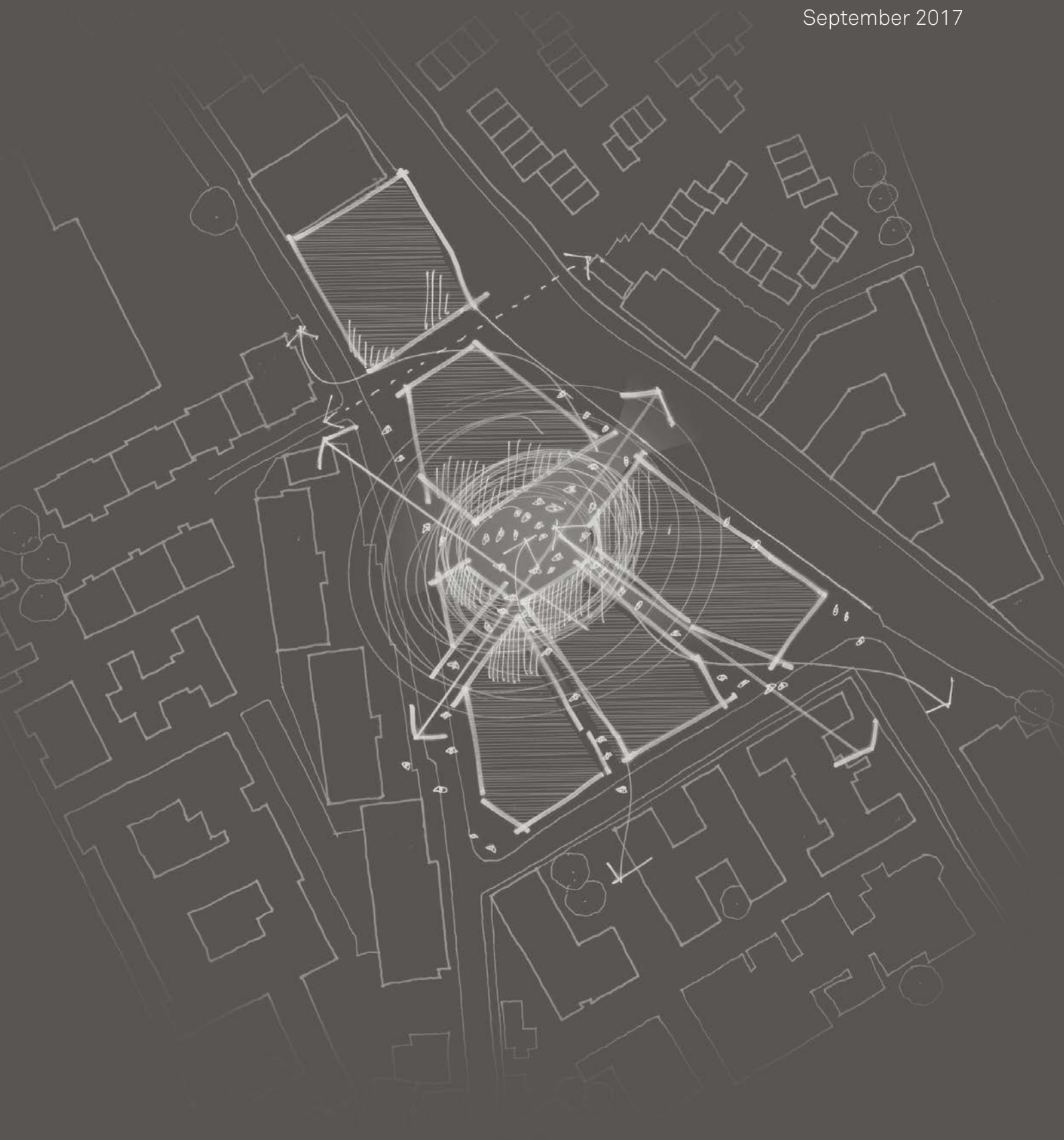


# Transformation of the Ugly Brown Building

Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd  
Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment  
(below ground archaeology only)

September 2017







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## Quality Assurance – Approval Status

This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with Waterman Group's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2015, BS EN ISO 14001: 2015 and BS OHSAS 18001:2007)

Issue	Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
Final	August 2017	Naomi Hughes Heritage Consultant	Susana Parker Principal Heritage Consultant	Tim Murphy Associate Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tim Murphy', written over the printed name of the approver.

**Comments**

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## **Contents**

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. This desk-based assessment has been commissioned by Reef Estates Limited pertaining to the Ugly Brown Building (hereafter referred to as the 'Site'). The purpose of this assessment is to gain an understanding of the known historic environment (below ground archaeological resource only), in order to undertake an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study, and the impact of the Proposed Development.
- 1.2. With regard to below ground archaeology, should the nature, extent or significance of the resource not be adequately defined by desk-based assessment alone, strategies for further evaluation (intrusive or not intrusive) will be recommended. Proposals for further archaeological investigation will respond to a programme of research, such as the relevant Regional Research Framework<sup>1</sup>, or as negotiated with the Local Planning Authority's Planning Archaeologist, taking into account the development proposals with reference to wider requirements associated with the development (e.g. ecological constraints).
- 1.3. The assessment will be based on information derived from documentary research and an analysis of the Site and its surroundings. The understanding of the Site's contribution to the setting of any relevant below ground heritage assets will be used to assess the impact, if any, of the proposed changes upon on their heritage significance. The concluding section of the report will consider any impact against the requirements of relevant local and national heritage planning policy.
- 1.4. This assessment follows best practice procedures produced by Historic England<sup>2</sup>, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists<sup>3</sup> and is intended to meet the information requirements of national heritage planning policy contained in Paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*<sup>4</sup>.
- 1.5. This desk-based assessment will not consider, in terms of impact by a proposal, built heritage assets or their settings. These will be assessed in a Heritage Statement produced by Tavernor Consultancy.
- 1.6. There were no known restrictions on reporting or access to relevant records during the research or compilation of this desk-based assessment.

<sup>1</sup> MOLA (2003) A research framework for London. London: Museum of London

<sup>2</sup> Historic England, April 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*

<sup>3</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, January 2017. *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*

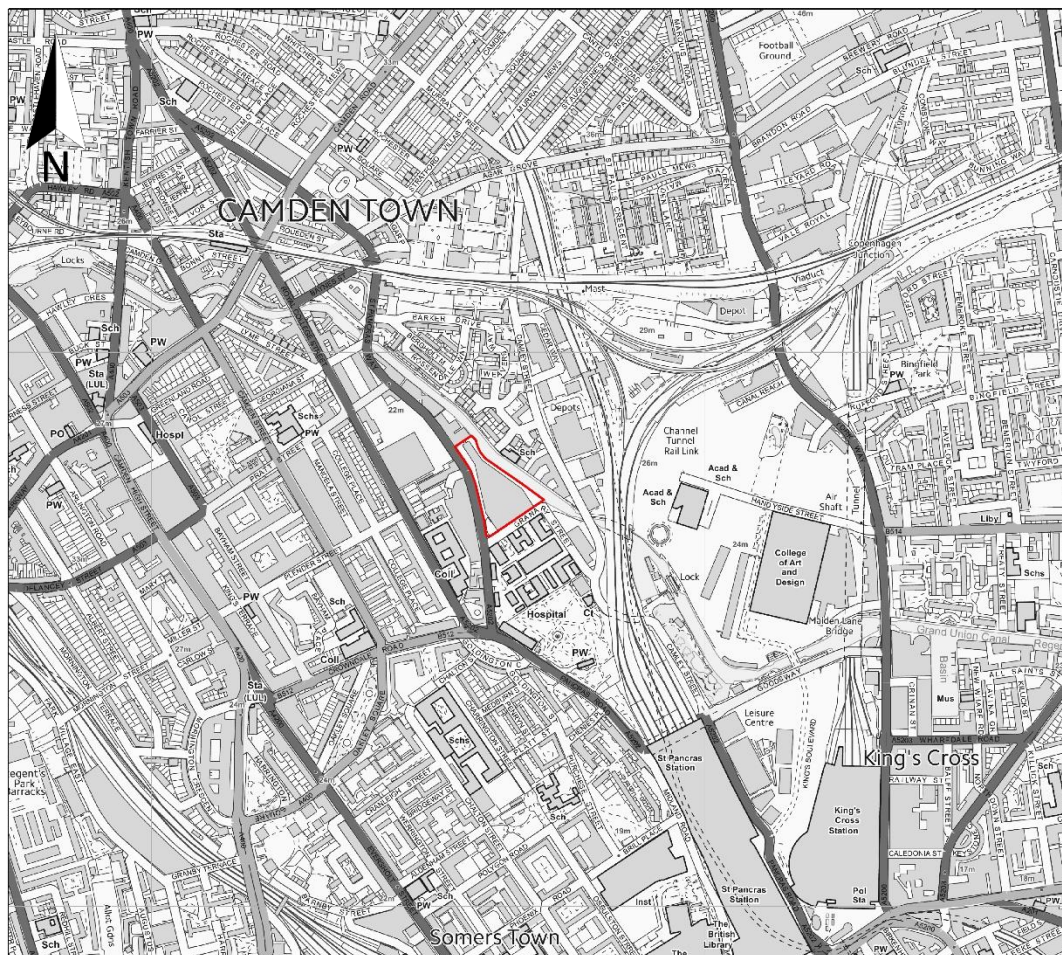
<sup>4</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*



## Site description

- 1.7. The Site is located in the London Borough of Camden (see **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference TQ 2962 8373. It includes the Ugly Brown Building, a four-storey office over basement building with ground level car parking. The Site is bound to the east by the Regents Canal, by St Pancras Way to the west, by Granary Street to the south and a five-storey office building to the north. The Site is currently occupied and in commercial use by Ted Baker and a data centre.
- 1.8. Historically, the Site elevation declined from east to west with a fall of about 3 m towards the River Fleet which is now culverted and located to the west of St. Pancras Way<sup>5</sup>. The existing topography of the Site is fairly level with the surrounding ground rising toward the canal in the north-east.
- 1.9. The bedrock geology consists of London Clay Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded within the Site<sup>6</sup>.

Figure 1: Site Location Plan



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Source: Waterman 2017

<sup>5</sup> Dutton et al. 1985: The Granary Site – design and construction of a mechanised letter-sorting office. In: The Structural Engineer, Vol. 63A, No. 4.

<sup>6</sup> British Geological Survey, available from <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed on 04/01/2017.



## 2. Scope, Aims and Methodology

### Scope and Aims

- 2.1. This desk-based assessment constitutes a programme of study of the below ground historic environment within a 500 m radius of National Grid Reference TQ 2962 8373, and addresses agreed research and conservation objectives as set out in the relevant Regional Research Framework<sup>7</sup>.
- 2.2. This document aims to provide a desk-based assessment which has consulted relevant criteria and information set out in national and local planning policy and guidance.
- 2.3. Paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that where a site includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation, is submitted with the planning application.
- 2.4. Paragraph 128 of the NPPF also requires that the significance of any heritage assets affected by a planning application, including any contribution made by their setting, is described in a manner proportionate to the importance of the asset. As a minimum, the NPPF requires that the relevant historic environment record is consulted, and the heritage assets are assessed using appropriate expertise.

