

No. 5 Denmark Street Heritage Statement Prepared for John Farrell August 2021



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Contents

Executive summary	1
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Understanding No. 5 Denmark Street.....	6
3.0 Assessment of significance.....	18
4.0 Heritage impact assessment.....	22
5.0 Supporting Information.....	28

Executive summary

Introduction

This report has been prepared in support of planning and listed building consent applications in relation to No. 5 Denmark Street (listed Grade II).

It sets out the history and significance of the site and assesses the heritage impact of proposals for repair and refurbishment, developed by Ian Chalk Architects.

History

The historical evolution of No. 5 can be summarised as follows:

- **c. 1680s** – Construction of the house, as part of the newly created Denmark Street
- **c. 1870s** – Addition of three-storey workshop at rear, for the sword maker, Edward Thurkle
- **c. 1930s** – House extended up to create fourth storey, staircase rebuilt in concrete; WC block constructed on roof of workshop
- **c. 1950s** – Additional WC block constructed on roof of workshop

Significance

The site derives its heritage significance from two main aspects. Firstly, it is one of a cluster of seventeenth-century townhouses, which are rare in central London. Compared to other examples on the street, No. 5 has been much altered, including the replacement of the main staircase and alterations to the plan-form.

Secondly, the site includes a Victorian workshop, added at the rear c. 1876. Though not an unusual building, it is a good example of its type and is representative of the area's industrialisation in the nineteenth century. Its interiors have been modernised, but investigations indicate there is an original jack-arch ceiling hidden between second and third floors. There is a series of crude extensions on the roof, which detract from significance.

Proposals

The proposals are to repair, refurbish and extend the premises, in particular:

- Structural repairs at each floor
- Refurbishment and extension of former workshop at rear, revealing the jack-arch ceiling
- Removal of the upper flight of the twentieth-century main staircase
- New sash windows to Denmark Street in a traditional design
- Infilling the lightwell with new WC provision

The proposals to remove the detracting roof structures and insert a carefully designed pitched roof extension are appropriate to the industrial character of the host building and this part of the conservation area. This change will benefit the listed building and the conservation area.

The measures to rationalise the fenestration to Denmark Street, in a more traditional manner, will return some of the visual coherence that has been lost through previous alterations. This will also have a *positive impact* on the listed building and on the conservation area.

The proposals also include important structural repairs to stabilise the structure and preserve the listed building in the longer term, as well as measures to reinstate aspects of the historic internal plan-form. These alterations will be beneficial for the listed building.

Overall, the application scheme will have a **positive impact**. It satisfies the national and regional policies for the historic environment in the NPPF and the London Plan, in addition to the local policies and guidance issued by Camden Council.



Fig. 1: Front elevation of No.5 Denmark Street

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Alan Baxter Ltd is appointed as conservation advisor to the site owner, John Farrell. This report has been prepared in support of a planning and listed building consent application to refurbish the site, No. 5 Denmark Street (Grade II). It sets out the history and significance of the site (chapters 2 and 3) and assesses the impact of the proposals by Ian Chalk Architects (chapter 4).

1.2 The site

The site is No. 5 Denmark Street, located on the south side of Denmark Street in the London Borough of Camden. The former workshop block at the rear of the site fronts Book Mews Yard.



Fig. 2: Site plan (site outlined in red)

1.3 Methodology, sources and limitations

This report is based on site visits undertaken in 2019-20 and on a critical review of the sources listed in Section 6.1. It is the nature of existing buildings that details of their construction and development may be hidden or may not be apparent from a visual inspection. The conclusions and any advice contained in our reports — particularly relating to the dating and nature of the fabric — are based on our research, and on observations and interpretations of what was visible at the time of our site visits. Further research, investigations or opening up works may reveal new information which may require such conclusions and advice to be revised.

1.4 Designations

The site is listed at Grade II (List Entry Number 1271975) and is within Sub Area 1 of the Denmark Street Conservation Area, as designated by the London Borough of Camden (see below). The full list description is provided below in Section 6.1.

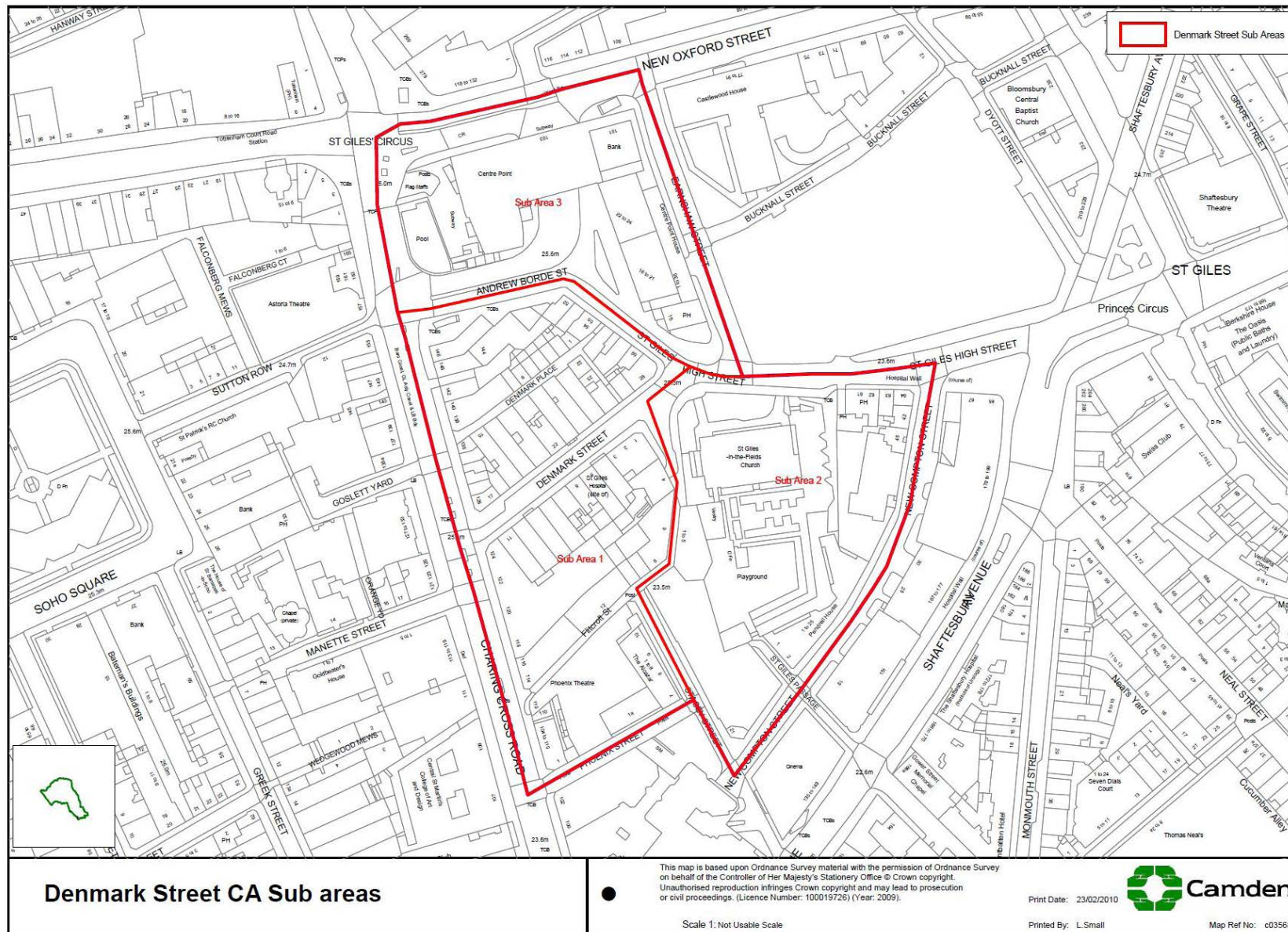


Fig. 3: Map of Denmark Street Conservation Area showing sub areas 1 (site shown in red)

