



Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre (GOSHCCC) Archaeology Desk Based Assessment

20/05/2022

Contents

<i>NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY</i>	5
1 INTRODUCTION	7
2 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT AND GEOLOGY	8
Site Location	8
Description of the Development	8
Geology	9
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	10
4 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE	11
National Policy	11
Statutory Protection	11
Non-statutory Protection	16
Regional Planning Policy	17
Local Planning Policy	17
Technical Guidance	21
5 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY	22
Terminology	22
Study Area	23
Sources	23
Assumptions and limitations	24
Site Visit	24
Consultation	24
6 RESULTS	25
Designated Heritage Assets	25
Historic Environment Record Heritage Assets	25
Archaeological Priority Area	26
Previous Archaeological Events	26
7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL NARRATIVE	30
Prehistoric (650,000 BC - AD 43).....	30
Romano-British (AD 43 - 410)	31
Medieval (AD 1066 - 1539).....	32
19 th Century to Modern (AD 1800 – present).....	34
Historic Mapping	35
Aerial Photographs and National Mapping Programme	38
8 IMPACT ASSESSMENT	40
Previous Impacts	40

Proposed Impacts	41
9 CONCLUSIONS	44
Acknowledgements.....	45
Copyright	45
10 REFERENCES	46
Bibliography	46
UK Legislation	49
APPENDIX A: DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA.....	I
APPENDIX B: HER HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA	VIII
APPENDIX C: HER HERITAGE EVENTS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA.....	XVII
PLATES	XX

List of Plates

Plate 1: View along Great Ormond Street, looking north-east

Plate 2: View of the Frontage Building from Great Ormond Street, looking north

Plate 3: View along Great Ormond Street, looking south-west

Plate 4: View of the north-east extent of the Front Building from Great Ormond Street, looking north-west

Plate 5: View of the courtyard and vehicle access to the rear of the Frontage Building, looking north-east

Plate 6: View of the courtyard and vehicle access to the rear of the Frontage Building, looking south-west

Plate 7: View of the north-east extent of the Front Building from the courtyard and vehicle access to the rear of the building, looking south-east

Plate 8: View of a light well showing the street level of Great Ormond Street and the basement level of the Frontage Building, looking south-west

Plate 9: View of the Frontage Building from the rooftop of the Octav Botnar Wing of the Great Ormond Street Hospital, looking south-west

Plate 10: View of the rooftop of the Frontage Building, looking south-west

List of Illustrations

Figure 1: Location of the Proposed Development

Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area

Figure 3: HER Heritage Assets with the Study Area


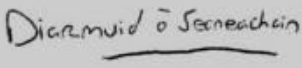
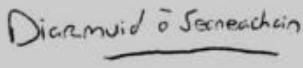
Figure 4: HER Heritage Events within the Study Area

Figure 5: Location of the Proposed Development on the OS Town Plan of London from 1874-1875 1:1,056

Figure 6: Location of the Proposed Development on the OS Plan of London from 1965-1970 1:2,500

Quality Assurance

ADAS Contract Code	ADAS Project Code	Document No.	Date Issued
1050736	ART69105-368	01 (02)	10.05.2022

Author	Technical Reviewer	Approved
 Peter Vellet BA (Hons.) ACIfA	 Diarmuid O Seaneachain BA PhD MCIfA	 Diarmuid O Seaneachain BA PhD MCIfA



Disclaimer

Copyright RSK ADAS Ltd. All rights reserved.

RSK ADAS Ltd (ADAS) has prepared this report for the sole use of the client, showing reasonable skill and care, for the intended purposes as stated in the agreement under which this work was completed. The report may not be relied upon by any other party without the express agreement of the client and ADAS. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report.

Where any data supplied by the client or from other sources have been used, it has been assumed that the information is correct. No responsibility can be accepted by ADAS for inaccuracies in the data supplied by any other party. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are based on the assumption that all relevant information has been supplied by those bodies from whom it was requested.

No part of this report may be copied or duplicated without the express permission of ADAS and the party for whom it was prepared.

Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK ADAS Ltd.

Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment
01	19.01.2022	Amendments following Client comments

Non-Technical Summary

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared on behalf of the Applicant, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust (referred to hereafter as the 'Applicant') in collaboration with the appointed design and build contractor John Sisk & Son (Holdings) Ltd (referred to hereafter as Sisk) to support an application to the London Borough of Camden (LBC) for full planning permission and conservation area consent for the redevelopment of the Great Ormond Street Hospital (GOSH) Frontage Building and Entrance on Great Ormond Street WC1N 3JHX (referred to hereafter as the 'site'), to provide a new Children's Cancer Centre (CCC).

Historic England records eight Grade II* Listed Buildings, 79 Grade II Listed Buildings and two Registered Parks and Gardens and the London Borough of Camden Council records the Bloomsbury Conservation Area within the Study Area. The GLHER records a total of 111 heritage assets and 47 previous archaeological events within the Study Area.

The proposed development is partially situated within the Conservation Area, including the façade of the Frontage Building. The demolition of these buildings will represent a physical change to this Conservation Area. The impact of the change on the setting of the Conservation Area and on nearby Listed Buildings has been assessed within a Heritage and Townscape Visual Impact Assessment (Turley Heritage, 2022), which should be read in conjunction with this report.

This assessment has clearly established that there will be no physical impact to any other heritage asset recorded by the GLHER as a result of groundworks associated with the proposed development.

The proposed development is located within an Archaeological Priority Area classified as a historic urban area that contains multi-period heritage assets of archaeological interest. This assessment indicates that there is potential for groundworks to impact any surviving buried remains relating to mid-17th century English Civil War defences, the early 18th century terraced properties and Powis House depicted on historic maps within the Site boundary and any subsequent extensions and alterations to these properties during the 19th century, including the expansion of the Hospital for Sick Children. Any potential buried archaeological remains relating to these earlier features or structures will only likely survive within the parts of the Site that have not been impacted by basements or truncated by modern walls and services. Any surviving evidence of these remains will be removed by groundworks within the footprint of the proposed development to formation level (c. 4 m below present street level at Great Ormond Street).

Given the results of previous archaeological events in close proximity to the proposed development, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring of intrusive groundworks during the demolition of the existing building should be undertaken. This measure will allow for the identification

and recording of any potential remains relating to mid-17th century English Civil War defences and the early 18th to late 19th century development and re-development of properties in Great Ormond Street that might survive within the Site boundary.

It is recommended that this application should be considered under paragraph 194 of the NPPF 2021. This recommendation would be in accordance with Policy HC1 outlined in the London Plan (2021), Policy D2 outlined in the Camden Local Plan (2017), paragraphs 3.4 and 3.56 outlined in the Camden Planning Guidance: Design SPD (2021), and Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2021).

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared on behalf of the Applicant, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust (referred to hereafter as the 'Applicant') in collaboration with the appointed design and build contractor John Sisk & Son (Holdings) Ltd (referred to hereafter as Sisk) to support an application to the London Borough of Camden (LBC) for full planning permission and conservation area consent for the redevelopment of the Great Ormond Street Hospital (GOSH) Frontage Building and Entrance on Great Ormond Street WC1N 3JH X (referred to hereafter as the 'site'), to provide a new Children's Cancer Centre (CCC).
- 1.2 The objective of the assessment was to identify the nature and extent of the recorded archaeological resource in the footprint of the proposed development and its immediate environs, and to undertake an assessment of the physical impact the proposed development may have on buried archaeology within and immediately adjacent to the Site boundary in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance.
- 1.3 The redevelopment of the Great Ormond Street Hospital (GOSH) Frontage Building comprises the demolition of the existing building and erection of a replacement 8 storey hospital building (Class C2 Use) together with 2 basement floors, roof top, balcony and ground floor landscaped amenity spaces, cycle storage, refuse storage and other ancillary and associated works pursuant to the development.
- 1.4 The Client will be submitting an application for planning permission in early 2022. This report will form part of the documentation submitted with the planning application.
- 1.5 This report is suitable for submission in support of a planning application and identifies any potential archaeological constraints on the site, in accordance with paragraph 194 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021) (see Part 4).
- 1.6 This desk-based assessment is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies with respect to consideration of the historic environment in the planning process.
- 1.7 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2020) and the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (2019).

2 Site Location, Description of Development and Geology

Site Location

- 2.1 The proposed development is located at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children in the Bloomsbury area of the London Borough of Camden (NGR TQ 30501 82029).
- 2.2 The majority of the site is currently occupied by the existing GOSH Frontage Building, a five storey building (inclusive of basement) dating from the 1950s that was constructed in two separate phases. The building is currently occupied by a number of GOSH departments including Audiology Department, Clinical Research Facility (CRF), Department of Child and Adolescent Mental Health and Paediatric Psychology Department.
- 2.3 The western most part of the site is occupied by the main GOSH Entrance providing connections to the wider GOSH island site and by a small rear element (external staircase) of the Paul O’Gorman Building that will be demolished to facilitate the proposed development.
- 2.4 The site is bounded by the Paul O’Gorman Building to the west, Octav Botnar Wing to the east, the Variety Club Building and Premier Inn Clinical Building to the north and Great Ormond Street to the south.

Description of the Development

- 2.5 This planning application relates to Phase 4 of the five-phase redevelopment programme for Great Ormond Street Hospital which aims to rebuild two thirds of the hospital over a 20-year period, to upgrade and better meet forecast future healthcare needs.
- 2.6 Improving outcomes for cancer is a major priority for the UK and paediatric cancer is assuming increasing importance. The proposed GOSHCCC will create a national resource for children with rare and difficult-to-treat cancers. GOSH has a vision for the centre – to create facilities where our expert clinicians can improve outcomes for children through holistic, personalised and coordinated care across the child’s entire cancer journey.
- 2.7 It is understood that the re-development will be largely restricted to the footprint of the existing building, although the north-west face of the Frontage Building will be extended into an existing courtyard and vehicle access will be provided to the rear of the building.
- 2.8 It should be noted that the redline boundary provided by the Client and shown on Figures 1-6 is indicative of the hoarding line that will encompass the Site and not the area of impact of the proposed development.

Geology

- 2.9 The underlying bedrock geology is recorded as London Clay Formation – Clay, Silt and Sand, which is overlain by Lynch Hill Gravel Member – Sand and Gravel superficial deposits. Superficial deposits including Hackney Gravel Member – Sand and Gravel and a narrow band of Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel are recorded to the east of the Site. There are no superficial deposits recorded immediately north-east of the Site (BGS, 2022).
- 2.10 The closest borehole data to the proposed development is located in the north-west corner of the Great Ormond Street Hospital Children’s Cancer Centre (TQ38SW4277 GREAT ORMOND STREET HOSPITAL 1B). The borehole recorded 4 m of made ground overlying 14 m of brown - grey silty clay with occasional pyritised wood fragments. This in turn overlay 12 m of green and brown and locally red mottled sandy silty clay (BGS, 2022).
- 2.11 A second borehole is located approximately 80 m to the south of the proposed development (TQ38SW681 HOLBORN B C ORMOND CLOSE HOLBORN). The borehole recorded 2.44 m of made ground overlying 3.51 m of gravel and sand, 0.75 m of firm brown clay and 3.97 m of stiff blue clay (BGS, 2022).

3 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The overarching aim of this desk-based assessment is to identify the known and potential historic environment resource within the Site and within the Study Area around the Site. This desk-based assessment will also assess the physical impact of the development on buried archaeology within or immediately adjacent to the Site boundary.
- 3.2 The assessment of the impacts of the proposed development on the setting, and therefore the significance, of designated heritage assets in a 250 m study area is outside the scope of this report. These impacts will be assessed in a separate Heritage and Townscape Visual Impact Assessment (Turley Heritage, 2022) that also forms part of the planning application submission.
- 3.3 The specific aims of this desk-based assessment are:
- to establish the location and extent of any known heritage assets within the proposed development and a 250 m Study Area;
 - to determine the potential for, and survival of, previously unknown archaeological remains within the Site;
 - to assess the archaeological impacts of the proposed development; and
 - to inform subsequent phases of mitigation planning i.e. focus and refine the proposed mitigation measures for works at the proposed development.
- 3.4 Based on the information obtained during the preparation of this desk-based assessment, conclusions and recommendations are provided regarding:
- the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological sites within a 250 m Study Area, based on the evidence examined;
 - any likely impacts on the known historic environment resource (buried archaeology, earthworks, and historic buildings) within the Site resulting from the proposed development; and
 - the outline scope of any further archaeological or historic building assessment and/or mitigation work that may be required.

4 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

National Policy

- 4.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection and treatment of the historic environment within the development process. These identify the historic environment as a non-renewable, fragile and finite resource and place a priority on its conservation. This includes the setting out of appropriate assessment to ensure that any damage or loss to the resource is permitted only where it is justified.

Statutory Protection

- 4.2 The key piece of legislation is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990). The application of this law and the over-arching national policy covering the effects of development on the historic environment is outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021). Elements of this legislation and guidance of relevance to the present development are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of key legislation and planning policy

Title	Content
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	<p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 covers the registration of Listed Buildings (that is those buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and the designation of Conservation Areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance).</p> <p>A Listed Building may not be demolished or altered or extended in any manner, which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest without Listed Building Consent being granted. There are three grades of Listed Building (in descending order):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Grade I: buildings of exceptional interest;</i>▪ <i>Grade II*: particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and</i>▪ <i>Grade II: buildings of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them</i>
Treasure Act 1996	The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 10% gold or silver, associated coins or groups of coins which are over 300 years old, objects formerly classed as 'treasure

Title	Content
	trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a high content of gold or silver); any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date and any objects found in association with the above. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.
Burial Act 1857	Under Section 25 of the 1857 Act, it is generally a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without an appropriate licence issued by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), although recent legislative changes indicate that some cases are exempt from this requirement
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 189	Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 190	Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 191	When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

Title	Content
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 192	<p>Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:</p> <p>a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and</p> <p><i>b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.</i></p>
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 193	<p><i>Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.</i></p>
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 194	<p>In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.</p>
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 195	<p>Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.</p>
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 196	<p>Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.</p>

Title	Content
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 197	<p>In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing heritage assets' significance and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution conservation can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 198	<p>In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.</p>
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 199	<p>When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.</p>
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 200	<p>Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.⁶⁸
NPPF Section 16, footnote to paragraph 200	<p>Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled</p>

Title	Content
	monuments, should be considered to the policies for designated heritage assets.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 201	<p>Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 202	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 203	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 204	Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 205	Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any

Title	Content
	heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible ⁶⁹ . However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.
NPPF Section 16, footnote to paragraph 205	Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 206	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 207	Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
NPPF Section 16, Paragraph 208	Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

Non-statutory Protection

- 4.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021) confirms that the historic environment, including archaeological remains, constitutes a material consideration in planning decisions, requiring applicants to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by development, including any contribution made by their setting.

4.4 Where a site includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets of archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, results of a field evaluation (NPPF, 2021: para 194).

Regional Planning Policy

4.5 Local Authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and the formulation of policies to support this obligation.

4.6 The Mayor of London adopted the current London Plan in March 2021. Together with the council’s adopted local planning policies, the London Plan is also a statutory plan against which planning applications are considered. Treatment of the historic environment within the London Plan relevant to the Proposed Development is covered by Policy HC1 in Table 2 below (Greater London Authority, 2022).