### Methods and Sources

- 2.5. This assessment has included the following:
  - Identification of known below ground heritage assets likely to be affected by proposals;
  - Identification of potential below ground heritage assets likely to be affected by proposals;
  - Desk-top and archival research;
  - A walk-over survey of site and immediate surroundings;
  - Assessment of the Site's below ground heritage significance;
  - Assessment of the impact which proposals (as known) will have on the significance of known and potential below ground heritage asset (s); and
  - Consultation of local and national planning policy and guidance pertaining to the historic environment.
- 2.6. The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) was consulted within radius of 500 m from the centre of the Site (see **Appendices A and B**).
- 2.7. The Site was visited on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2017. The weather was dry with bright sunshine. The aim of the visit was to identify and gain an understanding of any features of heritage interest within the Site or its surroundings that may be affected by the proposals, and gain an understanding of the existing ground conditions. Some of the resultant images from this inspection are reproduced in this report.
- 2.8. The Camden Archives were visited to obtain information from early maps, documents and secondary sources. Historic maps and images are reproduced where appropriate in this report. A full set of historic Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps are reproduced in **Appendix C**.
- 2.9. Background research included a review of the above mentioned relevant Regional Research Framework, as well as a range of online sources referenced throughout the text and in the bibliography section.

<sup>7</sup> MOLA (2003) A research framework for London. London: Museum of London

## Criteria for Assessment of Significance

- 2.10. This desk-based assessment comprises an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information to identify the likely below ground heritage assets, their significance and the character of the study area. This includes appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest.
- 2.11. The significance of the Site will be assessed using a number of significance ratings:
- **High:** A feature, space or theme which is significant at national or international level. These will tend to have a high cultural value and form an important element of a building or site.
  - **Medium:** A feature, space or theme which is significant at a regional or national level. These will tend to have some cultural merit and form a significant part of the building or site.
  - **Low:** A feature, space or theme which is of local or regional significance.
  - **Neutral:** A feature, space or theme which has no cultural significance but is also not considered intrusive to heritage value.
  - **Intrusive:** A feature, space or theme which detracts from heritage value.

### 3. Summary of Archaeological Results

#### Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.1. Designated heritage assets are shown on the Historic Environment Records Map in **Appendix B**.

#### *Archaeology Priority Areas*

- 3.2. The St Pancras Archaeology Priority Area (APA) is located 146 m south of the Site, created around the original Saxon settlement of the St Pancras estate with the pre-Conquest St Pancras Old Church situated within it and covering the area of the former St Pancras burial ground<sup>8</sup>. No part of the Site is within the APA and it is therefore not considered relevant to this assessment, other than in terms of archaeological context due to its proximity.

#### Summary of Archaeological Results

- 3.3. The information below has been provided through consultation of the Greater London Historic Environment record (GLHER) and consultation of archives and online databases. A map and gazetteer, presenting the HER records is located in **Appendices A and B**.
- 3.4. There are no records for Prehistoric period within the search area. There is evidence for Prehistoric activity within the wider London area but no records are present within the 500 m search area radius of the Site.
- 3.5. There is one record pertaining to the Roman period within the search area. This relates to reused Roman bricks and tiles identified in the walls of St Pancras Old Church in the early part of the twentieth century<sup>9</sup>.
- 3.6. It is likely that St Pancras became established as a settlement during the early Medieval period<sup>10</sup>. It is mentioned in the Domesday book of 1086 as a large settlement of 35 households<sup>11</sup>. St Pancras Old Church (DLO15046) is likely to be early Medieval in origin and one of the oldest churches in London<sup>12</sup>. The core of the church is thought to be of eleventh century derivation with later additions in the Medieval period and a rebuild and enlargement in the late 1840s. The GLHER notes that a sixth century altar stone is reported to be inside the church<sup>13</sup>.
- 3.7. Immediately south-west of the site, on the south side of Granary Street, is the former St. Pancras workhouse complex. The workhouse was built in 1809 as a replacement for the older workhouse which was located on Camden Road. The complex included an infirmary, chapel, psychiatric ward block, stone breaking yard, workshop, office and hospital. The complex was expanded during the second half of the nineteenth century, adding administration blocks, a south wing able to accommodate 400 individuals, a nurses' home and separate chapels for Anglican and Catholic occupants. It continued in use until the end of the Second World War (WWII) after which it was converted into a hospital<sup>14</sup>. Sixteen of the buildings within this complex were granted Certificates of Immunity in 2015 to prevent them from being listed or designated. No reasons for the issue of the certificates is given by Historic England on the National Heritage List for England list entry.

<sup>8</sup> GLHER

<sup>9</sup> GLHER – Monument Record MLO17801, Haverfield, F. 1911: *Roman London*

<sup>10</sup> GLHER – Monument Record MLO17801, Haverfield, F. 1911: *Roman London*

<sup>11</sup> <http://opendomesday.org/place/TQ3083/st-pancras/>

<sup>12</sup> GLHER Monument record MLO80197

<sup>13</sup> GLHER Monument record MLO80197

<sup>14</sup> GLHER Monument Record Number MLO107268

- 3.8. In 1817 construction was underway on the stretch of the Regent's Canal which bounds the east of the Site. The canal was cut into the London Clay and two bridges crossings were constructed with roads running across the Site<sup>15</sup>. Subsequent to the canal being built a brick barrel sewer was constructed beneath it, following the line of one of the access roads, to provide foul drainage for a goods yard on the east side of the canal<sup>16</sup>.

<sup>15</sup> Dutton et al. 1985: The Granary Site – design and construction of a mechanised letter-sorting office. In: The Structural Engineer, Vol. 63A, No. 4.

<sup>16</sup> Dutton et al. 1985: The Granary Site – design and construction of a mechanised letter-sorting office. In: The Structural Engineer, Vol. 63A, No. 4.

- 3.9. In 1864, the London and Midland Railway Company proposed construction of the St. Pancras Ale and Corn Store, later known as The Granary, in the area of the Site which would be serviced by branch of the railway line from the main St. Pancras railway on the east side of the canal. The store was a five-storey building covering 0.8 hectares, with masonry walls and cast iron columns supporting five floors. The railway to the east was at a level 4 m above that of the canal and the Site, which resulted in the whole of the north end of the Site being raised to the level of the railway by backfilling between 8m high brick retaining walls (see **Figures 2 and 3**).

**Figure 2: 1973 The Granary Warehouse and Ale Store**



Source: Collage: London Metropolitan Archive -  
PERMISSION BEING OBTAINED

**Figure 3: 2017 View of the Site from St Pancras Way**



Source: Waterman 2017

- 3.10. The Granary building foundations were made by excavating to 6 m below canal level and placing a 750 mm concrete slab across the whole 0.8 ha area. The bases to the cast-iron columns had been formed by positioning several layers of 225 mm-thick sandstone blocks on a 4.2 m grid. Infilling above the concrete slab and around the sandstone blocks had been carried out with approximately 1-2 m of clay on which a brick sett floor had been constructed. Standing water was encountered on the brown London clay at the underside of the concrete raft. The canal was also widened up to the eastern external wall of The Granary to create a covered loading wharf, supported by cast-iron columns founded in the canal bed<sup>17</sup>.
- 3.11. An additional sewer was constructed running under the northern part of the Site in 1907. The top of the brick-lined sewer is approximately 4.5 m below the bed of the canal and is about 2 m in diameter.
- 3.12. The Second World War London bomb damage maps suggest that the Site was subject to only minor blast damage to its south-western edge despite buildings to the south, within the former workhouse complex, being damaged beyond repair with some requiring demolition<sup>18</sup>.
- 3.13. The Granary building was severely damaged by fire in 1978 and the ruins were demolished shortly afterwards. The canal wall was stabilised at this time, and the three-track railway bridge was also demolished. Features from the former bridge are still visible in the canal-side wall (**Figure 4**).

<sup>17</sup> Dutton et al. 1985: The Granary Site – design and construction of a mechanised letter-sorting office. In: The Structural Engineer, Vol. 63A, No. 4.

<sup>18</sup> Ward, L. 2015: *The London County Council Bomb Damage Maps*. London: Thames and Hudson



Figure 4: Remains of the former railway bridge



Source: Waterman 2017

- 3.14. In the early 1980s a new sorting office for the Post Office was constructed, this is the existing building. The main area of the sorting office, in the south of the Site, required 1.75 m of fill material to achieve a level surface suitable to support the ground-floor slab<sup>19</sup>. Efforts were made to use the existing, substantial foundations of the Granary building, but this proved unfeasible and bored pile foundations were opted for with pile caps located above the level of the former foundations<sup>20</sup>. At the northern end of the Site the 8 m of Victorian fill was removed along with the large retaining walls and further excavation for foundations was also undertaken. Complications with ground heave caused by laying

<sup>19</sup> Dutton et al. 1985: The Granary Site – design and construction of a mechanised letter-sorting office. In: The Structural Engineer, Vol. 63A, No. 4.

<sup>20</sup> Dutton et al. 1985: The Granary Site – design and construction of a mechanised letter-sorting office. In: The Structural Engineer, Vol. 63A, No. 4



foundations on London Clay led to a pile wall with 25 m deep piles being installed along the northern boundary and special foundations involving sleeved piles, clayboard and suspended ground-slabs.

- 3.15. The area of the Site alongside the canal was excavated to the point of undermining the canal to provide support and improve water-tightness as the existing canal wall was, in some places, 'less than robust'. Despite having to clear 3 m of brick rubble fill, contiguous piling along the canal wall was the chosen method to support the canal wall<sup>21</sup>.
- 3.16. Prior to the construction of the Post Office Building, site investigations also caused truncation within the Site in the form of twenty-two trial pits and several 8 m shafts at the northern end of Site (**Figure 5**).