2.0 Understanding No. 5 Denmark Street

2.1 History of Denmark Street

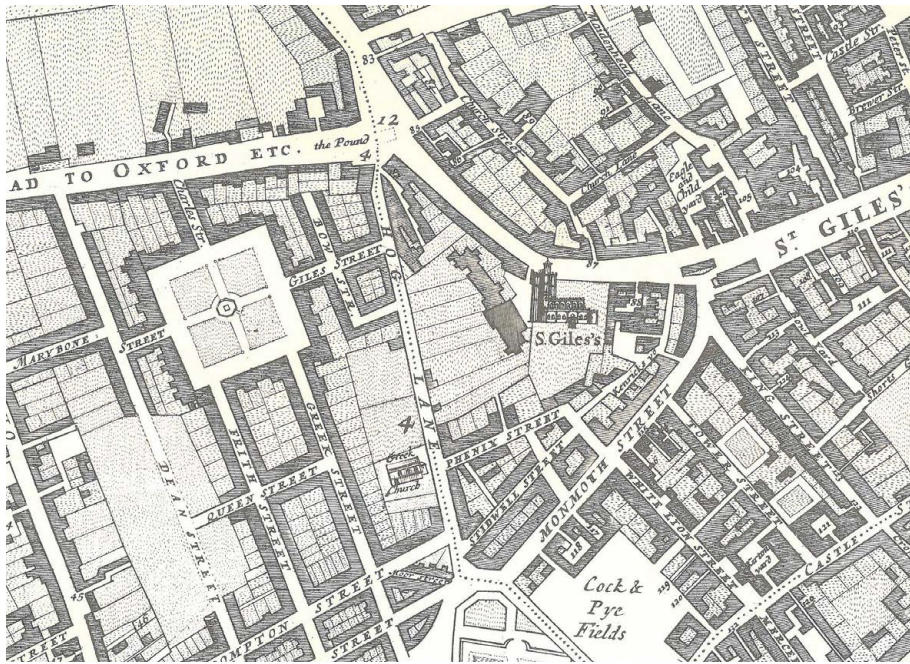


Fig. 4: 1682, Morgan's map, before the creation of Denmark Street

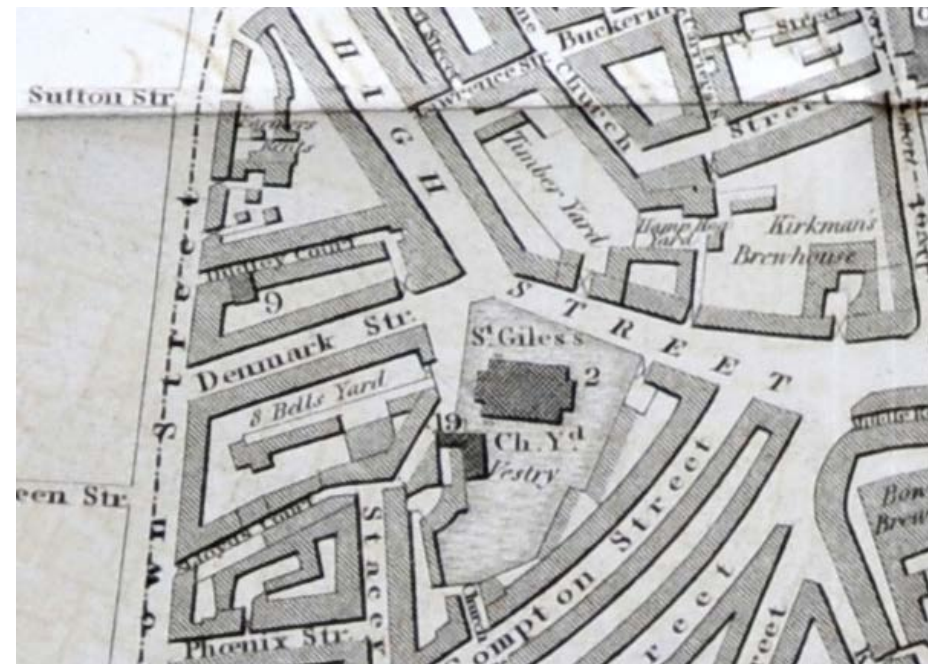


Fig. 5: 1829 map of the St Giles and Bloomsbury by N R Hewitt



Fig. 6: 1870, Ordnance Survey, before the widening of Crown Street to create Charing Cross Road



Fig. 7: 1986, Ordnance Survey, after the destruction of part of St Giles High Street to create Centre Point

2.1.1 Early History of Denmark Street Site

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

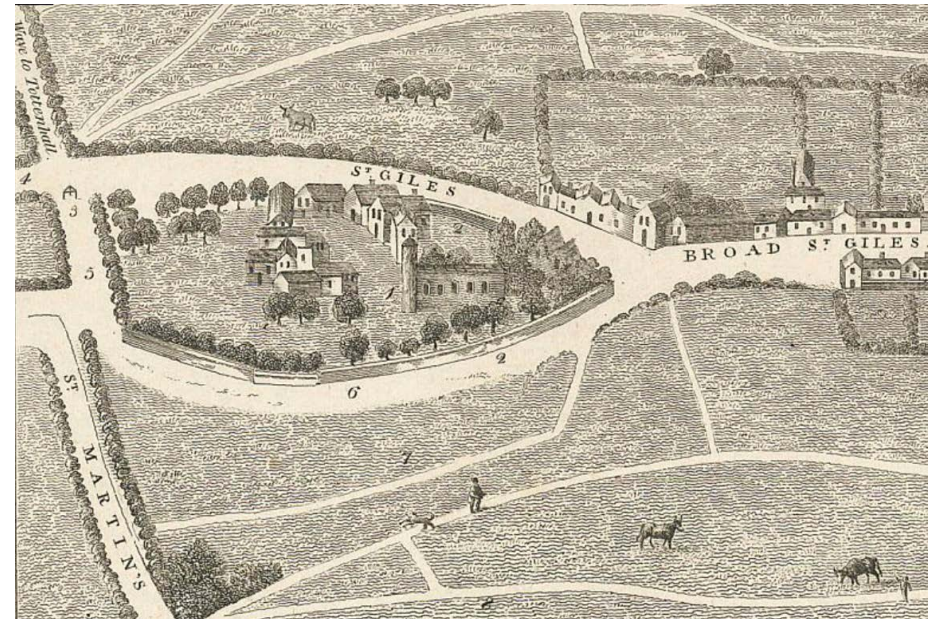


Fig. 8: Artist's impression of the Hospital of St Giles around 1570, based on the Agas Map (from Parton's History of St Giles, 1822)

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

Denmark Street was begun c. 1686, at which date the developers Samuel Fortrey and Jacques Wiseman petitioned to build a sewer that would lead from the new houses into Hog Lane (now Charing Cross Road). They are believed to have been completed c. 1689, in which year Samuel Fortrey died. In 1720 Denmark Street was described as 'a fair, broad street, with good houses, well inhabited by gentry' (Styve, 1720). The houses on Denmark Street have evolved in slightly different ways but with some common themes. They have each had their timber eaves cornice removed, dormers inserted and their front wall extended up as a parapet; these alterations are typical of those made in the London area after the 1707 Fire Prevention Act. All of the flush casement windows have been replaced, mostly with sash windows that are recessed back from the brickwork, as became typical after the 1709 London Building Act. Inside, much of the panelling in the houses has been removed, especially from Nos. 5, 10, 20 and 26. The best-preserved interiors are within Nos. 6, 7 and 9.