Local Planning Policy

4.7 Local Authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and the formulation of policies to support this obligation. The Camden Local Plan was adopted on July 3rd 2017 and is the key strategic document in Camden’s development plan (London Borough of Camden Council, 2017). The Camden Planning Guidance: Design was adopted in on January 15th 2021 and forms a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) which is an additional material consideration in planning decisions (London Borough of Camden Council, 2021). Treatment of the historic environment within the Camden Local Plan (2017) and the Camden Planning Guidance: Design SPD (2021) relevant to the Proposed Development is covered by Policy D2 and paragraphs 3.4 and 3.56 in Table 2 below

Table 2: Local planning policies relevant to the current application.

Policy No	Description
London Plan (2021) Policy HC1	Heritage conservation and growth A. Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, local communities and other statutory and relevant organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London’s historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to, and interpretation of, the heritage assets, landscapes, and archaeology within their area.

	<p>B. Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London’s heritage in regenerative change by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making 2) utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process 3) integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place 4) delivering positive benefits that conserve and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing. <p>C. Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets’ significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings should also be actively managed. Development proposals should avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.</p> <p>D. Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of</p>
<p>Camden Local Plan (2017)</p> <p>Policy D2</p>	<p>Heritage</p> <p>The Council will preserve and, where appropriate, enhance Camden’s rich and diverse heritage assets and their settings, including conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens and locally listed heritage assets.</p> <p><i>Designated heritage assets</i></p> <p>Designed heritage assets include conservation areas and listed buildings. The Council will not permit the loss of or substantial harm</p>

to a designated heritage asset, including conservation areas and Listed Buildings, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

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

The Council will not permit development that results in harm that is less than substantial to the significance of a designated heritage asset unless the public benefits of the proposal convincingly outweigh that harm.

Conservation areas

Conservation areas are designated heritage assets and this section should be read in conjunction with the section above headed 'designated heritage assets'. In order to maintain the character of Camden's conservation areas, the Council will take account of conservation area statements, appraisals and management strategies when assessing applications within conservation areas. The Council will:

- e. require that development within conservation areas preserves or, where possible, enhances the character or appearance of the area;
- f. resist the total or substantial demolition of an unlisted building that makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area;
- g. resist development outside of a conservation area that causes harm to the character or appearance of that conservation area; and
- h. preserve trees and garden spaces which contribute to the character and appearance of a conservation area or which provide a setting for Camden's architectural heritage.

Listed Buildings

Listed buildings are designated heritage assets and this section should be read in conjunction with the section above headed

'designated heritage assets'. To preserve or enhance the borough's listed buildings, the Council will:

- i. resist the total or substantial demolition of a listed building;
- j. resist proposals for a change of use or alterations and extensions to a listed building where this would cause harm to the special architectural and historic interest of the building; and
- k. resist development that would cause harm to significance of a listed building through an effect on its setting.

Archaeology

The Council will protect remains of archaeological importance by ensuring acceptable measures are taken proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset to preserve them and their setting, including physical preservation, where appropriate.

Other heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets

The Council will seek to protect other heritage assets including nondesignated heritage assets (including those on and off the local list), Registered Parks and Gardens and London Squares. The effect of a proposal on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, balancing the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Camden Planning Guidance:
Design (2021)

Paragraphs 3.4 and 3.56

Paragraph 3.4 General principles for the protection of heritage assets

THE COUNCIL - will make a balanced judgment having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the asset/s affected. We will take account of:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of any heritage asset/s and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The positive contribution that the conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality and health and wellbeing;
- The desirability of new development that affects heritage assets to preserve and enhance local character and distinctiveness.

APPLICANTS - will need to show how the significance of a heritage asset, including any contribution made by their setting, has been taken into consideration in the design of the proposed works. The level of detail required will be proportionate to the asset/s importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the

potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset/s affected.

Paragraph 3.56 Implication of being a non-designated heritage asset (NDHA)

The Council will seek to protect non-designated heritage assets (NDHA). The effect of a proposal on the significance of a NDHA will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, balancing the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset, including guidance set out in section 3.4 of this document.

Technical Guidance

- 4.8 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2020) and the *CIfA Code of Conduct* (2019).
- 4.9 Further guidance on the assessment of significance as part of the planning application process is contained in the document *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England, 2015) and the document *Historic England Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (Historic England, 2019).

5 Assessment Methodology

- 5.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment will focus on the impacts the proposed development will have on the known and potential historic environment resource within the Site.
- 5.2 The assessment of the impacts of the proposed development on the setting, and therefore the significance, of designated heritage assets in a 250 m Study Area is outside the scope of this report.

Terminology

- 5.3 **Heritage asset:** A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the wider historic environment. They include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 5.4 **Archaeological site:** Archaeological remains may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past anthropogenic activity.
- 5.5 **Palaeoenvironmental/geoarchaeological potential:** Study of the palaeoenvironment and geoarchaeology combines multi-disciplinary approaches which use the techniques and subject matter of geography, geology and other geosciences to address archaeological aims.
- 5.6 The focus of geoarchaeological fieldworks and palaeoenvironmental assessment can be split into two main areas:

Archaeological

- Using geoarchaeological assessment through the knowledge of landforms and geological processes combined with the modelling of sub-surface data to predict and evaluate the location of deposits which may bury or contain significant archaeological sites and/or material.
- Looking at organic deposits preserved within archaeological remains to provide detailed information on processes carried out at that site, or leading to their presence.

Palaeoenvironmental

- Using a similar set of techniques – to predict and evaluate the location of deposits with high palaeoenvironmental potential, not necessarily in direct association with archaeological sites. Such deposits, often alluvial, can be targeted for sampling and lab work, thus providing detailed information on the changing environment over time.

- 5.7 These techniques directly relate to practical archaeological investigation in two ways:
- Providing a process by which to determine the likelihood of construction impacts to deposits with archaeological potential; and
 - Providing interpretation of depositional context for archaeological remains.

Study Area

- 5.8 A Study Area of 250 m (referred to henceforth as the 'Study Area') around the proposed development has been identified in order to assemble the data for this assessment (Figure 1-4). All designated and non-designated heritage assets recorded by Historic England, the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and the London Borough of Camden Council have been assessed within this Study Area (Figures 2-4). It is considered that information from the Study Area may inform the assessment of the sensitivity of the proposed development and the archaeological resources in the Site.

Sources

- 5.9 The following publicly accessible sources of primary and secondary information were consulted.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.10 Historic England datasets of designated heritage assets were consulted in May 2022. These datasets contain information on all recorded World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Designated Wreck Sites. If present, all designated heritage assets are referred to in the text by a unique reference number 1, 2 etc., and the locations of these assets can be seen on Figure 2.
- 5.11 The London Borough of Camden Council datasets of Locally Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas were consulted in May 2022. If present, all locally designated heritage assets and Conservation Areas are referred to in the text by a unique reference number 1, 2 etc., and their locations can be seen on Figure 2.

Historic Environment Records

- 5.12 The proposed development lies within an area covered by the Greater London Historic Environment Records (GLHER, 2022). This database of recorded archaeological sites, findspots and events, was consulted for information relating to the Study Area in January 2020. All heritage assets are referred to in the text by a unique reference number 1, 2 etc. and the locations of these assets can be seen on Figures 3 - 4.

Cartographic Sources

- 5.13 Historic mapping was obtained from online sources (Old Maps, 2020; NLS, 2022; Old Maps Online, 2022). Information from historic maps can assist in the assessment of archaeological potential in the following ways: highlighting previously unrecorded features, enabling an understanding of how the land has been managed in the recent past, and identifying areas where development is likely to have removed or truncated below-ground archaeological deposits. All maps consulted are listed in the References section below.

Aerial Photographs

- 5.14 Historic aerial photographs were obtained from online sources (Getmapping, 2022). Information from these sources can assist the assessment of archaeological potential by highlighting previously unrecorded features, enabling an understanding of how the land has been managed in the recent past.

Documentary Sources

- 5.15 Other primary and secondary sources relating to the Study Area were obtained from Historic England and from online sources. The sources consulted are listed in the References section below.

Assumptions and limitations

- 5.16 Much of the information used by this study consists of secondary information compiled from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that this information is reasonably accurate.
- 5.17 The Greater London HER is a record of known archaeological and historic features. They are not an exhaustive record of all surviving historic environment features and do not preclude the existence of further features which are unknown at present.

Site Visit

- 5.18 A walkover survey was carried out on January 24th, 2020, in overcast and cold weather conditions. No previously unknown archaeological earthworks, artefacts or standing remains were observed during the survey (Plates 1-10).
- 5.19 A full digital photographic record was made of the site visit. This forms part of the project archive.

Consultation

- 5.20 The Local Authority Archaeologist has not been consulted up to the date of submission of this report for Client review.

6 Results

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.1 Historic England, the GLHER and the London Borough of Camden Council record no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I Listed Buildings or Designated Battlefields within the Study Area (Figure 2).
- 6.2 Historic England records eight Grade II* Listed Buildings (1-8) within the Study Area. The closest of these is the Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre Chapel in Central Block (3), which is located 27 m to the north-west and 21 m to the north-east of the Site boundary (NHLE, 2022).
- 6.3 Historic England records 79 Grade II Listed Buildings (9-87) within the Study Area. The closest of these is Hahnemann House (Number 2) and Number 3 and Attached Railings (68), which is located 8 m to the south-west of the proposed development. There are also several Grade II Listed Buildings, listed under three distinct designations, situated along the south-east frontage of Great Ormond Street. These include Numbers 21, 23 and 25 and Attached Railings to Number 25 (17), Number 27 and Attached Railings (18) and Number 41 to 61 and Attached Railings (19), each of which is approximately 10 m to the south-east of the proposed development (NHLE, 2022).
- 6.4 Historic England records two Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens (88 and 89) within the Study Area. Coram's Fields, with Mecklenburgh and Brunswick Squares (88) is located 118 m to the north and Russell Square (89) is located 235 m to the west of the proposed development (NHLE, 2022).
- 6.5 The London Borough of Camden Council records a single Conservation Area within the Study Area. The Bloomsbury Conservation Area (90) encompasses the majority of the cityscape surrounding the proposed development. The dominant characteristic of the area is its original street layout, which comprised formal landscaped squares and an interrelated grid of streets (London Borough of Camden Council, 2011). Elements of the Bloomsbury, Holborn and St Pancras cityscape have been omitted from the Conservation Area, including the majority of the Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre. The proposed development is situated on the boundary of the hospital complex and the Conservation Area, where the façade of the Frontage Building is within the Conservation Area (London Borough of Camden Council, 2022).
- 6.6 Each of these is described in detail by period in the Archaeological and Historical Potential Narrative section below.

Historic Environment Record Heritage Assets

- 6.7 The GLHER records a total of 111 (91-200) heritage assets within the Study Area (Figure 3).

- 6.8 With the exception of the Grade II* Listed Great Ormond Street Hospital Chapel in Central Block (3) and the Grade II Listed Bollard at Junction with Doughty Street (56), all Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings are also recorded by the GLHER (1, 2, 4-55, 57-87, 91-93, 108-189, 191, 193 and 198) (GLHER, 2022).
- 6.9 Coram's Fields, with Mecklenburgh and Brunswick Squares (88) Registered Park and Garden is partially recorded by the GLHER, where Coram's Fields (197) and Brunswick Square (192) are represented. Mecklenburgh Square (194) is recorded by the GLHER, although this record relates to the Goodenough College and is situated outside of the Registered Park and Garden (88) (GLHER, 2022).
- 6.10 Each of these is described in detail by period in the Archaeological and Historical Potential Narrative section below.

Archaeological Priority Area

- 6.11 The GLHER records a Tier II Archaeological Priority Area (APA) (201), which covers the proposed development and the majority of the Study Area. The APA is classified as a historic urban area that contains multi-period heritage assets of archaeological interest. These include prehistoric evidence, Roman roads and associated activity, Medieval settlement, Civil War defence lines and the 17th century expansion of London's suburbs located within the south of the London Borough of Camden (GLHER, 2022).
- 6.12 The northern extent of the APA, where the proposed development is located, is determined by the postulated routes of the London Civil War defences which cross and overlap with the limit of 17th century London suburbs as depicted on Roques Map of 1766 (GLHER, 2022; Southwark Council, 2022; Figure 5).

Previous Archaeological Events

- 6.13 The GLHER records 47 previous archaeological events within the Study Area (201-248) (Figure 4). Many of these records represent multiple phases of work or duplicate records for specific developments and will be discussed, where applicable, by development.
- 6.14 A total of five archaeological desk-based assessments (222 and 230) and heritage statements (215, 231 and 232) were produced between 2011 and 2017 for individual properties within the Study Area (GLHER, 2022).
- 6.15 A total of three programmes of building survey (229, 234, 241 and 248) or historic building recording (212) were carried out between 1994 and 2013 on individual properties within the Study Area. Two of these records (241 and 248) are part of the Urban Archaeology Database.

These records are duplicates of some of the above events and offer no further information (GLHER, 2022).

- 6.16 An archaeological watching brief (224) was carried out in 1995 at 67-73 Southampton Row. The monitoring revealed truncated river terrace sands and gravels and construction trenches and wall footings of the existing buildings at that site. An earlier brick floor from the 18th or 19th century was also observed. The natural geology had been truncated to a depth of between 21.48 m and 21.96 m above Ordnance Datum (GLHER, 2022).
- 6.17 The GLHER also records four events attributable to findspots (206-209) and an interpretation (210) within the Study Area. These findspots include a Roman tombstone, probably one of the Purbeck Marbles rediscovered on the Lambs Conduit site in 1911 (95 and 206); a late 2nd to early 3rd century Roman coin (96 and 207); a 4th century coin hoard consisting of 700 copper coins (98 and 208); and a Roman cremation burial (101 and 209). The recorded interpretation (210) suggests that the line of the Silchester to Colchester Roman Road could be along Theobald's Road (GLHER, 2022).

Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre

- 6.18 There are 11 previous archaeological events relating to (203, 204, 220, 221, 223, 228, 233, 235, 240, 242 and 247).
- 6.19 A programme of archaeological fieldwork (228) is recorded at the Institute of Child Health on Guildford Street in 1984. No further information regarding this fieldwork is recorded (GLHER, 2022).
- 6.20 An archaeological impact assessment (220 and 221) was completed in 2005 for two areas north of the Site. The assessment concluded that existing structures will have removed all but the deepest archaeological deposits and that any surviving deposits may be encountered in areas on the hospital complex where no buildings currently stand (GLHER, 2022).
- 6.21 An archaeological trial trenching evaluation (223) was carried out occasionally from 2008 to 2009 as part of Phase 2A of the re-development of the Great Ormond Street Hospital. Two trenches were excavated and revealed natural terrace gravels at a height of 18.32 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The gravels were overlain by mid brown clay silt in one trench and made ground in the other. The report states that the natural gravels were truncated and that no archaeological features were observed (GLHER, 2022).
- 6.22 A second archaeological trial trenching evaluation (203 and 204) was carried out in 2014 as part of Phase 2B of the re-development of the Great Ormond Street Hospital. Two trenches were

located immediately north of the current proposed development which revealed two 19th to 20th century features and a modern structure. Natural gravels were observed at a height of 19.60 m aOD (GLHER, 2022).

- 6.23 An archaeological desk-based assessment (233) was completed in 2017 for the Courtyard Building in the Great Ormond Street Hospital complex. The report concluded that there was potential for Post-medieval defensive features at depth within that site. It also concluded that Medieval and Post-medieval agricultural activity would have had a moderate widespread negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits (GLHER, 2022).
- 6.24 The GLHER records four previous archaeological events (235, 240, 242 and 247) as part of the Urban Archaeology Database. These records are duplicates of some of the above events and offer no further information (GLHER, 2022).