Figure 5: Plan of 1980s Site investigations

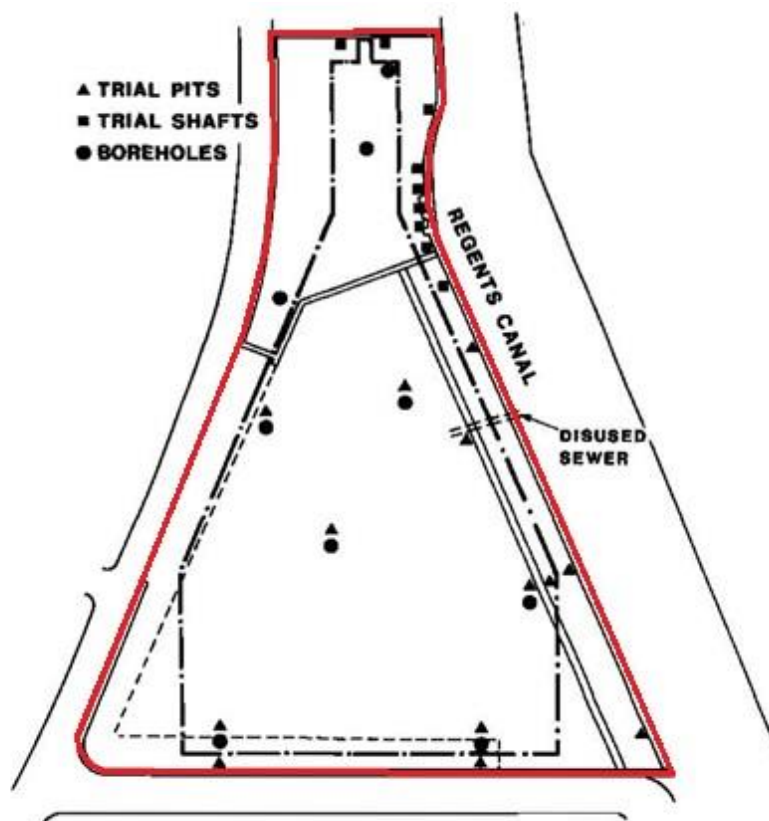


Fig 5. Site investigation

Source: Dutton et al. 1985: *The Granary Site – design and construction of a mechanised letter-sorting office*. In: *The Structural Engineer*, Vol. 63A, No. 4, Figure 5

<sup>21</sup> Dutton et al. 1985: *The Granary Site – design and construction of a mechanised letter-sorting office*. In: *The Structural Engineer*, Vol. 63A, No. 4

## Site Description and Analysis

### Site Conditions

- 3.17. The Site was visited on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2017. The building within the Site was not accessible, so only an external Site survey was undertaken.
- 3.18. The building within the Site, known as The Ugly Brown Building, is a 1980s commercial building which occupies most of the footprint of the Site. It is clad mainly with a curtain wall system of glass and stove enamelled sandwich panels, with closely spaced precast concrete mullion units in the lower levels where there is car parking. A central brick block divides two clad sections of the building. The roof cladding is a shallow pitch corrugated aluminium. The western elevation contains the main pedestrian and vehicular entrances to the building, vehicular by means of metal roller shutter doors, and pedestrian via several metal and glass doors. An area of modern stone sett paving, in use as parking, is located against the northern end of the western elevation along with several large trees. The south-western corner of Site contains an area of landscaping comprising a raised bed containing grass, trees and low hedges. The north of the Site abuts the modern Canal Side Studios building. The eastern side of the Site is bounded by the Regents Canal, the building is separated from the canal by an area of gravel, wider at the northern and southern ends where the area also contains a few young trees. Several street lights are located along the area of gravel which is accessed by gates off Granary Road and by several metal staircases from doors in the eastern elevation of the building. The southern elevation contains several vent panels, presumably for plant. The base of the building elevation is approximately 1.5 m below the street level and is separated from the street and pavement by a wire fence. There is no evidence within the Site of any former structures. No features of archaeological interest were noted during the Site visit (**Figures 6 and 7**).

Figure 6: 1977 Granary Warehouse



Source: Collage: London Metropolitan Archive -  
PERMISSION BEING OBTAINED

Figure 7: 2017 View of Site from St Pancras Way



Source: Waterman 2017

## 4. Assessment of Significance

### Determining Significance

- 4.1. Heritage Significance is defined in Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework as “*The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest...[and]...derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also its setting.*”<sup>22</sup>

### Significance Criteria

- 4.2. To assess the heritage significance of the Site this report has drawn guidance from Historic England<sup>23</sup> which recommends making assessments under the categories of: Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal Value. The significance of the Site will be assessed using a number of significance ratings, as explained in paragraph 2.11.

### Significance of Site

#### Evidential Value: Neutral

- 4.3. “*Evidential value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.*”<sup>24</sup>
- 4.4. The Site has been assessed to have a low potential for material from all periods. The agricultural use of the Site until the nineteenth century and the severe truncation and disturbance caused by the two phases of extensive development suggest that there is little potential for any deposits to remain in-situ.

#### Historical Value: Neutral

- 4.5. “*Historic value derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present.*”<sup>25</sup>
- 4.6. The Site is considered to be of neutral historical value. Although the past use of the Site, and the associated railway infrastructure was of local importance in the development of the area, no trace of these former uses is located within the Site.

#### Aesthetic Value: Intrusive

- 4.7. “*Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.*”<sup>26</sup>
- 4.8. There are no known below ground features of aesthetic value within the Site. Aesthetic value and built heritage is considered within the Tavernors report.

<sup>2222</sup> DCLG, 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*

<sup>23</sup> English Heritage (now Historic England), April 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*

<sup>24</sup> English Heritage, April 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*

<sup>25</sup> English Heritage, April 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*

<sup>26</sup> English Heritage, April 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*

### Communal Value: Neutral

- 4.9. *“Communal value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory”<sup>27</sup>*
- 4.10. There are no known below ground features of communal value within the Site. Communal value and heritage is considered within the Tavernors report.

<sup>27</sup>English Heritage, April 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*

## **5. Impact Assessment**

### **Archaeological Potential**

- 5.1. The Site has been in agricultural use since at least the Medieval period until the construction of the canal and the Granary building in the nineteenth century. This suggests a low potential for material from before the nineteenth century to survive within the Site. During the construction of the Granary the Site was excavated to 6 m below ground level prior to a concrete slab being laid. Prior to the construction of the existing building the whole area of the Site, including the previous slab, was excavated to lay the foundations for the current building. These were laid directly onto the London Clay (causing some issues in design) which indicates that all deposits above the London Clay have been removed within the Site and that any features cut into the London Clay up to 6 m are also likely to have been truncated. It is therefore considered that there is no potential for the Site to contain any below ground deposits from any periods.

### **Proposed Development**

- 5.2. The proposals are for a full planning application to demolish the existing buildings and construct six new buildings to provide a mix of uses. The Development proposals would be divided into three plots, hereafter referred to as Plots A, B and C, which would comprise the following mix of uses; business floorspace (B1), residential (C3), hotel (C1), gym (D2) and flexible retail (A1-A4) and storage space (B8) development with associated landscaping work.
- 5.3. The new buildings will range from 2 to 12 storeys, including upper / lower ground floor and a two-storey basement. It is currently proposed that the basement would comprise car and cycle parking, refuse areas and plant rooms as well as potential space for self-storage units.
- 5.4. It is proposed that the existing car parking on Site is maintained to serve the retained business floorspace occupied by Ted Baker. This would be provided in the new building in Plot B.
- 5.5. In addition, public realm space would be provided across the Site to allow access to the canal-side.

### **Likely Impact from Development**

- 5.6. The likely impact from the development would result from activities such as excavations ahead of basement construction and foundations, site investigations and demolition below ground level. However, the whole extent of the Site has been subject to extensive truncation down to several metres into natural London Clay prior to the construction of the Granary, during strengthening works to the canal, demolition of the Granary, and prior to the construction of the existing building. It is therefore likely that any below ground deposits have been removed and/or destroyed by the previous phases of works within the Site. Overall, therefore, it is considered that the Development will have a negligible impact on below ground deposits due to the high level of known truncation within the Site.

## **6. Conclusions**

- 6.1. This desk-based assessment will not consider, in terms of impact by a proposal, built heritage assets or their settings. These will be addressed in a Heritage Statement produced by Tavernor Consultancy.
- 6.2. The 500 m radius study area has evidence of activity and occupation from at least the Roman period onwards. Historic mapping indicates that the Site had been in agricultural use until the construction of the Granary building in the mid nineteenth century. The Site was then completely redeveloped for the construction of the existing building in the 1980s. There are no below ground designated heritage assets within the Site.
- 6.3. The Site has, as noted above, been subject to two phases of development, the latter of which is likely to have severely truncated, if not completely removed, traces of the former Victorian building and any earlier deposits contained within the area of the Site.
- 6.4. The proposed Development was assessed as having the potential to cause up to a large adverse impact on any below ground archaeology, but the evidence of the extent of the truncation and disturbance caused by the two phases of development, several metres into the natural London Clay, means that it is unlikely that any below ground deposits survive within the Site. It is recommended, therefore, that no further below ground archaeological works area required for this Site.
- 6.5. All statements and recommendations made in this assessment are subject to consultation and approval of the local planning authority.



## References and Sources

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### Maps:

1801 A Plan of the Parish of St Pancras, Acc. No. 85.244 (held by Camden Archives)

1804 A Plan of the Parish of St Pancras, Acc. No. 85.244 (held by Camden Archives)

## APPENDICES

### A. Historic Environment Record Gazetteer

Listed Buildings:

Designation UID	Grade	Name
		1-7, CHARRINGTON STREET
DLO15146	II	NUMBERS 20 AND 21 AND RAILINGS TO AREAS, 20 AND 21, PLATT STREET
DLO14675	II	WORKING MENS COLLEGE AND ATTACHED RAILINGS, WALL AND PIERS
DLO14774	II	5 TO 16, GOLDINGTON CRESCENT, CAMDEN TOWN
DLO14775	II	CATTLE TROUGH OPPOSITE END OF ROYAL COLLEGE STREET
DLO14776	II	26-39, GOLDINGTON STREET, CAMDEN TOWN
DLO14825	II	Steam Locomotive Water Point, Camley Street, Camden
DLO14925	II	Location: 9-19, MEDBURN STREET, CAMDEN TOWN
DLO14926	II	20-25, MEDBURN STREET, CAMDEN TOWN
DLO14927	II	26-29, MEDBURN STREET, CAMDEN TOWN
DLO15046	II*	St Pancras Old Church, Pancras Road, Camden
DLO15047	II	ST PANCRAS OLD CHURCH GARDEN GATES AND RAILINGS TO ROAD FRONTAGE
DLO15048	II	DRINKING FOUNTAIN APPROXIMATELY 36 METRES NORTH WEST OF CHURCH IN ST PANCRAS OLD CHURCH GARDENS
DLO15049	II*	Burdett-Coutts Memorial Sundial
DLO15098	II	NUMBERS 6-22 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS AND BOLLARD IN PEDESTRIAN WAY OF NUMBER 12
DLO15100	II	NUMBERS 75-85 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS
DLO15101	II	85C, 87 AND 89, ROYAL COLLEGE STREET, CAMDEN TOWN
DLO15147	II	18-41, CHARRINGTON STREET, 30 AND 31, MEDBURN STREET, 18 AND 19, PLATT STREET, CAMDEN TOWN
DLO15148	II	NUMBERS 42-65 AND RAILINGS TO AREAS, 42-65, CHARRINGTON STREET, 144, 146 AND 148, CHALTON STREET, 6, 7 AND 8, MEDBURN STREET, CAMDEN TOWN
DLO15190	I	ALL SAINTS GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH
DLO15191	II	6, 7 AND 8, MEDBURN STREET, CAMDEN TOWN
DLO15193	II	ST MARTINS GARDENS (RECREATION GROUND) AND ST MARTINS GARDENS (RECREATION GROUND) WROUGHT IRON GATES
DLO15194	II	DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN ST MARTINS GARDENS (RECREATION GROUND)