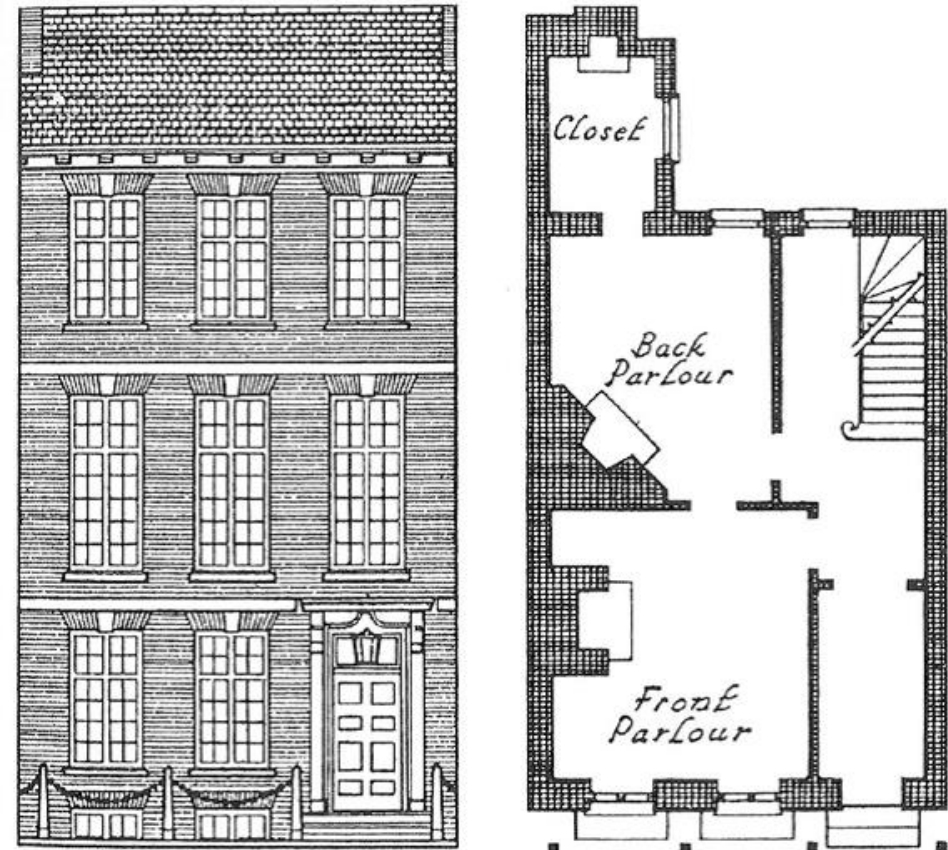


Fig. 9: Typical house c. 1670-1700, with casement windows and eaves cornice, as illustrated in Summerson, 2003

2.1.3 An industrial enclave

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

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



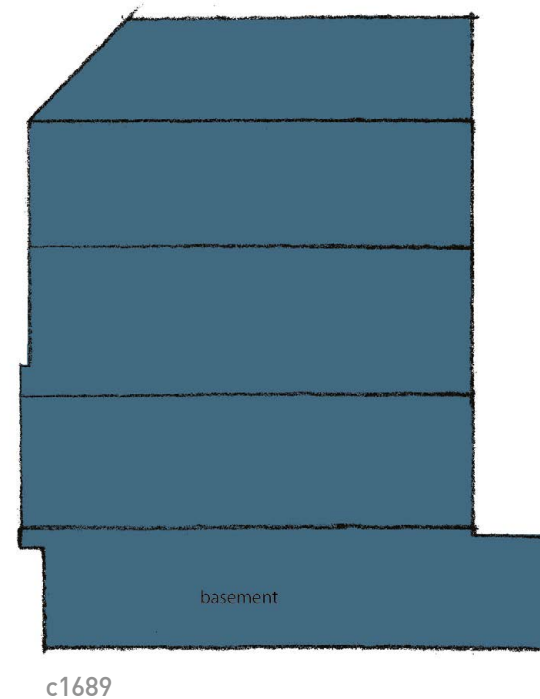
Ian Chalk Architect

Fig. 10: View of rear workshop built c.1876

2.2 History of No. 5 Denmark Street

2.2.1 Early history

No. 5 Denmark Street is one of the eight surviving townhouses dating from the street's creation in the 1680s. As first built, it comprised a three and a half storey townhouse as described above (Section 3.1.2). It is possible that a stable existed to the rear on the footprint of the current building as would have been customary at the time, although no evidence has been found to confirm this. By 1829 a yard had been created at the rear of the site, known as 8 Bells Yard (see Figure 5).

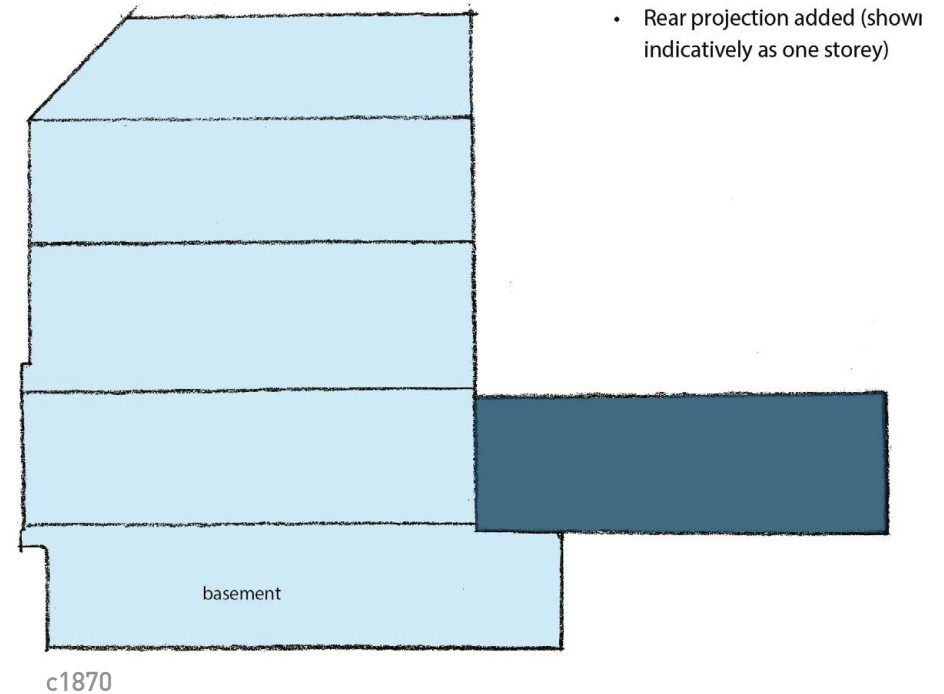


- No. 5 Denmark Street constructed c.1686-9

2.2.2 By 1870

Between 1829 and 1872, No. 5 was the family home and commercial premises of Augustus Siebe, an esteemed Prussian engineer known chiefly for his contributions to the design of diving suits (Braithwaite and Bevan, 2004). The front façade of No. 5 Denmark Street carries an English Heritage blue plaque recognising Siebe’s residence there.

