



C257 ARCHAEOLOGY CENTRAL

Heritage Survey Report 11-12 Blomfield Street

NON-LISTED BUILT HERITAGE RECORDING

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1 Non-technical Summary

A level II Standing Building Survey was undertaken in August 2010 of the non-listed building at Nos 11 and 12 Blomfield Street, at the Blomfield Worksite, in advance of demolition. The building was to be demolished to make way for the construction of a ventilation and emergency escape shaft. A second site visit was undertaken on the 16th November 2010, after the initial soft strip of the building which uncovered previously obscured features.

The late 19th-century building, though unlisted, was found to be of some historical significance as a very early, purpose built office with a considerable number of high quality internal decorative elements such as ceramic tiles and timber joinery, as well as evidence for an early hydraulic powered, direct-acting lift. Phases of alterations to the building were also identified. The centre of the site lay at NGR 533007 181562 (LSG project grid coordinates 83358 36248).

2 Purpose

Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) was commissioned by Crossrail Ltd to record non-listed built heritage features at 11 and 12 Blomfield Street, Blomfield Worksite, City of London. The approximate centre of the site lies at NGR 533007 181562. Along with the building a section of late 19th-century wall linking the rear of 11 and 12 Blomfield Street to 76–80 Old Broad Street was also included in the building recording.

The site is bounded to the west by Blomfield Street, to the south by numbers 47, 46, 42 London Wall, to the east by Broad Street Avenue and to the north by sub-street level tracks of the Metropolitan/Circle Line approaching Liverpool Street Station.

The building was to be recorded in advance of demolition and the construction of a ventilation and emergency escape shaft. The structures to be recorded were outlined in the previous Site-Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Crossrail 2010a). The structure was recorded in advance of works under the Crossrail Act 2008. The building was non-listed but of sufficient historical interest to warrant recording to a level II standard. A level II record is described by English Heritage in their guidance document *Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006) as a descriptive record of both the interior and exterior of a building (see section 3.2)

The Museum of London, London Archaeological Archive & Research Centre (LAARC) site code, by which the records are indexed and archived, is XSB10.

This document reports the results of the Level II Standing Building Survey (English Heritage 2006), carried out by MOLA Archaeologists between 10th–11th August 2010, along with an appropriate level of documentary archive research. A second site visit has been carried out on the 16th November 2010, after the soft strip process was completed.

3 Scope

3.1 Site background

The general archaeological potential as well as information on the topography and the non listed built heritage in the area of the Crossrail worksites for Liverpool Street Station has been previously described in the following documents.

- Crossrail, 2005 *Assessment of Archaeological Impacts. Technical report part 2 of 6 central section*. Report Number 1E0318-C1E00-00001
- Crossrail, 2009 *Archaeology Generic Written Scheme of Investigation*. Document No. CR-PN-LWS-EN-SY-00001
- Crossrail, 2008 *Archaeological Detailed Desk Based Assessment, Liverpool Street Station* Report No. CR-SD-LIV-EN-SR-00001

The subsequent Crossrail, 2010b *Method Statement for General Watching Brief on Topsoil Removal at Finsbury Circus & Built Heritage on 11–12 Blomfield Street* required a level II survey of the non-listed built heritage features (Crossrail 2010a, section 5.6), so as to record elements before they might be altered or demolished during enabling works or main construction.

No previous description or investigation of the buildings is known other than that given by Pevsner who simply states:

No. 12, Bell Court House 1887, with close-set pedimented windows, style of T.H. Smith. (Pevsner 2002)

Numbers 11 and 12 Blomfield Street lie just within the New Broad Street Conservation Area of the City of London, to which the building makes a positive contribution. The Conservation Area Character Study also briefly mentions the building, stating:

The building in Blomfield Street, to the north of 45-46 New Bond Street, in French Empire style, was built in 1887. (City of London 2007)

Note: within the limitations imposed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best knowledge of the author and MOLA, correct at the time of writing.

3.2 Origin and scope of this report

The archaeological work of analysis and recording, and the production of this report, were commissioned from MOLA by Crossrail. The work was carried out in accordance with the following documents:

- Crossrail, 2010a *Archaeology Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigation*. Document Number C138-MMD-T1-RST-C101-00001.
- Crossrail, 2010b *Method Statement for General Watching Brief on Topsoil Removal at Finsbury Circus & Built Heritage on 11–12 Blomfield Street*
- Crossrail, 2009 *Archaeology Procedure for Non-Listed Built Heritage Recording*. Document Number CR-PN-PRW-EN-PD-00010

The report has been prepared within the terms of the relevant standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2001) and corresponds to the form of record and reporting at Level II in the English Heritage specifications, also defined as a descriptive record. This requires,

both the interior and the exterior to be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.

3.3 Planning and legislative framework

The legislative and planning framework in which the archaeological exercise took place was summarised in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* which formed the project design for the survey (Crossrail 2010a, section 2.1).

4 Definitions

4.1 Aims and method of work

The research aims of this archaeological work were defined in the *Method Statement* (Crossrail 2010b) in conformity with the WSI (Crossrail 2010a, section 4), and applicable guidelines.

The overall aim of the programme of work was to secure a record of those aspects of the standing building and the site that were of architectural, archaeological or historical interest. The work was to provide a basic photographic record of this site in order to record its survival prior to its loss.

The investigation satisfied the research aims and no further work is required on the site.

4.2 A summary of the exterior of the standing buildings and structures

The street numbers 11 and 12 Blomfield Street have been combined with both former plots being occupied by the present building fronting the street. The street numbers have therefore been assigned to the whole building, both on Blomfield Street and that part fronting Broad Street Avenue to the east. However the building as a whole retains a distinctly divided character between the western Blomfield Street facade and the eastern Broad Street Avenue facade. This is in part because of the change in alignment of the two parts of the building, which can be seen in the reproduced 4th-floor plan c 1981 supplied by the developer (Fig 2). A further contributing factor to the difference between east and west in the building is the difference in the lowest levels reached by the basements of the eastern (the lower) and western parts, which can be seen in the elevation and section drawings c 1887 (Fig 11, Fig 12 and Fig 13). Below is a descriptive summary of each of the facades of the building's exterior.

4.2.1 The Blomfield Street Facade

The building was constructed as a purpose built office block with five storeys to the west, plus attic and lower ground floor. The western facade was constructed from stone with a glazed tile return into the entrance area, (which alone occupies the whole space of former No. 11 Blomfield Street) (Fig 14). The ground floor was the tallest element of the western facade, whilst on the 1st floor the sash windows were flanked by rusticated stone piers, topped by scrolled pediments with central cartouches, which are set within a carved bay leaf decorative band.

The five 1st-floor windows on the western facade were topped with pediments supported by six small corbels each. Between the pediment and the top of the window was a panel of fluting carved into the stone. The 2nd-floor windows were arranged in five pairs of smaller sashes, with a central stone mullion and no ornamentation, whilst above these, between the 3rd and 4th floors there was a moulded cornice, supported by small corbels. The 4th floor was slightly set back above the cornice and the pattern of five pairs of sash windows with a central stone mullion was repeated. Above the 4th-floor windows was a parapet with drip-moulding along its base. Behind this there were five 5th-floor dormer windows, set in pairs,

projecting from the roof. The 5th floor was a later addition and occupies the original 19th century roof space.

The entrance area was to the north of the main Blomfield Street Facade, and took the form of an arched entrance of ashlar, with a grey polished granite plinth, whilst the arch itself was of pink polished granite (Fig 15). The grey granite plinth continued along the ground floor facade, whilst the pink granite framed the remaining ground floor windows.

The entrance arch was topped with a pediment, with an undecorated tympanum, below which were a series of 6 triglyphs. The pediment was topped by a decorative stone urn, whilst below, in the spandrel above the pink granite arch were two symmetrical circular decorations in the stone. This entrance led into a long narrow ground floor hall, illuminated from above by natural light coming through the vaulted glazed roof, which had a raised clerestory along its centre (Fig 16). The interior of the entrance was clad in modern polished marble or similar material, no earlier internal decorations were visible. Half way along the length of the hall there was a second stone built arch, supporting the structure of the glass roof and clerestory. Above the glass roof was the return in the facade of the building, faced with glazed brick with a west facing and a north facing window on each of the upper floors.

4.2.2 The Broad Street Avenue Facade

The eastern facade of the building that faces onto Broad Street Avenue was very different from the western facade, although there were some subtle similarities in the decorative treatment (Fig 17). In general there were four bays facing east, and on this side the building had six storeys, plus a lower ground and basement level, whilst red brick was the predominant building material. The ground floor had a stone plinth with rusticated stone above. There was an entrance door, with a window to the south and a pair of windows to the north. All of these features were surrounded by a decorative stone architrave, which took the form of pilasters, with a single circular decoration (similar to that seen on the Blomfield Street arched entrance). The pilasters were topped with fluted consoles below a capital. Above this a plain freeze, topped with a cornice separated the ground floor from the 1st floor, as well as the stone from the brick elements of the building. The four 1st-floor windows were tripartite, with a central sash, flanked by thinner glass panes. Each window was topped with a simple pediment, whilst the 2nd-floor windows, also tripartite had a stone architrave and were topped by a stone freeze and projecting cornice below 3rd floor level. The brick built piers between the windows were continuous from the 1st to 2nd floor, springing from a stone plinth above the ground floor cornice and terminating in a stone capital below the 2nd floor freeze.

Above this level the 3rd and 4th floors were less decorated with smaller sash windows arranged in pairs, with a stone surround and mullion. Below the 4th floor windows was a simple brick panel, whilst above was a stone cornice. Above this the roof level of the building had four east facing dormer sash windows projecting from the slate roof, each topped by a pediment with a moulded decoration below. A single chimney was visible on this facade at the north east corner of the building.

4.2.3 The North Facade

The Blomfield Street facade was the publicly visible front of the building and the Broad Street Avenue was the less public rear. However the northern facade was not

visible from any of the surrounding streets as it abutted the Circle line railway tracks which emerged into a cutting open to the sky to the north of the building. During the survey photographs were taken of this side of the building (Fig 18 and Fig 19) from the rear of the building at No. 1 Liverpool Street. There were no decorative elements, whilst the sash windows were arranged in groups of three, with often a ventilation brick below each window group. At the western end of this facade a change in the alignment of the wall, along with the change in fenestration were noticeable. The change in fenestration at the west end of this facade indicated the location of one of the two staircases within the building (see section 5.3), whilst the change in alignment corresponds to the difference in alignment of the western (Blomfield Street) and eastern (Broad Street Avenue) halves of the building.

4.2.4 Glazed Brick Wall

To the east of the building was a wall, constructed with a facade of white glazed brick in stretcher bond (Fig 20), which partially formed the north wall of Broad Street Avenue (the eastern end of the wall being constructed separately of plain brick). The wall was constructed using upright iron stanchions as supporting elements, with the panels of glazed brick in between. One of these panels had been rebuilt using plain brick and painted white to match the remainder of the wall. The wall was topped with stone slabs, some of which again had been replaced or repaired, with matching slabs of concrete.

5 The standing building survey

5.1 Introduction

A visit to the site of 11–12 Blomfield Street was made by the MOLA Standing Buildings Team on 10th and 11th August 2010. A member of the Team came back to site with the MOLA photographer on the 12 August 2010.

During the course of the site visits, use was made of the existing plans supplied by the developer (Fig 2). The plans were checked for discrepancies and annotated to mark the locations of items of historical interest. Throughout the building there were numerous internal features relating to the building's original construction and design which are discussed below.

A second visit was made by a member of the Standing Buildings Team on the 16th November 2010 and entailed the observation of a number of internal features previously not visible. The soft strip of modern furnishings uncovered several original decorative and structural elements, provided evidence for changes to the structure and layout of the building and confirmed the interpretation and conclusions initially formulated. The results of the second site visit can be found in section 5.6 of this report.

5.2 Internal layout

As described above (section 4.2) the site of 11/12 Blomfield Street has two separate facades. The western facade occupies the plots of Nos11/12 Blomfield Street, whilst the eastern facade faces Broad Street Avenue. As with the exterior of the building internally the building's form was that of two buildings on different alignments, joined together, that of the west, occupying the plots of Nos11 and 12 Blomfield Street and that of the building fronting Broad Street Avenue to the east. The westernmost was rectangular in plan and situated within the 11/12 Blomfield Street building (Fig 21). The light well did not reach the ground floor level, although it is possible that a skylight at its base may have illuminated the ground floor rooms at one stage. The rooms on the upper floors illuminated by this light well were all open in plan with the exception of some minor modern partitions on the 4th and 5th floors. The light well was also shared by the adjacent property to the south, Nos46–47 New Broad Street. Interestingly on the 1st floor of the 11/12 Blomfield Street building there was a set of steps that led up to a blocked internal entrance to 46–47 New Broad Street and it seems that despite the difference in floor levels, the 1st floor of both buildings had at one time been linked (Fig 21).

The rear of 11/12 Blomfield Street building was illuminated by another light well, triangular in plan and situated in a central position within the site, on the southern side of the central corridor (Fig 22). The triangular shape of this light well meant that the different alignments of the western and eastern halves were compensated for. This light well extended down to lower ground floor level, the open space being accessible from the kitchen area of the former restaurant and bar on the lower ground floor.

