



Appendix II



Historical Summary By Block

50 Regent Street, The County Fire Office

(Block E1/1, Gazetteer 1)

A grand office block facing down towards Waterloo Place. It was part of the development supervised by Sir Reginald Blomfield (2.4.4.1), which included The Quadrant and the former Swan & Edgar's Piccadilly façade. The architect responsible for construction (completed in 1924) was Ernest Newton.

52-100 Regent Street, The Quadrant

(Block E1/1 and E1/2, Gazetteer 1 & 2)

The Quadrant comprises shops and offices, and incorporates The Quadrant Arcade. Built as part of the Blomfield supervised development (completed in 1920-23). The Café Royal (68 Regent Street) was rebuilt behind the façade (1923-8) by Sir Henry Tanner (2.4.4.9), retaining certain of the Archer & Green features, such as the mirrors and gilt caryatids in the Grill Room.

The Regent Palace Hotel

(Block E1/3, Gazetteer 3)

Built in 1912-15 for Montague Gluckstein and Alfred Salmon (J Lyons & Co Limited), to the designs of W J Ansell (deceased 1913) and Henry Tanner (2.4.4.10) & F J Wills. The Regent Palace was an amplified version of Ansell's earlier Strand Palace, but instead of being faced with Doulton's "Carara Ware", "Burmantoft's Marmo" was used. (Survey of London, XXXI, 125). When built, with 1,028 bedrooms, it was claimed to be the largest hotel in Europe, and employed state-of-the-art heating and ventilation, lighting, electric lifts, and hydraulic vacuum cleaning equipment (*Builder*, 1915, 109, 18).

The art deco Atlantic Bar (former Grill Room) is an excellent example of its type.

106-130 Regent Street

(Block E/2, Gazetteer 5)

Designed by Henry Tanner (2.4.4.10) for J H Niccol & Co and completed in 1928.

The elevation of 1911 was reviewed in *Building News*, (1912, 102, 738-9) which noted:

'The treatment appropriately indicates the business character of the building which is well adapted to the exigencies of commercial requirements, making at the same time a worthy and broadly handled architectural addition to Regent Street.'

Tanner has maintained The Quadrant cornice level, and placed an attic storey with dormers above. The prominent dormers in the centre and end pavilions are reminiscent of The Ritz.

132-154 Regent Street, Chesham House

(Block E3, Gazetteer 6)

The elevation was designed in 1923 by Henry Tanner (2.4.4.10) and illustrated in *Builder*, 1923, 125, 724-5. Work on nos 132-4 started almost immediately, with the remainder being completed in 1924-5. The building style has changed since Tanner's 1911 design of Gazetteer 5; the steep, dormered roof has been translated into a solid attic storey, architectural decoration has been kept to a minimum, and architectural geometry is articulated through the highly modelled Corinthian columns and related trophies.

156-170 Regent Street

(Block E4, Gazetteer 7)

The elevation was designed in 1896-7 by Crickmay (2.4.44) and Sons for Robinson and Cleaver, and was approved in 1898, although not built until 1904. This building was approved before the decision was taken to insist on Portland stone cladding, and the architects instead used red, Swedish granite for the ground and mezzanine floors. Initially a large central dome was proposed but never executed; the corner domes are a good example of the architectural style favoured by Cates.

170-206 Regent Street

(Block E5, Gazetteer 8)

The architect for the main block was William Woodward (2.4.4.12) (1897 and 1905) and that of the end pavilions was J J Joass (2.4.4.7) (1915). The Franco-Flemish Renaissance style of the earlier central block contrast with the remainder of the block, and is not in accordance with Cates's concept of the first design being replicated throughout the balance of the block. No 180-2 was partially erected in 1896, but demolished because it contravened the building acts and was rebuilt in 1905-6 by C W Stephens, possibly in conjunction with Woodward. The two end pavilions were designed by Joass in 1915, the southern being for Mappin & Webb.

208-222 Regent Street

(Block E6, Gazetteer 9)

The elevation (1923) was designed by E T & E S Hall (2.4.4.6) and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1924, and written up in *Builder*, 1925, 129, 450-3. This is one of two buildings housing Liberty's store, both of them exhibiting the individuality demanded by Captain Stewart Liberty. The concave façade is unique in Regent Street, with its great central Ionic screen. The highly sculpted attic frieze is by Charles Doman and Thomas Clapperton, and depicts the transport of merchandise from the Orient to Britain. The theme of the merchant ship is also reflected in the bronze galleons which surmount the balustrade of the podium.

