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# Camden's Local List

January 2015

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# Introduction

## Camden's Local List

### Why do we need a Local List in Camden?

Some parts of Camden's historic environment are already well documented and protected through designation (e.g. listed buildings). A Local List contains elements of the historic environment that are not already designated but which nonetheless contribute to a sense of place, local distinctiveness and civic pride. These are known as 'non-designated heritage assets'. These features help make a place special for local people; they carry history, traditions, stories and memories into the present day and add depth of meaning to a modern place. They help give Camden its distinctive identity.

### What does it mean to be on the List?

Local Listing identifies locally significant buildings, landscapes and features of heritage value – but like any designation - it is not a preservation order. Locally listed buildings can still be altered, or in rare cases demolished, once the case has been made and all other options have been explored as part of the planning process. The Local List and the accompanying Camden Planning Guidance help ensure that change is balanced with the heritage significance of the building or feature in question.

The Local List should be read in conjunction with the section on 'non-designated heritage assets' within Camden Planning Guidance 1: Design which sets out:

- how non-designated heritage assets are identified
- how they are assessed
- what it means to be a non-designated heritage asset (whether identified on the list or as part of the planning process).

Camden's Local List is fluid and will necessarily change over time, as new buildings, landscapes and features are identified, assessed and added to the list and as changes take place, guided by the planning process. There are a small number of buildings on the List which are subject to existing planning permissions not yet implemented - once a permission is implemented and this removes what is significant about an asset we will look to remove that asset from the Local List.

### How has the Local List been produced?

Camden's Local List has been produced following a period of public consultation inviting nominations (November 2012 to January 2013), extensive officer survey, research and assessment by conservation and planning officers. All nominations for the Local List were assessed against the adopted Selection Criteria (see Camden Planning Guidance 1:

Design), before being adopted on 21st January 2015.

For more information on the background to the local list project please go to [www.camden.gov.uk/locallist](http://www.camden.gov.uk/locallist).

### What kind of things are on the Local List?

Camden is a rich and diverse historic Borough – and this is reflected in our Local List, which includes:

- street features such as lampposts, boundary markers, and street signs
- public houses
- buildings connected with the piano and organ manufacturing industry
- schools and halls
- chapels and churches
- social housing and 20th century buildings
- landscapes; and features connected to the railway infrastructure that runs across Camden.

Individual houses, streets and areas are also included.

### How can I get involved?

The Local List will be updated annually so you can still:

- suggest new additions to be included on the Local List
- provide information on buildings and features already identified (e.g. photographs, names of Architects, historical maps and information).

You can submit your comments and suggestions to: [locallist@camden.gov.uk](mailto:locallist@camden.gov.uk).

### How is Camden's Local List organised?

Camden's Local list has been organised by Borough wards (alphabetically) and within each ward section you will find:

- a map - with identified non-designated heritage assets marked on
- a table - with details of each identified asset (including a photograph, the address, its identified significance, type of asset, the ward and a description of that asset).

Use the interactive map on the following page to explore the buildings, landscapes and features that have been identified as non-designated heritage assets in Camden.

# Borough Map

Camden's Local List

[Click on a ward name to view the assets identified in that in that ward.](#)



# Belsize

Camden's Local List



The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within Belsize.





**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**



## KEY:

- Building or group of buildings
- Natural features or landscape
- Street feature or other structures
- Open space
- Water
- Conservation area
- Rail/Tube line
- Ward boundary
- Borough boundary



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref338:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Royal Central School of Speech and Drama, 64 Eton Avenue</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Belsize</p>	<p>A late 19th century stucco fronted building by Roland Plumbe. Originally Eton Avenue Hall; reconstructed 1888 for the Hampstead Conservatoire of Music and School of Art, principal Cecil Sharp. Converted to the Embassy Theatre 1928 by Andrew Mather, a Scottish London-based architect who specialised in cinema design, mainly for Odeon circuit cinemas. It became the Central School in 1956. This building was restored by Cullum and Nightingale c 2000. A red brick extension constructed on the adjacent site in 1997 also by Cullum and Nightingale. Its façade of vertical windows set in brickwork gives a residential scale and character linking it to the Victorian terraces to the east. This is reinforced by stone facing at ground floor answering the usual stuccoed ground storey. It has a contrasting interior of exposed concrete surfaces with timber linings and floor coverings. These two buildings together create a sense of unity; the simplicity of the extension avoids conflict with the stucco fronted theatre or the adjacent houses, and the y area local landmark at this meeting of streets.</p> <p>The school has produced many distinguished alumni and staff including Laurence Olivier, Vanessa Redgrave, Judi Dench, Harold Pinter and Cameron Mackintosh. There is no other single faculty worldwide that offers such a diverse range of specialist masters programmes in theatre and performance practices.</p>
<p><b>Ref8:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> 2c &amp; 2d Belsize Park Gardens</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Belsize</p>	<p>A conjoined pair of steel-framed houses, designed by Robin Spence and Robin Webster for their families, built between 1978 and 1981. They are in a tradition of steel framed houses in England which goes back to the late 1950s following two paths which emerged in the US a decade earlier - the heavy steel frames of the Chicago tradition, and a lighter framed tradition which developed in California. The frame of 2c and 2d is minimal and very light, which avoids the need for trusses of the traditional portal system and of internal columns, creating an unrestricted and flexible internal space. They extend the full width of the site, set back from the road behind a masonry garden wall. They face each other over a courtyard, and have a garden to the rear.</p> <p>The site is within the former garden of Avenue House to the west, and are successful in retaining the appearance of the original relationship between buildings by being invisible from the street. This is of benefit to the appearance of Belsize Conservation Area within which they sit.</p>
<p><b>Ref9:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Belsize Library, Antrim Road</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Belsize</p>	<p>Branch library dating to 1937, designed by HA Gould and R Aldridge. Replaced an earlier Library building on the same site dating to 1897. It is a good example of early 20th century civic architecture, and forms an attractive element in the townscape. The curved northern wall of its reading room punctuated with tall windows forms a feature which successfully relates to the corner position.</p>
<p><b>Ref276:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Primrose Gardens, Primrose Gardens</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Belsize</p>	<p>Primrose Gardens was originally Stanley Gardens, named after a Dean of Westminster of that name, the Deans being landowners here. At one time it was used by Hampstead Cricket Club. The houses of Stanley Gardens, with the elongated oval central garden, were built in the 1880s. The garden was acquired by Hampstead Borough Council in 1920, the name changing to Primrose Gardens in 1939. The garden consists of two railed enclosures with grass and trees, and with a small central paved seating area between them.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref342:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Lamp Posts - Belsize Terrace (outside 10a Belsize Terrace and the side wall east of 18 Belsize Park) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Belsize	11ft 6ins salvaged cast iron columns with replica copper lanterns installed as part of improvement work to Belsize Village; unusual angular design of columns suggests they may date from the 1930s; iron door in base indicates that they were made for electric light, not gas; lanterns fitted to columns in 19th century fashion on four small curved brackets known as a frog; lamp posts make an important contribution to the distinctive character of this area.
<b>Ref343:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Pavements - West of Haverstock Hill from Belsize Grove to Hampstead Town Hall (outside nos. 147 – 211) and on the east side above Belsize Park underground station (outside nos. 192 – 210) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Belsize	Wide pavements with trees and benches and space for café tables, on either side of Haverstock Hill in front of the parades of shops. Give this area a distinctive continental character and is a local landmark and neighbourhood centre. The west side falls within Belsize Conservation Area but the east side does not, and it is useful to see the whole as a high quality piece of streetscape.
<b>Ref500:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Corner of King Henry's Road and Elsworthy Rise <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Belsize	This is an Edward VII pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'ER VII' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.
<b>Ref633:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Outside 215 Haverstock Hill <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Belsize	This is an George V pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'GR' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.