The easternmost light well was rectangular in plan and situated in a central position in the Broad Street Avenue building (Fig 23), on the southern side of the corridor. In extent, it reached the lower ground floor level rooms where skylights allowed in the

natural light. The open space of this light well had been reduced with the addition of the modern lift shafts at its northern end. All three light wells were similar in finish, with white glazed brick, predominating throughout, although the external face of the lift shafts in the easternmost light well were faced with a concrete render. The sash window frames and ventilation bricks were similar throughout, whilst the mullions were of timber and lintels were formed from exposed iron beams, some of these having been replaced by concrete in the easternmost light well.

5.2.1 Ground floor

From the marble clad Blomfield Street entrance passage, described in section 4.2.1, four steps led up to a foyer area. Along the northern side of this area was the geometric staircase described in section 5.3, with the housekeeper's lodge. The ground floor space within the centre of the geometric staircase, housed a timber receptionist's booth, built in a style of joinery seen elsewhere throughout the Building. To the south of the foyer the ground floor open plan room corresponding to 11/12 Blomfield Street had been stripped of its original furnishings, such as coving, and a modern suspended ceiling had been inserted. This ground floor room had recently been accessed via a separate entrance from the street, with no access from the foyer area. A visit during the soft strip process enabled to observe the original relationship between this room and the remainder of the ground floor. At the east end of the lobby was the access to the central corridor, which ran west–east through the length of the Broad Street Building, with the cantilevered staircase at the corridor's east end, near to the Broad Street entrance. Office rooms were situated either side of the corridor, although on the ground floor a suspended ceiling and modern wall coverings may have obscured any surviving decoration.

5.2.2 Upper floors

In plan, the upper floors of the building mirrored that of the ground floor, with a central corridor and offices either side, running west–east along the Broad Street Avenue building. At the western end, at the point of the change in alignment of the two buildings the corridor gave access to the western geometric staircase (see section 5.3) and a landing area. Modern partitions had been inserted in this area to restrict access to the corridor through double fire doors, but the original, more open nature of this area was evident, as decorative features such as coving and the glazed tile dados could be seen continuing through the partitions. The partitions also provided a small cupboard area on each floor, triangular in plan, at the western end of the corridor, where the difference in the alignment of the two buildings produced a kink. On the 1st and 2nd floors the original mosaic flooring could be seen, which was covered elsewhere in the building by modern carpeting.

Another feature within the corridor was a small area at the eastern end, on the south side of the corridor, adjacent and west of the stairwell. This area had been previously used as a service lift, but had recently been used to house fire hoses and riser ducts, the lift machinery having been removed.

A 5th floor had been added to the Blomfield Street building, occupying the former attic space. Internally this added floor connected to the 5th floor of the Broad Street Avenue building which was original to the building's design. The photographs of the north facing facade of the site (Fig 18 and Fig 19) clearly show the extent of the original, darker brickwork, whilst the later additional brickwork is paler. Further additions had been made to the 4th floor of the 11/12 Blomfield Street building, originally smaller than the floors below, extending to the south and making it an equal

size to those floors below. The original stepped nature of the building in height on its southern side could still be seen at the easternmost light well (Fig 23) where the 3rd and 4th floors were set back, although the 4th floor had a modern extension, indicated by lead sheeting.

5.2.3 Basements

Despite the fact that the buildings were linked by a central west–east corridor, accessible at either end by staircases there were differences between the two buildings, most notably in the levels below ground floor. The western end of the building fronting Blomfield Street had a lower ground floor level, accessible via a separate door from the street, or from the westernmost geometric staircase (described in detail below, section 5.3). At the western end of the Blomfield Street basement, beneath the ground floor entrance corridor the basement formed a long passage, corresponding in length to the entrance above (Fig 24). This area was covered with a brick vaulted ceiling, which included four coal chutes. The passage terminated at a vault beneath the pavement of Blomfield Street, with a concave west wall. Two convex bulges were also evident in the south wall of the passage, perhaps indicating further concave cellar walls in the former restaurant rooms to the south, obscured by modern furnishings.

The lower ground floor level of Nos 11/12 Blomfield Street continued into the eastern Broad Street building, where the central west–east corridor that led through the eastern Broad Street Avenue building was accessible from the bottom of the western stairs and office rooms were situated either side of the central corridor. However at the eastern end of the Broad Street Building a cantilevered stone staircase (described below in section 5.3) gave access down to a further basement level from the lower ground floor level (Fig 26). Along the facade of Broad Street Avenue this lower basement level had been built with four light wells (the southernmost being the most unaltered), all lined with white glazed bricks (Fig 25). Pavement lights allowed natural light into the lower ground floor via sash windows and on below into the basement level, via unglazed openings (see historic section elevation drawings, Fig 12 and Fig 13).

The deeper eastern basement also differed from the lower ground floor of the western half of the building in that the rooms along the basements northern edge were lit by windows at track level. The remainder of the eastern basement was characterised by brick built store rooms, with segmental arches over door ways. In one area a second brick skin appeared to have been added to an internal brick wall, suggesting that perhaps an earlier wall had been strengthened. This basement area terminated to the west at approximately the point where the Broad Street building met the different alignment of the Blomfield Street building.

5.3 Staircases

There were two staircases within the building, the eastern staircase, close to the Broad Street Avenue entrance was a cantilever or hanging stone stair and both staircases were ornamented to varying degrees. Despite being a cantilever staircase the eastern staircase was the less ornamental of the two and was open well in form. The timber handrail with scrolled terminal ends (Fig 34) was supported by an ornate scrolled iron baluster (Fig 26), whilst a second timber handrail ran up the staircase on the inside of the external wall of the building, below a decorative fluted moulding at dado level. At lower ground floor level there was an iron gate across the final flight of

steps down to the basement level. This staircase ran through the full height of the building from basement to the top floor.

The westernmost staircase was the more elaborately decorated and was geometric in form, or curved in plan similar to a D shape with the straight edge corresponding to the various floors whilst the steps formed the rounded side between each floor (Fig 27). Despite having interlocking stone steps unsupported from below, this stair was not strictly a cantilever, as support was given to the structure from both the external wall of the building and the southern rounded wall encasing the former lift shaft (discussed below in section 5.5). This curved wall had a moulded timber handrail with curved terminal ends (Fig 30) with a fluted moulding at dado level (Fig 28). Above this were large unglazed openings in the wall, framed with ovolo moulded limestone mullions, or similar material. The entrance from the staircase to each floor was also elaborately decorated either with an arch or an architrave, supported on scrolled impostes or consoles, each floor being different.

At ground floor level, where the staircase began to descend to the lower ground floor, accommodation had been provided for a housekeeper (Fig 29). A small room or lodge, that occupied the space left between the curve of the stairs and the right angled corner of the building, was partitioned off from the stairs by timber joinery with a window and door containing frosted glass. A slot for a drop box, presumably for keys was present to the right of the door.

5.4 Tiles and timber joinery

Internally the building was decorated to a high quality, with ceramic tiles up to dado level along the corridors surviving on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. In the lower ground floor level of Nos11/12 Blomfield Street further tiles were noted near the base of the geometric staircase, which had been painted over, although they survived unpainted within the central corridor at this level. The tile scheme was also present on the cantilever staircase to the east of the building and the geometric staircase to the west (Fig 29 and Fig 27), although they had been removed from both stair cases up to the 4th floor and on the 4th floor itself. However, in the surviving decorative scheme there was variation in colour and pattern between the floors. On the lower ground floor the tiles were a chequerboard pattern of turquoise/yellow tiles with leaf patterns, with a band of tiles at the top decorated with turquoise scrolls and garlands. The 1st and 2nd floors were both decorated with tiles that had green rosettes on a blue background, topped with a band with a repeated leaf pattern. This scheme was present on both staircases from basement level and along the central corridor on both 1st and 2nd floors. It continued up the staircases to 3rd floor level where the scheme changed to yellow tiles with a leaf pattern with small areas of bright blue at the base and top of the scheme. The band at the top, framed in blue, had a scrolled foliage pattern in yellow and turquoise.

Another decorative element used widely throughout the buildings interior was timber joinery in a dark wood, such as mahogany (Fig 36). This was used on architraves around doors into the office rooms in both the eastern and western halves of the building. The addition of suspended ceilings throughout the building had resulted in the architraves being modified and made slightly shorter, although the original height of these could be seen above the modern ceiling panels. The housekeepers lodge and the reception booth were also constructed in the same manner (see sections 5.2.1 and 5.3).

5.5 The old lift shaft

At lower ground floor level below the western geometric staircase of the Blomfield Street building was a small space, directly below the stone steps and accessible via a small door. From the doorway steps led down to a void beneath the centre of the stairs. Within this space were found traces of a hydraulic mechanism for a direct acting lift. At a central point rising from the floor of the void was the stump of a large iron piston (Fig 31). This would have been the central component of a direct acting lift, powered by water under pressure, which would have extended or contracted the iron piston, to the top of which was fixed the lift cage. Further traces of the hydraulic mechanism were noted in the form of a hand crank, adjacent to the door to this area (Fig 32). This may have been in order to increase or decrease the water pressure manually if necessary. Unfortunately no maker's name was visible on any of the surviving parts of the mechanism. The area also had glazed tiles decorating the walls including a band with a key pattern (Fig 33). The lift, long since removed, would have provided access to the upper floors of the Blomfield Street part of the building (excluding the later added 5th floor). It was noted that on the 1st–4th floors, the straight edge of the D shaped geometric staircase had originally been open, allowing access to the lifts. It had since been blocked off with a partition, which was then decorated with painted and embossed wall paper that was intended to match the ceramic tile scheme on each floor. A description of the mechanism of a direct acting lift and a discussion of its significance in the Blomfield Street building is given below in section 5.8.

5.6 Post soft strip observations

The substantial extent of modern furnishings added to the building in the past have somewhat changed its appearance. A post soft-strip visit allowed a clearer idea of the original form of the building and the original decoration. The new observations allowed a deeper understanding of the structure and confirmed the previously formulated interpretations.

Upper floors

The soft strip on the upper floors uncovered the original look of the central corridors, characterized by a wide and rather open layout; the corridors were joined to the west staircase through a wide open landing, the original door heights along the corridor giving an imposing scale.

On the fourth floor the addition of an upper storey (fifth) was clearly illustrated by the ceiling joists and 'I' section steel beams and columns (Fig 38). This was confirmed by the wall plate (Fig 39) along the corridor belonging to an earlier period. Substantial alterations had also occurred on this floor along the north elevation where, in the second room to the east of the west staircase the alteration and possible reconstruction of the fabric of the wall were quite evident under the set of windows (Fig 40). The majority of the windows on the north elevation appear to have undergone some sort of alteration or remodelling in the recent past. This is probably a post-War alteration, though it is unlikely to be as a consequence of war damage to the building as the LCC Bomb Damage maps show the building to have survived unscathed.

On the third floor, in the middle of one of the main rooms to the south of the corridor by the west staircase, a down pipe descended from the floor above and presented numerous terminals which are likely to have originally led to a number of WCs. This may well have been a later addition to the room (Fig 41). In the same room one of the columns had been enclosed within a steel structure possibly to stabilize it. The westernmost room facing onto the train line, decorated with blue glazed tiles is now thought to have been the WC serving the floor.

On the second floor the same type of blue tiles were observed in the easternmost room at the corner (Fig 42) and the foot print of the internal partitions on the ceiling and wall confirmed that the room wall originally subdivided in small spaces (WCs). On the same room the windows facing on to the track side have been altered recently (Fig 43). The original mosaic floor was observed under a later covering (Fig 44) on the landing by the west staircase.

On the first floor, the north wall in the easternmost room along the track side had also been altered and some bricks stamped with *FARNLEY.IRON CO LEEDS ENGLAND* and *FARNLEY IRON CO NEAR LEEDS* (Fig 45) were evident wedged under the window frame.

Ground floor

The observation of the ground floor post soft strip gave some important information on the most used part of this building, the ground floor corridor, which is likely to have been semi-public. The original height of the doors (Fig 46, Fig 47) was much greater and their upper part was subsequently reused to accommodate the ventilation pipes. This confirmed that the woodwork throughout the building did not belong to the original phase of construction but was likely to be early 20th century in date. The original floor boards on the floor of the easternmost room along the trackside were still in place and visible (Fig 48). The partition subdividing the second room in to two smaller spaces was a timber stud and plaster board partition, typical of an office environment (Fig 49). The Corinthian capitals observed in the westernmost room on the south side of the corridor (Fig 50) were an example of the attention to detail and fine decoration that characterised the building.

Basements

The soft-strip of the upper basement exposed the colourful tiles decorating the walls. The room to the north of the Mecca restaurant showed a different type of decoration (Fig 51), along with some other interesting details. The curved wall previously noted in the adjacent service room carried on along the south wall of this room, whilst the section of the same wall visible inside the fire place (Fig 52) confirms that the wall had two phases of construction. This wall was likely to have been part of an earlier building on the site. On the other side of the building at the east end, the north wall of the vaults under the pavement in front of the east entrance door was blocked off with a layer of breeze blocks indicating recent alterations.

The visit to the lower basement confirmed that, as seen on a map at the LMA (Fig 8), the trackside wall of the basement (north wall) belonged to a previous building, of which the upper floors were demolished in order to accommodate the new building in 1887 (see section 5.7). The partition wall in the second easternmost room was in fact abutting the north wall (Fig 53, Fig 54), indicating its later addition.