224-244 Regent Street, Dickins & Jones

(Block E7, Gazetteer 10)

A pre-war design for this site was prepared by J J Joass (2.4.4.7) (*Builder*, 1914, 106, 583), but not executed; the post-war design was by Henry Tanner (2.4.4.10) (1921-2) (*Builder*, 1922, 122, 477-9). The design is monumental, and the Egyptian references are an early example of the revival which followed the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb. The central bays are projected forward, a device not followed elsewhere in Regent Street.

252-270 Regent Street

(Block E8, Gazetteer 11)

The elevation was designed by Henry Tanner in 1912 (*Builder*, 1914, 106, 583) and completed in 1913. Tanner was responsible for the four buildings which make up Oxford Circus, The first quarter being built in 1912, and the whole Circus being complete by 1923.

272-286 Regent Street & 214-234 Oxford Street

(Block E9, Gazetteer 12)

The Oxford Circus block was designed by Henry Tanner. The eastern extension for Peter Robinson (1924) was designed by H A Hall and Clarkson.

The Quadrant

(Block W1/1, Gazetteer 13)

The Quadrant takes Norman Shaw's Piccadilly Hotel (completed 1908) elevation as its underlying template. The remainder of The Quadrant was built under the supervision of Sir Reginald Blomfield and was completed in 1920-3.

115-131 Regent Street

(Block W2, Gazetteer 20)

The elevation was designed in 1923 by Sir J J Burnett (2.4.4.2) and Thomas Tait, and the building was completed in 1925. The building occupies an important corner site and the architects have reflected the pepper pot design previously used to smooth the change in street direction. The building is austere classical and restrained, with sculptures by Reid Dick; it contrasts with the flamboyance of certain of the other blocks. It was well received; a correspondent in *British Builder* (1925, 13, 83) noting: 'It juts out into the quadrant like the chin of a man who means business and seems to express something of the character of the Scottish architect who built it, or of the Scottish business for which it was built. ... It is undoubtedly among the most striking of the recent commercial buildings in London.'

No 123 Regent Street is the entrance to the new Gallery Cinema, opened in 1913, having been re-modelled out of the previous restaurant by William Woodward. It had 800 seats and the largest cinema orchestra in London. The cinema was extensively reconstructed and refurbished in 1924 by Nicholas and Dixon-Spain; decorated in a Grecian style, it had a 265 feet long frieze by Gertrude Halsey. In 1926 a Wurlizer Model F organ was installed, the first in a West End cinema.

133-167 Regent Street

(Block W3/1 & W4, Gazetteer 21 & 23)

The elevation (1908) of the southern end was by Henry Tanner (2.4.4.10) for The London Joint Stock Bank Limited. The northern end and centre are also by Tanner (1920-2), completed for Hedges & Butler. The style of the 1908 section, with its overall channelling and aedicule windows contrasts with the reminder of the block.

169-201 Regent Street

(Block W5, Gazetteer 24)

The two pavilion blocks were designed (1908) by F T Verity (2.4.4.11) in a Beaux Arts style, and the use of bronze panels in the main storeys emphasises the attached Ionic columns, producing a distinct Edwardian Imperial result. The bays between the two bays were built by T S Darbyshire in the early 1920s.

203-221 Regent Street

(Block W6, Gazetteer 26)

The elevation (1916) by Henry Tanner (2.4.4.10) for J Lyons & Co Limited, completed in 1924 by T S Darbyshire. Lyons restaurant occupied the centre of this block which has an off-centre feature marked by a large dormer.

223-227 Regent Street

(Block W7, Gazetteer 27)

Built (c1922) by T S Darbyshire.

229-247 Regent Street

(Block W8, Gazetteer 28)

The block occupies the site of the former Hanover Chapel. Regent House (1898), the central domed block, was designed by G D Martin for T H Brooke-Hitchings. The façade is decorated with Ionic pilasters in contrast to the restrained adjoining buildings by A J Davis with Yates, Cook & Darbyshire. The distinctive mosaics in the spandrels were installed to advertise an early tenant, Dr Salviati, who designed and manufactured mosaics.

249-259 Regent Street

(Block W9, Gazetteer 29)

Designed by Henry Tanner and completed in 1925.

261-271 Regent Street

(Block W10, Gazetteer 30)

Designed by Henry Tanner and completed in 1928.



