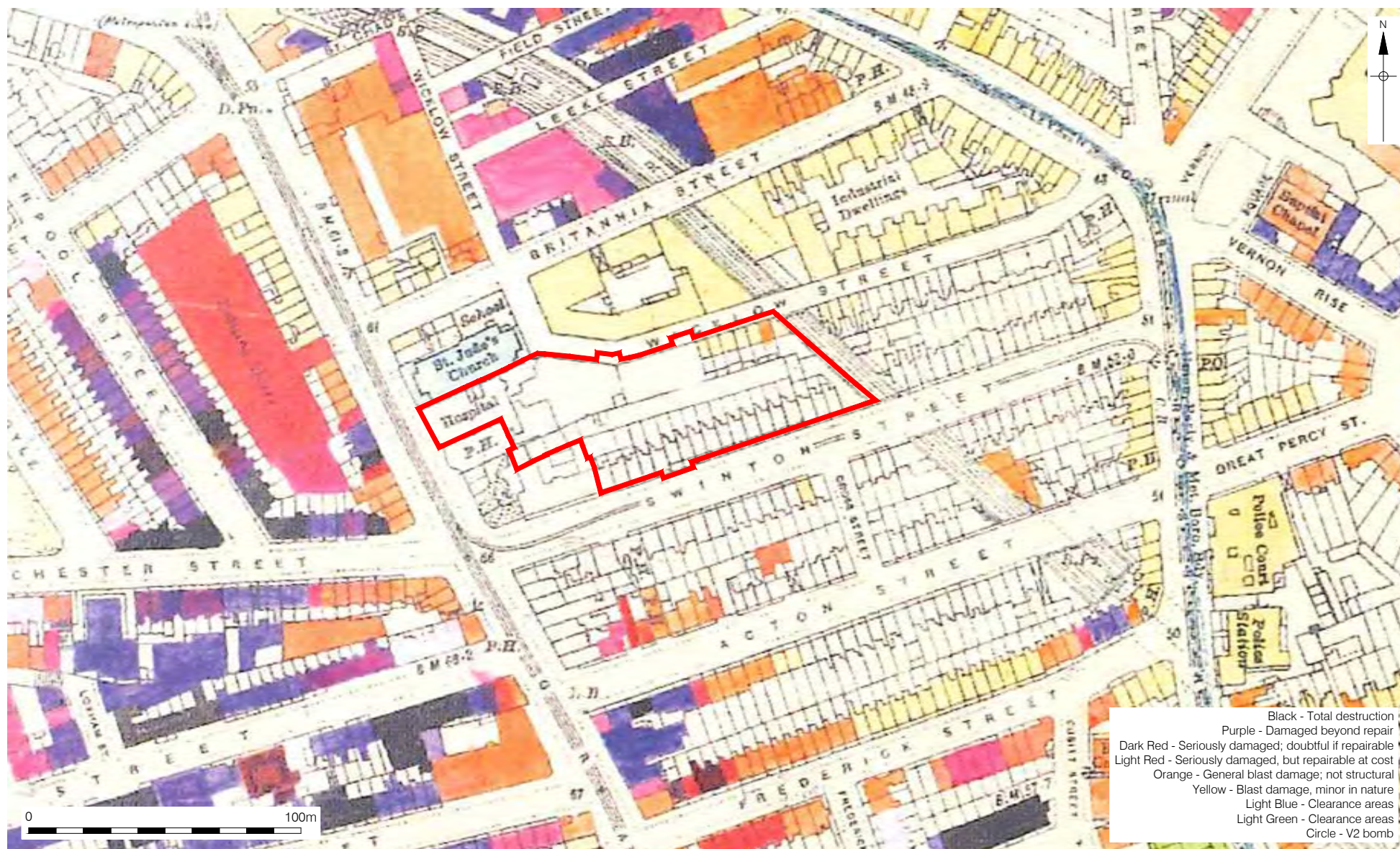
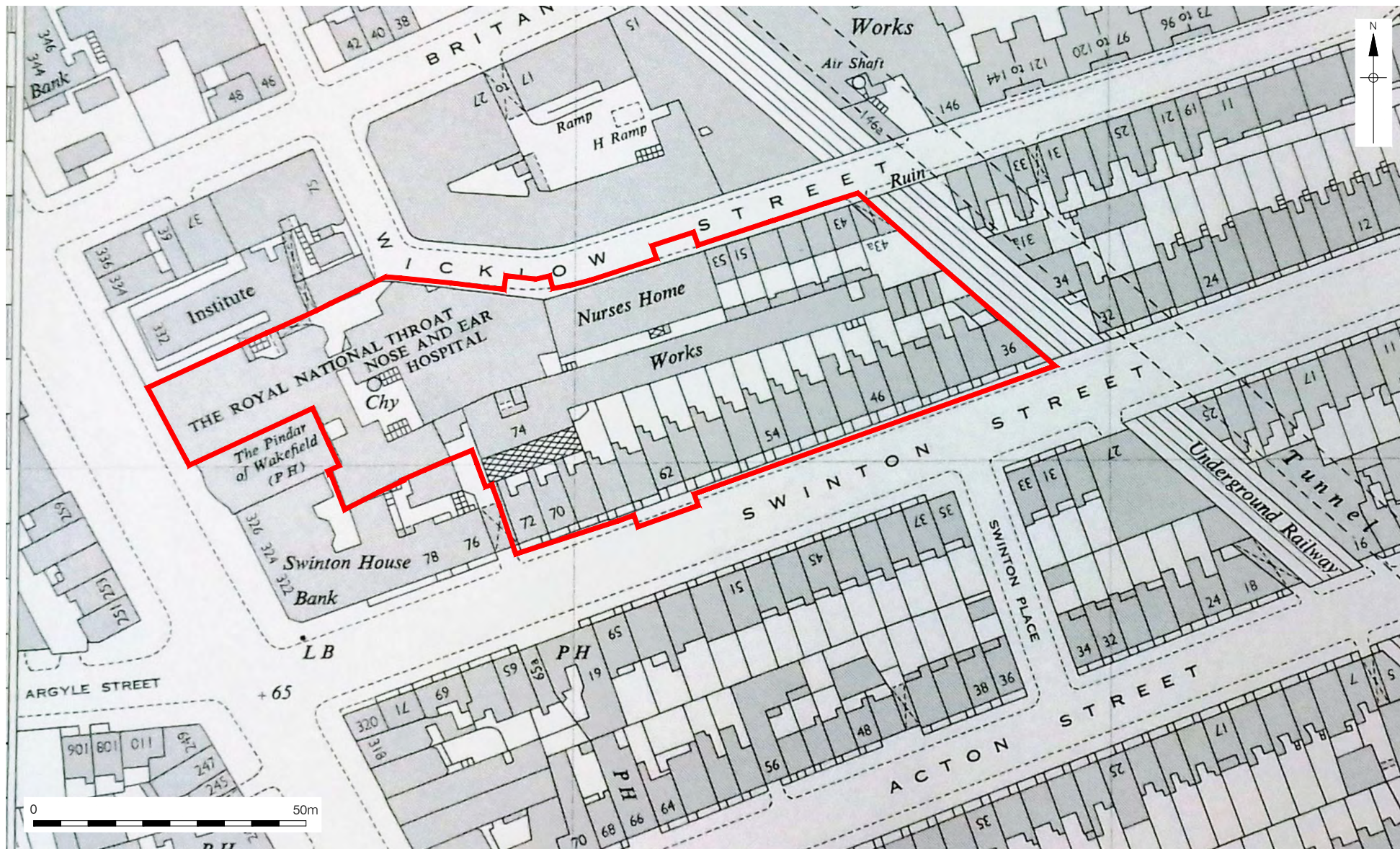
