



264-7 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD
& 5 GREAT RUSSELL STREET
London
W1

London Borough of Camden

A standing building survey report

January 2007



MUSEUM OF LONDON

Archaeology Service

264-7 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD
& 5 GREAT RUSSELL STREET
London
W1

London Borough of Camden

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Project Manager	Rosalind Aitken
Author	Emma Dwyer
Graphics	Jeannette McLeish

Museum of London Archaeology Service

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Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED

tel 020 7410 2200 fax 020 7410 2201

email molas@molas.org.uk

SUMMARY

The Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) has been commissioned by London & Regional Ltd to undertake a programme of standing building analysis of the former Horseshoe Hotel at 264-267 Tottenham Court Road, W1. NGR:

The building is not listed, but is situated within the Bloomsbury Conservation Area and an Archaeological Priority Zone. The recording took place in November 2006.

The building is substantial and made of yellow London stock bricks with terra cotta and Portland stone dressings, and comprises a basement, ground floor and four upper floors on the front range. The top, fourth, floor is situated within a slate covered mansard roof. Documentary evidence, and the French Empire-style decorative motifs used in the construction of the façade suggest a date of 1875 for the earliest phase of the building, comprising the range fronting Tottenham Court Road at the northern end of the present site. It has a central pavilion and friezes depicting Tudor roses, horse shoes and cherubs. Internally, the floors are supported by cast-iron beams, carried on load bearing walls.

A two-storey brick extension was constructed at the rear of the building between 1875 and 1893, when the Horse Shoe Brewery Tap, south of the hotel, was demolished and a range, matching that of 1875, was constructed. This had an iron frame construction, and the façade made use of the same architectural motifs as the earlier phase. The extension incorporated a bar, staff accommodation and a kitchen on the fourth floor.

The hotel was extended to the east in 1929, on the yard of the former Meux's Horse Shoe Brewery. An iron-framed red brick building comprising a basement, ground floor and two upper floors, was constructed. The ground and first floors contained a grill room and restaurant, and the second floor housed a Masonic Temple, which had a domed roof, the interior of which was decorated with stars. The number of hotel rooms in the front range was reduced in order to accommodate more dining and drinking facilities for non-residents, and the service rooms required to operate them.

By the early 1980s the hotel had ceased to operate; the basement, ground and first floors were split into separate units and converted to restaurants and retail premises. The Masonic Temple was used as a music venue, and the rest of the building was vacated. During the survey, photographs of interior and exterior views of the building, supplied by the client, were catalogued and tied in with existing plans, and additional photographs were taken using a digital camera.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site background

No. 264- 267 Tottenham Court Road is situated on the east side of Tottenham Court Road, fronting on to the street (Fig 1). It has an L-shaped footprint which takes the northern site limit to the property at 5 Great Russell Street, a road projecting east from Tottenham Court Road. The site is bounded to the south by the the Dominion Theatre. The Ordnance Survey National Grid reference is 529831 181438. Ground level at the main entrance in front of the building is 25.80m OD. The Museum of London site code, by which the records are indexed and archived, is TNC06. Within this report the property is known as ‘the site’ or ‘the building’.

No previous specific description or investigation of the building is known to exist, although the building is mentioned in Cherry & Pevsner (1998). An archaeological impact assessment of the site provides some background information about the geology, archaeology and history of the site (Howe, 2002).

1.2 Planning background

The proposed redevelopment of 264-267 Tottenham Court Road, London W1, will entail demolition of the existing buildings on the site and disturbance of the ground (Planning Ref no: 2006/5737/P). The building is situated within an Archaeological Priority Zone designated by the local planning authority, the London Borough of Camden. The archaeological potential and the likely impact of the proposed development on this potential have already been considered (Howe 2002). The site is situated within the Bloomsbury Conservation Area though the building is not statutorily listed as being of special architectural or historic interest. In accordance with the provisions of *Planning policy guidance 15: planning and the historic environment* (PPG15) (DoE 1994) English Heritage’s Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) has advised that a condition be attached to planning consent requiring investigation and recording of the building, and that the record should conform to Level 3 of *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

1.3 Origin and scope of this report

This report was commissioned from the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) by London & Regional Ltd. The records and report have been prepared to conform in general to Level ‘3’ of the English Heritage specifications *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH, 2006). Documentary sources for the history, functions and occupants of the building were also investigated, with the

aim of writing a suitable explanation to the records and to explain the evidence found for the construction and development of the building.

This report presents the results of an analytical survey carried out on the site in November 2006.

1.4 Research aims and method of work

The research aims of this archaeological work were defined by GLAAS, to conform to applicable planning policies and English Heritage guidelines (Archaeological Guidance Paper No. 3, revised 1998). The aims of the proposed work were to:

- Investigate the existing building and make an archaeological record of it in its present condition, by means of photography and survey, accompanied by explanatory notes. The record will contain and display evidence for the construction, development and function of the building.
- Carry out a survey of documentary sources for the history and use of the buildings, and extract relevant information to provide background introduction to the buildings and explain their development.
- Report the results in suitable form.
- Archive the records.

A total of 178 colour photographs of the exterior and interior of the building were provided by the developer; these had been taken by representatives of ESA Architects & Urban Designers in the early months of 2004. These were catalogued and located by MoLAS on the pre-existing plans and survey drawings. In addition, supplementary photographs of areas of the building not covered by this photographic survey were taken using an 8 megapixel digital camera fitted with a wide-angle lens.

Existing and recent surveys were used to record and locate the exterior of the buildings in relation to existing streets and OS datum. Existing plans and surveys, supplied by the developer, were used as far as possible. Measured surveys of the interior of the buildings, accurate plans and sectional elevations already existed.

Documentary sources for the history of the building, including map evidence, photographs, existing plans, sections and elevations, directories, documents and plans submitted to the London County Council for approval were examined in order to understand the social, economic and cultural context in which the building was constructed and used, and later modified in form and use.

All archaeological analysis and recording during the investigation on site was done in accordance with the Museum of London *Archaeological site manual* (1994) and MoLAS *Health and safety policy* (2000). The location of the standing building was determined in outline on the modern Ordnance Survey plan.

The site records comprise a total of 239 colour photographic images, all of which are in digital format. Sixteen plans and elevations of the existing building were provided by the client. No objects or samples were collected. The site records will be deposited and indexed in due course in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAARC) under the site code TNC06.

1.5 Organisation of this report and conventions used

The research aims required a brief survey of the documentary sources for the history and use of the buildings, in order to provide a background introduction to the site and explain its development. Section 2, below, ‘Topographical and historical background’ will explain the history of the site, both before and after the construction of the present buildings. Section 3, ‘Outline description of the standing building’ will describe the building structurally and spatially.

For convenience all the rooms and spaces in the building are identified by letter and number: B1-B10 in the basement; G1-G7 on the ground floor; 1F1-1F10 on the 1st floor; 2F1-2F17 on the 2nd floor; 3F1-3F17 on the 3rd floor; and 4F1-4F14 on the 4th floor. The arrangement of rooms and spaces are identified on plans dating to 1929, of proposed alterations to be made to the building, as this was the last major phase of construction work to take place on the site. A site inspection has indicated that the alterations were carried out to plan (Figs 16-21).

All dimensions are given in metres or millimetres, except possibly for certain brick and timber sizes. Heights are given where appropriate in metres above Ordnance Datum (mean sea level), abbreviated ‘m OD’.

Table 1: Abbreviations used in this report

DoE	Department of the Environment
EH	English Heritage
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
OD	Ordnance Datum (mean sea level at Newlyn, Cornwall)
OS	Ordnance Survey
RSJ	Rolled steel joist

2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The earliest documentary evidence for the existence of buildings on the site dates from the compilation of Faithorne and Newcourt's map of 1658 (Fig 2). William Morgan's map of 1682 shows the increasing development of buildings at the southern end of Tottenham Court Road, focused in part along the course of Great Russell Street, which was laid out in 1662 (Fig 3). A row of buildings had been constructed along the frontage of Tottenham Court Road, in the location of the present site. On the Morgan map the northern boundary of the site is marked by Spite Alley, and to the east, by Church Street. A private courtyard, Wells Yard, is shown as having been constructed within the site boundary.

The 1720 Strype map (Fig 4) indicates the continued existence of Wells Yard, although the passage is not given a name, and that the northern end of Church Street (now called Church Lane) has been built over. The yard appears to give access to an area of gardens or back yards serving the properties fronting the southern end of Tottenham Court Road, Banbridge Street, Dyet Street and Great Russell Street. The map indicates that Spite Alley, the northern boundary of the site in 1682, no longer existed by 1720.

The site and the area surrounding is shown as heavily built up on Rocque's map of 1746 (Fig Fig 5). At its western end, Wells Yard appears to provide access to Tottenham Court Road, perhaps following the course of the former Spite Alley. To the east of the site, a brewhouse, with an entrance on Banbridge Street, had been constructed; this would later become the Horseshoe Brewery. The brewery was subsequently owned by Meux's, which was established in 1764, and would have a long association with the site of the Horseshoe Hotel.

By 1813 Wells Yard still seems to have formed the eastern and northern boundaries of the site. Four distinct buildings are indicated within the site boundary on the Faden edition of Horwood's map of 1813 (Fig 6), and these are also depicted on Sheet 53 of John Tallis's *London Street Views 1838 – 1840* (Jackson, 1969) as 264-267 Tottenham Court Road (see front cover). The brewhouse depicted in 1746 is called the Horse Shoe Brewery in 1813, and is designated as Meux's Brewery in *London Street Views*.

The properties along the frontage of Tottenham Court Road were used as premises for a variety of businesses. The Post Office London Directory of 1841 (Kelly, 1841) lists Joseph Otley, a corn chandler, working from number 266. In 1852, number 264 was occupied by the Fox and Hounds Public House, and its publican William Rhodes, and 266 by Mrs Ann Otley, also a corn chandler (Kelly, 1852). In 1855 the Horseshoe Public House and its publican George Chantry were listed as occupying 267 Tottenham Court Road (Kelly, 1855); in 1865 the pub was run by Mrs Hannah Chantry (Kelly, 1865). On the Ordnance Survey map of 1870 (Fig 7), 264 and 267 Tottenham Court Road are designated as public houses. In the Post Office Directory for the same year (Kelly, 1870), number 267 is known as the Horseshoe Brewery Tap, and is run by Edward Houghton. The Post Office Directory entry is identical for 1875; the year Charles Best commissioned Edward Paraire to redesign 264-266 Tottenham Court Road (Fig 8).

The construction of large hotels in the centre of London was spurred on by the railway companies, who had begun to erect hotels at their termini; the first was by the London and Birmingham railway company at Euston station in 1839, and the second by the Great Western railways at Paddington in 1852 (Boniface, 1981). The first grand hotel not to be built near one of the London railway termini was the Westminster Palace Hotel in 1860, and whilst the Horse Shoe Hotel was far from being a grand hotel, it was part of a trend from the 1870s onwards to provide more luxurious surroundings and higher standards of service for travellers to London, and visitors to the West End in particular. The newly redeveloped Horse Shoe Hotel included a restaurant, café, grill room, billiards, wine shades and American bar in the Post Office Directory of 1882, and the hotel complex would have included the earlier Horseshoe Brewery Tap at number 267. The Post Office Directories list Charles Best as the proprietor until 1890, when William Beaumont Buer took control for a period of two years (Kelly, 1876, 1890, 1891).

In 1892 Baker Brothers Ltd are listed as the proprietors (Kelly, 1892), and from this time the hotel entered into another period of redevelopment. On the 14th of March 1893 the district surveyor granted a licence (LMA: GLC/AR/BR/17/029552) for the erection of a temporary partition and covered gangway at the Horse Shoe Hotel, as the building had been demolished and was in the process of re-erection. A new extension to the frontage on Tottenham Court Road was designed by the architects Saville & Martin to complement the existing building designed by Edward Paraire. Plans accompanying this licence, and another for the construction and enclosure of a temporary lift, indicate that an additional two-storey extension had been made to the rear of Paraire's structure between 1875 and 1893 (Fig 9). The hotel kitchens in the 1875 building were housed on the 4th floor, perhaps maximising the amount of space given over to the bars, café and restaurant in the basement and on the ground floor (Fig 10, Fig 11); this arrangement was continued when the kitchens were moved to the fourth floor of the 1893 extension. The plans also indicate that this later building made use of an iron frame construction; cast iron beams rested on iron columns, unlike the earlier 1875 phase, which used cast-iron beams resting on brick buttresses to support the floors and ceilings. The redevelopment of 267 Tottenham Court Road gave the proprietors an opportunity to reorganise the internal arrangements of the building, and include more accommodation for members of staff. Plans of the building drawn up by the architect W F Foster in 1929 prior to further redevelopment (Figs 10-15) indicate that there were staff dining and cloak rooms on the first floor (Fig 12), three staff bedrooms and a further staff dining room, with parquet floor on the second (Fig 13), and a final staff bedroom on the fourth (Fig 15). The entire fourth floor of number 267 in the south was given over to a large kitchen, scullery, and other food preparation areas; all rooms in this area had heat proof concrete floors, and no doors connected the area with the rest of the accommodation on that floor, minimising the risk of any fire spreading to the rest of the hotel, and limiting the amount of noise that might be transmitted to other parts of the hotel (Fig 15).

Between 1913 and 1917 the management of the Horseshoe Hotel passed to the Pioneer Catering Co Ltd, although Baker Bros Ltd did not surrender the lease on the property until 1922 (LMA: LMA/4435/A/03/009). The Pioneer Catering Company was a large

organisation, which by 1936 owned or leased 49 pubs and hotels in Greater London (Kelly, 1936). The plans of the existing hotel and proposed redevelopment of the site drawn up by the architect W F Foster in 1929 show that the redeveloped hotel would annex the basement and ground floor of 5 Great Russell Street (Fig 16, Fig 17). This would provide an entrance for street deliveries, and would extend the hotel further to the east, into the former yard of Meux's Horseshoe Brewery, which was demolished in 1922, and where the Dominion Theatre was constructed in 1929 (Hibbert & Weinreb, 1987:85 & 233).

The arrangement of bedrooms on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors (Figs 18–20) would remain largely the same in the redeveloped hotel, but elsewhere, the hotel was completely reorganised. A larger entrance vestibule (G5, Fig 17) could be accommodated, with a central staircase and lift serving all of the floors, apart from the 4th floor, and a separate entrance and stairs down to the basement (B3, Fig 16), which housed the Dive Bar. The ground floor vestibule also gave access to the Café Bar and a lounge, which too had its own street entrance, as did the Saloon and Luncheon Bar, and Public Bar. On the 1st floor (Fig 18), a lounge and dining room overlooked Tottenham Court Road (1F2, 1F4, Fig 18). The hotel provided additional dining facilities in a new block constructed on the eastern side of the site. The ground floor of this phase of building was given over to a Grill Room (G1, Fig 17), accessed from the saloon and luncheon bar, and from the main entrance vestibule of the hotel. Fragments of the decorative scheme of the Grill Room have survived in the present building; a plaster frieze depicting bunches of grapes was originally in place below the cornice. The 1st floor contained an additional dining room (1F1) and the 2nd floor (Fig 19) was home to a Masonic Temple, with a dome in the ceiling. The hotel management appeared to have given priority to the dining and drinking establishments on the new premises, as the number of bedrooms for paying guests was reduced from 25 in the older building (Figs 13–15), to 15 in the redeveloped premises (Figs 19–21). An increased amount of space was also given over to storage rooms, lifts connecting the public and service areas, and light wells, to illuminate the areas of the building that were overshadowed by the neighbouring Dominion Theatre.

The Pioneer Catering Company managed the site until at least 1957, after which a change in the format of the Post Office directories meant that proprietors were no longer listed for businesses. The Horseshoe Hotel continued to operate on the site until c1983, after which the business is absent from street and business directories. In the 1987 Post Office Directory, 266 Tottenham Court Road was listed as the Clouds Restaurant, and number 267 as Underwood's Cash Chemists. The last occupants of the site included Garfunkel's Restaurant at 264-5, Burger King fast food restaurant at 266, and Gultronics electrical store at 267 Tottenham Court Road.

3 OUTLINE DESCRIPTION OF THE STANDING BUILDING

The following description of the building should be read in conjunction with the plans (Figs 16–21) and selected photographs taken in 2004 and November 2006 (Figs 22–51).

1.1 General Layout

The site (Fig 1) is a large retail, restaurant and former hotel premises on the east side of Tottenham Court Road, fronting onto the street. It has an L-shaped footprint which takes the northern site limit to the property at 5 Great Russell Street, a road projecting east from Tottenham Court Road. The building comprises a basement, ground floor and four upper floors. In plan the building measures roughly 30m from north to south and 34m from west to east.

The west part of the building fronting onto Tottenham Court Road (Fig 22) was constructed in two phases. The northern part dates to 1875 and was constructed in an ornate French Empire style, with pilasters. The construction used yellow brick with terracotta and stone dressings, almost certainly Portland stone. The roof being a steeply pitched mansard roof covered with slates and a central pavilion, hung with slates (Fig 23). The stone dressings on the external elevation include friezes depicting cherubs, horseshoes and Tudor roses (Fig 24). Internally, the floors are supported by cast-iron beams, carried on thick load bearing walls.

The southern part of the building dates to 1893, and was constructed using similar materials (Fig 25). It was designed to complement the earlier construction and used the same decorative motifs on the external elevation. The southern part also featured a tower, constructed using an iron frame; cast-iron columns are visible on some of the floors, where they have not been incorporated into partition walls (Fig 26).

A later building phase at the rear of the building to the east, dating to c.1930 was constructed of light pink bricks, and a concrete and steel frame (Fig 27). The flat roofs associated with this phase are at the third floor level and made of asphalt-covered concrete. White glazed bricks were used on the external elevations of this later phase, in order to illuminate the enclosed space that the construction of this extension and the Dominion Theatre created.

3.7 Basement

The overall shape of the basement (Fig 16) reflects the plan of the ground floor above. In the northern (earliest phase) part of the hotel basement was the 'Dive Bar' (B2, B3). The 1929 plan shows that the basement housed Boiler Room (B5) Service Room, Pantry (B6), Staff Room (B8) associated with the functions of the ground floor rooms above. To the west a stretch of the basement ran below the pavement of Tottenham Court Road (B1).

It was not possible to inspect all parts of the cellar for this survey, but the current layout of the basement has changed significantly from the proposed alterations from 1929 (Fig 16), mainly because of the differing uses that this area has been put to by subsequent proprietors. Many internal walls, constructed from cinder blocks, have been inserted, and existing walls strengthened. The positions of the staircases used to access the basement appear to have changed since 1930, apart from one set of stairs which would have connected the ground floor lounge with the basement Dive Bar, however it was not possible to inspect these stairs more closely as the basement has been divided up between the proprietors of businesses on the ground and first floors. Some features original to the 1875 construction have remained; the basement for this structure extended below the pavement, and some of the coal delivery holes and skylights have remained. Some areas of the basement below No. 5 Great Russell Street also appear to be early in date.

3.1 Ground Floor

The main entrance of the Horseshoe Hotel faced west on to Tottenham Court Road (See Fig 17). It was situated where the ground floor of the Burger King restaurant currently lies. Documentary evidence in the form of proposal drawings (LMA: GLC/AR/BR/17/029552), and Goad's Fire Insurance plan of 1938 (LMA: LCC/VA/GOAD/VIII), suggest a semi-circular glass and steel canopy was constructed over this door opening (Fig 28); this is no longer in place. Additional entrances on the current west-facing elevation give access to Garfunkel's Restaurant, formerly the Café Bar (G4), and Gultronics electrical store, formerly the Saloon, Luncheon Bar and Public Bar (G6). The exterior of the ground floor has undergone extensive remodelling since the closure of the hotel and the conversion of the ground floor into retail units; the positions of some of the exterior doors have been changed and plate glass windows have been replaced. The fenestration on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors has remained unchanged, however.

An additional entrance to the building is provided at 5 Great Russell Street. Plans from 1929 (LMA: GLC/AR/BR/13/102786) suggest this building originally had a glazed shop front (Fig 17). This was removed as part of the expansion of the hotel in 1929-30, and today provides access to the rear of the retail premises and the upper floors of 264-267 Tottenham Court Road.

A full internal inspection of the ground floor was not possible as it has largely been converted into retail and restaurant units. This conversion of the ground floor has removed most of the features associated with the hotel. Plans from 1929 (Fig 17) indicate that after alterations were made to the hotel building in 1930, the main entrance led to a vestibule, G5, with a passenger lift and central staircase leading to the basement and upper floors. The areas identified on the plan of proposed alterations from 1929, formerly occupied by the bars and entrance vestibule, G4-G6, now bear little relation to the equivalent existing areas. The north east corner of G1, the Grill Room, constructed c.1930, has partially survived, and now forms a staircase providing access to the rear of Gultronics electrical store from the basement (Fig 29). One window and a door, both blocked with modern light pink bricks, are visible in the north elevation in this part of the

building; the door would have led to a vestibule which also led north to the lounge, G3. The blocked window would have looked out to the lightwell north of G1. A concrete upright beam, possibly encasing a vertical steel joist, stands between the door and window, and a horizontal concrete beam projects from this upright to the south. The plaster cornices around the concrete beams and ceiling, and a frieze depicting grapes (Fig 30) have been truncated by the insertion of brick walls to the south and west, and a brick and concrete staircase. All other door and window mouldings have been removed, and the floor level of G1 lowered in order to accommodate the inserted staircase. The remainder of G1 has been incorporated into the Gultronics electrical store, and could not be inspected.

On the ground floor of No. 5 Great Russell Street, G2 retains some features dating to the building's incorporation into the hotel. These include an arched recess (Fig 31), behind which a staircase gives access to the upper floors of the building, and an arched opening leads to stairs (Fig 32), providing access to the rear of the site. Both of these features are in the west-facing elevation. A ceiling cornice is still *in situ*, although internal walls have been removed, and a concrete sloping floor installed in order to facilitate the movement of goods to the retail units.

3.2 1st Floor

The conversion of part of the building into retail and restaurant units has also removed many of the older features and room divisions from the 1st floor; as a result of the conversion a full inspection of the 1st floor was not possible. Plans from 1929 (Fig 18) indicate that a central staircase and lift would have served a hallway, 1F5, from which a door opened from the south into a lounge, 1F2, which overlooked Tottenham Court Road. 1F2 had a staircase at its southern end which served G6 and the upper floors. A dining room, 1F1, was accessible from a door at the east end of the hallway, as was a service room, 1F7, from which 1F1 could also be accessed. A second dining room, 1F4 led from a door at the north end of 1F5; this also overlooked Tottenham Court Road and was accessible from a service room, 1F9 at the east end. Both service rooms 1F7 and 1F9 were connected via a door. Plans of proposed development dating to 1929 indicate that 1F7 contained three small lifts, probably to transport food, drinks, laundry and linen between the floors of the hotel.

Of the rooms listed above, only the 'Dining Room' 1F1 (Fig 33) has survived in its original form. The other rooms have been altered, and staircases and many internal walls removed, although some timber studs and framing do remain. Two pairs of cast iron columns that form part of the building frame for the 1893 extension are still *in situ* (Fig 26); the bar in 1F2 had been formed around them, and they now stand in the centre of the dining area at Burger King. The walls dividing 1F5 from 1F8, and 1F2 and 1F5 from 1F4 remain standing, as they are the load bearing walls for the 1875 construction. The remains of the southern staircase between the 1st and 2nd floors can be seen in the north facing elevation of 1F3, the southern lightwell.

