



HERITAGE STATEMENT

9 Doughty Mews Bloomesbury

Proposed alterations to mews house

July 2021



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Director: Charmain Hawkins
Tel: 07507 734030
Email: charmain.hawkins@brighterplanning.co.uk
www.brighterplanning.co.uk

Company Reg No: 11520417
Registered Address: Lewis House
Great Chesterford Court, Great Chesterford
Essex CB10 1PF

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1 Introduction

1.1 Brighter Planning Ltd have been appointed by to assist with a submission of a planning application for alterations to 9 Doughty Mews.

1.2 No. 9 is located within a terrace of mews properties which are located to the rear of the listed terraced houses of Doughty Street. The property has accommodation over three floors. The building is not listed but is located within the Bloomsbury Conservation Area.

1.3 This statement seeks to meet the requirements of the local heritage policy requirements and the national guidance set out in the NPPF (2019). It identifies the heritage assets in the locality and their heritage value and significance. A heritage impact assessment is undertaken to assess the potential impact of the proposed development, either directly to the heritage assets or on their setting. The proposals are considered in the context of the local and national heritage policy and guidance. Where any heritage benefits result, these are identified for consideration when determining the application. This statement is not intended to be an archaeological report.

1.4 A site visit was undertaken in March 2021 when the photos which illustrate this statement were taken.

1.5 The application is supported by:

- Existing and proposed drawings - Toni Moses Design
- A Design & Access Statement – Toni Moses Design



2 Identified Heritage Assets



Historic England web site

Listed buildings

2.1 The above map from the Historic England web site confirms that the mews units are not listed.

No's. 1-19 Doughty Street

2.2 The terrace of houses to the east of the mews are listed as a group, Grade II, including the railings to the Doughty Street frontage. These date from the early C19 with No's 2-14 dated to 1799-1800. The immediate property to the rear of No.9 Doughty Mews is No.13. There is a plaque to No.14 commemorating that this dwelling was the home of Sydney Smith, a clergyman and author. The full listing description of the terrace is set out in Appendix 1. Note the mews are not covered by the listing.





Doughty Street terrace – No 13 and 14



Conservation Area

2.3 The site is within the Bloomsbury Conservation Area – Sub Area 10. This area was designated in 1968. A Conservation Area Appraisal (2011) has been produced for the area and provides guidance for development within the area. A map of the Conservation Area sub area is set out in Appendix 2. This notes that Bloomsbury is considered to be an internationally significant example of town planning. The area was developed northwards from 1660—1840. On the Area 10 map which forms part of the Townscape Appraisal all the buildings within the Mews to both sides of the street are identified as being ‘positive buildings’ within the Conservation Area.

2.4 The Appraisal document (2011) considers the character of Doughty Mews. Paragraph 5.190 states that *‘While pressure for change has led to many of the original mews buildings being replaced, Doughty Mews and the northern end of Brownlow Mews arguably contain the best surviving examples of original mews buildings although many have been altered’*. The Appraisal identifies No.9 as being designed by Stephen Greenberg and Dean Hawkes and the neighbouring unit at 10-11 is by Piers Ford.



No 9 Doughty Mews



3 Brief History of the Site and its Context

3.1 Bloomsbury incorporates the northern expansion of London from the mid C17 onwards. Prior to this much of the area was in agricultural use under the control of manors. The Manor of Bloomsbury came into the control of the Earl of Southampton after the dissolution of the Monasteries. It was the 4th Earl who was granted building licences to start to develop the area. The Doughty Estate was linked to the development of the Foundling Hospital to the north. The development was funded by Sir Edward Doughty.

3.2 Much of the area was laid out in planned streets and squares, although bomb damage in WWII has resulted in C20 rebuilding with the expansion of hospitals and university buildings into the area.



The surviving historic mews buildings in Doughty Mews



3.3 The predominant building form in the conservation area is the brick terraced townhouse, as exemplified at Doughty Street. The road was originally named Upper John Street. The four storey terraces of Doughty Street were developed from the late C18 to early C19 in yellow stock brick. The houses were built by J Wigg, G Slaton and J Wilson.

