



**46-49 BLACKFRIARS ROAD
7 Meymott Street
London SE1**

London Borough of Southwark

Standing Building Survey Report

April 2010



**46-49 BLACKFRIARS ROAD
7 Meymott Street
London SE1**

London Borough of Southwark

Standing Building Survey Report

Site Code: BFK09

National Grid Reference: 531612 180156

Project Manager	Rosalind Aitken
Reviewed by	Andrew Westman
Author	Patrizia Pierazzo
Graphics	Juan José Fuldain González

**Museum of London Archaeology
© Museum of London 2010**

Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED
tel 020 7410 2200 fax 020 7410 2201
molas@museumoflondon.org.uk
www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk

Summary

Museum of London Archaeology was commissioned by the client McAleer and Rushe to analyse and record a standing building on a site at 46–49 Blackfriars Road and 7 Meymott Street SE1, London. The site comprises a 1930s five-storey office building with single basement fronting onto Blackfriars Road, a 1970s–80s four-storey block with basement onto Meymott Street and a late Victorian three-storey building fronting on the same street.

The buildings are to be demolished and the site, including an additional area to the south and west of the buildings used as a car park, is to be redeveloped. The development proposal comprises a new 13-storey hotel building, with a single basement in the centre of the site, occupying most of the area of the site.

A rapid standing building survey and a subsequent report were required as a condition for planning consent. The investigation took place in October and November 2009.

The site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) sites, such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or Registered Parks and Gardens. It does not fall within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the local authority. None of the buildings is statutorily listed nor in a Conservation Area.

CONTENTS

List of figures

List of tables

1	Introduction	4
1.1	Site background.....	4
1.2	National planning policy guidance for the built heritage.....	4
1.3	Local planning policy	5
1.4	Origin and scope of this report.....	6
1.5	Research aims and method of work	6
1.6	Conventions used in this report	7
2	Topographical and historical background	8
2.1	Location, Geology and natural topography	8
2.2	Early history and development of the site	8
3	Analytical description of the building.....	12
4	Conclusions, publication and archiving.....	15
4.1	Significance of the results and possible new research aims.....	15
4.2	Salvaged fixtures, fittings and materials	15
4.3	Publication	15
4.4	Archiving.....	15
5	Copyright	16
6	Acknowledgements.....	16
7	Bibliography	17
8	OASIS FORM	24

List of figures

Cover: the front of the building at 46–47 Blackfriars Road, looking east

The figures follow the text:

Fig 1 Site location plan

Fig 2 OS map 1872

Fig 3 OS map 1914

Fig 4 Goad's insurance plan, 1889 edition

Fig 5 Goad's insurance plan, 1939 edition

Fig 6 Plan of the basement

Fig 7 Plan of the ground floor

Fig 8 Plan of the first floor

Fig 9 Plan of the second floor

Fig 10 Plan of the third floor

Fig 11 Plan of the fourth floor

Fig 12 View of the site from Blackfriars road, looking south-west

Fig 13 The back and south side of the building, looking east

Fig 14 View of Meymott Street, looking east

Fig 15 The front of 7 Meymott Street, looking south

Fig 16 The ground floor room at 47 Blackfriars Road, looking west

Fig 17 The 3rd floor front room at 46 Blackfriars Road, looking south

Fig 18 The ground floor front room at 46 Blackfriars Road, looking east

Fig 19 The room on the 4th floor at 46 Blackfriars Road, looking north-east

Fig 20 The front room at 47 Blackfriars Road, looking east

List of tables

Table 1: Abbreviations used in this report

Table 2: Occupants of 46–49 Blackfriars Road from 1901–02 to 1929

1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

The buildings surveyed at 46–49 Blackfriars Road and 7 Meymott Street are situated on the west side of Blackfriars Road and south side on Meymott Street (formerly known as Cross Street) (Fig 1; Ordnance Survey national grid reference to the approximate centre of the building: 531620 180165).

The buildings are to be demolished and the site, including an additional area to the south and west of the buildings currently used as a car park, is to be redeveloped; Southwark Council has granted planning consent for this redevelopment (application 09/AP/1749).

The Museum of London site code, by which the records are indexed and archived, is BFK09.

An archaeological desk-based assessment was previously prepared by MOLA (August 2009) covering the whole area of the site. This document deals with the archaeological implications of the development proposals and contains information on the natural geology, archaeological and historical background of the site as a whole, and an initial assessment of its archaeological potential.

1.2 National planning policy guidance for the built heritage

In 1994, the Department of the Environment published Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: planning and the historic environment (PPG15). This sets out national policy on the visible remains of historic buildings, spaces and structures, and provides recommendations many of which have been integrated into local development plans. The key points in PPG15 can be summarised as follows:

It is fundamental to national policies for environmental stewardship that there should be effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment. The physical survivals of our past are to be valued and protected for their own sake, as a central part of our cultural heritage and our sense of national identity. They are an irreplaceable record which contributes, through formal education and in many other ways, to our understanding of both the present and the past.

The government attaches particular importance to early consultation with the local planning authority on development proposals which would affect historic sites and structures, whether listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields or the wider historic landscape. There is likely to be much more scope for refinement and revision of proposals if consultation takes place before intentions become firm and timescales inflexible.

Local planning authorities should also consider, in all cases of alteration or demolition, whether it would be appropriate to make it a condition of consent that applicants arrange suitable programmes of recording of features that

would be destroyed in the course of the works for which consent is being sought.

1.3 Local planning policy

The Southwark Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in July 2007 and, along with the London Plan, it makes up the current Development Plan for Southwark. The relevant policy in relation to the historic built heritage is set out below:

Policy 3.15 Conservation of the historic environment

- 283 Development should preserve or enhance the special interest or historic character or appearance of buildings or areas of historical or architectural significance. Planning proposals that have an adverse effect on the historic environment will not be permitted.
- 286 The council recognises the importance of Southwark's built heritage as a community asset and will seek the adequate safeguarding of this asset. Southwark has around 2500 listed buildings, 38 conservation areas, seven scheduled monuments and a rich archaeological heritage. These historic features define the local environment, providing a sense of place and enriching the townscape.
- 287 PPS 1 states that control of external appearances is important in conservation areas and areas where the quality of the environment is particularly high.
- 288 PPG 15 requires local authorities to include policies for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment.

Although representative of the style of the time they were built in, the buildings at 46–49 Blackfriars and 7 Meymott Street are not considered to be of special architectural interest or to have any importance as a community asset, therefore building consent for demolition and redevelopment was granted with conditions.

Planning Application - 09/AP/1749 46–49 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, SE1 8NZ
<u>Proposal:</u> Demolition of existing building and erection of a new 14 storey building (maximum 47.93m AOD) incorporating two hotels with a total of 477 bedrooms (Class C1 - total floorspace 16414sqm GIA) each with restaurant (Class A3 - total floorspace 142sqm GIA) and bar (Class A4 - total floorspace 92sqm GIA), landscaping, plant and machinery and ancillary works, including works to Blackfriars Road and Meymott Street.
<u>Statutory start date:</u> 10/08/2009
<u>Decision issued:</u> Granted with Legal Agreement
<u>Conditions or Reasons for Planning Application:</u> 4) No development or demolition shall take place within the proposed development site until the applicant, or their agents or their successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological building recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted to the planning authority and approved in writing. Reason: To ensure that the archaeological building recording is undertaken to an appropriate standard, that the archaeological interests of the site are appropriately managed, that any findings are appropriately disseminated and that the information is archived.