The dining room, 1F1 (Fig 33), is part of the same build as G1 and 2F16 (see Fig 17 and Fig 19 respectively), constructed c1930 as part of an eastward extension of the hotel. A fireplace with a marble panel at the rear stands in the east wall; there are recesses for radiators in four walls and a concrete floor. The extension has a steel frame construction; upright rolled steel joists stand proud of the walls and support concrete beams; these are covered with plaster and decorated with plaster cornicing. In the north wall stand arched windows, looking out onto the northern lightwell, and a door leading to the fire escape. Similar windows, which overlook the southern lightwell and a blocked door which originally led to corridor 1F10 stand in the west wall.

3.3 2nd Floor

The basic plan of the 2nd floor is shown on Fig 19. The area where a central staircase and lift was once located, 2F10, runs parallel with a corridor, 2F8, from which bedrooms 2F1-2F5 can be accessed on the western side, and on the eastern side is an area indicated on contemporary plans as having contained two bathrooms and lavatories, 2F11. The internal dividing walls and fittings have been removed, although sash windows overlooking the northern lightwell remain. Rooms 2F1-2F5 were furnished with fireplaces, currently each has a brick built hearth extending into the room, though the surrounds have been removed (Fig 34). Sash windows look out onto Tottenham Court Road, and some rooms, where the plaster and wall paper are *in situ*, show the scar of a picture rail. The northern staircase, 2F17, can also be accessed from the eastern side of 2F8 (Fig 35). It cantilevers out from the north, east and south walls and serves the 3rd and 4th floors. The staircase was originally decorated, (Fig 36) with ornate plaster panels and ceiling roses on the underside of the stairs and the ceilings (Fig 37). A service room of reduced height, 2F12, is situated below the landing between the 2nd and 3rd floors. A further room, 2F6/7 can be accessed from the southern end of 2F8, and from a later doorway inserted in the south facing elevation from 2F5 (Fig 38). This room has two fireplaces, one each in the north and south walls and sash windows overlooking Tottenham Court Road; it dates from the phase of construction dating to 1893. The plan of proposed alterations of 1929 indicates that 2F6/7 was intended to be two smaller rooms; 2F6, the northernmost room, would be an office, and 2F7 a managers living room. No internal divisions are apparent in this room, however; perhaps they were never carried out, or the partition wall was removed and the cornice and wall decorations restored. Two cast iron columns, part of the iron frame construction of the 1893 building, are visible in this room, the northern column has been incorporated into the partition wall dividing this room from 2F8.

At the southern end of 2F8 a staircase (Fig 39) gives access to all floors, apart from the 4th floor, and has sash windows overlooking the lightwell, 1F3. The southern wall of the lightwell has been removed, possibly when alterations were made to the 1st floor by the retail and restaurant units in the 1980s (Fig 40). The landing 2F8 was served by a small second lift, probably a 'dumb waiter', as this would have connected the kitchen on the 4th floor (4F6), with all of the floors in the building. Evidence for this lift still remains in the form of covered voids in the floor and ceiling (see Fig 44 for example).

Two corridors lead off to the east from 2F8 (2F9 and 2F13), into areas that were built c.1930. This part of the hotel was constructed from pale pink machine-made brick, and the rooms are lit by casement windows. The first corridor, 2F9 leads to 2F14, a cloakroom with three voids for lift shafts, lit by windows overlooking the northern lightwell, (now blocked). This room corresponds with the service rooms (basement and ground floor) and lift rooms on each floor (1F7 3F14 and 4F14).

The second corridor, 2F13, leads to a room interpreted as a Masonic Temple, 2F16 (Fig 41). This function was assigned to it on the plan of proposed alterations of c.1930, and on Goad's Fire Insurance map of 1938. Its form is almost identical to that of 1F1, which is on the floor below, except that the casement windows are rectangular, rather than arched, and there is no door connecting the Temple with the adjacent lift and cloak room 2F14. The Temple room (2F16) has a large central dome, now partially demolished, but photographs taken in 2004 show that the interior of the dome was painted dark blue and covered with small stars (Fig 42). A circular aperture in the top of the dome formerly housed an extractor fan. A site visit made in November 2006 after the partial demolition of the dome revealed that it was constructed using concrete set within a steel frame.

3.4 3rd Floor

The 3rd floor (Fig 20) follows a similar plan to that of the 2nd floor, with exception of the absence of the large room in the south east corner. At this level above the Masonic Temple is external roof space.

A central corridor, 3F8, aligned north to south, follows the same course as 2F8 and 4F15. Along the western side of 3F8 were bedrooms, 3F1-3F7, with west facing sash windows, fireplaces, and some traces of the positions of the picture rails (Fig 43). The partition wall dividing 3F1 from 3F2 has been removed, leaving traces of the mortar used on the east facing elevation, and the west facing partition wall has been re-plastered. Two bathrooms and lavatories, 3F11, could be accessed from the north eastern end of 3F8; they had east facing sash windows, although the partition walls and fittings had been removed. The cantilevered northern staircase, 3F17, provided access to the 2nd and 4th floors, 2F17 and 4F11, and a lavatory, 3F12, was situated on the landing between the 3rd and 4th floors. This had sash windows facing north, east and south into the northern lightwell.

The central staircase would not have accessed the 3rd floor, although the lift associated with it did. There is a blocked aperture in the floor of 3F10, a small room providing an entrance for the lift, with a sash window overlooking the northern lightwell (Fig 44). This aperture accommodated the lift shaft, and another in the ceiling above housed the mechanism. The partition wall dividing 3F10 from 3F9 has been removed; 3F9 was designated as a linen room on the proposed alterations plan of 1929 and had a small fireplace in situ and sash windows facing east. A door opening in the south wall of 3F9 gave access to a corridor, 3F13, which ran west from 3F8. A plain wooden staircase, probably for use by staff, connected the 3rd and 4th floors. At the east end of the corridor were a storeroom, 3F16, which had north facing sash windows, and a room with two lift shafts, 3F14.

Two further rooms could be accessed from the south end of 3F8; 3F6 and 3F7 had sash windows looking west out to the street, and fireplaces in their north and south walls respectively (Fig 45). Lavatories could be accessed from the south east end of 3F8, and the southern staircase, 3F15 gave access to the floors below.

3.5 4th Floor

The plan of the 4th floor (Fig 21) is largely similar to that of the 3rd floor; a central corridor, 4F15 is aligned north to south. Five bedrooms, 4F1-4F5 led off from the west side of 4F15; these rooms all have slightly dormered windows as they are situated within the steeply pitched mansard roof (Fig 46). The exception is 4F3, as this room is situated behind the north tower; the west wall of 4F3 is constructed from yellow brick, and the rear of the Portland stone dressings are visible from the interior of this room (Fig 47). Bathrooms, lavatories and a small staff bedroom could be accessed from the north east end of 4F15; the partition walls separating them from 4F15 have been removed. The north staircase, 4F11, terminated on the 4th floor; this was lit by east facing sash windows and a skylight (Fig 48).

The plan of proposed alterations from 1929 (Fig 21) indicates that the area south of the north staircase was taken up by two staff bedrooms, 4F9 and 4F10 (Fig 49). There is evidence for an east-west partition, now removed, but there is also a covered void in the floor, in alignment with the course of the lift shaft on the floors below. This suggests that the partition between 4F9 and 4F10 was removed, in order that the lift mechanism could be raised to the fourth floor. Rooms 4F9 and 4F10 both had fireplaces and eastward facing sash windows, one has wooden panelling beneath it; the rooms were designed to be used for occupation, either by staff or paying guests. A later partition, aligned north to south was inserted, possibly to separate the lift mechanism from 4F9, which might still have been used for accommodation.

The south end of the main range, dating to 1893, appears to have been given over entirely to cooking and storage facilities. The proposed alterations plan of 1929 suggests that the wall separating the 1875 and 1893 phases of construction remained intact on the fourth floor until relatively recently; furthermore the kitchens, larder and sculleries, 4F6-4F8 and 4F13 had concrete floors, confining any fires to this area.. The walls of 4F6 were covered with white tiles and by the time of the site visit, the ceiling had been removed, allowing the interior of the south tower to be viewed (Fig 50). This room also contained an iron frame, which may have housed the hotel's water cistern. The larder and pastry kitchen, 4F7, contained a large stone block, possibly Portland stone, against the south wall. This may have been another measure taken against fire, as an oven might have sat on this block to prevent heat being transmitted to the floor, although no similar feature could be seen in 4F6. The partition wall separating 4F6 from the scullery, 4F8 had been demolished and rebuilt recently with modern light pink bricks. A 'dumb waiter' may have been situated in the north east corner of 4F6; a void to accommodate a lift shaft is situated in the floor, and iron bars to attach a winding gear are visible in the ceiling. A wooden staircase for use by the staff connected with the 3rd floor at the west end of 4F13, and at the east end of 4F13 was a lift room, directly above 3F14, and a cold store;

the refrigeration equipment for this would have been powered from the motor room, to the west.

3.6 Roof

The roof is at its greatest height over the ranges fronting Tottenham Court Road. A close inspection of many parts of the roof was not possible, as it was considered unsafe, but it is possible to view the slate covered mansard roof from street level, and the flat concrete and asphalt roof covering the Masonic Hall and its dome (Fig 51) has been photographed previously. Goad's Fire Insurance plan of 1938 (Fig 28) indicates that the rear of the fourth floor kitchen, to the east of the southern tower, also had a concrete roof. Goad's map also indicates that some parts of the hotel were lit by skylights; the saloon and luncheon bar had a large glass roof which sat the base of the southern light well. The café bar, a service room and the lounge on the ground floor, were also lit by skylights, as was the central staircase on the 4th floor (Fig 48). Many of these alternative sources of lighting were removed when the ground and 1st floors were converted into retail and restaurant premises.

3.8 Discussion

The existing buildings of 264-267 Tottenham Court Road exhibit three main phases of construction, representing periods of growth for the hotel and the business interests of the proprietors.

The earliest phase of the building, designed by Edward Paraire in 1875 (Fig 8), was constructed by the then new owner of the site, Charles Best, as a replacement for 264-266 Tottenham Court Road, forming the Fox & Hounds public house, a tobacconist's shop and coffee rooms. Number 267, the Horseshoe Brewery Tap, appears to have been incorporated into the new hotel development. The building designed by Paraire was built in the fashionable French Empire style, of yellow London stock bricks held together in an English bond by creamy white lime mortar. The façade was constructed with a small central tower, cornices supported by pilasters, and windows with stone and stucco pediments on the 4th floor. This ornate style of architecture made a grand statement about the hotel and the people who paid to use it, and would be visible to everyone who used the busy road junction. The style of architecture was also practical; the use of a mansard, a roof with two slopes, the lower being almost vertical, allowed extra space for guest rooms and kitchens on the 4th floor. It is not possible to judge whether the decorative façade was extended to the interior of the hotel, as no contemporary photographs have been located and the internal fixtures have been stripped.

From plans made of the hotel in 1929 (Figs 10-15), it is possible to discern the layout of the earliest phase. The hotel would be entered on the ground floor through a central door; this doorway still survives as the entrance to Garfunkel's Restaurant. A central staircase provided access to the upper floors and basement, and restaurants occupied the rooms either side of the entrance on the ground floor. Dining rooms were also positioned either side of the stairs on the 1st floor, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors provided

accommodation in rooms looking west onto Tottenham Court Road, and east onto the brewery yard. The rooms were not *en suite*, unlike the larger contemporary Midland Grand Hotel at St Pancras railway station, and separate bathrooms and lavatories were provided on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors. Drawings submitted to the London County Council in 1893 suggest that the kitchens were located on the 4th floor of the 1875 construction, at the southern end. Between 1875 and 1893 a two storey service extension was constructed at the rear of the building. The relationship between the new hotel building and the older building of the Horseshoe Brewery Tap is not certain; one could assume that connecting doors were inserted in order to communicate between the two.

In 1892, the hotel business had passed into the hands of Baker Bros Ltd, and by the following year the former Horseshow Brewery Tap was demolished, and a new building, designed by Saville & Martin to complement the earlier hotel, was constructed. This new building used many of the same architectural motifs in order to blend in with the building to the north; perhaps it did this so successfully that Cherry & Pevsner (1998:333) fail to mention that the street frontage was built in two phases, instead attributing the whole to Edward Paraire. The ground floor of this new extension contained a public bar at the front and access to a saloon and luncheon bar at the rear (Fig 11). The upper floors appear to have fulfilled a mainly service role; on the plan of the existing building produced in 1929, only the third floor contained any guest rooms (Fig 14); the other floors contained staff bedrooms and dining facilities, and on the 4th floor, kitchens and sculleries.

The hotel was altered again to take its present form in 1929-30, after it had been in the ownership of the Pioneer Catering Company for some years. The owners put a greater emphasis on providing dining and drinking facilities, and extended the hotel to the east in order to achieve this. The extension was built with flat roofs covered with asphalt and walls from light pink machine made bricks. White glazed bricks were used on the exterior elevations. Three main components made up this extension; the first was a two storey and basement construction in the north east corner of the site. This housed a beer cellar in the basement, lounge with a skylight on the ground floor and a 1st floor service room with access to 1F4. The second was a five storey and basement extension to the service block at the rear of 267 Tottenham Court Road. This would accommodate three service lifts connecting all of the floors with the basement, a dry goods storage room on the 3rd floor and cold storage facilities on the 4th floor. The third component of the extension was built using a steel frame and concrete beam construction and comprised three storeys and a basement in the south east corner of the site. The ground floor housed a grill room, G1, dining room, 1F1 and a Masonic Temple with a central dome, 2F16. Other hotels in central London boasted Masonic Temples, such as the Great Eastern Hotel, which was constructed 1884-87 at Liverpool Street Station. A Masonic Temple was constructed at that hotel in 1912, and is now Grade II listed.

The internal arrangements of the interior of the buildings were also reorganised; the main entrance of the hotel on Tottenham Court Road was moved to the south, to stand at the centre of the west facing elevation. A set of revolving doors gave access to a central vestibule, where a central cantilevered staircase was inserted to serve the ground, 1st and 2nd floors. A lift shaft was installed in the centre of this staircase, and additionally served

the basement and 3rd floors. Additional entrances on the west facing elevation gave access to the café bar, now Garfunkel's Restaurant, and the Saloon, Luncheon Bar and Public Bar, now Gultronics electrical store. The insertion of new staircases and expansion of the dining facilities came at a cost; plans of the pre-expansion building drawn up in 1929 indicate that there were 25 bedrooms for paying guests; on the plan of proposed alterations this was reduced to 15. There were also fewer dining areas and rooms for staff use, although the increased size of the basement and number of service rooms would have provided staff with facilities to relax and interact, if perhaps in less formal surroundings.

The Horseshoe Hotel ceased to operate in the early 1980s, and the ground and 1st floors were converted into retail and restaurant premises. This necessitated the removal of many of the internal walls and fittings, and many parts of the building considered unnecessary to these ventures were blocked off. The basement was also altered at this time; the present basement has been divided amongst the retail units above into three main parts; only the centre of the basement could be examined. In this part of the basement internal divisions have been constructed, and load bearing walls strengthened with cinder blocks. Plans of the basement produced in 2004 indicate that similar building activities have taken place to the north and south. The staircases between the basement, ground and 1st floors have been removed and replacements inserted elsewhere.

The 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors appear to have been vacant for some years, perhaps since the closure of the hotel. The central staircase and all of the passenger and service lifts have been removed, as have door frames, fireplaces and the walls have been soft-stripped of plaster and decorations.

4 CONCLUSIONS, PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

4.1 Realisation of the original research aims

It has proved possible to reconstruct the history, development and use of the building on its present site, both from archaeological investigation and recording of its fabric and from an investigation of documents and map evidence.

The building was typical of the hotels and dining rooms constructed in central London from the 1870s onwards. The building was provided with an ostentatious exterior, and the interior was decorated with plaster ceiling panels and roses, although the structure of the building was not exceptionally well-built.

Five main phases can be identified in the history of 264-267 Tottenham Court Road; these are summarised as follows:

- 1 The initial construction of the northern part of the hotel, designed by Edward Paraire in 1875;
- 2 The construction of a two storey extension to the rear of the hotel (dated to between 1875 and 1893);
- 3 The extension of the hotel building to the south, involving the demolition and reconstruction of the former Horse Shoe Brewery Tap in 1893;
- 4 The expansion of the hotel to the east, into 5 Great Russell Street and the former yard of Meux's Brewery. The new buildings incorporated a grill room, dining room and a Masonic Temple, additional lift access between the hotel floors was provided and many of the public areas of the hotel were remodelled (dated to 1929-30);
- 5 The closure of the hotel and the conversion of the ground and 1st floor into retail and restaurant units in the early 1980s.

4.2 Site and research archives

The original site records will be deposited in due course in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAARC), indexed by the site code TNC06. Copies of the final report will be given to the client, The London Borough of Camden (as local planning authority), Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre, the London Metropolitan Archives, English Heritage, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service and the Museum of London.

4.3 Publication of the results

The standing building was of significance for the history of the immediate locality, and the London region, sufficient to justify its archaeological investigation, but nothing was found to suggest that it was of national importance. The academic requirement to publish the results of the investigation will therefore be met by reporting the results in summary form in appropriate professional journals and in the annual excavation round-up in *London Archaeologist*.

4.4 Copyright

Copyright in the text and original illustrations of this report is held by the Museum of London; Ordnance Survey plans are reproduced under licence and remain Crown copyright. The Museum of London Archaeology Service grants the client a licence to use the text in connection with the redevelopment of the site, provided that the source is acknowledged.

5 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Additional photographs of the standing building were taken by Emma Dwyer, Steve Turner and Andrew Westman. Archaeological analysis was undertaken by Emma Dwyer, Jez Taylor, Steve Turner and Andrew Westman.

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- Rocque, 1746 Map of London
- Strype, 1720 Map of the parish of St Giles in the Fields
- LMA: London Metropolitan Archives (map and document collections)