Designation UID	Grade	Name
DLO15309	II	PENFOLD PILLAR BOX OUTSIDE ROYAL MAIL NORTH WEST DISTRICT OFFICE (OFFICE NOT INCLUDED)
DLO15690	II	NUMBERS 16 TO 31 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS
DLO15691	II	NUMBERS 32 TO 53 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS
DLO15384	II	91-99, ROYAL COLLEGE STREET, CAMDEN TOWN
DLO15386	II	NUMBERS 165-181 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS
DLO15480	II	LOCK KEEPERS COTTAGE ON THE GRAND UNION CANAL
DLO15495	II	82-90, PRATT STREET, CAMDEN TOWN
DLO15524	II	TOMB OF ABRAHAM WOODHEAD IN ST PANCRAS OLD CHURCH GARDENS
DLO15525	II	TOMB OF MARY BASNETT IN ST PANCRAS OLD CHURCH GARDENS
DLO15526	I	TOMB OF SIR JOHN SOANE, HIS WIFE AND SON IN ST PANCRAS OLD CHURCH GARDENS
DLO15527	II	TOMB OF SIR THOMAS WEBB IN ST PANCRAS OLD CHURCH GARDENS
DLO15528	II	Tomb of John Flaxman and Family in St Pancras Old Church Gardens
DLO15530	II	UNIDENTIFIED TOMB IN ST PANCRAS OLD CHURCH GARDEN
DLO15529	II	Tomb of Mary Wollstonecraft, William Godwin and Mary Jane Godwin, St Pancras Old Church Gardens
DLO15531	II	UNIDENTIFIED TOMB IN ST PANCRAS OLD CHURCH GARDENS
DLO15554	II	NUMBERS 53-57 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS
DLO15556	II	OAKLEY SQUARE GARDENS LODGE
DLO15557	II	THE OLD VICARAGE AND ATTACHED RAILINGS, GATE AND WALL
DLO16334	II	Eastern Coal Drops at King's Cross Goods Yard, Camden
DLO16476	II	1-10, LYME STREET, CAMDEN TOWN
DLO16478	II	LAWFORDS WHARF COTTAGE, GRAND UNION CANAL
DLO37784	II	Gas Holder Park and Canal Reach South, King's Cross, London
DLO38230	II	Court Building, St Pancras Coroner's Court

#### Registered Parks and Gardens:

Designation UID	Grade	Name
DLO32923	II	ST PANCRAS GARDENS

## Monuments:

Mon UID	Name	Mon Type	Date Range
MLO99232	Pancras Road [St Pancras Gardens], Camden, {19th century railway viaduct, embankment and reused gravestones}	RAILWAY BRIDGE, EMBANKMENT, PAVEMENT, GRAVESTONE	18th Century to Modern
MLO99226	Chenies Place to Brill Place, Camden, {site of late 19th century railway coal depot}	COAL DEPOT, STRUCTURE, RAILWAY TURNTABLE?	19th Century to Modern
MLO99235	Pancras Road, [St Pancras Gardens], Camden, {site of St Giles 19th century Burial Ground}	CEMETERY	19th Century
MLO99233	Pancras Road, [St Pancras Gardens], Camden, {site of St Pancras Burial Ground}	CHURCHYARD, CEMETERY	Early Medieval/Dark Age to 19th Century
MLO99234	Camley Street, [Western Side, North of Gasometers], Camden, {site of late 19th century railway sidings and early 20th century turntable}	RAILWAY TURNTABLE, RAILWAY EMBANKMENT, RAILWAY SIDING	19th Century to Modern
MLO99205	Cedar Way, [Site Adjacent to North London Line], Camden, {19th century brickwork}	WALL	19th Century
MLO99194	Camley Street, [North side of the Bridge/Underpass], Camden, {mid 19th century revetment, bridge and embankment}	REVETMENT, FOUNDATION, RAILWAY BRIDGE, EMBANKMENT	19th Century
MLO99181	King's Cross Central, [The Granary Complex], {19th to 20th century made ground, structures and services}	DUMP LAYER, MADE GROUND, FOOTING, PIPELINE?	19th Century to Modern
MLO99217	Wharf Road, [Adjacent to Midland Mainline], King's Cross Lands, {site of 19th century 'locomotive carriage repairing shed'}	RAILWAY CARRIAGE WORKS	19th Century to Modern

Mon UID	Name	Mon Type	Date Range
MLO99181	King's Cross Central, [The Granary Complex], {19th to 20th century made ground, structures and services}	DUMP LAYER, MADE GROUND, FOOTING, PIPELINE?	19th Century to Modern
MLO80197	Pancras Road, [St Pancras Old Church], Camden, {possibly the oldest church in London}	PARISH CHURCH, PARISH CHURCH?, CHAPEL OF EASE	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Modern
MLO99194	Camley Street, [North side of the Bridge/Underpass], Camden, {mid 19th century revetment, bridge and embankment}	REVETMENT, FOUNDATION, RAILWAY BRIDGE, EMBANKMENT	19th Century
MLO81380	King's Cross Goods Yard, Camden, {eastern coal drops}	COAL DROP, RAILWAY WAREHOUSE, METAL FRAMED BUILDING, RAILWAY VIADUCT	19th Century to Modern
MLO79869	Camley Street, [north of Camley Street Park], Camden, {1870s steam train water point}	WATER POINT	19th Century to Modern
MLO99202	West Side of York Way, [King's Cross Land], Camden, {19th century 'Camden sewer'}	CULVERT, SEWER	19th Century to Modern
MLO59257	Pancras Road, [St Pancras Gardens], Camden, NW1 1UH, {19th Century Garden}	GARDEN, CEMETERY, CHURCHYARD	Medieval to Modern
MLO103538	York Way [King's Cross Central], Camden {19th century Goods Yard and Roundhouse}	LEVELLING LAYERS, GOODS YARD, ROUNDHOUSE (RAILWAY)	19th Century to Modern
MLO103819	Camden Street/Pratt Street, [St Martin's Gardens], Camden, NW1 0BG, {19th Century Public Gardens}	CEMETERY, GARDEN, DRINKING FOUNTAIN, COLUMN, URN, RAILINGS, WALL, OBELISK, GATE, GATE, POST, URN	19th Century to Modern

Mon UID	Name	Mon Type	Date Range
MLO103782	Pancras Road, [Goldington Crescent Gardens], Camden, NW1, {19th Century Gardens}	GARDEN	19th Century to Modern
MLO103805	Oakley Square, [Oakley Square Gardens], Camden, NW1, {19th Century Garden}	PARK, PATH, LAWN, FLOWER BED, FENCE	19th Century to Modern
MLO103766	Camley Street (No 12), [Camley Street Natural Park], King's Cross, Camden, NW1 OPW, {20th Century Park}	PARK, COAL DEPOT, DUMP	19th Century to Modern
MLO89979	Royal College Street (No 88) [Golden Lion Public House], Camden, NW1 OTH {19th century public house}	PUBLIC HOUSE, PUBLIC HOUSE	19th Century to Modern
MLO89658	Wharf Road [Kings Cross Central], Kings Cross, Camden {19th century Goods Yard}	GOODS YARD, RETAINING WALL, HYDRAULIC PUMPING STATION, HYDRAULIC ACCUMULATOR TOWER?, HYDRAULIC ENGINE HOUSE, BOILER HOUSE, COAL SHED, COAL DROP, HYDRAULIC CRANE, FODDER STORE, CAPSTAN, STABLE, TRANSIT SHED, REFRESHMENT ROOMS, OFFICE, AIR RAID SHELTER, RA	19th Century to Modern
MLO73071	St Pancras Way [Gray's Inn Bridge], Camden Town, Camden {19th century bridge}	BRIDGE	19th Century to Modern
MLO73072	Royal College Street [College Street Bridge], Camden Town, Camden {19th century bridge}	BRIDGE	19th Century to Modern



Mon UID	Name	Mon Type	Date Range
MLO107268	St. Pancras Way, Camden, London, NW1 1UL {Early 19th Century Infirmary, Hospital, Workhouse}	WORKHOUSE, INFIRMARY, HOSPITAL, PSYCHIATRIC WARD BLOCK, CHAPEL, WORKSHOP, STONE BREAKING YARD, OFFICE	Post Medieval to Modern
MLO107881	Camley Street [St Pancras Coroners Court], St Pancras, Camden, N1C 4PP {19th century coroners court}	CORONERS COURT	Post Medieval to Modern
MLO80200	Pancras Road, [St Pancras Gardens], St Pancras, Camden, NC1 4QP {19th century fountain and sundial}	SUNDIAL, RAILINGS, COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT, PLAQUE	Post Medieval to Modern
MLO79819	10 Goldington Crescent	CRESCENT, TERRACED HOUSE, CRESCENT, TERRACED HOUSE	19th Century to Modern
MLO79820	CATTLE TROUGH OPPOSITE END OF ROYAL COLLEGE STREET	DRINKING FOUNTAIN, CATTLE TROUGH	19th Century
MLO79821	32 Goldington Street	TERRACE, TERRACE, TERRACED HOUSE, TERRACED HOUSE	19th Century to Modern
MLO79720	WORKING MENS COLLEGE AND ATTACHED RAILINGS, WALL AND PIERS	WORKING MENS COLLEGE, RAILINGS, GATE PIER, WALL	Modern
MLO80076	13 Medburn Street	HOUSE, TERRACED HOUSE, TERRACE	19th Century to Modern
MLO80077	24 Medburn Street	HOUSE, TERRACED HOUSE, TERRACE	19th Century to Modern
MLO80078	28 Medburn Street	HOUSE, TERRACED HOUSE, TERRACE	19th Century to Modern

Mon UID	Name	Mon Type	Date Range
MLO80275	NUMBERS 6-22 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS AND BOLLARD IN PEDESTRIAN WAY OF NUMBER 12	TERRACED HOUSE, TERRACED HOUSE, TERRACE, RAILINGS, TERRACE, BOLLARD, TERRACED HOUSE	18th Century to 19th Century
MLO80277	NUMBERS 75-85 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	RAILINGS, TERRACE, TERRACED HOUSE	18th Century
MLO80278	89 Royal College Street	TERRACED HOUSE, TERRACE	18th Century to 19th Century
MLO80198	Pancras Road, [St Pancras Old Church Garden gates and railings] {19th century garden gates and railings}	GARDEN WALL, RAILINGS, GATE	18th Century to 19th Century
MLO80199	Pancras Road, [St Pancras Gardens] {Drinking fountain}	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	19th Century
MLO78536	20 Platt Street	TERRACED HOUSE, MAISONETTE, HOUSE, RAILINGS, TERRACE	19th Century
MLO80311	18 Platt Street	TERRACE, TERRACED HOUSE, MAISONETTE, HOUSE	19th Century
MLO80312	8 Medburn Street	TERRACE, APARTMENT, TERRACED HOUSE, RAILINGS, MAISONETTE	19th Century
MLO80354	ALL SAINTS GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH	CHURCH, CHAPEL OF EASE, EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCH	19th Century to Modern
MLO80355	BOUNDARY RAILINGS AND GATES TO ALL SAINTS GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH	GATE PIER, GATE, BOUNDARY WALL, RAILINGS	19th Century