5.7 The documentary evidence

The site at 11–12 Blomfield Street lies in an area densely populated since the 17th century. As shown on Ogilby and Morgan's Survey of the City of London 1676 (Fig 3) the area, located to the north of the City walls, was fully built up by the end of the 17th century, with houses flanking the eastern side of Blomfield Street (formerly Broker Row); an open area on the western side named the Moore Fields is now occupied by Finsbury Circus and the buildings surrounding it and represented the last open area left of a series of open fields previously extending towards north.

Blomfield Street was characterised by residential developments since the 17th century, its eastern side was mostly occupied by terraces running almost uninterruptedly from the Bethlem Church Yard to the London Wall.

In 1799 Bell Square, the shape of which coincides with the eastern part of the building currently on site, was recorded for the first time by Horwood (Fig 4); it was aligned with New Broad Street (formerly Broad Street) and surrounded by small houses itself. According to the City Surveyors plan of the area (Fig 5) the building occupying the western part of the site at 11-12 Blomfield Street replaced two elongated rectangular terraced houses with back yard, formerly at numbers 5 and 6 Blomfield Street.

Between 1873 and 1894 the area around Bell Square and the buildings to the west were demolished and replaced by the present development on the site probably as a consequence of the newly built rail track and for the initiative of Myer Salaman, and subsequently Mahlan Salaman, who probably owned part the estate. The Salaman family appears to have been connected with the site from 1885, when an agreement for a building lease was signed with the Corporation of London (Fig 7), and 1907 when they appear to own the premises. Their involvement at early stages of the development is unclear from the documentary evidence. In 1885 an agreement related to the buildings on the north side of Bell Square (Fig 8), was also stipulated between the Metropolitan Railway Company and Frederick and Edgar Stracker stating that the tenants could demolish and redevelop the area; the agreement excludes the cellars running along the train line, currently basement of the buildings on the site, thought to have been built during the first half of the 19th century.

The building at 11-12 Blomfield Street was built for the purpose of accommodating business premises and was listed in the directories as Broad Street Avenue, 10 *Blomfield st.* The central corridor running east–west replicated the footprint of the earlier alley, called Broad Street Avenue and linking Bell Square with Blomfield, and is thought to have been open to the public during the day (Fig 10). In 1895 many businesses occupied the offices on the four storey building, and they are listed below as they appeared in the Street Directory of London of 1895. The number of businesses at the premises in 1895 was nearly 40 within 73 offices, some of them probably having moved in to the building in 1889. Numbers 11 and 12 appear to be separate from the rest of the development in the Street Directory of 1910, when they are listed as the premises of Benson Fredrk. J. & Co Bankers. Subsequently, in 1924 the London Branch of the Union Bank of Warsaw is at 11/12 Blomfield Street.

Street Directory, 1895

Broad Street Avenue, 10 Blomfield st. (E.C.)

(City) Map O 8 O 9

LOWER GROUND FLOOR

1 to 4	Berry & Co. merchants
1 to 4	Spiers, Butland & Co, mers
1 to 4	Spiers Hy. & Sidney, mers
5, 6 & 7	Franklin, Wild & Co. accnts
5, 6 & 7	Simplex Brake Co. (The)
5, 6 & 7	Cosmo Gear Co. Lim. (The)
5, 6 & 7	Tram & General Heating Co. Limited (The)
7	Spencer Frederik Wm. Solicitor
10	Hunt, Leuchars & Hepburn merchants
13	Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Moreton Jacob Green, sec
14 & 15	Collins Joseph Hy. & Sons, mining engineers

GROUND FLOOR

JOINT STOCK INSTITUTE LIMITED

18	Mexican Southern Railway Lim A.C. Chamier, sec
19	Blumenthal James, merchant
19	Blumenthal & Co. discnt. brkrs
20	Pillsbury- Washburn Flour Mills Co. Lim. Frank Spencer, sec
24, 25 & 26	Lamina Accumulator (Elieson British Patents Syndicate Limited)
27	Marcus Herbert John, solicitor

FIRST FLOOR

29, 30 & 31	Livesey, Son & Henderson, Civil engineer
32	Coruna, Santiago & Peninsular Railway Co. Limited
33	Frecheville Robert James & William, mining engineers
33	Chapas Mining Co. Lim. (The) Henry Anthony Hedley, sec

SECOND FLOOR

40, 41 & 42	Kay & Co. colonial mers
42	Milier Alexander, west india mer
43 & 44 & 49 to 54	Dunn William & Co. south african merchants □
43 & 44	Dunn Wm. consul-general for the Orange Free State □
45	Böhsdalen Wood Pulp & Paper Mills co. Limited (The) Hy. Weston Collicot, sec
46	Bergvik Co. Lim. (The) tmbr. mrs □

47 & 48	Union Stock Exchange Lim. (The) R. Hodson, man, dir
to 54 & 43 & 44	Dunn William & Co. south african merchants THIRD FLOOR
55	Read, Campbell & Co. Lim. engnrs
58	Davies Thomas Watkin & Co, financial agents
59 & 60	British West African Association Limited (The) Alfred Woodley Letts, sec
59 & 60	African (Sefwi) Gold Mining Co. limited (The)
64	Vaughan Wyndham, civil enginr
64	Vaughan & Humby, civil engners
65	Dalby-Welch & Co. Limited, financial agents
66	Elmore's German & Austro-Hungarian Metal Co. Limited Harry Ellis sec.
72 & 73	Victoria & Altamira Limited Robert Larchin, sec

ARCHIVE RESEARCH – London Metropolitan Archive	
<i>Ref. Number</i>	
COL/SVD/PL/05/0287/A	City surveyors plan, 1841
CLC/L199/MS14724	Extensive file with all documents related to the property (includes the agreements photographed)
SC/PHL/01/003-198	1 photograph of Blomfield Street, looking north, 1982
COL/PL/01/049/D/008	File, created in 1891
COL/PL/01/049/D/004	File, created in 1905
COL/SVD/PL/02/0626	Plan of Mecca Restaurant 1967
GOAD/III/1939	4870.JPG TO 4873.JPG
COL/TSD/PS/05/GOAD-VOL3	4881.JPG TO 4884.JPG

5.8 Conclusions

In general, the buildings at 11/12 Blomfield Street and Broad Street Avenue were of some significance, being an early purpose-built open plan office complex. A comparable office building was recorded by the MOLA Standing Buildings team in 2008, at 1 and 9 Melton Street, where the somewhat larger building, constructed 1906–08 by Beresford Pite, had a Greek revival exterior, whilst the interior was characterised by large open rooms, with abundant natural light provided by a series of light wells (Sorapure 2008). The walls and column supports of Pite's building were decorated with high gloss dark green, brown and cream ceramic tiles. Mosaic floors

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Document uncontrolled once printed. All controlled documents are saved on the CRL Document System

were present on the ground floor, whilst timber joinery in dark wood was used on stair cases and door architraves. It was considered to be an early example of a purpose built office, housing the London Edinburgh and Glasgow Assurance Company.

However, the building at 11/12 Blomfield Street and Broad Street Avenue pre-dates Pite's building by 20 years. Despite the Blomfield Street building not being purpose built for one specific company, it was clearly ahead of its time in terms of the provision of office space, with open plan rooms, lit by natural light from a series light wells, with the most up-to-date Victorian hydraulic technology being used to power the lift. The construction method also was the latest for the time, with the building being constructed on a frame of iron columns, which allowed the open nature of the office rooms.

5.8.1 Internal decoration

That the high quality of the external decoration on both the east and west facades was originally continued on the interior, is clear from the surviving evidence, despite the various episodes of modernisation. The elaborate geometric staircase in particular is worthy of note. This staircase is without doubt contemporary with the construction of the building and the direct acting lift, having been modified after the removal of the lift from its central space.

The second staircase was less elaborate, though no less significant or grand as it is a good example of a cantilevered stair, designed to be strong yet to look delicate. The hand rails and ceramic tile schemes survived intact on both staircases, which may indicate that they were original to the 1887 date of the building. If this is the case then their survival on three of the five original levels of the building is also significant.

The timber joinery used on the door architraves, the reception booth and the housekeepers lodge was of a high quality. However, it seems probable that the reception booth is not original to the building, being as it was in the position of the access to the old lift shaft. Its similarity to the design of the door architraves, and possibly the housekeepers lodge, may also indicate that these timber elements were a later addition to the building's interior. However it is not inconceivable that they were added to match the pre-existing, original timber elements and therefore may give a good impression of the original interior of the building. In particular, the housekeepers lodge may be an original element designed by the architects, as it makes use of a small vacant corner of the building.

The section/elevation drawing from 1887 (Fig 8) shows each room with a chimney breast and the route of the flues within. These have been removed, but traces of the fireplaces may survive, as well as more internal decoration such as mosaic flooring, and possibly numerous iron columns throughout the building.

5.8.2 Direct acting hydraulic lifts (*Fig 37*)

The 19th century saw the utilisation of hydraulic power on a grand scale as it became a major source of power during the Victorian age, and continued to be used into the 20th century. The presence of a direct acting lift in the Blomfield Street Building is a surviving remnant of this hydraulic era. In the early 19th century a system was developed by which water was used as a pressure medium to drive machinery. Being almost incompressible, when pressure is applied to water it exerts an equal pressure in all directions. This principle was used by early industrial pioneers, including railway companies and by the 1860s lock gates, cranes, warehouse lifts, swing bridges as

well as turntables, shunting capstans and lifts on the railways were all using hydraulic power (Jones, 2006, 189). The success of private systems of railways and dockyards led to the establishment of London's public hydraulic power supply which began in 1883, with a series of pumping stations providing pressurised water along a network of underground pipelines directly to consumers' premises (Jones, 2006, 190).

However, private power systems continued in operation, in particular within the railways, although if more pressure was required some railway yards and docks would take water from the public system. By the beginning of the 20th century the electric motor and electric transmission began to be more widely used and the London Hydraulic Company ceased to operate in 1976.

Hydraulic power was easily used to operate equipment where intermittent linear movement was required (Jones 2006), such as the direct acting lift at Blomfield Street. The use of hydraulic accumulator towers at wharves, dockyards and railway goods yards became commonplace in the late 19th century and allowed a local power supply for hoists, winches, turntables and other machinery. Also during the later 19th century the use of lifts in buildings, still a relatively new technology was becoming more widespread, as in 1865 the British firm of Easton and Amos installed a direct acting hydraulic lift in Brighton's Grand Hotel with a travel of 56 feet, with lifts being installed in Hotels in Paris the same year. By the 1870s the direct acting lift was becoming more common and architects began to incorporate them into the design of their buildings, despite the disadvantage that the height the lift was required to reach would have to be mirrored by the depth of the piston below ground. (*Fig 37*) The London Hydraulic Power Company was established in 1883 to supply high pressured water through its network of pipes that stretched from Hyde Park to Docklands and it is highly likely that this was the supply used in Blomfield Street. The Company supplied not only large industries such as the railways and docks, but also smaller customers such as smaller factories and manufacturing premises, offices and hotels.

By the late 1880s–1890s the Hydraulic Jigger was increasingly used for mechanical linear movement, replacing the direct acting lift mechanism. The jigger was a water powered piston, separate from the lift cage, with wheels or pulleys at each end. Because it was separate from the lift, it was possible to locate the piston in its own purpose built shaft, adjacent to the lift shaft, rather than below ground. It provided faster, more reliable movement and the lift cage was now suspended from above, rather than pushed directly from below.

The presence of a direct acting lift in 11/12 Blomfield Street was therefore a very significant discovery. The building is likely to have had the mechanism incorporated into its design as the date of the buildings construction, 1887, is within the period of popular use of the direct acting lift.

5.9 Original research aims and archiving

The aim of the Level 2 survey was to gain an understanding of the construction and chronological development of the building at 11–12 Blomfield Street through the material evidence of the structure and its use, and through documentary research. An understanding of the development and use of the building, along with a record of the building prior to its demolition have been achieved.

A copy of this report, the documentary research notes and all of the photographic images taken on site will be stored in accordance with the terms of the *Method*

Statement (Crossrail 2010b), and will be deposited at a museum to be confirmed by the Crossrail Project Archaeologist.

5.10 Significance of the data

The archaeological remains are undoubtedly of Moderate importance, as the date of 1887 is notably early for a building of this type, ie a purpose built, open plan office building. In particular the good level of preservation of the decorative features both internally and externally is extremely rare. The internal layout of the building, despite a few modern additions such as suspended ceilings and partition walls, remains substantially intact and in its original form. The remains of the direct acting hydraulic lift are also a very significant factor, illustrating the high luxury of the building as it was in 1887. The concept of the purpose built office is by no means an exclusively modern one and at 11/12 Blomfield Street, the survival of one of the earliest examples of its kind through to the 21st century, has allowed a glimpse of the similarities and changes of what is now a common working environment. The record and subsequent report have salvaged a snap shot of an exceptional building.

5.11 Publication

The results of the survey will be included in post-excavation assessment for the future works at the Blomfield Street site, and an appropriate form of dissemination will be determined as part of the wider Crossrail project.

As a minimum, a short note on the recording survey will appear in the annual round up of the *London Archaeologist* (Crossrail central Section Liverpool Street Non-Listed Built Heritage Recording, Summary Report, in prep 2010).