Queen Square Number 33

- 6.25 A historic building assessment (205) was carried out in 2003 of the Grade II Listed Number 33 and Attached Railings (30) and Hahnemann House (Number 2) and Number 3 and Attached Railings (68) (GLHER, 2022).
- 6.26 An archaeological desk-based assessment (211) was carried out in 2004, although no information regarding the conclusions of the report is recorded by the GLHER (GLHER, 2022).
- 6.27 An archaeological watching brief (227) was conducted in 2007 and covered the footprint of Number 33 and the garden of Number 32 Queen Square. The monitoring revealed a cess pit and a garden wall associated with the original 18th century property. Waterlaid deposits were also recorded and may have been related to springs that once supplied water to the area. Natural gravels were observed at 20.50 m aOD (GLHER, 2022).
- 6.28 The GLHER records two previous archaeological events (239 and 246) as part of the Urban Archaeology Database. These records are duplicates of some of the above events and offer no further information (GLHER, 2022).

Queen Square Number 12

- 6.29 An archaeological watching brief (226) was conducted in 1994 within and to the rear of the standing building at Number 12, Queen Square. Within the standing building, natural gravels were recorded at 21.18 m aOD and were overlain by demolition debris which derived from the original 18th century buildings on that site. To the rear of the standing building, natural gravels were recorded at 19.63 m aOD and were overlain by a consolidation layer, into which was cut an 18th century cess pit (GLHER, 2022).

6.30 The GLHER records two previous archaeological events (238 and 245) as part of the Urban Archaeology Database. These records are duplicates of the above event and offer no further information (GLHER, 2022).

Tybalds Close Estate, Bloomsbury

6.31 A borehole survey (202, 216 and 217) was carried out in 2012, although no information regarding the conclusions of the survey is recorded by the GLHER (GLHER, 2022).

6.32 An archaeological desk-based assessment (213 and 214) was completed in 2013. The report concluded that the area was developed extensively in the late 18th century and that there was a low to limited potential for all archaeological period at that site (GLHER, 2022).

Theobald's Road, Lacon House and Aداstral House

6.33 An archaeological assessment (218 and 219) was completed in 1996. The report concluded that proposed development at that site would likely remove any surviving archaeological deposits (GLHER, 2022).

6.34 An archaeological trial trenching evaluation (225) was carried out in 1998. Three trenches were excavated and revealed features and deposits from the late 16th century through to the Second World War (GLHER, 2022).

6.35 The GLHER records two previous archaeological events (237 and 244) as part of the Urban Archaeology Database. These records are duplicates of the above events and offer no further information (GLHER, 2022).

7 Archaeological and Historical Potential Narrative

7.1 Where referred to in the document, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

- Palaeolithic 650,000 - 8500 BC
- Mesolithic 8500 - 4000 BC
- Neolithic 4000 - 2400 BC
- Bronze Age 2400 - 700 BC
- Iron Age 700 BC - AD 43
- Roman AD 43 - 410
- Early Medieval AD 410 - 1066
- Medieval AD 1066 – 1539
- Post-medieval AD 1540 - 1799
- 19th Century AD 1800 - 1899
- Modern AD 1900 - present

Prehistoric (650,000 BC - AD 43)

7.2 The GLHER does not contain any records attributed to the Prehistoric period within the Study Area.

7.3 In the wider landscape, outside of the Study Area, there is evidence of Palaeolithic deposits and artefacts. Palaeolithic hand axes and flints have been found in the vicinity of New Oxford Street, Great Russell Street and Southampton Row to the south-west of the Site, Eagle Street to the south-east of the Site and Greys Inn Road to the north-east of the Site. These form part of a concentration of artefacts from this period from the Lynch Hill Gravel of London's West End. Palaeolithic deposits and warm climate Pleistocene faunal remains have also been recovered from Bloomsbury Square, located to the south-west of the proposed development (GLHER, 2022).

7.4 The available archaeological evidence suggests there is a low potential for Prehistoric artefacts and deposits to be present within the Site and in the immediate wider landscape. While there have been Palaeolithic artefacts and deposits found in the wider landscape, urbanisation during the Post-medieval period will likely have truncated or removed artefacts from this period to the depth of the existing foundations of the buildings within the Site.

Romano-British (AD 43 - 410)

- 7.5 The GLHER contains four records attributed to the Roman period within the Study Area (95, 96, 98 and 101).
- 7.6 A Roman tombstone (95) was rediscovered on the Lamb Conduit site in 1911 and is recorded as being probably one of the Purbeck Marbles. The location attributed to the tombstone is 79 m to the south-east of the proposed development (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.7 A late 2nd to early 3rd century silver coin (96) and a 4th century coin hoard consisting of 700 copper coins (98) are recorded 230 m to the west of the proposed development (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.8 A Roman cremation burial (101) consisting of a greyware rusticated urn containing burnt bone is recorded 230 m to the south-west of the proposed development (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.9 The proposed development is situated approximately 1.40 km to the north-west of the late 2nd century city wall enclosing the Roman settlement of Londinium. The main westerly route out of Londinium follows High Holborn Road to New Oxford Street, which is likely to be the Via Trinobantina Roman road between Newgate and Silchester. There have been over 15 sites from which Roman material has been recovered within this area, which is situated approximately 440 m to the south of the proposed development (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.10 The available archaeological evidence suggests there is a low potential for Roman artefacts, burials and deposits to be present within the Site and in the immediate environs. The artefacts and burials recorded within the Study Area represent isolated finds and do not indicate that intensive settlement or concentrated burials are likely to be present in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

Early Medieval (AD 410 - 1066)

- 7.11 The GLHER does not contain any records attributed to the Early Medieval period within the Study Area.
- 7.12 The proposed development is situated to the north of the middle Saxon settlement of Lundenwic. This settlement appears to have been focused on land north of the Strand. Otherwise, there is little evidence for Early Medieval activity within the wider landscape (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.13 The available archaeological evidence suggests there is a low potential for Early Medieval buried archaeological deposits and artefacts to be present within the Site and in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

Medieval (AD 1066 - 1539)

- 7.14 The GLHER contains four records attributed to the Medieval period within the Study Area (97, 99, 103 and 153).
- 7.15 The Grade II Listed 13 Rugby Street (46 and 153), formerly listed as No.13 French's Dairy, is an early 18th century terrace house located 97 m to the south-east of the Site. While the property is post-medieval in date, it was constructed to incorporate a Medieval conduit dated from the late 13th century to the early 14th century (153; GLHER, 2022).
- 7.16 The site of the Earl of Baths Inn (97), which was inherited from Hankfords in the early 15th century, is located 193 m to the north-west of the Site. It was later the residence of Lord Brooke and become Brooke House in the Post-medieval period (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.17 Lamb Conduit St (99) was the conception of William Lamb and was constructed to carry fresh water from present day Dombey Street to Snow Hill. The conduit was completed in 1577 and was later rebuilt in 1677 before being demolished in 1746. The location attributed to the conduit by the GLHER is 38 m to the east of the proposed development (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.18 A Medieval conduit known as Devils Conduit (103) was constructed to supply fresh water to Greyfriars Monastery. The conduit head, located 112 m to the west of the Site at 20 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, was removed in 1913 and re-erected in 1924 behind the offices of the Metropolitan Water Board in Rosebery Avenue. (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.19 The Domesday Survey in 1086 indicates that Holborn, located to the south of the proposed development, existed as a settlement at that time. The settlement developed as a suburb of Medieval London in the early to mid-12th century and continued to grow westward as a ribbon development along the former Roman road. The Bloomsbury area of the Borough of Camden was originally known as Lomsbury and was a manor and village thought to have occupied the site of Bloomsbury Square from at least the 13th century. A Manor House at Great Russell Street in Bloomsbury is documented from at least the 13th century and survived until after 1558 (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.20 The available archaeological evidence suggests there is a low to moderate potential for Medieval artefacts and deposits to be present within the Site and in the immediate environs. Any previously unknown buried Medieval deposits or artefacts surviving in the Site boundary would most likely be related to agricultural practise in the hinterland of the settlements of Holborn and Bloomsbury and would be of limited archaeological value.

Post-medieval (AD 1539 - 1799)

- 7.21 The GLHER contains 67 records attributed to the Post-medieval period within the Study Area (94, 100, 102, 104-108, 110-114, 116-118, 120-127, 129-134, 138-141, 144, 147-149, 152, 155-161, 163, 166-170, 173, 174, 178-185, 187, 188, 190, 192 and 199).
- 7.22 The site of a long low house with two short wings is located 171 m to the south-west of the Site at 18-20 Bloomsbury Square (100). It was constructed in 1657 for the Earl of Southampton and was also known as Russell House and then Bedford House. The property was demolished in 1800 (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.23 A 1998 evaluation at Lacon House (225), located 197 m to the south-east of the Site, revealed a number of Post-medieval features. These included: a late 17th century quarry pit (104); 18th century pitting (105); an 18th century brick drain (106); and 18th and 19th century brick foundations (107) (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.24 Queen Square (190 and 199) is located 71 m to the south-west of the proposed development. The square was laid out in 1716 and is an elongated rectangle with ornamental gardens. It is protected and designated under the London Squares Preservation Act 1931 (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.25 The site of the Foundling Hospital (102) is located 239 m to the north of the Site in Coram's Fields, with Mecklenburgh and Brunswick Squares (88) Registered Park and Garden. The hospital was founded in 1742 and continued to operate on that site until it moved to Redhill in 1926 (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.26 Great Ormond Street Hospital (94), originally known as the Hospital for Sick Children, opened in 1852. It was equipped with 20 beds, in two 10 bed wards, but there were so few inpatients initially that only one ward was used for the first 2 months. The first purpose-built clinical block was opened in 1875, constructed on the back garden space of the original converted houses, with a linked block to the north containing four wards for housing infectious diseases cases opening in 1879/80. The original houses Nos. 48 and 49 Great Ormond Street were demolished in the 1880's, and the new South Wing (now Paul O'Gorman Building) constructed on their site, opening in 1893 and linked to the 1875 building on the north side (Figure 5). The main entrance returned to Great Ormond Street, having been from Powis Place from 1875-93 (Mr Nick Baldwin, Archivist, GOSH Foundation Trust 2022. Planning Application Comments Feedback 31.01.22).
- 7.27 The 1875 building and Infectious Diseases block were designed by Edward Middleton Barry. He died in 1880, and the South Wing (now Paul O'Gorman Building) was designed by his older brother Charles Barry Jnr. (They were the sons of the more celebrated Sir Charles Barry, architect of the

Houses of Parliament). It is constructed of red brick with subtle decorative features, including stone balustrades and copings in a terracotta colour, a rounded end and rectangular oriels (Mr Nick Baldwin, Archivist, GOSH Foundation Trust 2022. Planning Application Comments Feedback 31.01.22).

- 7.28 There were bomb strikes on Great Ormond Street adjacent to the project site during the 1940 Blitz, and although the South Wing (Paul O’Gorman Building) did not suffer a direct hit, it did suffer quite severe blast damage----the shrapnel marks were still visible until in-filled in the 1990’s, and traces can still be seen on the wall behind the ground level railing (Mr Nick Baldwin, Archivist, GOSH Foundation Trust 2022. Planning Application Comments Feedback 31.01.22).
- 7.29 The location attributed to the hospital by the GLHER is located 68 m to the north-west of the Site, although the original location of the hospital is located within Site boundary of the current proposed development (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.30 The remaining 58 records attributed to the post-medieval period represent Grade II and Grade II* Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens and are located between 8 m and 214 m from the proposed development (108, 110-114, 116-118, 120-127, 129-134, 138-141, 144, 147-149, 152, 155-161, 163, 166-170, 173, 174, 178-185, 187, 188 and 192) (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.31 A series of fortifications and a defensive ditch were erected around London in 1642 to 1643 during the English Civil War, a section of which passed through the present Borough of Camden. A retrospective map from 1749 indicates that part of the defensive ditch and the Fort of Southampton (Fort 11) was located immediately south of Great Ormond Street. Following the end of the English Civil War, the wider landscape saw a period of growth, including market gardens and grand houses. Historic mapping shows the suburban expansion of London in the immediate wider landscape from the early 18th century (Old Maps Online, 2022; GLHER, 2022).
- 7.32 The available archaeological evidence suggests there is a high potential for post-medieval structural remains, deposits and artefacts to be present within the Site and in the immediate wider landscape. If buried archaeological remains relating to the 17th century Civil War defences or the earliest phase of the Great Ormond Street Hospital Children’s Cancer Centre survive within the Site boundary, these would be considered to have archaeological significance.

19th Century to Modern (AD 1800 – present)

- 7.33 The GLHER contains 35 records attributed to the 19th century and the Modern period within the Study Area (91-93, 109, 115, 119, 128, 135-137, 142, 143, 145, 146, 150, 151, 154, 162, 164, 165, 171, 172, 175-177, 186, 189, 191, 193-198 and 200).

- 7.34 The House of Relief for Children with Chronic Diseases of the Joints (195) was opened in 1867 and was renamed The Alexandra Hospital in 1881. The hospital relocated to Kent in 1920 and the former building is now known as Alexandra House, which is located 130 m to the west of the proposed development (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.35 The Goodenough College, London House Quadrangle in Mecklenburgh Square (194) was founded in 1931 and construction was completed in 1933. A northern and western range were added to the college in 1944 (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.36 The remaining 33 records attributed to the 19th century and the Modern period represent Grade II and Grade II* Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens and are located between 27 m and 242 m from the proposed development (GLHER, 2022).
- 7.37 London was subject to aerial bombing during the Second World War. A census of bomb impact locations records a number of high explosive bomb impacts within the Study Area. There are no recorded bomb impacts within the location of the proposed development (Bomb Sight, 2022).
- 7.38 The available archaeological evidence suggests there is a high potential for 19th century and modern structural remains, deposits and artefacts to be present within the Site and in the immediate wider landscape. If buried foundations relating to buildings recorded on 19th century maps survive within the Site boundary these would be considered to have a low archaeological significance.

Historic Mapping

- 7.39 Historic mapping analysis shows that the Study Area was an enclosed agricultural landscape until it was developed in the early 18th century. Suburban development from the early 18th century to the mid-19th century in Great Ormond Street was comprised predominately of terraced housing, as well as a larger property, Powis House. Successive maps show a series of alterations and extensions to these properties prior to the opening of Great Ormond Street Hospital, originally the Hospital for Sick Children, in 1852. The development and re-development of the hospital is well documented by historic mapping from the mid-19th century to the late 20th century (Old Maps Online, 2022).
- 7.40 The earliest map consulted was the VACLAV Hollar map of London from 1666. The map shows an urban landscape extending from the River Thames up to Theobald's Road. The landscape to the north of Theobald's Road is clearly shown as an enclosed agricultural landscape. The location of the proposed development is obscured by text relating to specific locations on the map, although it was clearly within the agricultural hinterland of mid-17th century London at that time (Old Maps Online, 2022).