Mon UID	Name	Mon Type	Date Range
MLO80357	ST MARTINS GARDENS (RECREATION GROUND) AND ST MARTINS GARDENS (RECREATION GROUND) WROUGHT IRON GATES	GATE, GATE	18th Century to Modern
MLO80358	DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN ST MARTINS GARDENS (RECREATION GROUND)	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	19th Century
MLO80473	PENFOLD PILLAR BOX OUTSIDE ROYAL MAIL NORTH WEST DISTRICT OFFICE (OFFICE NOT INCLUDED)	PILLAR BOX	19th Century
MLO80548	99 Royal College Street	TERRACE, TERRACED HOUSE	18th Century to 19th Century
MLO80550	NUMBERS 165-181 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACED HOUSE, RAILINGS, TERRACE	19th Century
MLO80659	86 Pratt Street	TERRACE, TERRACED HOUSE	18th Century to 19th Century
MLO80644	LOCK KEEPERS COTTAGE ON THE GRAND UNION CANAL	LOCK KEEPERS COTTAGE, PUMP HOUSE	19th Century to Modern
MLO80688	Pancras Road, [St Pancras Gardens] {Tomb of Abraham Woodhead}	CHEST TOMB, CHEST TOMB	17th Century
MLO80689	Pancras Road, [St Pancras Gardens] {Tomb of Mary Basnett}	TOMB, COLUMN	18th Century
MLO80690	Pancras Road, [St Pancras Gardens] {Tomb of Sir John Slone and his wife and son}	FAMILY VAULT, TOMB	19th Century
MLO80691	Pancras Road, [St Pancras Gardens] {Tomb of Sir Thomas Webb}	CHEST TOMB	18th Century
MLO80692	Pancras Road, [St Pancras Gardens], St Pancras, Camden {Tomb of Thomas Flaxman and his family}	FAMILY VAULT, GRAVE SLAB, RAILINGS	Post Medieval
MLO80694	Pancras Road, [St Pancras Gardens] {Unidentified Tomb}	CHEST TOMB	18th Century

Mon UID	Name	Mon Type	Date Range
MLO80695	UNIDENTIFIED TOMB IN ST PANCRAS OLD CHURCH GARDENS	CHEST TOMB	18th Century to 19th Century
MLO80693	Pancras Road, [St Pancras Old Church Gardens], Camden, NW1 {Tomb of William Goodwin and wives}	TOMB	18th Century
MLO80718	NUMBERS 53-57 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE, TERRACED HOUSE, RAILINGS	19th Century
MLO80720	OAKLEY SQUARE GARDENS LODGE	GATE, GATE LODGE, GATE	19th Century
MLO80721	THE OLD VICARAGE AND ATTACHED RAILINGS, GATE AND WALL	BOUNDARY WALL, GATE, RAILINGS, VICARAGE, HOUSE	19th Century
MLO80854	NUMBERS 16 TO 31 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE, RAILINGS, TERRACED HOUSE	18th Century to 19th Century
MLO80855	NUMBERS 32 TO 53 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	TERRACE, TERRACED HOUSE, RAILINGS, TERRACED HOUSE	18th Century to Modern
MLO81522	8 Lyme Street	SEMI DETACHED HOUSE, VILLA	19th Century
MLO81524	LAWFORDS WHARF COTTAGE, GRAND UNION CANAL	BUILDERS MERCHANTS, HOUSE	18th Century to 19th Century
MLO12021	KINGS CROSS GOODS YARD	WAREHOUSE	Post Medieval
MLO17807	CROWDALE RD	ROAD	Medieval
MLO17936	ST PANCRAS WAY	ROAD	Medieval to 19th Century
MLO17936	ST PANCRAS WAY	ROAD	Medieval to 19th Century
MLO17801	PANCRAS RD	ALTAR	Early Medieval/Dark Age
MLO17946	ST PANCRAS	VILLAGE	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval
MLO18041	PANCRAS RD	FINDSPOT	Roman
MLO18061	PLATT ST	WATERCOURSE	Medieval
MLO23438	PANCRAS RD	CHURCH	Early Medieval/Dark Age to 19th Century

Mon UID	Name	Mon Type	Date Range
MLO26089	PANCRAS RD (EAST OF ST PANCRAS OLD CHURCH )	ENCLOSURE, ENCLOSURE	Medieval
MLO57927	BAYNES ST	HEARTH	Medieval
MLO57929	BAYNES ST	BASEMENT, WALL	Post Medieval
MLO63100	ELM VILLAGE, ST PANCRAS WAY	FINDSPOT	Post Medieval
MLO107137	[Gas Holder Park and Canal Reach South] King's Cross	GAS HOLDER	19c
MLO74353	ST PANCRAS TERM INUS	DUMP, RAILWAY, CANAL	Post Medieval
MLO76597	ST PANCRAS & KINGS CROSS LANDS	FOUNDATION, BASEMENT	19th Century to Modern
MLO76590	ST PANCRAS & KINGS CROSS LANDS	INHUMATION, GRAVESTONE, HUMAN REMAINS	Post Medieval to 19th Century
MLO76596	ST PANCRAS & KINGS CROSS LANDS	FOUNDATION	18th Century to 19th Century
MLO76595	ST PANCRAS & KINGS CROSS LANDS	MARKET	19th Century
MLO76594	ST PANCRAS & KINGS CROSS LANDS	FOUNDATION, FLOOR, DRAIN, RAILWAY TURNTABLE	19th Century to Modern
MLO76592	ST PANCRAS & KINGS CROSS LANDS	REVTMENT, RAILWAY EMBANKMENT, VIADUCT	19th Century to Modern
MLO99212	Camley Street, [Western Side], Camden, {18th century cemetery precinct wall}	BOUNDARY WALL	18th Century
MLO99212	Camley Street, [Western Side], Camden, {18th century cemetery precinct wall}	BOUNDARY WALL	18th Century
MLO99212	Camley Street, [Western Side], Camden, {18th century cemetery precinct wall}	BOUNDARY WALL	18th Century
MLO99212	Camley Street, [Western Side], Camden, {18th century cemetery precinct wall}	BOUNDARY WALL	18th Century

Mon UID	Name	Mon Type	Date Range
MLO99229	Pancras Road, [Top of Ramp 96 ], Camden, {site of 19th century St Pancras cemetery wall}	BOUNDARY WALL	19th Century to Modern
MLO99230	Camden, {late 19th century to early 20th century tramway}	TRAMWAY	19th Century to World War Two
MLO103539	Wharf Road/Goods Way [Regent's Canal/Exel Bridge], Camden {19th century canal walls and 20th century bridge}	BRIDGE, CANAL, WALL, GATEHOUSE	19th Century to Modern

#### Events:

Event UID	Name
ELO8669	Archaeological Work at 96 Pancras Road, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8671	Archaeological Work at Wharf Road, Adjacent to Midland Main Line, King's Cross Lands, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8552	Archaeological Work at Camley Street, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8555	Archaeological Work North of Signal House on Wharf Road, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8549	Archaeological Work at Camley Street Railway Bridges, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8586	Archaeological Work on South Side of Camley Street Bridge/Underpass (CTRL 2002)
ELO8715	Archaeological Work in St Pancras Burial Ground Extension, west of Camley Street, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8716	Archaeological Work in St Pancras Burial Ground Extension, West of Camley Street, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8655	Archaeological Work at Wharf Road, Adjacent to Midland Mainline, King's Cross Lands, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8544	Archaeological Work at Camley Road, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8064	Watching Brief at the Granary Complex, Kings Cross Central, Camden
ELO8064	Watching Brief at the Granary Complex, Kings Cross Central, Camden
ELO8642	Archaeological Work at Club Americano, Camley Street, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8634	Archaeological Work for Western Portal, off Calendon Road, Islington (CTRL 2002)
ELO8551	Archaeological Work at Camley Street, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8569	Archaeological Work at Rail Marshalling Yards, King's Cross Lands, Camden, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8545	Archaeological Work at Camley Street, Camden (CTRL 2002)

Event UID	Name
ELO8546	Archaeological Work at Camley Street, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8718	Archaeological Work in St Pancras Burial Ground Extension, West of Camley Street, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO12934	Wharf Road [Kings Cross Goods Yard], Kings Cross, Camden: Ecavations
ELO8579	Archaeological Work at the North Side of Camley Street Bridge/Underpass, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8583	Archaeological Work at Rail Marshalling Yards, King's Cross Lands, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8587	Archaeological Work on North Side of Camley Street Bridge/Underpass (CTRL 2002)
ELO8649	Archaeological Work in Area North of and Adjacent to Midland Shed, York Way/Wharf Road Junction, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8575	Archaeological Work at Rail Marshalling Yards, King's Cross Lands, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO12183	Wharf Road/Goods Way [Regent's Canal/Excel Bridge], Camden: Historic Building Recording
ELO8574	Archaeological Work at Western Boundary Area, Adjacent to Rail Marshalling Yards, King's Cross Lands (CTRL 2002)
ELO8576	Archaeological Work at Rail Marshalling Yards, King's Cross Lands, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8577	Archaeological Work at Underpass at Camley Street Bridge, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8578	Archaeological Work at the South Side of Rail Bridge Crossing Over Regent's Canal, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8696	Archaeological Work in St Pancras Gardens, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8707	Archaeological Work in St Pancras Burial Ground Extension, St Pancras Gardens, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO8572	Archaeological Work on North side of Rail Bridge Crossing Over Regents Canal, Camden (CTRL 2002)
ELO11348	York Way [Plot T5, King's Cross Central], London, N1C 4BE: Watching Brief
ELO10335	Wharf Road [King's Cross Central Block T1], London, N1: Watching Brief
ELO13170	Wharf Road [Kings Cross Goods Yard - The Engine House], Kings Cross, Camden: Archaeological Investigations
ELO13171	Wharf Road [Kings Cross Goods Yard - Turntables A and B], Kings Cross, Camden: Archaeological Investigations
ELO8618	Archaeological Work at West Side of Camley Street, Camden, (CTRL 2002)
ELO8632	Archaeological Work on King's Cross Lands, West of York Way, Camden, (CTRL 2002)
ELO8667	Archaeological Work at the Top of Ramp 96 Pancras Road, Camden (CTRL 2002)