In 1861, Siebe was operating a small-scale industrial outfit out of No. 5, employing eighteen men and four boys (Grace’s Guide online database). This would have been in keeping with the increasing industrialisation of the area. By 1870, Ordnance Survey maps of Denmark Street show a projection from the rear of No. 5, probably built during Siebe’s inhabitancy of the building.



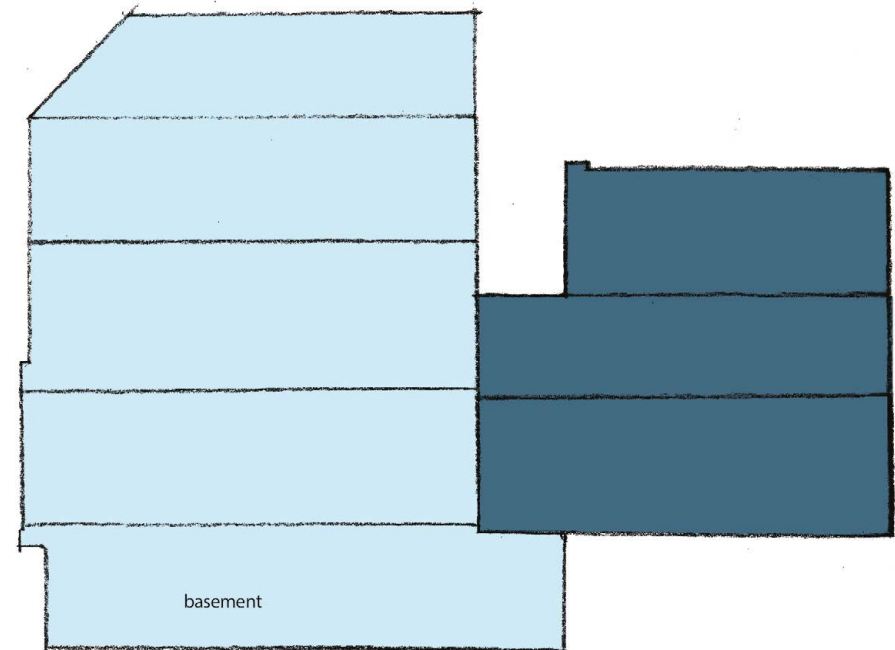
Historical Diving Society



Fig. 11: Trade card for Augustus Siebe produced during his residency at No.5 Denmark Street

2.2.3 By 1888

Sieve died at Denmark Street in 1872. By 1876, it was under the ownership of Edward Thurkle, a highly regarded sword cutler producing weapons for the British, American and Indian armies. Thurkle was responsible for constructing the present three-storey workshop to the rear of No. 5, which was extant by 1888 (see Figure 13). The building's design is typical of the 1870s, with a pair of segmental-arched casement windows at each level and bands of cogged brickwork (bricks set at 45% creating a serrated edge) below the cills at first and second floor (see Figure 10). Edward Thurkle & Sons operated out of No. 5 until 1897, when they were bought out by a rival company. It is unclear how long the new firm, Gaunt & Sons, owned or operated from No. 5.