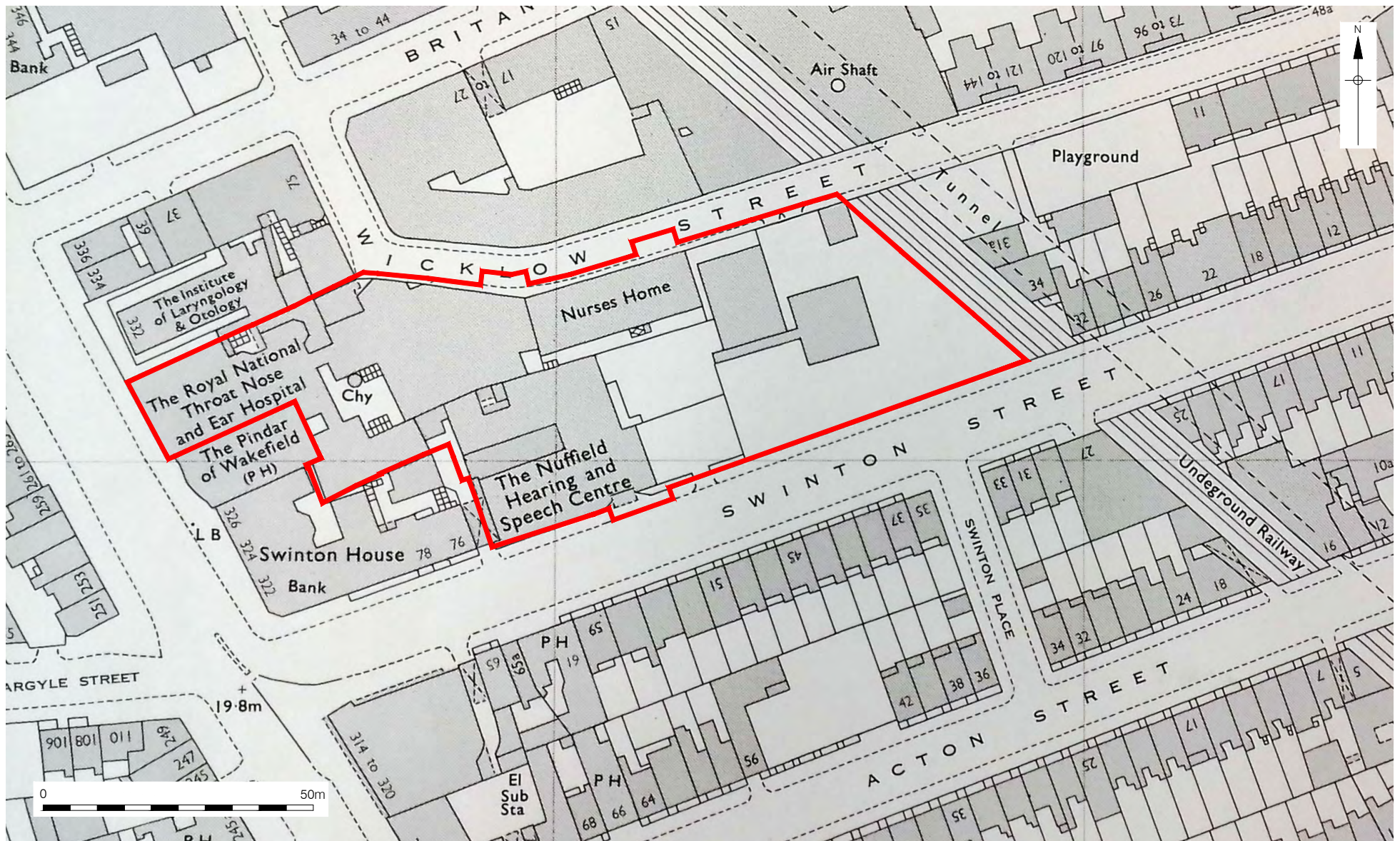
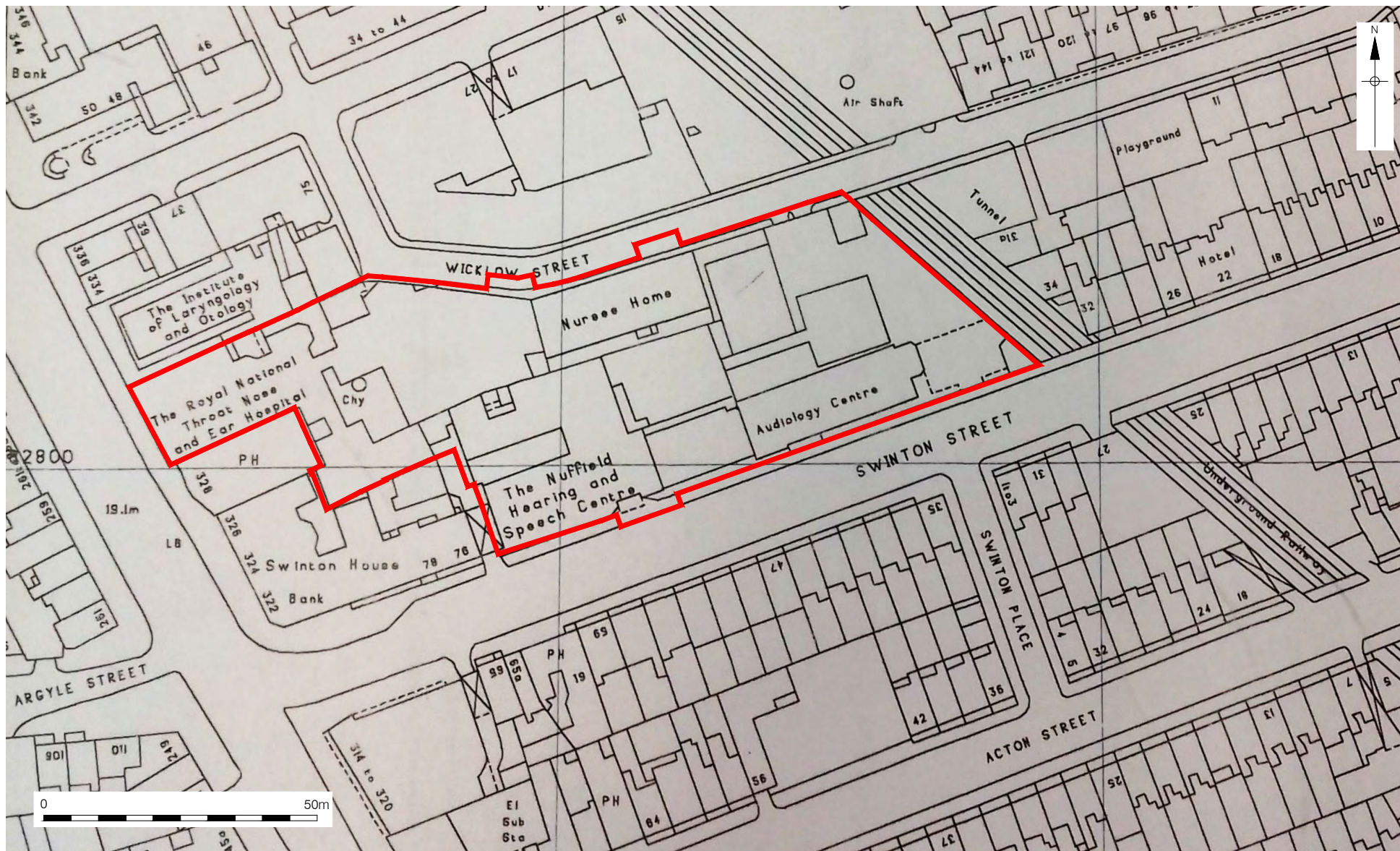