**APPENDIX 1: LOCATION PLANS, FLOOR PLANS AND
SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS**

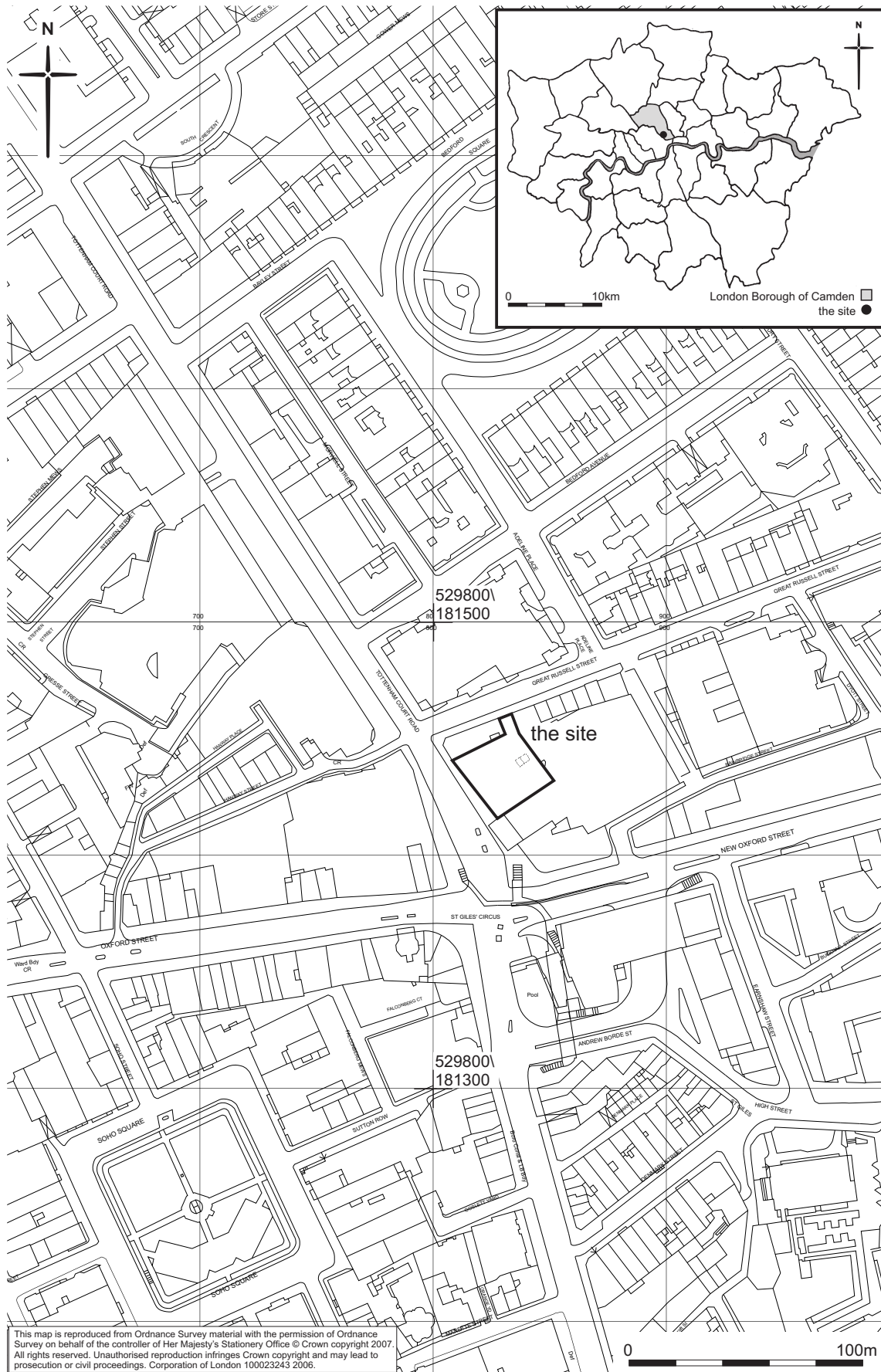


Fig 1 Site location

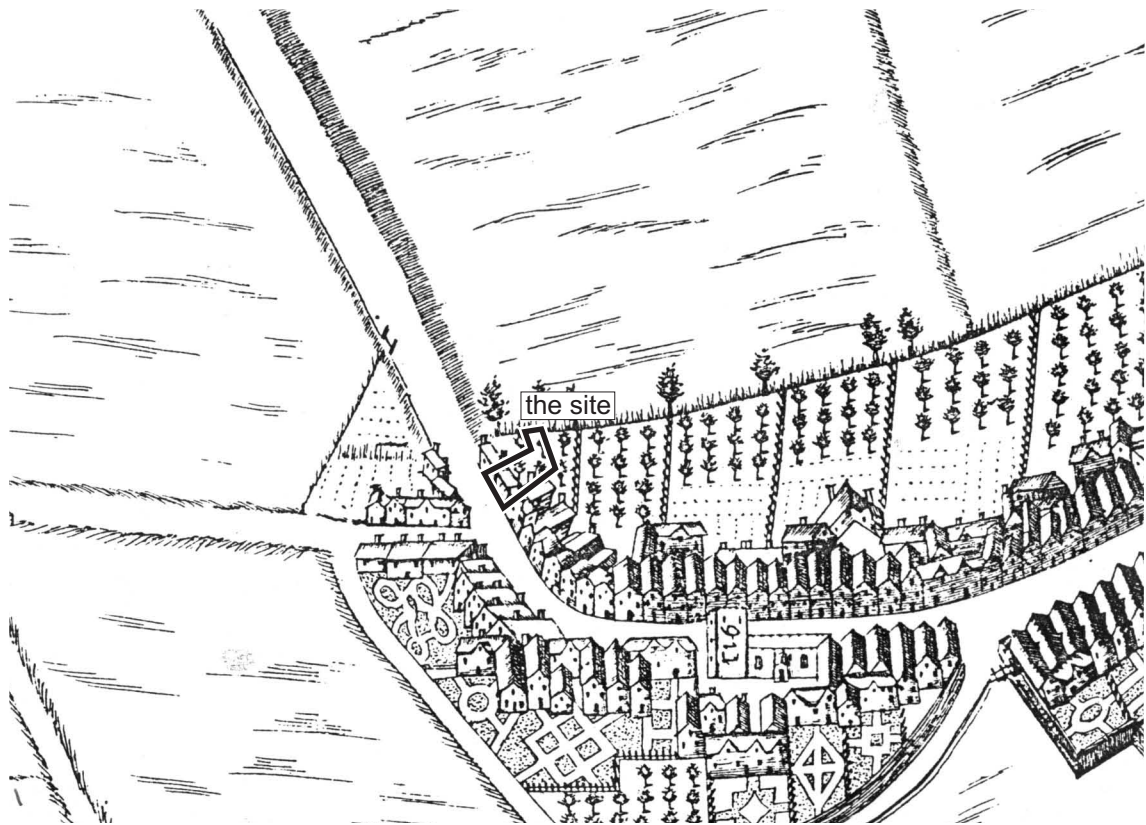


Fig 2 The Faithorne and Newcourt map, 1658

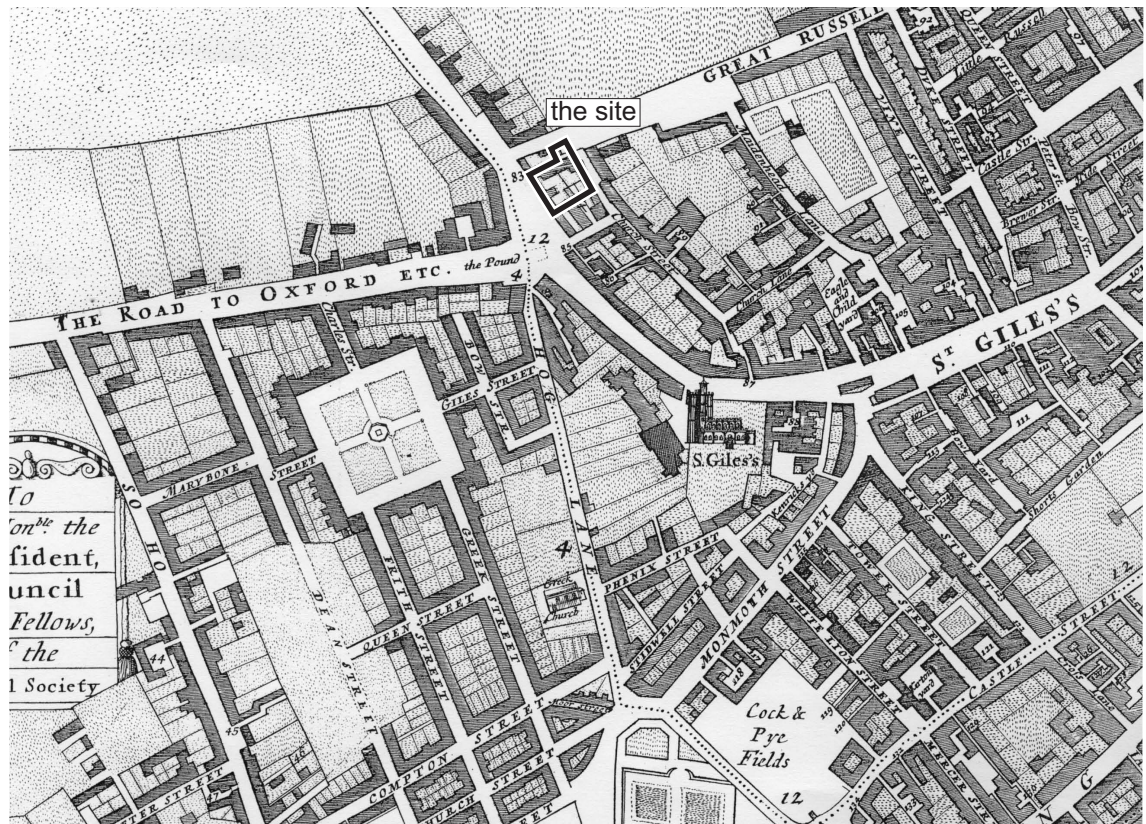


Fig 3 The Morgan map, 1682



Fig 4 The Strype map, 1720

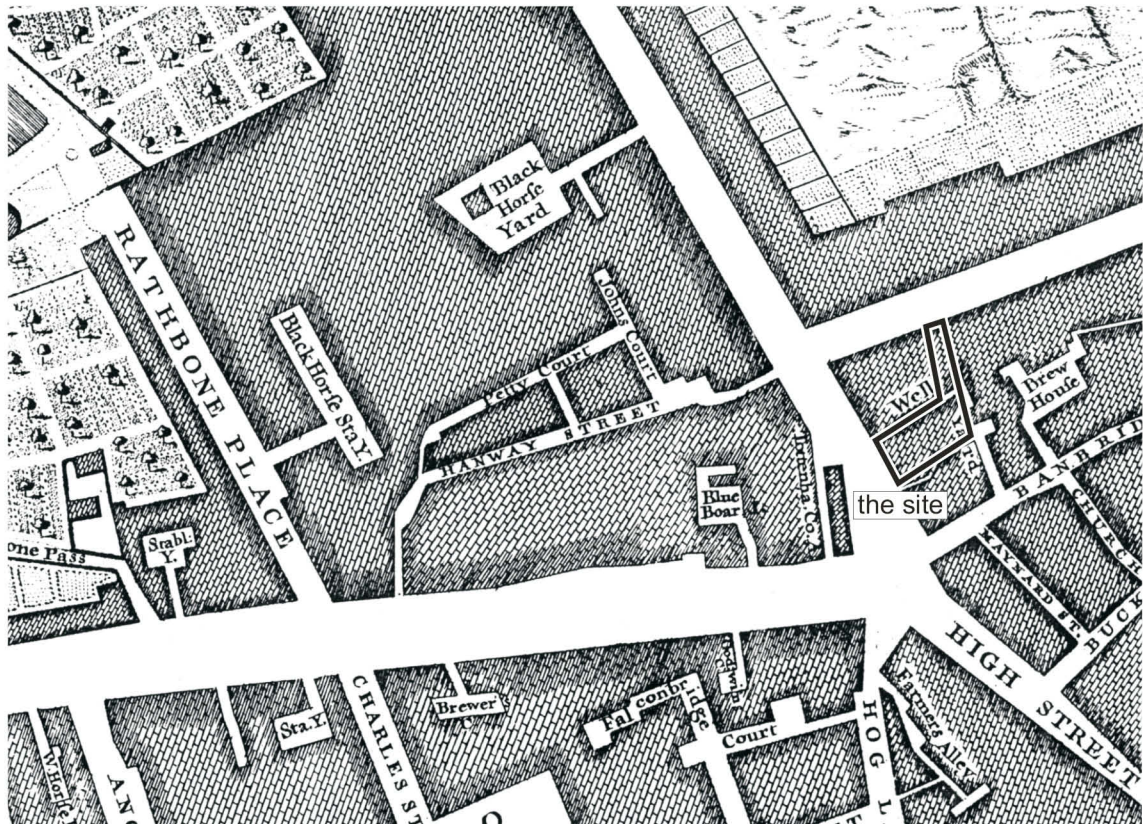


Fig 5 The Rocque map, 1746

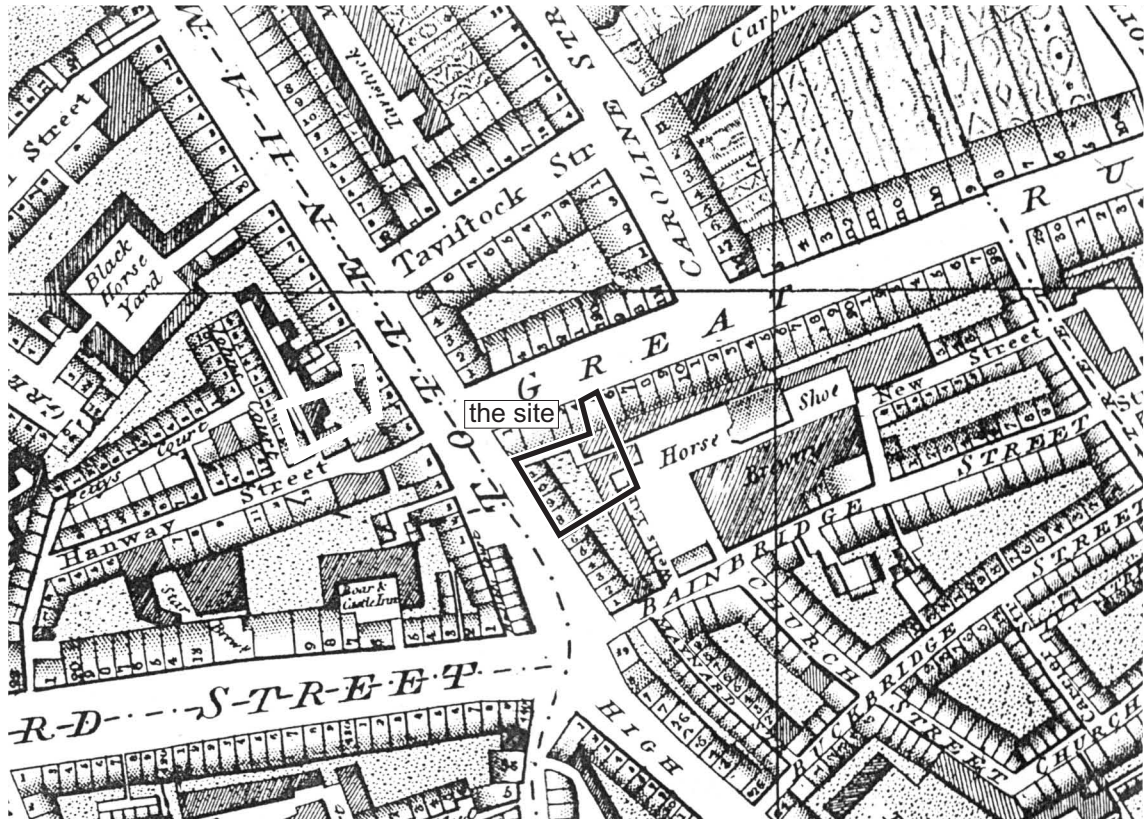


Fig 6 The Faden 1813 edition of Horwood's map

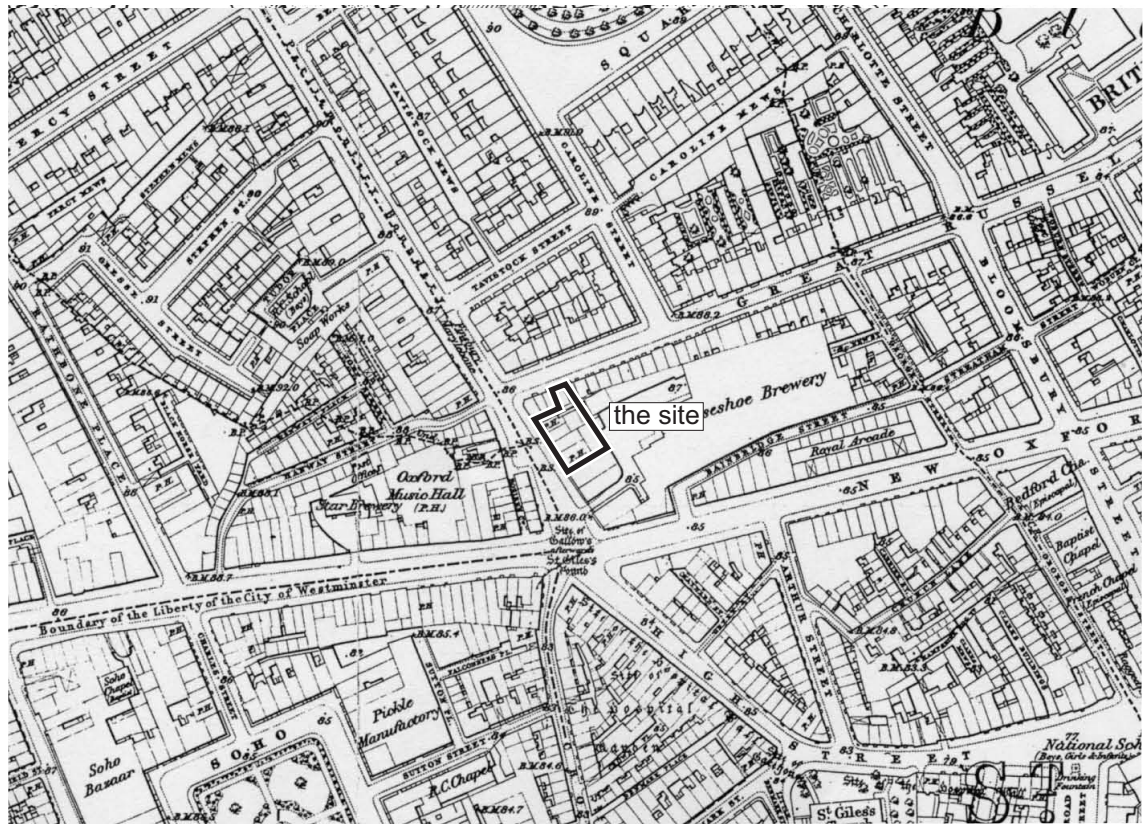


Fig 7 The Ordnance Survey map, 1870

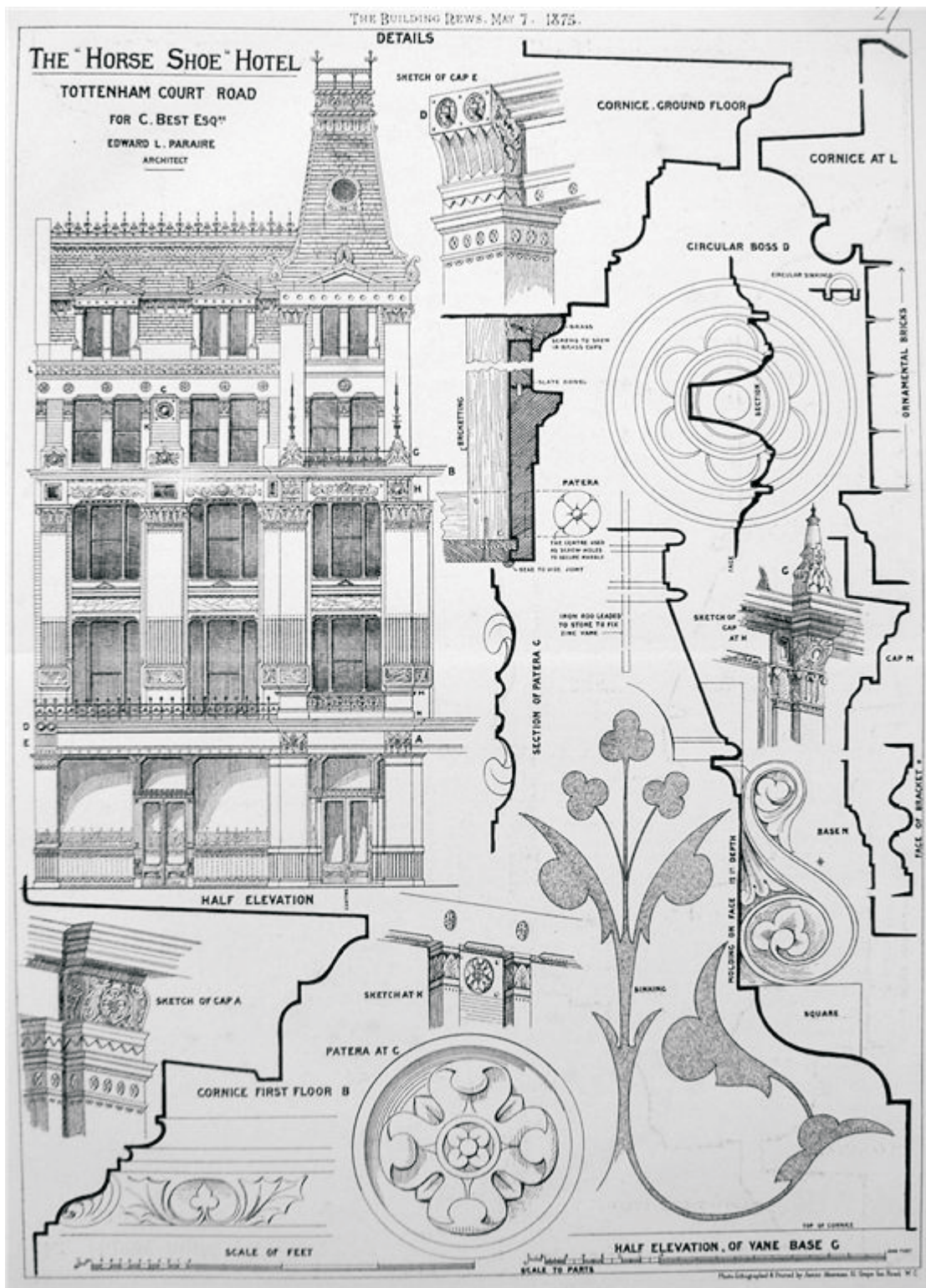
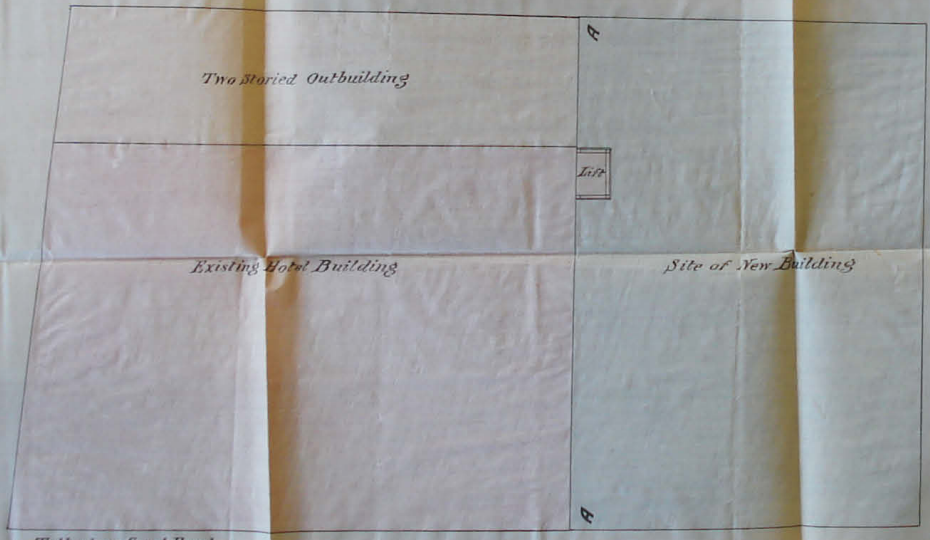
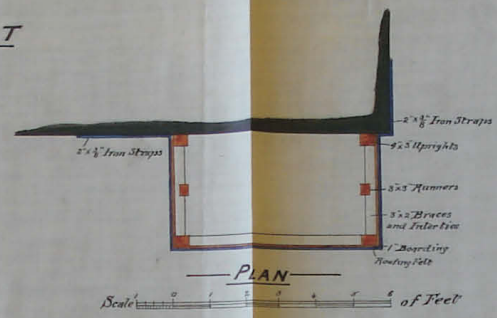


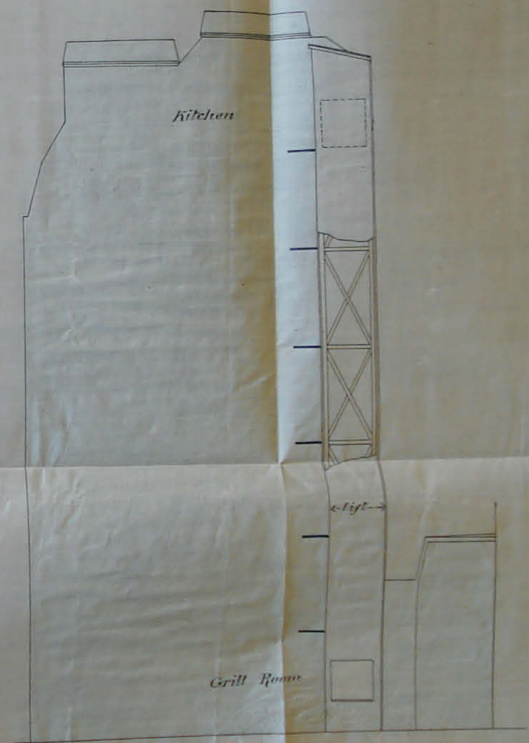
Fig 8 Details of the design for the 'Horse Shoe' Hotel, *Building News*, 1875

PROPOSED TEMPORARY DINNER LIFT AT
"THE HORSE SHOE HOTEL,"
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.C.



BLOCK PLAN

Scale 1" = 6" of Feet.



ELEVATION A.A.

R:\Project\cmd\1067\SBS\fig09

204-7 Tottenham Court Road: standing building survey ©MoLAS 2007

Fig 9 Plan of a proposed temporary dinner lift at 'The Horse Shoe Hotel', 1893

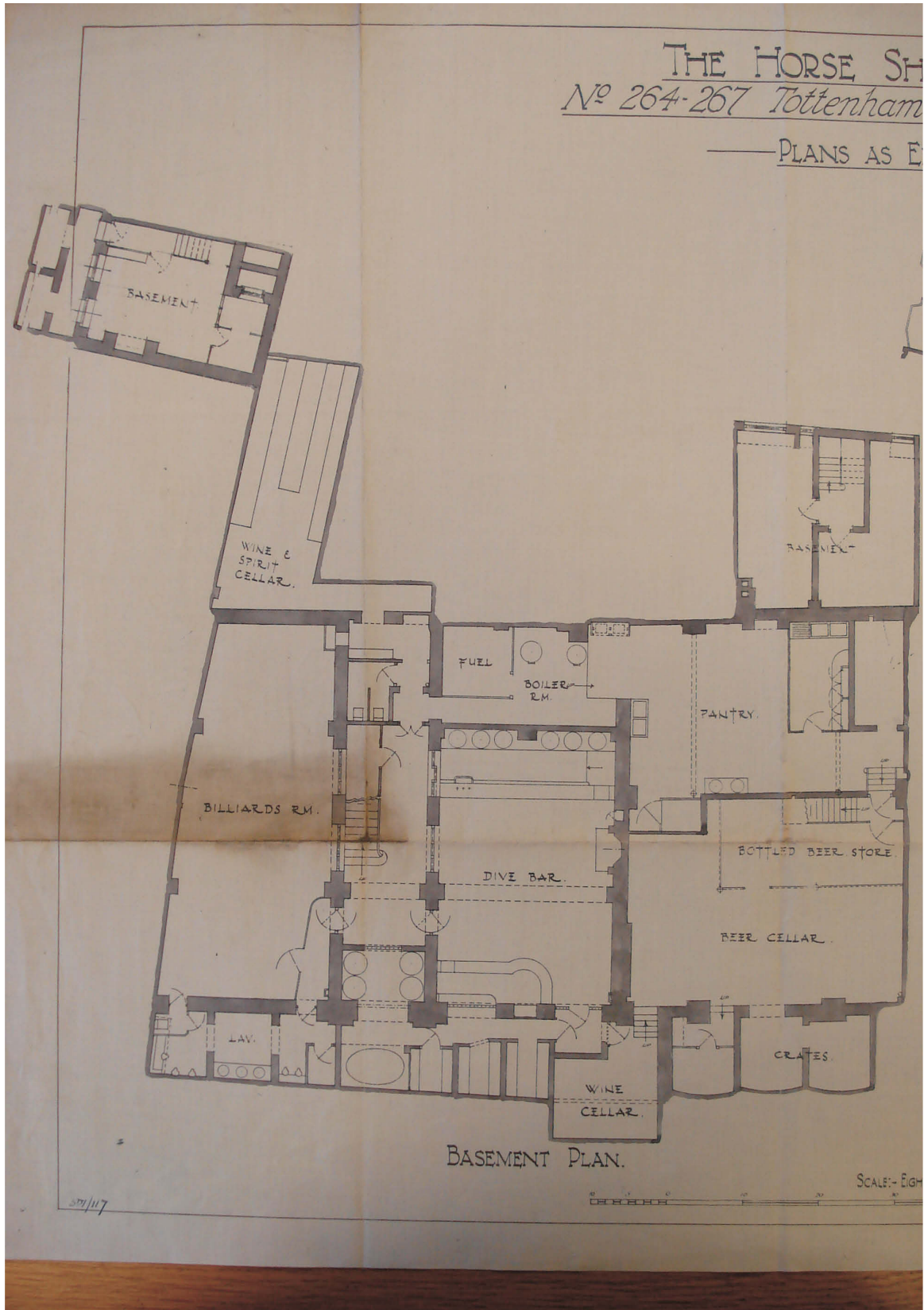


Fig 10 Plan of the Horse Shoe Hotel at basement level as existing, 1929.