Appendix III



Short Biographical Details

(source, unless stated, A S Gray, Edwardian Architects)

Sir Reginald Blomfield (1856-1942)

Born at Bow Vicarage, near Exeter, where his father was curate. His mother was the daughter of C J Blomfield, Bishop of London from 1828. Educated at Haileybury and Exeter College, Oxford. He toured in Europe before entering the office of his uncle, Sir Arthur Blomfield, in 1881, and studied at the Royal Academy Schools. After two years, he set up in practice at 17 Southampton Street, Strand. He was also an architectural historian, publishing on English renaissance architecture, French architecture, and English formal gardens. He was greatly influenced by Norman Shaw.

He was made ARA in 1905, RA in 1914, and was Professor of Architecture at the Royal academy (1907-11) He was President of RIBA (1912-14) and was knighted in 1919.

He designed a number town and country houses, United Universities Club, Pall Mall (1907-8), National Westminster Bank, King's Road, Chelsea (1909), Talbot and Toynbee Buildings, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford (1910-15), and was responsible for completion of The Quadrant and related work.

Sir John James Burnet (1857-1938)

The son of a Glasgow architect, he entered his father's office in 1872, but two years later he went to Paris and studied under Jean-Louis Pascal and entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. He returned to Glasgow and became a partner in his father's firm in 1879.

He was made ARA in 1921, RA in 1925, and was knighted in 1923. He was one of the principal architects to the War Graves Commission after the First World War.

He designed a number of buildings in London, including 99 Aldwych (1909), Kodak House, Kingsway (1911), and, most importantly, the King Edward VII Galleries at the British Museum.

Thomas Edward Collcutt (1840-1924)

Collcutt was born in Oxford, educated at Mill Hill School, and articled to R W Armstrong. He designed the Public Library and Museum, Blackburn, Lancashire (1872), the Imperial Institute, South Kensington (1886, now largely demolished), the Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street (1890) and the Savoy Hotel, Strand extension (1905). He also worked on ship interiors as well as private houses and schools.

George Rackstraw Crickmay (1830-1907)

Crickmay was Diocesan Surveyor to the Archdeaconry of Dorset, where his work included churches, schools and church restorations. In London, his buildings included the Six Bells public house, Chelsea (1902), the former New Zealand House, Strand (1903-4), and the former Robinson & Cleaver building, Regent Street.

Arthur Joseph Davis (1878-1951)

Davis was born in Bayswater, London, but educated in Brussels and Paris. He entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in 1894 and studied under J Godefroy and Jean-Louis Pascal. He subsequently entered the office of Charles Mewes.

Mewes and Davis brought their French influence to London, notably in the Carlton Hotel, Haymarket, the Ritz Hotel (1906-9), London's first steel framed building, the Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall (1908-11), as well as various European branch offices for the London County and Westminster Bank. They also remodelled Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire, for Sir Julius Wernher (completed 1907), in a Louis XV style.

Mewes died in 1914, and after First World War service, Davis entered into partnership with Charles Gage. His work included London County and Westminster Bank's Lothbury Head Office, Cunard House, Leadenhall Street, and the offices of Morgan Grenfell, Great Winchester Street.

Edwin Thomas Hall (1851-1923)

Hall was the son of a London architect; he trained in the office of Joseph Fogerty and the South Kensington Schools. He went into practice in 1875. His designs included the Manchester Royal Infirmary (1905-8), St Ermin's Hotel, Caxton Street, and the Public Library, Camberwell (1902).

Towards the end of his life he designed the Regent Street Liberty stores for Captain Stewart Liberty, as well as the adjacent Elizabethan building. He was succeeded by his son, Edwin Stanley Hall.

John James Joass (1868-1952)

Joass was born in Daingwall, Cromarty Firth, where his father was an architect. He initially joined Burnet, Son and Campbell, in Glasgow, but left in 1889 to work in the Edinburgh office of Sir Rowand Anderson. He studied at the Edinburgh College of Art. In 1896 he joined the London office of John Belcher, and was the latter's partner from 1905 to 1913. With Belcher, he was responsible for the Ashton Memorial, Lancaster.

He designed various offices and shops in London, pre-war examples including Mappin & Webb, Oxford Street (1906-8), and the Royal Insurance Building, St James's Street and Piccadilly (1907-9); both buildings with marked mannerist features. His post-war designs included Dorland House, Lower Regent Street (1924), Swan & Edgar, Regent Street and Piccadilly (1922), and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Old Jewry.

Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912)

Shaw was born in Edinburgh, but moved to London in 1845. In the following year he entered the London office of William Burn, a Scottish architect with a large country house practice. He studied at the Royal Academy Schools, winning the Gold Medal in 1852. In 1856 Shaw joined the office of Anthony Salvin, leaving to join G E Street, whose chief assistant he became in 1859.

In 1863 he set up in practice with Eden Nesfield at 30 Argyll Street. He was responsible for a number of country houses, including Cragside, Rothbury Northumberland (1870) for Lord Armstrong, Wispers, Midhurst, Sussex, and Merrist Wood, Worpleston, Surrey. Dating to this period of his career were various London houses, including Swan House and Cheyne House, Chelsea (1876), Albert Hall Mansions, Kensington (1878), and the "Wrenaissance" style 170 Queen's Gate (1888). He also designed churches, where he aimed for a low, wide, light style.

In 1890 he began the design of Bryanston House, near Blandford Forum, for Lord Portman, whilst at the same time working on New Scotland Yard, Victoria Embankment, which received a mixed reception on its completion.

He retired in 1896, but acted as a consultant for the new Aldwych, part of the Holborn/Strand improvements, and for the Piccadilly Hotel and Quadrant re-building.

Sir Henry Tanner (1849-1935)

Tanner was born in London, the son of a builder, and articled to Anthony Salvin. He entered HM Office of Works in 1871, remaining there until his retirement in 1913. He was appointed Chief Architect in 1898. He was an enthusiastic advocate of reinforced concrete which he used for the King Edward VII building of the General Post Office, Edward Street, London (1907-10). Other public buildings by him include the General Post Office, Leeds (1896), the Public Trustee Office, Kingsway, and the west block extension to the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand.

On his retirement he joined his son's firm, and assisted in designs for re-building Regent Street.

Henry Tanner Jnr (1876-1947)

Son of Sir Henry Tanner. He studied at the Architectural Association and entered the Royal Academy Schools in 1897.

He worked extensively on the Regent Street redevelopment, including the design for Oxford Circus. He also worked on hotels for J Lyons & Co Limited, including the Strand Palace, the Regent Palace, and the façade of the Cumberland Hotel, Marble Arch.

Tanner's work was mainly commercial, but in 1904 he designed Hall Place, Shackleford, for Sir Edgar Horne.

Frank Thomas Verity (1867-1937)

Verity was the son of the architect Tomas Verity who designed the Criterion Restaurant and Theatre, Piccadilly in 1873. Frank Verity was educated at Cranleigh School, and was articled to his father in 1883. He studied at University College, London, and at the Architectural Association before studying under Jean-Louis Pascal in Paris.

On his return to London, he entered into partnership with his father and worked on a variety of buildings including the French Hospital, Shaftesbury Avenue, the Pavilion at Lord's Cricket Ground, flats in North Audley Street for the Grosvenor Estate, the Imperial Theatre, Westminster, and the Scala Theatre and Restaurant, Charlotte Street. One of his best works is in Cleveland Row, opposite St James's Palace (1905), a group of three mansions and apartments. In Regent Street he designed the façade for the Regent Street Polytechnic, and 161-201 Regent Street.

William Woodward (1846-1927)

Woodward was born in London and articled to a Mr Reggett, then to Arthur Cates, architect to the Office of Woods and Forests. He later went into partnership with Eugene Argent, surveyor to the Crown Estate Paving Commissioners. He designed various buildings in the West End of London, and was the architect appointed to design the Piccadilly Hotel.



Appendix IV



Bibliography

PRIMARY MANUSCRIPT SOURCES

Public Record Office

The records of the Crown Estate, referenced CRES.

The records of the Land Revenue Office, referenced LR and LRRO.

Treasury Records, referenced T.

Maps and plans, including many re-filed from former LRRO papers.

British Museum Prints and Drawings Collection

The Crace Collection.

City of Westminster Archives centre

St Marylebone Vestry minutes.

The John White Snr papers.

The Ashbridge Collection.

PRIMARY PRINTED SOURCES

Parliamentary Papers

Report of the Proceedings of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, from 1786 to 31 March 1890, 1890-91. XLVIII.511

Reports of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests and Land Revenues.