Figure 10
 LLC Bomb Damage Map, 1945
 1:2,000 at A4







7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 General

7.1.1 There are multiple locations with historical or cartographic references located within the study area. There are also numerous listed buildings that have been recorded within the study area. These are gazeteered in Appendix 1.

7.1.2 The potential for evidence originating from the various periods is summarised below. However, as the GLHER is only a partial reflection of the buried archaeological record the true archaeological potential of the area may be higher than suggested.

7.2 Prehistoric

7.2.1 There is evidence that the landscape of the study area was very different during the prehistoric period. The environment would have been dominated by the Fleet River, which is believed to have crossed through the study area approximately 100m to the east of the study site. The study site would have been located on the western bank of the Fleet River, which was largely comprised of marshland that was later known as the London Fen. The surrounding area is believed to have been used only occasionally, if at all and there are no prehistoric entries that are recorded within the study area in the GLHER.

7.2.2 As such there is considered to be a **low** archaeological potential for the prehistoric era. Any prehistoric remains or deposits which may be present would be of **Local Significance**.

7.3 Roman

7.3.1 There is a scattering of Roman sites across the wider area, with a concentration along the nearest Roman Road to the study site, which followed the line of the present-day High Holborn and New Oxford Street, approximately 800m to the south of the study site. These finds include pottery, coin hoards and burial evidence, comprising bones, cinerary urns and tombstones. However, the study site is located outside of the concentration of these finds and the GLHER does not record any entries of Roman date within the study area. Therefore, there is considered to be a **low** archaeological potential for the Roman period. Any Roman remains or deposits which may be present would be of **Local Significance**.

7.4 Saxon

7.4.1 The study site can be seen to have been located within the manor of St Pancras during the Saxon period, although the focus for this settlement was further to the north, likely surrounding St Pancras Old Church. Another Saxon settlement is known to have been located at Holborn, along the banks of the Halebourn River, another name for the Fleet River, both of which are Anglo-Saxon in origin. Despite this documentary evidence for Saxon settlement in the area, the study site was likely located within marshland or open fields connected to the manor of St Pancras during this period.

7.4.2 As such there is considered to be a **low** archaeological potential for Saxon remains. Any Saxon

remains or deposits which may be present would be of **Local Significance**.

7.5 **Medieval**

- 7.5.1 The medieval period saw the gradual development of the wider area, as marshland was gradually drained and developed. A hamlet alongside Battle Bridge, which crossed the Fleet River at the present-day King's Cross Road, came into existence during the medieval period, as did Gray's Inn Road, which linked this hamlet with both the manor of St Pancras and the growing settlement of Holborn. Gray's Inn Road was further developed with the establishment of several inns of court, including Gray's Inn, and the public houses and commercial services they brought to the area. The study site is known to have been located within fields belonging to the settlement of Battle Bridge during the medieval period. Therefore, there is considered to be a **low** archaeological potential for medieval evidence upon the study site. Any medieval remains or deposits which may be present would be of **Local Significance**.

7.6 **Post-Medieval**

- 7.6.1 The study site remained undeveloped during the earlier part of the post-medieval period and is known to have been located with fields connected with the small hamlet of Battle Bridge. During the middle of the 18th century, Battle Bridge Fields were developed into a residential area and residential housing can be seen within the study site, between the newly constructed George Street, later Wicklow Street, and Swinton Street. The 19th century saw the further development of the surrounding area, as the introduction of the railway completed the transformation of the hamlet of Battle Bridge into the London suburb of King's Cross. The line of the Metropolitan Railway bounded the site to the east from 1863 and a line of terraced housing along Swinton Street and a large chemical works can be seen across the study site from at least 1871. The Central London Throat and Ear Hospital is known to have opened at 330 Gray's Inn Road in 1875 and can first be seen on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1894-96.
- 7.6.2 There is considered to be a **high** archaeological potential for the post-medieval period, with the most likely evidence relating to the 18th and 19th century terraced housing or structures relating to the 19th century chemical works. Any post-medieval remains or deposits which may be present would be of **Local to Negligible Significance**.
- ## 7.7 **Modern**
- 7.7.1 The Central London Throat and Ear Hospital was extended during the 20th century and eventually became known as the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital. The terraced housing and chemical works were demolished during the middle of the 20th century and were gradually replaced with the other medical buildings which are currently present across the study site, namely the Nuffield Hearing the Speech Centre, a Nurses Home and an Audiology Centre.
- 7.7.2 There is considered to be a **high** archaeological potential for the modern period. Any modern remains or deposits which may be present would be of **Negligible Significance**.