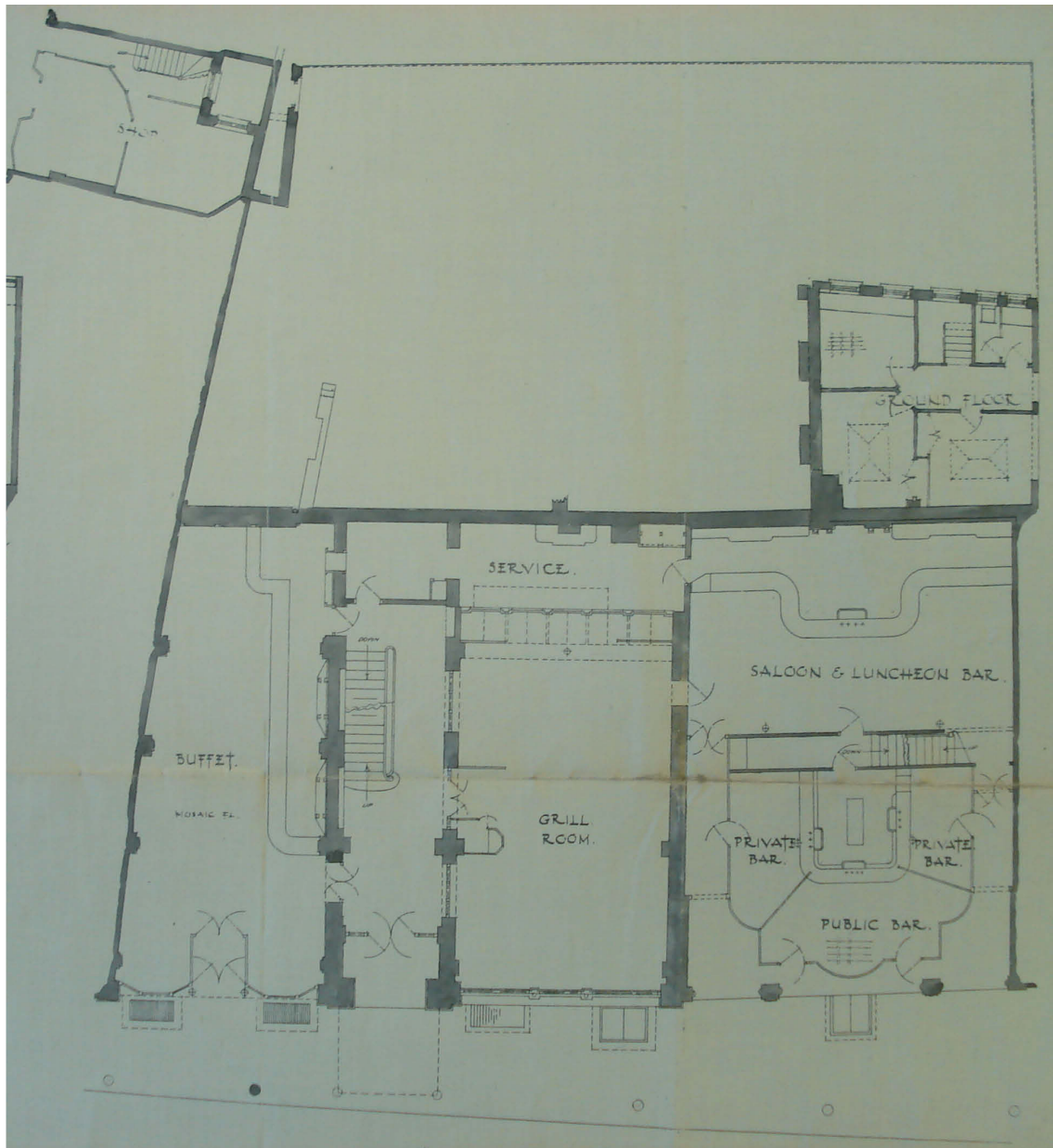
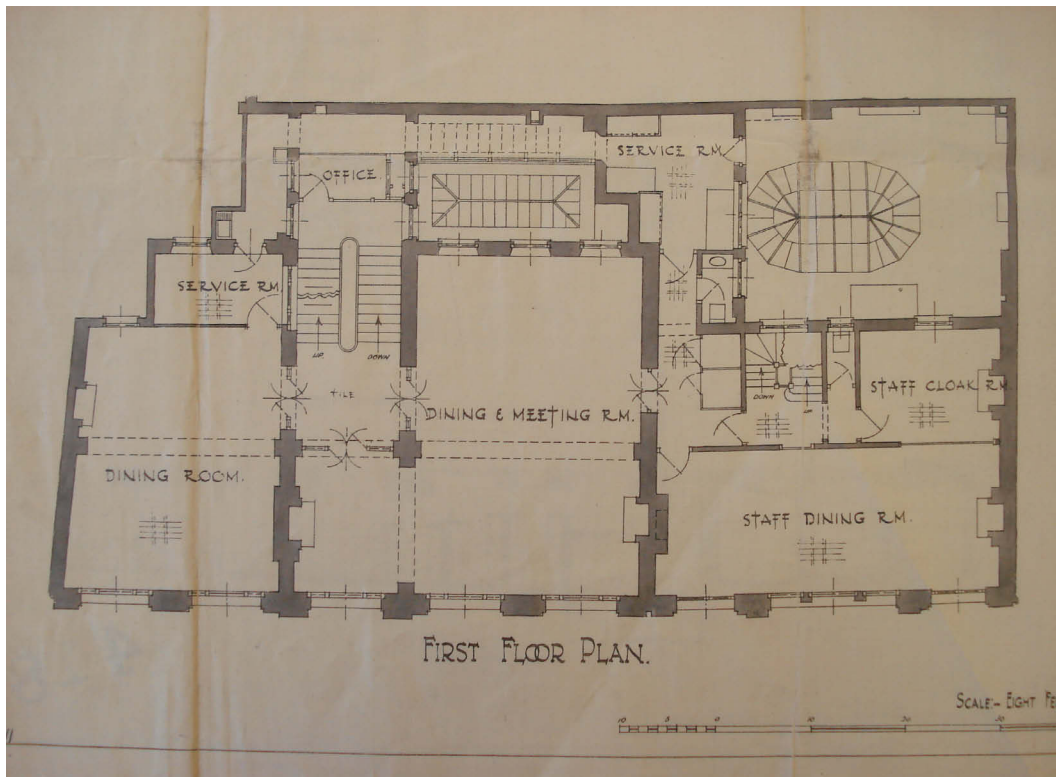
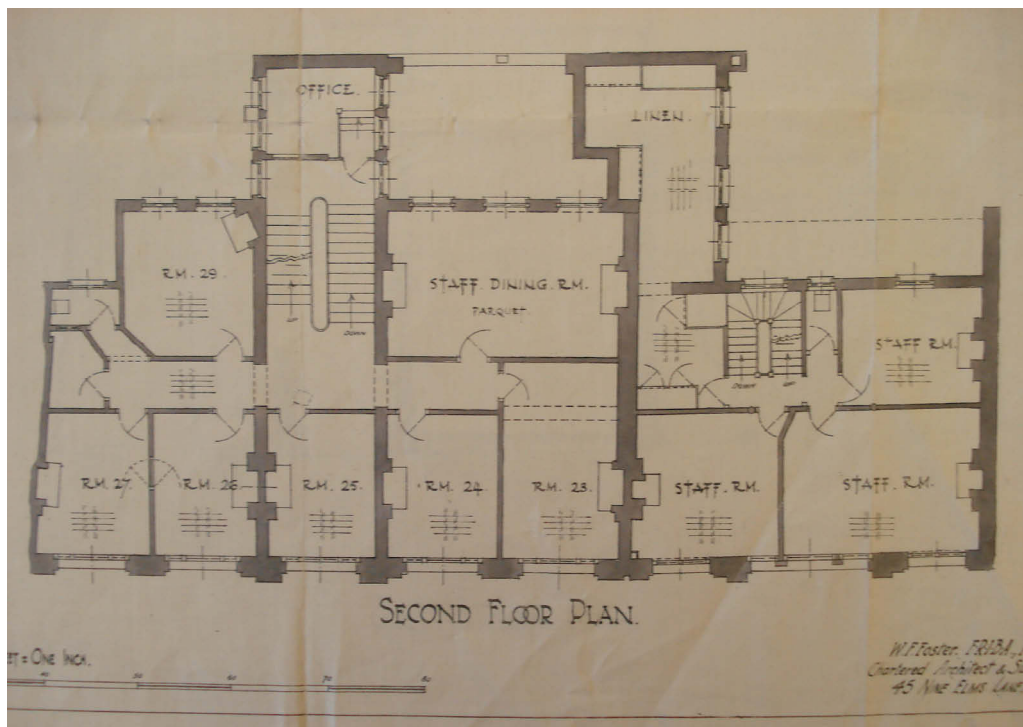


Fig 11 Plan of the Horse Shoe Hotel at ground floor level as existing, 1929.



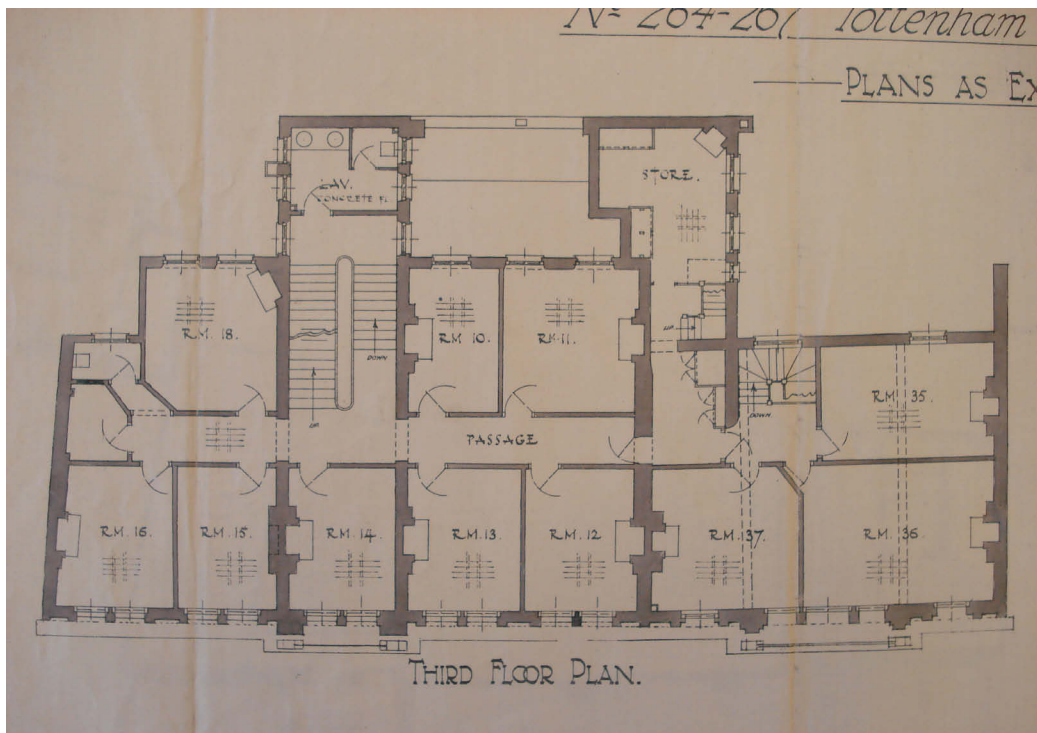
0 10m

Fig 12 Plan of the Horse Shoe Hotel at first floor level as existing, 1929.



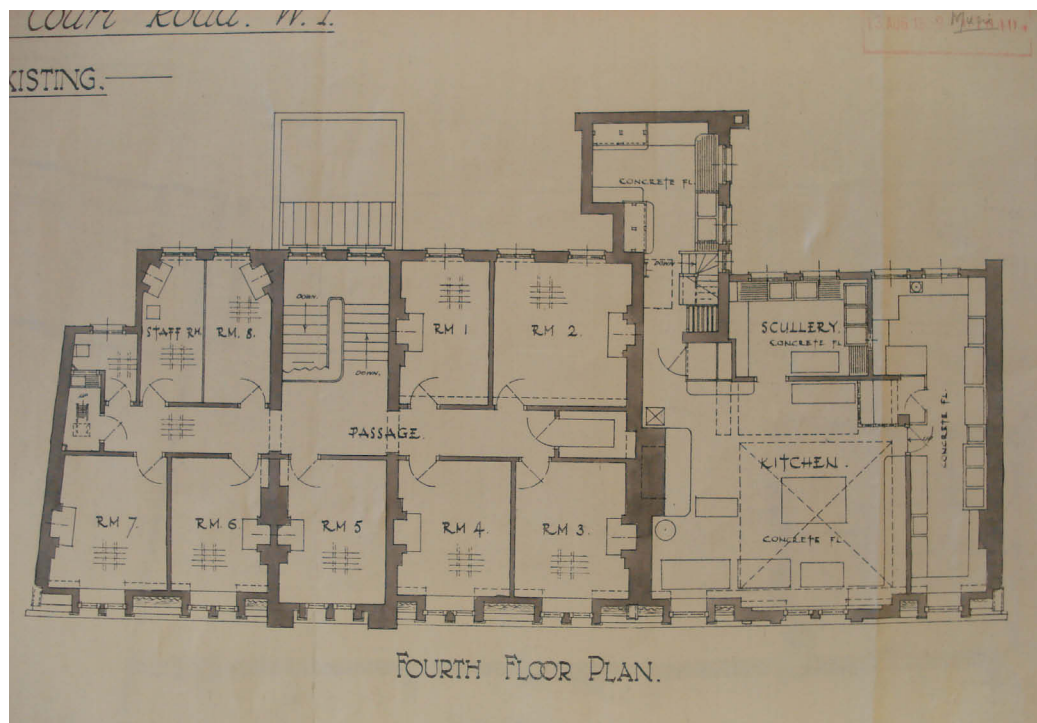
0 10m

Fig 13 Plan of the Horse Shoe Hotel at second floor level as existing, 1929.



0 10m

Fig 14 Plan of the Horse Shoe Hotel at third floor level as existing, 1929.



0 10m

Fig 15 Plan of the Horse Shoe Hotel at fourth floor level as existing, 1929.

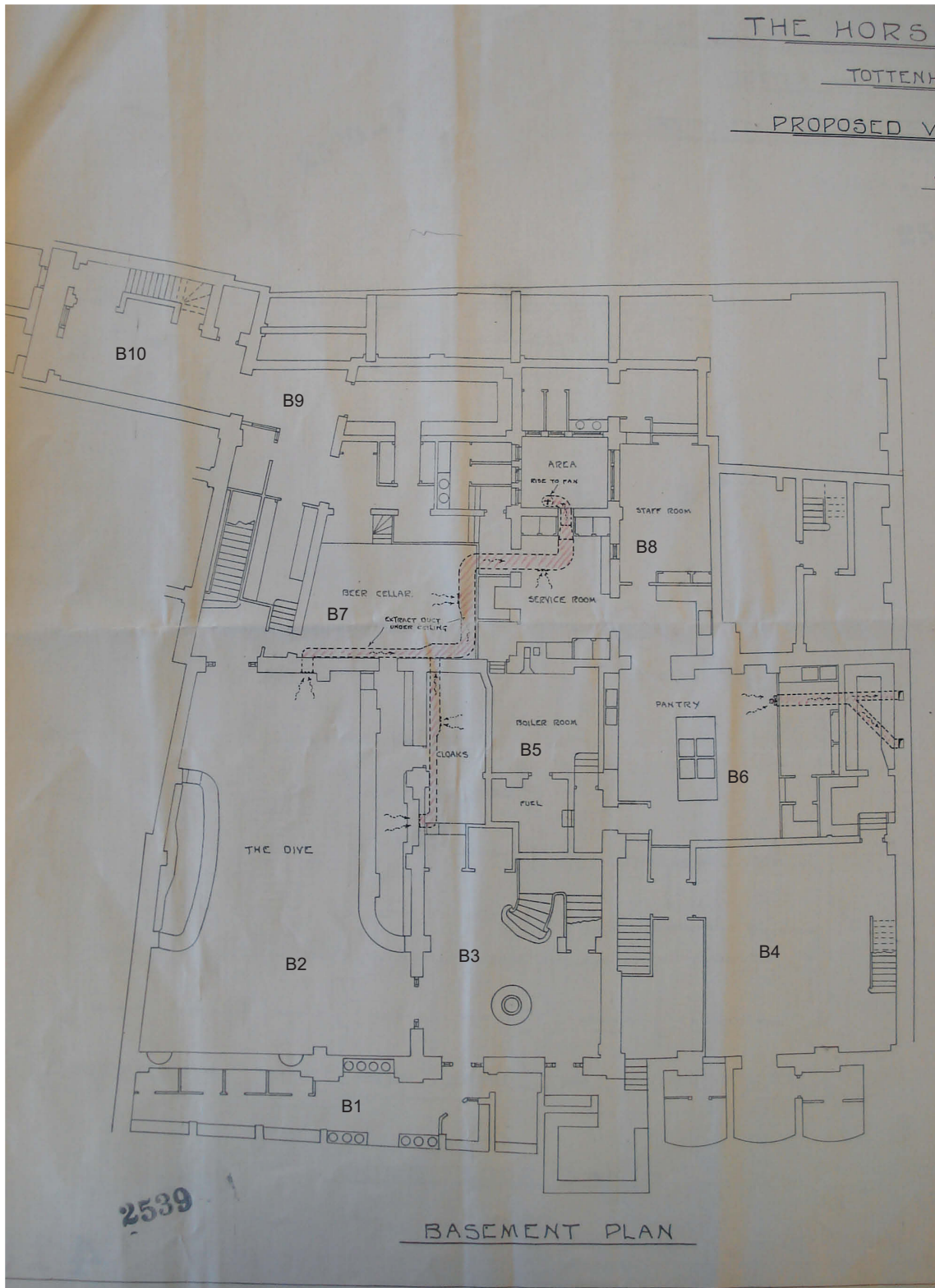


Fig 16 Plan of proposed alterations to the building at basement level, December 1929, identifying room locations

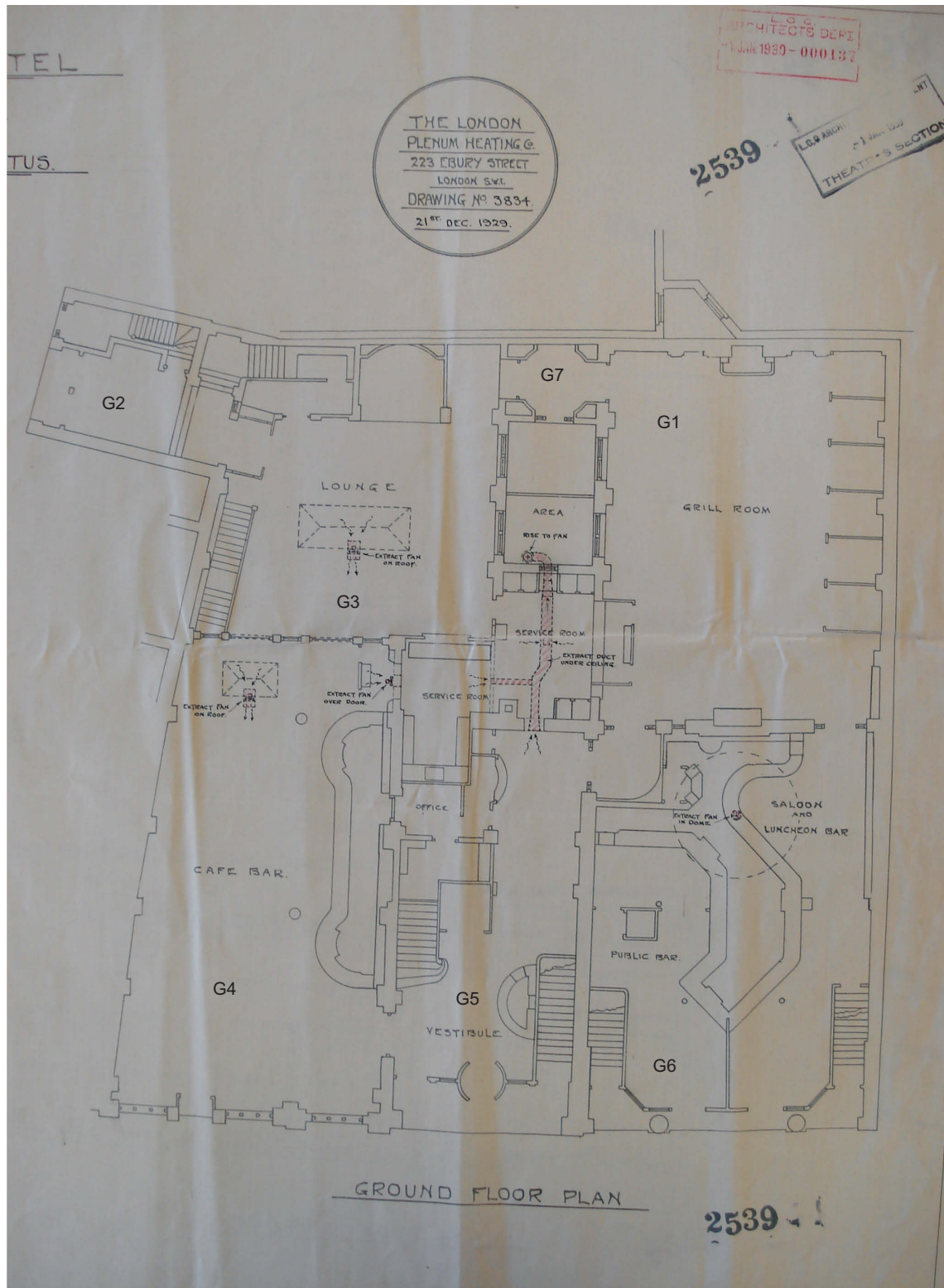


Fig 17 Plan of proposed alterations to the building at ground floor level, December 1929, identifying room locations