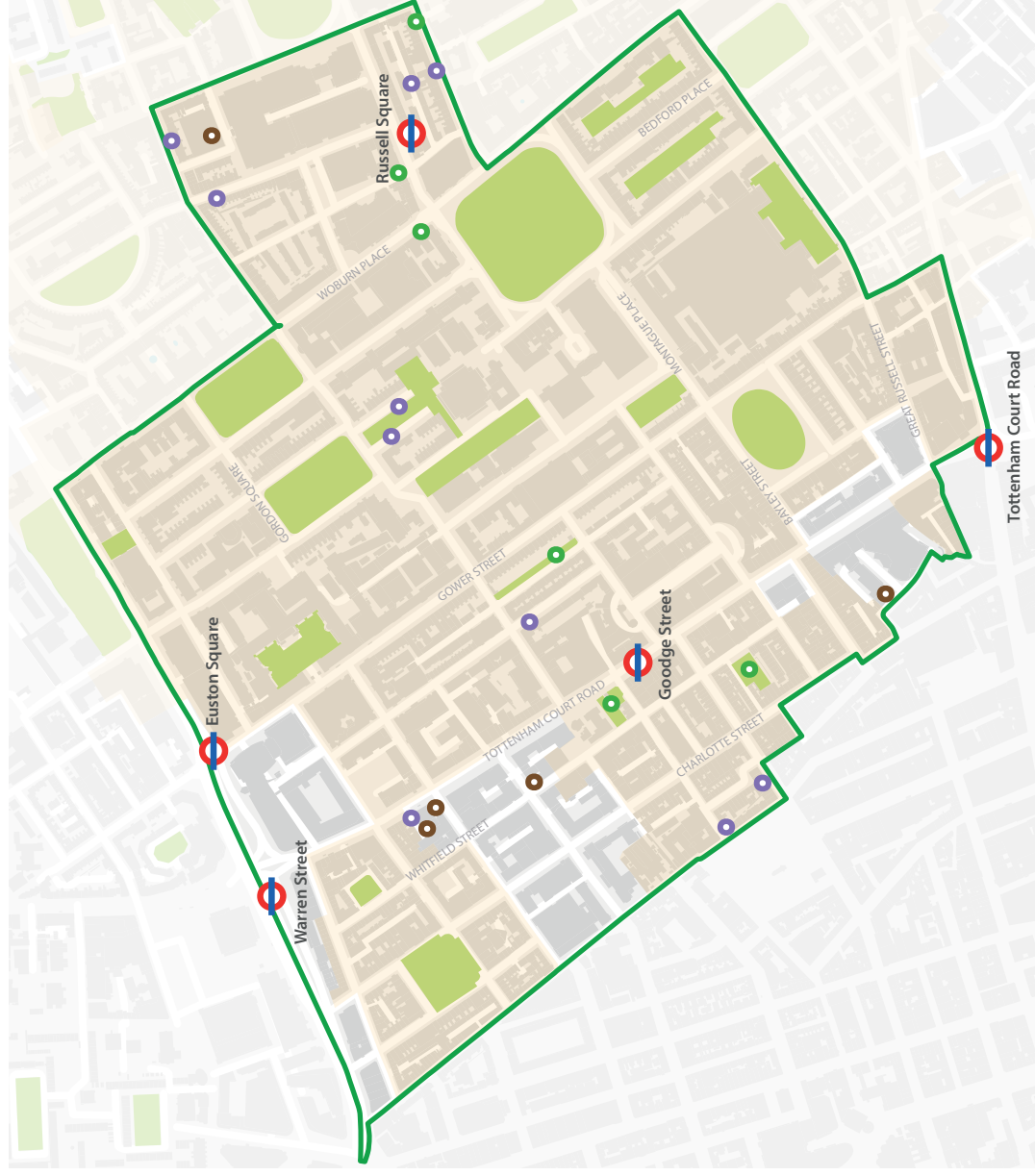
# Bloomsbury

Camden's Local List



The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within Bloomsbury.

**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**








## KEY:

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<b>Ref329:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Yeomanry House, Handel Street <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	Early 20th century (pre WWI) former Drill Hall, built on the site of a square of Georgian terraced houses with central mews around a courtyard which was accessed from the north. Yeomanry House is home to the University of London Officer Training Corps (ULOTC). A robust and respectable building with good quality detailing; orange glazed brick to ground floor elevation with 2-bath stone architraves to the casement windows and entrances and a dentil cornice; from first floor upwards elevations are brown brick with red brick dressings and windows are 12 over one paned timber sliding sashes.
<b>Ref54:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Stephen buildings, 31 Gresse Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	Early 20th century steel framed warehouse/manufacturing building on corner of Gresse Street and Stephen Street. Of four storeys, in stock brick with rustication at ground floor, large horizontal steel framed windows set within recesses that run from first floor to the lintels of the third floor windows. Iron railings to frontage. A modern atrium now encloses a former recessed entrance way mid way along the Gresse Street elevation.
<b>Ref55:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1-5 Midford Place <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	Late 19th century steel framed warehouse/manufacturing building in a notably modern stripped back classical style, with large windows set in recessed with brick pilasters between. In stock brick, relates well in terms of scale and detail to the neighbouring buildings.
<b>Ref57:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Carpenters Arms, 68-70 Whitfield Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	Public House on corner of Whitfield Street and Howland Street. Dating to post 1918, replacing a former pub on the same site. Demonstrates the detailing of this period including curved projecting lintels, steel windows, faience tiling to shopfront, and retains decorative elements including light fittings either side of entrance, fascia sign and brewery sign on the canted corner (Wenlock Brewery was based in Wenlock Road, Hackney). Attractively intact example of a public house of this era.
<b>Ref58:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> The Court, 108 Tottenham Court Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	Mid 19th century public house on corner of Tottenham Court Road and Maple Street. Of four storeys with historic timber shopfront at ground, two storeys with bracketed cornices to window openings, and a 4th storey above a substantial projecting blocking course. Small pediment at roof level on the Maple Street frontage. Provides a robust and eye catching marker to Maple street and relates well to the historic context.








Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref262:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Crabtree Fields, Whitfield Street/Colville Place <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	This area suffered bomb damage during WWII and as a result the former townscape of Fitzrovia changed in post-war rebuilding. Crabtree Fields was laid out in 1985 by the GLC replacing a former car park on an empty bomb-site. The public gardens recall the old name of the area in the early C18th when it was a meadow known as Crab Tree Field. It was owned by the wife of carpenter John Goodge after whom Goodge Street is named. LBI: Nos. 11, 11a, 12, 13 Colville Place (north side), 14, 15, 16 Colville Place (south side)
<b>Ref278:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Ridgmount Gardens, Ridgmount Gardens <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	Ridgmount Gardens is an elongated private garden for the use of residents of the imposing Ridgmount Mansions apartment building that overlooks it, built in the 1890s. Stretching from Chenies Street to Tavistock Place, the garden has a path that leads alongside a series of miniature lawns interspersed by shrubby borders. At either end of the garden are ornamental bird baths set off by lavender and wisteria.
<b>Ref290:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Whitfield Gardens, Whitfield Street/Tottenham Court Road <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	This small public garden was once the site of a large pond called The Little Sea. In 1756-58 it became the site for Whitfield's Tabernacle and Almshouses, and Whitfield's half-acre Burial Ground, which was in two parts, one each side of the Tabernacle. In 1853 it was closed to burials and cleared in 1856. The LCC acquired the site in 1894 and in 1895 opened it as a public garden, laid out as a smaller area with a central path and a larger tar-paved area surrounded by planted borders. In the early C21st it was substantially re-landscaped by Camden Council.
<b>Ref128:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Huntley Street, West side of road in kerbing south of Torrington Place (just south of The Marlborough Arms) <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	<p>This parish boundary marker is a kerbstone dated 1838, with the inscription 'St G F' which refers to the civil parish of St. Giles (in the Fields). This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref133:</b></p>  <p>(<a href="#">Click here to return to the ward map</a>)</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Boundary Markers - The Colonnade, South side (approx number 23 just below g/f window)</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury</p>	<p>These are two parish boundary markers which are rectangular stone markers within a wall. The one on the left has the inscription 'St P P' which refers to the civil parish St Pancras. The one on the right has the inscription 'St G' which refers to the civil parish St. George (Bloomsbury). These markers are part of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<p><b>Ref135:</b></p>  <p>(<a href="#">Click here to return to the ward map</a>)</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Tottenham Street, On No 49 at West end of south side</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury</p>	<p>This parish boundary marker, fixed upon a property, is in the form of a elliptical metal plate dated 1834, with the inscription 'St P P' which refers to the civil parish St Pancras. Looks enamelled. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<p><b>Ref138:</b></p>  <p>(<a href="#">Click here to return to the ward map</a>)</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Tavistock Place, South Side, just west of Hunter Street and outside entrance to Seymour House.</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury</p>	<p>This parish boundary marker is a kerbstone dated 1898, with the inscription 'SPL' (which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras), a line and the abutting parish SGB (which refers to the parish St George (Bloomsbury)). This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>

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<b>Ref143:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Goodge Street, North side, No 58/60 attached to upper wall of One Tun P/H. <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	<p>This parish boundary marker, fixed upon a property, is in the form of a elliptical metal plate mounted within stucco, dated 1791, with the inscription 'St P P' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref146:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Marchmont Street, On kerbline outside No 69-71 west side <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	<p>This parish boundary marker is a kerbstone date 182(the last number is missing), with the inscription "St G.B." which refers to the civil parish St. George (Bloomsbury). This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref187:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Markers - Woburn Square, In gardens on east side looking into the gardens behind railings. <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	<p>These are two parish boundary markers. The one on the left is a small stone tombstone pillar, which is inscribed 'St. G.B.' which refers to the civil parish of St George (Bloomsbury). The one on the right is a metal column dated 1830, which has the inscription 'St.P.P.' which refers to the civil parish St Pancras. These markers are part of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref189:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Woburn Square, In gardens on west side looking into the gardens behind railings. <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	<p>This parish boundary marker is a metal column dated 1836, which has the inscription 'St.P.P' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref190:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Guilford Street, North side, in kerbing near Queens Square <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	<p>This parish boundary marker is a kerbstone marker which has the inscription 'St.G.B.' which refers to the civil parish of St George (Bloomsbury) and a line representing the boundary directing and 'St.P.P.L.' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref56:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Granite setted carriageway - Midford Place <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury	<p>Complete historic street surface in granite setts with gutters and kerbs. Contribute to the historic character of this narrow street.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref770:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Post Box - Herbrand Street</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury</p>	<p>This is an Edward VII pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'ER VII' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>
<p><b>Ref772:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Post Box - Grenville Street (outside 16)</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury</p>	<p>This is an Elizabeth II pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>
<p><b>Ref775:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Post Box - Woburn Place</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Bloomsbury</p>	<p>This is an Edward VII pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'ER VII' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>