- 7.41 A Plan of London and Westminster, shewing the Forts erected by order of Parliament in 1643, and Desolation by the Fire in 1666 is a retrospective map from 1749. The map indicates that part of the defensive ditch encompassing London during the Civil War of 1642 to 1651 was located immediately south of the present Great Ormond Street. This map also shows the Fort of Southampton (Fort 11) in close proximity to the proposed development in Bloomsbury Square (Old Maps Online, 2022).
- 7.42 The Mapp of St Andrew Holborn parish as well within the Liberty as without from 1720 shows the continued suburban expansion of London during the Post-medieval period. The landscape between Theobald's Road, labelled as Theoballs Ron, and Guildford Street, which appears as a trackway, has been developed. The landscape to the north of Guildford Street is shown as agricultural fields. Great Ormond Street is clearly shown, although it is labelled as Ormond Street, as is Queens Square to the south-east. Both sides of Ormond Street are developed and there is a large open space to the rear of the properties along the north-west side of the street. Powis House, a large property with defined boundaries, is shown on the north-west side of Ormond Street where the present Powis Place is located (Old Maps Online, 2022).
- 7.43 A Survey of the Land belonging to the Hospital for the Maintenance & Education of Exposed & Deserted young Children from 1763 is focused on the grounds of the Foundling Hospital (102) to the north-east of the proposed development. The map includes the landscape to the south of the hospital and clearly shows Ormond Street and a footpath where the present Guildford Street is located. The land to the south of the footpath is labelled 'Back of Houses in Ormond Street' and is divided into five distinct property boundaries containing a number of structures and what appears to be a pond (Old Maps Online, 2022).
- 7.44 John Rocque's A Plan of London from 1766 shows little discernible change to land-use within the Site boundary. Great Ormond Street is shown for the first time (Southwark Council, 2022).
- 7.45 A Plan of Hyde-Park with the City and Liberties of Westminster &c. Shewing the several Improvements propos'd from 1766 shows the proposed suburban expansion of the area to the north of Great Ormond Street at that time. Of particular note is a proposed north-west by south-east aligned road running through the properties to the north-west of Ormond Street. It should be noted that there is no evidence from later maps that this road was constructed (Old Maps Online, 2022).
- 7.46 The London Directory, or a new & improved plan of London, Westminster & Southwark from 1795 shows little discernible change to the land-use within the Site boundary. Guildford Street is shown as a part of the road network for the first time (Old Maps Online, 2022).

- 7.47 Cary's a New Map of London and its Environs from 1822 shows further suburban expansion to the north of the proposed development. Powis House appears to have been demolished and two new buildings had been constructed perpendicular to Great Ormond Street. Otherwise, there are no discernible changes visible on this map to the land-use in and adjacent to the Site boundary (Old Maps Online, 2022).
- 7.48 The Ordnance Survey (OS) Town Plan of London from 1851 does not show detail of any buildings within the Site boundary, although the road network generally corresponds to the present alignment (Old Maps, 2020).
- 7.49 The OS Town Plan of London from 1874-1875 shows the location of the proposed development in excellent detail. A large building with substantial gardens to the rear is shown at the corner of Great Ormond Street and Powis Place, where the Paul O'Gorman building is presently located. The building is labelled Hospital for Sick Children and represents the first purpose-built clinical block of the Hospital for Sick Children, designed by E. M. Barry and opened in 1875 (Mr Nick Baldwin, Archivist, GOSH Foundation Trust 2022. Planning Application Comments Feedback 31.01.22).
- 7.50 There are 11 terraced properties to the north-east of the hospital in Great Ormond Street, the closest of which is labelled as the Working Men's College. The plan shows steps leading down into the garden to the rear of the Hospital for Sick Children, the Working Men's College and seven of the terraced properties. There are also light wells and steps shown along the frontage of the buildings in Great Ormond Street, indicating these properties had basements below street level as well (Figure 5).
- 7.51 The Hospital's own Chapel formed an integral part of E.M. Barry's 1875 clinical block until it was moved when the rest of the building was demolished to make way for the Variety Club Building in 1990. The chapel of the Nunnery and Hospital of St. John & St. Elizabeth, opened in 1865. The chapel is labelled as 'R. C. Chapel with space for 200' on the 1895-1896 OS map of the area. The Hospital for Sick Children acquired the site in the early years of the 20th Century and constructed the Astor Out-Patient Wing (opened 1908) on it. The Hospital of St. John & St. Elizabeth moved to new premises in Maida Vale, where it remains today. Their chapel from Great Ormond Street was dismantled and then rebuilt at the Maida Vale site. The façade of the chapel is a copy of the Jesuit church in Rome (Mr Nick Baldwin, Archivist, GOSH Foundation Trust 2022. Planning Application Comments Feedback 31.01.22).
- 7.52 By 1895-1896 some of the terraced properties to the north-east of the hospital appear to have had extensions or additional buildings constructed to the rear. The garden space to the rear of

three of the terraced properties appears to have been re-organised into a larger open space (Old Maps, 2020).

- 7.53 The OS County Series map of London from 1916 shows the continued expansion of the Hospital for Sick Children, now labelled simply as 'Hospital (Children)'. The hospital had been extended to the north and north-east, annexing the Working Men's College and garden space to the rear. There is no discernible change to the remaining terraced properties in Great Ormond Street (Old Maps, 2020).
- 7.54 By 1952-1953 the Hospital for Sick Children had expanded north to Guilford Street and had annexed two more of the terraced properties to the north-east in Great Ormond Street. What appears to be a vehicle access had been constructed to the north-east and north-west of where the Paul O'Gorman Building is presently located. The remaining terraced properties to the north-east of the hospital have undergone further changes, including extensions and re-organisation of the garden spaces to the rear (Old Maps, 2020).
- 7.55 By 1965-1970 the terraced properties at the corner of Great Ormond Street and Lamb Conduit Street have been replaced by a large building labelled School of Nursing (The Hospital for Sick Children). Otherwise, there appears to be no discernible changes to the existing hospital building and remaining terraced properties in Great Ormond Street (Figure 6).
- 7.56 The OS Plan from 1979 shows that, by the end of the 1970's, the remaining terraced properties to the north-east of the hospital had been annexed and replaced with the Frontage Building. Later maps show the continued expansion of the Great Ormond Street Hospital complex, although no further changes to the buildings in Great Ormond Street and Powis Place are noted (Old Maps, 2020).

Aerial Photographs

- 7.57 Aerial photographs from the 1940's through to 2019 showing the location of the proposed development were analysed. The photographs show the continuing development and re-development of the Great Ormond Street Hospital complex from the mid-20th century to present day (Getmapping, 2022).
- 7.58 The buildings on the Site were damaged as a result of bombing during World War II. One reference to bombing on site was found – a local record indicates that a High Explosive bomb fell on site on 9th September 1940 in front of the Board Room in the Old Hospital. The bomb reportedly buried itself in the ground and exploded in the old vaults under the roadway. This incident is thought to be the same incident recorded on consolidated London Bomb Census mapping. Incendiary bombing was recorded over Great Ormond Street on at least five occasions, according to London

Bomb Census Mapping, with two incendiary showers noted as directly affecting the Hospital. Aerial Photography from 1941 and 1946 indicates that structures on site all appear externally intact, with no obvious signs of severe damage such as missing roofs/storeys. Some white tiling, indicative of repair works, is evident, however. Ground level photographs of the Hospital structure situated in the south-western section of the site indicate that the building itself remained externally intact. General blast damage is evident – doors and windows appear to have been broken. This is likely a consequence of the bomb exploding in the old vaults under the roadway. LCC Bomb Damage mapping also highlights this ‘general blast damage’. Adjacent to the western section of the site. No other structures on or adjacent to the site were labelled as damaged (1st Line Defence, 2022).

8 Impact Assessment

Previous Impacts

- 8.1 The available archaeological, documentary and cartographic data suggests that the Site was generally in agricultural use until the early 18th century. The construction of a defensive ditch and Southampton Fort during the mid-17th century English Civil War is likely to have created extensive ground disturbance within the Site boundary and on the land immediately to the south of the Site boundary.
- 8.2 The construction of terraced properties and Powis House in Great Ormond Street in the early 18th century is likely to have truncated or removed below ground traces of any English Civil War defensive features within the Site boundary. Subsequent extensions and alterations to these properties during the 19th century, including the expansion of the Hospital for Sick Children, will have likely truncated or removed the remains of earlier 18th century buildings within the Site.
- 8.3 The basement and modern foundations of the existing Frontage Building will have truncated or removed earlier building foundations within the footprint of the basement and walls of this building.
- 8.4 The basement level of the existing buildings is represented by the courtyard and vehicle access and the base of the light wells along Great Ormond Street, which is approximately 2.0 m below street level.
- 8.5 Existing underground services feeding into the existing buildings will have likely truncated or removed archaeological deposits to a depth of at least 1.5 m below the modern level of Great Ormond Street.
- 8.6 The buildings on the Site were damaged as a result of bombing during World War II. One reference to bombing on site was found – a local record indicates that a High Explosive bomb fell on site on 9th September 1940 in front of the Board Room in the Old Hospital. The bomb reportedly buried itself in the ground and exploded in the old vaults under the roadway. This incident is thought to be the same incident recorded on consolidated London Bomb Census mapping. Incendiary bombing was recorded over Great Ormond Street on at least five occasions, according to London Bomb Census Mapping, with two incendiary showers noted as directly affecting the Hospital. Aerial Photography from 1941 and 1946 indicates that structures on site all appear externally intact, with no obvious signs of severe damage such as missing roofs/storeys. Some white tiling, indicative of repair works, is evident, however. Ground level photographs of the Hospital structure situated in the south-western section of the site indicate that the building itself remained

externally intact. General blast damage is evident – doors and windows appear to have been broken. This is likely a consequence of the bomb exploding in the old vaults under the roadway. LCC Bomb Damage mapping also highlights this ‘general blast damage’. Adjacent to the western section of the site. No other structures on or adjacent to the site were labelled as damaged (1st Line Defence, 2022).

Proposed Impacts

- 8.7 The current proposed development comprises the redevelopment of the Great Ormond Street Hospital (GOSH) Frontage Building comprising demolition of the existing building and erection of a replacement 8 storey hospital building (Class C2 Use) together with 2 basement floors, roof top, balcony and ground floor landscaped amenity spaces, cycle storage, refuse storage and other ancillary and associated works pursuant to the development.
- 8.8 The existing building consists of six levels, where level 1 is the basement and level 6 is roof space. The basement level is represented by the courtyard and vehicle access to the rear of the Frontage Building and the base of the light wells along Great Ormond Street, while level 2 is at street level. The proposed development will involve a below-ground impact of approximately 2 m from level 1 and the addition of two levels to the Frontage Building.
- 8.9 It is understood that the re-development will be largely restricted to the footprint of the existing buildings, although the north-west face of the Frontage Building will be extended into an existing courtyard and vehicle access to the rear of the building.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 8.10 There are no designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I Listed Buildings or Designated Battlefields on the Site or within the Study Area. There will be no physical impact to any of these types of designated heritage assets from the proposed development.
- 8.11 Historic England records eight Grade II* Listed Buildings (1-8) and 79 Grade II Listed Buildings (9-87) within the Study Area.
- 8.12 Historic England records the Coram’s Fields, with Mecklenburgh and Brunswick Squares (88) and the Russell Square (89) Registered Park and Garden within the Study Area.
- 8.13 There will be no physical impact to these Grade II* or II Listed Buildings or the Registered Parks and Gardens.
- 8.14 The London Borough of Camden Council records the Bloomsbury Conservation Area (90) within the Study Area.

- 8.15 The proposed development is partially situated within the Conservation Area, where the façade of the Frontage Building is located within the Conservation Area. The re-development of this building will represent a physical change to this Conservation Area.
- 8.16 It is understood that the re-development will be largely restricted to within the footprint of the existing buildings Frontage Building. The north-west face of the Frontage Building will be extended into an existing courtyard and vehicle access to the rear of the building.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 8.17 The GLHER records a total of 111 heritage assets within the Study Area.
- 8.18 There are no heritage assets within the Site boundary and so there will be no physical impact to any non-designated heritage asset recorded by the GLHER.
- 8.19 The proposed development is located within an Archaeological Priority Area classified as a historic urban area that contains multi-period heritage assets of archaeological interest. This assessment indicates that there is potential for groundworks to impact any surviving buried remains relating to mid-17th century English Civil War defences, the early 18th century terraced properties and Powis House depicted on historic maps within the Site boundary and any subsequent extensions and alterations to these properties during the 19th century, including the expansion of the Hospital for Sick Children. Any potential buried archaeological remains relating to these earlier features or structures will only likely survive within the parts of the Site that have not been truncated by basements, modern walls and services. Any surviving evidence of these remains will be removed by groundworks for the creation of the new hospital building within the footprints of the new buildings down to the depth of impact (c. 4 m below present street level at Great Ormond Street).
- 8.20 This assessment has identified a low potential for palaeo-environmental or waterlogged remains to be present within the boundary of the proposed development. Evidence from previous archaeological events and boreholes indicate that the stratigraphy within the Site boundary will comprise truncated natural gravels of limited palaeo-environmental potential overlain by deposits of made ground. Deposits of silty clay containing pyritised wood fragments are recorded to the north-west of the Site. This is likely an alluvial deposit and may have some potential for palaeo-environmental remains.
- 8.21 Palaeolithic deposits and warm climate Pleistocene faunal remains were recovered from Bloomsbury Square to the south-west of the Site. Bloomsbury square is a preserved London square and is less likely to have been impacted by development than the surrounding suburban landscape. As such, these remains are likely not indicative of the palaeo-environmental potential

within the surrounding wider landscape or the Site Boundary. This assessment indicates that there is a very low risk that any significant deposits survive within 2 m below the present level of Great Ormond Street, as a result of the depth of impact of basements and foundations for the existing building.

9 Conclusions

- 9.1 Historic England records eight Grade II* Listed Buildings, 79 Grade II Listed Buildings and two Registered Parks and Gardens and the London Borough of Camden Council records the Bloomsbury Conservation Area within the Study Area. The GLHER records a total of 111 heritage assets and 47 previous archaeological events within the Study Area.
- 9.2 The proposed development is partially situated within the Conservation Area. The demolition of the Frontage Building will represent a physical change to this Conservation Area. The impact of the change on the setting of the Conservation Area and on nearby Listed Buildings is being assessed by a Heritage and Townscape Visual Impact Assessment (Turley Heritage, 2022) which should be read in conjunction with this desk-based assessment.
- 9.3 This assessment has clearly established that there will be no physical impact to any other heritage asset recorded by the GLHER as a result of groundworks associated with the proposed development.
- 9.4 The proposed development is located within an Archaeological Priority Area classified as a historic urban area that contains multi-period heritage assets of archaeological interest. This assessment indicates that there is potential for groundworks to impact any surviving buried remains relating to mid-17th century English Civil War defences, the early 18th century terraced properties and Powis House depicted on historic maps within the Site boundary and any subsequent extensions and alterations to these properties during the 19th century, including the expansion of the Hospital for Sick Children. Any potential buried archaeological remains relating to these earlier features or structures will only likely survive within the parts of the Site that have not been truncated by basements, modern walls and services. Any surviving evidence of these remains will be removed by groundworks for the creation of the new hospital buildings within the footprints of the new buildings down to the depth of impact (c. 4 m below present street level at Great Ormond Street).
- 9.5 Given the results of previous archaeological events in close proximity to the proposed development, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring of intrusive groundworks during the demolition of the existing buildings be undertaken. This measure will allow for the identification and recording of any potential remains relating to mid-17th century English Civil War defences and the early 18th to late 19th century development and re-development of properties in Great Ormond Street that might survive within the Site boundary.
- 9.6 It is recommended that this application should be considered under paragraph 194 of the NPPF 2021. This recommendation would be in accordance with Policy HC1 outlined in the London Plan (2021), Policy D2 outlined in the Camden Local Plan (2017), paragraphs 3.4 and 3.56 outlined in

the Camden Planning Guidance: Design SPD (2021), and Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2021).

Acknowledgements

- 9.7 This assessment was commissioned by the appointed design and build contractor John Sisk and Son (Holdings) Ltd on behalf of the Applicant, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust, and thanks are due in this regard. The report was written by Peter Vellet. The supporting maps and illustrations were prepared by Peter Vellet and verified by Diarmuid O'Seaneachain.