8 IMPACTS ON BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

8.1 Previous Land Use

- 8.1.1 The study site is likely to have remained within marshy fields on the western bank of the Fleet River for much of its history. It is possible that this marshland was used for cultivation or pastureland and is known to have been attached to the manor of St Pancras during the Saxon period. During the medieval period, these marshy fields were known as the Battle Bridge Fields, and belonged to the hamlet of Battle Bridge.
- 8.1.2 Development within the study site is only known to have taken place during the 18th century, when it was transformed into a residential neighbourhood off of Gray's Inn Road. It is uncertain whether these properties may have incorporated cellars.
- 8.1.3 Residential development was also seen along Swinton Street in the 19th century, along with the establishment of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital and a large chemical works.
- 8.1.4 During the start of the 20th century, the hospital was expanded to the east and a nurses home was constructed next to it. During the second half of the 20th century, the chemical works and terraced housing were demolished and the Nuffield Hearing and Speech Centre and an Audiology Centre were constructed on the southern half of the study site.
- 8.1.5 Details regarding the foundation types or sub-surface elements associated with 18th, 19th and 20th century buildings are unknown. These are likely to have had an impact upon the underlying potential archaeological horizons, certainly within the location of foundations but also where basement levels exist, if they do. However, there is a possibility that archaeological remains and horizons may have survived below the level of the truncation.
- 8.1.6 The installation of any existing or prior services through the area is also likely to have had a truncating effect upon the deposits through which the service trenches were cut. However, it is possible that archaeological deposits and remains may survive in un-truncated areas, or beneath the services.
- 8.1.7 The previous impact on the site from previous development is considered to be **high**.

8.2 Impact of the Proposed Development

- 8.2.1 It is anticipated that any work which extends below the existing ground levels, e.g. ground reduction and excavations for the foundations and the new basement level, risks the localised disturbance of any surviving archaeological deposits. The anticipated formation levels for the new basement (see 3.2.2), to a level of +8.60m OD and under, are below the horizon of +11.15 m OD at which London Clay was identified (see 5.1.4). Therefore the proposed basement will remove all non-natural deposits from within its footprint.
- 8.2.2 The impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological deposits is therefore

considered to be **high**.

8.3 **Ground Soil Contamination**

- 8.3.1 A contamination assessment has been completed for the single borehole which was undertaken in 2019 at the eastern end of the site. The interim report (Concept 2020) shows no significant ground contamination issues.
- 8.3.2 In spite of this, the site is seen to have contained a chemical works from the 19th century until the middle of the 20th century (see 6.7.1) and as such it possible that contaminated material may be present in areas away from that investigated by the recent borehole. It is recommended that any subsequent site investigation works should be consulted to advise on possible ground contamination issues.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 This report identifies the potential for archaeological remains at the Former Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn in the London Borough of Camden, the probable period from which they date and the type of remains that could be expected. In addition, both the likelihood of the survival of these remains and the impact which may be caused to them by the proposed development has been considered.
- 9.2 During the prehistoric period, the study site would likely have been located within marshland on the western bank of the River Fleet and does not appear to have been a location favourable for settlement. There are no prehistoric entries recorded in the GLHER within the study area. The archaeological potential for remains from the prehistoric period is low.
- 9.3 Although a scattering of Roman finds has come from the wider area, including coin hoards and cinerary urns, these finds are largely concentrated along the line of the closest known Roman road, approximately 800m to the south of the study site. There are no records of Roman date recorded in the GLHER from within the study area. The archaeological potential for remains from the Roman period is low.
- 9.4 Documentary evidence shows that the study site was located between the two Saxon settlements of Holborn and St Pancras and within the boundaries of land in the possession of the manor of St Pancras. However, the settlement focus for the manor of St Pancras lay further to the north, around St Pancras Old Church, and it is considered that the study site was located within marshland or open fields during this time. The archaeological potential for remains from the Saxon period is low.
- 9.5 The medieval period saw the gradual development of the surrounding area, as marshland was reclaimed and important institutions such as the inns of court were established in the nearby area. Gray's Inn Road is known to have been in use from at least 1300, connecting the settlements of St Pancras and Battle Bridge with Holborn. The study site is seen to have been located within open fields connected to the settlement of Battle Bridge during this period and likely remained undeveloped. The archaeological potential for remains from the medieval period is low.
- 9.6 The study site remained within undeveloped fields belonging to Battle Bridge until the middle of the 18th century, when it was developed into a residential neighbourhood. During the later 19th century, more residential properties were built along Swinton Street and a chemical works was constructed across the centre of the study site. The Central London Throat and Ear Hospital is known to have been located at 330 Gray's Inn Road from 1875. Therefore, the archaeological potential for remains from the post-medieval period is high.
- 9.7 During the middle of the 20th century, the terraced housing and chemical works were gradually replaced with other medical buildings, including the Nuffield Hearing and Speech Centre, an Audiology Centre and a Nurses Home, which still stand. The archaeological potential for remains
-

- from the modern period is high.
- 9.8 This report concludes that any remains present dating from the prehistoric to the medieval periods would be of Local Significance only, and that any remains of post-medieval date would be of Local to Negligible Significance. Any modern remains would be of Negligible Significance.
- 9.9 The proposed development involves the retention of 330 Gray's Inn Road and a two storey extension for use as hotel, as well as the demolition of all other buildings and their replacement with multi-storey buildings which will incorporate basement levels across the site (see 3.2.2). It is anticipated that any work which extends below the existing ground levels, e.g. ground reduction and excavations for the foundations and the new basement level, risks significant disturbance to any surviving archaeological deposits.
- 9.10 The site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the local planning authority. At just over 5,000m² in area, the site is identified as being a Major development with a Low archaeological risk³. The impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological deposits is considered to be high.
- 9.11 Given the expected Low archaeological risk assigned to the site, it is considered that planning permission can appropriately be granted on the basis that any further archaeological work which may be required can be secured by a suitably worded condition attached to the planning consent.

³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-archaeological-priority-areas/>

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10.2 Cartographic Resources

Rocque, 1746	LCC Bomb Damage Map, 1945
Horwood, 1792-99	Ordnance Survey Map, 1960
Ordnance Survey Map, 1871	Ordnance Survey Map, 1972
Ordnance Survey Map, 1894-96	Ordnance Survey Map, 1992
Ordnance Survey Map, 1921	

10.3 Online Resources

- Bomb Sight. *Mapping the WWII Bomb Census*. <http://bombsight.org/#15/51.5050/-0.0900>

British Geological Survey. *Geology of Britain Viewer*.

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

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11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Groveworld Ltd for commissioning this report.
- 11.2 The author would like to thank the librarians at Camden Local History and Archives Library for their assistance with the cartographic and historical research. Additional thanks are extended to Chris Mayo for his project management and editing and to Diana Valk for compiling the illustrations.