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Ordnance Survey Map 1st edition of 1873

Ordnance Survey Map 2nd Edition of 1894

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*Sorapure, D, 2008 MOLA Standing Building Survey Report. 1 and 9 Melton Street
London NW1 Site code EUN0-8. Unpublished Client report.*

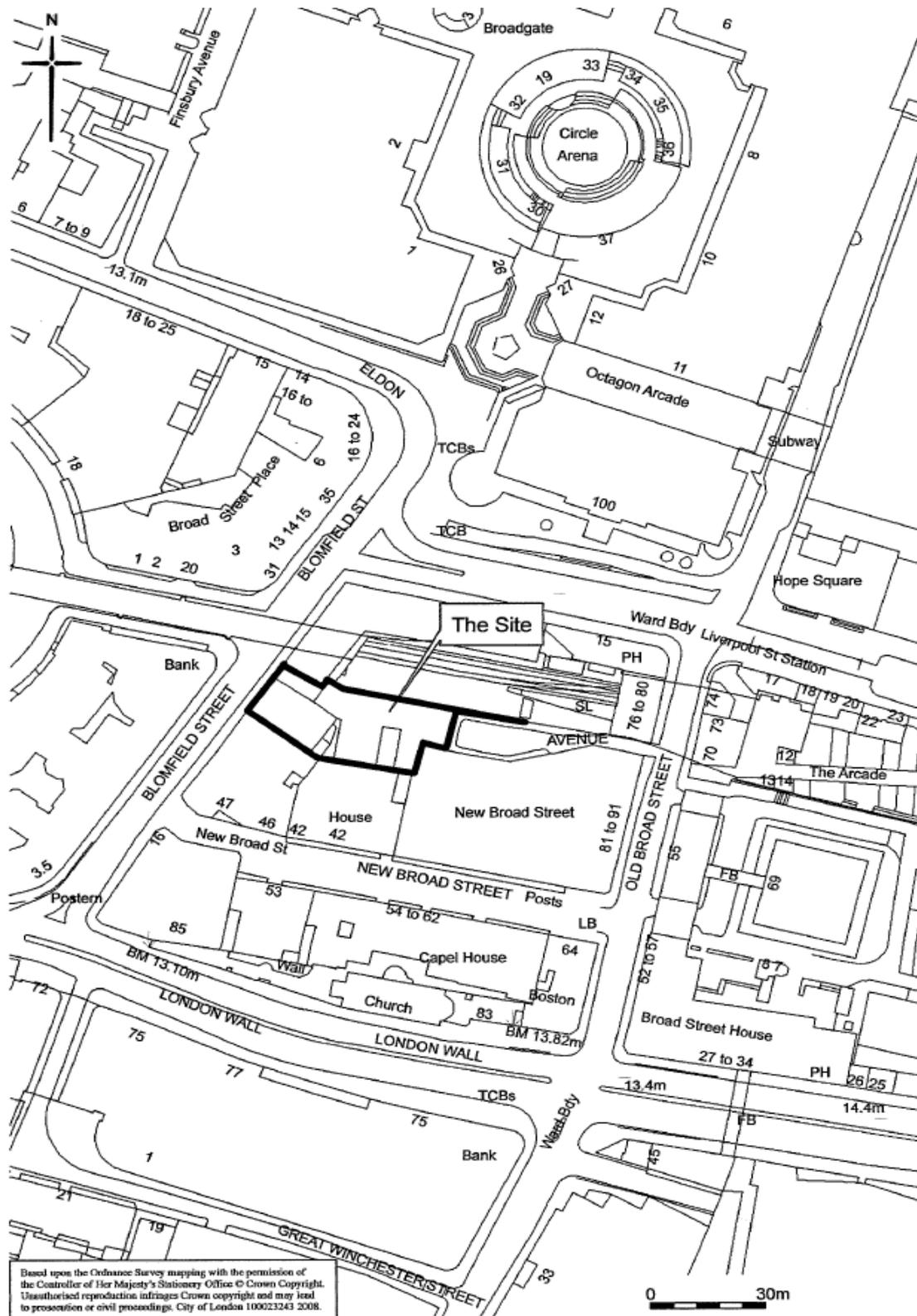


Fig 1: Site location

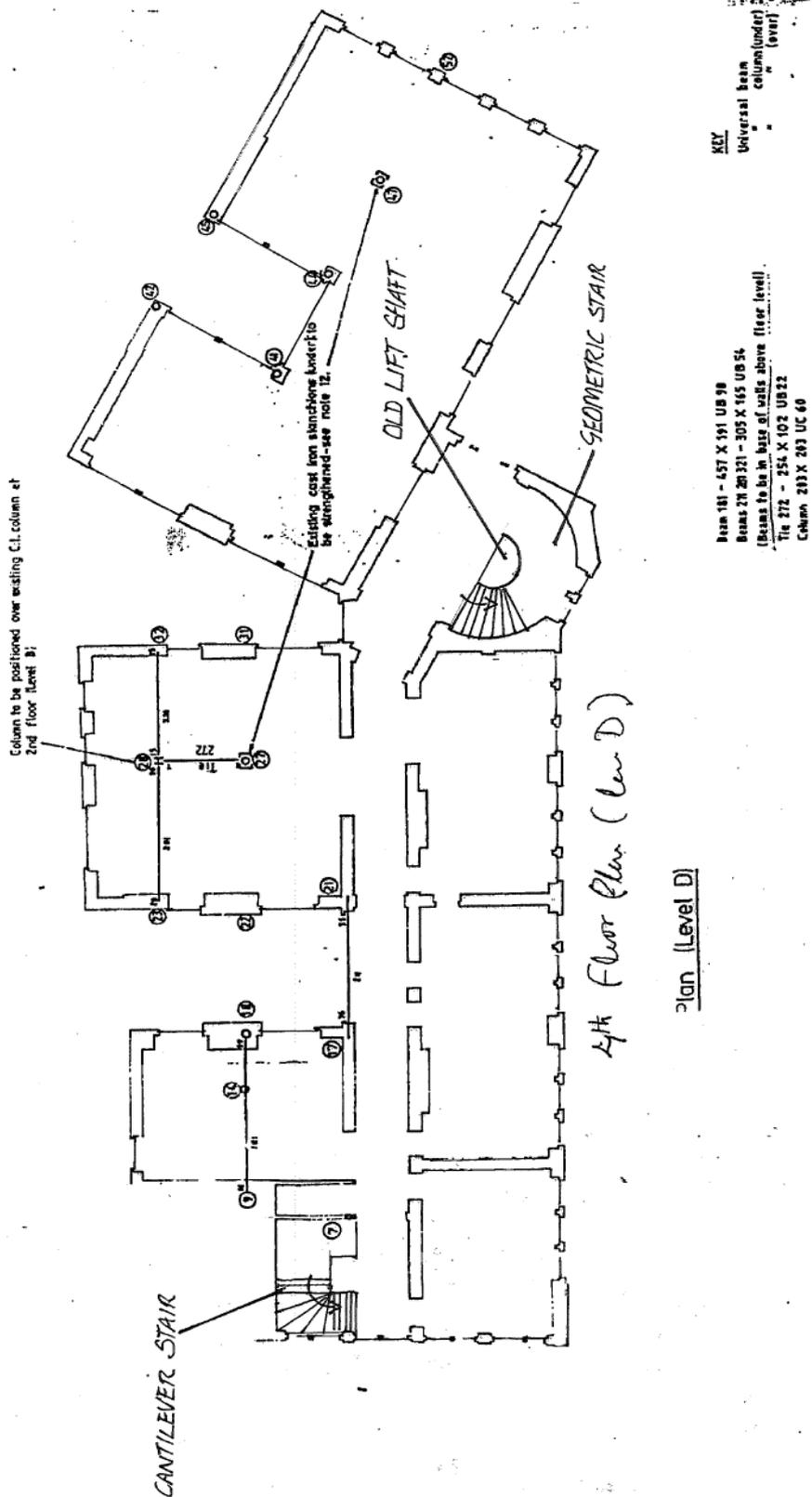


Fig 2: Annotated plan of the building's 4th floor c1980 supplied by Crossrail



Fig 3: From Ogilby and Morgan, Map of London 1676

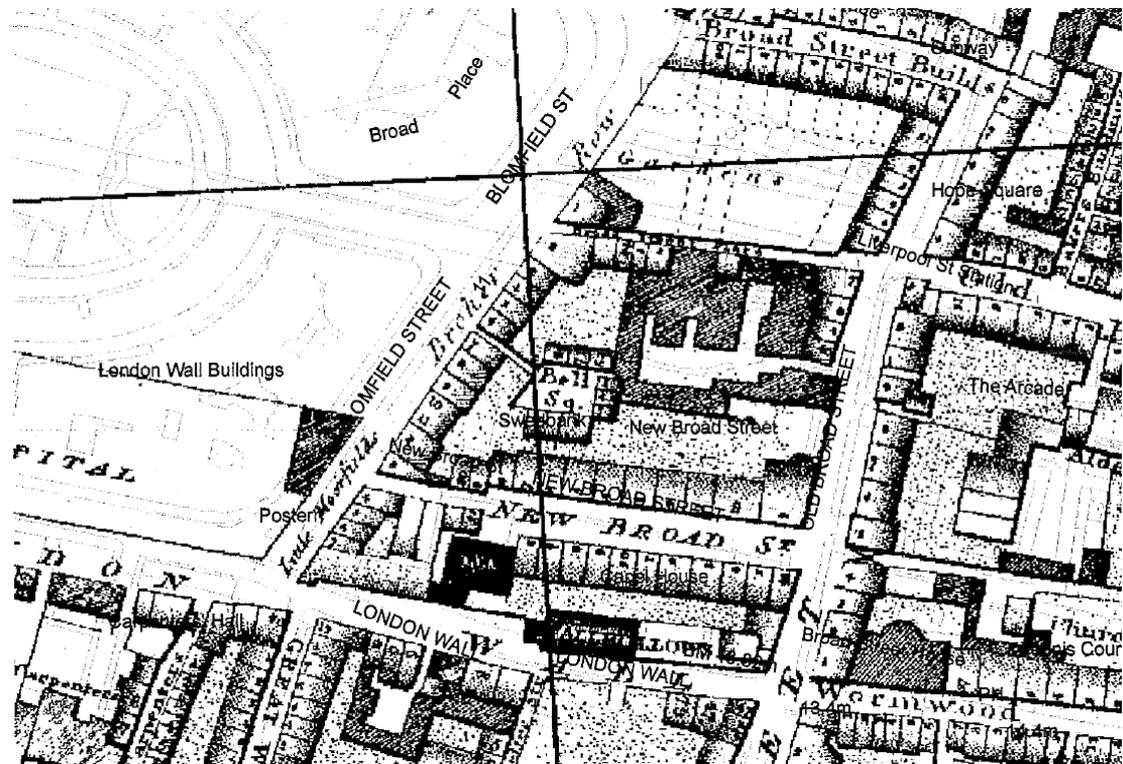