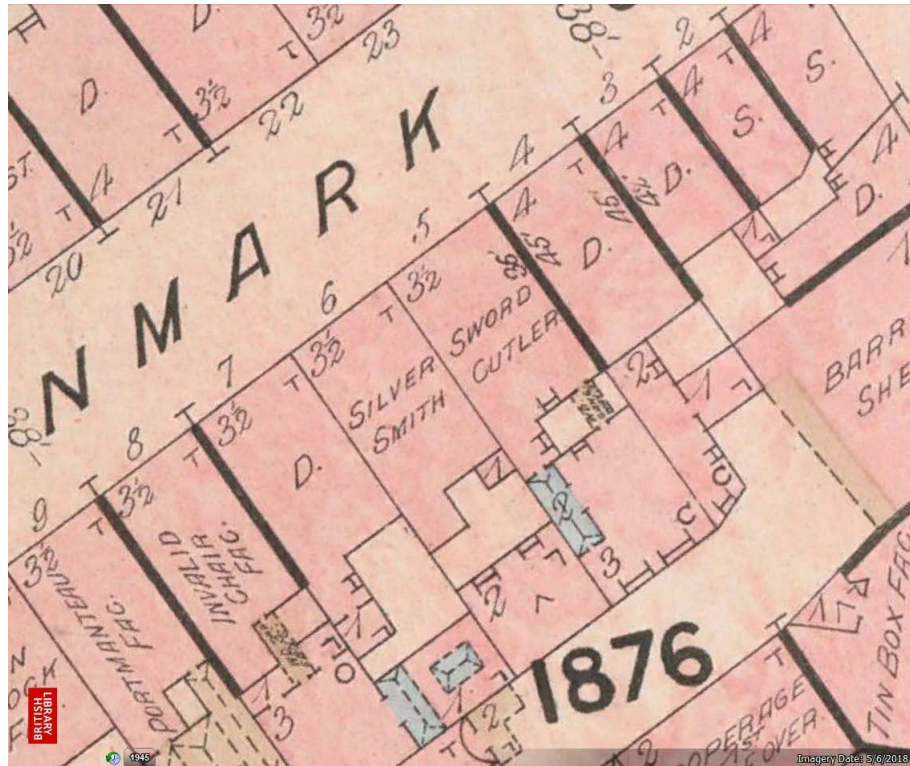


c1888



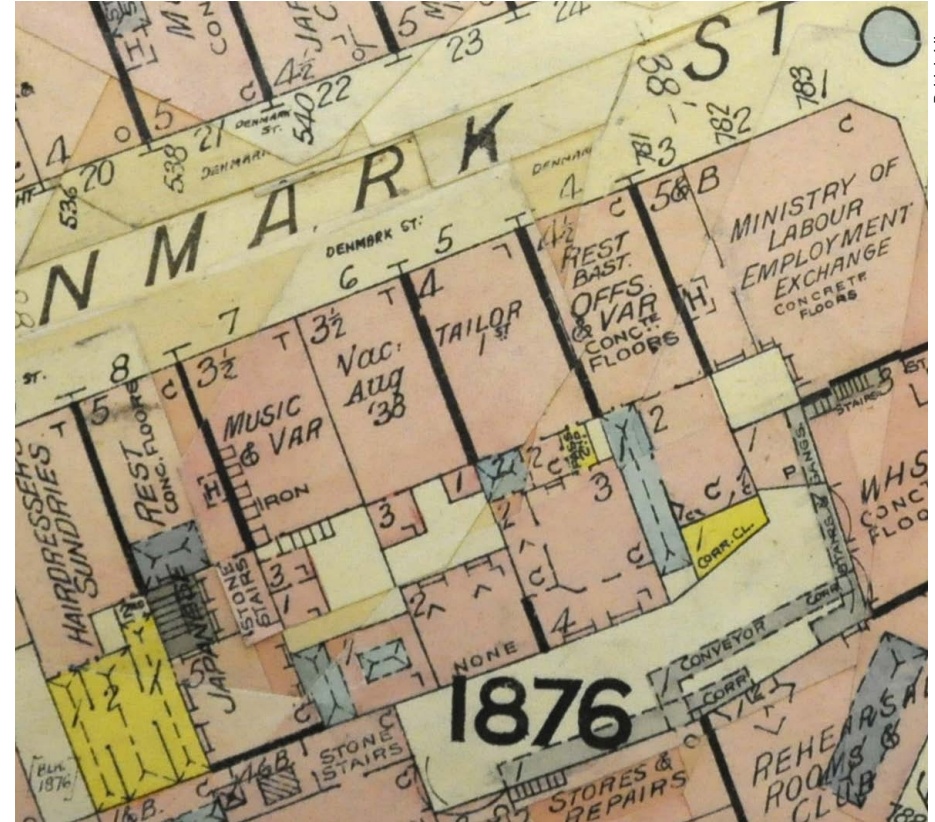
Matt Easton

Fig. 12: A sword made at No.5 Denmark Street bearing the inscription, 'Gaunt & Sons - LATE Edwd Thurkle - Denmark Street - Soho - London'



British Library

Fig. 13: Goad Fire Insurance Map, 1888



British Library

Fig. 14: Goad Fire Insurance Map, 1938

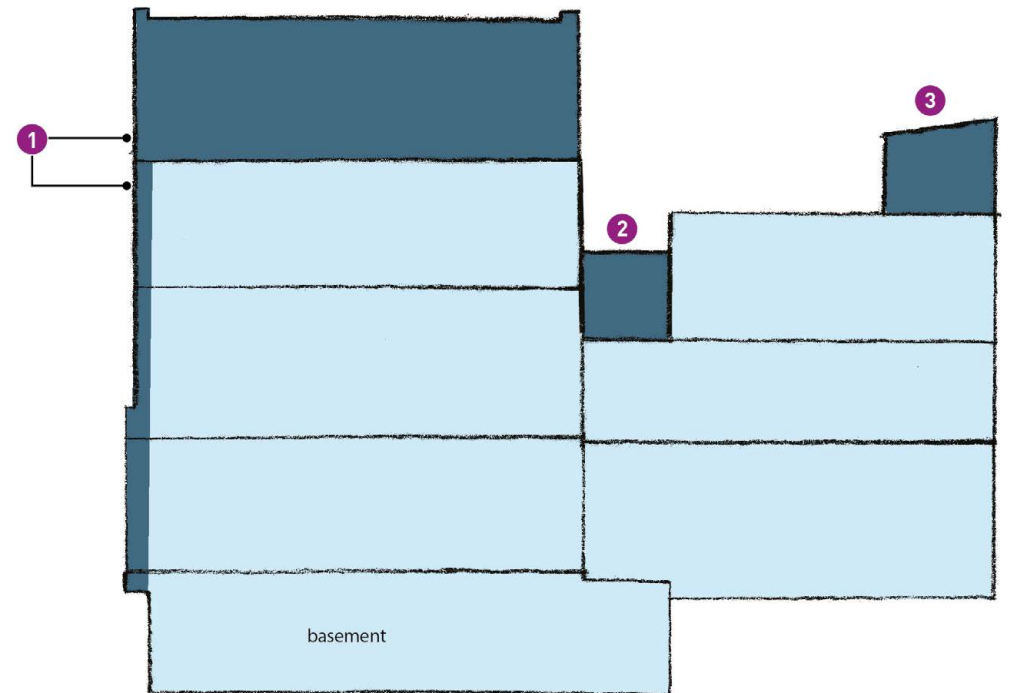
2.2.4 By 1938

Substantial changes were made during the first third of the twentieth century. Between 1908 and 1938, the building's original attic floor and parapet roof was extended upwards to provide a full fourth storey. It is plausible to date the reconstruction of the Denmark Street façade to this time, evidenced by the lighter toned brickwork of No. 5's façade compared to the plum red coloured bricks of the surviving original facades (see Figure 11). The work was carried out largely in keeping with the likely original appearance, with rubbed brickwork and jack arches around the windows which remained set flush to the wall line.

The easternmost bay of the Victorian workshop was also extended upward to create a WC block atop the three-storey workshop. Today, the extension is clearly distinguished by the lighter tone of the brick at third-floor level compared to the building below. Part of the lightwell between the front and rear buildings was also filled in with a two storey structure (see Figure 15). A contemporary element of work was the complete reconstruction of the staircase of the front building in concrete from the ground floor up.



Fig. 15: Main staircase at 3rd floor



c1938

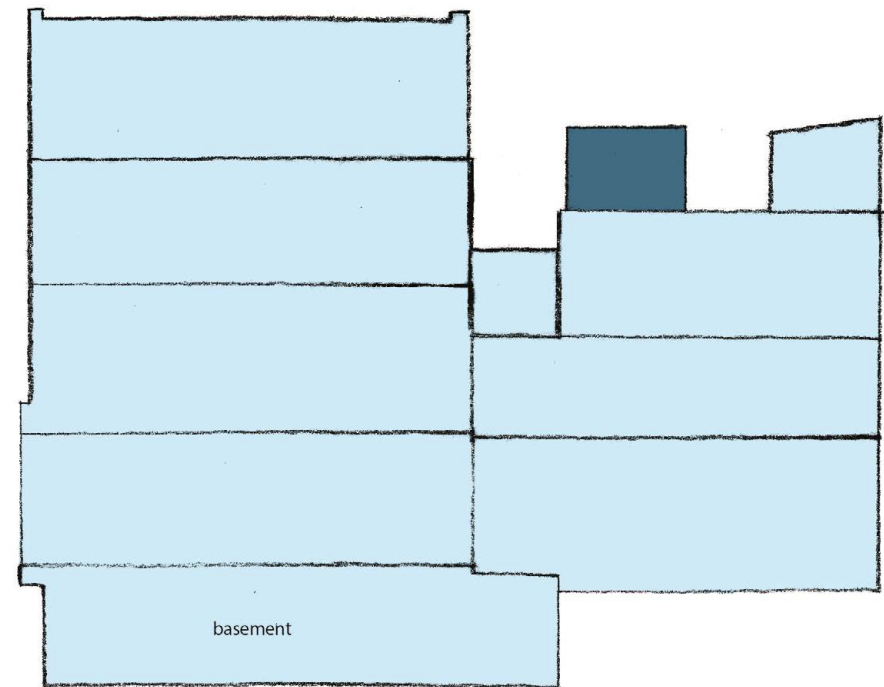
- 1 • Front building extended, facade reconstructed
- 2 • Part of lightwell filled in (two storeys)
- 3 • Partial single-storey upward extension of rear workshop

2.2.5 By 1952

By the 1950s, No. 5 had been subdivided into a series of office spaces with a variety of occupiers (see Figure 16). In 1957 this included a library book supplier on the ground floor, a secretarial bureau at first floor, the office of Arcadia Music on the second floor, while the third floor was vacant. The final substantive addition to the building was the construction sometime between 1948 and 1952 of an additional single-storey WC block on the roof of the Victorian workshop, constructed in brick (see Figures 17 and 18). Subsequent changes have largely consisted of internal refurbishments to keep the building fit for office use.