Copyright

- 9.8 This report may contain material that is not the copyright of RSK ADAS Ltd or is the intellectual property of third parties that we are able to include for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences. Copyright itself for such material is not transferable by RSK ADAS Ltd and you are reminded that you remain bound by the terms and conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to copying and dissemination of this report.
- 9.9 Historic Environment Record data used in this report © Greater London HER 100024900 contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020. The dataset contained in this material was obtained on the January 8th, 2020, with permission of the Greater London Historic Environment Record Office.

10 References

Bibliography

ADS (2022) Archaeology Data Service, Available at: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/> [accessed January 2022].

BGS (2022) British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer, Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed January 2022].

Bomb Sight (2022) Explore the London Blitz 1940-1941, Available at: <http://bombsight.org/#17/51.52207/-0.12030> [accessed January 2022].

CifA (2019) *Code of Conduct* (Reading: The Chartered Institute of Archaeologists), Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CodesofConduct.pdf> [accessed January 2022].

CifA (2020) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (Reading: The Chartered Institute of Archaeologists), Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CifAS&GDBA_3.pdf [accessed January 2022].

English Heritage (1991) *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, Historic England Guidance.

Getmapping (2022) Getmapping.com. Available at: https://www1.getmapping.com/Webshop/Web/CommonPages/Main/preview.aspx?srid=27700&x=489627&y=128475&searchType=pafpostzon_placenameµsite=none [accessed January 2022].

Greater London Authority (2022) *The London Plan 2021*. Available at: <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/new-london-plan/london-plan-2021> [accessed January 2022].

Greater London HER (2020) *Historic Environment data for a 250 m Study Area around the Site* [Received on 08.01.2020] Reference: 100024900.

Historic England (2008) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (London: English Heritage), Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/> [accessed January 2022].

Historic England (2015) *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*, Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-system/> [accessed January 2022].

Historic England (2017) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets, Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-system/> [accessed January 2022].

Historic England designated heritage asset datasets for a 250 m Study Area around the Site [Viewed on 19.01.2022].

Ladbroke Association (2020) Text of the London Squares Preservation Act 1931. Available at: <http://www.ladbrokeassociation.info/LondonSquaresPreservationAct1931.htm> [accessed January 2022].

London Borough of Camden Council (2011) Bloomsbury Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy. Available at: <https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/7212389/Bloomsbury+Conservation+Area+Appraisal+and+Management+Strategy+Adopted+2011.pdf/6e29ae05-3837-6f7f-ce1b-3bbb0bd20493> [accessed January 2022].

London Borough of Camden Council (2017) Camden Local Plan. Available at: <https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/3912524/Local+Plan+Low+Res.pdf/54bd0f8c-c737-b10d-b140-756e8beeae95> [accessed January 2022].

London Borough of Camden Council (2021) Camden Planning Guidance: Design Supplementary Planning Document. Available at: <https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/4823269/Design+CPG+Jan+2021.pdf/086b8201-aa57-c45f-178e-b3e18a576d5e?t=1611580522411> [accessed January 2022].

National Health Service (2022) Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children – Our History. Available at: <https://www.gosh.nhs.uk/about-us/our-history> [accessed January 2022].

NLS (2022) National Library of Scotland online mapping resource, Available at: <http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore> [accessed January 2022].

NPPF (2021) *National Planning Policy Framework*, Available at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf [accessed January 2022].

Old Maps (2020) Online mapping resource, Available at: <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/> [accessed January 2020].

Old Maps Online (2022) Online mapping resource, Available at: [Old Maps Online](#) [accessed May 2022].

Southwark Council (2022) Old Map Downloads – John Rocque’s A Plan of London, 1766. Available at: <https://www.southwark.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/maps-of-southwark/old-map-downloads?chapter=4> [accessed January 2022].

Turley Heritage (2022) Great Ormond Street Hospital Children’s Cancer Centre (GOSHCCC): Heritage, Townscape and Visual Impact Appraisal.

The Victorian Web (2012) A history of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. Available at: <http://www.victorianweb.org/art/architecture/hospitals/1.html> [accessed January 2022].

1st Line Defence (2022) Great Ormond Street Hospital Children’s Cancer Centre (GOSHCCC): Detailed Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Risk Assessment. Report No: DA10474-03

Ordnance Survey Maps

Small Scale

Vaclav Hollar Map of London 1:50,000 (1666)

A Plan of London and Westminster, shewing the Forts erected by order of Parliament in 1643, and Desolation by the Fire in 1666 (retrospective 1749)

Mapp of St Andrew Holborn parish as well within the Liberty as without (1720)

John Rocque’s A Plan of London (1766)

A Plan of Hyde-Park with the City and Liberties of Westminster &c. Shewing the several Improvements propos’d (1766)

The London Directory, or a new & improved plan of London, Westminster & Southwark 1:15840 (1795)

A New Map of London and its Environs (1822) OS County Series: Middlesex 1:10,560 (1882)

OS County Series: London (partial) 1:10,560 (1896) OS County Series: London 1:10,560 (1920)

OS County Series: London 1:10,560 (1938)

OS Plan 1:10,560 (1949-1951)

OS Plan 1:10,560 (1957)

OS Plan 1:10,000 (1972-1974)

Russian Map: London 1:25,000 (1985)

OS Plan 1:10,000 (1991-1995)

Large Scale

A Survey of the Land belonging to the Hospital for the Maintenance & Education of Exposed & Deserted young Children 1:1680 (1763, 19th century copy)

OS Town Plan: London 1:5,280 (1851)

OS Town Plan: London 1:1,056 (1874-1875)

OS County Series: London 1:2,500 (1875-1878)

OS Town Plan: London 1:1,056 (1895-1896)

OS County Series: London 1:2,500 (1896)

OS County Series: London 1:2,500 (1916)

OS Plan 1:1,250 (1952-1953)

OS Plan 1:2,500 (1953-1954)

OS Plan 1:1,250 (1958-1966)

OS Plan 1:2,500 (1965-1970)

UK Legislation

Burial Act 1857. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/20-21/81/contents> [accessed January 2022].

London Squares Preservation Act 1931. Available at: <http://www.ladbrokeassociation.info/LondonSquaresPreservationAct1931.htm> [accessed January 2022].

The Hedgerows Regulations 1997. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made> [accessed January 2022].

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents> [accessed January 2022].

Treasure Act 1996. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/contents> [accessed January 2022].

Appendix A: Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area

Map No	HER/HE No	Monument Name	Designation	Grid Ref	Value
1	1113197	NUMBER 3 TO 16 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II* Listed Building	TQ 30759 81948	Medium
2	1113203	NUMBERS 26 TO 37 AND 39 TO 40 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II* Listed Building	TQ 30737 81943	Medium
3	1113211	GREAT ORMOND STREET HOSPITAL CHAPEL IN CENTRAL BLOCK	Grade II* Listed Building	TQ 30460 82042	Medium
4	1139091	NUMBER 6 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II* Listed Building	TQ 30334 81952	Medium
5	1245485	CHURCH OF ST GEORGE THE MARTYR	Grade II* Listed Building	TQ 30362 81901	Medium
6	1322066	NUMBERS 1 TO 7 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS AND LAMP HOLDER	Grade II* Listed Building	TQ 30677 82072	Medium
7	1322086	NUMBERS 4 TO 16 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II* Listed Building	TQ 30650 82089	Medium
8	1379271	49, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET	Grade II* Listed Building	TQ 30621 81999	Medium
9	1113121	LONDON HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30655 82299	Medium
10	1113198	NUMBER 20 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30713 82009	Medium
11	1113200	NUMBERS 21 AND 22 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30715 82001	Medium
12	1113201	NUMBERS 23, 24 AND 25 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30720 81986	Medium

13	1113204	38, GREAT JAMES STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30747 81907	Medium
14	1113205	NUMBERS 9 TO 15 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30653 82065	Medium
15	1113206	NUMBER 17 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30639 82058	Medium
16	1113207	19, GREAT ORMOND STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30598 82039	Medium
17	1113208	NUMBERS 21, 23 AND 25 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS TO NUMBER 25	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30587 82033	Medium
18	1113209	NUMBER 27 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30576 82026	Medium
19	1113210	NUMBER 41 TO 61 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30494 81980	Medium
20	1113222	NUMBER 26 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30384 81876	Medium
21	1113224	NUMBER 43 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30435 81791	Medium
22	1113225	NUMBER 44 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30438 81786	Medium
23	1113226	NUMBER 45 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30441 81782	Medium
24	1113227	NUMBER 46 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30444 81777	Medium
25	1113228	NUMBER 47 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30447 81773	Medium
26	1113278	13, 14 AND 15 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30304 82011	Medium
27	1139089	QUEEN'S LARDER PUBLIC HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30355 81927	Medium

28	1139090	NUMBER 2 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30351 81933	Medium
29	1139092	NUMBER 7 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30330 81958	Medium
30	1139093	NUMBER 33 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30403 81986	Medium
31	1139094	THE MARY WARD CENTRE AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30406 81888	Medium
32	1244497	NUMBERS 11-28 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30288 82157	Medium
33	1244503	NUMBERS 1-5 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30349 81775	Medium
34	1245252	9, COSMO PLACE	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30337 81918	Medium
35	1245486	ITALIAN HOSPITAL AND ATTACHED WALL AND RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30424 81887	Medium
36	1245487	NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR NEUROLOGY	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30375 82032	Medium
37	1245488	STATUE OF A QUEEN AT NORTH END OF QUEEN SQUARE GARDENS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30339 82020	Medium
38	1245489	WATER PUMP AND FOUR BOLLARDS AT SOUTH END OF QUEEN SQUARE	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30395 81926	Medium
39	1245849	LADIES AND GENTLEMENS PUBLIC CONVENIENCES	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30564 82177	Medium
40	1245855	NUMBERS 8, 9 AND 10 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS TO NUMBERS 9 AND 10	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30705 82234	Medium
41	1245858	NUMBERS 61 TO 66 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30243 82080	Medium

42	1245860	NUMBERS 67, 68 AND 69 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30274 82092	Medium
43	1246147	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30563 82182	Medium
44	1246150	NUMBERS 52-60 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30218 81913	Medium
45	1246366	NUMBERS 10-16 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30674 82029	Medium
46	1246368	13 RUGBY STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30672 82004	Medium
47	1246371	NUMBER 18 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30659 82023	Medium
48	1246376	NUMBERS 3 TO 6 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS AND LAMP HOLDERS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30589 82158	Medium
49	1271397	RUGBY PUBLIC HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30709 82016	Medium
50	1271398	7, RUGBY STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30691 82011	Medium
51	1271400	9, RUGBY STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30683 82008	Medium
52	1271476	The Horse Hospital	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30222 82095	Medium
53	1271619	NUMBER 70, 71 AND 72 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30301 82100	Medium
54	1271620	NUMBERS 75 TO 82 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30356 82122	Medium
55	1271621	NUMBER 89 TO 92 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30452 82164	Medium
56	1271624	BOLLARD AT JUNCTION WITH DOUGHTY STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30720 82261	Medium

57	1271625	BOLLARD AT JUNCTION WITH MECKLENBURGH PLACE	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30628 82229	Medium
58	1271627	CORAM'S FIELD PLAYGROUND, FORMER FOUNDLING HOSPITAL AND GATES AND RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30471 82226	Medium
59	1271629	CORAMS FIELD PLAYGROUND MEMORIAL PAVILION	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30522 82285	Medium
60	1271632	GATES AND RAILINGS ON EAST SIDE OF FORECOURT TO FORMER FOUNDLING HOSPITAL	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30611 82265	Medium
61	1271985	NUMBERS 9-15 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30618 81911	Medium
62	1271986	NUMBERS 18-22 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30629 81936	Medium
63	1271987	NUMBERS 1-19 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30752 82184	Medium
64	1322077	13, NORTHINGTON STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30818 82014	Medium
65	1322084	24, OLD GLOUCESTER STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30412 81869	Medium
66	1322085	NUMBER 2 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30676 82099	Medium
67	1322087	25, OLD GLOUCESTER STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30378 81884	Medium
68	1329896	HAHNEMANN HOUSE (NUMBER 2) AND NUMBER 3 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30433 82015	Medium
69	1378645	GATES AND RAILINGS ON WEST SIDE OF FORECOURT	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30467 82215	Medium

		TO FORMER FOUNDLING HOSPITAL			
70	1378735	NUMBER 10 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30599 81901	Medium
71	1378789	NUMBER 73 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30331 81818	Medium
72	1378791	IRON GATES AND RAILINGS TO BEDFORD PLACE REAR GARDEN	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30253 81866	Medium
73	1379157	NUMBERS 22 TO 28 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30821 82061	Medium
74	1379267	28-38, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30674 81934	Medium
75	1379268	29-37, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30642 81952	Medium
76	1379269	NUMBER 43 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30630 81980	Medium
77	1379270	45, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30627 81987	Medium
78	1379272	51, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30619 82006	Medium
79	1379273	59, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30609 82031	Medium
80	1379274	THE PERSEVERANCE PUBLIC HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30606 82043	Medium
81	1379275	83, LAMBS CONDUIT STREET	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30581 82112	Medium
82	1379276	LAMB PUBLIC HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30593 82142	Medium
83	1379278	NUMBERS 1-4 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30456 82184	Medium

84	1393968	NO. 21 JOHN STREET, THE DUKE OF YORK PUBLIC HOUSE ON ROGER STREET, AND NOS. 1-4 MYTRE COURT ON JOHN MEWS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30782 82105	Medium
85	1396436	PAIR OF K6 TELEPHONE KIOSKS ADJACENT TO BOUNDARY RAILINGS AND GATES	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30204 81969	Medium
86	1396440	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK, ADJACENT TO GARDEN RAILINGS	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30379 81932	Medium
87	1401730	Russell Square Underground Station	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 30226 82125	Medium
88	1000212	CORAM'S FIELDS, with MECKLENBURGH and BRUNSWICK SQUARES	Grade II Registered Park and Garden	TQ 30496 82277	Medium
89	1000213	RUSSELL SQUARE	Grade II Registered Park and Garden	TQ 30086 82021	Medium
90	-	Bloomsbury Conservation Area	Conservation Area	-	-

Appendix B: HER Heritage Assets within the Study Area

Map No	HER No	Monument Type	Description	Period
91	MLO103086	TELEPHONE BOX	Queen Square, Bloomsbury, Camden {20th century Telephone Box}	Modern
92	MLO103087	TELEPHONE BOX	Russell Square, Bloomsbury, Camden {1935 Telephone Box}	Modern
93	MLO103088	TELEPHONE BOX	Russell Square, Bloomsbury, Camden {1935 Telephone Box}	Modern
94	201973/00/00	HOSPITAL	GREATORMONDST	Post Medieval
95	080359/00/00	TOMBSTONE	LAMBS CONDUITST	Roman
96	081777/00/00	FINDSPOT	RUSSELL SQ	Roman
97	082065/00/00	HOUSE; INNS OF CHANCERY; INNS OF CHANCERY; HOUSE	GRENVILLEST	Medieval to Post Medieval
98	081776/00/00	FINDSPOT	RUSSELL SQ	Roman
99	082016/00/00	CONDUIT; RESERVOIR; RESERVOIR; CONDUIT; CONDUIT; RESERVOIR	LAMBS CONDUITST	Medieval to Post Medieval
100	082066/00/00	HOUSE	18-20 BLOOMSBURY SQ	Post Medieval
101	081782/00/00	CREMATION	SOUTHAMPTON ROW	Roman
102	MLO18441	ORPHANAGE	Guilford Street, [Coram's Fields] {Site of Foundling Hospital}	Post Medieval to Modern
103	082018/00/00	CONDUIT; CONDUIT	20 QUEEN SQ BLOOMSBURY	Medieval to Post Medieval
104	084309/00/00	QUARRY	LACON HO	Post Medieval
105	084310/00/00	PIT	LACON HO	Post Medieval
106	084311/00/00	DRAIN	LACON HO	Post Medieval