3.4 Doughty Mews were developed in association with the main houses as mews to stable horses and carriages. The original format was that the buildings had wide carriage openings to the ground floor and smaller doors and windows above. Within Doughty Mews some of the units retain this historic format.

9 Doughty Mews

3.5 This unit was redeveloped by Stephen Greenberg and Dean Hawkes, an architectural partnership which existed from 1980-1994. Hawkes taught and researched at the Department of Architecture Cambridge University 1965-1995. He was awarded the RIBA Annie Spink Award for architectural education. The focus of his research was low energy buildings. Stephen Greenberg is Professor in the School of Architecture at Reading University. In 2000 Greenberg founded Metaphor, a company which specialises in master planning museums and galleries. He was the designer of the Holocaust Exhibition at the IWM which has been on permanent display since 2000.

3.6 The present building dates from an application ranged in 1983 for works to convert the building to a two storey family dwelling with a second floor extension and roof terrace and works to alter the front elevation and raise the existing ridge line (36807) and subsequently amended (37365).



Map regression

3.7 The map regression has been undertaken using Ordnance Survey maps (OS) for the area. The map with the greatest amount of detail is part of the London series dating from 1896. The buildings to the eastern side of the Mews can be seen to be laid out far more regularly.



Scale five feet to the mile London series OS 1896 (Reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland)

3.8 The next map is in the twenty-five-inch series of OS maps and dates from 1916. Little has changed in the area from the previous map.

3.9 The final map in the regression series dates from 1953. This illustrates that there was very little direct bomb damage in the locality of the Mews to warrant rebuilding, but at the top western corner of the site one of the buildings to Guildford Street is denoted as being a ruin.





1916 OS Twenty-five Inch series (Reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland)



National Grid Maps (OS) 1953 1:1250 (Reproduced with permission of the National Library of Scotland)



4 Assessment of Significance

4.1 The NPPF (2019) sets out in paragraph 189 that in determining applications local planning authorities should require applicants to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. It also makes clear that the level of information required should be ‘proportionate to the assets’ importance, and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance’.

4.2 Heritage assets and significance are defined in the Glossary in Annex 2 of the NPPF. The definition of heritage assets includes both national designations and assets identified by the local planning authority. The NPPF definition of significance states that ‘heritage interest’ may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic, and that significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.

Heritage interests are defined as follows:

***Archaeological interest** in a heritage asset is if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. (NPPF 2nd ed., Annex 2)*

***Architectural and artistic interest** These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture. (NPPG para 006)*

***Historic interest** An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation’s history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity. (NPPG para 006)*



4.4 Setting is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as follows:

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.

4.5 Historic England's 'Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets' (2nd ed. 2017) makes it clear that setting is not a heritage asset and can only contribute towards the significance of a heritage asset. This document sets out a series of attributes that it may be appropriate to consider when assessing significance listed under two main headings: the physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other heritage assets; and the way that the asset is experienced.

9 Doughty Mews – Heritage interest

4.6 The property is now assessed in terms of its heritage interest following the definitions set out above.



Street elevation



Archaeological interest – Low

4.7 The site is known to have been converted and extensively remodelled in 1983 and only the eastern external wall remains of the original mews building.

Architectural and artistic interest – Moderate

4.8 The building is of moderate interest having been converted by Greenberg and Hawkes. The building is not identified by Pevsner nor a catalogue of modern buildings in Camden as being of a quality to warrant listing. The architects also undertook a similar development at 81 & 83 Camden Mews.

Historic interest – Moderate

4.9 The building is of local historic interest as part of the mews development formerly associated with Doughty Street (1-19). The original mews structure has been altered as part of the 1983 works and has some interest as part the works to 9, 10 -11 undertaken at this time.