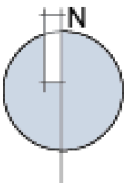
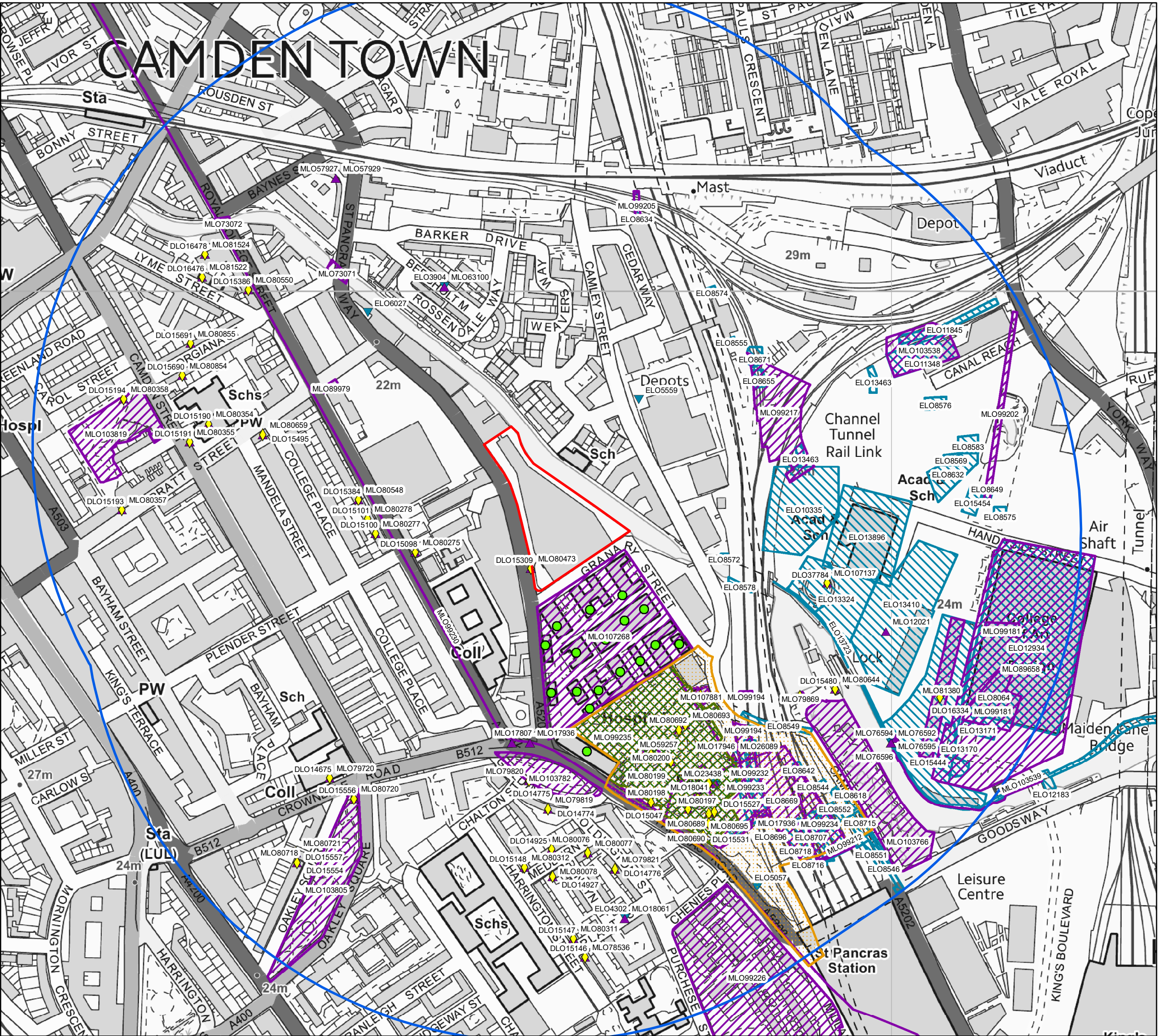


Event UID	Name
ELO11845	York Way [King's Cross Central], Camden, N1 0AZ: Evaluation
ELO13324	Wharf Road [Kings Cross Central], Camden: Watching Brief
ELO13463	York Way [Kings Cross Central], Camden, N1 0AZ: Evaluation
ELO13410	Wharf Road [King's Cross Central], Kings Cross, Camden, N1: Watching Brief
ELO13896	York Way, King's Cross, Camden, N1C: Watching Brief
ELO13463	York Way [Kings Cross Central], Camden, N1 0AZ: Evaluation
ELO15444	Stable Street, [Coal Drops Yard], Kings Cross, Camden: Heritage Statement
ELO15454	Handyside Street [Cubitt Square], Kings Cross, Camden, N1: Watching Brief
ELO4302	PLATT ST
ELO3904	Elm Village
ELO5056	St pancras Church
ELO5057	PANCRAS RD
ELO5559	Camley Street (No 103), Camden, NW1, Desk Based Assessment
ELO5706	PANCRAS RD
ELO6027	STAR WHARF, ST PANCRAS WAY, NW1
ELO9144	Euston Road, (St Pancras Terminus), Evaluation and Watching Brief
ELO13723	Wharf Road [Regent's Canal Wall], King's Cross, Camden: Historic Building Recording
ELO13723	Wharf Road [Regent's Canal Wall], King's Cross, Camden: Historic Building Recording



## **B. Historic Environment Record Map**





Project Details

Figure Title

Figure Ref

Date

File

WIE11701-100: Ugly Brown Buildings

Figure B: Historic Environment Records

WIE11701-100\_GR\_AR\_B  
April 2017

\\nt-lncs\WIEL\Projects\WIE11701\100\8\_Reports\4\_HEDBA\Figures

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## **C. Ordnance Survey Maps / Historic Maps**









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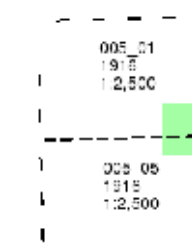
London

Published 1916

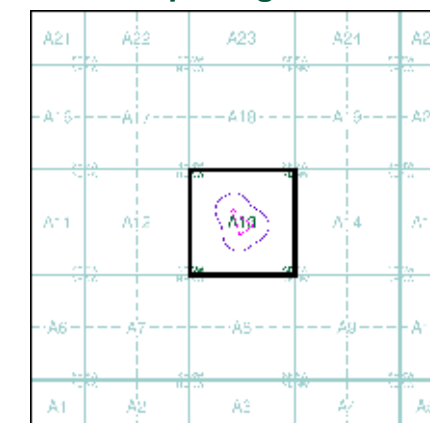
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)