107	084312/00/00	BUILDING	LACON HO	Post Medieval
108	MLO78526	TERRACED HOUSE; HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE	QUEENS LARDER PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Medieval
109	MLO78527	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOUSE; HOUSE	NUMBER 2 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to Modern
110	MLO78528	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; HOUSE; PRINTING WORKS; GUILDHALL; PRINTING WORKS; MEETING HALL; APARTMENT; DATE STONE	NUMBER 6 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to World War One
111	MLO78529	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOUSE	NUMBER 7 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
112	MLO78530	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; RELIGIOUS HOUSE; CHAPEL; RELIGIOUS HOUSE; HOUSE; HOSPITAL LAUNDRY	NUMBER 33 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to Modern
113	MLO78531	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; INFORMATION CENTRE; OFFICE	THE MARY WARD CENTRE AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to Modern
114	MLO79996	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE	NUMBER 10 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
115	MLO80074	COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT; LIBRARY; HALL OF RESIDENCE; HALL OF RESIDENCE; COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT; HALL OF RESIDENCE	LONDON HOUSE	Modern
116	MLO80148	TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE; RAILINGS	NUMBER 3 TO 16 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval

117	MLO80149	TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	NUMBER 20 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to Modern
118	MLO80151	TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	NUMBERS 21 AND 22 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to Modern
119	MLO80152	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE	NUMBERS 23, 24 AND 25 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to Modern
120	MLO80154	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	NUMBERS 26 TO 37 AND 39 TO 40 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
121	MLO80155	TERRACED HOUSE	38 Great James Street	Post Medieval
122	MLO80156	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE	NUMBERS 9 TO 15 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to Modern
123	MLO80157	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACED HOUSE	NUMBER 17 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to Modern
124	MLO80158	TERRACED HOUSE; SHOP	19 Great Ormond Street	Post Medieval
125	MLO80159	TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE; SHOP	NUMBERS 21, 23 AND 25 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS TO NUMBER 25	Post Medieval
126	MLO80160	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACED HOUSE	NUMBER 27 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
127	MLO80161	TERRACE; RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACED HOUSE; SHOP	NUMBER 41 TO 61 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
128	MLO80162	CHAPEL; HOSPITAL	GREAT ORMOND STREET HOSPITAL CHAPEL IN CENTRAL BLOCK	Post Medieval

129	MLO80173	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOUSE	NUMBER 26 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
130	MLO80175	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOUSE	NUMBER 43 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
131	MLO80176	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOUSE	NUMBER 44 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
132	MLO80177	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOUSE	NUMBER 45 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
133	MLO80178	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOUSE	NUMBER 46 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
134	MLO80179	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOUSE; HOUSE	NUMBER 47 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to Modern
135	MLO80230	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS	NUMBER 73 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
136	MLO80232	RAILINGS; GATE; GATE PIER	IRON GATES AND RAILINGS TO BEDFORD PLACE REAR GARDEN	Post Medieval
137	MLO80248	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE	13, 14 AND 15 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
138	MLO80390	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; HOUSE	NUMBERS 11-28 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
139	MLO80396	TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE; RAILINGS; HOUSE	65 Southampton Row	Post Medieval
140	MLO80450	TERRACED HOUSE; SHOP; HOUSE	9 Cosmo Place	Post Medieval to Modern
141	MLO80455	CHAPEL OF EASE; PARISH CHURCH; PARISH CHURCH; PARISH CHURCH; PARISH CHURCH; PARISH CHURCH	CHURCH OF ST GEORGE THE MARTYR	Post Medieval to Modern
142	MLO80456	CHAPEL; RAILINGS; HOSPITAL; WALL; HOSPITAL; HOSPITAL	ITALIAN HOSPITAL AND ATTACHED WALL AND RAILINGS	Post Medieval to Modern
143	MLO80457	LOGGIA; NEUROLOGY HOSPITAL; CHAPEL	NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR NEUROLOGY	Post Medieval

144	MLO80458	STATUE; COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT	STATUE OF A QUEEN AT NORTH END OF QUEEN SQUARE GARDENS	Post Medieval
145	MLO80459	TROUGH; BOLLARD; WATER PUMP; LAMP BRACKET	WATER PUMP AND FOUR BOLLARDS AT SOUTH END OF QUEEN SQUARE	Post Medieval
146	MLO80470	PUBLIC CONVENIENCE; RAILINGS; WALL	LADIES AND GENTLEMENS PUBLIC CONVENIENCES	Post Medieval
147	MLO80476	TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE; RAILINGS; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE	NUMBERS 8, 9 AND 10 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS TO NUMBERS 9 AND 10	Post Medieval
148	MLO80479	RAILINGS; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE	NUMBERS 61 TO 66 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
149	MLO80481	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACE	NUMBERS 67, 68 AND 69 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
150	MLO80502	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	Post Medieval
151	MLO80505	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOUSE	NUMBERS 52-60 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to World War One
152	MLO80522	RAILINGS; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE	NUMBERS 10-16 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
153	MLO80524	CONDUIT; TERRACED HOUSE; HOUSE; DAIRY; SHOP	FRENCHS DAIRY	Medieval to Post Medieval
154	MLO80527	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE	NUMBER 18 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
155	MLO80532	RAILINGS; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; LAMP POST	NUMBERS 3 TO 6 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS AND LAMP HOLDERS	Post Medieval
156	MLO80559	HOUSE; HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE	RUGBY PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Medieval to Modern
157	MLO80560	TERRACED HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE	7 Rugby Street	Post Medieval

158	MLO80562	TERRACED HOUSE; HOUSE; HOUSE	9 Rugby Street	Post Medieval to Modern
159	MLO80564	RAILINGS; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE	NUMBER 70, 71 AND 72 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
160	MLO80565	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE	NUMBERS 75 TO 82 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
161	MLO80566	TERRACE; RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; LAMP BRACKET	NUMBER 89 TO 92 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
162	MLO80570	BOLLARD	BOLLARD AT JUNCTION WITH MECKLENBURGH PLACE	Post Medieval
163	MLO80572	ORPHANAGE; CHILDRENS PLAYGROUND	Guilford Street, [Coram's Field] {Corman's Fields playground former founding hospital and railings}	Post Medieval to Modern
164	MLO80574	WEATHER VANE; CHILDRENS PLAYGROUND; SHELTER; COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT; PAVILION	Guilford St [Coram's Fields Playground Memorial Pavillion] {1936 Pavillion}	Modern
165	MLO80577	GATE; RAILINGS	Guilford Street [Coram's Fields] {Gates and railings on the East side of the fourcourt}	Post Medieval to Modern
166	MLO80601	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOUSE	NUMBERS 9-15 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
167	MLO80602	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACE; HOUSE; HOUSE; HOUSE; HOUSE; HOUSE	NUMBERS 18-22 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to Modern
168	MLO80603	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACED HOUSE; HOUSE; HOUSE	NUMBERS 1-19 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval

169	MLO80657	HOUSE; RAILINGS	HAHNEMANN HOUSE (NUMBER 2) AND NUMBER 3 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to Modern
170	MLO80704	TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE; RAILINGS; LAMP BRACKET	NUMBERS 1 TO 7 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS AND LAMP HOLDER	Post Medieval to Modern
171	MLO80715	DATE STONE; STABLE; BREWERY; WORKSHOP; OFFICE	13 Northington Street	Modern
172	MLO80722	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL; DATE STONE; HOUSE	24 Old Gloucester Street	Post Medieval
173	MLO80723	TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE	NUMBER 2 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
174	MLO80724	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE; TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE	NUMBERS 4 TO 16 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to Modern
175	MLO80725	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL; DATE STONE; ELEMENTARY SCHOOL; HOUSE	25 Old Gloucester Street	Post Medieval
176	MLO80964	GATE; RAILINGS	Brunswick Square, [Gates and railings to the West of the fourcourt] {20th century cast iron gates and railings}	Post Medieval to Modern
177	MLO81326	TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE; RAILINGS	NUMBERS 22 TO 28 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
178	MLO81430	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; HOUSE; SHOP; HOUSE	28 Lamb's Conduit Street	Post Medieval to Modern

179	MLO81431	TERRACED HOUSE; TERRACE; HOUSE; SHOP; SHOP; SHOP; SHOP	33 Lamb's Conduit Street	Post Medieval to Modern
180	MLO81432	RAILINGS; TERRACED HOUSE; HOUSE; SHOP	NUMBER 43 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval
181	MLO81433	TERRACED HOUSE; HOUSE; FUNERAL DIRECTORS	45 Lamb's Conduit Street	Post Medieval
182	MLO81434	TERRACED HOUSE; HOUSE; SHOP	49 Lamb's Conduit Street	Post Medieval to Modern
183	MLO81435	TERRACED HOUSE; HOUSE; SHOP	51 Lamb's Conduit Street	Post Medieval
184	MLO81436	TERRACED HOUSE; HOUSE; SHOP	59 Lamb's Conduit Street	Post Medieval
185	MLO81437	PUBLIC HOUSE; PUBLICHOUSE	SUN PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Medieval
186	MLO81438	SHOP; TERRACED HOUSE	Flat 1 Spens House 72-84 Lamb's Conduit Street	Post Medieval to Modern
187	MLO81439	PUBLIC HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE; BOUNDARY MARKER; PARISH BOUNDARY; PUBLIC HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE; PUBLIC HOUSE	LAMB PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Medieval to Modern
188	MLO81441	TERRACE; TERRACED HOUSE; RAILINGS; HOUSE	NUMBERS 1-4 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	Post Medieval to Modern
189	MLO102692	CHURCH HALL; LIBRARY; BALCONY	Red Lion Square, (No. 25), [Conway Hall], Camden, WC1R {Early 20th Century Hall and Library}	Modern
190	MLO102717	PUBLIC SQUARE	Queen Square, Holborn, WC1 {18th century London Square}	Post Medieval to Modern
191	MLO103205	UNDERGROUND RAILWAY STATION	Bernard Street [Russell Square Underground Station], Camden, WC1B {1906 Underground Station}	Modern

192	MLO103757	GARDEN; TENNIS COURT	Brunswick Square, [Brunswick Square Gardens], Camden, WC1, {18th Century Garden}	Post Medieval to Modern
193	MLO103941	PUBLIC HOUSE; FLATS; OFFICE	John Street (No 21)/Roger Street/John Mews {Duke of York Public House & 1-4 Mytre Court}, Camden {Offices, flats and a public house}	Modern
194	MLO107456	COLLEGE GARDEN; SUNDIAL; TREE	Mecklenburgh Square, [Goodenough College, London House Quadrangle], Camden, WC1N 2AB {1930s college courtyard garden}	Modern
195	MLO108094	CHILDRENS HOSPITAL	Queen Square, (No 17-19), [Alexandra House], Bloomsbury, Camden {former Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease}	Post Medieval to Modern
196	MLO59251	PUBLIC SQUARE; TEA ROOM	Russell Square, Camden [Russell Square] {19th Century public square}	Post Medieval to Modern
197	MLO59268	GARDEN; POOL; CHILDRENS PLAYGROUND; PLAYING FIELD; TENNIS COURT	Guildford Road, [Coram's Fields], Camden, WC1 1DN, {18th and 19th century gardens and 20th century playground}	Post Medieval to Modern
198	MLO80563	STABLE; RAMP; RAILINGS; PRINT SHOP	Herbrand Street, [The Horse Hospital], Bloomsbury, {late 19th century double-decker stables}	Post Medieval to Modern
199	DLO35380	LONDON SQUARE; PUBLIC SQUARE	Queen Square, WC1	Post Medieval to Modern
200	DLO35382	LONDON SQUARE; PUBLIC SQUARE; TEA ROOM	Russel Square, Bloomsbury, London, WC1	Post Medieval to Modern
201	DLO38617	-	Tier II Archaeological Priority Area - London Suburbs	-

Appendix C: HER Heritage Events within the Study Area

Map No	HER No	Event Type	Description
202	ELO14093	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Boswell Street/Old Gloucester Street/New North Street/Harpur Street/Orde Hall Street [Tybalds Close Estate], Bloomsbury, Camden: Borehole Survey
203	ELO14299	TRIAL TRENCH	Great Ormond Street [Great Ormond Street Hospital], Bloomsbury, Camden: Evaluation
204	ELO14299	TRIAL TRENCH	Great Ormond Street [Great Ormond Street Hospital], Bloomsbury, Camden: Evaluation
205	ELO14524	BUILDING SURVEY	Queen Square (No 33) [National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery and Royal London Homeopathic Hospital], London WC1: Building Assessment
206	ELO5699	FINDSPOT	LAMBS CONDUIT ST
207	ELO5708	FINDSPOT	Russell Square, Camden
208	ELO5709	FINDSPOT	Russell Square, Camden
209	ELO5712	FINDSPOT	SOUTHAMPTON ROW
210	ELO5713	INTERPRETATION	THEOBALDS RD
211	ELO5950	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Queen Square (No 33), Bloomsbury, Camden, WC1, Desk Based Assessment
212	ELO9109	HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	Doughty Street (No 49) Camden: Historic Building Recording
213	ELO12940	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Boswell Street/Old Gloucester Street/New North Street/Harpur Street/Orde Hall Street [Tybalds Close Estate], Bloomsbury, Camden: Desk Based Assessment
214	ELO12940	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Boswell Street/Old Gloucester Street/New North Street/Harpur Street/Orde Hall Street [Tybalds Close Estate], Bloomsbury, Camden: Desk Based Assessment
215	ELO13754	HERITAGE STATEMENT	John Street (No 21), Holborn, Camden, WC1N 2BF: Heritage Statement
216	ELO14093	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Boswell Street/Old Gloucester Street/New North Street/Harpur Street/Orde Hall Street [Tybalds Close Estate], Bloomsbury, Camden: Borehole Survey

217	ELO14093	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Boswell Street/Old Gloucester Street/New North Street/Harpur Street/Orde Hall Street [Tybalds Close Estate], Bloomsbury, Camden: Borehole Survey
218	ELO14955	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Theobald's Road [Lacon House and Adastral House] WC1: archaeological assessment
219	ELO14955	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Theobald's Road [Lacon House and Adastral House] WC1: archaeological assessment
220	ELO14967	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Great Ormond Street [Great Ormond Street Hospital], WC1: archaeological impact assessment
221	ELO14967	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Great Ormond Street [Great Ormond Street Hospital], WC1: archaeological impact assessment
222	ELO16939	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Doughty Street (No 47), Holborn, Camden, WC1N 2LW: Desk Based Assessment
223	ELO11840	TRIAL TRENCH	Great Ormond Street {Great Ormond Street Hospital}, Camden, WC1: Evaluation
224	ELO4654	WATCHING BRIEF	Southampton Row (Nos 67-73), Camden, London WC1: Watching Brief
225	ELO4692	TRIAL TRENCH	Theobalds Road (Nos 84 and 98) [Lacon House and Adastral House], London WC1: Evaluation
226	ELO4369	WATCHING BRIEF	Queen Square (No 12), London WC1: Watching Brief
227	ELO14517	WATCHING BRIEF	Queen Square (No 33), Bloomsbury, London WC1: Watching Brief
228	ELO14527	FIELDWORK	Guilford Street (No 30) [Institute of Child Health, Cardiac Block], London WC1
229	ELO14539	BUILDING SURVEY	Theobald's Road (No 54) and Great James Street (Nos 1-3), London WC1: Building Recording
230	ELO17901	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Old Gloucester Street (No 25), Bloomsbury, London, WC1N 3AF: Desk Based Assessment
231	ELO17903	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Old Gloucester Street (No 25), Bloomsbury, London, WC1N 3AF: Heritage Statement
232	ELO17560	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Great James Street (No. 31) London Borough of Camden WC1N 3HB: Desk Based Assessment
233	ELO17227	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, [Courtyard Building], Southwood: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