Contribution of the building to the setting of the Listed terrace Doughty Street

4.10 The mews are not visible from Doughty Street with no gaps in the main terrace or at either end of the street to the development to the rear. The mews have a close physical and visual relationship with the listed terrace and therefore any alterations to the mews buildings must be considered in terms of the impact on the setting of the terrace and specifically No. 13 Doughty Street to which the mews directly relates.

4.11 No.13 is still in use as a townhouse and owned by the Church of England. The mews is at the bottom of the rear garden area and largely screened by trees and shrubs in the rear garden of No 13. There is a fig tree which is in very close proximity to the eastern wall of the mews.

Contribution of the property to the character and appearance of the conservation area

4.12 The mews are of historic and local interest as part of the late C18 /19 development of the area, as the service buildings to the main townhouses. The difference in scale and appearance to the Doughty Street buildings emphasises both the difference in social hierarchy and uses these buildings were built to house at the time.

4.13 The mews today provide an interesting mix of original historic fabric and modern conversions/new build. The street retains a mix of residential and commercial uses. The terrace to the eastern side of the street is unified by a strong parapet detail (not uniform in



height) and largely exposed brickwork to the external walls. There are a mix of roof forms and materials. The streetscape is softened by planting to containers at street and roof levels.



View west to rear of terrace from Ickburgh estate



5 Planning and Heritage Policy Context

National legislation

5.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 came into force in September 2004. It carries forward the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, giving statutory force to a plan-led system of development control. Under Section 38 of 2004 Act, the determination of planning applications must be in accordance with the approved development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

5.2 The statutory requirements of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires in Section 66 that special regard be given when considering works which could affect a listed building 'to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any feature of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses' Section 72 of the same Act requires 'special attention be given to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character and appearance' of a conservation area.

National guidance

5.3 National planning guidance is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019. Paragraph 193 sets out that when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to an asset's conservation. Paragraph 196 sets out the position where less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset is held to occur. Any such harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals. Paragraph 200 states that development should preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

5.4 The NPPF is currently subject of draft amendments (2021) which include amendments to put greater emphasis on good design (Para 125 onwards) and promote 'the creation of high quality, beautiful and sustainable buildings and places.'

5.5 The National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), which is regularly updated online, provides additional government advice on enhancing and conserving the historic



environment. This includes in paragraph 006 (18a-006-20190723) a definition of what significance is.

5.6 Heritage is also a material consideration in the National Design Guide OGL (2019). The National Design Guide addresses the question of how we recognise well designed places, by outlining and illustrating the Government's priorities for well-designed places in the form of ten characteristics. This includes context. Paragraph 38 states 'An understanding of the context, history and the cultural characteristics of a site, neighbourhood and region influences the location, siting and design of new developments'. It advises that well-designed places are responsive to local history, culture and heritage. This document is being reinforced by the draft National Design Code (2021)

Local Plan Policy

5.7 The Local Plan for Camden was adopted in 2017. The following policies are considered to be material:

- Policy D1 Design which includes the requirement that development respects local context and character and preserves or enhances the historic environment and heritage assets in accordance with Policy D2.
- Policy D2 This includes the requirement that development within a conservation area preserves or where possible enhances the character or appearance of the area. It also seeks to resist development which would cause harm to significance of a listed building through an effect on its setting.

Management documents

5.8 Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy for Bloomsbury Conservation Area 2011– defines the character and appearance of the conservation area including the sub character areas and sets out a justification for why it was designated.

5.9 The Management Strategy includes the following requirements for alterations to existing buildings (para 5.4).

5.10 Alterations and extensions can have a detrimental impact either cumulatively or individually on the character and appearance of the area. Examples within the area include:

- Inappropriate external painting, cleaning and pointing of brickwork.
- Inappropriate design of extensions including the size and proportions of openings.



- The use of inappropriate materials/ inappropriately detailed doors and windows.
- Inappropriate roof level extensions - particularly where these interrupt the consistency of a uniform terrace or the prevailing scale and character of a block, are overly prominent in the street.
- Extensions of excessive scale, massing or height.
- Addition of prominent roof level plant/ fire escapes that detract from both the building and character and appearance of the area.