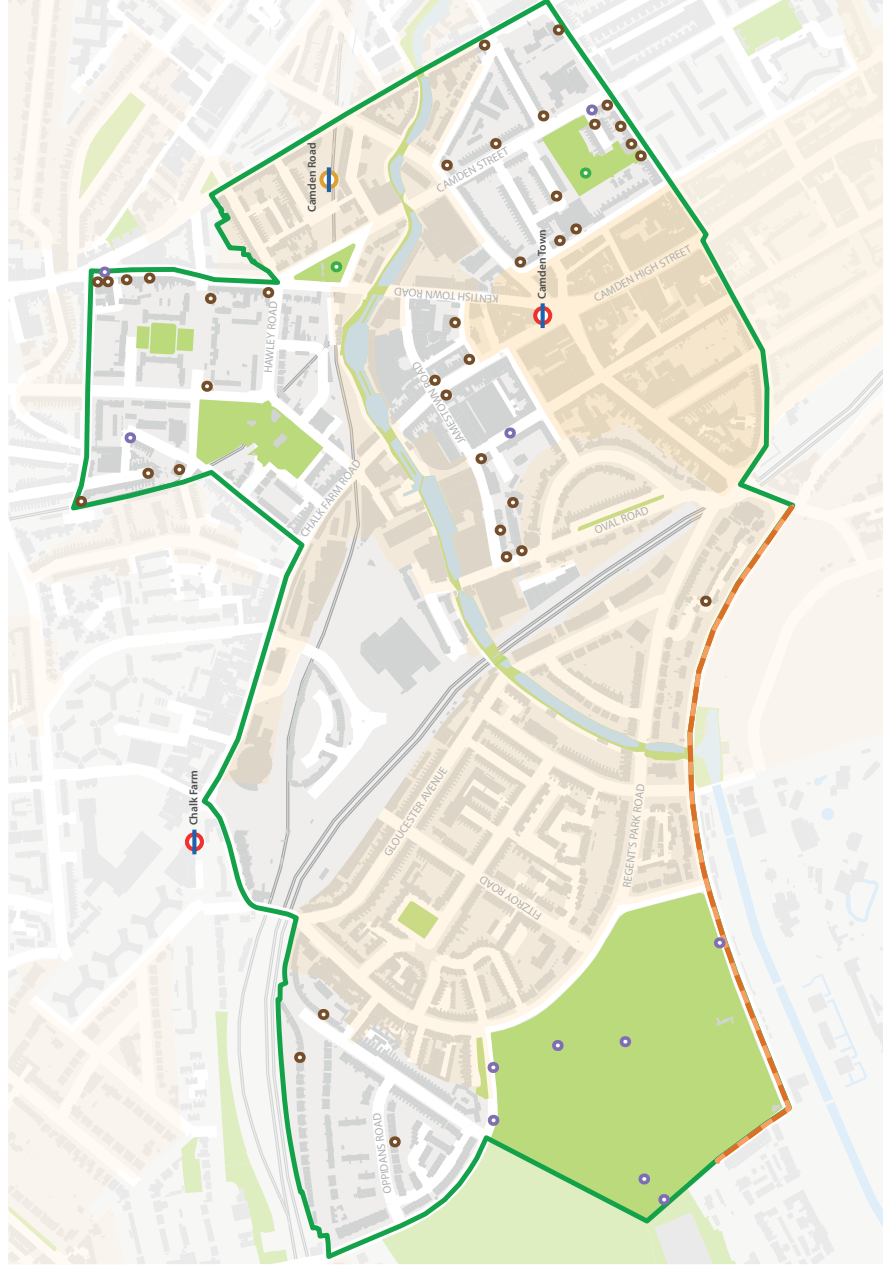
## Camden Town with Primrose Hill

Camden's Local List



The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within Camden Town with Primrose Hill.






**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**

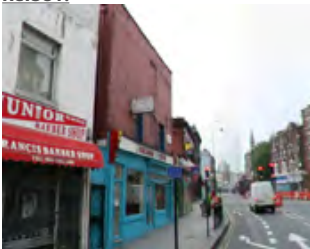











### KEY:

-  Building or group of buildings
-  Natural features or landscape
-  Street feature or other structures
-  Open space
-  Water
-  Conservation area
-  Rail/Tube line
-  Ward boundary
-  Borough boundary



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref11:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Tapping the Admiral PH, 77 Castle Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Mid 19th century public house on corner site at junction of Castle Street and Hadley Street. Important landmark building in the location where many roads meet and the railway viaduct dissects views. The area has a strong Victorian character despite many terraces having been replaced with later terraces; this building serves as a lynch pin to tie the surrounding streets together. Simple and restrained design with more decoration to the shopfront - applied pilasters and dentil cornice to the corner entrance bay.
<b>Ref17:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 41 Clarence Way (corner Castlehaven Road) <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	3 storey former public house on corner of Clarence Way and Castlehaven Road, dating to the mid 19th century. Rendered elevations, applied pilasters to ground floor elevation, stuccoed architraves to upper floor windows and cornice. Timber sliding sash windows to upper floors. This building is an important landmark in this area where the pattern of development is dispersed and with little definition of the street pattern. No. 41 provides a clear and robust marker of this corner, a reference to the historic origins of development here, and a visual link exists with the listed mid 19th century Holy Trinity church to the west.
<b>Ref27:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Prince Albert PH, 163 Royal College Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Mid 19th century public house with good tiled frontage to three elevations with lettering at fascia level and one decorative tiled panel. Is seen in the context of the historic townscape of Georgiana Street, Royal College Street and Lyme Street (the latter partly within Regents Canal Conservation Area).
<b>Ref326:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 147 Kentish Town Road (former Castle Public House) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Mid 19th century public house on corner of Kentish Town Road and Castle Road. Rendered facade with fine strong detailing including rusticated quoins, window architraves with projecting cornices at first floor and bracketed cills at second floor, and a substantial cornice. This building replaces an earlier pub in slightly different location on the site called the Castle Tavern, as recorded in a coloured print of c1855 by John Wykeham Archer, held by the British Museum. An undated quote states 'a splendid gin palace is erected in lieu of the Old Castle Tavern. Sold and all cleared away for improvements in 1849'.
<b>Ref379:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 119 to 131 Kentish Town Road <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Terrace of 7 two and three storey houses on west side of Kentish Town Road, of early 19th century date, and formerly known as Providence Place. They replace 18th century timber houses on the same site and the irregular rear site boundary reflects the line of a tributary of the fleet. Whilst they have been much altered, and have lost original features such as 6 over 6 timber sash windows, they represent the historic origins and village character of Kentish Town which is rarely visible now, and as a group have historic and townscape interest.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref381:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 133 Kentish Town High Street <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Three storey brick (painted) building likely to be of late 18th century construction, or very early 19th. Of three storeys with shopfront at ground floor, has blocked windows on front elevation at first and second floors which were perhaps due to the window tax, repealed in 1851. Detached and separated from terrace to south by narrow passage, and attached to single storey shop to north. Formerly had a better aspect to the north, with two timber sliding sash windows at second floor level looking out over the roofs of three single storey shop units (nos 135-139), however the loss of two of these to a much taller development (granted on appeal in 2005) has detracted from its setting. It is a rare survival and one of the few Georgian buildings to evidence the early development of Kentish Town from a village to the town centre it is today. Whilst it has suffered alteration its original form is still clearly apparent.
<b>Ref395:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 2, 10 & 11 Regal Lane <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Historical Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Three houses dating to 1961-2 and 1964 respectively. No. 2 the architect John Winter's own house and the earliest house known by him and is of a 'subtly impressive design: the wilful yet rational irregularity of the massing and fenestration' (English Heritage listing consideration. Quite altered and not listed by English Heritage but noted to be of strong local interest. Nos 10 & 11 are a symmetric pair of more standard design.
<b>Ref431:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 85-93 Camden Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Terrace of 5 houses with returns onto Pratt Street and St Martins Close. Corner houses with attic storey above cornice line, all with rusticated stucco to raised ground floor, stuccoed window architraves and cornice, timber sliding sash windows and railings to basement area, some with iron balconettes to first floor windows. Overly visible mansard roof extensions and inappropriate front doors erode the overall appearance of the group.
<b>Ref432:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 92 Camden Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	House at end of terrace of listed houses on Georgiana Street, which returns onto Camden Street. 3 story plus basement, ground floor in rusticated stucco, stucco architraves and bracketed cornice to first floor window, timber sliding sash windows. Important in providing sensitive termination to this group. View across garden to the stone tower of All Saints Church links it to the wider townscape.
<b>Ref434:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 94-132 Camden Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Intact mid 19th century terraced street. The high quality and consistency of the group (along with the contemporary terraces on the west side of the road), and its largely unaltered condition creates a very pleasing streetscape.



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref437:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Carpenters Court, Pratt Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Four storey building at entrance to St Martin's Gardens in stock brick with red brick dressings, grand order pilasters and roof level gable, and blue brick to ground floor elevation. Return elevations plainer. Built in late 19th century on site of former 29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers Headquarters; in use as a woodworking factory in mid 20th century. Provides a visual address to this entrance of St Martins Gardens, and relates well to wider townscape in terms of building line and elevational detailing.
<b>Ref439:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 41a-55 Pratt Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Terrace of 8 mid 19th century terraced houses, rather degraded but maintaining a group identity particularly in its front elevation with many original details surviving such as bracketed cornices to doors and windows on ground floor, panelled doors and timber sliding sash windows. Roof line has been eroded however by extensions.
<b>Ref440:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> St Martin's Tavern, 35 Pratt Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Early 19th century Public house. Pale brick to front elevation and red-brown brick to side and rear elevations. Panel with relief decoration at pediment level above a heavy dentiled cornice which continues on east elevation along path to St Martins Gardens but shallow returns only to west and north (rear) elevations. Contributes to the visual quality and architectural variety of the street scene and also visible from St Martin's Garden - rear elevation altered and extended but still contributes to historic setting of gardens. Historic iron lantern brackets on front elevation.
<b>Ref441:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 116-134 Bayham Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Mid 20th century light industrial building with strong horizontal emphasis and streamlined design and detailing. End bays relate well to terraced housing on either side. (Railings to street and siting of waste bins detract from the setting of the building).
<b>Ref442:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 136-140 & 146-152 Bayham Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Two short stretches of fine and well preserved early 19th century (c1820) terraced houses on the east side of the street. Last vestiges of a terrace which originally extended from Greenland Street to St Martin's Almshouses, they are the westernmost expression of a wider townscape of relatively intact 19th century terraces, and are important in providing some residential and architectural consistency to an otherwise rather fractured streetscape.






Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref443:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Carol Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Almost intact mid 19th century terraced street with former pub at eastern end. (A small number of houses removed early 20th century for light industrial works at western end). High quality residential architecture and a very pleasing townscape created by the intactness of the group and its unaltered roofline. Rear of south side visible from St Martin's gardens where substantial and innovative later 20th century rear extensions carried out to the entire terrace add architectural interest to this view.
<b>Ref444:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> St Martin's Close <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Intact mid 19th century terraced street (three houses facing onto Camden Street demolished in second half of 20th century and site incorporated into St Martin's Gardens). High quality domestic architecture and very attractive streetscape with York stone paving and granite kerbstones, historic lamp standards and street trees. Views to east and west ends of street contribute to its character with views of the stone tower of All Saints Church to the east and St Martin's Gardens to the west.
<b>Ref449:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 8-16 Camden Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Terrace of 5 terraced houses in stock brick with rusticated stucco at ground floor and railings around basement area. Connect visually and physically to a listed terrace of houses of similar design and scale. The terrace retains stucco architraves to windows, and timber sliding sashes -round headed at ground floor. No. 16 contains a gated carriage entrance at ground floor which historically gave access to a building at the rear of the plot; no. 8 forms the corner with Bayham Street and is rendered with a fine iron balcony at first floor level.
<b>Ref450:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 64-72 Camden Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Short intact terrace of 5 terraced houses with returns onto Lyme and Camden Streets. Three storeys with rusticated quoins to end houses which project slightly forward, and to ground floor. Windows with stuccoed architraves and timber sliding sash windows. Railings to basement areas. It is well preserved and maintains the striking continuity to the street edge created by the listed terrace to the south.
<b>Ref451:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 12 Oval Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Late 19th century warehouse. Of key significance is the front elevation in brown brick with recessed window bays, steel framed windows and use of restrained decoration e.g. tiled panels in central bay. Relates well in scale to no. 42-43 Gloucester Crescent to the south, and in materials and building line to the terrace within which it sits.








Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref452:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 14-18 Oval Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Short terrace of three terraced houses dating to mid 19th century. Attractive group with timber sash windows, stucco window surrounds, first floor iron balconies, panelled doors with decorative console brackets and projecting cornice and lightwell railings largely intact. In same form as terrace around the corner in Jamestown Road.
<b>Ref453:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 61-85 Jamestown Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Terrace of 13 terraced houses dating to the mid 18th century with a taller house with shopfront as a focal point at the corner with Oval Road. Forms the western end of a longer terrace which originally ran to the junction with Arlington Street. A public house and carriage entrance to the yards and industries to the rear (including at various times a pianoforte manufactory, soap works, printing works and a timber yard) was formerly located adjacent to no. 61. Forms an important consistent western edge to the street which successfully addresses the higher buildings on the east side.
<b>Ref454:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 31 Jamestown Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Late 19th century public house in fine red brickwork with prominent slated roofscape, chimneys and dormer windows. Dentil cornices to fascia, window architraves and cornice. It addresses the corner boldly with blind window recesses on its chamfered corner under a slab chimney stack. It is now an isolated historic building in a largely redeveloped context, but in long views it can be seen together with the historic 61-85 Jamestown Street which reinforces the underlying historic framework of the streetscape.
<b>Ref455:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 57 A/B/C/D Jamestown Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	<p>Group of sensitively refurbished late 19th and early 20th century light industrial buildings in yard accessed from Jamestown Road. Yellow stock brick with brick arches, timber sash sliding windows and slated roofs.</p> <p>Buildings A and D are oldest on site and date from the mid 19th nineteenth century and most likely are contemporary with the adjoining Grade II listed Collard and Collard piano making factory on Oval Road. Building B dates from the late 19th century whilst C dates from the early 20th century.</p> <p>Buildings A and D are of historic significance, being those most related to the Collard and Collard building and forming the basis for the layout of the yard. As a group the buildings are of architectural interest and townscape interest, a rare example of a group of buildings which serve reminder for Camden's piano making heritage.</p>
<b>Ref456:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> The Buck's Head, 202 Camden High Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Mid 19th century public house on corner of Camden High street and Buck Street which provides a visual termination to the contemporary terrace to its north and emphasis to the corner. Stone frontage with pilasters which include brackets in the shape of bucks' heads; Victorian street numbering above former corner entrance, and brewery name panel at first floor level add interest to the building's plain yet high quality design.






Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref457:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> The Elephant's Head, 224 Camden High Street</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill</p>	<p>Mid 19th century public house on the corner of Camden High Street and Hawley Crescent which provides a visual termination to the contemporary terrace to its south and emphasises the corner. Tiled shopfront (which extends full length of side property on Hawley Crescent) with curved window to corner, dentil cornice to windows and parapet.</p>
<p><b>Ref458:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> The Oxford Arms, 265 Camden High Street</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill</p>	<p>Late 19th century public house on corner of Camden High Street and Jamestown Road which provides a visual termination to the contemporary terrace to its south and emphasises the corner. Red brick with panels of terracotta decoration and timber shopfront. Corner given prominence at roof level with chimneys, stone relief coat of arms and pediments. Decorative iron balustrade at first floor.</p>
<p><b>Ref459:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Hawley Infant School, Buck Street</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill</p>	<p>Late 19th century school. Existing building is the remaining part of a formerly larger complex of buildings stretching between Buck Street and Hawley Crescent and fronting on to Kentish Town Road. The site is relatively well hidden from the street behind brick walls, but the tall gables, clay tiled roofs, brick chimney and tops of the upper level windows with their red brick surrounds give a good indication of the character of the site. Views through the gate of the side elevation with tall timber windows and dormers also allow the diminutive nature and attractive detailing of the building to be appreciated from the street.</p>
<p><b>Ref520:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> 1 Farrier Street</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill</p>	<p>Early 19th century detached house with two storeys above a semi basement. Stock brick, 6 over 6 paned timber sliding sash windows and chimney stack at eastern end of roof. Rare surviving remnant of the former street housing that existed in this area prior to clearance and replacement with the post war housing estate. Its location close to the junction with Kentish Town Road reinforces the enclosure of this short turning.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref645:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1-49 (odd) 8-54 (even) King Henry's Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Group of mid 19th century semi detached (and in some cases linked) and terraced houses on both sides of street. Intact and relatively unaltered group of high architectural quality creates fine consistent townscape.
<b>Ref646:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1-29, 30-45 and 46-57 Ainger Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Later 19th century terraced houses on both sides of street. High degree of consistency including at roof level. Creates striking uniformity to the townscape.
<b>Ref647:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 18-41 Oppidans Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Later 19th century group of Italianate semi detached houses and terraces with recesses between pairs to give the impression of semi detached houses with raised ground floors and overhanging eaves set behind front gardens. On the south side of the road only; a complementary group opposite was later demolished for the residential blocks that stand there today. High degree of consistency creates an impressive townscape.
<b>Ref643:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Holy Trinity and St Silas Primary School, Hartland Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Two plus attic storey mid 19th century Primary school building on the corner of Lewis Street and Clarence Way, and opposite the listed Holy Trinity Church. It's orientation results in the flank elevation being very visible in views westwards past the church, and the two buildings and the green space opposite form an attractive group.
<b>Ref649:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 39-49 (odd) and 54-76 (even) Hadley Street and 14&16 Lewis Street and street surfacing <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Group of two storey mid 19th century terraced houses set behind small front yards which encloses the southern end of Hadley Street and around the corner into Lewis Street. Form an intact and visually attractive small group, with a consistent roofscape and some historic detailing such as bracketed cornices to the ground and first floor windows and parapet cornices surviving. The view of the group is enhanced by the tower of Holy Trinity church and the roofscape of Holy Trinity and St Giles Primary school visible over the roofs of the houses. York stone paving, granite kerb and gutter setts enhances the integrity of the historic character of this group.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref648:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1-55 Hartland Road (odd - west side) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Intact terrace of mid 19th century terraced houses of two storeys (most with mansard roof extensions) and three storeys at the northern end, set behind small front yards, on the west side of Hartland Road. Stock brick elevations with stucco to ground floor, to window architraves and to parapet cornice. The street's uniformity in terms of scale and form provides a robust backdrop against which the use of different paint colours on individual houses contributes to the townscape and gives the street a distinctive and idiosyncratic character.
<b>Ref393:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 57 Pratt Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Mid 20th century Training Centre with 6 large steel framed glazed bays with decorative panels at floor level on front elevation set between brown brick rusticated pilasters. Recreates the western side of the street and achieves a sensitive and visually successful relationship with the 19th century terraced houses opposite.
<b>Ref700:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Former South Kentish Town Tube Station, 141 - 145 Kentish Town Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	A handsome architectural structure in its Ox-blood faience cladding. Its former double volume entrance hall has two large arches and smaller side windows on its front elevation, typical of so many London Underground Stations, together with a prominent dentilled projecting cornice above. The original elevations appear to be substantially in tact. The top cornice and faience cladding of its original elevation turns the corner and continues on the side flanking elevation over the adjacent alleyway. The ground floor is now occupied by a shop which has fixed roller shutters and a plastic shopsign to its two front bays.
<b>Ref763:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Quinn's Pub, 65 Kentish Town Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	This early C19 pub features an decorative stucco façade and pub frontage which appears to be largely unaltered. Its prominent junction location make it a local landmark.
<b>Ref250:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> St Martin's Gardens, Camden Street/Pratt Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	The site was the former Camden Town Cemetery, the land acquired in 1802 for an additional burial ground for St Martin-in-the-Fields. Part of the land was used for St Martin's Almshouses built adjacent in 1818. The ground closed for burials in 1856 and was acquired by the Vestry of St Pancras in 1884 for public gardens, which were formally opened in July 1889. Contains memorials and a drinking fountain, and gravestones moved to the edges to create an open space that retains it's historic character in close to the original layout. The many large mature trees and soft landscaping creates a green oasis in the middle of a densely built residential area and the park also has a large children's play area. Related features are wrought-iron gates on Camden Street, Charles Dibdin Memorial, Drinking Fountain; Almshouses, all listed at grade II.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref523:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Camden Gardens <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Triangular public gardens at the junction of three roads, overlooked by C19th terraces and C20th buildings and dissected by the north London Railway Line viaduct. The freehold of the site was conveyed to the Vestry of St Pancras in 1878 on payment of 5 shillings to the Trustees of the Marquis Camden and 5 shillings to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with £55 and £15 respectively paid for the legal proceedings. It was later maintained by St Pancras Borough Council and was preserved as public open space under the London Squares and Enclosures (Preservation) Act of 1906. Enclosed by railings, the small garden has grass, seats and a number of fine plane trees. A drinking fountain erected in 1876/7 in memory of Joseph Salter is located north of the garden.
<b>Ref157:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Markers - Primrose Hill Road, South side, near zebra crossing by Ainger Road <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	<p>These are two parish boundary markers. The one on the left is a metal plinth standing in the ground, dated 1854 with the inscription 'St P.P.' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. The one on the right is a square stone block inscribed E. These markers are part of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref159:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Markers - Primrose Hill, near Primrose Hill Road entrance <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	<p>These are two parish boundary markers. The one on the left is a metal plinth dated 1830, with the inscription 'St P.P.' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. The one on the right is a stone column dated 1830, with the inscription 'St J.H.' which refers to St. John Hampstead which was part of the civil parish of Hampstead. These markers are part of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref161:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Primrose Hill, by lamp post near central path <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	<p>This parish boundary marker is a heavily worn stone column and due to the worn nature of the stone no markings are visible however it is assumed that the stone is marking the boundary of the civil parish of St Marylebone. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref162:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Markers - Prince Albert Road, West of Albert Terrace, north side, outside Primrose Hill open space <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	<p>These are two parish boundary markers. The one on the left is a stone column, with the inscription St M.B. (but very heavily weathered). The one on the right is a metal column dated 1821, with the inscription 'St PP' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. These markers are part of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref166:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Primrose Hill, Centre, at point where three parishes meet. <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	<p>This parish boundary marker is a metal Pillar dated 1821, with the inscription 'St P.P.' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. Adjacent to a stone marker not identified. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>