APPENDIX 1: THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

PCA NUM BER	EASTI NGS	NORT HING	MI_PRI NX	MonU ID	RecordT ype	PrefR ef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
Saxon / Early Medieval												
1	53050 5	18280 5	20594	MLO1 8058	MON	0820 61/0 0/00	ST PANCRAS	MANOR	603 to 1539	Early Medieval /Dark Age to Medieval		ST PANCRAS WAS A MEDIEVAL MANOR. IT WAS TWO PLOUGHS SIZE AT DOMESDAY. IT WAS MADE A PREBENDAL MANOR BY ETHELBERT IN 603. IT WAS GRANTED TO ST PAULS, ALONG WITH OTHER LAND. CHARTERHOUSE (GLHER REF 080482) HELD PART OF THE SOUTH OF THE PARISH. THE PARISH WAS BOUNDED ON THE SOUTH BY HOLBORN/HIGH HOLBORN & ST GILES HIGH ST, ON THE EAST BY THE FLEET RIVER & THE WEST BY THE PARISH OF ST MARY.
Medieval												
2	53039 5	18297 5	20458	MLO1 7841	MON	0820 62/0 0/00	KINGS CROSS RD	BRIDGE	1066 to 1539	Medieval		BATTLE BRIDGE CROSSED THE RIVER FLEET. ITS NAME WAS ORIGINALLY BRADFORD, BUT IT WAS CORRUPTED IN TUDOR TIMES.
3	53040 5	18290 5	20459	MLO1 7842	MON	0820 63/0 0/00	KINGS CROSS RD	VILLAGE	1066 to 1539	Medieval		THE NAME OF THIS HAMLET CAME FROM THE BRIDGE (GLHER REF 082062). IT WAS CUT OFF FROM THE MANOR OF TOTHEDE BY MARSHY FIELDS BEFORE THE 18TH CENTURY. THERE WERE NO EAST/WEST ROADS BETWEEN CROWDALE RD (FIG LA) & HOLBORN.
Post-Medieval												
4	53045 0	18305 7	23787	MLO2 4619	MON	5030 03/0 0/00	10 CALEDONIA N RD	TERRACED HOUSE	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		
5	53049 7	18283 0	19142	MLO1 4646	MON	2019 52/0 0/00	275 GRAYS INN RD	SHOP; TERRACED HOUSE	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		ORIGINAL WOODEN SHOP FRONT WITH PILASTERS CARRYING ENTABLATURE WITH INSWEPT FRIEZE & PROJECTING BOWED SHOP WINDOW OF 2 LIGHTS WITH PATTERNED GRILL, OVERPANELLED DADO

PCA NUMBER	EASTINGS	NORTHINGS	MI_PRIX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
6	530523	183036	21191	MLO19259	MON	503040/00/00	248 PENTONVILLE RD	TERRACED HOUSE	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		
7	530527	183037	24079	MLO25010	MON	503039/00/00	246 PENTONVILLE RD	TERRACED HOUSE	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		
8	530805	182705	18936	MLO1443	MON	080511/00/00	KINGS CROSS RD	TILE KILN	1540 to 1900	Post Medieval		18th century DRAWING & HALLWOODS MAP OF 1813 SHOWS TILE KILNS
9	530294	182903	2182	MLO103728	BLD	MLO103728	Euston Road (Nos 1-11), Euston, Camden {19th century row of houses}	TERRACED HOUSE; HOTEL	1840 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		1-11 Euston Road was original a row of six terraced houses dating to the 19th century. They are presently in use as a hotel, offices and shops.
10	530330	182672	4760	MLO107467	PK	MLO107467	Whidborne Street / Midhope Street / Tankerton Street, [Hillview Estate], Camden, WC1H 8HJ {late 19th century housing estate landscaping}	COMMUNITY GARDEN	1890 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		The Hillview Estate comprises model housing built in the 1890s by the East End Dwellings Company to house the poor. Today the estate comprises 210 flats, a layout of mansion blocks around central courtyards, which have been transformed into gardens of di
11	530334	182765	2209	MLO103756	PK	MLO103756	Euston Road, [Argyle Square Gardens], Camden, WC1, {19th Century	GARDEN; PLEASURE GARDEN; RAILINGS; SPORTS GROUND; SHELTER	1840 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		The square was laid out 1840-49 with a surrounded rectangular setting of terraced housing. The square now includes a tarmac sports pitch and children's playground.

PCA NUM BER	EASTI NGS	NORT HING	MI_PRI NX	MonU ID	RecordT ype	PrefR ef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
							Garden}					
12	53034 9	18300 1	12267	MLO9 9147	MON	MLO 9914 7	Pentonville Road, Nos 294-300, Islington, {19th century jewellers building}	JEWELLER Y WORKSH OP	1850 to 2003	Post Medieval to Modern		This is the site of a jewellers' shop and workshop that was present from the mid 19th century.
13	53035 0	18240 0	5735	MLO1 5030	PK	MLO 1503 0	Handel Street/Sidm outh Street, [St George's Gardens], Camden, WC1, {18th Century Burial Ground}	CEMETER Y; PUBLIC PARK; GARDEN	1715 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		Early 18th century burial ground which was laid out as public gardens in late 19th century.
14	53036 3	18252 6	2263	MLO1 03808	PK	MLO 1038 08	Regent Square, [Regent Square Gardens], Camden, WC1, {19th Century Gardens}	GARDEN; PATH; RAILINGS	1829 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		The garden dates to 1829 and was originally for the private use of the owners of the surrounding houses, but is now a public park.
15	53037 2	18268 4	4758	MLO1 07467	PK	MLO 1074 67	Whidborne Street / Midhope Street / Tankerton Street, [Hillview Estate], Camden, WC1H 8HJ {late 19th	COMMUN ITY GARDEN	1890 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		The Hillview Estate comprises model housing built in the 1890s by the East End Dwellings Company to house the poor. Today the estate comprises 210 flats, a layout of mansion blocks around central courtyards, which have been transformed into gardens of di

PCA NUM BER	EASTI NGS	NORT HING	MI_PRI NX	MonU ID	RecordT ype	PrefR ef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
							century housing estate landscaping}					
16	53038 5	18300 6	12266	MLO9 9146	MON	MLO 9914 6	Pentonville Road, Nos 286 and 288, Islington, {19th century bank building}	BANK (FINANCIA L)	1870 to 2003	Post Medieval to Modern		This is the site of two buildings which were from 1870 part of the National Bank premises. Number 286 had a strong Victorian Italianate hate, and number 288 had a 1930s interior. They were both demolished during redevelopment of the area.
Modern												
17	53040 9	18289 0	46048	MLO8 0482	MON	MLO 8048 2	St Chad's Street, St Pancras, Camden {Site of telephone kiosk}	TELEPHO NE BOX; DOME	1935 to 2004	Modern		A K6 type telephone box was located outside of No 11 St Chad's Street.
18	53029 4	18290 3	2182	MLO1 03728	BLD	MLO 1037 28	Euston Road (Nos 1-11), Euston, Camden {19th century row of houses}	TERRACED HOUSE; HOTEL	1840 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		1-11 Euston Road was originally a row of six terraced houses dating to the 19th century. They are presently in use as a hotel, offices and shops.
19	53033 0	18267 2	4760	MLO1 07467	PK	MLO 1074 67	Whidborne Street / Midhope Street / Tankerton Street, [Hillview Estate], Camden, WC1H 8HJ {late 19th century	COMMUN ITY GARDEN	1890 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		The Hillview Estate comprises model housing built in the 1890s by the East End Dwellings Company to house the poor. Today the estate comprises 210 flats, a layout of mansion blocks around central courtyards, which have been transformed into gardens of di