Historic England Guidance

5.11 The main guidance produced by Historic England of relevance to this application are:

- **Managing significance in decision taking in the historic environment – Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2 (2015).**



6 The Proposals



Existing front elevation

6.1 The proposals seek to alter and upgrade the front elevation retaining the architectural language established in the 1980's alterations to this and the adjacent property 10-11 Doughty Mews. This is part of a reordering of the interior of the property. The front door is to be relocated and a long window installed to the southern side of the street elevation. This



echoes the long window to the northern end of No.11. The first floor bay window and existing door opening are to be replaced with two new window openings. To the ground floor the window would be recessed to allow a window box planter to be formed and the first floor window would be flush and the larger part of the window would be capable of being fully opened back into the room to sit flush against the wall.

6.2 The roof area is to be remodelled with a new Anthra zinc finish. The chimney detail is to be removed and instead a continuous parapet will be formed with planters and a balustrade detail, similar to what exists at 10-11 Doughty Mews.



Proposed Front Elevation (South West)





Rear view from 13 Doughty Street garden (photo taken by applicant)

6.3 The existing attic floor windows are to be reduced in scale so that those to the southern end of the roofscape are to be removed as part of forming a bathroom area. The

multi-pane windows are to be removed and replaced with new windows in the retained openings. PV panels are proposed to be added to the setback roof area to the front elevation.

6.4 The main alterations to the rear elevation are the introduction of some high-level opaque glazed with ventilation opening clearstory windows to light and vent the ground floor rear rooms. These would sit below the cills of the three blank windows to this façade which survive from the original mews structure.

6.5 Internally the space will be remodelled so that the internal atrium to the north east corner is removed to form a bathroom and adjacent shower area to serve the two bedrooms, which are existing. The stairs are to be relocated.



The atrium to be replaced with a rear roof light

6.6 To the first floor the kitchen is to be enlarged by over flooring the atrium – as seen in the photo above and the roof lights replaced by new roof lights running the length of the rear elevation screened by the parapet. A flat roof light is also proposed to be added to the front of the building above the stairwell. This also will be screened by the parapet wall and roof terrace enclosure.



6.7 The attic floor remains as a summer living area but it is proposed to add a bathroom area to the south east corner.



7 Heritage Impact Assessment

The principle of development

7.1 The proposals retain the building as a two -bedroom dwelling and retain the concept established in the 1983 design where the living space is on the upper floors and the bedrooms are on the ground floor area. The design continues to maximise the use of the site and use the roof terrace and opening windows to create a light and airy living space.

7.2 The alterations proposed to the front elevation follow the modern timeless design of the original 1980's scheme but change the location and form of the openings. The simple punched openings including a vertical window to the south western corner echo the design of the neighbouring unit at 10-11 Doughty Mews.

7.3 The proposals seek to make better use of the internal atrium area by flooring this over and providing additional bathroom and large kitchen facilities. The loss of this void is compensated for with the proposed clearstory windows and flat roof lights to the rear elevation.

7.4 It is maintained that the works update the accommodation whilst still respecting the original design concept of Greenberg and Hawkes.

The street elevation - Impact on the character and appearance of the property

7.5 The proposals will alter the street elevation, but the design ensures that this unit will still harmonise with the design of No's 10-11. The removal of the chimney to the front façade is not considered to adversely affect the appearance of the unit – the prominent location of this element is not in keeping with the rest of the terrace. This will restore the strong linear form to the parapet which is one of the characteristics of the street view to the Mews.

7.6 The changes to the fenestration and location and form of the entrance door are considered to follow the design of the neighbouring unit of 10-11 Doughty Mews. This has a vertical window above the northern entrance door and the new vertical window to No.9 will thus echo this at each end of this group of 1980's modernised units. The installation of PV panels to the roof will not be intrusive and barely visible to street level.