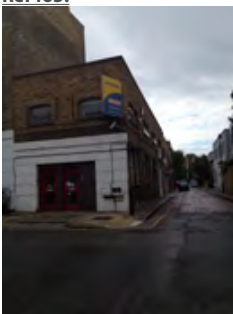
Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref167:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Primrose Hill, Towards western side near reservoir, but east of main north-south path. <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	<p>This parish boundary marker is a stone pillar which has been heavily weathered. Possibly marking the boundary of St Marylebone. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref168:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Markers - Primrose Hill, Towards western side near reservoir, but west of main north-south path. <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	<p>These are two parish boundary markers. The one on the left is a heavily weathered stone pillar. This stone has appearance of St Marylebone but due to weathering this cannot be made out. The one on the right is a heavily weathered stone pillar. This stone has appearance of Hampstead but due to weathering this cannot be made out. These markers are part of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref445:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - St Martins Close (at junction with Camden Street on south side) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	<p>This is an Elizabeth II double pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref484:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Lamp Posts - Arlington Road (various locations)</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill</p>	<p>Arlington Road has 20 original and 3 replica lamp standards of historic type. Many fall within the Camden Town Conservation Area and so are not mentioned here. 2 are listed here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Column No 1 (numbering in Arlington Road is from the Jamestown Street end towards Mornington Crescent) which is an original dating back to around the 1890s and has the Seal of the old Vestry of St. Pancras on its base compartment door. This depicts a figure of the boy martyr St. Pancras holding a palm of victory in his hand and with his foot on a Roman soldier symbolising the triumph of Christianity over his pagan persecutors. This column is one of many cast by the McDowall Steven &amp; Co, Glasgow – the name is invisible but may be below pavement level as is often the case when the footway level has been raised over the years by successive relaying. The shaft of the column has small holes in it at intervals – these are spur holes into which the lighting attendant fitted spurs as he climbed to the top to attend to the lamp, removing them again as he came down. This column has an original curved bracket on top but the lantern is modern of course; some of the original St. Pancras columns further up Arlington Road have later brackets but many of the originals still survive, here and elsewhere.</li> <li>- Column No 2 is one of three replica St. Pancras columns in Arlington Road – all the rest are originals. In my view it's a very good replica indeed, extremely authentic, and for this reason is worthy of inclusion on the local list. There are others elsewhere in the borough, e.g. in Regent's Park Road and Guilford Street. They consist of a steel column dressed with cast-iron embellishments (base compartment, decorative ring half way up the shaft, and a decorative capital at the top), all of which are extremely well cast so that it's quite difficult to tell them from the originals. The door on this column bears the words Borough of St. Pancras and the old borough coat of arms, which indicates that the casting was based on the old St. Pancras columns that came from the Walter Macfarlane foundry in Glasgow. These replica columns are taller than the originals.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ref503:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Post Box - Corner of Hartland Road and Lewis Street</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill</p>	<p>This is an Elizabeth II pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>
<p><b>Ref504:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Post Box - Outside 139 Kentish Town Road</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill</p>	<p>This is an Elizabeth II double pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>






## Camden's Local List














Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref4:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Maiden Lane Estate <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes	A London Borough of Camden modernist housing estate built on a former railway sidings and based on the idea of the linear stepped-section block. It was built in two phases, the first (to the west) between 1976-1981, the second (to the east) 1978 -1983 and the architects were Gordon Benson and Alan Forsyth, in the Camden Architect's Department, directed by Sidney Cook for phase I and Daniel Usiskin, John McCain and Quentin Champion for phase II. It is one of a number of estates designed by Camden's Architects department which are now recognised as a pioneering approach to housing, many of which are listed (e.g. Alexandra Road, Dunboyne Road and Branch Hill Estates). The design was a low-rise high-density approach, which achieved views, privacy and amenity space for residents as well as functional communal spaces, and responded to the scale and character of existing surrounding housing.
<b>Ref392:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> St Pancras Way Estate, St Pancras Way <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes	The St Pancras Way estate was built on land cleared after second world war bomb damage. Yellow brick is used throughout, with metal (painted) balconies. Hogarth Court has a plaque "Award for Merit" which was awarded at the 1951 Festival of Britain. The architects were led by Lewis Whitfield for Norman and Dawbarn. The design breaks with the older London tradition of blocks with inner courtyards, and provides open views and balconies southwards for light, with corridors on the north sides.
<b>Ref460:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 189-191 St Pancras Way <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes	Semi-detached pair of mid 19th century brick fronted villas, shallow pitched and hipped roofs with overhanging eaves, tall timber doorcases and timber sliding sash windows. Set behind front gardens, these are isolated historic features in an otherwise redeveloped streetscape, however there are stylistic links to the earlier on the west side of Camden Gardens, to the west. Just outside the boundary of Jeffreys Street CA, these houses can be seen from within it and contribute to its setting.
<b>Ref462:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Camden School for Girls, Sandall Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes	Secondary school, significant historically for being the second to be founded by the suffragette Frances Mary Buss who was one of the great pioneers of women's education. The earliest school buildings on the site were in place by 1875, and were first occupied by the North London Collegiate School (which was the first school founded by F.M.Buss). This later moved to Edgware and after post-war repair and reconstruction the Camden School for Girls moved to the site. The narrow red brick building fronting Sandall Road is a remnant of the original school building which extended around the corner to the south; the 4 storey red brick building with distinctive cupola within the site was constructed at the very end of the 19th century. These two parts of the site hold architectural and townscape significance.
<b>Ref465:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Corner site adjoining 3 Wilmot Place/55 Rochester Place <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes	Mews building dating to late 19th century. Has been extended by an additional storey fairly sympathetically, and has suffered alteration including the loss of original windows and alteration to carriage entrance on Wilmot Place frontage. Despite this it retains, particularly on the Rochester Place frontage, the semi-industrial character which is strongly evident in this stretch of Rochester Place, most of which is within either Jeffrey's Street or Rochester conservation areas.