A brief for the work of archaeological and historic building recording, including the aims and methodology of recording, has been issued by Chris Constable, Archaeology Officer, London Borough of Southwark. The document (MOLA 2009) constitutes a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the work of building recording, and is not concerned with archaeological work below ground.

1.4 Origin and scope of this report

The archaeological work of analysis and recording, and the production of this report, were commissioned by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) by HKR Architects on behalf of the client McAleer and Rushe and was carried out in accordance with a verbal design brief issued by Chris Constable, Archaeology Officer, London Borough of Southwark.

The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2001) and corresponds approximately to the form of record and reporting to at least Level '2' in English Heritage's specifications, *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006), which generally repeats the specifications of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, England (1966), referred to in the brief. This level of investigation and recording will result in a descriptive rather than analytical, record.

This report presents the results of a rapid survey carried out on the site, mainly photographic and interpretative, combined with the results of limited documentary research carried out at the London Metropolitan Archives and Guildhall Library, and using on-line sources.

1.5 Research aims and method of work

The research aims of this archaeological work were defined in the written scheme of investigation (MOLA 2009) in conformity with applicable planning policies and English Heritage guidelines (*Archaeological Guidance Paper No. 3*, revised June 1998).

The overall aim of the programme of work was to secure 'preservation by record' of those aspects of the standing building and the site that were of architectural, archaeological and historical interest. A survey of the building would therefore provide a detailed record and account of the historical development of this site prior to its loss by demolition, to establish its significance and explain its survival.

The aims of the work, as specified in the brief, may be summarised as follows:

- Make an archaeological record of the buildings in their present state, before and if necessary during demolition. This record will make use of

existing measured survey (supplied by HRK Architects), and will include professional archaeological photography, accompanied by explanatory notes and drawings. The record will point to evidence for the construction, development and function of the buildings, and for subsequent modifications in form and use.

- Carry out a brief survey of documentary sources for the history of the buildings and extract information sufficient to provide the historical context in which the buildings were constructed and used, to date their construction and explain their subsequent development.
- Report the results in suitable form.
- Archive the records.

With regard specifically to the standing building, the brief required 'a record of the standing structures within the site (RCHME Level 2), with their outline analysis and interpretation. The date, function and any phasing will be noted. All rooms will need to be surveyed but not all rooms will need to be photographed.'

Digital copies of some elevations and plans of the building were supplied by the developer, as well as a series of plans and elevations of the new development.

The survey was carried out before and after the interior of the building had already been soft-stripped. Three visits were made to the site on the 9th and 12th October and 27th November 2009.

1.6 Conventions used in this report

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

Table 1: Abbreviations used in this report

BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
EH	English Heritage
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
LCC	London County Council
LMA	London Metropolitan Archives
MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
OD	Ordnance Datum (mean sea level at Newlyn, Cornwall)
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, England
RSJ	rolled steel joist
SLHL	Southwark Local History Library
WC	water closet

2 Topographical and historical background

2.1 Location, Geology and natural topography

The site located at 46–49 Blackfriars Road and 7 Meymott Street, London SE1 (Fig 1) is bounded by Blackfriars Road to the east and Meymott Street to the north. The site falls within the historic parish of St Margaret, Southwark, and lay within the county of Surrey prior to being absorbed into the administration of the Greater London Borough of Southwark.

The geology, natural topography and early history of the site are described more extensively in an Archaeological desk-based assessment (MOLA, August 2009), carried out in advance of proposed development, which reports on the below ground archaeology of the site.

The site is located c 400m to the south of the present bank of the Thames; modern street level on the east side of the site is 3.4m OD, sloping slightly to the west along Meymott Street at 2.9m OD.

London occupies part of the Thames Basin formed by an extensive chalk bed overlaid by fluvial deposits of the river. These deposits are arranged in flights or gravel terraces and represent the remains of former floodplains of the river. The area occupied by the site overlies a deep alluvial sequence, predominantly made up of clays and silts with some interleaving of sands, gravels and peat. Geologically these deposits are very recent, in some cases dating to the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The peats are sedimentation within the estuary formed in a marshy waterlogged habitat, rather than in a totally submerged area, and are a valuable marker for the reconstruction of past river levels, occupation zones and landscape. The site is possibly located over a gravel eyot, an area of potentially high and drier ground which may have been a focus for activity in the prehistoric period.

2.2 Early history and development of the site

By the mid 18th century the area around the site was densely developed and built up with industrial and commercial premises and tenements. When an Act of Parliament authorised in 1756 the construction of the third bridge crossing the Thames, Blackfriars Bridge, the area became more easily accessible and therefore a more convenient location for commercial activities. The route leading south from the bridge was soon enlarged and renamed in 1829 from Great Surrey Street to Blackfriars Bridge Road.

Horwood's map of 1799, updated by Faden in 1813 (not reproduced) shows the area fronting onto Meymott Street (Cross Street at the time) as built with terrace houses with gardens at the rear whilst part of the street was occupied by warehouses.

By the beginning of the 19th century the area had lost its rural character and is represented on maps as a densely populated and built area with irregular street patterns (remnants of Georgian planning) still retaining some open spaces and gardens.

During the Victorian period the development of the area quickly filled the open spaces in order to accommodate the growing population and trades.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1872 (Fig 2) shows the site as a stretch of terraced houses whose back garden were now infilled with a mix of residential and industrial/commercial premises on the south side. It is likely that the buildings on the site underwent major refurbishment works or alterations at the end of the 19th century. Cross Street was renamed Meymott Street in this period.

The third edition of the Ordnance Survey map from 1914 shows a similar arrangement and should be interpreted in conjunction with the results of the commercial directories search (Table 2) in order to understand the use of the buildings.

Table 2: Occupants of 46–49 Blackfriars Road from 1901–02 to 1929

YEAR	Occupants at no. 46	Occupants at no. 47	Occupants at no. 48	Occupants at no. 49–50
1901–02	-	Meek Jones & Co., engravers	Smith, stationers	Grantham & Co. Ltd, grocers
1906	-	-	Smith, stationers	Grantham & Co. Ltd, grocers
1907	-	Osborne Will. Thomas & Co., wholesale tbcnst's	Smith, stationers	Grantham & Co. Ltd, grocers
1908	-	Osborne Will. Thomas & Co., wholesale tbcnst's	Smith, stationers	Grantham & Co. Ltd, grocers
1910	-	Osborne Will. Thomas, tobacco and pipe manufacturer	Smith, stationers Cheetham & Burchill, trunk mas	Grantham & Co. Ltd, grocers
1914	-	Osborne Will. Thomas, tobacco and pipe manufacturer	Smith, stationers Cheetham & Burchill, trunk mas	Grantham & Co. Ltd, grocers
1916	-	Osborne Will. Thomas, tobacco and pipe manufacturer	Smith, stationers Cheetham & Burchill, trunk mas	Grantham & Co. Ltd, grocers
1919	-	Osborne Will. Thomas, tobacco and pipe manufacturer	Smith, stationers Cheetham & Burchill, trunk mas	Grantham & Co. Ltd, grocers
1920	-	Osborne Will. Thomas, tobacco and pipe manufacturer	Cheetham & Burchill, trunk mas	Grantham & Co. Ltd, grocers
1923	-	Osborne Will. Thomas, tobacco and pipe manufacturer	Smith Sarah & Son, stationers	Grantham & Co. Ltd, grocers
1924	-	-	Hopper, bookseller Smith, stationers	Grantham & Co. Ltd, grocers
1925	NATSOPA House	Osborne Will. Thomas, tobacco and pipe manufacturer	Smith, door plate manufacturer	Grantham & Co. Ltd, grocers
1926	NATSOPA House	Osborne Will. Thomas, tobacco and pipe	Smith & Herbert, stationers	Grantham & Co. Ltd, grocers

		manufacturer		
1929	NATSOPA House	Osborne Will. Thomas, tobacco and pipe manufacturer	Smith & Herbert, sign writers	Grantham & Co. Ltd, grocers

As shown on the table the use of the buildings on the site at 46–49 has been mostly commercial for a long time. Absence of n. 46 from the directories until the 1920s probably means that the corner of the block was accessed from Meymott Street or that the premises were vacant and awaiting redevelopment.