PCA NUM BER	EASTI NGS	NORT HING	MI_PRI NX	MonU ID	RecordT ype	PrefR ef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
							housing estate landscaping}					
20	53033 4	18276 5	2209	MLO1 03756	PK	MLO 1037 56	Euston Road, [Argyle Square Gardens], Camden, WC1, {19th Century Garden}	GARDEN; PLEASURE GARDEN; RAILINGS; SPORTS GROUND; SHELTER	1840 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		The square was laid out 1840-49 with a surrounded rectangular setting of terraced housing. The square now includes a tarmac sports pitch and children's playground.
21	53034 9	18300 1	12267	MLO9 9147	MON	MLO 9914 7	Pentonville Road, Nos 294-300, Islington, {19th century jewellers building}	JEWELLER Y WORKSH OP	1850 to 2003	Post Medieval to Modern		This is the site of a jewellers' shop and workshop that was present from the mid 19th century.
22	53035 0	18240 0	5735	MLO1 5030	PK	MLO 1503 0	Handel Street/Sidm outh Street, [St George's Gardens], Camden, WC1, {18th Century Burial Ground}	CEMETER Y; PUBLIC PARK; GARDEN	1715 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		Early 18th century burial ground which was laid out as public gardens in late 19th century.
23	53036 3	18252 6	2263	MLO1 03808	PK	MLO 1038 08	Regent Square, [Regent Square Gardens], Camden, WC1, {19th Century Gardens}	GARDEN; PATH; RAILINGS	1829 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		The garden dates to 1829 and was originally for the private use of the owners of the surrounding houses, but is now a public park.

PCA NUM BER	EASTI NGS	NORT HINGS	MI_PRI NX	MonU ID	RecordT ype	PrefR ef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
24	53037 2	18268 4	4758	MLO1 07467	PK	MLO 1074 67	Whidborne Street / Midhope Street / Tankerton Street, [Hillview Estate], Camden, WC1H 8HJ {late 19th century housing estate landscaping}	COMMUN ITY GARDEN	1890 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		The Hillview Estate comprises model housing built in the 1890s by the East End Dwellings Company to house the poor. Today the estate comprises 210 flats, a layout of mansion blocks around central courtyards, which have been transformed into gardens
25	53038 5	18300 6	12266	MLO9 9146	MON	MLO 9914 6	Pentonville Road, Nos 286 and 288, Islington, {19th century bank building}	BANK (FINANCIA L)	1870 to 2003	Post Medieval to Modern		This is the site of two buildings which were from 1870 part of the National Bank premises. Number 286 had a strong Victorian Italianate style, and number 288 had a 1930s interior. They were both demolished during redevelopment of the area.
26	53080 5	18288 7	2773	MLO1 04363	PK	MO1 0436 3	Vernon Rise, Finsbury [Vernon Square], Islington, WC1 {mid 20th century public garden}	Public Garden	1960 to 2050	Modern		Vernon Square was laid out as a garden in the late 1950s, on a small enclosure owned by the New River Company and let to Finsbury Borough Council, that was protected under the London Squares Preservation Act 1931 .
Unknown												
27	53040 5	18295 5	43761	MLO7 7843	MON	MLO 7784 3	Kings Cross Milestone	MILESTON E	Undate d	Unknow n		Milestone close to Kings Cross station. Situated on the Euston Road, between Birkenhead St and Argyll Square. Further research required.
Listed Buildings												
30	53031	18273	45995	MLO8	LB	MLO	NUMBERS	TERRACED	1839 to	Post		Record created from imported Listed

PCA NUM BER	EASTI NGS	NORT HING	MI_PRI NX	MonU ID	RecordT ype	PrefR ef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
	2	1		0432		8043 2	48-58 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACE; HOTEL	1849	Medieval		Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
31	53032 2	18273 3	45996	MLO8 0433	LB	MLO 8043 3	NUMBERS 60-66 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	1839 to 1849	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
32	53032 4	18276 5	46118	MLO8 0547	LB	MLO 8054 7	NUMBERS 36-47 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOTEL	1840 to 1849	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
33	53033 1	18291 7	45955	MLO8 0395	LB	MLO 8039 5	NUMBER 59 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE	1827 to 1832	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
34	53034 7	18286 6	45232	MLO7 9717	LB	MLO 7971 7	NUMBERS 1- 5 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE; HOTEL; OFFICE	1840 to 1841	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
35	53035 5	18289 4	45954	MLO8 0394	LB	MLO 8039 4	NUMBERS 54-58 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOTEL; HOTEL; HOUSE	1834 to 1999	Post Medieval to Modern		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
36	53036 0	18273 4	46117	MLO8 0546	LB	MLO 8054 6	NUMBERS 26-35 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOTEL	1840 to 1849	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
37	53037 0	18283 6	46116	MLO8 0545	LB	MLO 8054 5	NUMBERS 7- 25 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACE;	1840 to 1849	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details

PCA NUM BER	EASTI NGS	NORT HING	MI_PRI NX	MonU ID	RecordT ype	PrefR ef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
								HOTEL				
38	53037 5	18291 3	45953	MLO8 0393	LB	MLO 8039 3	NUMBERS 1- 7 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	RAILINGS; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE	1827 to 1832	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
39	53042 0	18291 8	46085	MLO8 0517	LB	MLO 8051 7	NUMBERS 1- 7 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS INCLUDING MIDLAND HOTEL (NUMBERS 2-5) AND CLIFTON HOTEL (NUMBER 7)	HOTEL; RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE; HOTEL	1827 to 1829	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
40	53043 2	18289 6	46086	MLO8 0518	LB	MLO 8051 8	NUMBERS 13 AND 14 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE	1827 to 1829	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
41	53044 6	18302 6	51387	MLO8 6220	LB	MLO 8622 0	3 Caledonian Road	PUBLIC HOUSE; HOUSE; APARTME NT; OFFICE	1901 to 1940	Modern to World War Two		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
42	53047 7	18254 1	45453	MLO7 9929	LB	MLO 7992 9	NUMBERS 51-55 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOUSE	1807 to 1999	Post Medieval to Modern		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
43	53049 1	18293 6	45689	MLO8 0141	LB	MLO 8014 1	WILLING HOUSE AND ATTACHED WALL WITH RAILINGS	WALL; OFFICE; GATE PIER; RAILINGS	1909 to 1909	Modern		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
44	53050	18299	45752	MLO8	LB	MLO	THE BELL	PUBLIC	1833 to	Post		Record created from imported Listed