234	ELO20373	BUILDING SURVEY	John Street (27) John Mews (21) Camden: Heritage Statement
235	ELO11840	URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY DATABASE TRENCH	Site outline digitised from a screen image
236	ELO4654	URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY DATABASE TRENCH	Pit outlines digitised from a screen image
237	ELO4692	URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY DATABASE TRENCH	Trench outline digitised from a screen image
238	ELO4369	URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY DATABASE TRENCH	Trench outlines digitised from a screen image
239	ELO14517	URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY DATABASE TRENCH	Outline digitised from a screen image
240	ELO14572	URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY DATABASE TRENCH	Area outline digitised from site address
241	ELO14539	URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY DATABASE TRENCH	Area outline estimated from site address
242	ELO11840	URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY DATABASE SITE	Site outline digitised from a screen image
243	ELO4654	URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY DATABASE SITE	Site outline digitised from a screen image
244	ELO4692	URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY DATABASE SITE	Site outline digitised from a screen image
245	ELO4369	URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY DATABASE SITE	Site outline digitised from a screen image
246	ELO14517	URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY DATABASE SITE	Site outline digitised from a screen image
247	ELO14527	URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY DATABASE SITE	Site outline estimated from site address
248	ELO14539	URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY DATABASE SITE	Site outline estimated from site address

Plates



Plate 1: View along Great Ormond Street, looking north-east



Plate 2: View of the Frontage Building from Great Ormond Street, looking north



Plate 3: View along Great Ormond Street, looking south-west

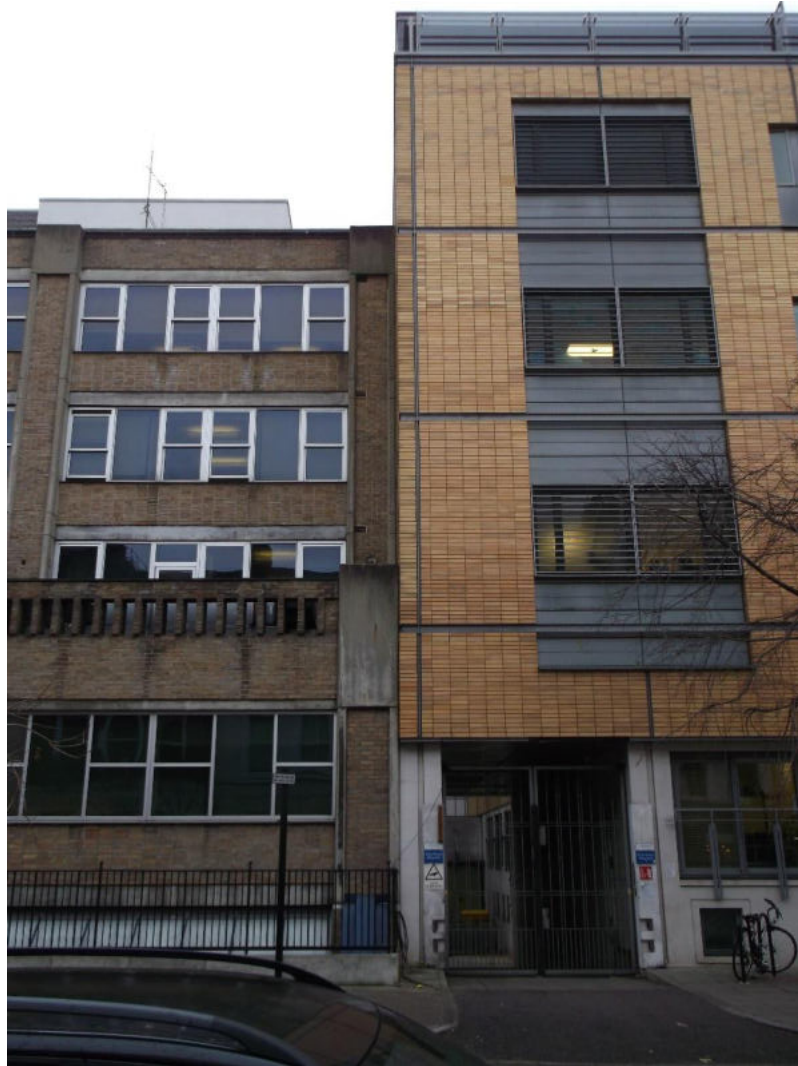


Plate 4: View of the north-east extent of the Front Building from Great Ormond Street, looking north-west



Plate 5: View of the courtyard and vehicle access to the rear of the Frontage Building, looking north-east



Plate 6: View of the courtyard and vehicle access to the rear of the Frontage Building, looking south-west



Plate 7: View of the north-east extent of the Front Building from the courtyard and vehicle access to the rear of the building, looking south-east



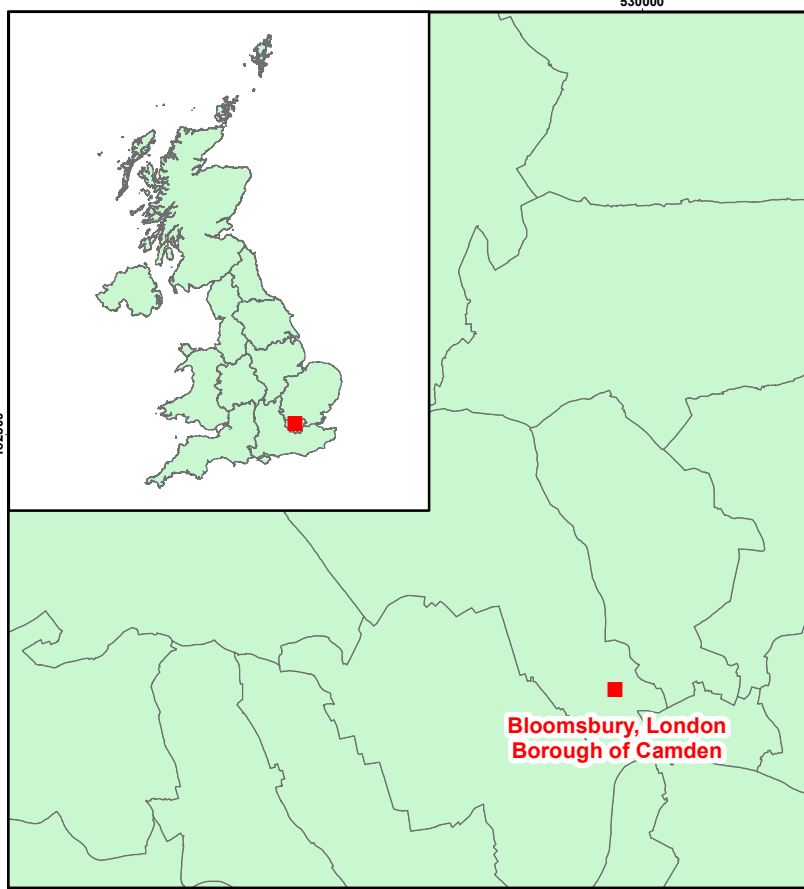
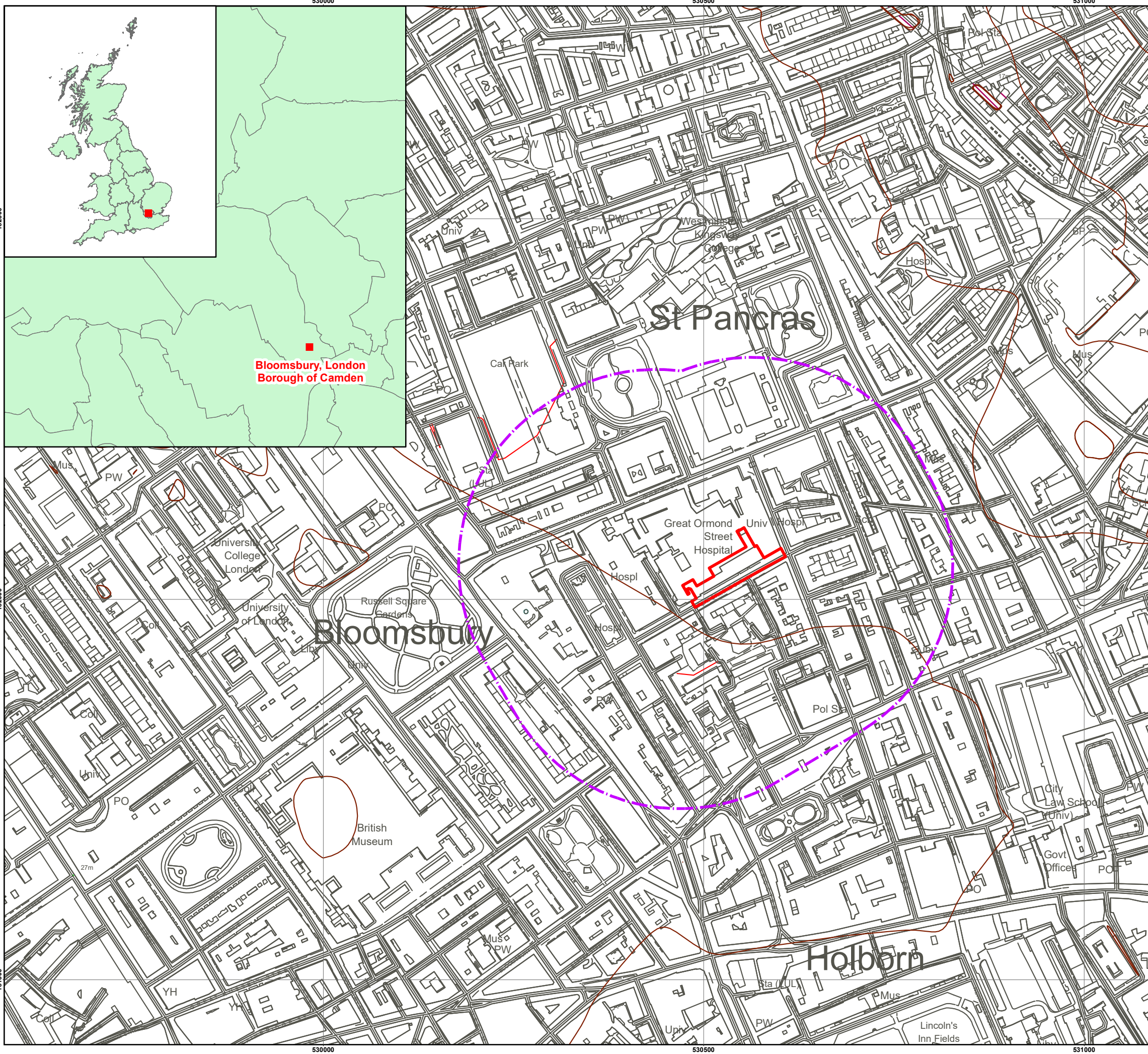
Plate 8: View of a light well showing the street level of Great Ormond Street and the basement level of the Frontage Building, looking south-west



Plate 9: View of the Frontage Building from the rooftop of the Octav Botnar Wing of the Great Ormond Street Hospital, looking south-west



Plate 10: View of the rooftop of the Frontage Building, looking south-west



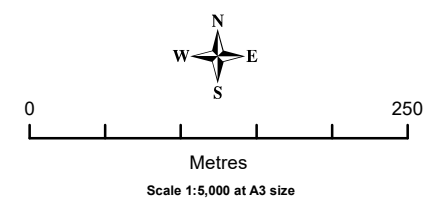
Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust

Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre (GOSHCC)

Figure 1: Location of the Proposed Development

- Site Boundary
- 250 m Study Area

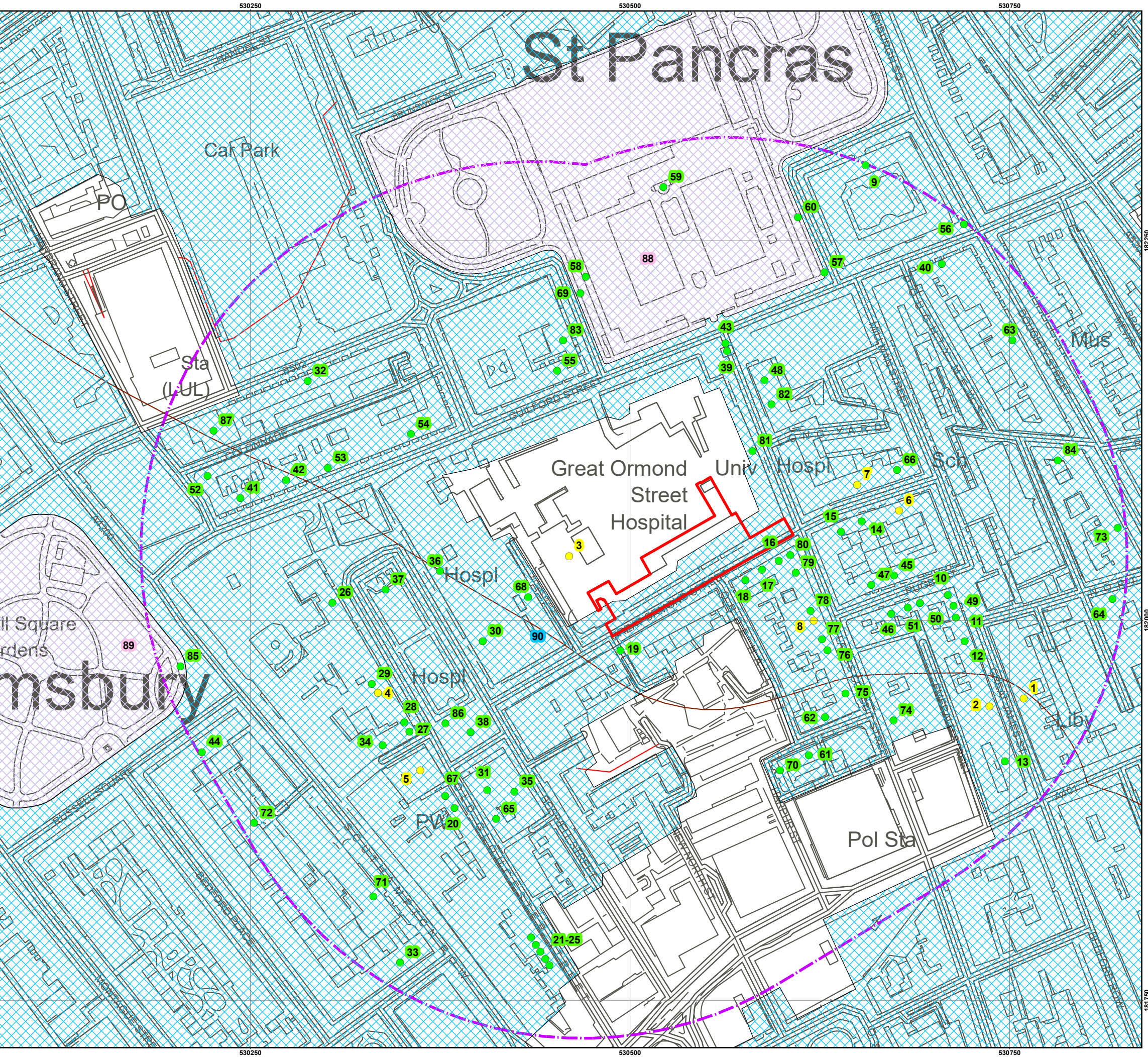
Drawn by: Peter Vellet Date: 10.05.2022
 Verified by: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 10.05.2022