According to the documentary evidence, Natsopa House at 46 Blackfriars Road, as shown on Goad's insurance map of 1939 (Fig 5), was built in 1925 by Harding & Williams Architects, Leicester, Arthur Vigor Ltd Builders (see plate on the wall). Edward John Williams (1886–1948) was a partner in the Harding & Williams practice in Leicester from 1921 to 1930 and was practicing independently from 1930 onwards. He was elected FRIBA in 1925 and from 1937–9 was president of the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects. No biographical evidence has been found about his work partner Alderman Harding (1872–unknown).

The long-standing head-quarters of NATSOPA were located at Caxton House, 26 Blackfriars road therefore it is possible that the building on the site was built as an addition to the existing office space up the road.

The National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants was a British trade union, originally named the named Printers' Labourers' Union and was established as part of the New Unionism movement of 1889.

The union was renamed the Operative Printers' Assistants' Society in 1899 and with the acronym NATSOPA in 1904. Initially the union shared an office at 24 Bride Street, off Fleet Street, the centre of London's newspaper printing industry, and rapidly expanded with more branches. The union moved to 3 Raquet Court in 1894 and subsequently to Caxton House. At that point the union had c2,000 members. Half of all its members were based in London where branches existed from 1905 to 1982. By the beginning of the 20th century there were 4,722 members who increased to c20,000 in less than 30 years. In 1929 NATSOPA had 92 branches.

NATSOPA changed its name in 1972 to the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical & Media Personnel and merged with SOGAT in 1982 to become SOGAT'82, with a total membership of 236,660.

The building reproduced by Goad is 5 storeys high, plus a basement and has concrete floors. The stone staircase to the south is located in front of the main entrance; a second staircase, made of metal, is attached to the back of the building and end up between its west wall and n. 3 Meymott Street (Fig 4).

At the beginning of the 20th century, number 46 was an independent block but when the site at 47 Blackfriars Road was redeveloped it became adjoined to it through the communal central staircase.

Originally the building at 47 Blackfriars Road was three storeys tall, a brick, stone and concrete building with a glass skylight on the top floor to illuminate the room on the third floor, where manufacturing took place. The nature of the

business meant that the shape of the premises had to be suitable for the production of tobacco and pipes. In plan it is an elongated rectangular room, likely to have been open plan.

When the building was rebuilt, probably around the 1930s, shortly after the construction of NATSOPA House (according to the similarities in the building materials) it was replaced with a stepped building: 4 storeys at the front, 2 storeys at the centre of the building and four single storey buildings at the rear, constructed in various materials. The building was extended with a fifth storey at unknown date.

The exit on to the enclosed back yard was from the 4 storeys block.

During World War II enemy action caused much damage in the area and the site was affected by the bombings. A V1 flying bomb struck the ground at the former Blackfriars railway station, c100 to the south-east of the site. The north-east corner suffered non-structural general damage, reported on the London County Council's bomb damage map (not reproduced) as general blast damage.

The Goad Insurance plan of 1971 (not reproduced) refers to the building at n. 46 as NATSOPA House, but fails to show the building at n. 3–5 Maymott Street which was constructed after this date.

3 Analytical description of the building

A survey of the site was carried out only on the accessible properties; the following description includes internal examination of n. 46 and 47 Blackfriars Road only.

The building is a single block set back from the pavement line on the western side of Blackfriars Road and is comprised of two different builds: the north building from 1925 and the south building abutting it.

The eastern and northern facades are constructed with Portland stone and red brick, 5 storeys high and with casement windows surmounted by pivoted windows.

Each floor contains 7 windows: the building to the south has a single wide bay containing 3 windows and the building to the north contains 4 windows separated by 4 pilasters; the style of the windows is homogeneous even though the older windows to the north look slightly more elaborate; the segmental arches over doors and windows are very shallow, the doorway is centred and was originally built within the earlier part of the building. Under nearly each window on the north and east frontages, the presence of vents suggests the need for ventilation due to central heating.

The southern wall constructed of yellow stock bricks and red bricks at the top by the loft extension, it only has 2 windows with sloping lintels and was originally hidden by the building next door. Along the north front on Meymott street the lights on the pavement, conveying the light into the basement, were provided by Haywards Limited, London.

On the ground floor, at the northern and southern ends, two inscriptions state the names of the architects and the builders that constructed the respective part of the building. The north inscription (stating: 'Harding & Williams architects Leicester, Arthur Vigor Ltd builders') is carved on the northern plinth whilst the inscription on the south side is written on a stone slab attached to the wall ('Architects Arthur W Cooksey & Partners, W J Mitchell & Son Ltd, builders').

The entrance doorway to n. 46- 47 Blackfriars Road was originally located at the south end of n. 46 but served both properties when, as a consequence of the rebuilding of n. 47, the central staircase had to be shared.

The concrete staircase, lined with brown and white glazed bricks at basement level leads underground where the height of the ceilings is determined by the height of the stepped floors above. The height of the basement is consistent throughout both phases. The room on the north-western side of this floor has a vaulted ceiling with a remarkable number of lights suggesting a special use of the room located also under the prismatic paving lights on Meymott Street.

The ground floor is occupied by two main rooms; beyond the entrance, the room on the ground floor of n. 46 is provided with wide goods entrance on

Blackfriars Road (of uncertain date) and is partly raised on a stepped platform. At the back of the room (west side) a narrow passage leads into the adjoining property fronting onto Meymott Street.

In the ground floor room at no. 47 a high drop mirroring the other side of the floor is functional to hide the services and ventilation ducts and to increase the height of the basement ceiling: the drop is 1 m high and has 6 steps, the lower part is 2.74m wide from the front wall.

To the south of the three windows-bay, a blocked off door, leading onto the main street, is likely to have provided independent access to this part of the building.

A clay pot floor supported by concrete beams is visible on the ground floor as it grips onto the ceiling; on the upper levels the timber ceilings observed might have been replaced at a later stage. A reinforced concrete floor is supported by concrete beams cast on site, and the whole was cast *in situ*, as evidenced by the visible traces of timber shuttering.

From the 2nd floor upwards, the walls at n. 46 are faced with cream coloured glazed bricks, at present only visible on the upper part of the wall.

The blocked door to the left of the doorway on all upper floors was the original opening on the landing and it suggests that the staircase had been replaced or substantially altered, maybe in conjunction with the construction of n. 47 and the need to serve both sides of the building.

The rear windows of n. 47 are extremely wide and provide a good amount of light to the rooms suggesting they were used for manufacturing purposes.

A metal staircase, running along the outside of the western wall of the building leads down on the ground floor. The roof, observed from the landing of the outside staircase, looks overtly engineered as if it was constructed to support a heavy weight.

The uppermost floor at n. 46 has low ceilings supported on concrete beams.

The top floor at n. 47 shows the back wall to the west as unusually thin (one brick thin), a layer of concrete blocks built in front of it, on the inside of the room, guarantees a sufficient air gap for the insulation of the wall. The wall is made with dark brownish red bricks.