7.7 The retention of the roof terrace and planters as part of the proposals ensures the soft landscaping which exists within the streetscape is preserved and enhanced by these works.



No. 10-11 Doughty Mews



Impact on the setting of the Listed Terrace - notably No.14 Doughty Street

7.8 The alterations to the rear elevation are considered to have minimal impact on the setting of the listed terrace. The proposals seek to reduce the number of vertical windows to the attic floor. The proposals do seek to add high level obscure glazing to the boundary wall but this will largely be screened by the plants within the garden to No.13.

7.9 There is precedent for high level windows to the rear elevation of units within the Mews:

- No.16 First floor high level windows granted 2017 (2016/5355/P) – granted
- 17-18 Two new sash windows to first floor rear elevation (2010/1565/P) – granted
- No 25 Installation of window at rear first floor (2015/3078/P) – granted
- No 25 NMA for inward tilting windows on rear elevation (2009/5081/P) – granted.

Impact on the character and appearance of the conservation area

7.10 None of the alterations will harm or detract from the principal front elevation to the street. The proposals seek to alter the building in a sympathetic way to the architecture style used to convert the building in 1983. The proposals echo the overall form of the Mews street scape and in particular the details and openings of the adjacent unit at 10-11 Doughty Mews.

Compliance with heritage policy

7.11 The proposals are considered to meet the provisions of Policy D1 Design within the Local Plan for Camden 2017. The proposals have been demonstrated to respect the local context and character and preserves or enhances the historic environment. The application proposals are also considered to comply with the relevant provisions of Policy D2 in that the proposals are held to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area and not result in any harm to the setting of the listed buildings in the area.

7.12 The proposals are also held to comply with the Management Strategy of the Conservation Area Appraisal 2011. The materials proposed are considered to be acceptable – with the unit at the southern entrance to the Mews having a corten roof. The form of the openings and the details of the parapet and planters echo those on the adjacent building 10-11 Doughty Mews.





Replacement building at 1A at entrance to the Mews with a zinc roof granted approval 2012 (2012/5588/P)

Level of harm resulting

7.13 The proposals are assessed as resulting in no harm to the setting of the listed buildings of 1-19 Doughty Street. The proposals will preserve and enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area. Overall, the proposals are assessed as resulting in no harm to the identified heritage assets.



8 Conclusions

8.1 The property has been identified as being within the designated heritage asset of the Bloomsbury Conservation Area – Sub area 10. The site history has been researched and the building is identified as being developed as a mews in association with the listed terrace of late C18/early C19 townhouses of Doughty Street. The building was extensively remodelled in 1983. The key heritage value of the building is its contribution to the street scene of the Mews. No 9 has collective value with the modern alterations to No.10-11. The Mews are part of the planned laying out of the area at the turn of the C18.

8.2 The proposals seek to alter the front elevation and change the window apertures and location of the front door as part of the alterations and upgrading of the internal space. To the rear the alterations amend the attic fenestration and introduce high level windows to the ground floor of the boundary walling. The provision of PV panels will have minimal impact on the appearance of the building in the public realm. The proposals retain the strong parapet detail and means of softening the front façade with planters.

8.3 The merits of the proposals have been considered and the scheme is held to both preserve and enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area. The proposals are also assessed as resulting in no significant harm to the identified heritage asset of No.13 Doughty Street and the adjacent townhouses in the listed terrace. The design proposed respects the original modern approach adopted in 1983 and also seeks to harmonise with the design of the adjacent unit of 10-11 Doughty Mews.

8.4 Both the national and local heritage policies and the relevant guidance contained within the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy are held to be complied with. It is maintained that there are no heritage grounds for resisting this development.