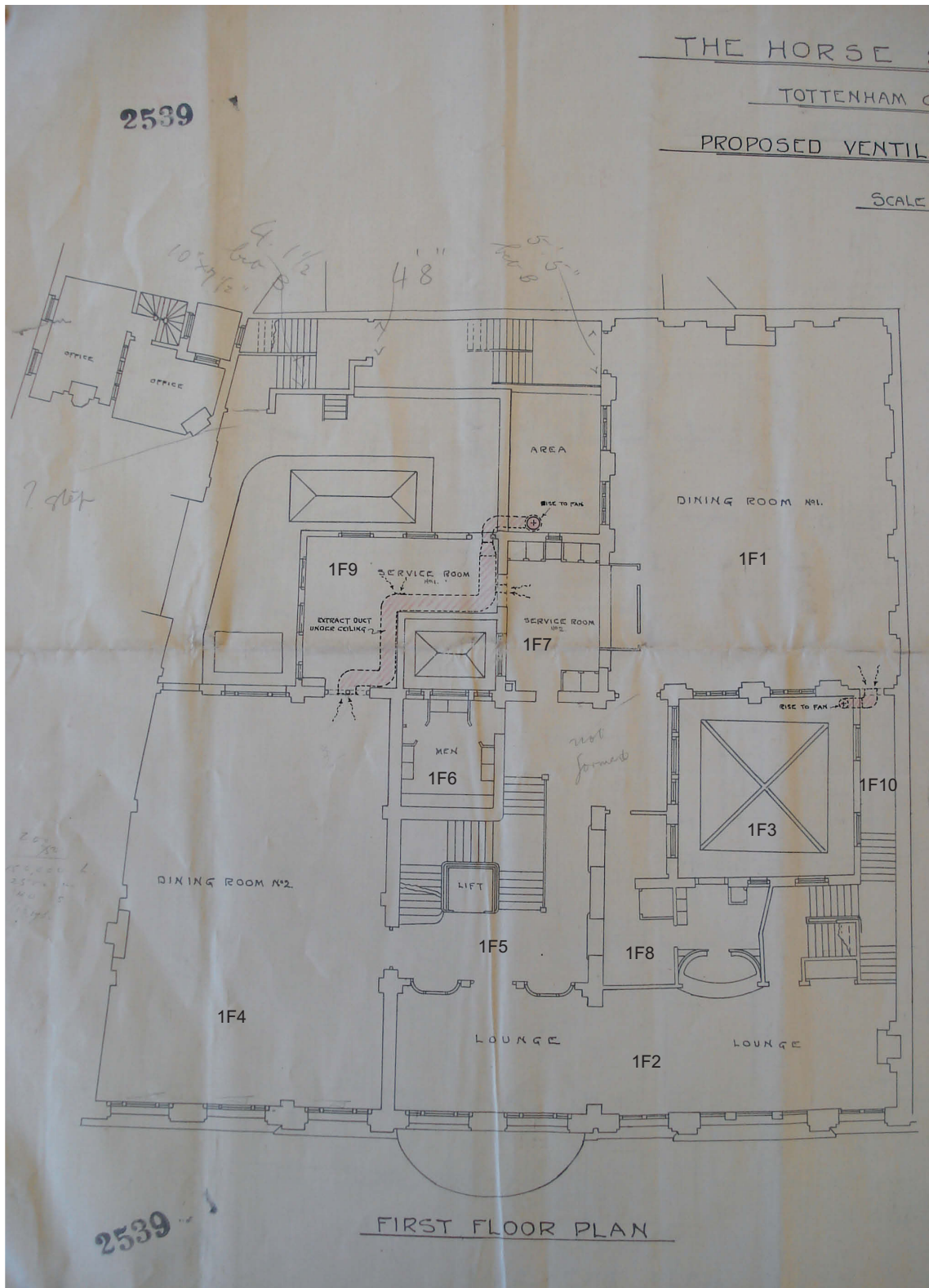


Fig 18 Plan of proposed alterations to the building at first floor level, December 1929, identifying room locations

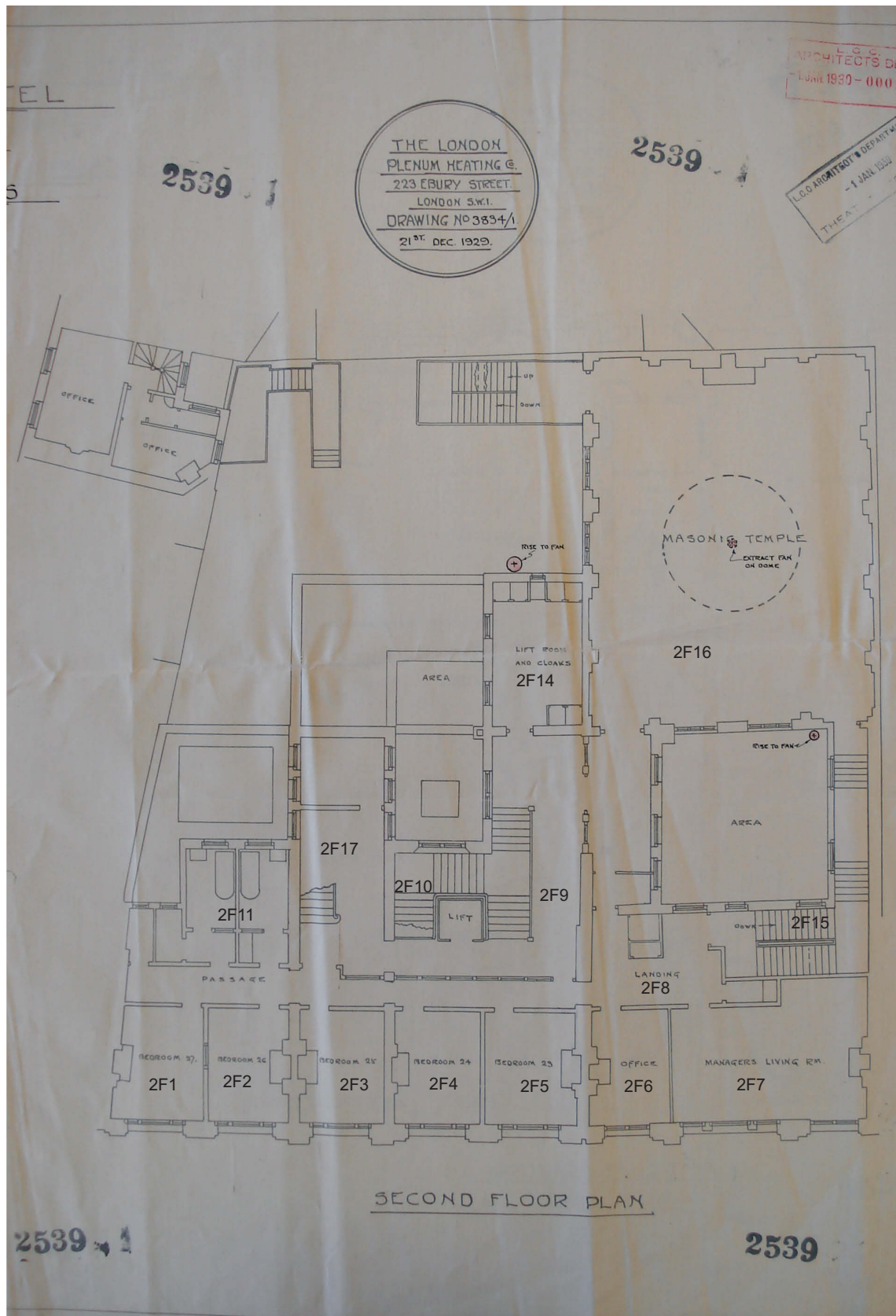


Fig 19 Plan of proposed alterations to the building at second floor level, December 1929, identifying room locations

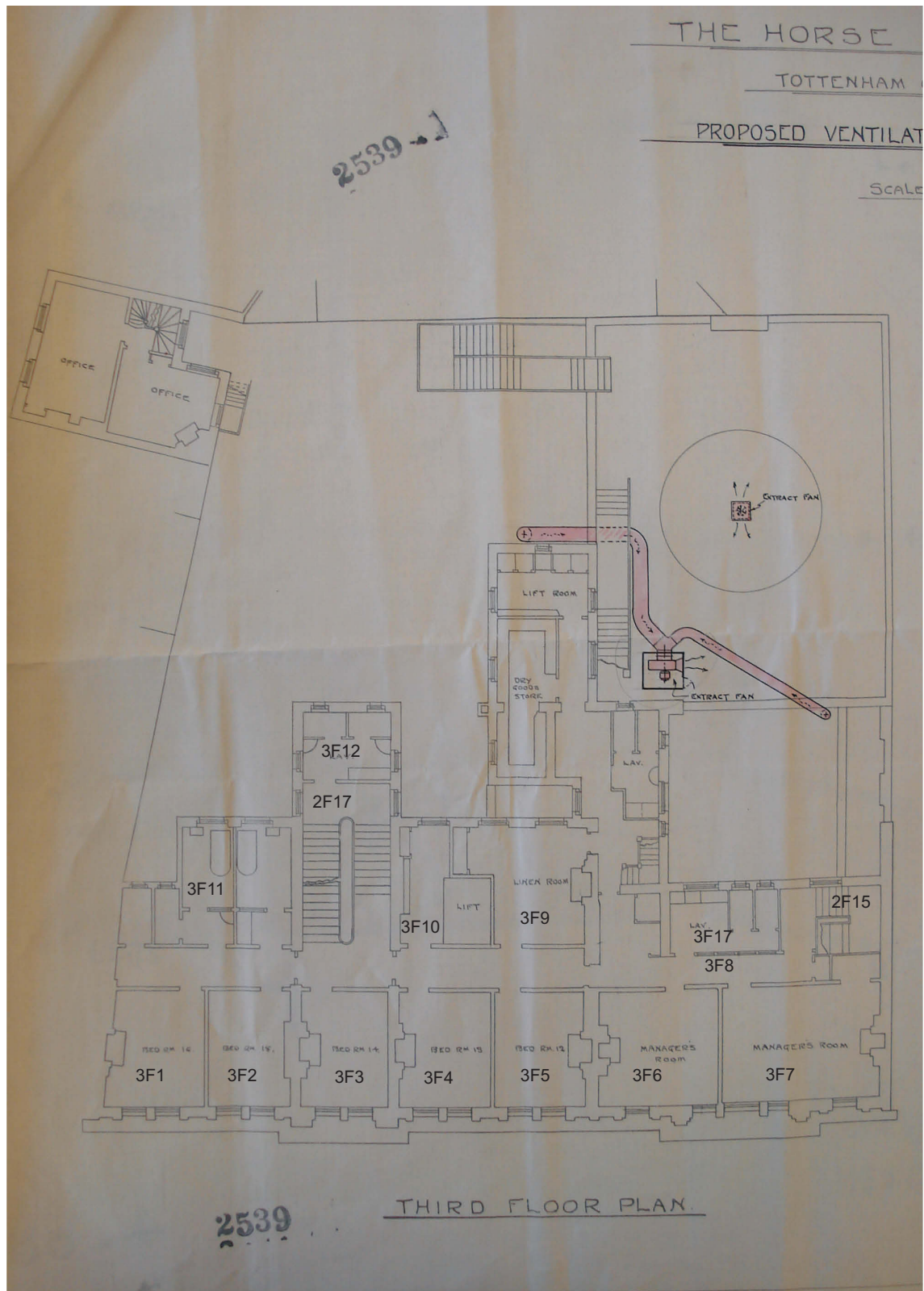


Fig 20 Plan of proposed alterations to the building at third floor level, December 1929, identifying room locations

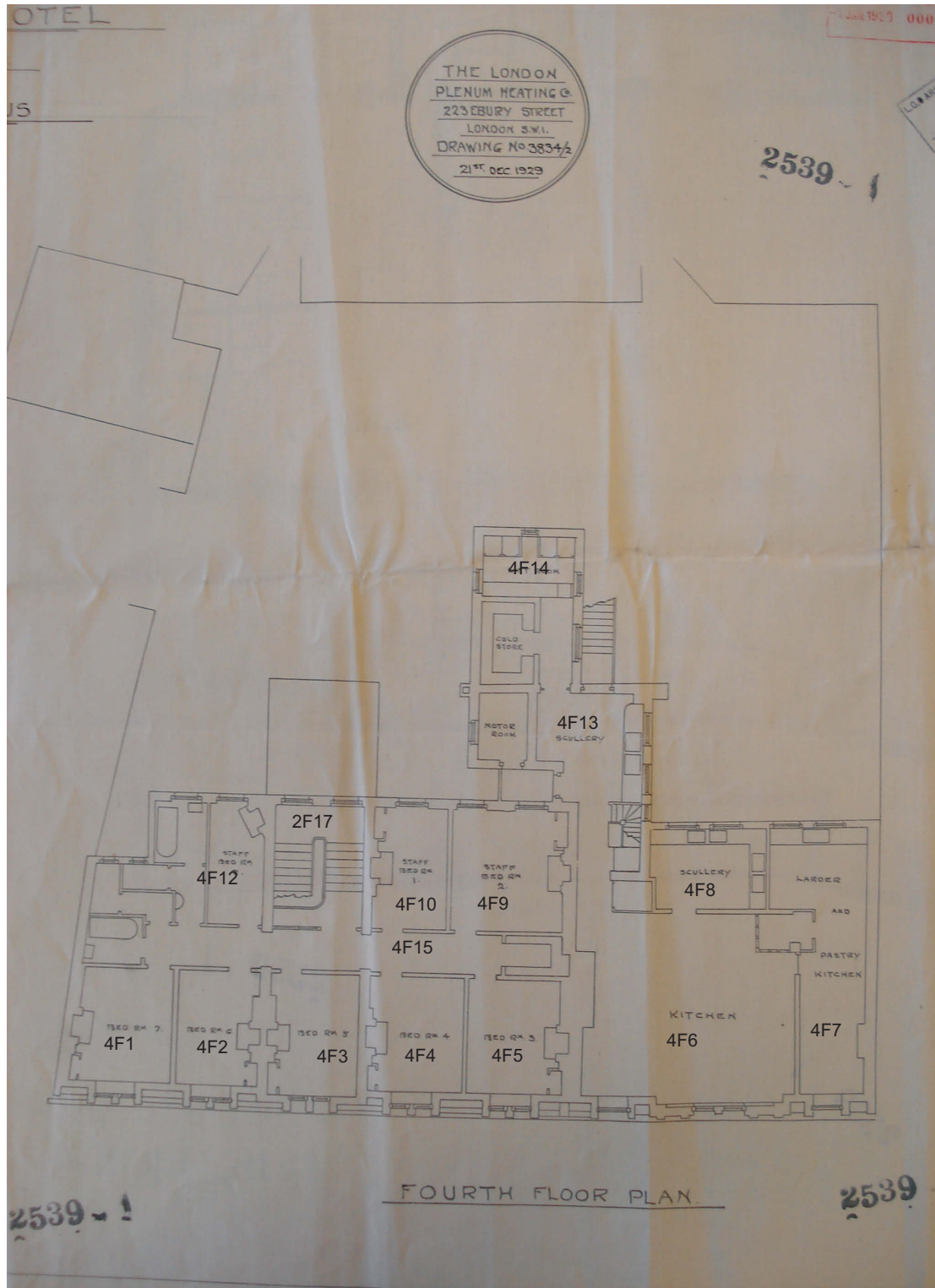


Fig 21 Plan of proposed alterations to the building at fourth floor level, December 1929, identifying room locations



Fig 22 Exterior, west front, looking south-east (Tweeds 04/116)



Fig 23 Exterior, west front, central tower (1875), looking east (Tweeds 04/115)



Fig 24 Exterior, west front, 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors (1875), looking north-east (Tweeds 04/123)



Fig 25 Exterior, west front, looking north-east (Tweeds 04/113)



Fig 26 1F2, cast-iron columns, looking north (MoLAS 368//06/025)



Fig 27 Exterior, rear north front, looking south (Tweeds 04/159)

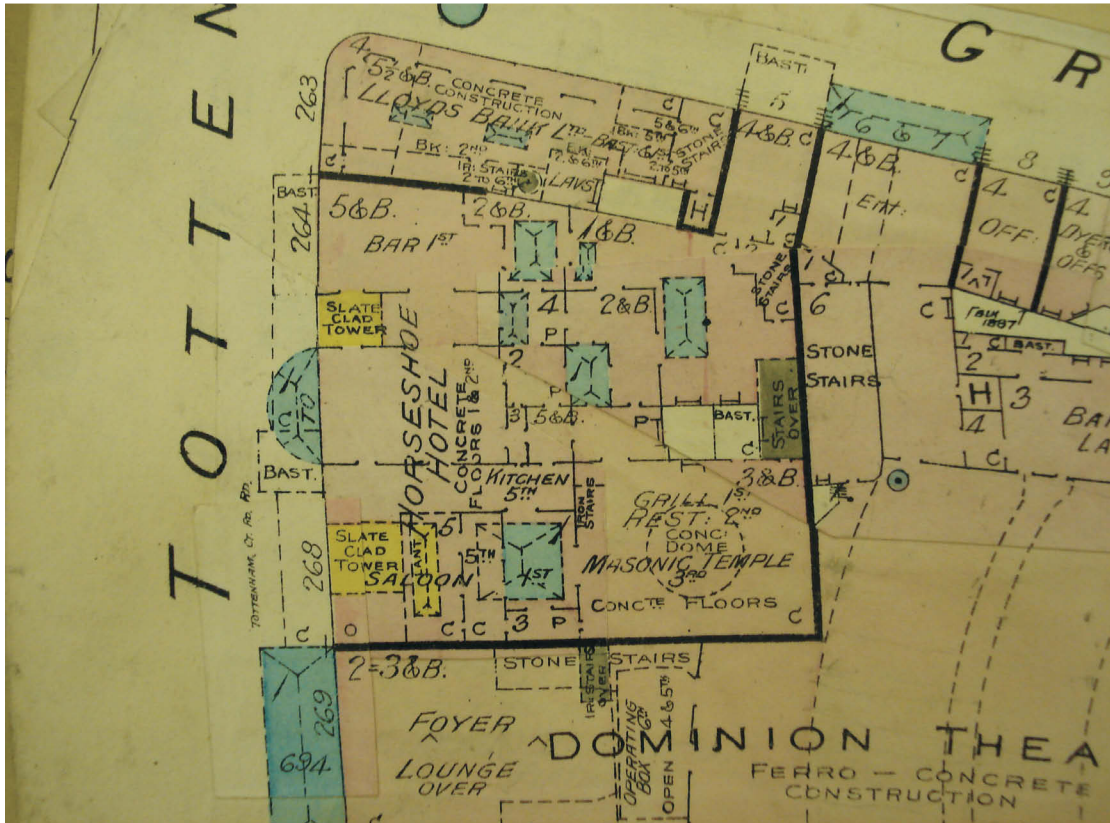


Fig 28 Goad's Fire Insurance plan, 1938



Fig 29 G1, blocked door and window openings, north wall, looking north (MoLAS 368/06/023)



Fig 30 G1, detail of frieze depicting bunches of grapes, east wall, looking east (MoLAS 368/06/021)



Fig 31 G2, arched recess in east wall, looking east (MoLAS 368/06/23)



Fig 32 G2, arched opening and staircase in east wall, looking east (MoLAS 368/06/035)



Fig 33 1F1, looking south-west (Tweeds 04/064)



Fig 34 2F1, looking north-west (Tweeds 04/017)



Fig 35 2F17, looking east (Tweeds 04/015)



Fig 36 2F17, detail of plaster decoration on underside of staircase leading to 4th floor (Tweeds 04/151)



Fig 37 2F17, detail of plaster ceiling rose on landing between 2nd and 3rd floors (Tweeds 04/153)



Fig 38 2F6/7, looking north-west (Tweeds 04/089)



Fig 39 2F15, looking south (Tweeds 04/029)



Fig 40 1F3, looking south (MoLAS 362/06/014)



Fig 41 2F16, looking north-east (Tweeds 04/045)



Fig 42 2F16, detail of the dome, looking north-west (Tweeds 04/048)



Fig 43 3F1/2, looking north (Tweeds 04/136)



Fig 44 3F9/10, covered void for lift shaft in foreground. Looking south-east (Tweeds 04/142)



Fig 45 3F6/7, detail of timber frame and stud partition wall (Tweeds 04/037)



Fig 46 4F1, looking north-west (Tweeds 04/170)



Fig 47 4F3, looking north-west (Tweeds 04/172)



Fig 48 2F17, looking east from the 3rd floor (Tweeds 04/150)



Fig 49 4F9/10, covered void for lift shaft in the foreground. Looking north-east (Tweeds 04/176)



Fig 50 4F6, looking south-east (Tweeds 04/095)



Fig 51 The roof of the Masonic Temple, looking west (Tweeds 04/073)