PCA NUMBER	EASTINGS	NORTHINGS	MI_PRIX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
	8	4		0205		80205	PUBLIC HOUSE	HOUSE	1866	Medieval		Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
45	530545	182850	46975	MLO81362	LB	MLO81362	77 Wicklow Street	CHURCH SCHOOL; OFFICE; WAREHOUSE	1872 to 1872	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
46	530605	183000	51879	MLO86726	LB	MLO86726	WELSH CONGREGATIONAL UNION CHAPEL (EGLWYS Y TABERNAACL)	CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL; CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL	1854 to 1857	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
47	530606	182735	46525	MLO80935	LB	MLO80935	NUMBER 64, QUEENS HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE (NUMBER 66), NUMBER 68 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	PUBLIC HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE	1744 to 1989	Post Medieval to Modern		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
48	530612	182960	47036	MLO81420	LB	MLO81420	173 King's Cross Road	TERRACED HOUSE; SHOP; TERRACE; SHOP; HOUSE	1779 to 1995	Post Medieval to Modern		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
49	530631	182712	46524	MLO80934	LB	MLO80934	NUMBERS 53 AND 55 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE	1835 to 1844	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
50	53064	18277	46708	MLO8	LB	MLO	NUMBERS	RAILINGS;	1835 to	Post		Record created from imported Listed

PCA NUM BER	EASTI NGS	NORT HING	MI_PRI NX	MonU ID	RecordT ype	PrefR ef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
	0	7		1115		8111 5	35-49 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE; SHOP; TERRACED HOUSE	1844	Medieval		Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
51	53064 0	18277 7	46709	MLO8 1116	LB	MLO 8111 6	NUMBERS 51 AND 53 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	1835 to 1844	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
52	53064 0	18277 7	46710	MLO8 1117	LB	MLO 8111 7	NUMBERS 55-67 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS INCLUDING THE KINGS HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE (NUMBERS 61-63)	TERRACE; RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE; SHOP; PUBLIC HOUSE	1756 to 1999	Post Medieval to Modern		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
53	53064 7	18268 9	45425	MLO7 9901	LB	MLO 7990 1	NUMBERS 54-72 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	1823 to 1827	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
54	53065 2	18266 0	45417	MLO7 9894	LB	MLO 7989 4	NUMBERS 33-49 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACE	1823 to 1826	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
55	53066 2	18272 5	46522	MLO8 0932	LB	MLO 8093 2	NUMBERS 31-51 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	1835 to 1845	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
56	53066 9	18260 6	46115	MLO8 0544	LB	MLO 8054 4	NUMBERS 21-39 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE	1819 to 1823	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
57	53066 9	18276 0	46523	MLO8 0933	LB	MLO 8093	NUMBERS 36-42 AND	RAILINGS; TERRACE;	1835 to 1845	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006;

PCA NUMBER	EASTINGS	NORTHINGS	MI_PRIX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
						3	ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACED HOUSE				see linked Designation record for full details
58	530674	182638	46114	MLO80543	LB	MLO80543	NUMBERS 18-36 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACE; HOUSE	1819 to 1823	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
59	530677	182700	45422	MLO79899	LB	MLO79899	NUMBERS 48, 50 AND 52 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	RAILINGS; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE	1815 to 1821	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
60	530680	182911	46193	MLO80619	LB	MLO80619	DERBY LODGE, FORMERLY DERBY BUILDINGS, FLATS NUMBERS 1-36	MODEL DWELLING	1865 to 1865	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
61	530692	182705	45420	MLO79897	LB	MLO79897	NUMBERS 42, 44 AND 46 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	1827 to 1832	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
62	530694	182678	46404	MLO80813	LB	MLO80813	NUMBER 31 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	1845 to 1847	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
63	530694	182796	46707	MLO81114	LB	MLO81114	NUMBERS 29, 31 AND 33 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	1835 to 1844	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
64	530699	182670	46111	MLO80540	LB	MLO80540	NUMBERS 4, 5 AND 6 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	1845 to 1847	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details

PCA NUM BER	EASTI NGS	NORT HING	MI_PRI NX	MonU ID	RecordT ype	PrefR ef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
65	53070 0	18268 2	46402	MLO8 0811	LB	MLO 8081 1	NUMBER 29 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	RAILINGS; BUILDING; HOUSE	1814 to 1854	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
66	53070 0	18288 4	46976	MLO8 1363	LB	MLO 8136 3	DERBY LODGE, FORMERLY DERBY BUILDINGS, FLATS 37- 102	MODEL DWELLIN G	1845 to 1885	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
67	53070 2	18270 9	45418	MLO7 9895	LB	MLO 7989 5	NUMBERS 34-40 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	1827 to 1832	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
68	53070 3	18273 7	46519	MLO8 0929	LB	MLO 8092 9	NUMBERS 19-29 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	1835 to 1845	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
69	53070 7	18277 2	46520	MLO8 0930	LB	MLO 8093 0	NUMBERS 24 AND 26 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE	1835 to 1845	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
70	53070 8	18277 3	46521	MLO8 0931	LB	MLO 8093 1	NUMBERS 28-34 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACE	1835 to 1845	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
71	53070 9	18261 8	46113	MLO8 0542	LB	MLO 8054 2	NUMBERS 15, 17 AND 19 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACE	1835 to 1839	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
72	53071 5	18271 4	46400	MLO8 0809	LB	MLO 8080 9	NUMBERS 28, 30 AND 32 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	1827 to 1832	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
73	53072	18274	46518	MLO8	LB	MLO	NUMBERS	TERRACED	1835 to	Post		Record created from imported Listed

PCA NUM BER	EASTI NGS	NORT HING	MI_PRI NX	MonU ID	RecordT ype	PrefR ef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
	2	6		0928		8092 8	15 AND 17 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	HOUSE; RAILINGS	1845	Medieval		Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
74	53072 3	18268 3	46396	MLO8 0805	LB	MLO 8080 5	NUMBERS 9- 27 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	RAILINGS; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE	1827 to 1832	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
75	53072 6	18262 9	46112	MLO8 0541	LB	MLO 8054 1	NUMBERS 11 AND 13 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	1835 to 1839	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
76	53073 8	18275 1	46517	MLO8 0927	LB	MLO 8092 7	NUMBERS 7- 13 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACE	1810 to 1850	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
77	53074 0	18272 3	46398	MLO8 0807	LB	MLO 8080 7	NUMBERS 12-26 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACE	1827 to 1832	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
78	53074 4	18281 4	46706	MLO8 1113	LB	MLO 8111 3	NUMBERS 5- 17 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACE	1835 to 1844	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
79	53074 7	18284 9	46705	MLO8 1112	LB	MLO 8111 2	NUMBERS 4- 26 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS INCLUDING SWINTON HOTEL (NUMBERS 22 AND 24)	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACE; HOTEL	1835 to 1844	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
80	53075 2	18269 9	45240	MLO7 9723	LB	MLO 7972 3	NUMBER 65 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	HOUSE; RAILINGS	1835 to 1839	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
81	53077	18270	45239	MLO7	LB	MLO	NUMBER 34	RAILINGS;	1835 to	Post		Record created from imported Listed