Fig. 16: Typical interior, 2nd floor



c1952

- Additional single-storey WC block added to rear workshop



London Metropolitan Archive

Fig. 17: Nos.4-6 Denmark Street in 1957



ABA

Fig. 18: View of rooftop structures over Victorian workshop, seen from roof of front building



ABA

Fig. 19: View of 1950s brick structure on roof of Victorian workshop

3.0 Assessment of significance

3.1 Assessing significance

Assessing 'significance' is the means by which the cultural importance of a place and its component parts is identified and compared, both absolutely and relatively. The purpose of this is not merely academic. It is essential for effective conservation and management, because the identification of areas and aspects of higher and lower significance, based on a thorough understanding of a place, enables policies and proposals to be developed which protect, respect and where possible enhance its character and cultural values.

The assessment can assist the identification of areas where only minimal changes should be considered, as well as locations where change might enhance understanding and appreciation of the site's significance. Any changes will need to be carefully designed to ensure that significant features are not compromised, and will be judged within the legislative context governing the historic environment. This includes the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the London Borough of Hillingdon's Local Plan.

Annex 2 of the *NPPF* defines significance as:

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

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

The following are commonly used and widely accepted definitions of archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest:

Archaeological Interest ['**evidential value**']: *An interest in carrying out an expert investigation at some point in the future into the evidence a heritage asset may hold of past human activity. 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. These heritage assets are part of a record of the past that begins with traces of early humans and continues to be created and destroyed.*

Architectural and Artistic Interest ['**aesthetic value**']: *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.*

Historic Interest ['**historical value**']: *An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide an emotional meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.*

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

No. 5 Denmark Street was listed at Grade II in 1974 (List Entry Number: 1271975), although its brief description on the National Heritage List does

not specifically outline what heritage significance the building possesses. It is therefore important to analyse what elements of the building are considered of significant and to what degree. For this assessment, four levels of significance have been identified:

High significance: major contribution to special interest

Moderate significance: contributes to special interest

Low significance: has some minor contribution to special interest

Neutral: makes no contribution to special interest, but does not detract

Detracts: is a negative feature that obscures or harms significance

3.2 Statement of significance

The following section summarises the heritage significance of different elements of No. 5 Denmark Street. The interiors of the front building and ground floor of the rear former workshop were not inspected and so have not been assigned significance in this report.

3.2.1 Highly significant elements

The 1680s townhouse at No. 5 is less intact compared to some of the other contemporary buildings on Denmark Street, including its neighbour at No.6. Its staircase was rebuilt in concrete during the early twentieth century while its façade has been rebuilt and raised a storey. The internal plan form, which survived largely intact as late as 1903 according to historic drainage plans held by LB Camden, has been subject to alteration, including the removal of partitions separating the front and back rooms. While the interiors of the front building were not inspected, there are indications that the extent of surviving historic elements is considerably less than in its better preserved neighbours. It is nonetheless considered that the front building of No. 5 is highly significance as a rare survival of a 1680s townhouse and as part of the special group of such

buildings on the street. Furthermore, the rebuilding of the façade was carried out in harmony with the original design and the difference between No. 5's façade and those of surviving 1680s examples is likely to go unnoticed by most passers-by. The building possesses further historic interest as the residence and workshop of the renowned engineer, Augustus Siebe, during the nineteenth century.

3.2.2 Moderately significant elements

The three-storey workshop extension constructed by Edward Thurkle at the rear of No. 5 also has heritage significance, although arguably not as great as the original 1680s townhouse. It possesses historic interest as representative of the industrialisation of the area around Denmark Street during the nineteenth century, but also as the workshop of a renowned sword cutler. It also possesses architectural interest as a relatively good quality example of Victorian workshop design, with its modestly embellished primary elevation elevating it above the level of a purely utilitarian structure.

3.2.3 Elements of some low significance

The interiors of the rear workshop have been modernised and altered with the insertion of columns in the 20th century, but investigations indicate there is an original jack-arch ceiling between second and third floors. This is currently hidden behind a modern ceiling (see fig. 16), but has some significance.

The fourth storey of the main house (front building) is also considered of low significance as while it represents an early twentieth century alteration to the highly significant Denmark Street façade, the work was carried out in keeping with the general proportions and style of the building and does not negatively impact the appearance of the conservation area.

3.2.4 Detracting elements

The two brick outbuildings on the roof of the rear extension are utilitarian structures of no architectural merit and their interiors are in a very poor state. They are currently disused and it seems likely that they are causing the structural issues within the building below, risking the long-term survival of the significant Victorian workshop. They are therefore considered to detract from the significance of No. 5 Denmark Street.

3.3 Contribution to the character and appearance of the Denmark Street Conservation Area

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

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

Overall, No. 5 makes a positive contribution to the Conservation Area. In particular, the combination of house and workshop is highly characteristic of the area. There is a distinction between the formal street frontage and the more industrial character at the rear. However, at present, the crude roof-top extensions detract from the robust, industrial character of this location.



Fig. 20: General view of the south side of Denmark Street looking west. No.5 is in the foreground

4.0 Heritage impact assessment

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Policy Context

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

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

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

4.3 Summary of proposals

The proposals are to repair, refurbish and extend the premises, in particular:

- Structural repairs at each floor.
- Refurbishment and extension of former workshop at rear. This will entail removal of the detracting roof structures and replacement with a new roof extension of more coherent form. The structural repairs will enable the removal of twentieth-century columns at first floor.
- Removal of the upper flight of the twentieth-century main staircase.
- Infilling the lightwell with new WC provision.

4.4 Pre-application feedback

The project has benefitted from pre-application engagement with the London Borough of Camden. The scheme was discussed by conference call with the conservation officer on 4 March 2021. Written feedback dated 17 March 2021 advised that ‘the removal of the 20th century roof additions is welcome, as these elements do not contribute to the significance of the building...

The proposals show a lightweight metal structure that differs in style to the workshop building, creating an interesting contrast... it will complement the already eclectic geometry that exists to the rear of the terrace.’ The infilling of the lightwell was also discussed and positively received. ‘Overall, the proposals are likely to be supported by the Council as the architectural qualities of the building are enhanced and the historical significance better revealed.’

4.5 Impact of proposals

4.5.1 Structural repairs

Denmark Street’s historic houses and workshops survived due to their low-key uses, but the resulting underinvestment in maintenance led to poor condition in many cases. No. 5 and particularly the rear workshop suffer from structural problems that put the listed building at risk (see ICA report).