Fig 4: From Horwood's Map of London 1799

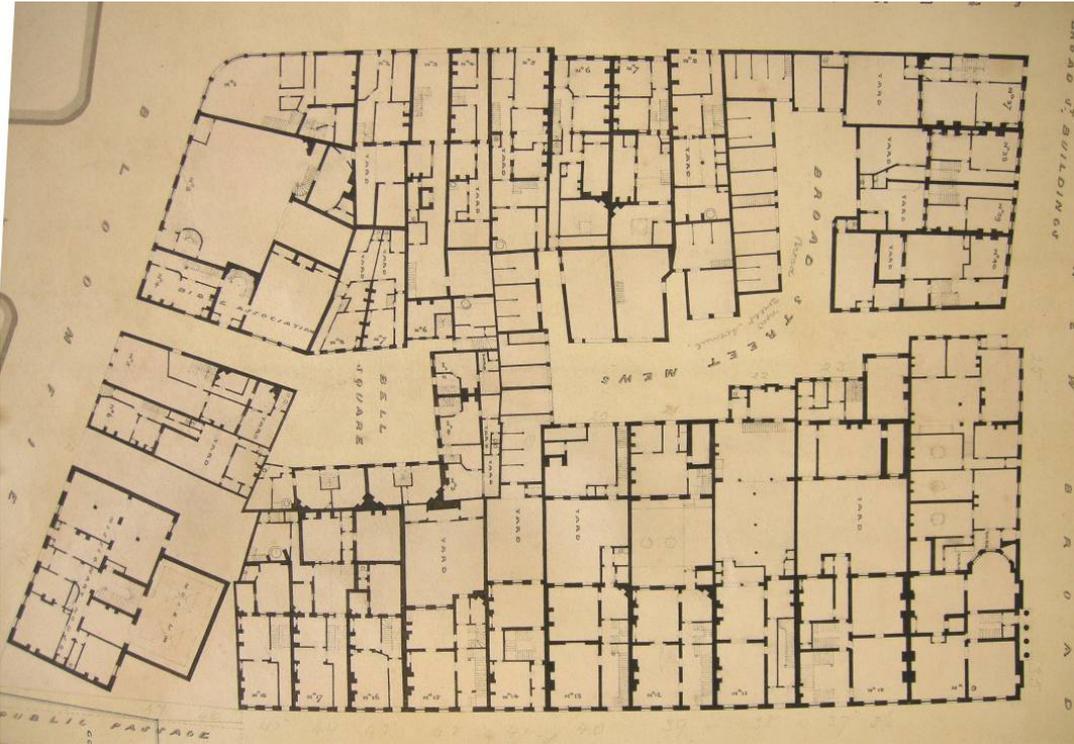


Fig 5: From City surveyors plan c 1840s

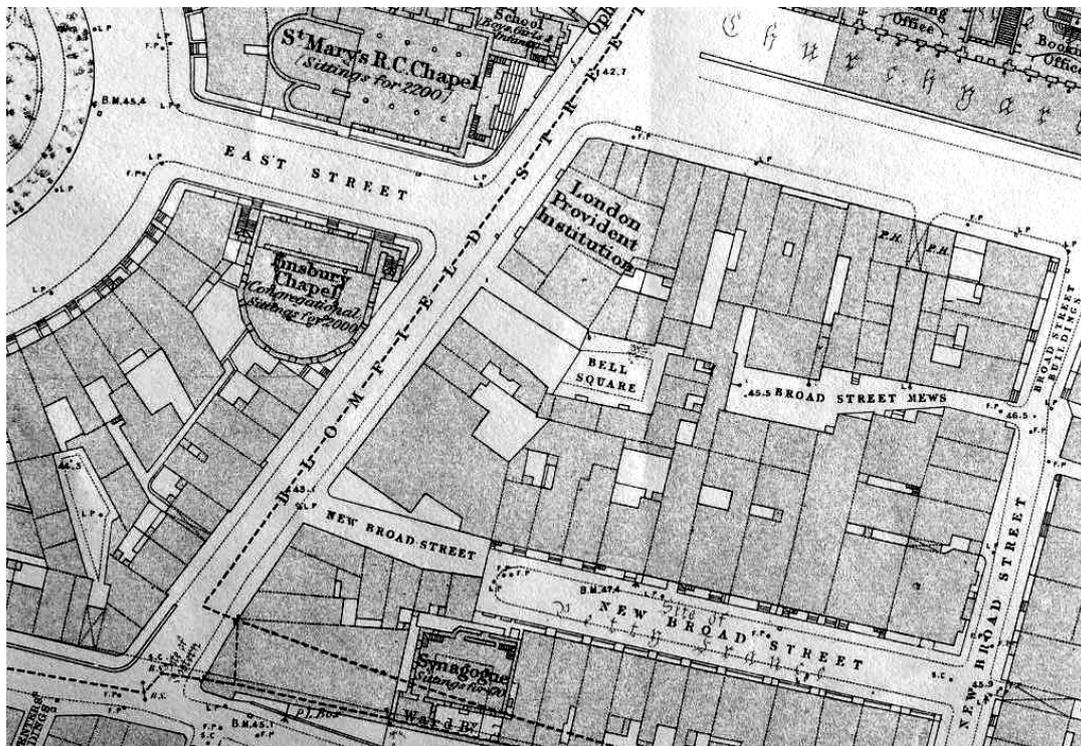


Fig 6: Ordnance Survey map 1st edition of 1873

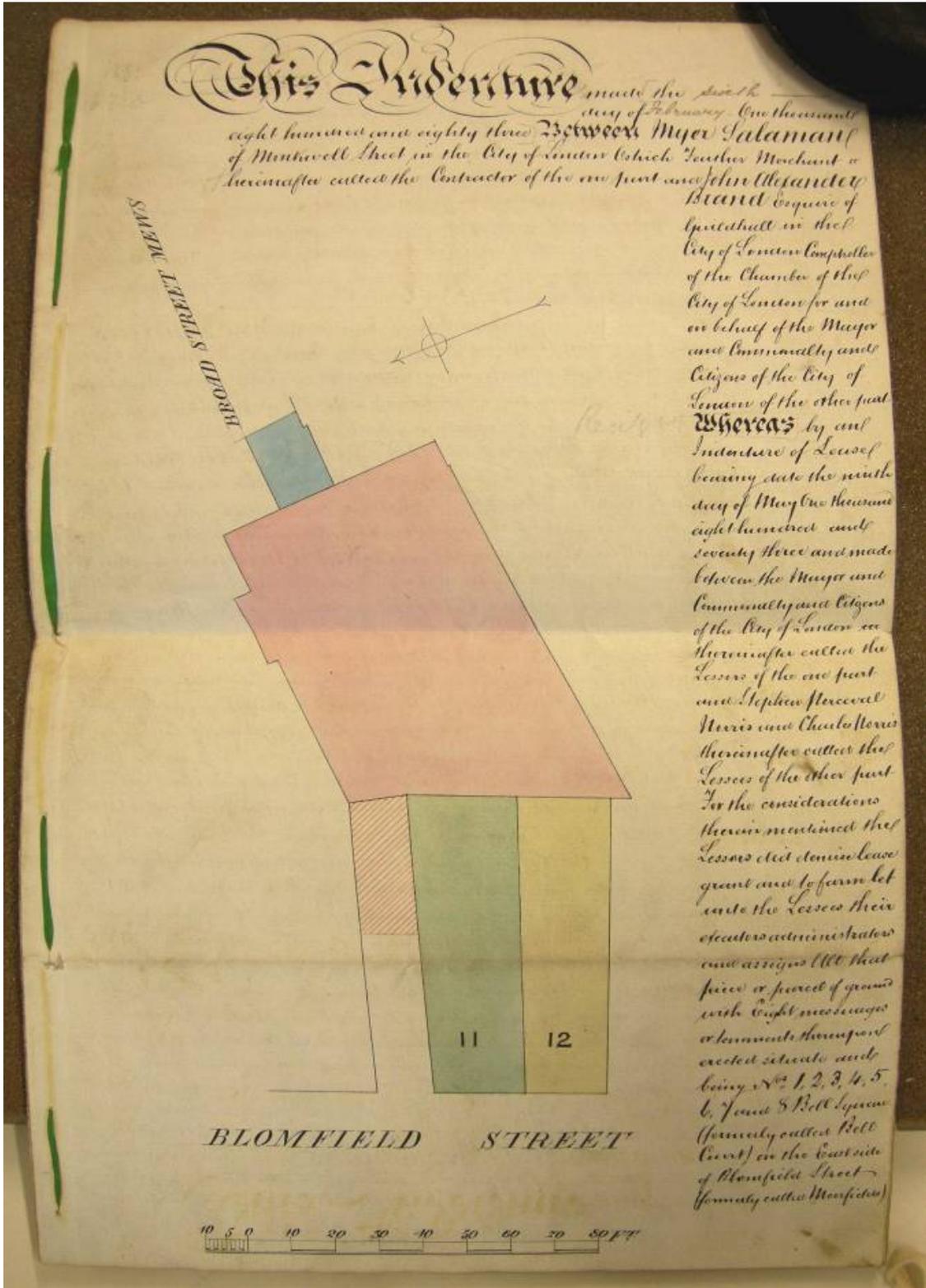


Fig 7 Agreement for building lease of bell Square and Blomfield St between John Brand Esq. Comptroller of the Corporation of City of London to Myer Salaman Esq., 6th February 1883

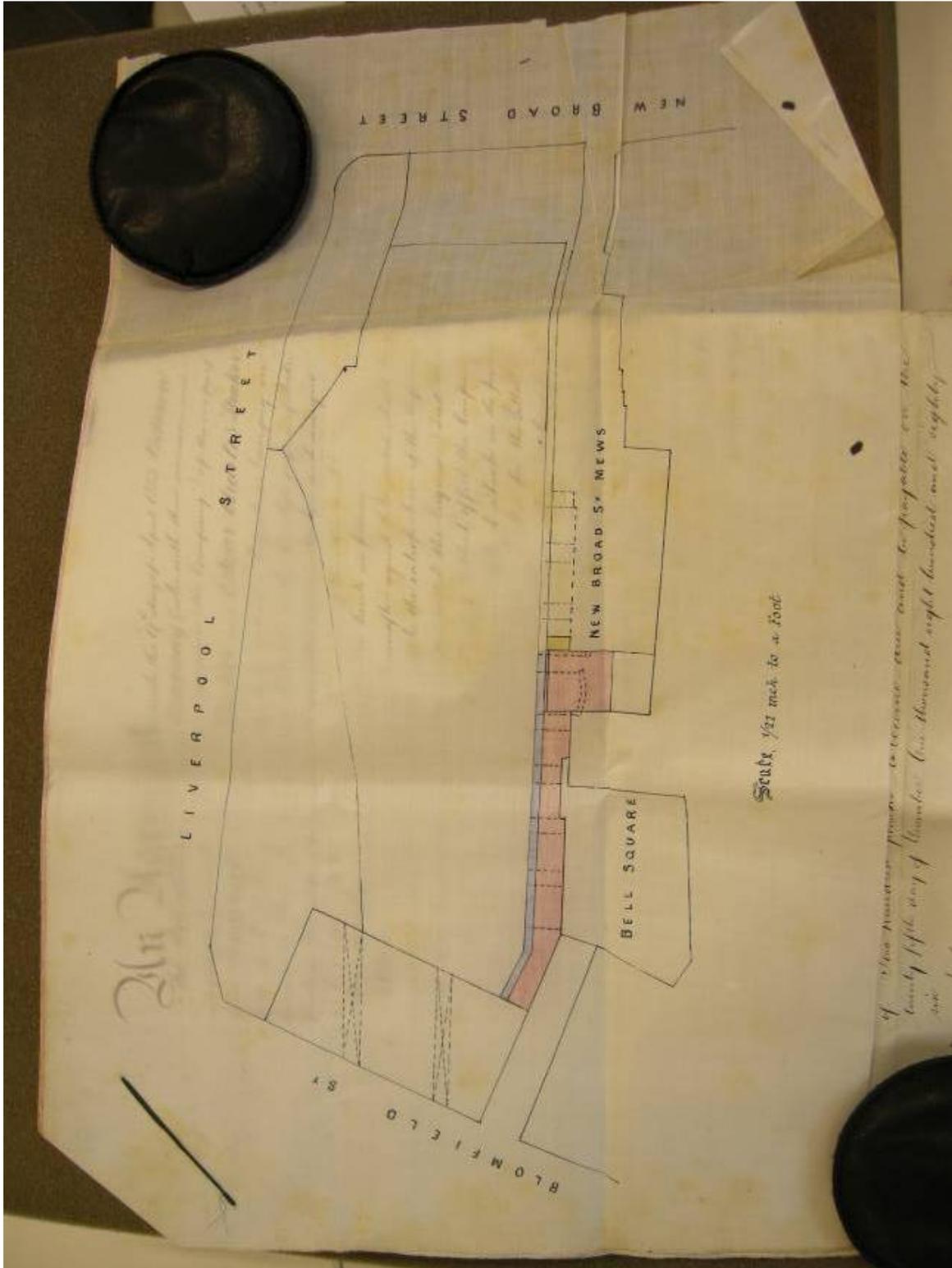


Fig 8 From an agreement between the Metropolitan Railway Company and Frederick and William Straker, 9th April 1885.