The building at 3–5 Meymott Street (Fig 14) is a 1970s–1980s four storeys building, made with red bricks. The stepped roof repeats the back of the older buildings on the site and provides room for a roof terrace.

The building has shop-front-type openings on the ground floor and is entered through a doorway to the east.

The upper floors are illuminated by several windows and two wide dormers on the north side of the roof.

The building at 7 Meymott Street is the remnant of the late Victorian development of the area and the last terrace house existing on this part of the road. It is three storeys tall, made of yellow stock bricks and has a pitched roof. The western side of the building indicates that it was previously flanked by a lower construction that shared the chimney stacks still standing on top of the roof.

The front is two bays wide and has a shop window on the ground floor confirming the commercial nature of the area during the 19th century.

4 Conclusions, publication and archiving

4.1 Significance of the results and possible new research aims

It has proved possible to reconstruct in outline, at least, the history of the building on the present site, both from archaeological investigation of its fabric and from documentary sources. The building is of considerable local significance but doesn't meet the criteria for statutory listing as being of special architectural or historic interest. The present document is issued in draft form, for approval. Within the limitations imposed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best knowledge of the authors and MOLA, correct at the time of writing. Further archaeological investigation, or more information about the nature of the present building, may require changes to this document.

4.2 Salvaged fixtures, fittings and materials

There was no archaeological requirement to salvage any of the materials or fittings in the building.

4.3 Publication

In view of the assessment of the significance of the building the scholarly requirement to publish the results of the investigation will be met by reporting the results in summary form on the Archaeological Data Service website (ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis; see Appendix 1), in appropriate professional journals, and in the annual excavation round-up in *London Archaeologist*.

4.4 Archiving

The records will be deposited in the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre, under the site code BKF09, where they will be publicly available.

5 Copyright

Under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 MOLA retains the copyright to this document (see 4.6, below). This document is issued in draft form, for approval. Within the limitations imposed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best knowledge of the authors and MoLAS, correct at the time of writing. Further archaeological investigation, or more information about the nature of the present building, may require changes to this document.

6 Acknowledgements

The standing building survey and this report were commissioned by McAleer and Rushe and the authors and project manager would like to thank them, in particular Angus Monteith and Charlie Duffy.

Advice was gratefully received from Chris Constable, Archaeology Officer, London Borough of Southwark. The authors thank the staff of Micor Demolition, especially Pat Foley and Dave Foreman who were most helpful in giving access to the building and supplied some of their own photographs of the building. Patrizia Pierazzo would like to thank the staff at the London Metropolitan Archive for their help in finding documents.

Archaeological analysis and recording, and notes and pencil drawings, were by Andrew Westman and Patrizia Pierazzo. The archaeological photographs of the standing building were taken partly by the authors and partly by Maggie Cox, who was assisted by Andrew Westman and Patrizia Pierazzo.

7 Bibliography

This includes works consulted as well as those cited in the text of the report.

Historical Directory of trade unions

Booth, C, 1892–7 Life and labour of the people in London (9 volumes and maps, at Booth Collection, [http:// www.lse.ac.uk/ booth](http://www.lse.ac.uk/booth), accessed November 2009)

BGS [British Geological Survey], 1993 1:50,000, England & Wales, solid and drift geology, sheet 256, North London

Brodie, A, Franklin, J, & Pinfield, L (eds) 2001 Directory of British architects, 1834–1914 (2 vols) (Continuum, for RIBA)

Cavanagh, T, Yarrington, A, 2000 Public sculpture in Leicestershire and Rutland

Census: 1881 and 1891 census returns at [http:// www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk); 1901 returns at [http:// www.1901censusonline.com](http://www.1901censusonline.com); 1911 returns at [http:// www.1911census.co.uk](http://www.1911census.co.uk), accessed January 2010

Cherry, B, and Pevsner, N, 1983 London, 2: south (The Buildings of England) (2002 reprint, Yale University Press)

Cowan, C, Seeley, F, Wardle, A, Westman, A, & Wheeler, L, 2009 Roman Southwark, settlement and economy: excavations in Southwark, 1973–91 (MOL Archaeology monograph 42)

DCLG [Department for Communities and Local Government], 2009 'Consultation paper on a new Planning Policy Statement 15: planning for the historic environment' (at [http:// www.communities.gov.uk/...](http://www.communities.gov.uk/) accessed July 2009)

DCLG & DCMS [Department for Culture, Media and Sport], 2007 'Revisions to principles of selection for listed buildings' (March 2007)

DoE [Department of the Environment], 1994 Planning Policy Guidance 15: planning and the historic environment

Dickens, C, 1879 Dickens's Dictionary of London (many editions into the 20th century)

Edwards, P J, 1898 History of London street improvements, 1855–1897 (LCC)