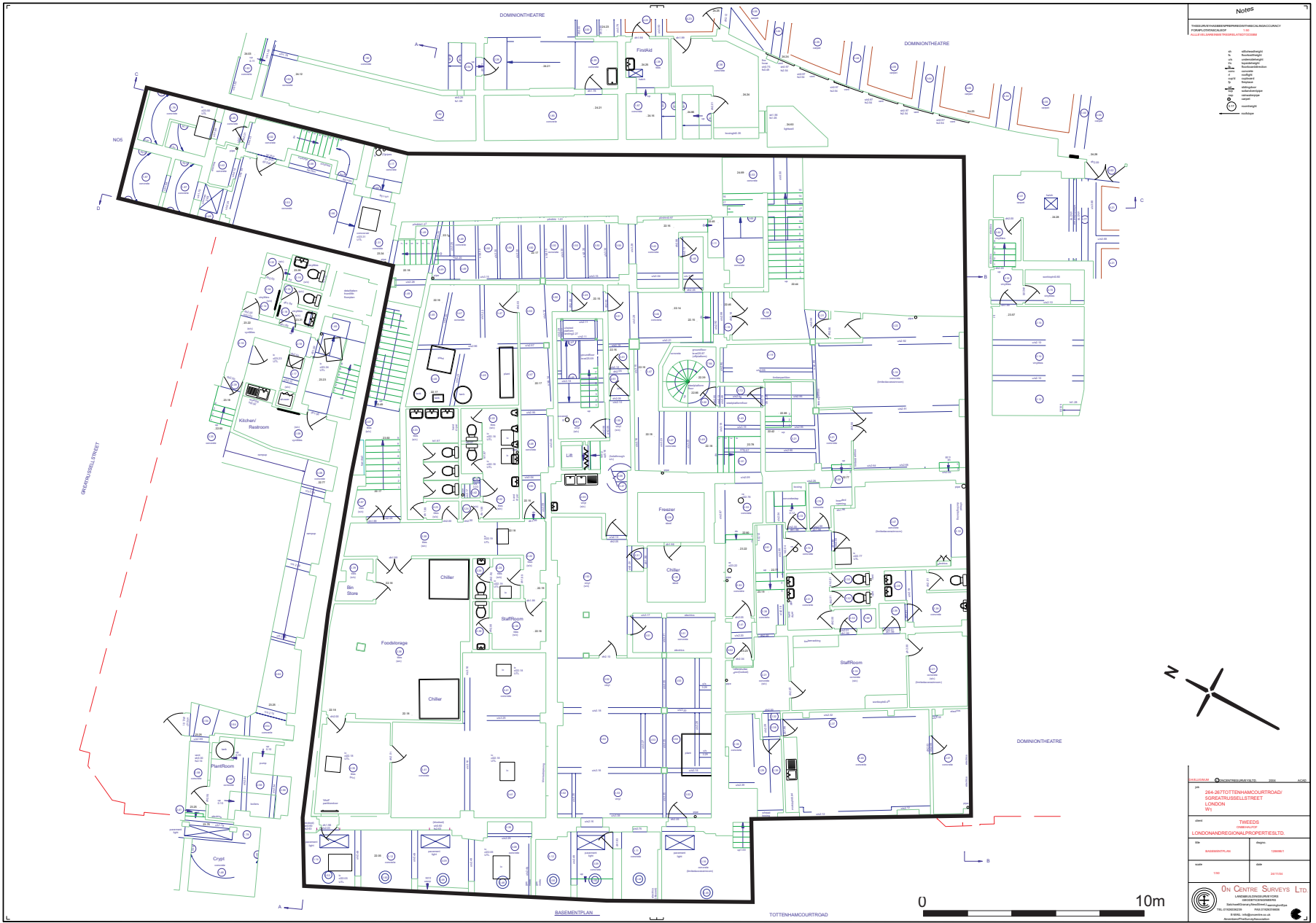


Fig 52 12869B-1, basement plan



Fig 53 12869B-3, ground floor plan

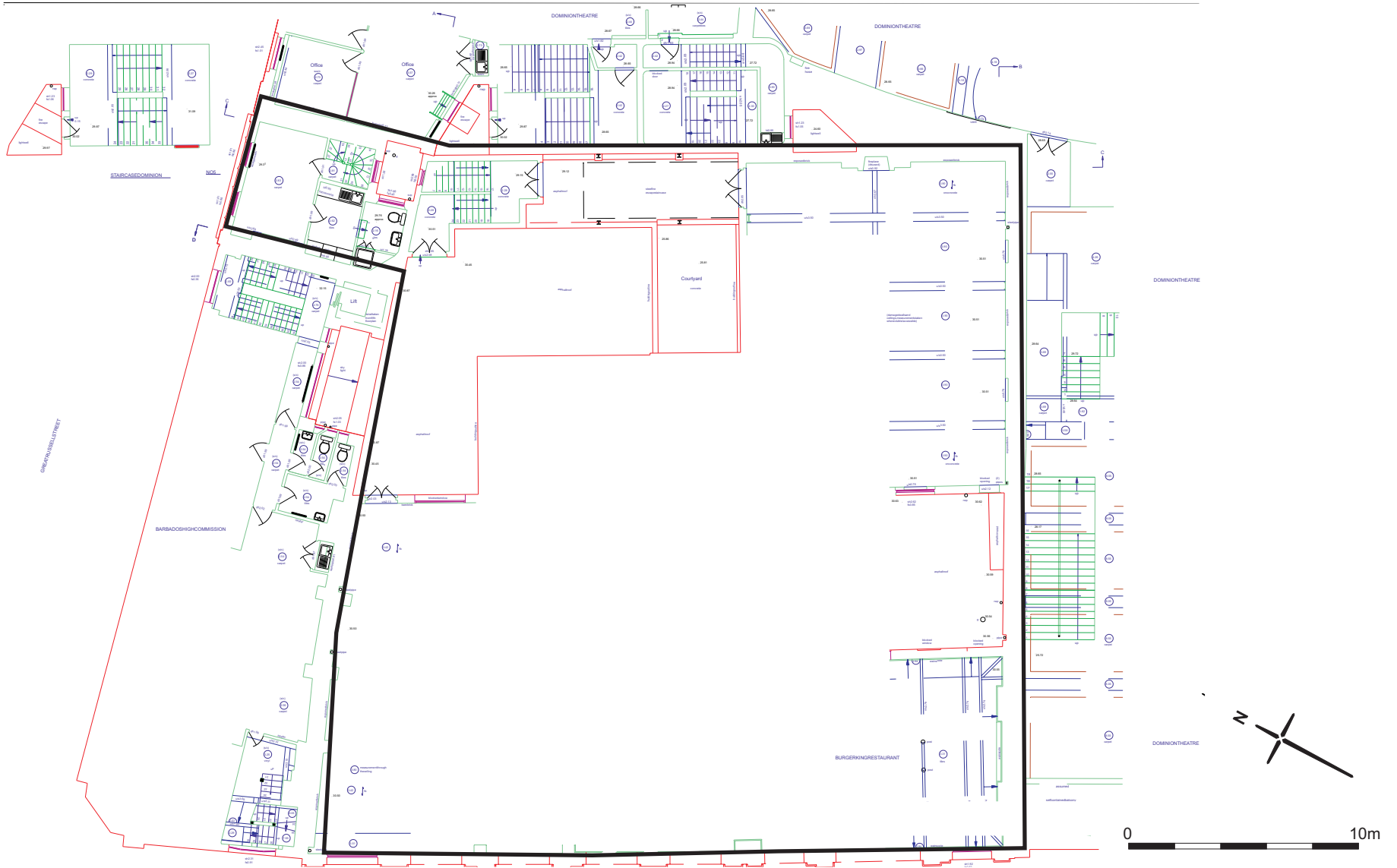


Fig 54 12869B-4, first floor plan

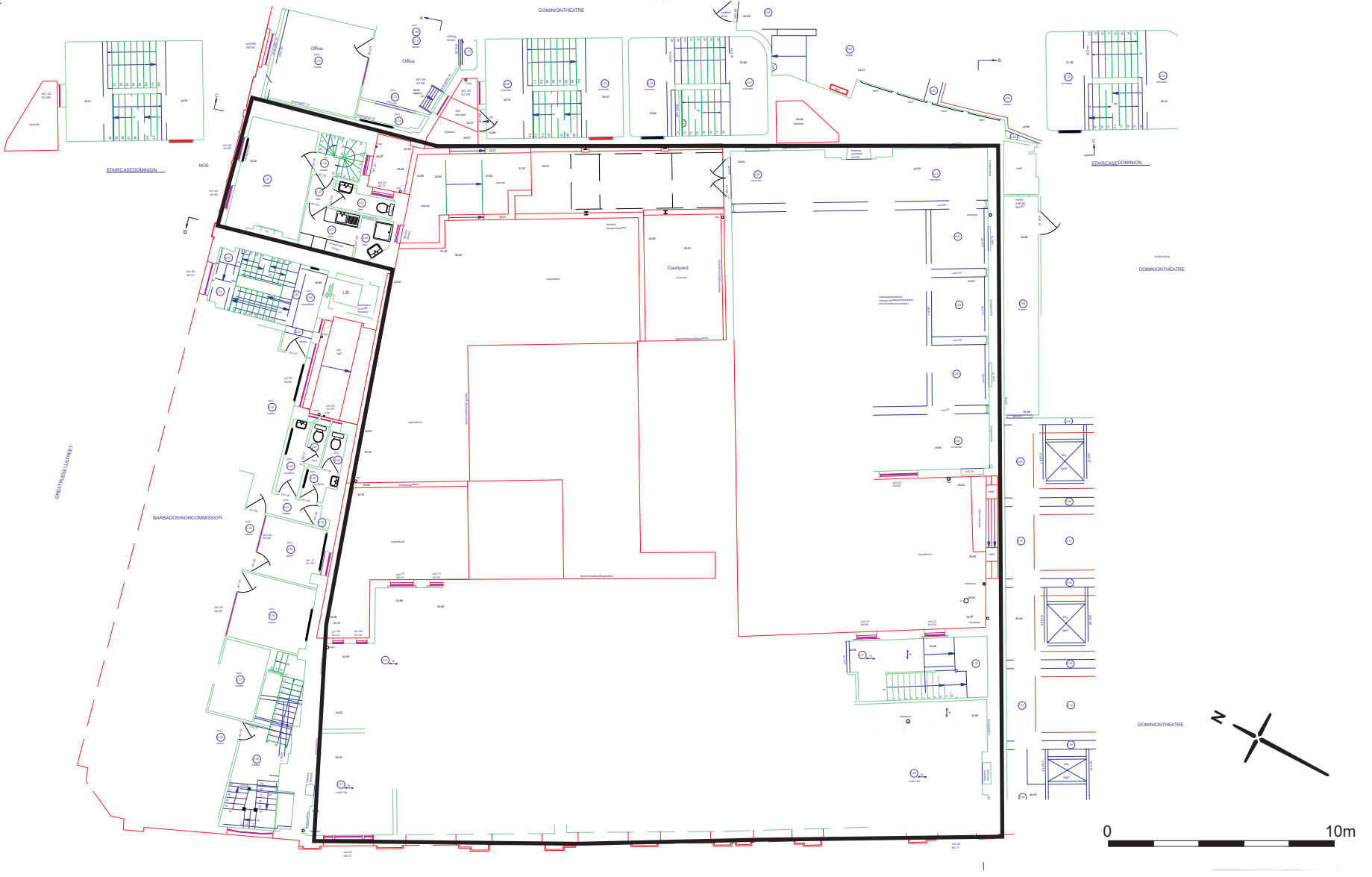


Fig 55 12869B-5, second floor

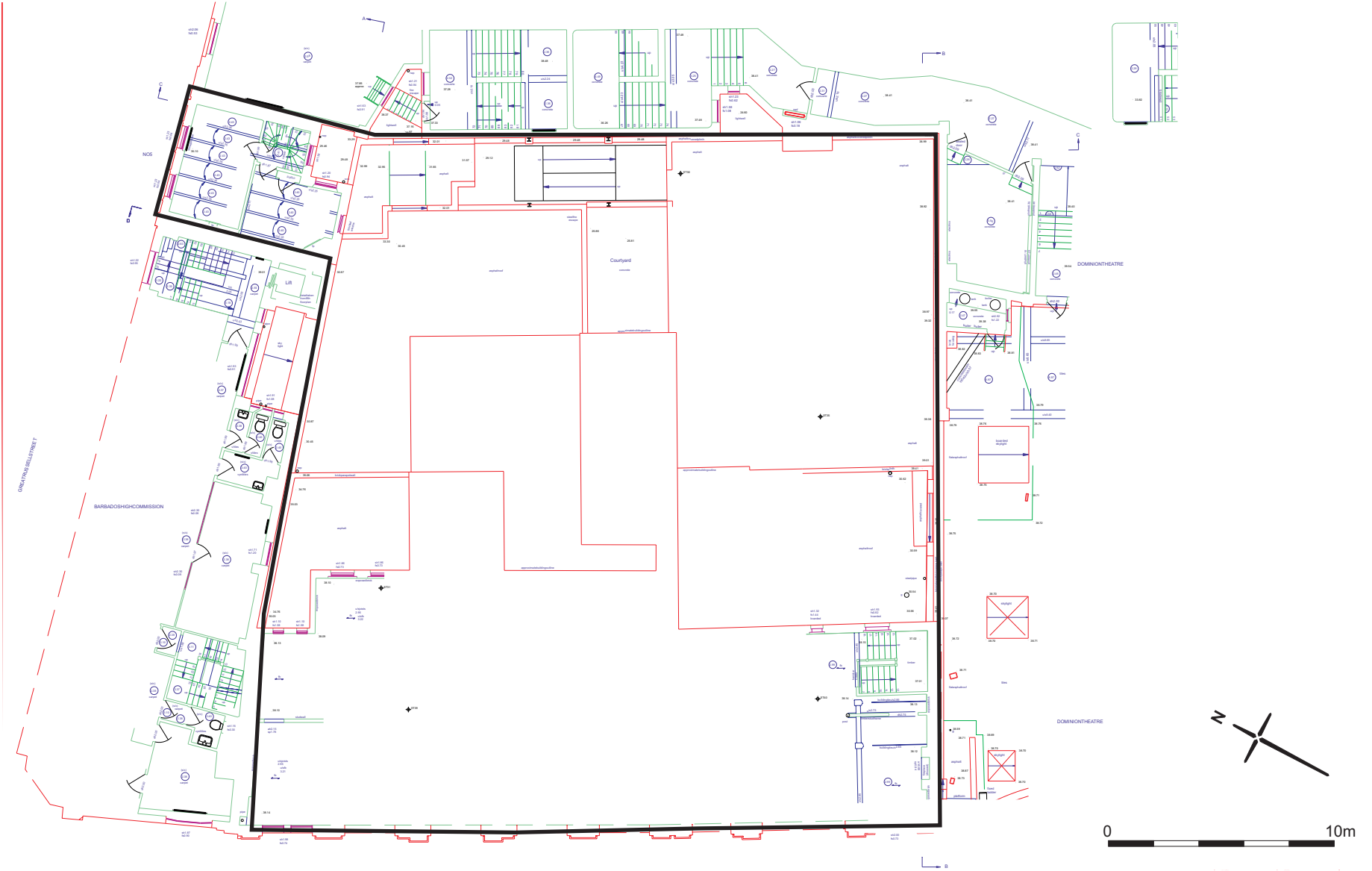


Fig 56 12869B-6, third floor

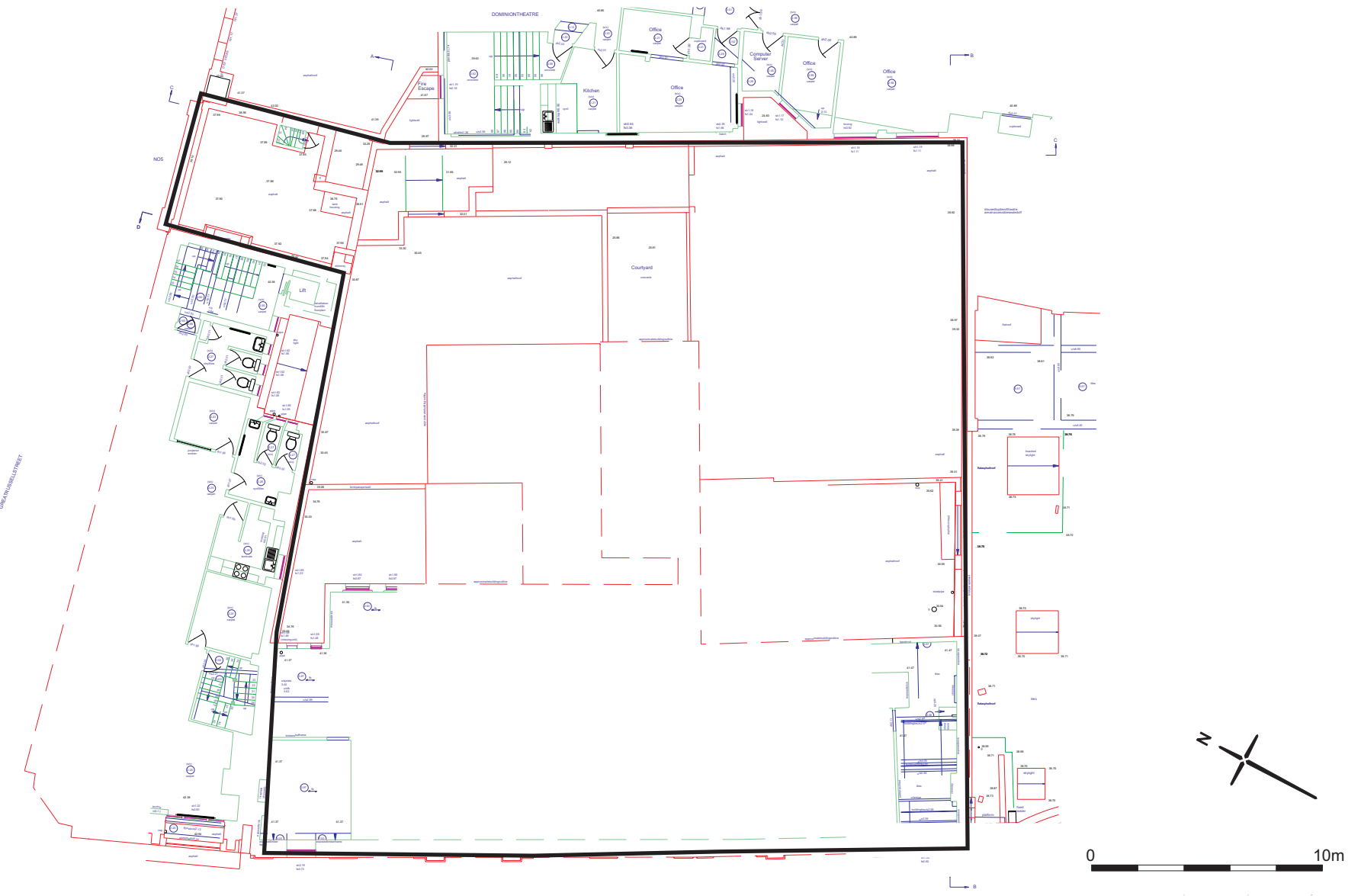


Fig 57 12869B-7, fourth floor

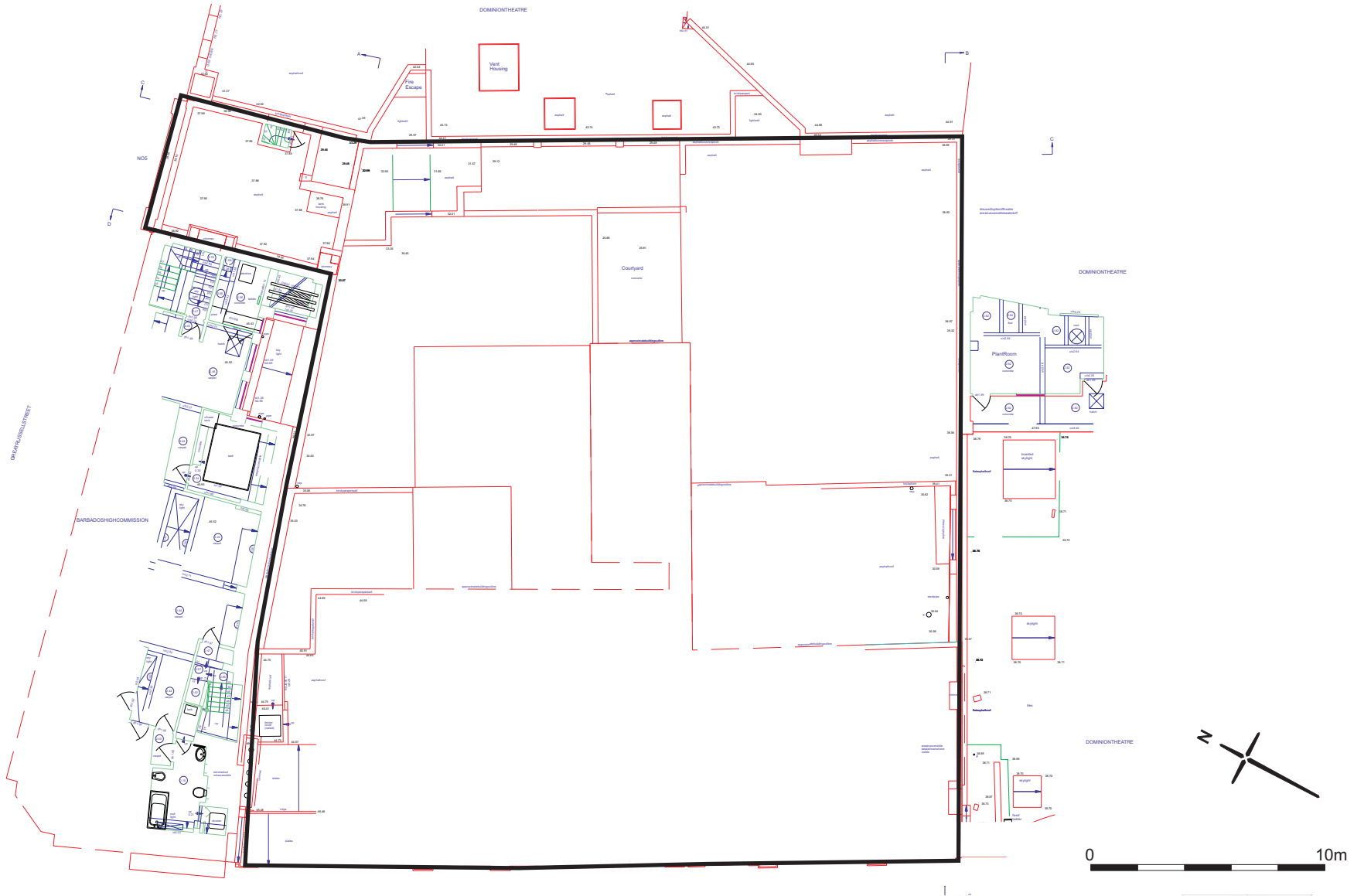


Fig 58 12869B-8, fifth floor

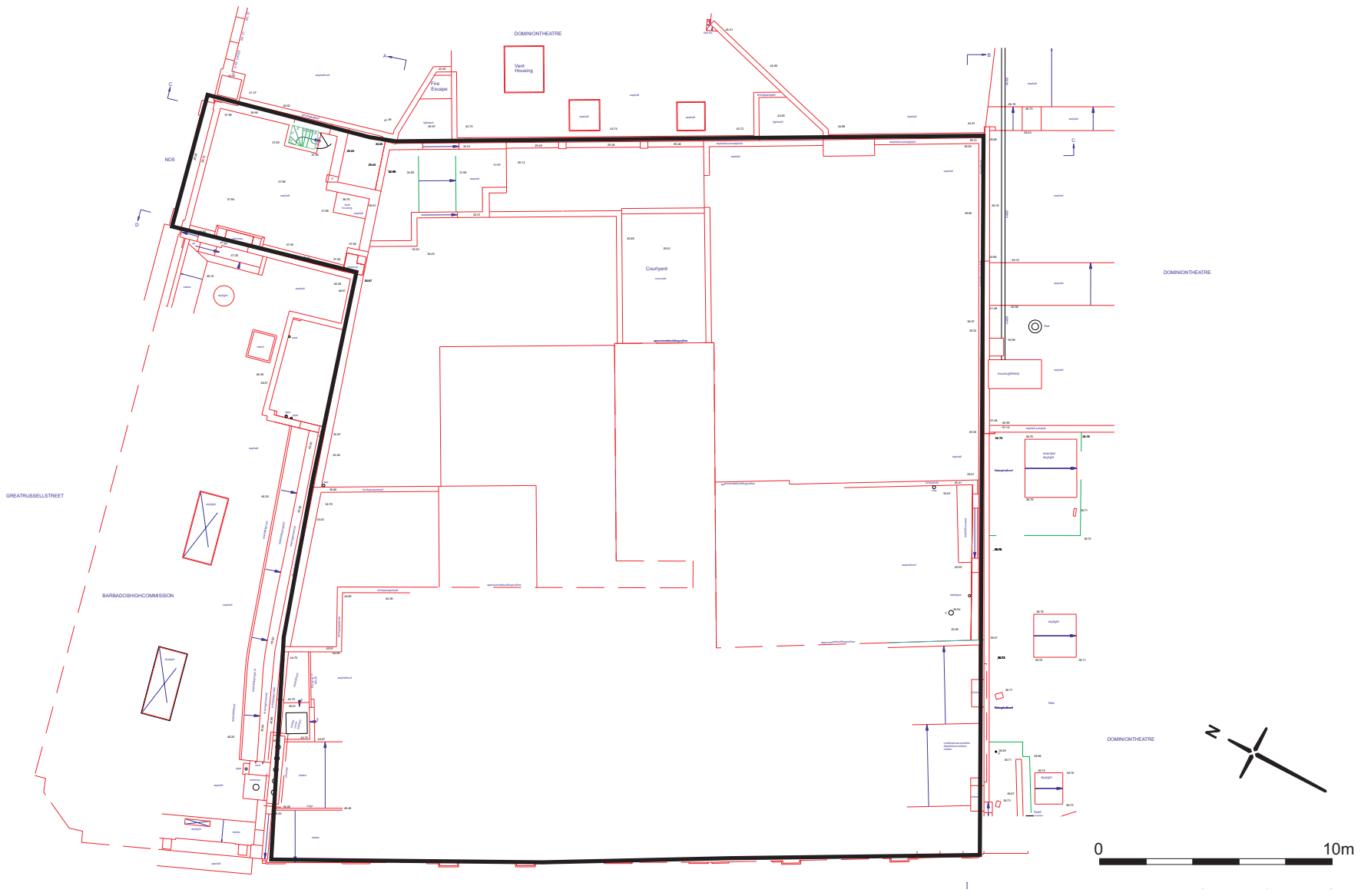


Fig 59 12869B-9, roof plan

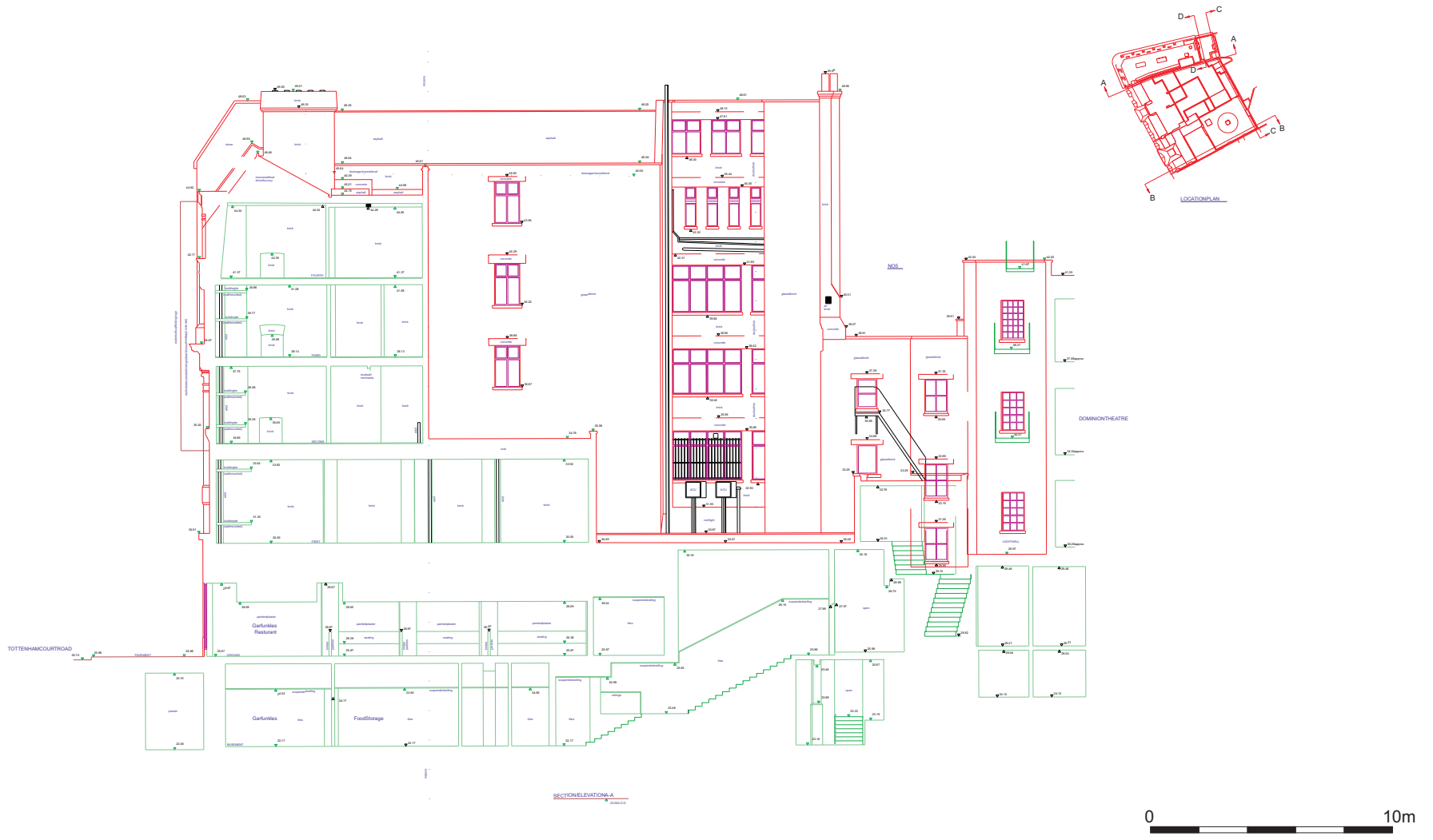


Fig 60 12869B-10, section/elevation A/A

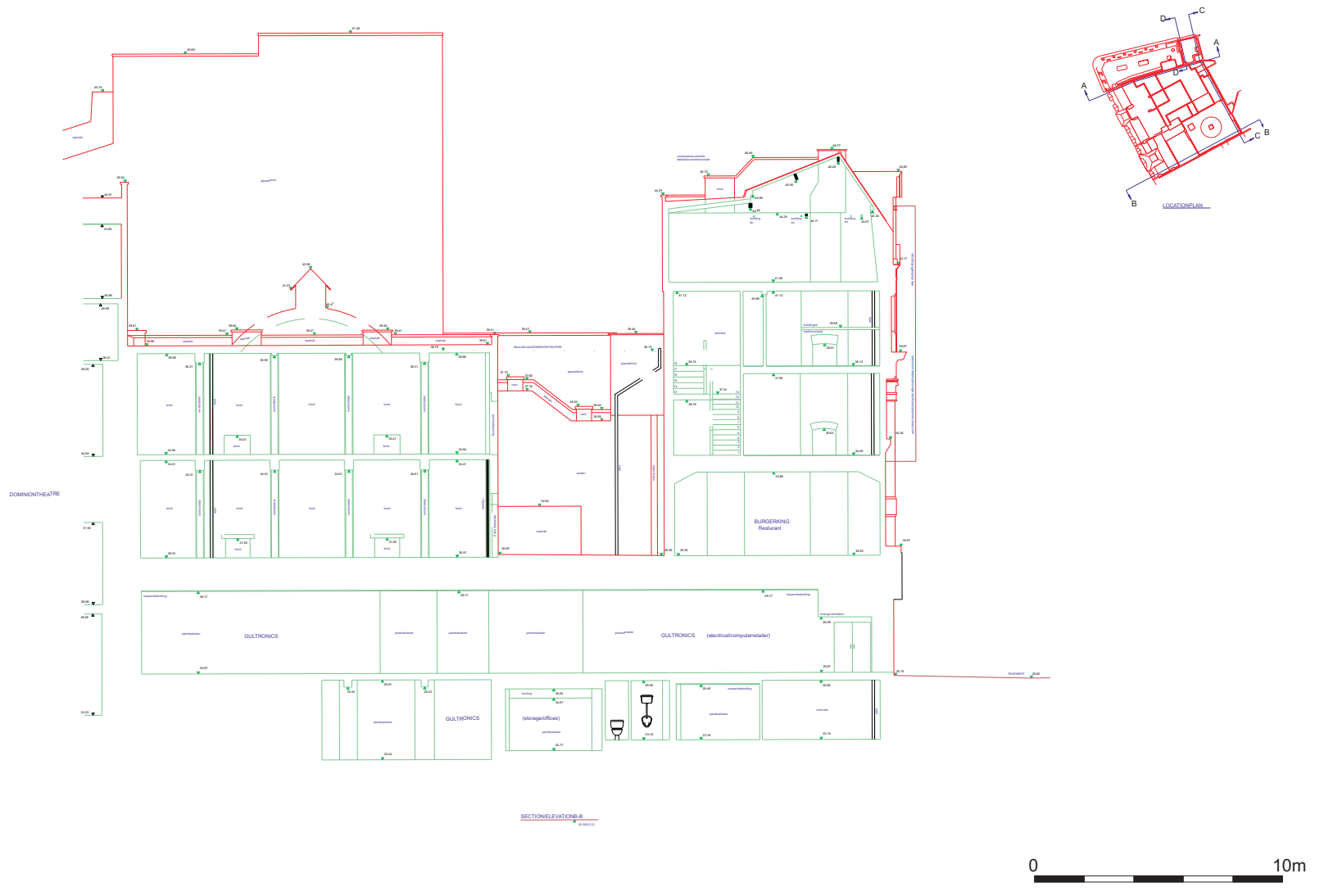


Fig 61 12869B-11, section/elevation B/B

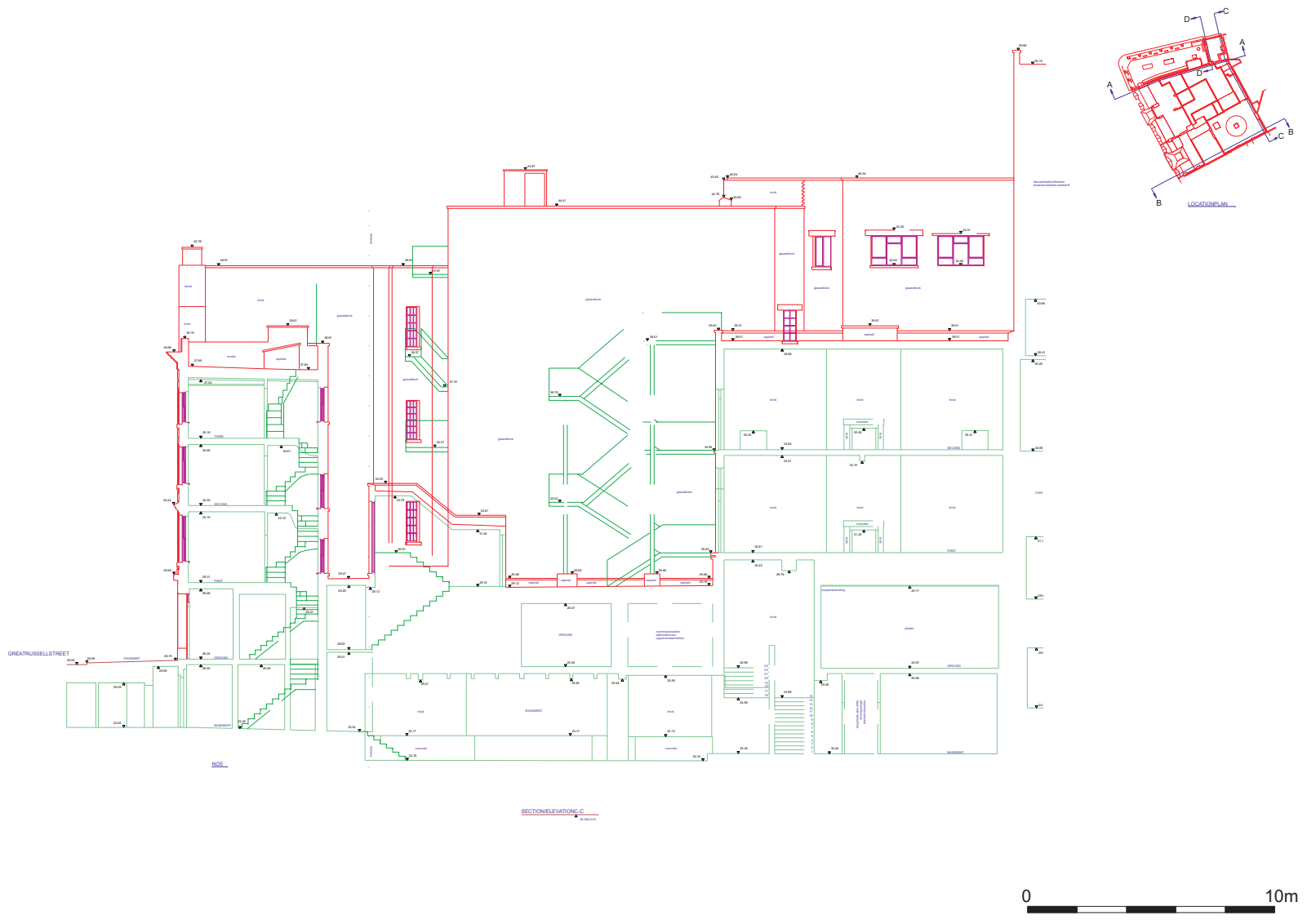


Fig 62 12869B-12, section/elevation C/C

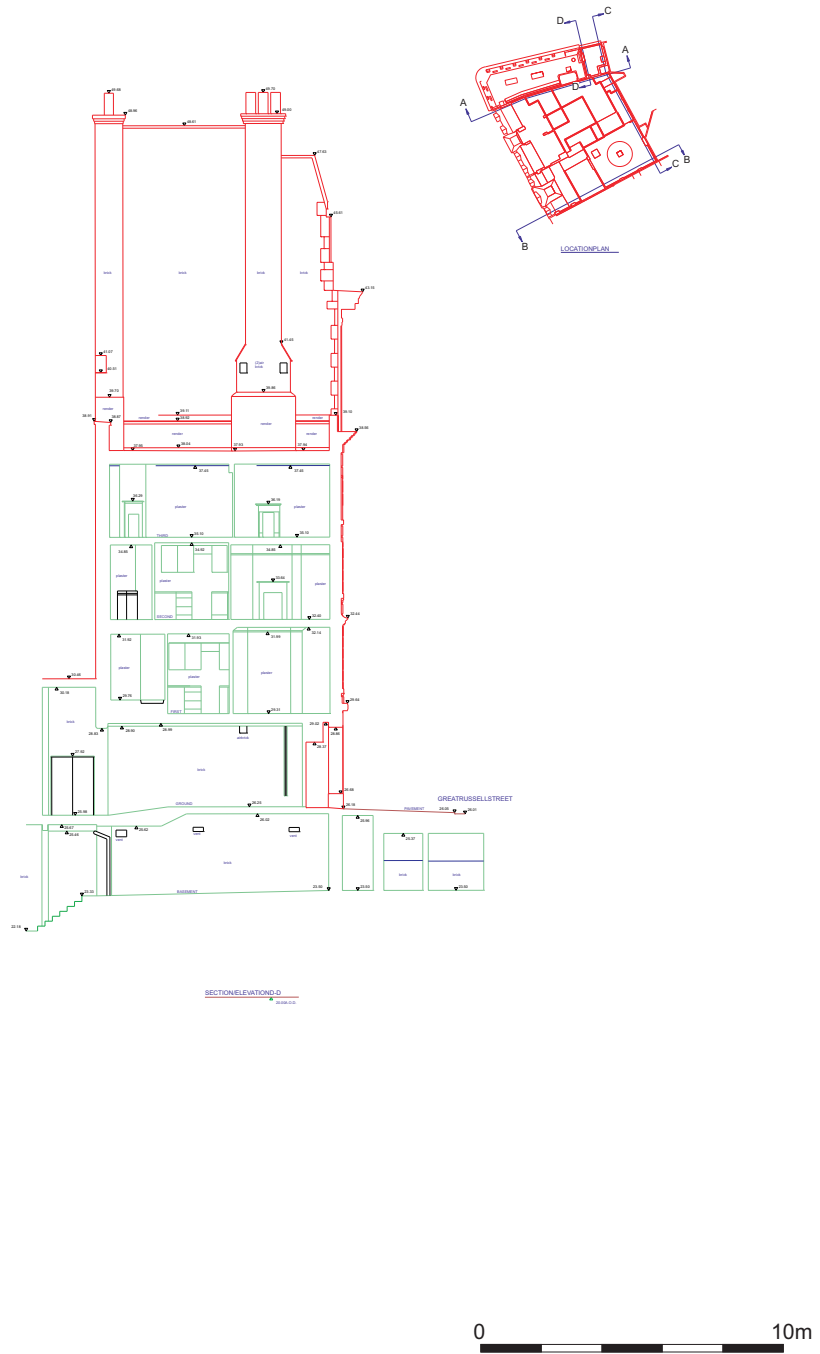


Fig 63 12869B-13-R1, section/elevation D/D



BARBADOSHIGHCOMMISSION No. 263

FRONT ELEVATION 264/267 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD

DOMINION THEATRE



Fig 64 12869B-15, Tottenham Court Road elevation

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF SUPPLIED PHOTOGRAPHS

Image No.	Location	Description	Drwg No.
1	2F16	Interior of Masonic temple, looking S. Shows two casement windows in east facing elevation, niche for radiator, and two upright steel beams in the north facing elevation.	12869B-5
2	2F16	Interior of dome, Masonic temple, looking SW	12869B-5
3	Exterior	Exterior of lightwell, built from contemporary white glazed brick, looking SW. Shows fire escape door leading from Masonic temple and casement windows for 1st and 2nd floors.	12869B-4 & 12869B-5
4	Exterior	Exterior of lightwell, looking S. Shows casement windows for 1st and 2nd floors for dining room and Masonic Temple, and blocked apertures on ground floor.	12869B-4 & 12869B-5
5	Exterior	Exterior of lightwell, looking S. Shows fire escape and windows on 1st and 2nd floors for dining room and Masonic Temple.	12869B-4 & 12869B-5
6	Exterior	Exterior of lightwell, looking SW. Shows dining room windows on 1st floor and blocked apertures on ground floor.	12869B-3 & 12869B-4
7	Exterior	Exterior of lightwell, looking SW. Shows casement windows for 2nd floor Masonic temple and S facing elevation of lift/service block.	12869B-4 & 12869B-5
8	2F15	North staircase, looking S.	12869B-5
9	2F15	North staircase, looking S.	12869B-5
10	3F8	Corridor and former lavatories, looking S. Partition walls for lavatories removed. Extreme left side of photo shows darkening of brickwork caused by 'dumb waiter' which served the kitchen.	12869B-6
11	3F14	Lift room on 3rd floor, looking E. The area of un darkened bricks under window perhaps caused by wooden panelling?	12869B-6
12	3F13	Stairs, looking SW.	12869B-6
13	3F7	Sash window, looking W. Walls stripped of plaster.	12869B-6
14	2F9	Vestibule leading to Masonic temple and lift/service area, looking SE.	12869B-5
15	2F17	North staircase, looking E. Handrail and stair rods removed.	12869B-5
16	2F1	2nd floor bedroom, looking NW. Shows sash window and a cut made in the brickwork in the NW corner where a drain pipe has been inserted. Steel ties have subsequently been installed in order to anchor the front elevation of the building.	12869B-5
17	2F1	2nd floor bedroom, looking NW. Shows fireplace and steel ties to anchor the front elevation.	12869B-5
18	2F2	2nd floor bedroom, looking W. Shows sash window and picture rail on N and S elevations, and plaster cornice.	12869B-5
19	2F11	Former bathrooms, looking E. Partition wall, which originally ran between the sash windows, removed.	12869B-5
20	2F11	Former lavatories looking NE. Partition walls have been removed.	12869B-5
21	2F3	2nd floor bedroom, looking SW. Shows sash window and steel ties used to anchor the front elevation. Also shows two large sign letters, 'H' and 'E?', possibly from hotel building sign.	12869B-5
22	2F3	2nd floor bedroom, looking N. Shows fireplace, surround has been removed.	12896B-5
23	2F4	2nd floor bedroom, looking W. Shows sash window, cornice, picture rail on N facing elevation, and three large sign letters, 'H', 'O' & 'R', possibly from hotel building sign.	12896B-5
24	2F5	2nd floor bedroom, looking SW. Shows sash window, fireplace, with surround removed, and steel ties to anchor the front elevation. An opening for a door has been inserted to the left of the fireplace.	12869B-5