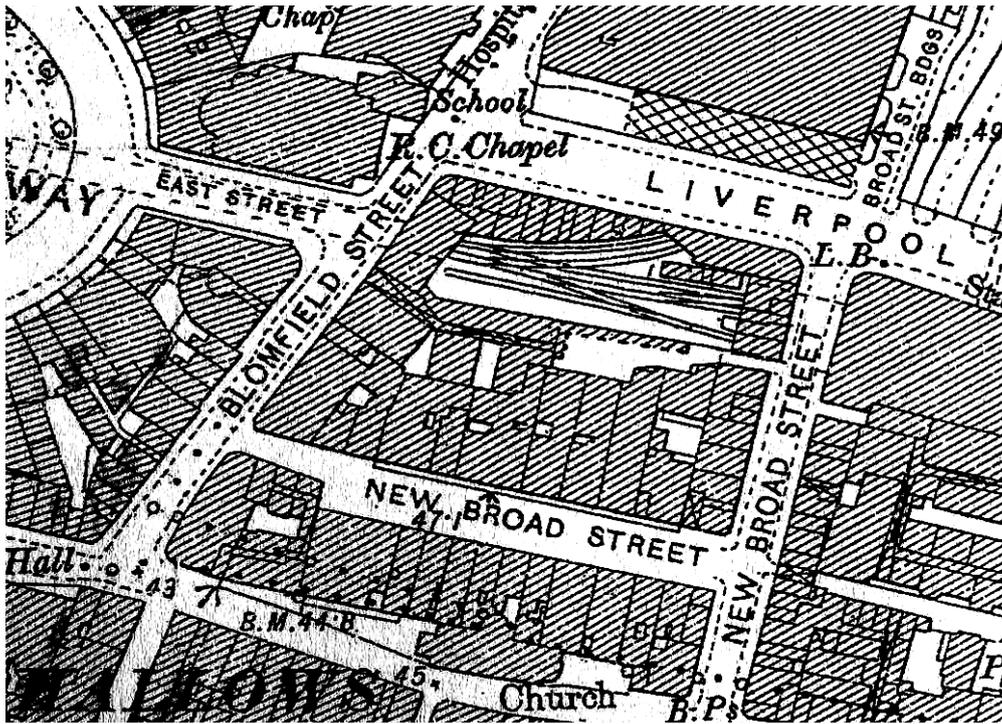


Fig 9: Ordnance Survey map 2nd Edition 1894

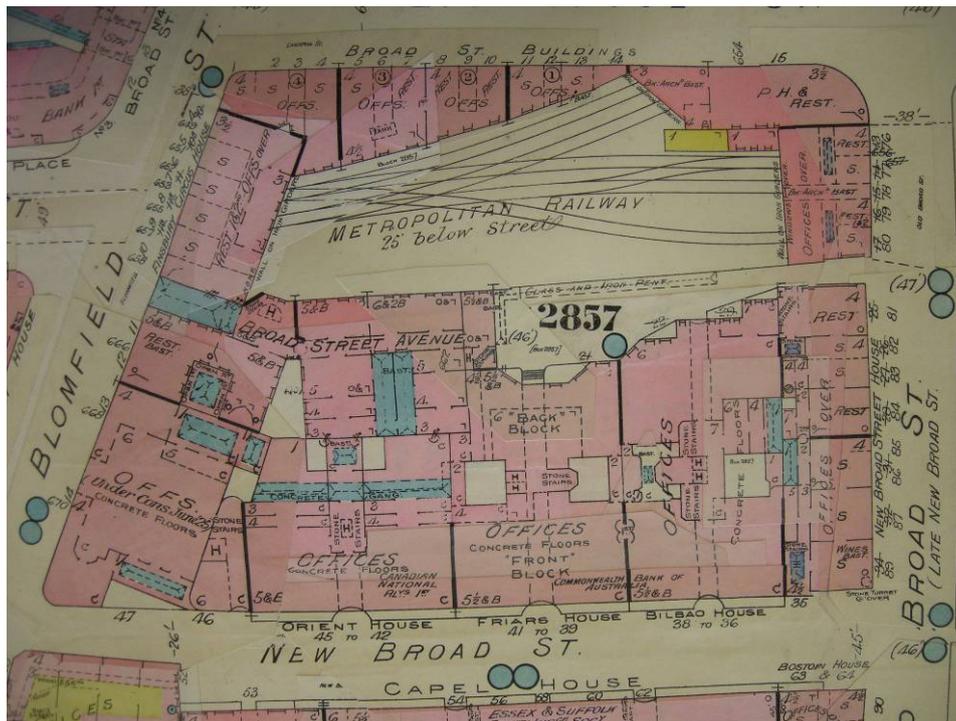
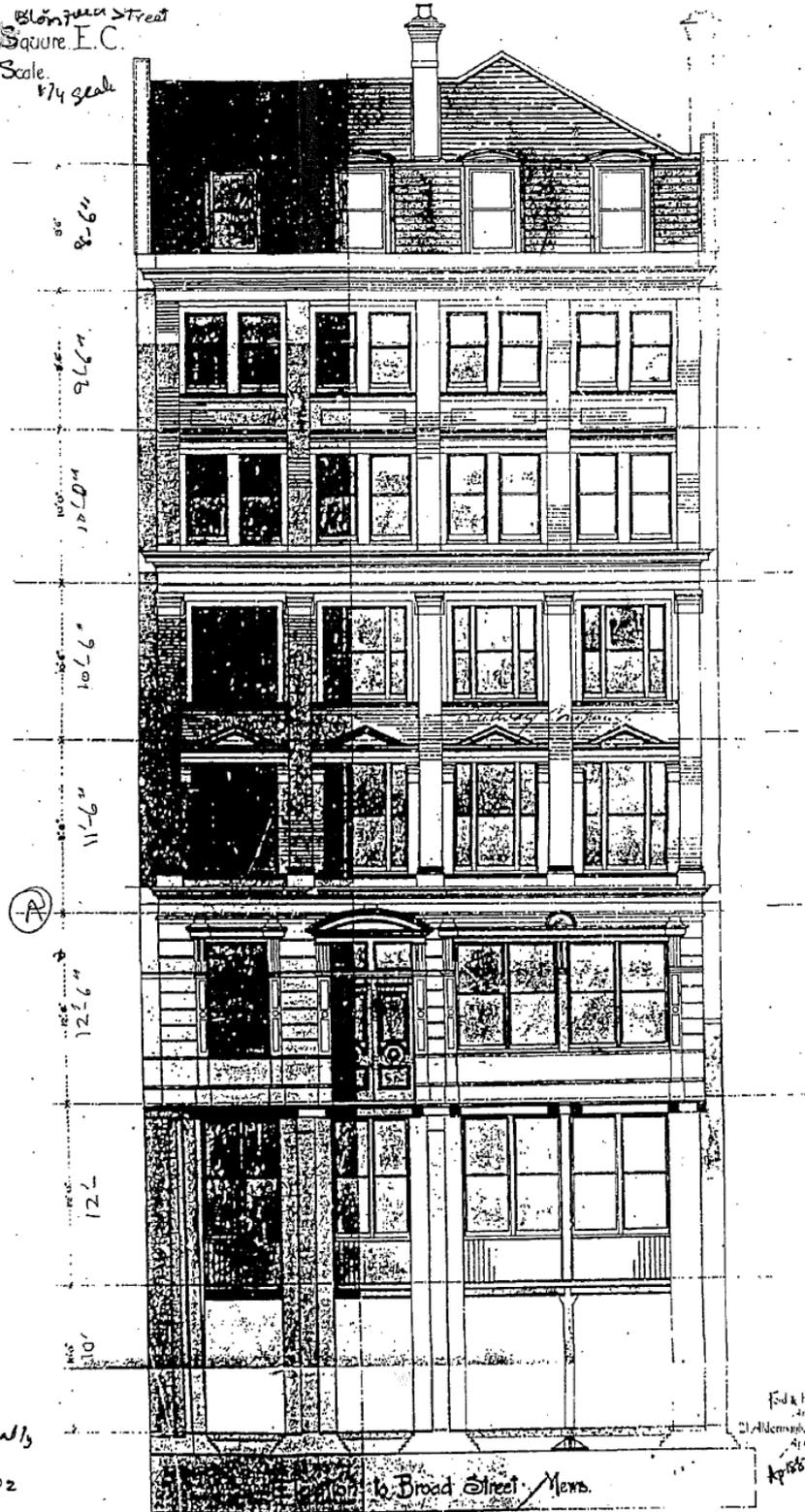


Fig 10: Goad insurance map from 1889, revised in 1925

Mayer Salaman
Blomfield St.

Blomfield Street
Square E.C.
Scale
1/4 scale



Scale Photographically
reduced to 1:50
Job No. 1018/002
DWG # 07.

Fig 12 The Broad Street Avenue or east elevation c 1887 supplied by Crossrail

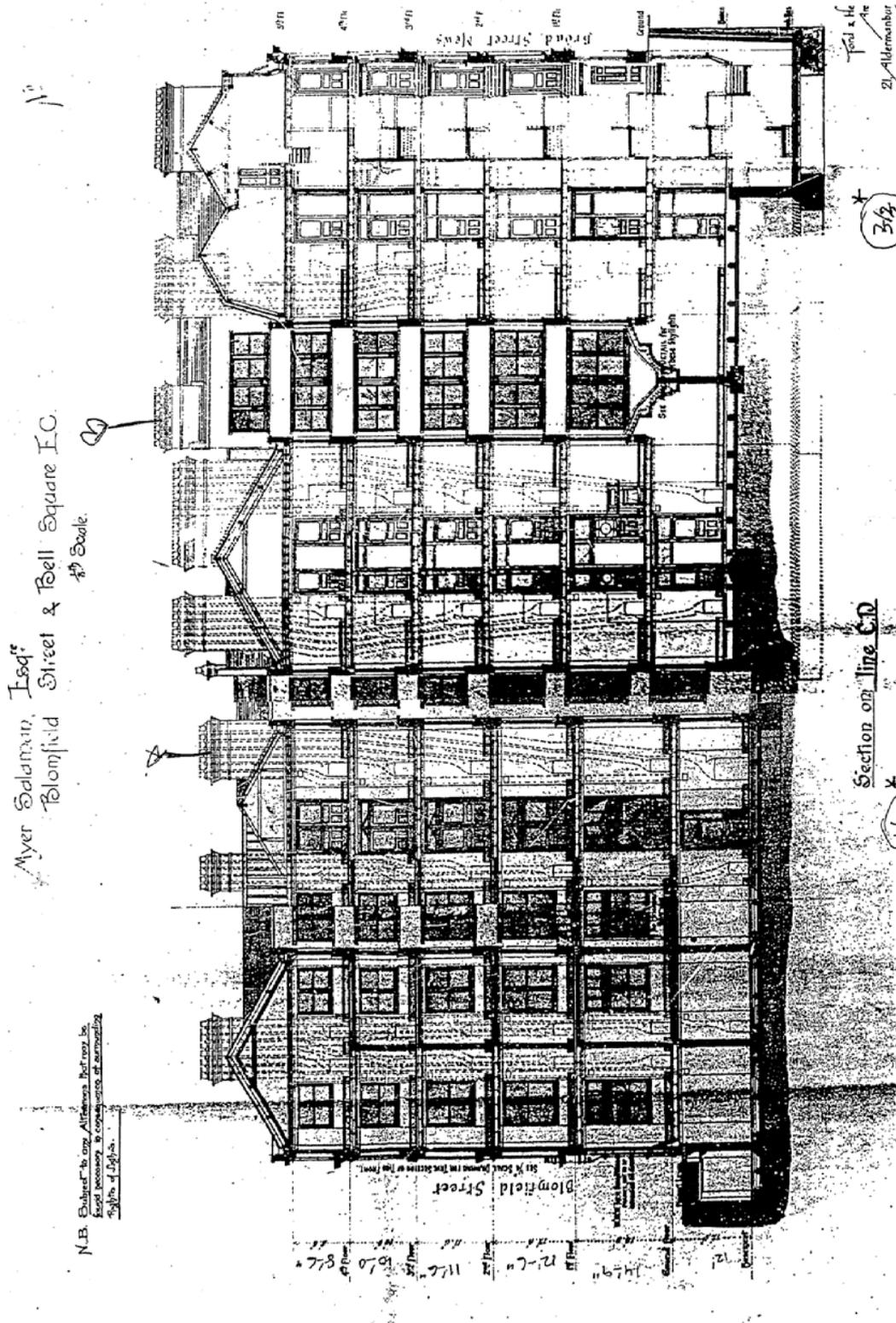


Fig 13: A west-east sectional elevation c1887, supplied by the Crossrail



Fig 14 The western Blomfield Street elevation, looking east



Fig 15 The Blomfield Street entrance looking east



Fig 16 The glass roof over the Blomfield Street entrance hall



Fig 17 The eastern Broad Street Avenue elevation, looking west



Fig 18 The eastern end of the north elevation, looking south



Fig 19 The western end of the north elevation looking south west



Fig 20 The retaining wall along the north edge of Broad Street avenue looking west



Fig 21 The 1st floor interior, looking south west towards the west light well of the Blomfield Street building



Fig 22 The central triangular light well looking east



Fig 23 The eastern light well in the Broad Street Avenue building looking west

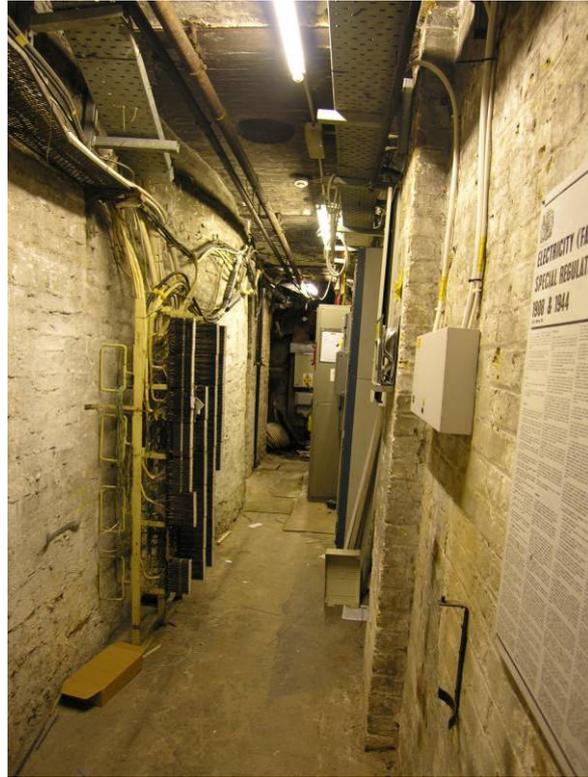


Fig 24 The lower ground floor, beneath the Blomfield Street entrance hall looking west

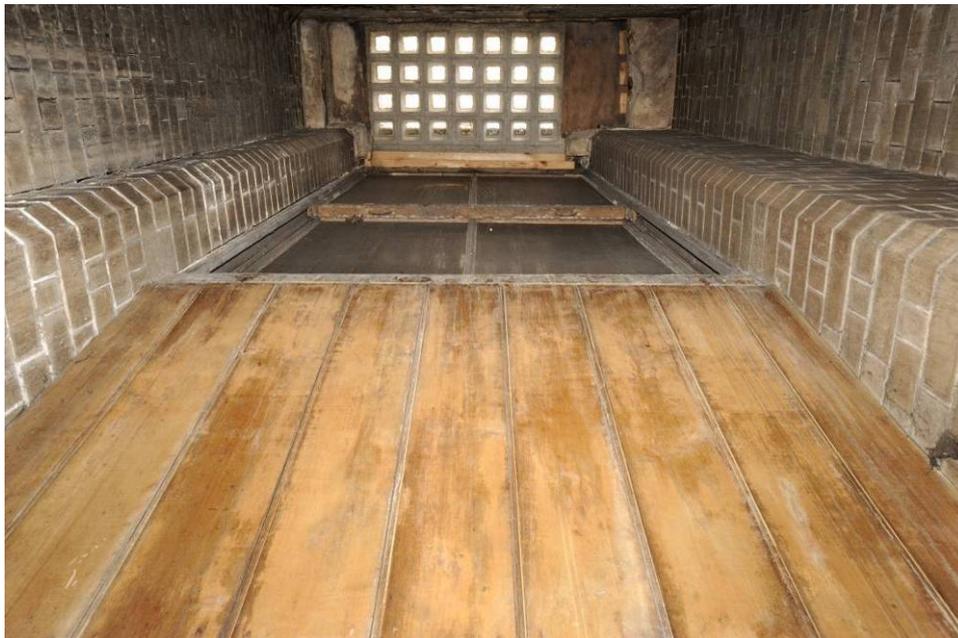


Fig 25 The southern light well of the Broad Street Avenue facade, looking up and to the west