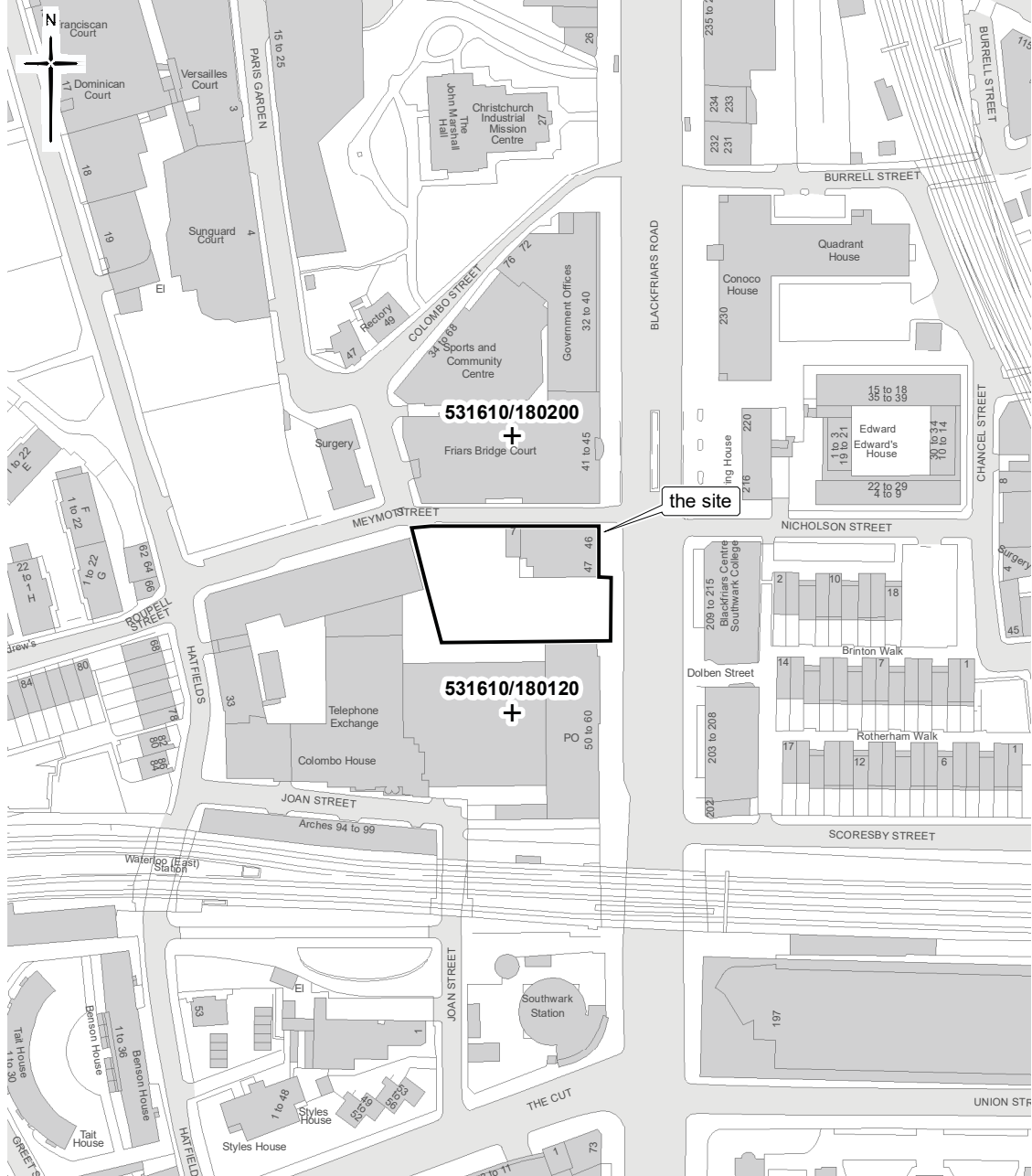
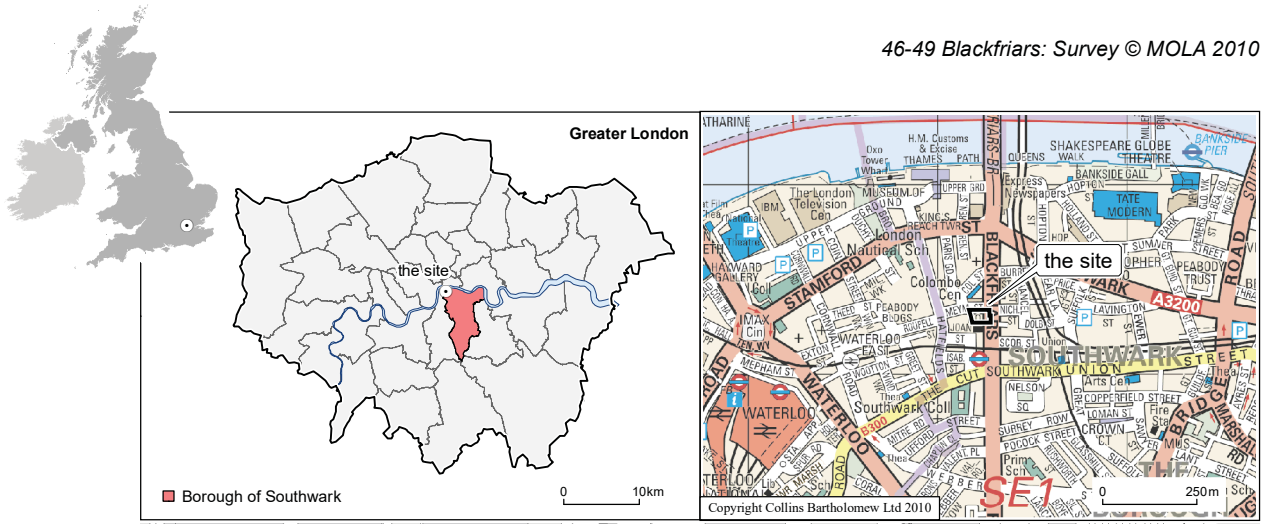
EH [English Heritage], 1991 Management of archaeological projects (2nd edition)

EH (Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service), 1998 Archaeological guidance papers

EH, 2006 Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice

EH: statutorily listed buildings, descriptions (at [http:// imagesofengland.org.uk](http://imagesofengland.org.uk), accessed October 2009)

- IFA [Institute of Field Archaeologists], 2001 Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation of standing buildings or structures
- LCC [London County Council], 1955 Names of streets and places in the administrative county of London... (4th edn)
- Marsh, A, Ryan, V, 2006 Historical Directories of Trade Unions
- MOLA [Museum of London Archaeology], 2009A Health and safety policy
- MOLA, 2009 46–49 Blackfriars Road and 7 Meymott Street London SE1 Archaeological desk-based assessment
- MOLA, 2009 46–49 Blackfriars Road and 7 Meymott Street, London SE, London Borough of Southwark, Method statement for archaeological recording of standing buildings (written scheme of investigation)
- Montagu Evans, 2009 Heritage and Townscape report
- Museum of London, 1994 Archaeological site manual (3rd edition)
- Museum of London, 2002 A research framework for London archaeology 2002
- Officer, L H, 2008 'Five ways to compute the relative value of a UK pound amount, 1830 to the present' (at [http:// www.measuringworth.com](http://www.measuringworth.com), accessed February 2010)
- OS [Ordnance Survey], 1875 1:2500 (surveyed 1871), London, sheet ?
- OS, 1879 1:2500 (surveyed 1872), London, sheet ?
- OS, 1897 1:2500 (revised 1893–4), London, sheet ?
- OS, 1916 1:2500 (revised 1913–14), London, sheet ?
- RCHME [Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, England], 1996 Recording historic buildings: a descriptive specification
- Rocque, J, 1746 An Exact Survey of the Citys of London, Westminster, the Borough of Southwark and the country near ten miles round... (facsimile by H Margary & Phillimore Co Ltd, 1971)
- Southwark, London Borough of, 2007 Unitary Development Plan (at [http:// www.southwark.gov.uk/...](http://www.southwark.gov.uk/) accessed January 2010)
- Survey of London, London: Athlone Press, for the Greater London Council,
- The Times digital archive 1785–1985 (at [http:// www.infotrac.galegroup.com](http://www.infotrac.galegroup.com), accessed December 2009)
- Woolven, R, & Saunders, A (eds), 2005 The London County Council bomb damage maps 1939–1945 (London Topographical Society publication 164)



Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. City of London 100023243 2010.