Report from the Select Committee on Crown Leases, 1829. III.37

Crown Lands: Returns Relating to the Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, 1831. XIII.3

Report from the Select Committee on the Improvements of Westminster, 1832. V.427

Report from the Select Committee on the Land Revenues of the Crown, 1833. XIV.235

Civil Department Return, 1835. XVII.625

Report from the Select Committee on Metropolis Improvements, 1837-8. XVI.1

Report from the Select Committee on Town Holdings, 1886 and 1887. XII.367, XIII.41

Other

Anon, *Memoirs of the Public Life and Administration of the Right Honourable The Earl of Liverpool*, (London, 1827).

Aspinall, A. (Ed.), *The Letters of King George IV, 1812-1830*, (Cambridge, 1938).

Aspinall, A. (Ed.), *The Correspondence of George, Prince of Wales, 1770-1812*, (London, 1971).

Buckingham and Chandos, the Duke of, *Memoirs of the Court of England during the Regency, 1811-1820*, Vols. 2, (London, 1856).

Cobbett, W., *History of the Regency and Reign of George IV*, (London, 1830).

Elmes, J., *Metropolitan Improvements, or London in the Nineteenth Century*, (London, 1827)

Gwynn, J., *London and Westminster Improved, Illustrated by Plans*, (London, 1766).

Huskisson, W., *Speeches of the Right Honourable William Huskisson*, Vols. 2, (London, 1831).

Huskisson, W., *Essays on Political Economy*, (1830, reprinted Canberra, 1976, with an introduction by G. Tucker).

Knight, C., *London*, Vols. 6, (London, 1841)

Knight, C. *Knight's Cyclopaedia*, (London, 1851).

Leigh, S., *New Picture of London, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825*, (London, 1853).

- Russell, Lord John, (Ed.), *Memoirs, Journal and Correspondence of Thomas Moore*, (London, 1853).
- Smith, A., *The Wealth of Nations*, (first published 1776, this edition Harmondsworth, 1986).
- White, J., Jnr, *Some Account of the Proposed Improvements of the Western Part of London, by the formation of the Regent's Park, the New Street, the New Sewer etc., etc.*, (London, 1814 and 1815).

Newspapers and periodicals

- British Builder*
The Builder
Building News

SECONDARY PUBLISHED SOURCES

- Survey of London*, Strand, 18, (London, 1937).
- Survey of London*, The Parish of St James, Westminster, 29, (London, 1960).
- Survey of London*, The Parish of St James, Westminster, 30, (London, 1960).
- Survey of London*, The Parish of St James, Westminster, 31, (London, 1963).
- Survey of London*, The Parish of St Anne, Soho, 33, (London, 1966).
- Adburgham, A., *Shopping in Style*, (London, 1979).
- Adburgham, A., *Shops and Shopping, 1800-1914*, (London, 1964).
- Alexander, D., *Retailing in England during the Industrial Revolution*, (London, 1970).
- Anderson, J. 'Urban Development as a Component of Government Policy in the Aftermath of the Napoleonic War', *Construction History*, Vol. 15, 1999, pp. 23-37.
- Anderson, J. 'John White Senior and James Wyatt: An Early Scheme for Marylebone Park and the New Street to Carlton House', *Architectural History*, Vol. 44, 2001, pp.106-114.
- Arnold, D., 'Rationality, Safety and Power: the street planning of later Georgian London', *The Georgian Group Journal*, (1995).
- Arnold, D., 'George IV and the Metropolitan Improvements: The Creation of a Royal Image', in Arnold, D., (Ed.), *"Squanderous and Lavish Profusion", George IV, his image and patronage of the arts*, (London, 1995).
- Bickley, F. (Ed.), *The Diaries of Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie*, (London, 1928).
- Blake, S., 'The development of the Crown and Corporation Estates at Reading, 1826-1860', in Chalklin and Wordie (Eds.), *Town and Countryside*.
- Bolton, A., 'Disappearing London: Regent Street', *London Topographical Society*, 14, (1928), pp. 49-53.
- Brady, A., *William Huskisson and Liberal Reform*, (London, 1967).
- Brewer, J., *The Sinews of Power: War, Money and the English State, 1688-1783*, (London, 1989).
- Brock, W., *Lord Liverpool and Liberal Toryism, 1820-1827*, (Cambridge, 1941).
- Carr, G., 'C. R. Cockerell's Hanover Chapel', *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, 39, 4, (December 1980).
- Colvin, H., (Gen. Ed.), *The History of the King's Works, 1782-1851*, Vol. 6, (London, 1973).
- Colvin, H., *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects, 1600 - 1840*, (New haven and London, 1995).
- Cookson, L., *Lord Liverpool's Administration: The Crucial Years, 1815-1822*, (Edinburgh and London, 1975).
- Davis, T., *The Architecture of John Nash*, (London, 1960).