Fig 26 The cantilever stairs in the Broad Street Avenue Building, lower ground floor level, looking south east

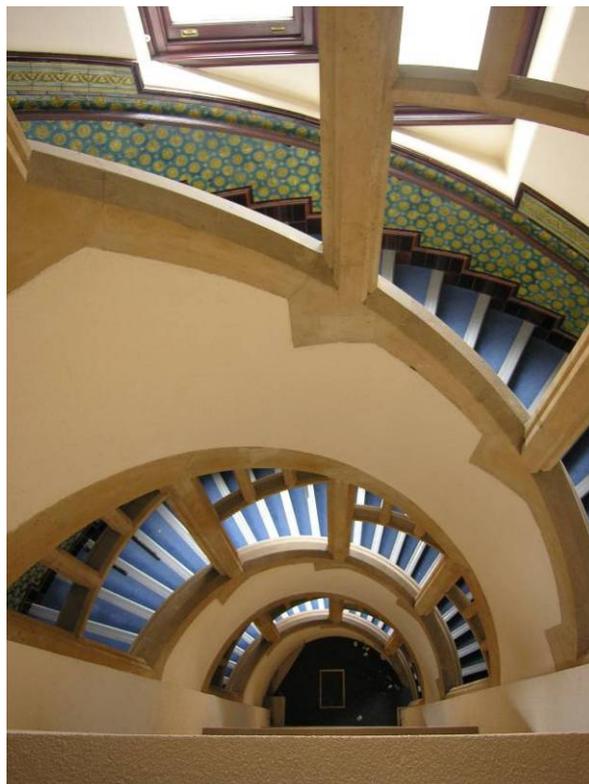


Fig 27 The geometric staircase in the Blomfield Street Building looking down and to the north



Fig 28 The decorated stonework of the geometric staircase, looking south



Fig 29 The housekeeper's lodge on the ground floor level of the geometric staircase looking west



Fig 30 Detail of the scrolled hand rail, 4th floor of the geometric staircase looking north



Fig 31 The surviving stump of the direct acting hydraulic lift piston beneath the geometric staircase, lower ground floor level looking west

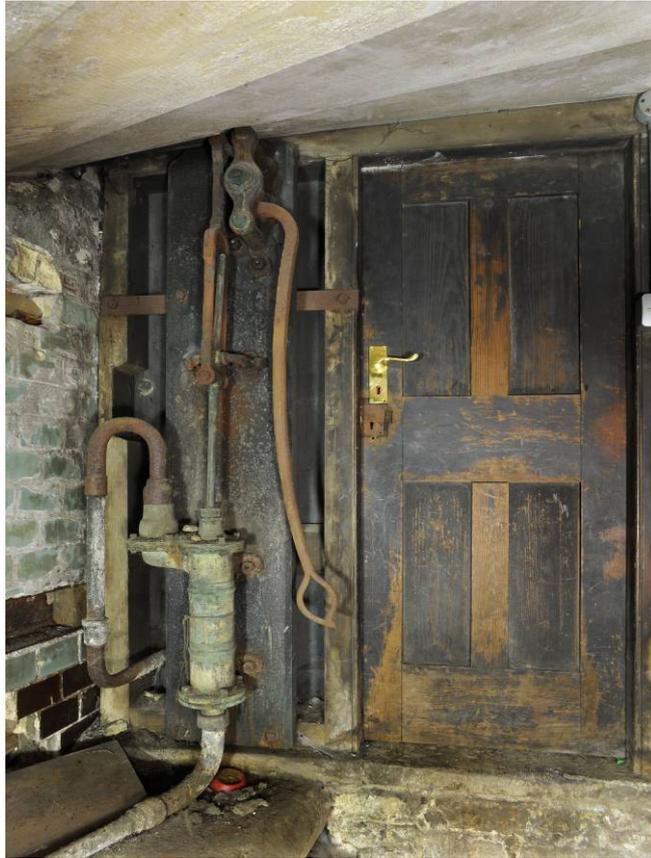


Fig 32 The hydraulic hand crank, below the geometric staircase, lower ground floor level looking west



Fig 33 Decorated glazed tiles below the geometric staircase looking north



Fig 34 Decorated glazed tiles on the 1st floor of the cantilevered staircase looking east

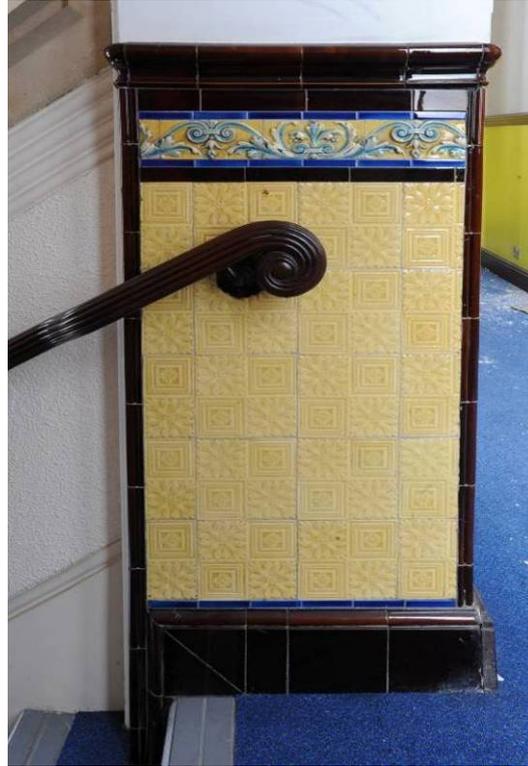


Fig 35 Decorated glazed tiles on the 3rd floor of the geometric staircase

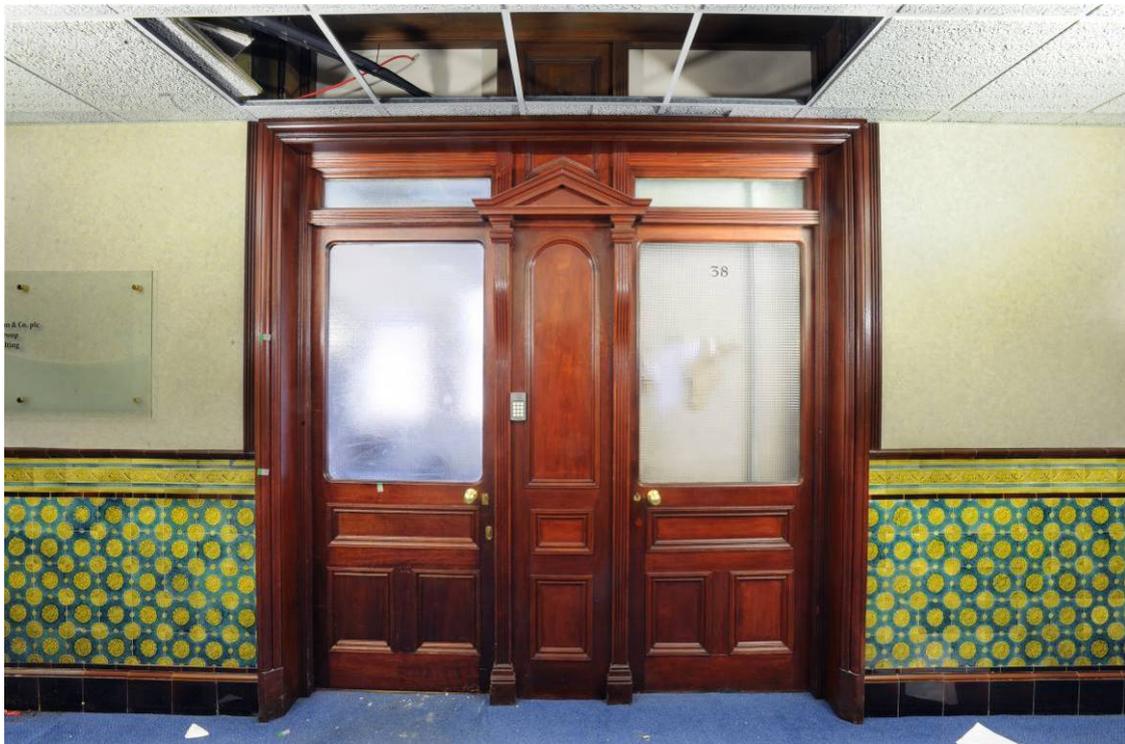


Fig 36 Timber architrave in the 1st floor central corridor looking north

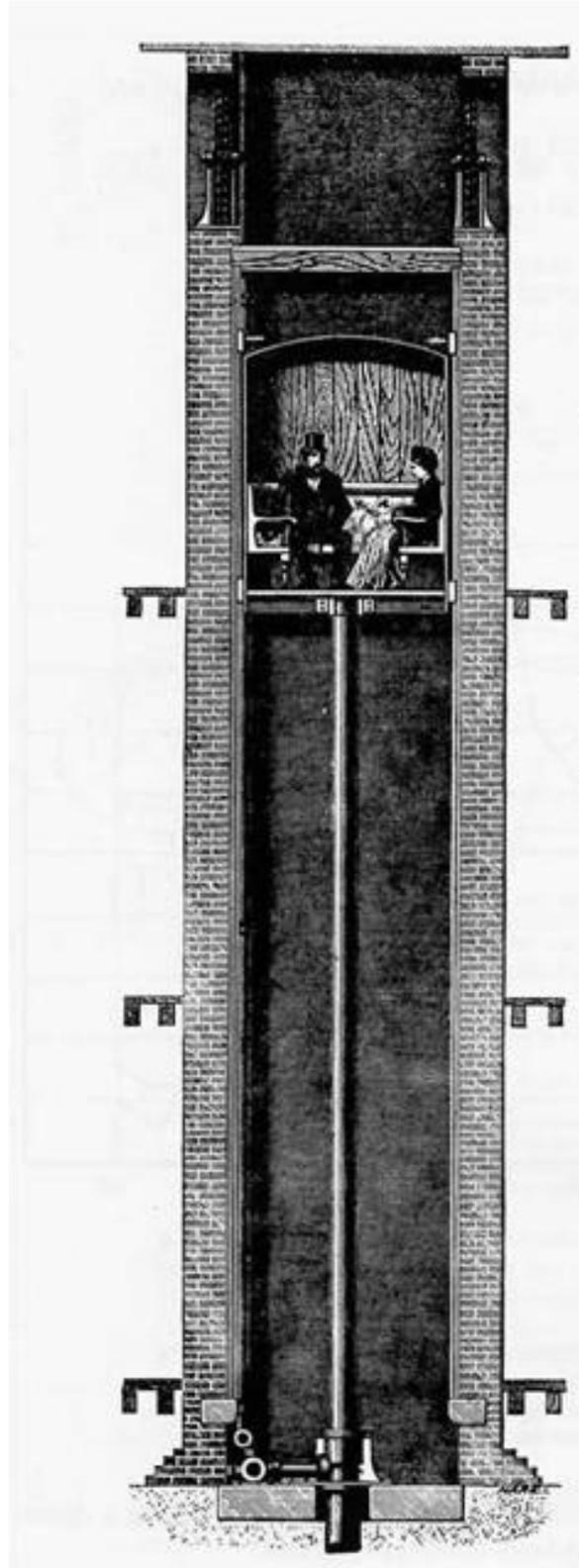


Fig 37 A Direct acting hydraulic lift c1870–80 (Image from Charles Sturt University)



Fig 38 Ceiling joists in westernmost room, on Blomfield street, looking east



Fig 39 Ceiling joists and wall plate in the corridor



Fig 40 Alterations around the windows in the second room from the west staircase, along the trackside, looking north



Fig 41 Sewage pipe and covered column in first room to the west, along the south of the corridor, looking north



Fig 42 Details of the easternmost room along the track side



Fig 43 Details of the easternmost room along the track side



Fig 44 Remnant mosaic floor by the staircase



Fig 45 Detail of bricks under the windows on the north wall of easternmost room along the track side, looking north



Fig 46 View of the west end of the corridor, looking west



Fig 47 Original door height as seen from the inside of easternmost room along the track side, looking south