Scale 1:2,000 @ A4

0 100m

Fig 1 Site location

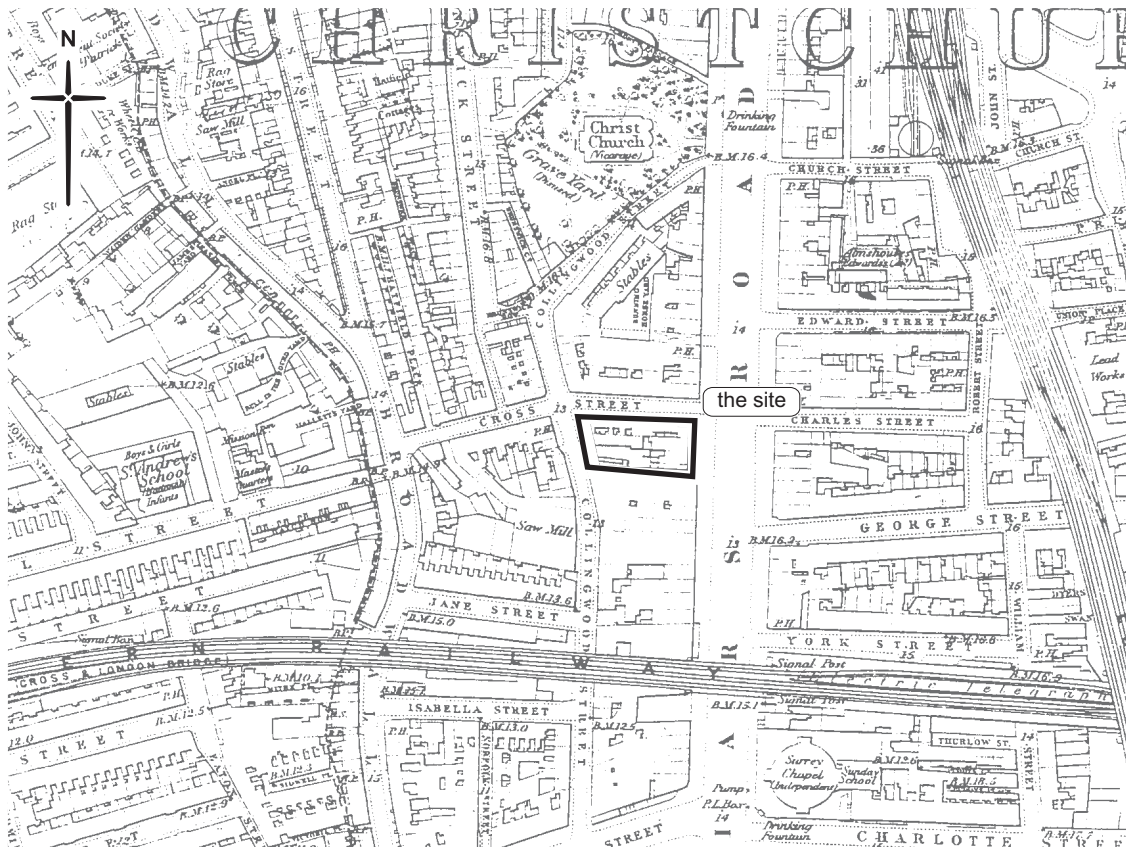


Fig 2 OS map 1872

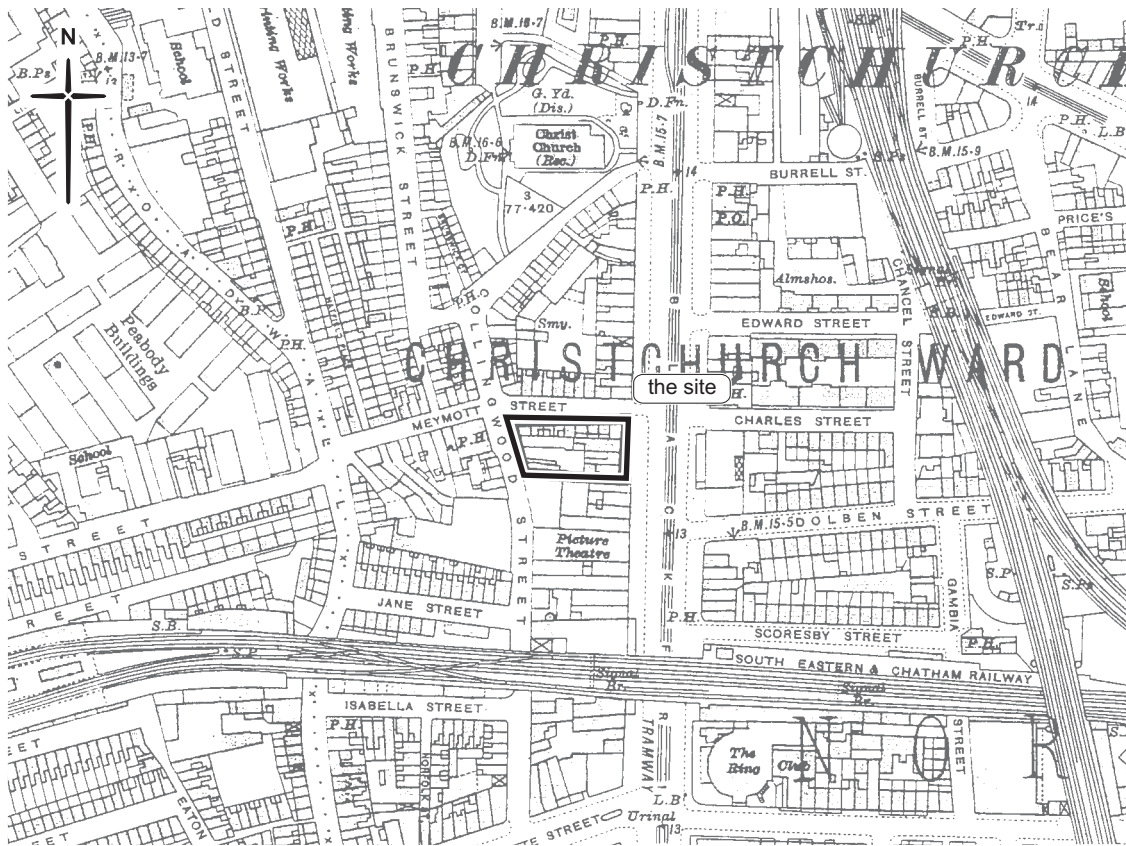


Fig 3 OS map 1914

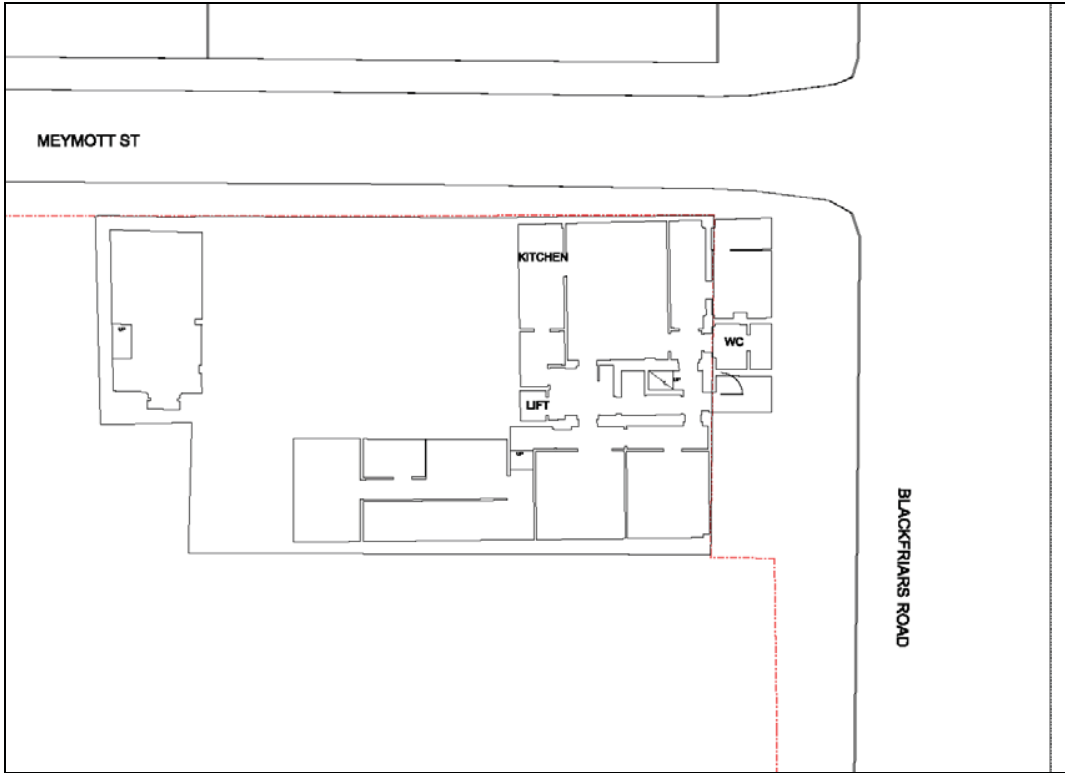


Fig 6 Plan of the basement

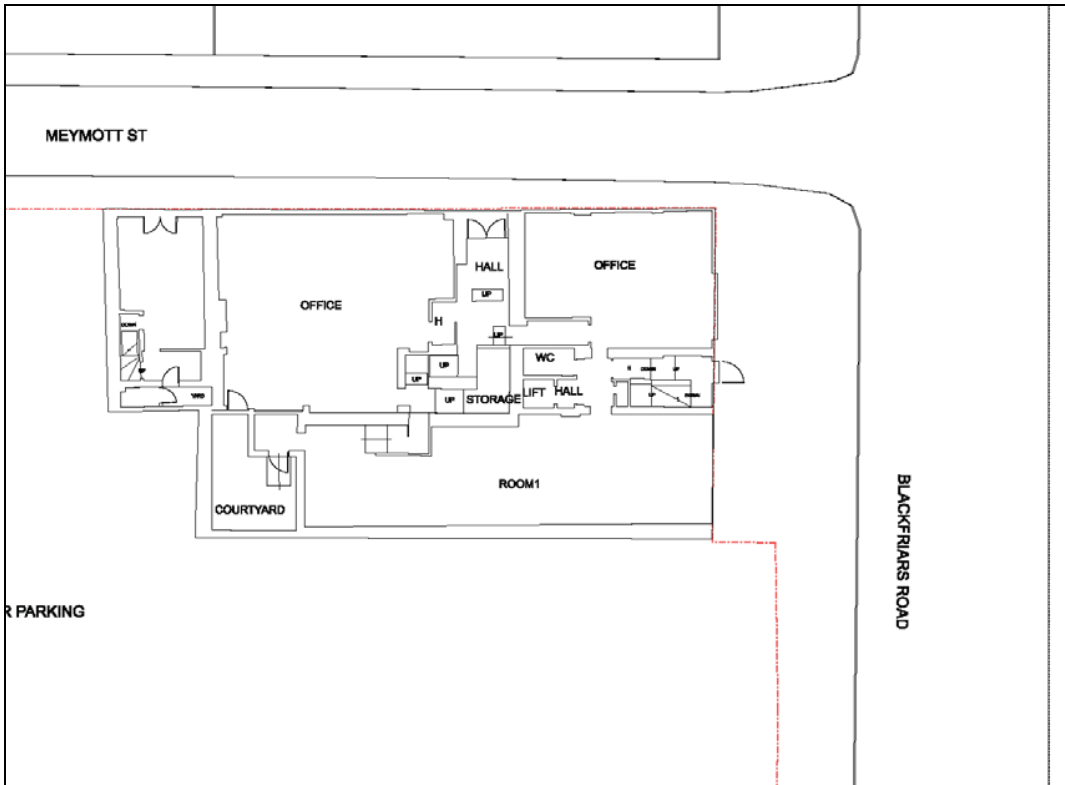


Fig 7 Plan of the ground floor

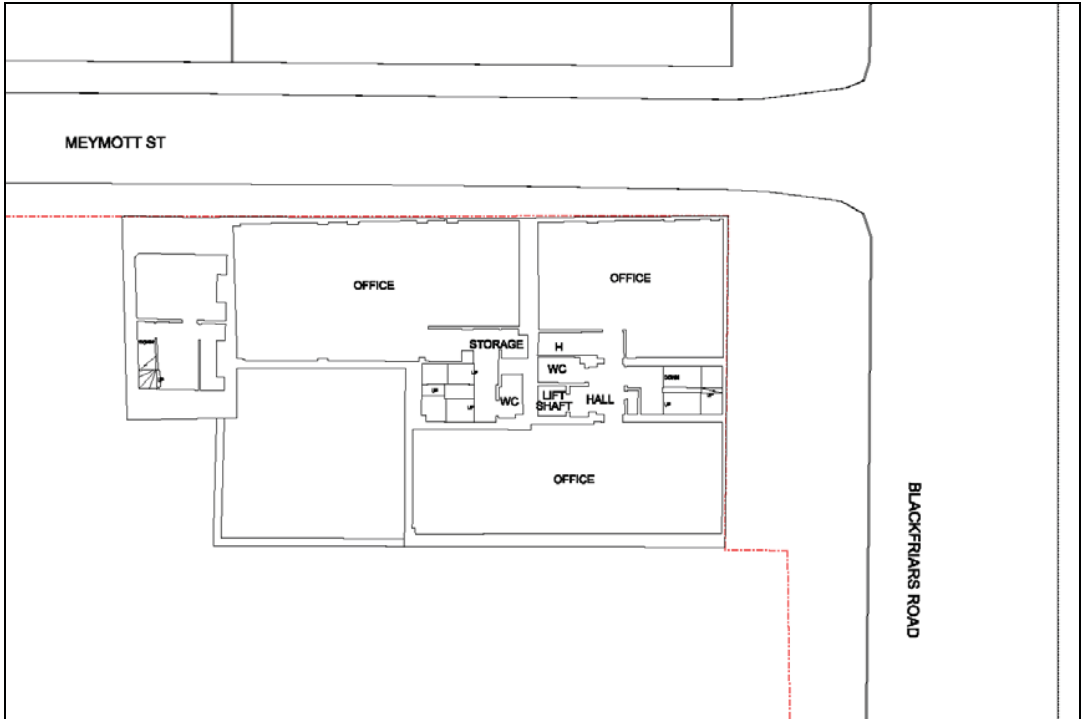


Fig 8 Plan of the first floor

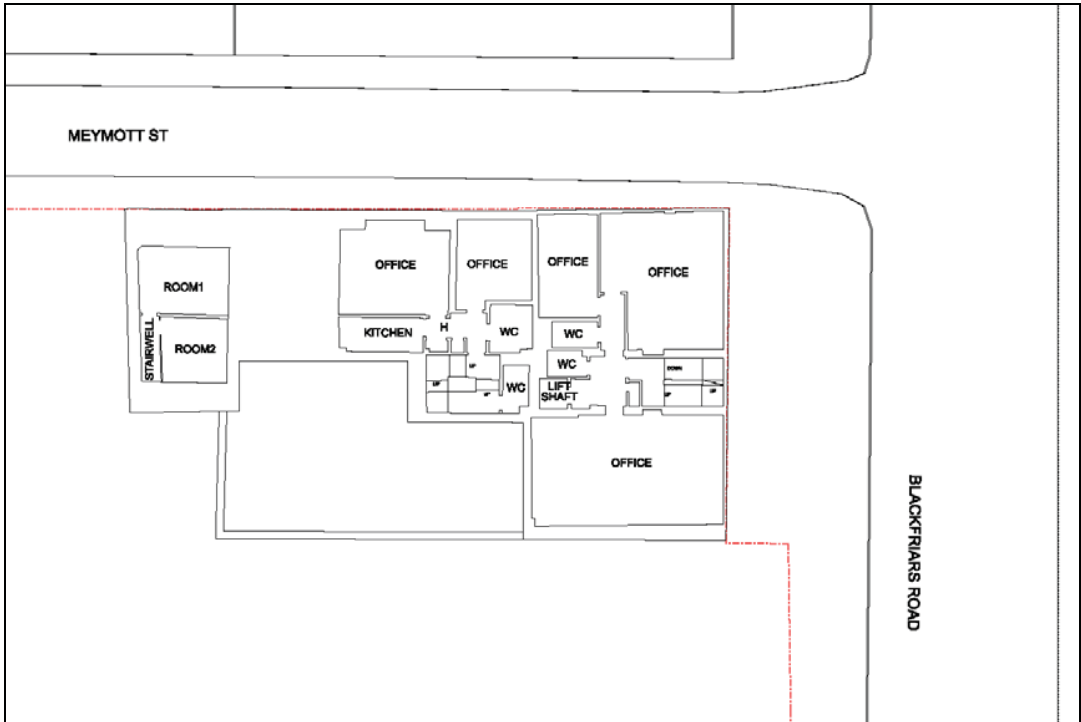


Fig 9 Plan of the second floor

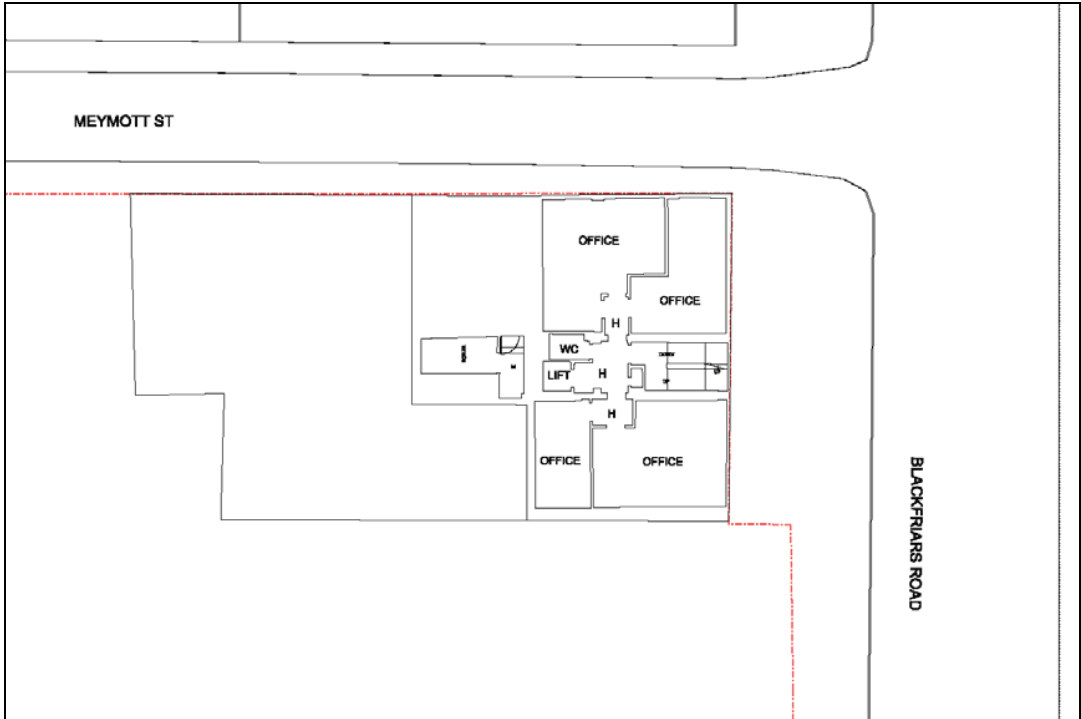


Fig 10 Plan of the third floor

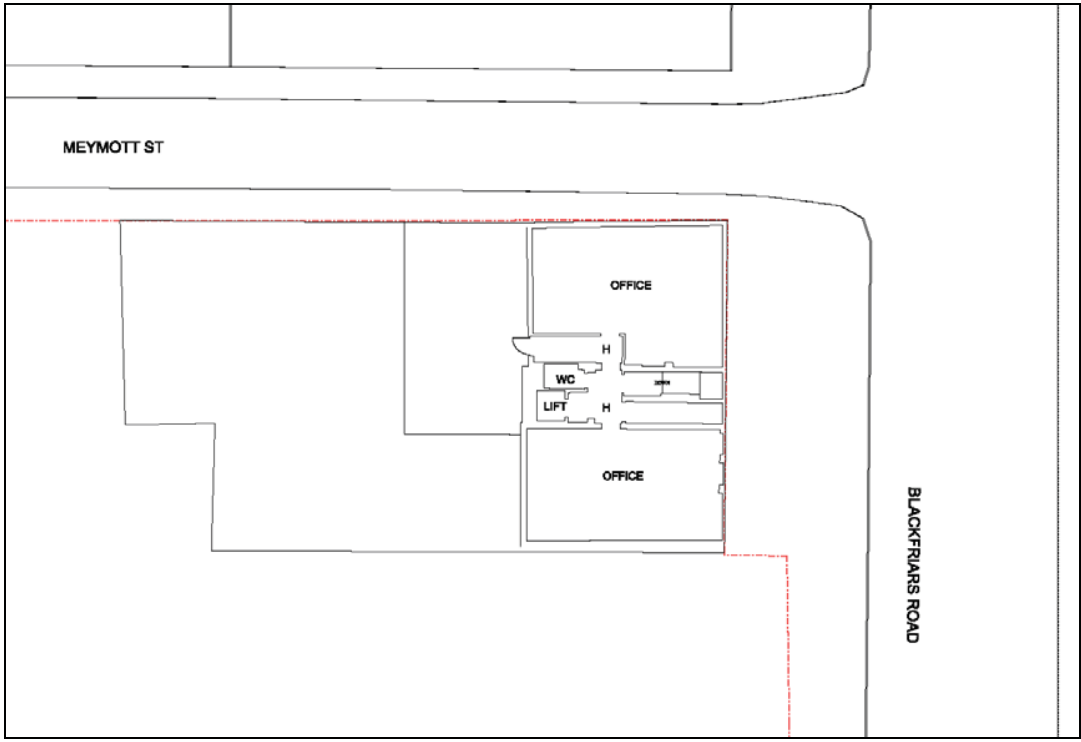


Fig 11 Plan of the fourth floor



Fig 12 View of the site from Blackfriars road, looking South



Fig 13 The back and south side of the building, looking North East



Fig 14 View of Meymott Street, looking South West



Fig 15 The front of 7 Meymott Street, looking West



Fig 16 The ground floor room at 47 Blackfriars Road, looking West



Fig 17 The 3rd floor front room at 46 Blackfriars Road, looking North



Fig 18 The ground floor front room at 46 Blackfriars Road, looking East