This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
 © Crown copyright and database rights May 2022
 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

RSK ADAS Ltd,
 11d Park House,
 Milton Park,
 Abingdon
 OX14 4RS











Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust

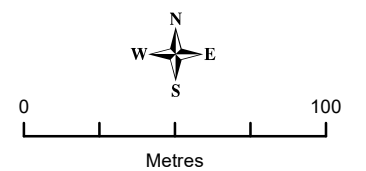
Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre (GOSHCC)

Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area

-  Site Boundary
-  250 m Study Area
-  Grade II* Listed Building
-  Grade II Listed Building
-  88 Registered Park and Garden
-  90 Conservation Area

Drawn by: Peter Vellet Date: 10.05.2022

Verified by: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 10.05.2022



Scale 1:2,500 at A3 size

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
© Crown copyright and database rights May 2022
Ordnance Survey 0100031673

RSK ADAS Ltd,
11d Park House,
Milton Park,
Abingdon
OX14 4RS








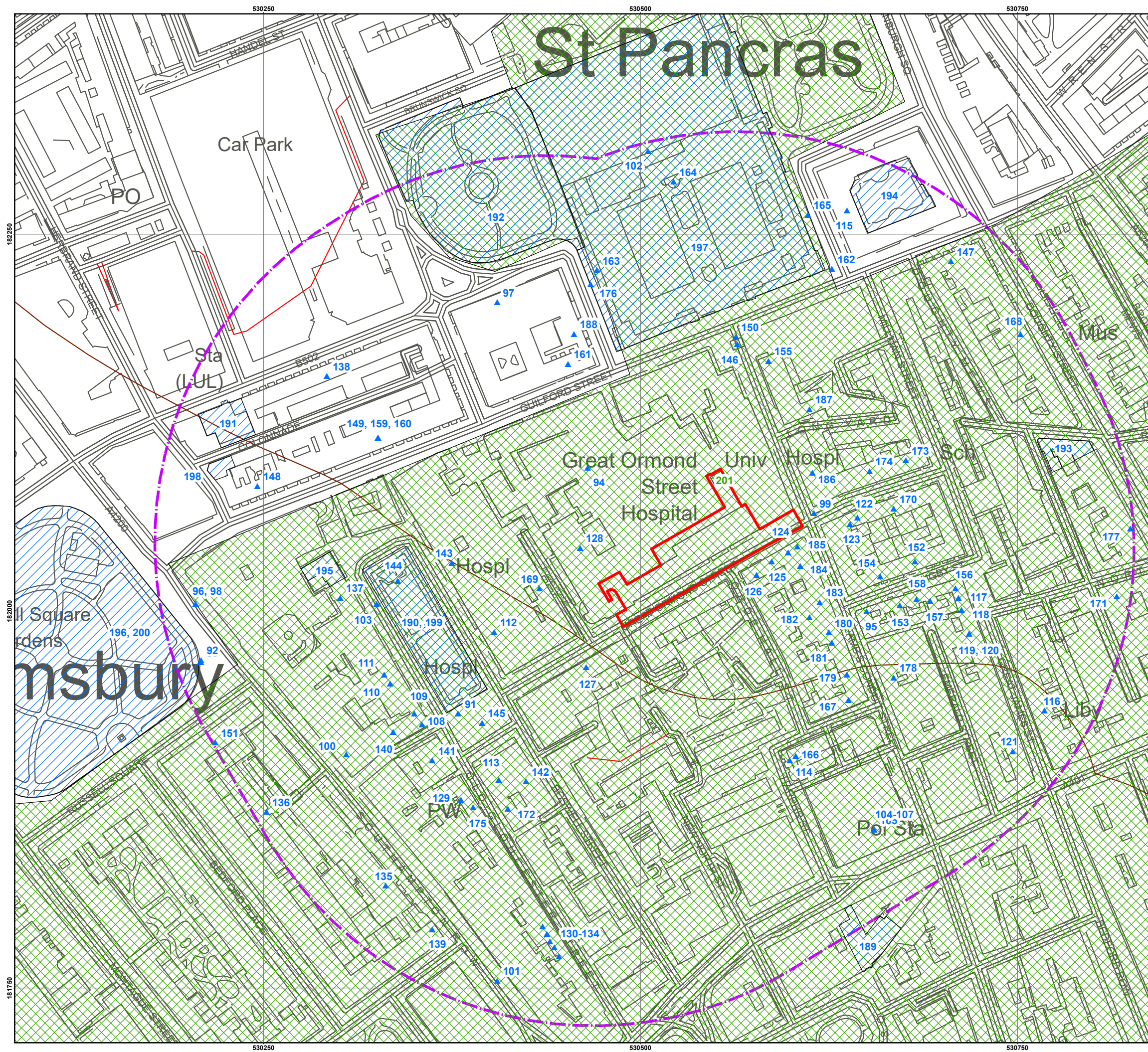
St Pancras

Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust

Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre (GOSHCC)

Figure 3: HER Heritage Assets within the Study Area

-  Site Boundary
-  250 m Study Area
-  112 HER Heritage Asset Point
-  194 HER Heritage Asset Polygon
-  201 Archaeological Priority Area



Drawn by: Peter Vellet Date: 10.05.2022

Verified by: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 10.05.2022



Metres
Scale 1:2,500 at A3 size

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
© Crown copyright and database rights May 2022
Ordnance Survey 0100031673





RSK ADAS Ltd,
11d Park House,
Milton Park,
Abingdon
OX14 4RS



Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust

Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre (GOSHCC)

Figure 4: HER Heritage Events within the Study Area

-  Site Boundary
-  250 m Study Area
-  212 HER Heritage Event Point
-  248 HER Heritage Event Polygon

Drawn by: Peter Vellet Date: 10.05.2022

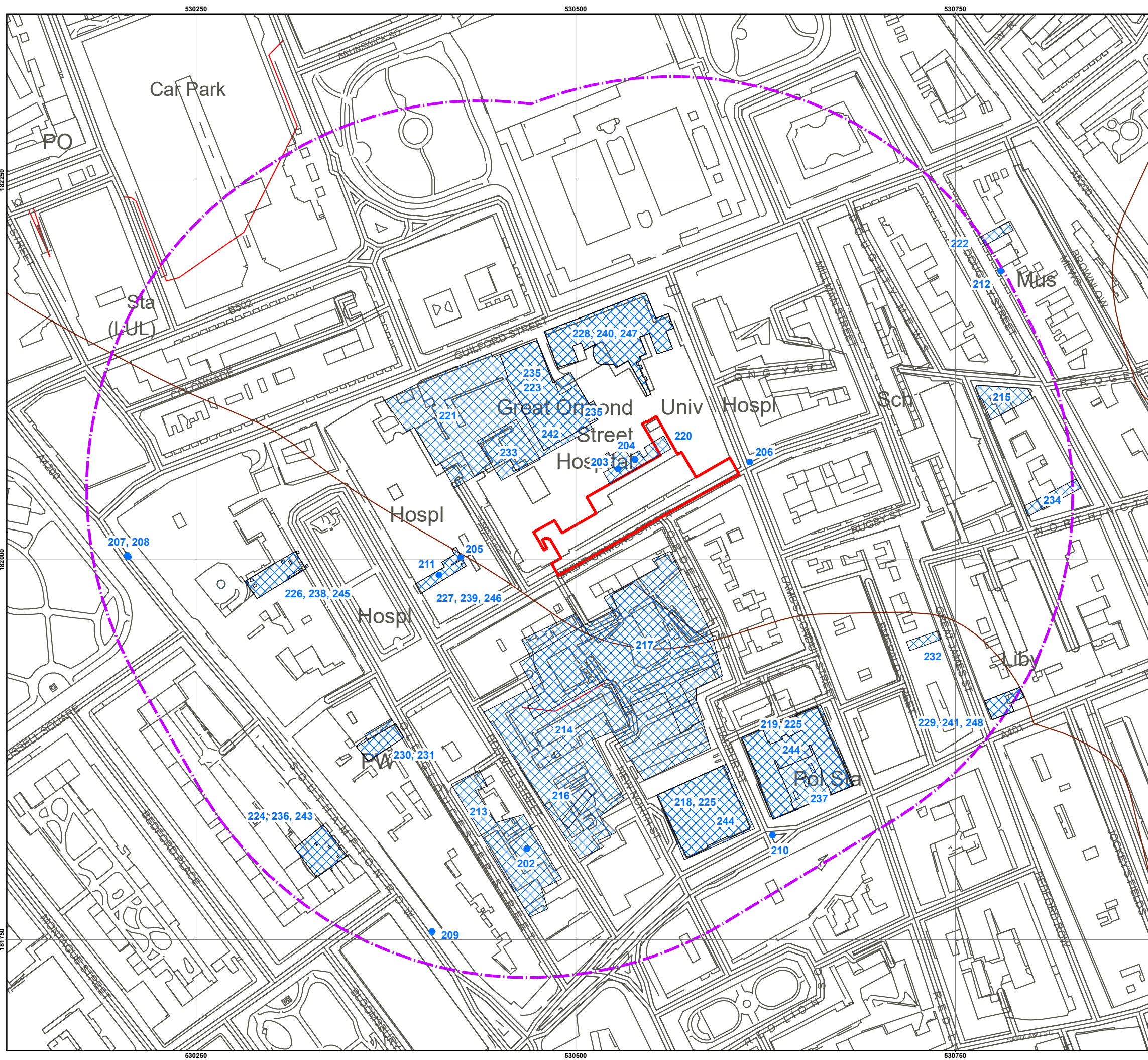
Verified by: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 10.05.2022

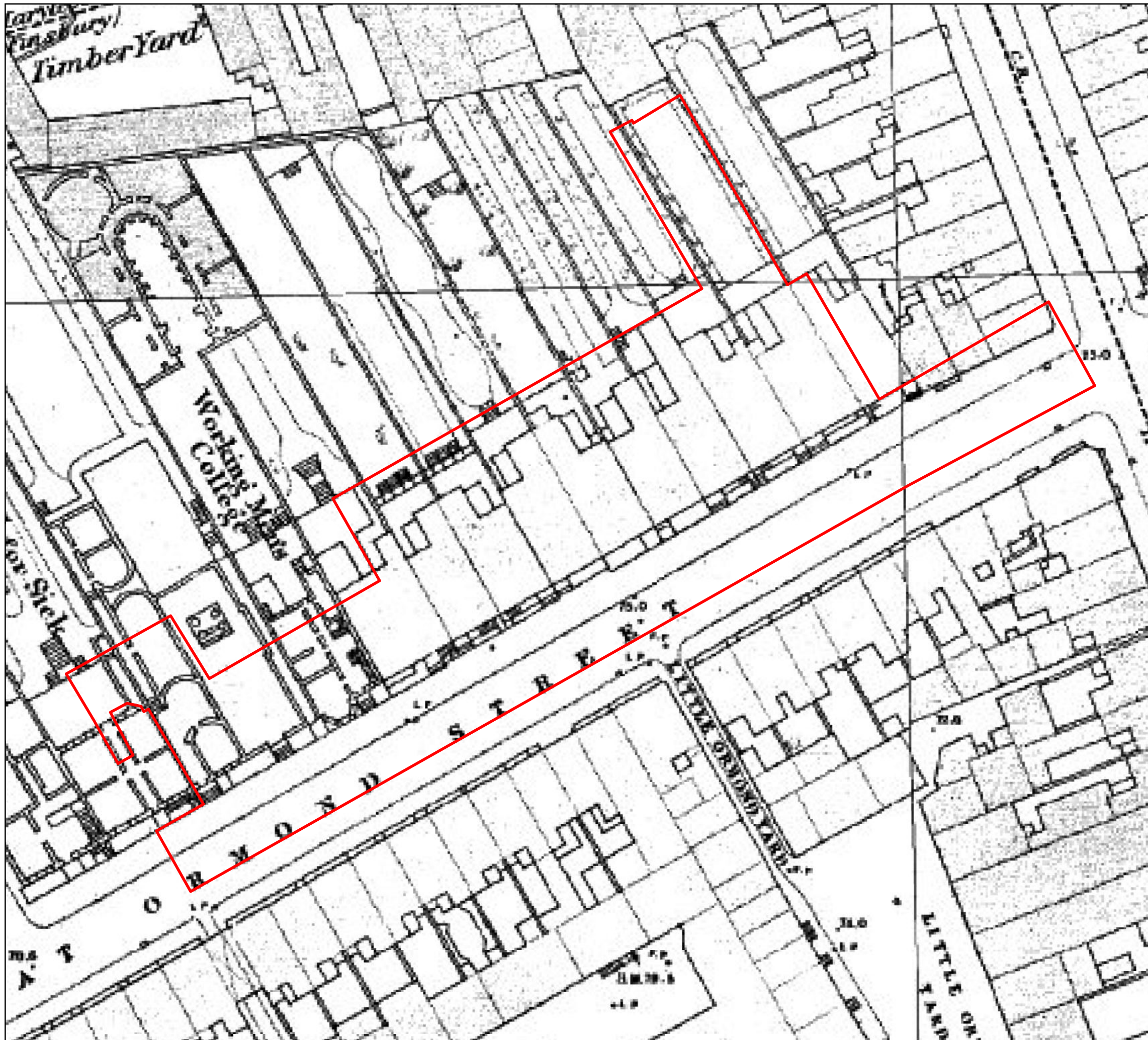


Scale 1:2,500 at A3 size

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
 © Crown copyright and database rights May 2022
 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

RSK ADAS Ltd,
 11d Park House,
 Milton Park,
 Abingdon
 OX14 4RS





Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust

Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre
(GOSHCCC)

**Figure 5: Location of the Proposed
Development on the OS Town Plan
of London from 1874-1875 1:1,056**

 Site Boundary

Drawn by: Peter Vellet Date: 10.05.2022

Verified by: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 10.05.2022



Approximate scale 1:500 at A3 size

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material
with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller
of Her Majesty's Stationery Office

© Crown copyright and database rights May 2022
Landmark Information Group Limited 491235349

RSK ADAS Ltd,
11d Park House,
Milton Park,
Abingdon
OX14 4RS



Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust

Great Ormond Street Hospital Children's Cancer Centre
(GOSHCCC)

**Figure 6: Location of the Proposed
Development on the OS Plan
of London from 1965-1970 1:2,500**

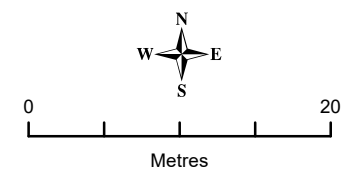
 Site Boundary



Drawn by: Peter Vellet

Date: 10.05.2022

Verified by: Diarmuid O Seaneachain Date: 10.05.2022



Approximate scale 1:500 at A3 size

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material
with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller
of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
© Crown copyright and database rights May 2022
Landmark Information Group Limited 491235349

RSK ADAS Ltd,
11d Park House,
Milton Park,
Abingdon
OX14 4RS