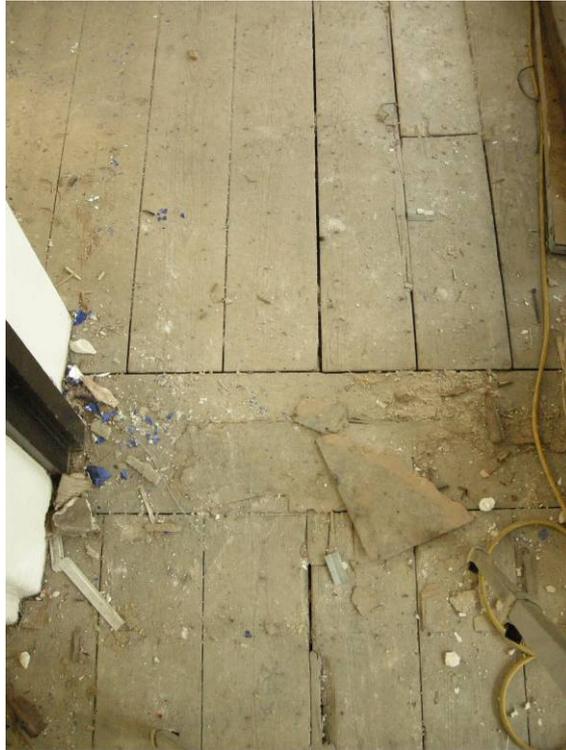


Fig 48 Floor boards between easternmost room along the track side and second room



Fig 49 Partition wall between the second easternmost room along the track side and third room, looking west



Fig 50 Corinthian plaster capital in office room along the south of the corridor



Fig 51 Room to the north of the Mecca restaurant, detail of decoration



Fig 52 South wall in room to the north of the Mecca restaurant showing a section of the wall in the fireplace, looking south east



Fig 53 Straight joint between trackside wall and later room partition, in second room from east, looking east



Fig 54 Straight joint between trackside wall and later room partition, in second room from east, looking west

7 Appendices

7.1 Appendix 1: SMR/HER Summary Sheet

7.2 OASIS ID: molas1-83171

Project details

Project name 11/12 Blomfield Street Built Heritage Survey

Short description of the project A level II Standing Building Survey was undertaken in August 2010 of the non-listed building at No.s 11 and 12 Blomfield Street, at the Blomfield Worksite, in advance of demolition. The building was to be demolished to make way for the construction of a ventilation and emergency escape shaft. The late 19th century building, though unlisted, was found to be of historical significance as a very early, purpose built office with a considerable number of high quality internal decorative elements such as ceramic tiles and timber joinery, as well as evidence for an early hydraulic powered, direct-acting lift.

Project dates Start: 12-08-2010 End: 24-09-2010

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes XSB10 - Sitecode

Type of project Building Recording

Site status Conservation Area

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices

Monument type COMMERCIAL OFFICE Post Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Annotated Sketch', 'Photographic Survey'

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON 11/12
Blomfield Street

Postcode EC2M

Study area 1005.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 33007 81562 51.5168025448 -0.08285378586770 51 31 00 N 000
04 58 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation MOL Archaeology

Project brief originator Crossrail

Project design originator MOL Archaeology

Project director/manager Elaine Eastbury

Project supervisor David Sorapure

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Name of sponsor/funding body Crossrail

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient To be designated

Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	To be designated
Paper Media available	'Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Report'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Liverpool Street/Finsbury Circus Heritage survey report 11/12 Blomfield Street
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sorapure, D. and Pierazzo, P.
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	MOLA
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unpublished Client Report

Entered by	David Sorapure (dsorapure@molas.org.uk)
Entered on	23 September 2010

7.3 Appendix 2: list of archaeological photographs

Photos taken by the Standing Buildings Team on 10th August 2010

Photo ID	Description	Direction of view
0839	Interior of the entrance hall	east
0840	Ground floor bottom of geometric staircase	north east
0841	Glass roof to entrance hall	west
0842	Housekeepers lodge	north
0843	Reception booth	north
0844	Ground floor corridor	east
0845	Geometric staircase, ground floor/1st floor	west
0846	Housekeepers lodge	west
0847	Housekeepers lodge & staircase	north
0848	Architrave to lower ground floor, geometric staircase	south east
0849	Lower ground floor below entrance hall	west
0850	Lower ground floor below entrance hall	East and up
0851	Lower ground floor below entrance hall	west
0852	Lower ground floor below entrance hall	west
0853	Lower ground floor below entrance hall	west
0854	Underside of entrance hall stairs?	Up
0855	Underside of entrance hall stairs?	Up
0856	Underside of entrance hall stairs?	Up
0857	Former restaurant/bar, Lower ground floor 11/12 Blomfield St (west building)	west
0858	Lower ground floor room within geometric stair well	east
0859	Lower ground floor room within geometric stair well	south
0860	Hydraulic hand crank lower ground floor below geometric stairs	west
0861	Hydraulic pipe, remnants of, below geometric stairs	west
0862	Glazed tiles below geometric stairs	west
0863	Hydraulic hand crank lower ground floor below geometric stairs	west
0864	Glazed tiles below geometric stairs	north west
0865	Glazed tiles below geometric stairs	north west

0866	Painted over ceramic tiles, lower ground floor	west
0867	Painted over ceramic tiles, lower ground floor	south west
0868	Painted over ceramic tiles, lower ground floor	south west
0869	Triangular light well from lower ground floor	Up and north west
0870	Lower ground floor window in triangular light well	east
0871	Lower ground floor window in triangular light well	east
0872	Lower ground floor tile scheme in central corridor	south
0873	Lower ground floor tile scheme in central corridor	east
0874	Lightwell & pavement lights in basement of Broad Street Av Building	east and up
0875	Glazed brick arched vault in lightwell of basement of Broad Street Av Building	north and up
0876	Chamfered edge in lightwell in basement of Broad Street Av Building	N
0877	Cantelever staircase lower ground floor level to basement	south east
0878	Cantelever staircase lower ground floor	south west
0879	Cantelever staircase lower ground floor	south west
0880	The southernmost light well of the Broad Street Avenue facade	up
0881	The southernmost light well of the Broad Street Avenue facade	up
0882	Glazed brick wall, basement, Broad Street Av Building	east
0883	Basement room, north edge of Broad Street Av Building	north
0884	Basement room, north east corner of Broad Street Av Building	north east
0885	Basement room, south west corner of Broad Street Av Building	west
0886	Reinforced brickwork around basement doorway, Broad Street Av Building	south
0887	Reinforced brickwork around basement doorway, Broad Street Av Building	east
0888	Former service lift basement, Broad Street Av Building	south
0889	Former service lift basement, Broad Street Av Building	south
0890	Cantilever stairs to basement Broad Street Av Building	north
0891	Cantilever stairs lower ground floor Street Av Building	south west
0892	Cantilever stairs 1st floor Street Av Building	east
0893	3rd floor ceramic tile detail	south

0894	3rd floor ceramic tile detail	south
0895	Triangular light well from 3rd floor	west
0896	Eastern light well from 4th floor	east
0897	Detail, ventilation brick in white glazed brick of light well	east
0898	Internal view towards western light well in Blomfield st Building	south east
0899	Internal view towards western light well in Blomfield st Building	south west
0900	Geometric staircase	north
0901	Geometric staircase	Down
0902	Geometric staircase	down
0903	Geometric staircase, 4th floor handrail detail	north
0905	Geometric staircase added partition over former lift entrance, detail	north east
0906	Detail of decoration going behind modern partition	east
0907	View down from 5th floor onto roof of entrance hall	Down
0908	5th floor window overlooking entrance	north east
0909	View from rear of Building towards Liverpool St Station	north east
0912	Timber joinery and suspended ceiling in corridor	North west
0913	Timber joinery and suspended ceiling in corridor	North west
0914	Timber joinery and suspended ceiling in corridor	north
0915	Timber joinery and suspended ceiling in corridor	north

Photos Taken by the Photography unit , 12th August 2010.

26710001	Blomfield Street facade	east
26710002	Broad Street Avenue facade	west
26710003	Broad Street Avenue facade and retaining wall	west
26710004	Detail – retaining wall	north
26710005	Broad Street Avenue facade	west
26710006	Blomfield Street entrance	east
26710007	Detail, 1st floor window, Blomfield Street facade	east
26710008	North facade adjacent to railway	south
26710009	North facade adjacent to railway	south west
26710010	Housekeeper's lodge ground floor	north
26710011	Glass roof of entrance hall	west

26710012	Geometric staircase to basement with housekeeper's lodge	west
26710013	Detail of ceramic tiles, ground floor/lower ground floor – on geometric staircase	north
26710014	Hydraulic hand crank, lower ground floor below geometric staircase	west
26710015	Decorated ceramic tiles in Hydraulic lift area lower ground floor	north
26710016	Hydraulic lift area lower ground floor	west
26710017	Ceramic tiles in the lower ground floor area	south
26710018	Cantilever staircase, lower ground floor	east
26710019	Basement light well	west
26710020	Decorative ceramic tiles, 1st floor	East
26710021	Timber architrave 1st floor	north
26710022	Decorative ceramic tiles, 1st floor	south
26710023	Impost on Geometric staircase	south
26710024	Arch on Geometric staircase 1st floor	south
26710025	Geometric staircase with decorative stonework	south
26710026	Geometric staircase with decorative stonework & arch 1st floor	South east
26710027	Architrave on Geometric staircase, 2nd floor	south east
26710028	Change in colour of decorative tiles 2nd to 3rd floor	South west
26710029	decorative tiles 3rd floor	east
26710030	Decorative tiles 2nd floor	south
26710031	decorative tiles 3rd floor	south
26710032	1st floor towards western light well	south east
26710033	Western light well	north
26710034	Central light well	east
26710035	Light well window detail	west
26710036	Eastern light well	west
26710037	View from eastern light well	south

Post soft strip photographs 16th November 2010.

LEVEL	PHOTO NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DIRECTION OF VIEW
Ground floor	5595	Corinthian plaster capital in office room along the south of the corridor	-
	5598	Steel structure under Corinthian capital	-
	5600	Plaster mouldings on the ceiling in the office room: cut to accommodate a later partition	-
	5602	Frame of the entrance door	Looking west
	5606		
	5605		
	5610	Breeze blocks in the lift recess along the corridor	Looking south west
	5613	Original height of door to room easternmost room along the track side and original ceiling mouldings	-
	5614	Original height of entrance door at the east end of the corridor	Looking west
	5616	Windows on the east wall of easternmost room along the track side	Looking east side
	5620	Windows on the north wall of easternmost room along the track side	Looking north side
	5623		
	5621	Original door height as seen from the inside of easternmost room along the track side	Looking south
	5625	Partition wall between the second easternmost room along the track side and third room	Looking west
	5626	Floor boards between easternmost room along the track side and second room	-
	5627	View of the west end of the corridor	Looking west
	5630	Remnant of glass partition in south in front of west staircase	Looking south
	5631	Details of glass partition	
5632			
5633			
5634			
5635	First room to the south of the	Looking south	

	5636	entrance on Blomfield street	
Lower Basement	5691	Perimeter wall on the east side of the building	Looking east
	5692	Straight joint between trackside wall and later room partition, in second room from east	Looking east
	5693	Straight joint between trackside wall and later room partition, in second room from east	Looking west
	5694	Foundations in easternmost room along the trackside	Looking east
Upper basement	5637		
	5638	Mecca restaurant's main room	Looking south
	5639		
	5642	Detail from the lift pit as seen from upper basement level	-
	5643		
	5644		
	5647	Room to the north of the Mecca restaurant, detail of decoration	-
	5649	South wall in room to the north of the Mecca restaurant showing a section of the wall in the fireplace	Looking south east
	5651	The entrance steps from as seen from underneath, in room to the north of the Mecca restaurant	-
	5653	Blocked arch along the north wall by the door to the in room to the north of the Mecca restaurant	Looking north
	5655	Detail of tiles on the wall by the entrance door to the Mecca restaurant	Looking north
	5656	View across the corridor	Looking east
	5657	Corinthian plaster capital in first room to the west, along the south of the corridor	-
5663	Vaults under the pavement along the east side of the building	-	
5664			
First Floor	5666	Windows on the north wall of easternmost room along the track side	Looking north
	5668	Detail of bricks under the windows on the north wall of easternmost room along the track side	Looking north
	5670	Partition wall between the second easternmost room along the track	Looking west

		side and third room	
	5671	Sewage pipe in first room to the west, along the south of the corridor	Looking north
Second Floor	5672	Remnant mosaic floor by the staircase	-
	5673	View across the corridor	Looking east
	5674	Details of the easternmost room along the track side	-
	5675		
	5676		
	5677		
5678			
Third Floor	5679	Details of the westernmost room along the track side	-
	5681		
	5682		
	5683	Sewage pipe and covered column in first room to the west, along the south of the corridor	Looking north
Fourth Floor	5684	Ceiling joists in westernmost room, on Blomfield street	Looking east
	5686	Alterations around the windows in the second room from the west staircase, along the trackside	Looking north
	5687		
	5689	Ceiling joists and wall plate in the corridor	-
5690	Alterations in easternmost room along the track side	-	

7.4 Archive source material

ARCHIVE RESEARCH – London Metropolitan Archive	
Ref. Number	Item
COL/SVD/PL/05/0287/A	City surveyors plan, 1841
CLC/L199/MS14724	Extensive file with all documents related to the property (includes the legal agreements photographed)
SC/PHL/01/003-198	
COL/PL/01/049/D/008	
COL/PL/01/049/D/004	
COL/SVD/PL/02/0626	Plan of Mecca Restaurant 1967
GOAD/III/1939	Insurance maps photographed 4870.JPG TO 4873.JPG
COL/TSD/PS/05/GOAD-VOL3	Insurance maps photographed 4881.JPG TO 4884.JPG I