## Historical Map - Segment A13

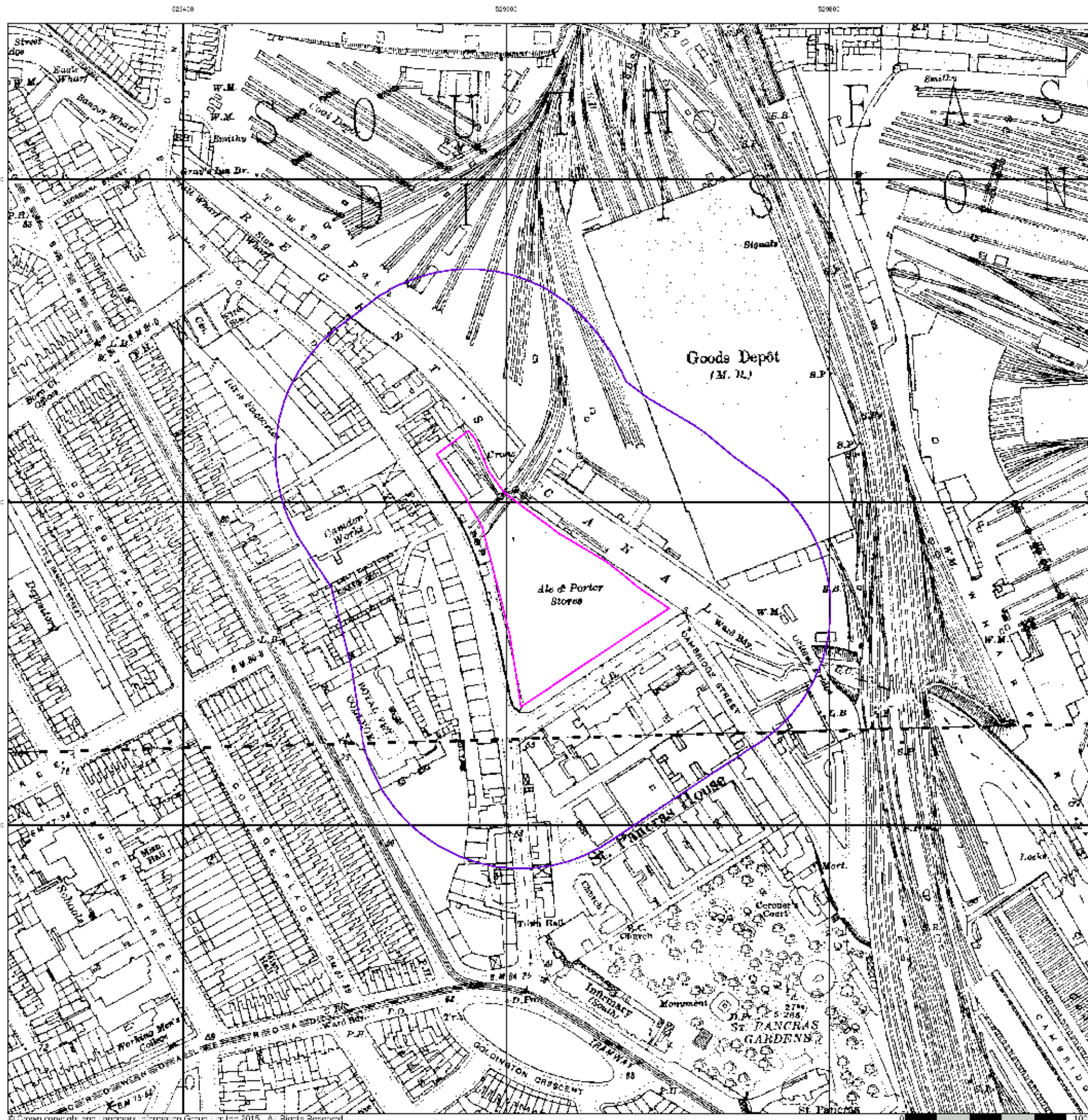


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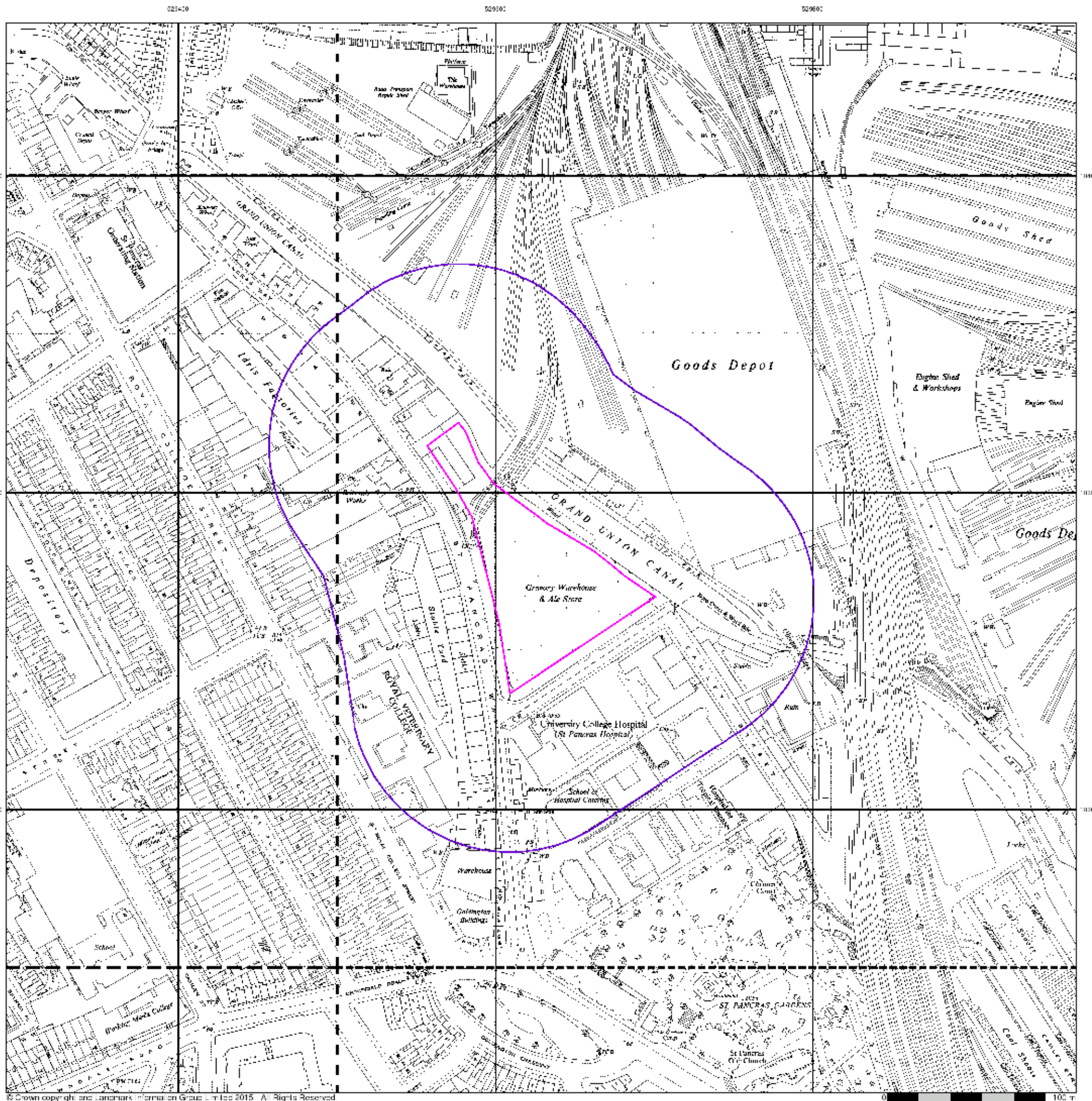
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 Customer Ref: E12897-1  
 National Grid Reference: 529620, 183760  
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 Site Area (Ha): 0.84  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

## Site Details

6b St. Pancras Way, LONDON, NW1 0QG







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## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1953

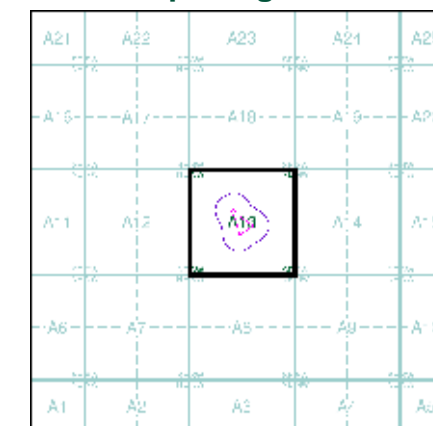
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)

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853	1953
1:250	1:250
029533W	02953NE
853	853
1:250	1:250
029535W	02953SE
853	1953
1:250	1:250

## Historical Map - Segment A13



## Order Details

Order Number: 83151517\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: E12897-1  
 National Grid Reference: 529620, 183760  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.84  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

## Site Details

6b St. Pancras Way, LONDON, NW1 0QG



## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1962 - 1969

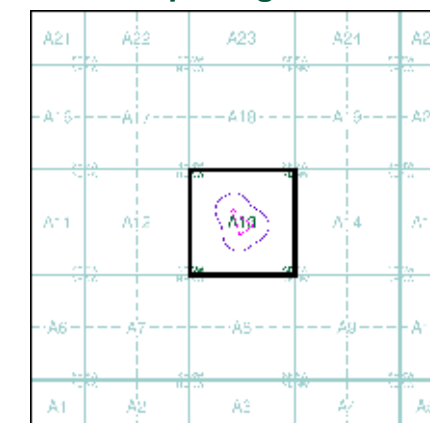
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)

029543W	029584SE
1969	1969
1:250	1:250
029533W	029533NE
1969	1969
1:250	1:250
029535W	029580SE
1969	1969
1:250	1:250

## Historical Map - Segment A13

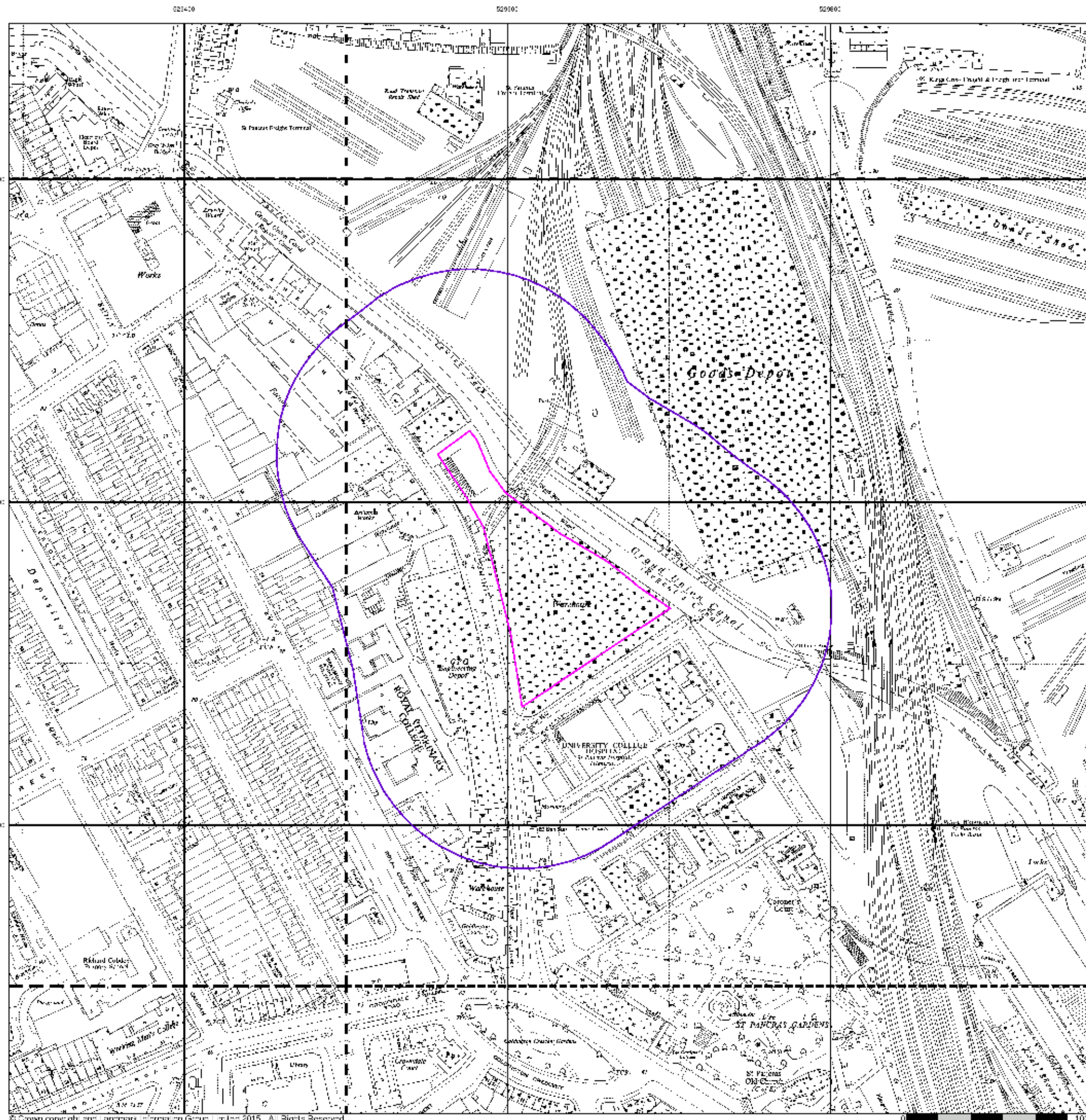


## Order Details

Order Number: 83151517\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: E12897-1  
 National Grid Reference: 529620, 183760  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.84  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

## Site Details

6b St. Pancras Way, LONDON, NW1 0QG





## Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1991

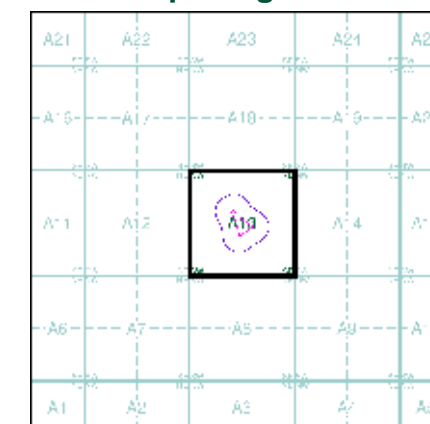
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Q29843W	Q29843E
1991	1991
1:1,250	1:1,250
Q29833W	Q29833E
1991	1991
1:1,250	1:1,250
Q29833W	Q29833E
1991	1991
1:1,250	1:1,250

## Historical Map - Segment A13



## Order Details

Order Number: 83151517\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: E12897-1  
 National Grid Reference: 529620, 183760  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.84  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

