The arrival of the 21st century has seen some significant changes that have kick-started the next chapter in the history of King's Cross.

In a move to raise the rather tarnished image of the area, a statue of George IV was erected at the Battle Bridge crossroads in 1830. The statue was demolished in 1842, but the new name for the area - 'King's Cross' - stuck. The name gained currency from the announcement in 1846 of the construction of the grand new St Pancras Station, which opened in 1852.

The new St Pancras Station was the most ambitious railway project to that date. Situated at the head of the busy industrial and commercial streets along the Caledonian Road, it included the Small Pox Hospital, built in 1793-4, and the Fever Hospital, opened in 1797. Both were converted into parts of the station. The Fever Hospital was dismantled and the components used in 1850 to build the King's Cross Hotel.

The GNR purchased land for the development of a London terminus. Between 1849 and 1852 the Great Northern Railway (GNR) station was completed in 1856. This kick-started the next chapter in the history of King's Cross.

Between 1850 and 1852 the Great Northern Railway (GNR) station was completed in 1852. The 21st century

The German Gymnasium was built in 1864-9 as a club and sports facility for the German Gymnastics Society. Located in Barnsbury, it included a gymnasium, lecture rooms and a sports hall. It was designed by architect Henry John Peto and was built with funds raised by the society. The gymnasium was later converted into a school, and the building now houses a museum and art gallery.

The arrival of the 21st century has seen some significant changes that have kick-started the next chapter in the history of King's Cross.
The heritage of King's Cross

The Granary Building

The Stanbury Buildings

The Great Northern Hotel

Gasholders No. 8

Troubadour Publishing Ltd

The name the Midland Goods Shed was subsequently gutted in a fire in the 1980s. It now functions as a temporary passenger terminus. The shed was subsequently renovated and the structure is being redeveloped. Today the station has been transformed and is now a major transport hub.

Great Northern Hotel

The Coal Drops

The Pine and Coal Buildings

The Pig and Coal Buildings

The Canal was built between 1819 and 1828 by the Westminster Bridge Company. The hotel was built in 1859-65 by the Midland Railway Company as a passenger terminus. The station was replaced by King's Cross St Pancras in 1991 and now serves as a temporary passenger terminus.

The Pig and Coal Buildings were built in 1859-65 by the Midland Railway Company. The station was replaced by King's Cross St Pancras in 1991 and now serves as a temporary passenger terminus.