The proposals therefore include a suite of structural repairs and strengthening works that aim to support the future sustainable use of the listed building. These will therefore have a *positive impact*.

The columns within the rear workshop are twentieth-century additions and have **neutral significance**; their removal will have *no impact*.

4.5.2 External changes to rear workshop

The rear former workshop was added in the 1870s and is **significant** for the historic interest of its industrial history. Its original jack-arch ceiling form is obscured by modern linings. The 20th-century roof extensions detract from the significance of the listed building and detract from the Denmark Street Conservation Area.

The building may have originally had a pitched roof of some kind, but no illustrations have come to light. The proposal is for a pitched sawtooth roof with skylight (to allow a view of the church spire from within). This design therefore introduces elements that are appropriate to the industrial character of this part of the listed building and conservation area.

The existing south front of the former workshop has a more formal character and the design here is differentiated to respond to that character, with a more horizontal emphasis. This is similar in massing to the existing brick structure, but in a more lightweight material (CLT), without the weight of masonry (which has caused structural problems – see ICA report).

The original cornice of the 1870s south front is incomplete due to the damaging early twentieth-century alterations. The proposals envisage the reinstatement of a simple, period-appropriate cornice, based on the brickwork details found on the host building.

A small window on the east (flank) elevation will be widened slightly and given a timber casement window; this will preserve the informal character of this elevation and will have *no impact* on significance.

For these reasons the proposals will have a *positive impact* on the historic character of the listed building and conservation area.



Fig. 21: Exterior of workshop as proposed, façade study by ICA

4.5.3 Internal changes to rear workshop

The refurbishment will reveal and restore the jack-arch ceiling of the former workshop, thereby better revealing the significance of the listed building (NB original ceiling finish unclear and subject to investigation). Some poor quality later fabric of no significance will be removed. Overall, because of the way that the historic character of the building will be internally revealed, these alterations will be beneficial in heritage terms.

Structural repairs will strengthen beams and floor structures. This will include the removal of non-original columns, which will have no heritage impact.

For these reasons the proposals will have a *positive impact* on the listed building.



Fig. 22: Interior of workshop as proposed, visualisation by ICA

4.5.4 External changes to former house

The main house is **highly significant** for its brick façade, but its mis-matching, non-period windows, **detract** from this significance. The existing sash windows are modern replacements that differ in profile from one another, presenting a visual muddle.

The proposal is to install new windows of two-over-two pattern. This pattern has been chosen as the best way to create a more uniform appearance while taking account of the differing sizes of the window openings. The new window joinery will be painted in a dark 'Tanner's Brown' colour, in the manner that is traditional for this type of building, as carried out on other houses on the street (e.g. Nos. 6, 7, 9 and 10).

The first-floor window openings will be increased in size by lowering the cills, in order to restore the windows to their original dimensions (as seen at Nos. 7, 9 and 10 Denmark Street). The over-large shop fascia board is to be reduced in size accordingly.

The total effect of all of these changes will be to return some of the visual coherence to the principal façade that it has lost through previous alterations. This will undoubtedly have a *positive impact* on the listed building and on the character of the Denmark Street Conservation Area.

The rear façade of the former house is not original, having been reconstructed in the nineteenth century. Its more industrial character can accept greater change without harming significance (see photo, fig. 19). The proposal to fill in one of the window openings will therefore not cause any harm. It is necessary in order to achieve the improvements to the workshop including the installation of modern WCs. The rhythm of the rear façade will be maintained, by expressing the blocked window as a recess, so as to maintain the traditional character of the elevation. This aspect of the proposals will therefore have *no impact* on significance.

4.5.5 Internal changes to former house

The main staircase was entirely rebuilt in brick in the twentieth century and has **neutral significance**. The proposal is to remove the upper flight of stairs. This did not exist when the house was built in the 1680s. As this flight of stairs possesses no significance, its loss will have *no impact*.

Alterations at first floor include removing modern doorways and reinstating timber doors in their historic locations off the main staircase, reinstating aspects of the historic plan-form. At second floor, modern partitions will be removed, reinstating the historic plan-form of the front room. These changes will therefore better reveal the significance of the former house and will have a *positive impact*.

4.5.6 Infilling the lightwell with new WC provision

The junction between the main house and the rear workshop building includes a narrow lightwell, with makeshift metal bridges (in poor condition and unsafe). This odd arrangement has no particular heritage interest, either in relation to the 1680s main house or in relation to the 1870s former workshop. It has **neutral significance**.

The proposal to infill the lightwell with new structure will allow much-needed provision for WCs. In heritage terms this alteration will have *no impact*.

4.6 Conclusion

The site derives its heritage significance from two main aspects. Firstly, it is one of a cluster of seventeenth-century townhouses, which are rare in central London. Compared to other examples on the street, No. 5 has been much altered, including the replacement of the main staircase and alterations to the plan-form.

Secondly, the site includes a Victorian workshop, added at the rear c. 1876. Though not an unusual building, it is a good example of its type and is representative of the area's industrialisation in the nineteenth century. Its interiors have been modernised, but investigations indicate there is an original jack-arch ceiling hidden between second and third floors. There is a series of crude extensions on the roof, which detract from significance.

The proposals to remove the detracting roof structures and insert a carefully designed pitched roof extension are appropriate to the industrial character of the host building and this part of the conservation area. This change will benefit the listed building and the conservation area.

The measures to rationalise the fenestration to Denmark Street, in a more traditional manner, will return some of the visual coherence that has been lost through previous alterations. This will also have a *positive impact* on the listed building and on the conservation area.

The proposals also include important structural repairs to stabilise the structure and preserve the listed building in the longer term, as well as measures to reinstate aspects of the historic internal plan-form. These alterations will be beneficial for the listed building.

Overall, the application scheme will have a **positive impact**. It satisfies the national and regional policies for the historic environment in the NPPF and the London Plan, in addition to the local policies and guidance issued by Camden Council.

5.0 Supporting Information

5.1 Sources

Archival Material

Drainage plans of No. 5 Denmark Street, LB Camden Archives

Books

William Ronald Braithwaite and John Bevan, 'Siebe, (Christian) Augustus', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* vol.3, Oxford, OUP, 2004

Neil Burton and Peter Guillery, *Behind the façade: London house plans, 1660-1840*, London, Spire Books, 2006

Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner, *The Buildings of England, London 4: North*, New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 1998

George Clinch, *Bloomsbury and St Giles's: Past and Present*, London, Truslove and Shirley, 1890

Ed Glinert, *The London Compendium: A Street-by-street Exploration of the Hidden Metropolis*, London, Penguin, 2012

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

W. Edward Riley and Sir Laurence Gomme (eds.), *Survey of London: volume 5 - St Giles-in-the-Fields*, part II, 1914

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

John Summerson, *Georgian London*, New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 2003

Reports

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

Camden Council, *Denmark Place Planning Brief*, 2004

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

Other

Other

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

Historic maps of London: Agas, c. 1561; Morgan, 1682; Strype, 1720; Rocque, 1745; Horwood, 1799; Greenwood, 1824-26; Ordnance Survey, 1870; Ordnance Survey, 1894; Ordnance Survey, 1914; Goad fire insurance, 1888; Goad fire insurance, 1938; Goad fire insurance, 1952