References

- Bloomsbury Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy
April 2011 Camden BC
- Survey of London Vol XXIV – Kings Cross Neighbourhood Parish of St Pancras IV
1952 pp50-54
- Pevsner N **The Buildings of England: London North**
1998
- [Modern Houses in Camden \(daveanderson.me.uk\)](http://daveanderson.me.uk)



Appendix 1

Listing description of No's. 1-19 Doughty Street



NUMBERS 1-19 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS

Overview

Heritage Category:
Listed Building

Grade:
II

List Entry Number:
1271987

Date first listed:
14-May-1974

Statutory Address:
NUMBERS 1-19 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS, 1-19, DOUGHTY STREET

Map



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(http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/248345/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3L

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Location

Statutory Address:

NUMBERS 1-19 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS, 1-19, DOUGHTY STREET

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

County:

Greater London Authority

District:

Camden (London Borough)

National Grid Reference:

TQ 30752 82184

Details

CAMDEN

TQ3082SE DOUGHTY STREET 798-1/96/309 (West side) 14/05/74 Nos.1-19 (Consecutive) and attached railings

GV II

Terrace of 19 houses. No.1, early C19; Nos 2-14, c1799-1800; Nos 15-19, c1792. Terrace completed by 1820. Built by J Wigg, G Slaton, J Wilson. Yellow stock brick with plain stucco band at 1st floor sill level. Most with evidence of tuck pointing. No.1: stucco ground floor with rusticated quoins. Plain stucco 3rd floor sill band. 4 storeys and basements. Double fronted with 3 windows, splayed 1-window corner treatment and 1-window return to Roger Street, plus single storey 7-window extension. On left hand angle of splay, chimney-stack rising from ground floor through the parapet. Projecting rusticated portico with C20 round-arched doorway having a radial fanlight and panelled door. Ground floor window on corner, round-arched; others with architraves and keystones. 1st floor windows to Doughty Street 2-pane square-headed sashes in segmental-arched shallow recesses. 2nd and 3rd floor windows with gauged brick flat arches to recessed 2-pane sashes. Parapet. Cast-iron plaque on return inscribed "St P x P 1821". INTERIOR: not inspected. Nos 2-5: Nos 3 & 4 now one house. Narrow 3rd floor sill cornice. 4 storeys and basements. 3 windows each. Projecting, round-arched, rusticated porticoes with cornices and later C19 doorways; half glazed (patterned) doors and patterned overlights. Doorway of No.4 replaced by a window. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed 2-pane sashes. Parapets. Nos 4 and 5 with original lead rainwater heads. INTERIORS: not inspected but No.5 noted to have stick baluster stair. Nos 6-19: slated mansard roofs with dormers. No.10 probably refronted. 3 storeys, attics and basements. 3 windows each. Round-arched doorways with panelled or recessed pilaster-jambs (Nos 9, 14 & 15 with attached columns), cornice-heads, most with patterned fanlights, and panelled doors. Gauged brick flat arches to recessed, mostly 2-pane, sashes. Nos 8 and 17 with cast-iron balconies to 1st floor windows. Stucco cornices and blocking courses, except Nos 17 & 18. Most houses have original lead rainwater heads and pipes. INTERIORS: not inspected, but Nos 10, 11 and 12 noted to have stick baluster stair. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached cast-iron railings with urn finials to areas. HISTORICAL NOTE: No.14 was the home of Sydney Smith, clergyman, author and wit (LCC plaque).

(Survey of London: Vol. XXIV, King's Cross Neighbourhood, Parish of St Pancras IV: London: -1952: 50-54).

Listing NGR: TQ3075282184

Legacy

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

Legacy System number:

477067

Legacy System:

LBS

Sources

Books and journals

'Survey of London' in Survey of London - Kings Cross neighbourhood The Parish of St Pancras Part 4: Volume 24 , (1951), 50,51,52

'Survey of London' in Survey of London - Kings Cross neighbourhood The Parish of St Pancras Part 4: Volume 24 , (1951), 53,54

Legal

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

End of official listing

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Appendix 2

Map of Bloomsbury Conservation Area – Sub area 10



Bloomsbury CA Sub Area 10 Townscape Appraisal



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