25	2F5	2nd floor bedroom, facing W. Shows sash window, fireplace and cornice. Steel ties in the SW corner anchor the front elevation. Two large sign letters, both 'S' are visible on the floor.	12869B-5
26	2F6	2nd floor bedroom or office, looking NW. Shows sash window, a fireplace with surround removed and steel ties in the NW corner to anchor the front elevation. Two large sign letters, 'H' & 'E' are visible on the floor.	12869B-5

27	2F7	2nd floor room, looking NE. detail of plaster cornice and cast iron column. Plan of 1930 indicates that this was the manager's living room.	12869B-5
28	2F15	Sash window on S staircase, looking SE. Leaded glass panes.	12869B-5
29	2F15	S staircase, looking S.	12869B-5
30	2F14	Voids in ceiling of Lift Room, looking SE. A blocked window is visible in the W facing elevation.	12869B-5
31	2F13	Casement window in S facing elevation, looking NW	12869B-5
32	2F13	Detail of plaster cornice outside door to Masonic Temple, looking NE	12869B-5
33	2F16	Detail of electric switches in Masonic Temple, looking N.	12869B-5
34	3F6	Wooden partition wall between 3F6 and 3F7, looking S. Sash windows are visible on extreme right side of image and door openings on left side.	12869B-6
35	3F6	3rd floor room, looking N. Fireplace is visible, surround has been removed.	12869B-6
36	3F7	3rd floor room, looking S. Wooden partition is visible on left of image, lathes and plaster have been removed.	12869B-6
37	3F7	Wooden partition wall between 3F6 and 3F7, looking NW. sash windows are visible in the E facing elevation, as is a cast iron beam.	12869B-6
38	Exterior	Lift and service block, looking N. Exterior elevations are constructed using white glazed bricks.	12869B-6
39	Exterior	Roof of Masonic temple, including dome and housing for extractor fan, looking NW.	12869B-6
40	Exterior	Lift and service block, looking W. 3rd and 4th floor elevations are visible.	12869B-6 & 12869B-7
41	Exterior	Door on fire escape leading to Masonic Temple, looking S.	12869B-6
42	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking SW. The interior of the dome is visible, as are casement windows in the E facing elevation, steel upright beams, and plaster corning, some of which covered concrete horizontal beams. A later site visit after the decorative plaster had been stripped showed that some 'dummy' beams had been installed to balance the appearance of the ceiling.	12869B-5
43	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking SE. Shows fireplace in W facing elevation.	12869B-5
44	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking SE. Shows fireplace in W facing elevation.	12869B-5
45	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking NE. Shows casement windows and fire escape in S facing elevation.	12869B-5
46	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking NE.	12869B-5
47	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking E.	12869B-5
48	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking NW. Shows interior of dome, painted with stars, and remains of extractor fan.	12869B-5
49	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking SE. Shows the fireplace, steel uprights, niches for radiators, and plaster corning, some of which covered concrete horizontal beams.	12869B-5
50	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking SW. Shows steel uprights, niches for radiators and the interior of the dome.	12869B-5
51	2F16	Casement windows in the Masonic Temple, looking N.	12869B-5
52	2F16	Casement window in the Masonic Temple, looking NW	12869B-5
53	2F16	Casement window in the Masonic Temple, looking NW	12869B-5
54		Tottenham Court Road, looking SW, seen through window. Room and floor unknown.	
55	2F17	N staircase, looking E. The handrail and stair rods are missing.	12869B-5
56	2F17	N staircase, looking NE.	12869B-5
57	2F9	Area adjacent to centre staircase, now removed. Shows housing for an inserted radiator and the 1930 extension to the east.	12869B-5
58	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking S. Interior of the dome.	12869B-5
59	2F15	N staircase, looking N. The stairs originally continued down to the first floor.	12869B-5
60	2F13	Detail of entrance to Masonic Temple, looking NE. The plaster cornice has been stripped since the photo was taken.	12869B-5
61	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking N. Shows casement windows and door to	12869B-5