## Site Details

6b St. Pancras Way, LONDON, NW1 0QG



## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1990 - 1996

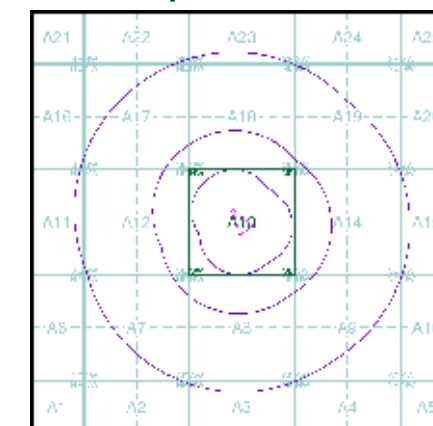
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ20NE	TQ38NW
1996	1990
1:10,000	1:10,000
TQ28SE	TQ38SW
1991	1995
1:10,000	1:10,000

## Historical Map - Slice A

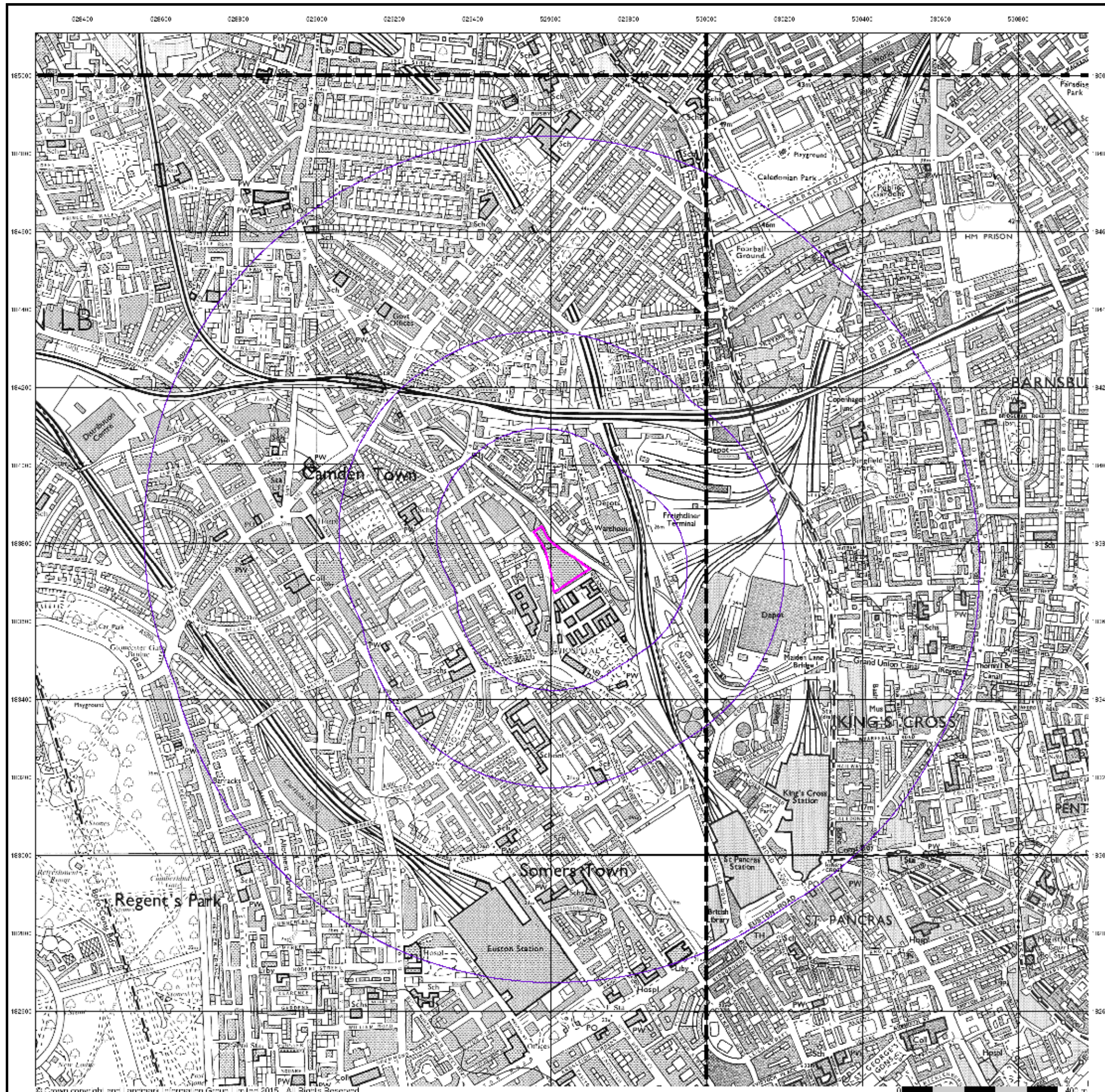


## Order Details

Order Number: 83151517\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: E12897-1  
 National Grid Reference: 529620, 183760  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.84  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

## Site Details

6b St. Pancras Way, LONDON, NW1 0QG





## VectorMap Local

Published 2016

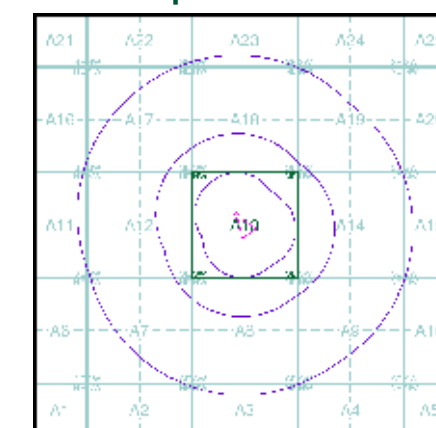
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ28NE	TQ38NW
2016	2016
Variable	Variable
TQ28SE	TQ38SW
2016	2015
Variable	Variable

## Historical Map - Slice A

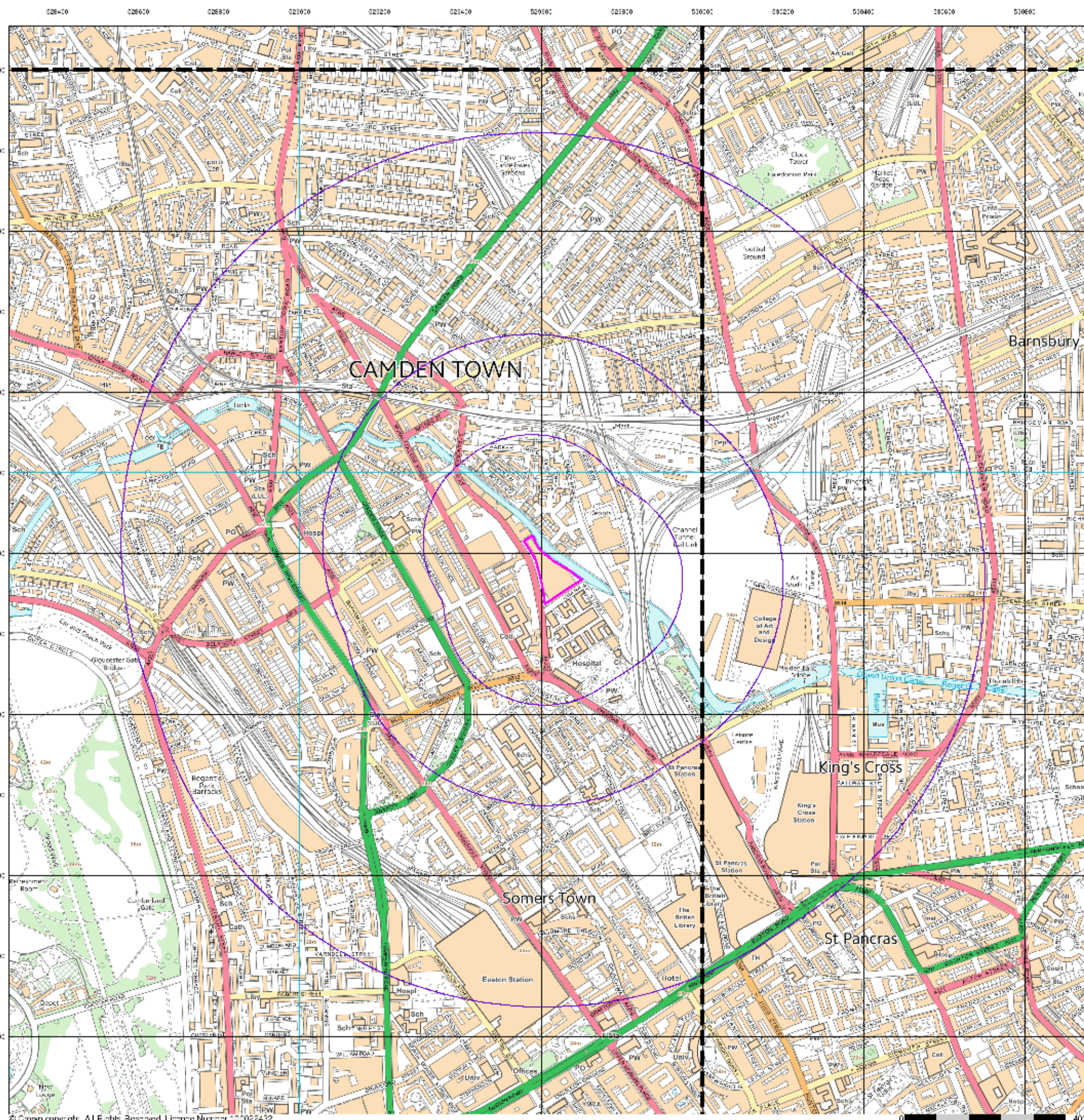


## Order Details

Order Number: 83151517\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: E12897-1  
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## Site Details

6b St. Pancras Way, LONDON, NW1 0QG





## D. Policy and Guidance

LEGISLATION/POLICY/GUIDANCE	DOCUMENT	SECTION/POLICY
<b>Primary Legislation</b>	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	
<b>Regional Planning Policy</b>	The London Plan: the Spatial Development Strategy for London (Consolidated with Alterations Since 2011), March 2016	Policy 7.8: Heritage Assets and Archaeology; Policy 7.9: Heritage Led Regeneration; Policy 7.10: World Heritage Sites; Policy 7.11: London View Management framework; Policy 7.12: Implementing the London View Management Framework.
<b>Local Development Plan</b>	London Borough of Camden's Local Plan, (June 2017)	Policy D2 Heritage
<b>National Planning Policy</b>	National Planning Policy Framework (2012) DCLG	Section 12; Annex 2
<b>Guidance</b>	National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) DCLG	
<b>Guidance</b>	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments	
<b>Guidance</b>	MOLA (2003) A research framework for London. London: Museum of London	
<b>Guidance</b>	English Heritage (2008) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance.	

<b>Local Supplementary Planning Document</b>	Camden Borough Council, September 2008: <i>Regent's Canal Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy</i> .	
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## E. Glossary (National Planning Policy Framework)<sup>28</sup>

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

<sup>28</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*

## UK and Ireland Office Locations