PCA NUMBER	EASTINGS	NORTHINGS	MI_PRIX	MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
	5	8		9722		79722	AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	HOUSE	1839	Medieval		Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
82	530780	182709	46393	MLO80802	LB	MLO80802	NUMBERS 1-7 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	SHOP; RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE	1833 to 1866	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
83	530793	182699	45238	MLO79721	LB	MLO79721	FIELD LANE FOUNDATION CENTRE	BAPTIST CHAPEL; CHAPEL; COMMUNITY CENTRE	1861 to 1861	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
84	530831	182745	51541	MLO86379	LB	MLO86379	POLICE STATION	STEPS; POLICE STATION	1869 to 1870	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
85	530834	182790	51336	MLO86168	LB	MLO86168	CLERKENWELL MAGISTRATES COURT AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	POLICE STATION; RAILINGS; MAGISTRATES COURT; STEPS	1842 to 1906	Post Medieval to Modern		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
86	530845	182668	51335	MLO86167	LB	MLO86167	NUMBERS 62 AND 64 AND RAILINGS ATTACHED TO NUMBER 64	RAILINGS; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE	1800 to 1866	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
87	530848	182792	51951	MLO86797	LB	MLO86797	NUMBERS 12-16 (EVEN) AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	RAILINGS; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; STEPS	1840 to 1843	Post Medieval		Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details
88	530363	182980	8566	MLO80142	LB	MLO8014	Gray's Inn Road, No	SHOP; OFFICE	1875 to 2003	Post Medieval		This 'Flat Iron' shaped block of shops with offices over the top was built

PCA NUM BER	EASTI NGS	NORT HING	MI_PRI NX	MonU ID	RecordT ype	PrefR ef	Name	MonType	Date Range	Period Range	Finds	Summary
						2	380, Camden, {late 19th century 'flat iron' shops and offices}			to Modern		around 1875 to replace buildings destroyed during the construction of the Metropolitan Railway. They are constructed of brick with stucco dressings and are triangular in plan with
89	53040 2	18304 3	9338	MLO8 6669	LB	MLO 8666 9	Caledonian Road, No 7, Islington, {late 19th century commercial premises}	COMMER CIAL OFFICE; SHOP	1875 to 2003	Post Medieval to Modern		This structure was as commercial premises around 1875 and refronted in red brick around 1900. It was probably demolished with the rest of this block during a redevelopment scheme.
90	53072 7	18293 8	9348	MLO8 6886	LB	MLO 8688 6	Kings Cross Road (128, Nos 1-18), Cobden Buildings {19th century Philanthropi c Flats}	MODEL DWELLIN G; FLATS	1865 to 2050	Post Medieval to Modern		Block of eighteen philanthropic flats. 1865. By Matthew Allen, for the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, under the guidance of Sydney Waterlow. Painted stucco to ground floor and full- height recesses behind balconies. Flemish bond brick to rest, fl

APPENDIX 2: SITE VISIT PHOTOS



Plate 1: The Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, looking east towards the site, as viewed from Gray's Inn Road.



Plate 2: The Nuffield Hearing and Speech Centre, looking north towards the site, as viewed from Swinton Street.



Plate 3: Audiology Centre, looking north towards the study site, as viewed from Swinton Street.



Plate 4: Car parking area to the east of the Audiology Centre, looking to the north from Swinton Street.

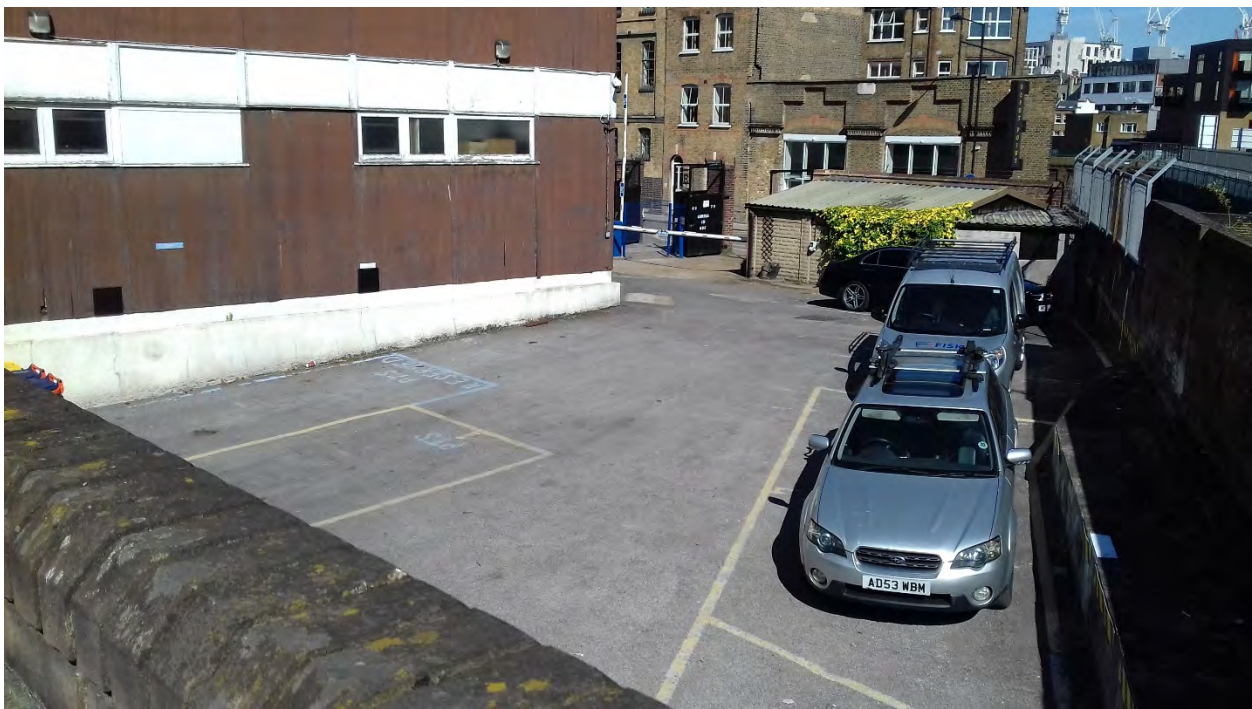


Plate 5: Car parking area accessed from Wicklow Street, as looking to the north, from the Swinton Street car parking area.



Plate 6: Car parking area and Audiology Centre, looking to the north towards the study site from Swinton Street.



Plate 7: Audiology Centre and Nuffield Hearing and Speech Centre, looking to the north from Swinton Street.



Plate 8: The Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, looking to the south at the study site from Wicklow Street.



Plate 9: The Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital and Nurses Home, looking to the southeast, as viewed from Wicklow Street.



Plate 10: The Audiology Centre, Nurses Home and car parking area, looking to the south, as viewed from Wicklow Street.

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