		fire escape in S facing elevation.	
62	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking SW.	12869B-5
63	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking SW.	12869B-5
64	1F1	Dining Room, looking SW. Shows blocked arched window and door leading to S lightwell in E facing elevation.	12869B-5
65	1F1	Dining room, detail of plaster corncicing on ceiling beams.	12869B-4
66	1F1	Dining Room, looking W. Shows blocked arched windows and door leading to S lightwell and blocked door which would have lead to main part of hotel.	12869B-4
67	1F1	Dining Room, looking SW. Shows blocked arched windows and recessed housing for radiator.	12869B-4
68	1F1	Dining Room, looking N.	12869B-4
69	1F1	Dining Room, looking NE	12869B-4
70	1F1	Dining Room, looking W. Detail of arched window.	12869B-4
71	1F1	Dining Room, looking NE. Detail of ceiling.	12869B-4
72	Exterior	Rear of Great Russell Street, looking N.	12869B-4
73	Exterior	Roof of Masonic Temple, looking W.	12869B-6
74	Exterior	N tower on 1875 Tottenham Court Road elevation, looking E.	12869B-15
75	Exterior	Detail of frieze between 2nd and 3rd floors, 1875 elevation, looking E.	12869B-15
76	Exterior	Detail of terra cotta plaque depicting two boys holding a cloth with a horse shoe at the centre. From 1st floor of 1875 elevation, above Burger King, looking E.	12869B-15
77	Exterior	Detail of two terra cotta plaques, depicting cherubs? On 1st floor, left side dates to 1875, right to 1893, looking E.	12869B-15
78	Exterior	Detail of terra cotta plaque depicting cherub? At S end of 1st floor, 1893 elevation, looking E.	12869B-15
79	Exterior	Detail of frieze on 2nd floor, 1893 elevation. Depicts horse shoe, looking E.	12869B-15
80	Exterior	The 1893 elevation, facing E.	12869B-15
81	Exterior	The 1893 elevation, facing E.	12869B-15
82	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking SW.	12869B-5
83	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking NW. Shows detail of casement windows.	12869B-5
84	2F17	N staircase, looking E. Shows detail of plaster decoration on underside of staircase leading to 3rd floor.	12869B-5
85	2F17	N staircase, looking E. Former toilets visible on landing between 2nd and 3rd floors.	12869B-5
86	2F17	N staircase, landing between 2nd and 3rd floors, looking NW. Ceiling rose and plaster decoration on underside of stairs visible, all decoration ahs been stripped since photo was taken.	12869B-5
87	2F17	N staircase, landing between 3rd and 4th floors, looking E. moulded plaster decoration on underside of stairs, now stripped.	12869B-6
88	2F15	Lead glazed sash window at foot of S staircase, looking NE.	12869B-5
89	2F6/7	2nd floor room, looking NW. Plan of 1930 indicates that this was intended to be two rooms, a manager's living room and an office, although there are no indications of a partition ever having been in place.	12869B-5
90	2F6/7	2nd floor room, looking SW.	12869B-5
91	2F6/7	2nd floor room, looking N. Steel ties inserted in NW corner were a cut was made to accommodate a drain pipe.	12869B-5
92	2F5	2nd floor room, looking SW.	12869B-5
93	2F3	2nd floor room, looking NE.	12869B-5
94	4F6	4th floor kitchen, looking W. Looking up into the void inside the tower visible from Tottenham Court Road.	12869B-7
95	4F6	4th floor kitchen, looking SE. A new partition wall has been constructed on the E side of the room in order to replace that which separated the scullery from the kitchen	12869B-7
96	4F14	4th floor lift room and cold storage, looking NE.	12869B-7
97	4F14	4th floor lift room and cold storage. Internal partitions have subsequently been removed. Voids visible in the floor at the E end - housed the lift shafts. Looking NE.	12869B-7

98	4F13	Staircase, looking SW.	12869B-7
99	4F5	4th floor room, looking SE.	12869B-7
100	2F17	Detail of plaster moulding on N staircase, looking SE. Floor not known.	12869B-7
101	2F16	Detail of fireplace in Masonic Temple, looking E. Marble at rear.	12869B-5
102	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking W.	12869B-5
103	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking N.	12869B-5
104	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking N. Detail of casement window.	12869B-5
105	2F16	Masonic Temple, detail of ceiling beam.	12869B-5
106	2F16	Masonic Temple, detail of ceiling dome.	12869B-5
107	2F16	Masonic Temple, detail of ceiling dome.	12869B-5
108	4F6	4th floor kitchen, looking SW. Shows sash window in E facing elevation and door leading to former larder and pastry kitchen.	12869B-7
109	Exterior	Detail of frieze and cornice between 2nd and 3rd floors, 1893 elevation, looking E.	12869B-15
110	Exterior	Detail of frieze and cornice between 2nd and 3rd floors, 1893 elevation, looking NE.	12869B-15
111	Exterior	Detail of frieze and cornice between 2nd and 3rd floors, 1893 elevation, looking NE.	12869B-15
112	Exterior	Tottenham Court Road elevation, looking NE.	12869B-15
113	Exterior	Tottenham Court Road elevation, looking NE.	12869B-15
114	Exterior	S tower on 1893 elevation, looking E.	12869B-15
115	Exterior	N tower on 1875 Tottenham Court Road elevation, looking E.	12869B-15
116	Exterior	Tottenham Court Road elevation, looking SE.	12869B-15
117	Exterior	Tottenham Court Road elevation, looking E.	12869B-15
118	Exterior	Tottenham Court Road elevation, looking NE.	12869B-15
119	Exterior	Tottenham Court Road elevation, looking NE.	12869B-15
120	Exterior	Tottenham Court Road elevation, looking NE.	12869B-15
121	Exterior	Tottenham Court Road elevation, looking NE.	12869B-15
122	Exterior	1875 elevation, 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors, looking NE.	12869B-15
123	Exterior	1875 elevation, 3rd floor, looking NE.	12869B-15
124	Exterior	Detail of window below S tower, 1893 elevation, looking NE.	12869B-15
125	Exterior	Detail of cornice, 2nd and 3rd floors, looking NE.	12869B-15
126	Exterior	Rear of 264-267 Tottenham Court Road, facing W.	
127	Exterior	1st floor dining room 1F1, facing SW.	
128	2F6/7	2nd floor manager's living room/office, looking S.	12869B-5
129	2F17	N staircase, looking NE.	12869B-5
130	2F17	N staircase, looking NE.	12869B-5
131	2F17	N staircase, looking E towards landing between 2nd and 3rd floors. Ceiling rose with electric light at centre on landing.	12869B-5
132	2F17	Landing between 2nd and 3rd floors on N staircase, looking N. Sash window overlooks N lightwell.	12869B-5
133	2F17	Landing between 2nd and 3rd floors on N staircase, looking NW. Applied ceiling rose and decoration removed since photo was taken.	12869B-5
134	2F17	N staircase, looking NE from 3rd floor. Remains of balustrade.	12869B-5
135	3F11	Former bathrooms, looking E. Partition wall, which originally ran between the sash windows, removed.	12869B-6
136	3F1/2	3rd floor bedrooms, looking N. Dividing partition removed and plasterboard on E elevation replaced. Fireplace blocked.	12869B-6
137	3F1/2	3rd floor bedrooms, looking S. Dividing partition removed and plasterboard on E elevation replaced. Mortar adhering to W elevation where a room partition once stood. Fireplace blocked.	12869B-6
138	3F3	3rd floor bedroom, sash window visible in W elevation and fireplace in N elevation. Steel ties in extreme left of picture anchoring the front elevation to the internal wall.	12869B-6
139	3F4	3rd floor bedroom, sash window and fireplace visible. Scar of picture rail on N and W elevations and steel ties in NW corner.	12869B-6
140	3F5	3rd floor bedroom. Sash window and fireplace, and scar of picture rail on S facing elevation. Steel ties to anchor the front elevation to the interior wall.	12869B-6

141	3F9/10	3rd floor linen room and lift area, looking NE. Partition walls removed, and void in floor to accommodate lift covered. Sash windows overlook the N lightwell.	12869B-6
142	3F9/10	3rd floor linen room and lift area, looking SE. Partition walls removed, and void in floor to accommodate lift covered. Sash windows overlook the N lightwell.	12869B-6
143	3F5	3rd floor bedroom. Shadow of picture rail on wall.	12869B-6
144	3F6	3rd floor manager's room, looking S. Wooden partition divides this room from 3F7, but lathes and plaster have been removed.	12869B-6
145	3F6	3rd floor manager's room, looking SW. Wooden partition divides this room from 3F7, but lathes and plaster have been removed.	12869B-6
146	2F17	N staircase, detail of stair rods, looking SE from 3rd floor	12869B-6
147	2F17	N staircase, detail of hand rail and stair rods, looking SE from 3rd floor	12869B-6
148	2F17	N staircase, looking SE. Detail of plaster decorative support for beam on landing between 3rd and 4th floors. Removed since photograph was taken.	12869B-7
149	3F2	3rd floor bedroom, Looking SE.	12869B-6
150	2F17	N staircase, looking E from 3rd floor.	12869B-6
151	2F17	N staircase, looking E. Shows detail of plaster decoration on underside of staircase leading to 4th floor. Moulding removed since photo was taken.	12869B-6
152	2F17	N staircase, looking E. Shows detail of plaster decoration on underside of staircase leading to 4th floor. Moulding removed since photo was taken.	12869B-6
153	2F17	N staircase, looking N. Shows detail of plaster ceiling rose on landing between 2nd and 3rd floors. Housed an electric light cable. Moulding removed since photo was taken.	12869B-5
154	2F17	N staircase, looking W.	12869B-5
155	2F17	N staircase, looking W.	12869B-5
156	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking SE. Detail of ceiling beams.	12869B-5
157	2F16	Masonic Temple, looking SW. Detail of ceiling beams.	12869B-5
158	Exterior	Masonic Temple, Dining Room and fire escape, looking S.	12869B-4
159	Exterior	Masonic Temple, Dining Room and fire escape, looking S.	12869B-4
160	Exterior	Masonic Temple, Dining Room and lift/service block, looking S	12869B-4
161	Exterior	Rear of 264-267 Tottenham Court Road, facing SW.	12869B-4
162	Exterior	Rear of 264-267 Tottenham Court Road, facing SW.	12869B-4
163	Exterior	Rear of 264-267 Tottenham Court Road, facing W.	12869B-4
164	Exterior	Masonic Temple and lift/service block, facing S. Dominion Theatre is red brick building at back of image.	12869B-4
165	Exterior	Masonic Temple and lift/service block, facing SW. Dominion Theatre is red brick building at back of image.	12869B-4
166	3F13	Wooden staircase, looking S.	12869B-6
167	2F17	N staircase, looking E from 4th floor.	12869B-7
168	4F12	Former bathrooms and staff bedroom, looking SE.	12869B-7
169	4F12	Former bathrooms and staff bedroom, looking NW towards front bedrooms.	12869B-7
170	4F1	4th floor bedroom, shows fireplace and slightly dormered sash windows. Wooden lathes and plaster removed from E and W walls.	12869B-7
171	4F2	4th floor bedroom, shows fireplace and slightly dormered sash windows. Lathes and plaster removed from E and W walls.	12869B-7
172	4F3	4th floor bedroom, has brick wall on W elevation as it is below the N tower.	12869B-7
173	2F17	N staircase, looking E from 3rd floor.	12869B-7
174	4F4	4th floor bedroom, shows fireplace and slightly dormered sash windows.	12869B-7
175	4F5	4th floor bedroom, looking W. Internal walls have been removed, so the area from 4F5 to 4F9 is an open space.	12869B-7
176	4F9/10	4th floor staff bedrooms? Looking NE. 1930 plan and marks on wall indicate that area was divided into two rooms, but hatch in the floor	12869B-7

		suggests that the lift, or mechanism, was located on this floor. A later partition wall was installed, aligned N-S.	
177	4F6	4th floor kitchen, looking NW. Slightly dormered sash windows. S facing elevation is tiled.	12869B-7
178	4F6	4th floor kitchen, looking NW. Detail of slightly dormered sash windows. S facing elevation is tiled.	12869B-7

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Image No.	Location	Description
362/06/01	4F2	4th floor bedroom, looking W. Slightly dormered sash window set in roof.
362/06/02	4F3	4th floor bedroom, looking W. Window not dormered. Block of Portland stone in W wall, below window.
362/06/03	2F17	North staircase, looking E from 4th floor.
362/06/04	4F9/10	Former lift in floor, looking SE. Now covered, but lift shaft not apparent in ceiling.
362/06/05	2F17	North staircase, looking NW from 4th floor. Pipe to a central point in the ceiling, perhaps for gas.
362/06/06	4F9	Former bedrooms, looking SW. The s end of the 1875 block.
362/06/07	4F6	N wall of the 1893 kitchen, looking NE.
362/06/08	4F7	S end of the 1893 block, looking E. Former pantry and pastry kitchen.
362/06/09	4F14	Former lift room and cold store, looking NE.
362/06/10	4F12	Centre of 1875 block, looking SW.
362/06/11	3F2	3rd floor bedroom, looking NW.
362/06/12	3F3	Looking N upwards at chimney breast and the hearth for a 4th floor fireplace, where the bricks have been laid on edge.
362/06/13	3F10	Sealed ceiling and floor where lift shaft was formerly. Looking SE.
362/06/14	Exterior	S wall of S lightwell and former internal staircase, looking S.
368/06/01	2F16	Masonic Temple after removal of plaster corncing, dummy beams, and dome. Looking NW.
368/06/02	2F16	Masonic Temple after removal of plaster corncing, dummy beams, and dome. Looking SE.
368/06/03	2F16	Masonic Temple after removal of plaster corncing, dummy beams, and dome. Looking S.
368/06/04	2F8	2nd floor landing showing arched entrance to 2F13 and former location of dumb waiter. Looking E.
368/06/05	2F8	2nd floor landing showing arched entrance to 2F13 and former location of dumb waiter. Looking E.
368/06/06	3F6	Example of timber partition, looking S.
368/06/07	3F8	Example of timber partition, looking S.
368/06/08	3F2	Example of timber partition, looking E.
368/06/09	3F10	Scissor struts in 3rd floor ceiling, looking SE.
368/06/10	3F10	Scissor struts in 3rd floor ceiling, looking NE.
368/06/11	1F1	Blocked door leading to lift/service block. Arched panel either side of door, perhaps for mirror or frieze? Looking N.
368/06/12	1F1	Blocked door leading to lift/service block. Arched panel either side of door, perhaps for mirror or frieze? Looking N.
368/06/13	1F1	Blocked door originally leading to central stairs. Looking W.
368/06/14	1F1	Marble panel at rear of fire place, looking E.
368/06/15	1F1	Marble panel at rear of fire place, looking E.
368/06/16	1F1	Dining room after partial removal of decorative plaster, looking SW.
368/06/17	1F1	Dining room after partial removal of decorative plaster, looking SW.
368/06/18	G1	Part of former Grill Room, looking E.
368/06/19	G1	Part of former Grill Room, looking E.
368/06/20	G1	Part of former Grill Room, looking E.
368/06/21	G1	Detail of frieze depicting grapes, looking E.
368/06/22	G1	Grill Room. Blocked door, originally leading to vestibule, then lounge. Looking N.
368/06/23	G1	Blocked door and window, Looking NW.
368/06/24	Basement	Coal hole and skylight under Tottenham Court Road
368/06/25	1F2	Former Lounge (now Burger King), looking N. Two pairs of two cast iron columns, part of frame for 1893 extension.
368/06/26	1F2	Former Lounge (now Burger King), looking NE. Two pairs of two cast iron columns, part of frame for 1893 extension.
368/06/27	1F2	Former Lounge (now Burger King), looking S. Dividing wall between 1875 (N) and 1893 (S) buildings.
368/06/28	1F3	Flat roofed area, looking SE. Former staircase in S wall.
368/06/29	1F3	Flat roofed area, looking SW. Former staircase in S wall.

368/06/30	1F3	Rear of 267 Tottenham Court Road, looking W.
368/06/31	1F3	W elevation of Dining Room and Masonic Temple, facing E.
368/06/32	1F3	W elevation of Dining Room and Masonic Temple, facing E.
368/06/33	G2	Arched recess in 5 Great Russell Street, looking SE.
368/06/34	G2	5 Great Russell Street, looking S.
368/06/35	G2	Stairs to fire escape, 5 Great Russell Street, looking E.
368/06/36	2F5/6	1893 fireplace (Left) abutting 1875 S wall (Right)
368/06/37	2F5/6	1893 fireplace (Left) abutting 1875 S wall (Right)

APPENDIX 4: OASIS REPORT FORM

2 OASIS ID: molas1-21568

Project details

Project name 264-267 Tottenham Court Road

Short description of the project The former Horseshoe Hotel at 264-7 Tottenham Court Road is a substantial building, constructed in three phases, of yellow London stock bricks with terra cotta and Portland stone dressings, comprising a basement, ground floor and four upper floors on the front range. The 4th floor is situated within a slate covered mansard roof. Documentary evidence suggests a date of 1875 for the earliest phase of the building, a range fronting Tottenham Court Road at the northern end of the present site. It has a central tower and friezes depicting Tudor roses, horse shoes and cherubs. Internally, the floors are supported by cast-iron beams, carried on load bearing walls. A two-storey brick extension was constructed at the rear of the building between 1875 and 1893, when the Horse Shoe Brewery Tap, south of the hotel, was demolished and a range, matching that of 1875, was constructed. This had an iron frame construction, and incorporated a bar, staff accommodation and a kitchen on the 4th floor. The hotel was extended to the east in 1929, and an iron framed red brick building comprising a basement, ground floor and two upper floors, was constructed. The ground and 1st floors contained a grill room and restaurant, and the 2nd floor housed the Masonic Temple, which had a domed roof, the interior of which was decorated with stars. The number of hotel rooms in the front range was reduced in order to accommodate more dining and drinking facilities and the service rooms required to operate them. By the early 1980s the hotel had ceased to operate; the basement, ground and 1st floors were split into separate units and converted to restaurants and retail premises. The Masonic Temple was used as a music venue, and the rest of the building was abandoned. A photographic survey of the building was undertaken and the photographs tied into existing plans.

Project dates Start: 23-11-2006 End: 27-11-2006

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes tnc06 - Sitecode

Type of project Building Recording

Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	HOTEL Post Medieval
Monument type	LICENCED PREMISES Post Medieval
Monument type	FREEMASONS HALL Modern
Methods & techniques	'Photographic Survey'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN HOLBORN 264-267 Tottenham Court Road
Postcode	W1T 7RQ
Study area	1020.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 29831 81438 51.5164285656 -0.128651374936 51 30 59 N 000 07 43 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MoLAS
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	MoLAS
Project director/manager	Ros Aitken
Project supervisor	Emma Dwyer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	London and Regional

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	264-267 Tottenham Court Road: a standing building survey report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dwyer, E
Date	2006

Issuer or publisher MoLAS

Place of issue or
publication London

Description Unpublished client report for a standing building survey

Entered by Emma Dwyer (edwyer@museumoflondon.org.uk)

Entered on 19 December 2006

Fig 1 Site location plan

Fig 2 The Faithorne and Newcourt map, 1658

Fig 3 The Morgan map, 1682

Fig 4 The Strype map, 1720

Fig 5 The Rocque map, 1746

Fig 6 The Faden 1813 edition of Horwood's map

Fig 7 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1870

Fig 8 Details of the design for the 'Horse Shoe' Hotel, Building News, 1875

Fig 9 Plan of a proposed temporary dinner lift at 'The Horse Shoe Hotel', 1893

Fig 10 Plan of the Horseshoe Hotel at basement level, as existing 1929

Fig 11 Plan of the Horseshoe Hotel at ground floor level, as existing 1929

Fig 12 Plan of the Horseshoe Hotel at first floor level, as existing 1929

Fig 13 Plan of the Horseshoe Hotel at second floor level, as existing 1929

Fig 14 Plan of the Horseshoe Hotel at third floor level, as existing 1929

Fig 15 Plan of the Horseshoe Hotel at fourth floor level, as existing 1929

Fig 16 Plan of proposed alterations to the building at basement level, December 1929, identifying room locations

Fig 17 Plan of proposed alterations to the building at ground floor level, December 1929, identifying room locations

Fig 18 Plan of proposed alterations to the building at first floor level, December 1929, identifying room locations

Fig 19 Plan of proposed alterations to the building at second floor level, December 1929, identifying room locations

Fig 20 Plan of proposed alterations to the building at third floor level, December 1929, identifying room locations

Fig 21 Plan of proposed alterations to the building at fourth floor level, December 1929, identifying room locations

Fig 22 Exterior, west front, looking south-east (Tweeds 04/116)

Fig 23 Exterior, west front, central tower (1875), looking east (Tweeds 04/115)
Fig 24 Exterior, west front, 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors (1875), looking north-east (Tweeds 04/123)

Fig 25 Exterior, west front, looking north-east (Tweeds 04/113)

Fig 261F2, cast-iron columns, looking north (MoLAS 368/06/025)

Fig 27 Exterior, rear north front, looking south (Tweeds 04/159)

Fig 28 Goad's Fire Insurance plan, 1938

Fig 29 G1, blocked door and window openings, north wall, looking north (MoLAS 368/06/023)

Fig 30 G1, detail of frieze depicting bunches of grapes, east wall, looking east (MoLAS 368/06/021)

Fig 31 G2, arched recess in east wall, looking east (MoLAS 368/06/033)

Fig 32 G2, arched opening and staircase in east wall, looking east (MoLAS 368/06/035)

Fig 33 1F1, looking south-west (Tweeds 04/064)

Fig 34 2F1, looking north-west (Tweeds 04/017)

Fig 35 2F17, looking east (Tweeds 04/015)

Fig 36 2F17, detail of plaster decoration on underside of staircase leading to 4th floor (Tweeds 04/151)

Fig 37 2F17, detail of plaster ceiling rose on landing between 2nd and 3rd floors (Tweeds 04/153)

Fig 38 2F6/7, looking north-west (Tweeds 04/089)

Fig 39 2F15, looking south (Tweeds 04/029)

Fig 40 1F3, looking south (MoLAS 362/06/014)

Fig 41 2F16, looking north-east (Tweeds 04/045)

Fig 42 2F16, detail of the dome, looking north-west (Tweeds 04/048)

Fig 43 3F1/2, looking north (Tweeds 04/136)

Fig 44 3F9/10, covered void for lift shaft in foreground. Looking south-east (Tweeds 04/142)

Fig 453F6/7, detail of timber frame and stud partition wall (Tweeds 04/037)

Fig 46 4F1, looking north-west (Tweeds 04/170)

Fig 474F3, looking north-west (Tweeds 04/172)

Fig 482F17, looking east from the 3rd floor (Tweeds 04/150)

Fig 494F9/10, covered void for lift shaft in the foreground. Looking north-east (Tweeds 04/176)

Fig 504F6, looking south-east (Tweeds 04/095)

Fig 51 The roof of the Masonic Temple, looking west (Tweeds 04/073)

Fig 52 12869B-1, basement plan

Fig 53 12869B-3, ground floor plan

Fig 54 12869B-4, first floor plan

Fig 55 12869B-5, second floor

Fig 56 12869B-6, third floor

Fig 57 12869B-7, fourth floor

Fig 58 12869B-8, fifth floor

Fig 59 12869B-9, roof plan

Fig 60 12869B-10, section/elevation A/A

Fig 61 12869B-11, section/elevation B/B

Fig 62 12869B-12, section/elevation C/C

Fig 63 12869B-13-R1, section/elevation D/D

Fig 64 12869B-15, Tottenham Court Road elevation