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref467:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 19-21 (consec) Cliff Villas <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes	One and a remaining half of two paired Italianate villas on the east side of Cliff villas, dating to the mid 19th century, with raised ground floors, stucco to lower and upper ground floors and shallow pitched slated roofs. Originally part of a longer curved terrace which stretched the full length of the east side of Cliff Villas and faced onto the open space of the New River company reservoir (now Camelot House). Relates to the adjacent 22 Cliff Villas, and the terraced streetscape of Camden Park Road, which is within Camden Square conservation area.
<b>Ref468:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 22 Cliff Villas <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes	Mid 19th century villa. Appears detached, but is linked to 19-21 by an original single storey side extension. More elaborately decorated than its neighbours with a tripartite theme displayed in the Venetian windows at raised ground and first floor, and three pitched-roofed dormers. Originally part of a longer curved terrace which faced onto the open space of the New River Company reservoir (now Camelot House). Forms a group with its neighbours 19-21 and the terraced streetscape of Camden Park Road, which is within Camden Square conservation area. Late 19th century addition to south side is of some architectural interest but its appearance and relationship with no.22 has been confused by addition of roof lantern.
<b>Ref469:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 5 & 6 Cliff Villas <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes	Pair of Italianate villas dating to the mid 19th century. Isolated remnant of a longer curved terrace which originally stretched the full length of the east side of Cliff Villas which faced onto the open space of the New River Company's reservoir (now Camelot House). Significant visual link with the contemporary development on Cliff road (within Camden Square conservation area) which serves to retain a sense of the extent of the historic development of this area.
<b>Ref470:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 115-123 York Way <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes	Well preserved terrace of 5 mid 19th century houses on west side of road. Consistency of elevational detailing and roofscape contributes an attractive and solid group to this end of York Way which is otherwise quite fractured.
<b>Ref471:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 135 York Way <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes	4 storey building in robust Italianate design, formerly flanked by residential terraces and now terminating a group of 20th century buildings, and adjacent to Brecknock Primary School playground. Originally built as a public house boldly terminating the view westwards along North Road, it appears to have been out of this use by the early 1890s.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref472:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 145-147 (odd) York Way <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes	Late 19th century depository. Massive red brick structure, maintains building line and form of adjacent smaller residential buildings on York Way surprisingly successfully (although its elevations onto Cliff Villas and Cliff road are significantly less neighbourly due to scale). On York Way elevation the use of pilasters and blind arches, glazed and engineering brickwork and original fenestration add interest and relief to the formidable bulk of the building.
<b>Ref473:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 151-153 (odd) York Way <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes	Two terraced houses at the junction with Cliff Road. Dating to the second half of the 19th century they were historically part of the residential development to the west and north, which is now largely within Camden Square conservation area. They are visually linked with the houses lining York Way further north and play a significant contribution to townscape by providing a strong corner to Cliff Road which is replicated on three other sides of this junction.
<b>Ref489:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 204-208 and 218-228 Kentish Town Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Two sections of mid 19th century 3 storey terrace in grey brick with detailing in stucco, separated by later 20th century buildings. This terrace lacks the boldness of its neighbour to the north (234-248), and has suffered by the insertion within the terrace of two unsympathetic red brick buildings. However, these buildings still have architectural quality, make a good contribution to the townscape and reinforce the historic context for the terrace to the north and for Bartholomew Estate Conservation Area to the east.
<b>Ref521:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 106-110 Kentish Town Road/335-341 Royal College Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes	Monumental late 19th century warehouse in limestone with 7 bays of full height metal framed windows flanked by giant order applied pilasters supporting a cornice, with an attic storey and later roof extension above, built following wholesale demolition of this block between Kentish town Road and Royal College Street associated with road widening. The building extends through the block and has the same architectural approach on its other street elevation on Royal college Street - this easternmost section is identified as a Hat Factory on the 1934 OS map.
<b>Ref522:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 116 Kentish Town Road/349 Royal college Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes	Commercial building at the corner of Royal College Street and Kentish Town Road, built in the late 19th century following the demolition of previous buildings on this site for the widening of these two roads and introduction of tramway. The building is in an unusual style with large timber framed display windows at first floor as well as ground floor on the Kentish Town Road elevation and continuing for two bays around the corner. Tripartite sashes at third floor level and pitched roofed gables on the steeply pitched slated roof, with an projecting ornamented brick eaves detail. Chimney stacks project above the eaves on both elevations, and on Royal college Street a brickwork panel apparently for advertising is located at 3rd floor level.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref531:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 180 Kentish Town Road, Annies Bar Public House <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Canteloves	Mid 19th century public house on corner of Kentish town road and Patshull road. Fully rendered, with applied pilasters between windows at shopfront level, architraves with geometric corner motif and simple projecting cornice. Canted corner with window at first floor and blind window at second floor.
<b>Ref642:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 124 Kentish Town road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Canteloves	Later 19th century public house on the corner of Kentish Town Road and Bartholomew Road. Polychromatic brickwork and good timber shopfront to ground floor elevation. Visually striking, it sits in the setting of the listed Church of St Barnabus.
<b>Ref170:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - York Way, West side immediately north of junction with Market Road (on upper wall of No 87 York Way) <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Canteloves	<p>This parish boundary marker is a metal shield date 1871, with the inscription 'SPPM 15ft Oins E' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref171:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - York Way, West side, just south of Market Road (on upper wall of No 77 York Way) <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Canteloves	<p>This parish boundary marker is a rectangular stone block mounted in a wall dated 1872, with the inscription 'S P P M. 30 feet east' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref198:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - York Way, West side, just north of North Road Junction. Building appears to be 135 York Way.</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes</p>	<p>This parish boundary marker is a metal shield type marker dated 1874, which has the inscription 'SPPM 7ft 3ins' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<p><b>Ref461:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Post Box - Agar Grove (outside Manston)</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes</p>	<p>This is an Elizabeth II double pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>
<p><b>Ref463:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Granite setted carriageway - Rochester Place</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Cantelowes</p>	<p>Rare example of a virtually intact and continuous granite setted street surface. Continuity is broken only by some patching at the extreme southern end and a break where it intersects with Wilmot Place. The high quality of setts, gutters and kerbs creates a consistency of setting for the variety of building types in this mews and assists in visually uniting it.</p>



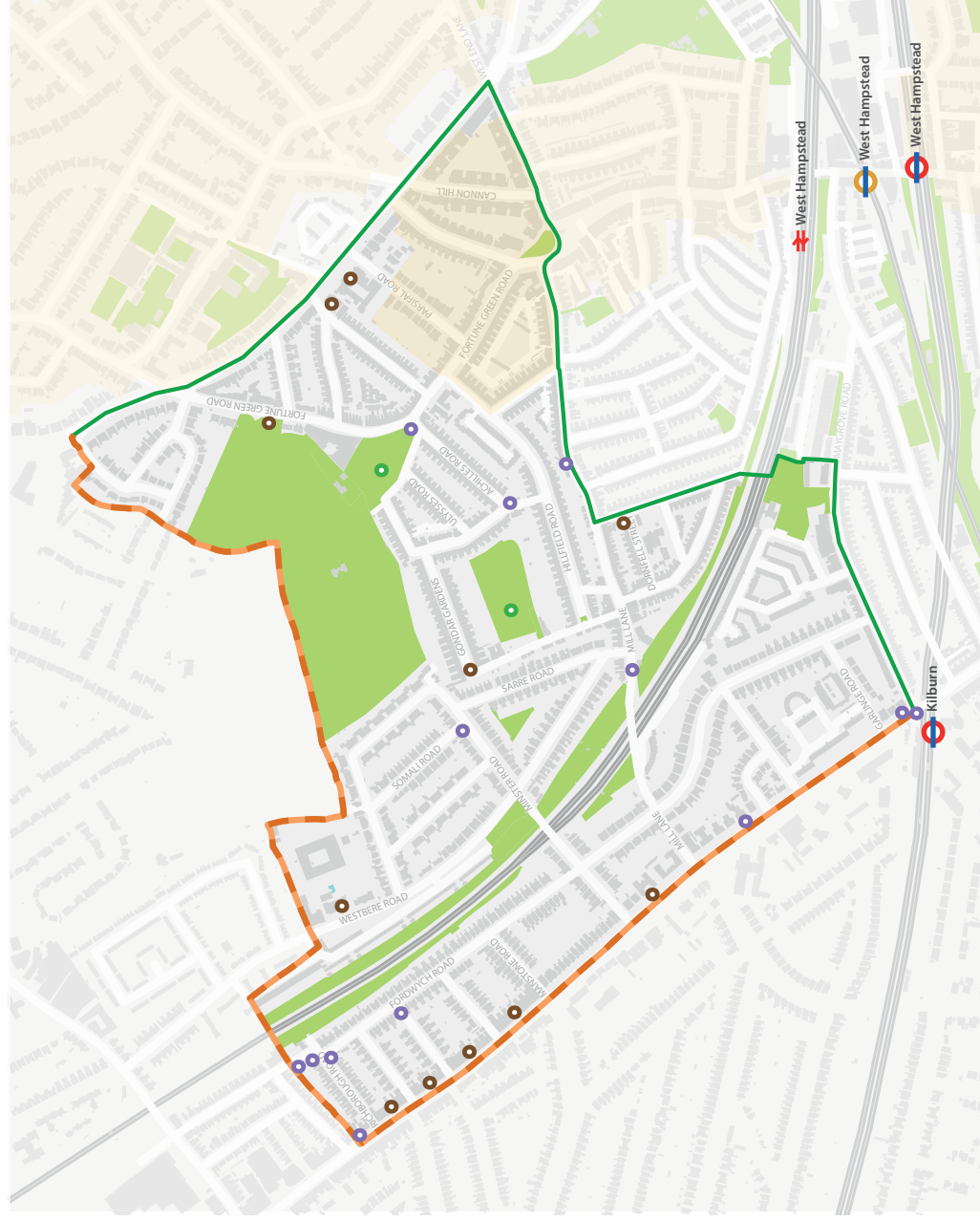
# Fortune Green

Camden's Local List






The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within Fortune Green.






**(Click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**



## KEY:

- Building or group of buildings
- Natural features or landscape
- Street feature or other structures
- Open space
- Water
- Conservation area
- Rail/Tube line
- Ward boundary
- Borough boundary

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref3:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Parsifal College, 527 Finchley Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	Late 19th century college building built for the Hackney Theological College, which organised the construction of the congregational church, at 527a adjacent. Closed in 1977, it has since been occupied by other academic institutions.
<b>Ref546:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 2 to 30 Cricklewood Broadway <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	Terrace of 15 units with original projected single storey shopfronts, dating to the early 20th century. Red brick, with applied terracotta ornament to pilasters, dentil cornice above 2nd storey windows and castellated parapet above, with paired castellations at party wall line and single in between, all linked by decorative railings. Shopfronts largely of no significance, but pilasters and console brackets survive between the shop units with decorative masks at fascia level. Along with similar terraces to the north (and opposite, outside Camden's borough boundary) this creates a striking piece of townscape with strong repetition and emphasised horizontality. Shopfront to no. 30 on the corner with Rondu Road however is of significance, formerly a bank it has a corner entrance, wide arched windows with multi paned top lights, a small cornice below a parapet wall and is decorated with plaster wreaths.
<b>Ref547:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 32 to 48 Cricklewood Broadway <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	Terrace with original shopfronts at ground floor, dating to the early 20th century. Originally of 14 units, the northern 4 have been replaced in the later 20th century in a manner that preserves the building line, height and horizontality but does not relate sensitively to the character of the terrace. Red brick, with applied terracotta ornament to pilasters, dentil cornice above 2nd storey windows and castellated parapet above, with paired castellations at party wall line and single in between, all linked by decorative railings. Shopfronts largely of no significance, but decorative pilasters and console brackets survive between the shop units. Along with similar terraces to the north and south (and opposite, outside Camden's borough boundary) this creates a striking piece of townscape with strong repetition and emphasised horizontality.
<b>Ref567:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 62-80 Cricklewood Broadway <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	Terrace of 10 units with original shopfronts at ground floor, dating to the early 20th century. Red brick, with applied terracotta ornament to pilasters, dentil cornice above 2nd storey windows and castellated parapet above, with paired castellations at party wall line and single in between, all linked by decorative railings. Shopfronts largely of no significance, but decorative pilasters and console brackets survive between the shop units. Along with similar terraces to the north and south (and opposite, outside Camden's borough boundary) this creates a striking piece of townscape with strong repetition and emphasised horizontality.
<b>Ref548:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 82 to 100 Cricklewood Broadway <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	Terrace of ten units with original shopfronts at ground floor, dating to the early 20th century. Red brick, with applied terracotta ornament to pilasters, dentil cornice above 2nd storey windows and castellated parapet above, with paired castellations at party wall line and single in between, all linked by decorative railings. Shopfronts largely of no significance, but pilasters and console brackets survive between the shop units, decorated with masks at fascia level. No. 82 was formerly a bank and retains an original shopfront of rusticated brown brick with tall arched windows. Along with similar terraces to the south (and opposite, outside Camden's borough boundary) this creates a striking piece of townscape with strong repetition and emphasised horizontality.


Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref568:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Hampstead Cemetery Lodge, 69 Fortune Green Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	Lodge. Dating to 1876 it was designed in a Gothic style by Charles Bell, who also designed the Chapels (both statutorily listed at grade II), gate piers and railings at the cemetery. The cemetery was created to provide additional space for burials once St John's churchyard in Hampstead became full. Formally consecrated by the Bishop of London and opened for burials in November 1876.
<b>Ref589:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 527a Finchley Road (the octagon) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	Late 19th century building (c1890s) originally a congregational church related to the former theological college adjacent at no 527, now Parsifal College. Now converted to residential accommodation.
<b>Ref593:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Broomsleigh Hall, Broomsleigh Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	Former Mission Hall, dating to between 1894-1916 on the corner of Broomsleigh Street and Dornfell Street, on the site of two former terraced houses. Red brick, with stone dressings and diaper work in black brick on both street facing elevations, with gables, steeply pitched clay tile roof, and dormer windows. It has a domestic scale and fits unobtrusively into the streetscape, yet its level of decoration and rather idiosyncratic form gives it visual interest and its corner position makes it more visible in longer views.
<b>Ref598:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Hampstead School, Westbere road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	Group of three school buildings fronting Westbere Road, dating the first and second decade of the 20th century. The school was formally Haberdashers Aske's Boys school, which later relocated to Elstree. The buildings are of different styles yet have a strong complementarity in the use of matching red brick work, stone string courses, and pattern of fenestration. The northern block has steeply pitched roof and large recessed arched windows which hints at an arts and crafts influence; the central block is eclectic in being classically inspired with a rather Gothic tower with octagonal spire and a contrasting modern southern projecting wing; the latest building, the southern block, has a neo-georgian style with pediment to the projecting central entrance bay, and shallow pitched overhanging roof. They form a strong and interesting group which contributes visual interest and scale to the streetscape.
<b>Ref602:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Mansions of Gondar Gardens <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	Group of 12 mansion blocks set behind small front gardens dating to the turn of the 19th & 20th centuries. Full height projecting bays and particularly fine detailing in the fenestration which replicates that in the earlier houses to the east. Stock brick with red brick detailing to windows and slate roofs. Grand entrances at raised ground floor with the mansion's name painted on the top light, and decorative tiling to the entrance path. Form an impressive and unified group, and visually relate well to the houses further east.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref706:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Kendal Court, 62-64 Shoot Up Hill, NW2 3PD <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	<p>This is an excellent example of an Art Deco mansion block dating from 1933. The façade is largely unaltered and retains the original features and metal windows. The use of rich detailing and scale of the building all point to a time where there used to be a particular kind of tenant, on a medium income, who demanded portage, parking, perhaps a maid, and sometimes dining and sports facilities.</p> <p>It also play an important townscape role where it relates well to the overall scale of neighbouring buildings, many of which are also mansion blocks.</p>
<b>Ref418:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Gondar Gardens Covered Reservoir, Gondar Gardens (originally called Shoot Up Hill Reservoir) <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	<p>Covered reservoir, built in 1874 by Grand Junction Water Works and decommissioned when the ring main was built around London. Its site has been cherished as a "green lung" by the people of the area, as well as for the views it allows right across to Hampstead Parish Church and beyond. It has been designated as an SNIC and Open Space by Camden Council.</p>
<b>Ref229:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Fortune Green Open Space, Fortune Green Road/Ajax Road/Achilles Road, NW6 <b>Significance:</b> Historical, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	<p>Public Gardens laid out in 1897 contemporary with housing to west.</p>
<b>Ref549:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Street sign - 110 Cricklewood Broadway <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Historical Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	<p>Black and white tiled street name sign with smaller tile above reading 'Borough of Hampstead'. Rare and unusual historical remnant of the former administrative areas.</p>



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref172:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Oak Grove, West side between Ash Grove and Richborough Road. In end of wall dividing garage and shed.</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green</p>	<p>This parish boundary marker is a small stone tablet dated 1896, which is inscribed 'No 2 S.J.H.' which refers to the civil parish of Hampstead. The stone also has a small figure '1' with bar underneath it, that follows the '2' of No. 2. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<p><b>Ref594:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Drinking Fountain - Fortune Green, Junction of Ajax Road, Achilles Road and Fortune green Road</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green</p>	<p>Pink granite drinking fountain at south east corner of Fortune Green. Located on an area of York stone paving which enhances its site, it creates an attractive feature on the periphery of this public open space.</p>
<p><b>Ref606:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Post Box - Corner of Fordwych and Skardu road (south side)</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green</p>	<p>This is an George V pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'GR' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>
<p><b>Ref608:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Post Box - Approx outside 15 mill lane near junction westbere road</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green</p>	<p>This is an George V pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'GR' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref609:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Outside 35 mill lane <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	This is an Elizabeth II pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.
<b>Ref610:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Outside 38 Shoot-up hill <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	This is an Edward VII pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'ER VII' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.
<b>Ref611:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Outside 59 Achilles Rd <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	This is an George V pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'GR' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.
<b>Ref618:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Street Sign - On 18 Richborough road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	Painted street sign with white lettering stating 'Oak Grove NW2' attached in a wooden frame to the brickwork of the side garden wall of 18 Richborough Road. Significant for its quality of design and the contribution it makes to the detail and historic character of the local area.
<b>Ref619:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Street Sign - On 35 Richborough road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	Black glazed ceramic tile street sign with white lettering stating 'Fordwych Road NW2' embedded in the brickwork of the flank wall at the northern end of Fordwych Road. Significant for its quality of design and the contribution it makes to the detail and historic character of the local area.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref626:</b>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Corner of Somali and minster road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	This is an George V pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'GR' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.
<b>Ref707:</b>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<b>Address:</b> Street sign - Outside 2 Shoot-up hill <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green	Black and white glazed ceramic tile street sign with lettering stating SHOOT UP HILL NW2 and 'Borough of Hampstead' embedded in the brickwork of the wall at the southern end of SHOOT UP HILL, opposite kilburn tube station. It is a rare and unusual historical remnant of the former administrative area and makes a contribution to the detail and historic character of the local area.
<b>Ref592:</b>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<b>Address:</b> Railway Bridges and arches - Over Maygrove, Loveridge, Iverson and Kilburn High road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green and West Hampstead	Two group of bridges carrying the Metropolitan line and the Jubilee line railway viaducts, visible where they span Kilburn High Road and Loveridge Road to the east of Kilburn Station. The central of the three bridges in both locations was the first to be constructed, followed by the opening of Kilburn Station (as Kilburn and Brondesbury) on 24 November 1879 for the Metropolitan and St. John's Wood Railway. This bridge is a brick construction, with a dramatic pattern of recessing soffits when seen from the underside, seen most dramatically in Loveridge Road. The southern most bridge was the second to be constructed, at a date between 1894 and 1914 and is a simple steel structure with a curved arch. The northern most bridge was the third, a horizontal span with 'METROPOLITAN RAILWAY 1914' applied to the balustrade as it crosses Kilburn High Road. The bridges are a dominant element in the street scene, are important landmarks, and contain both grace and drama in their architecture.