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

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

Post Office directories (Westminster Archive Centre)

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

'Thurkle – A British Sword Making Dynasty', Easton Antique Arms (<http://www.foredeiliberi.org/antique-swords-uk/articles/thurkle/>)

5.2 Entry on the National Heritage List

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

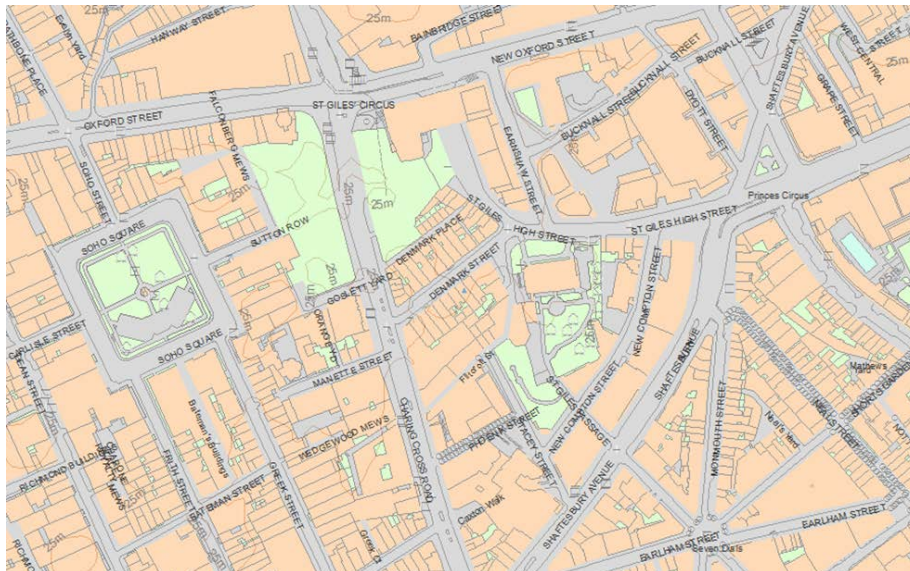
Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1271975

Date first listed: 14-May-1974

Statutory Address: 5, DENMARK STREET

Map



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This copy shows the entry on 20-Mar-2019 at 14:16:02.

Location

Statutory Address: 5, DENMARK STREET

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

County: Greater London Authority

District: Camden (London Borough)

National Grid Reference: TQ 29906 81250

Details

CAMDEN

TQ2981SE DENMARK STREET 798-1/104/300 (South side) 14/05/74 No. 5
GV II

Terraced house with later shop. c1686-89 as part of an estate development by Samuel Fortrey and Jacques Wiseman. Multi-coloured stock brick, stucco keystones and string course to 1st floor. 4 storeys (4th storey later addition). 3 windows. C20 shop at ground floor. Gauged red brick flat arches to flush frame sashes (some with glazing bars) with exposed boxing. Parapet. INTERIOR: not inspected.

Listing NGR: TQ2991281240

Legacy

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

Legacy System number: 477050

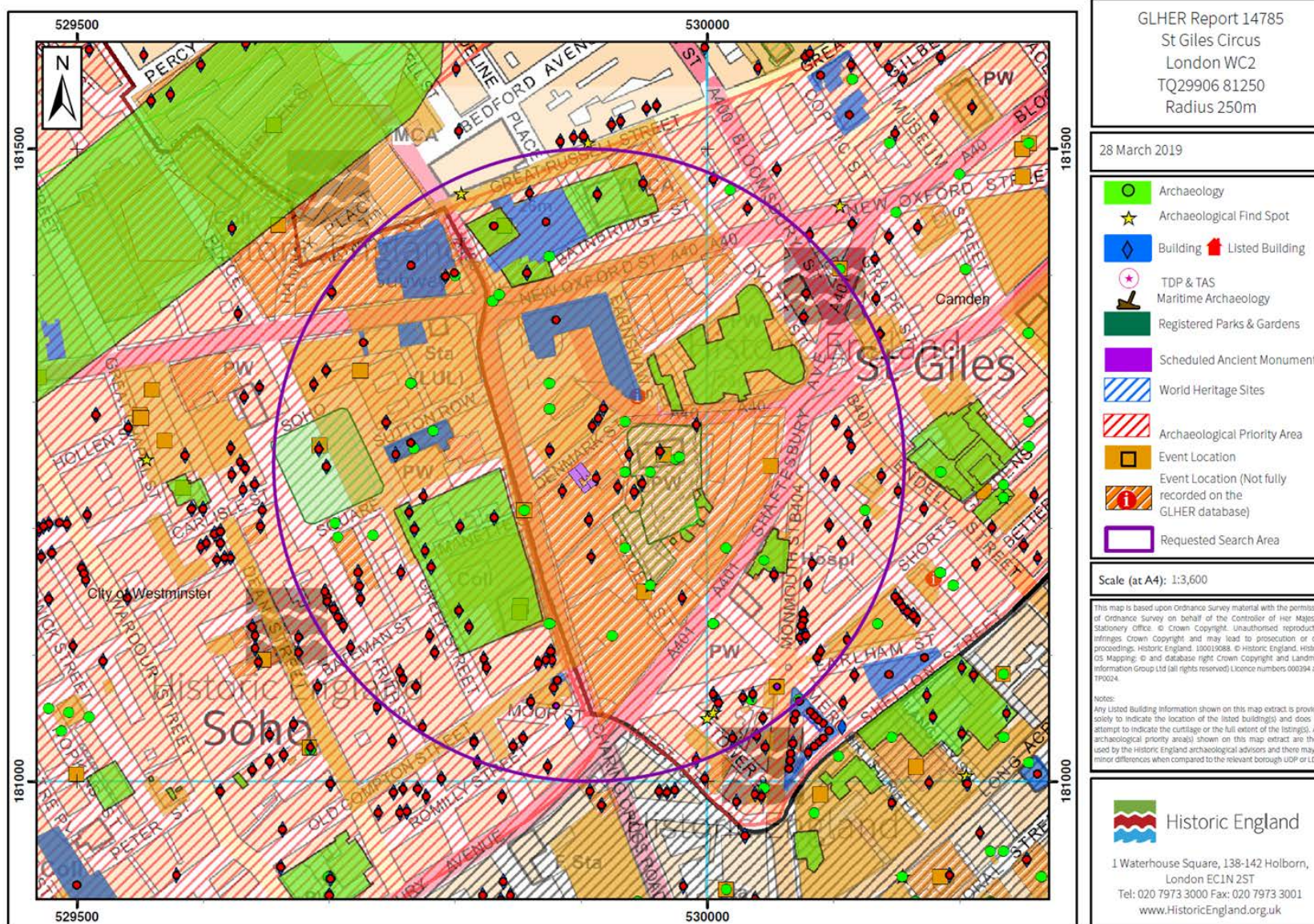
Legacy System: LBS

Legal

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

End of official listing

5.3 Historic Environment Record search results



Alan Baxter

Prepared by John Willans

Reviewed by Robert Hradsky

Issued August 2021

T:\1437\1437-230\12 DTP Data\2021-01_No.5 Denmark Street_Heritage Statement\1437-230_No.5 Denmark Street_Heritage Statement.indd

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