Fig 19 The room on the 4th floor at 46 Blackfriars Road, looking East



Fig 20 The front room at 47 Blackfriars Road, looking East

8 OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: molas1-74590

Project details

Project name	46-49 Blackfriars Road and 7 Meymott Street
Short description of the project	The site comprises a 1930s five-storey office building with single basement fronting onto Blackfriars Road, a 1970s-80s four-storey block with basement onto Meymott Street and a late Victorian three-storey building fronting on the same street. The buildings are to be demolished and the site, including an additional area to the south and west of the buildings used as a car park, is to be redeveloped. The development proposal comprises a new 13-storey hotel building, with a single basement in the centre of the site, occupying most of the area of the site.
Project dates	Start: 09-10-2009 End: 27-11-2009
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	COMMERCIAL Modern
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	'Annotated Sketch','Photographic Survey'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK SOUTHWARK 46-49 Blackfriars Road and 7 Meymott Street

Postcode SE1

Study area 1500.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 31620 80165 51.5045725367 -0.103355611770 51 30 16 N
000 06 12 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation MOLA

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator MoL Archaeology

Project director/manager Ros Aitken

Project supervisor Andrew Westman

Type of sponsor/funding body Commercial developer

Name of sponsor/funding body McAleer and Rushe

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media available 'Text'

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media available 'Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 46-49 Blackfriars Road and 7 Meymott Street

Author(s)/Editor(s) Patrizia Pierazzo

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher MOLA

Place of issue or publication London

Description Standing Building Survey report

Entered by Patrizia Pierazzo (ppierazzo@molas.org.uk)

Entered on 19 March 2010