- Davis, T., *John Nash, The Prince Regent's Architect*, (London, 1966).
- Dyos, H., 'Urban Transformation: A Note on the Objects of Street Improvement in Regency and Early Victorian London', *International Review of Social History*, 2, (1957), pp. 259-265.
- Dyos, H., 'The Speculative Builders and Developers of Victorian London', *Victorian Studies*, 11, (Summer, 1968), pp. 641-690.
- Fay, C., *Huskisson and His Age*, (London, 1951).
- Fox, C., *London - World City: 1800-1840*, (New Haven and London, 1992)
- Gomme, G., *London Statutes*, (London, 1907).
- Gray, D., *Spencer Perceval: The Evangelical Prime Minister, 1762-1812*, (Manchester, 1963).
- Hibbert, C., *George IV*, (Harmondsworth, 1976).
- Hilton, B., *Corn, Cash and Commerce: The Economic Policies of the Tory Governments, 1815-1830*, (Oxford, 1977).
- Hilton, B., *The Age of Atonement, The Influence of Evangelicalism on Social and Economic Thought, 1795 - 1865*, (Oxford, 1988).
- Hilton, B., 'The Political Arts of Lord Liverpool', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 5th ser., 38, (1988).
- Hobhouse, H., *A History of Regent Street*, (London, 1975).
- Knowles, C. and Pitt, P., *The History of Building Regulation in London, 1189-1972*, (London, 1987).
- Loyer, F., *Paris: Nineteenth-century Architecture and Urbanism*, (New York, 1988).
- Mansbridge, M., *John Nash: A Complete Catalogue*, (Oxford, 1991).
- Melville, L. (Ed.), *The Huskisson Papers*, (London, 1931).
- Olsen, D., *Town Planning in London: The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*, (New Haven and London, 1964).
- Port, M., 'The Office of Works and Building Contracts in Early Nineteenth-Century England', *Economic History Review*, 2nd ser., 20, 1, 2 & 3, (1967).
- Prince, H., 'North West London, 1814-1863', in Coppock and Prince (Eds.), *Greater London*.
- Pugh, R., *The Crown Estate*, (London, 1960).
- Saint, A., *Richard Norman Shaw*, (New Haven, 1976).
- Sichel, W. (Ed.), *The Glenbervie Diaries*, (London, 1910).
- Suggett, R., *John Nash, Architect in Wales*, (Aberystwyth, 1995).
- Summerson, J., *John Nash, Architect to King George IV*, (London, 1949).
- Summerson, J., *The Life and Work of John Nash, Architect*, (London, 1980).
- Summerson, J., *Georgian London*, (Harmondsworth, 1991).
- Summerson, J., *Architecture in Britain, 1530-1830*, (Harmondsworth, 1986).
- Summerson, J., 'John Nash's "Statement", 1829', *Architectural History*, 34, (1991), pp. 196-205.
- Supple, B., *The Royal Exchange Assurance: A History of British Insurance, 1720 - 1970*, (Cambridge, 1970).
- Sutcliffe, A., *Paris: An Architectural History*, (New Haven and London, 1993).
- Temple, N., *John Nash and the Village Picturesque*, (Gloucester, 1979).
- Thornbury, W., *Old and New London*, 6 Vols., (London, 1897).
- Tyack, G., *Sir James Pennethorne and the Making of Victorian London*, (Cambridge, 1992).
- Walford, E., *Old and New London*, (London, 1897).
- Watkin, D., *The Life and Work of C R Cockerell*, (London, 1974).
- Weinreb, B., and Hibbert, C. (Eds.), *The London Encyclopaedia*, (London, 1993).

SECONDARY UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

Anderson, J., *Marylebone Park and the New Street: A Study in the Development of Regent's Park and Regent Street, London, in the First Quarter of the Nineteenth Century*, (London PhD, 1998).

Hazelton-Swales, M., *Urban Aristocrats: The Grosvenors and the Development of Belgravia and Pimlico in the Nineteenth Century*, (London PhD, 1981).

Richardson, F., *The Planning of the Conduit Mead, Scarborough and Harley Estates in West London*, (Courtauld Institute of Art MA Dissertation, 1978).