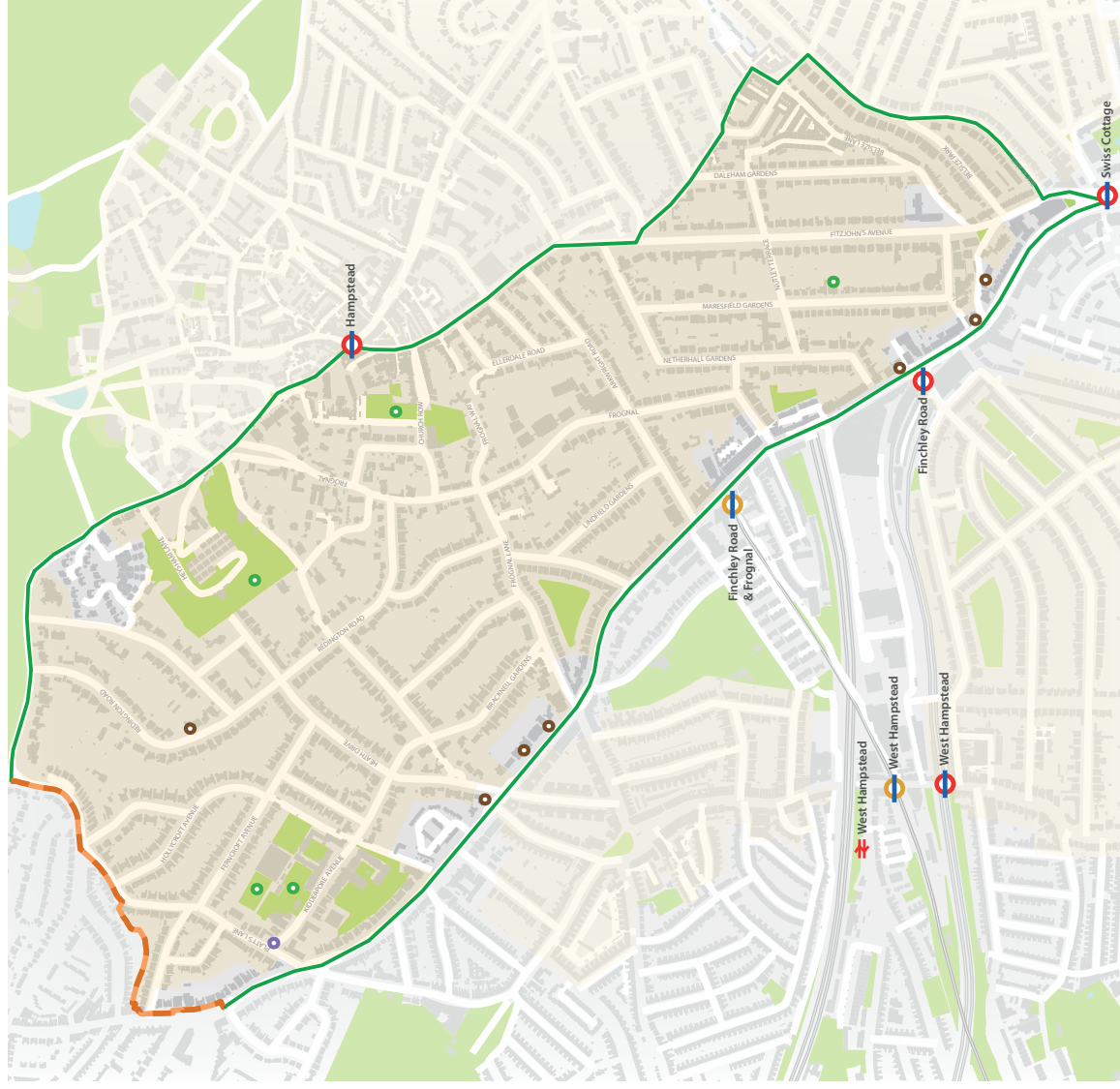
# Frogнал and Fitzjohns

Camden's Local List



The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within Frogнал and Fitzjohns.

**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**








## KEY:

- Building or group of buildings
- Natural features or landscape
- Street feature or other structures
- Open space
- Water
- Conservation area
- Rail/Tube line
- Ward boundary
- Borough boundary



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref28:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 50 Redington Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Frognal and Fitzjohns	<p>The site accommodates a single dwelling house which was constructed in 1966 by Ted Levy, Benjamin &amp; Partners, of red brick with dark stained timber fenestration and has a characterful composition of steeply sloping roofs and projecting dormer windows. This house is one of a number of developments in north London by Ted Levy, Benjamin and Partners, including the West Hill Park Estate (mid 1970s) in Highgate and Cenacle Close off West Heath Road (1969-72) in the LB of Barnet. As an individually commissioned private house, the existing building forms part of a rich tradition within the borough of architect designed post war homes.</p> <p><b>UPDATE - On the 14 June 2013 approval for demolition was granted at appeal (APP/X5210/A/12/2188302)</b> As is the procedure with nationally-listed buildings - the asset will remain on the Local List until notification is given that permission has been implemented.</p>
<b>Ref544:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1 to 15 College Court, and 36 College Crescent <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Frognal and Fitzjohns	<p>2 mid 19th century villas, no. 36 detached and College Court formerly a pair of semi detached dwellings. They are visually linked by many features in common including fully stuccoed elevations, three storeys plus basements, shallow pitched slate roofs with overhanging eaves supported by brackets, round headed window openings. College Close also has square headed windows on the first floor with projecting bracketed lintels. Together they form a high quality pair which marks the turn in the road, and provide a visual connection with the buildings of Belsize Conservation Area to the east. College Court was in use as a post office c1916.</p>
<b>Ref571:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 104 Finchley Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Frognal and Fitzjohns	<p>Prominent mid 19th century public house on corner of Finchley Road and College Crescent. Robust and elaborately decorated appearance, and its corner location results in a significant contribution to the townscape due to its high visibility and striking appearance. 3 storeys, in red brick with copious stucco decoration, including rusticated elevation at ground floor, pedimented window architraves, parapet cornice. Finchley road elevation has a full length balcony with ornate railings and richly decorated brackets; the entrance bay is lower but similarly ornamented. The parapet has a star motif repeated along its length.</p>
<b>Ref572:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 106 Finchley Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Frognal and Fitzjohns	<p>Late 19th century bank building on corner of Finchley Road and Trinity Walk, set back from pavement behind an area enclosed by stone piers and railings, in a robust and respectable style. Ashlar limestone to front elevation, recessed section on flank in red brick. Slightly raised ground floor approached by steps to the entrance door which sits under a portico at the foot of a tower. The main part of the building to its left has rusticated quoins, three arched windows with pilasters between at ground floor and two rows of 5 windows each at first and second floor. A projecting dentil cornice extends across the main building and tower above ground floor fascia level, and again at roof level on the main part of the building and separately on the tower. Beyond are shallow pitched roofs, that of the tower is in copper with a weather vane on top. The tower has a plaque at first floor reading '1890'. The recessed section to the side has three windows (that on the ground floor appears to have originally been a door) with terracotta pedimented architraves at ground and first floor, and a shallow pitched slated roof. Provides a high quality marker on this corner, and contributes to the historic setting of Fitzjohns Netherhall Conservation Area to the east when entering or leaving.</p>
<b>Ref582:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 260 and 262 Finchley Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Frognal and Fitzjohns	<p>Two substantial detached houses dating to the late 19th/early 20th centuries, set behind large front gardens. The houses are broadly symmetrical with central entrance bay flanked by two large projecting bay windows. At roof level are dormers rising sheer from the front elevation (260 also has two dormers in the pitch of the roof). No 260 retains original timber casement windows with decorative top lights, which add significantly to the architectural interest of the building.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref583:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 280 Finchley Road and Albemarle Mansions, Heath Drive <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Frognal and Fitzjohns	Late 19th century mansion block on the corner of Finchley road and Heath Drive, of 4 storeys plus attic and basement levels in red brick with contrasting white painted stonework to windows string courses and cornice. Windows have splayed stone mullions and transoms which gives a deeply recessed appearance, and the top lights are multi-paned, adding to the vitality of the elevations. This building provides a substantial focal point on this junction and reflects the scale and relationship with the street of other buildings on this junction, for instance Avenue Mansions at 503 Finchley Road, opposite (within West End Green Conservation Area).
<b>Ref789:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 254A Finchley Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Frognal and Fitzjohns	254 Finchley Road has a striking principal elevation that presents a range of materials – two types of brick, brick nogging, limestone and exposed timber – in a formal, symmetrical arrangement. There is a harmony between the materials and the strict geometry of the façade; the rhythm of projections and recesses and the varied palette is a sophisticated composition and redolent of continental designs. Dormers, tiled, bell-cast roofs, the arched central lights of the mullioned windows and leaded glazing hark directly back to early proponents of the revivalist style and the original vernacular, yet are presented with innovation and flair. 254 Finchley Road was owned and most likely built by the Gliksten family, whose members lived here up to the Second World War. Timber millionaires the Glikstens were one of the most influential and wealthy Jewish families in the UK in the first half of the 20th century. It particularly positive element of the street scene.
<b>Ref226:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> King's College London, Hampstead Residence, Kidderpore Avenue <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Historical Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Frognal and Fitzjohns	The house and 2 acres were purchased in 1889 by Westfield College, founded in 1882. New facilities such as the Maynard Wing and Skeel Library were added and in 1928/29 a classical chapel was built in the garden north-east of Kidderpore Hall, designed by Percy Morley Horder and Verner Rees. It was erected to commemorate a former Vice-Principal of Westfield College, Miss Anne Richardson, whose wishes were for the chapel to be 'small and simple' and one 'in which no Christian ministry shall be impossible'. Behind Kidderpore Hall is an expanse of lawn with shrubberies, a long flower bed to the north with central sundial behind, the summerhouse visible beyond this amidst shrubbery, and some fine trees including yew; the chapel, rather neglected, is hidden behind foliage. A further area of lawn slopes to the west with adjacent modern buildings. Further to the east along Kidderpore Avenue and accessed through an archway is a courtyard garden with a lawn, where there are various good trees including a fine catalpa. Outside the King's College grounds but once forming part of John Teil's estate is a covered reservoir and the West Heath Lawn Tennis Club.
<b>Ref254:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Branch Hill Woodland including Branch Hill Allotments, Branch Hill/Oak Hill Way/Spedan Close/Heysham Lane, Hampstead <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Frognal and Fitzjohns	Branch Hill Woodland was originally part of Hampstead Heath, from which it was cut off when Branch Hill House was built in its own grounds in the 1860s. Branch Hill Allotments are now on part of its former garden. The sloping site also has areas of woodland, open grass and wooded grounds of private houses. One area is particularly known for its bluebells. Housing development in the woodland includes Oak Hill Park built with landscaped grounds and below Branch Hill House is a low-rise tiered housing scheme built unobtrusively in the midst of the woods. The former lodge to Branch Hill House is listed at Grade II. The large open spaces of Hampstead are of great importance to the character and amenity of this part of London, and the actions taken to preserve them from development are significant historic events.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref265:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Freud Museum Garden, 20 Maresfield Gardens <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Historical Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Frognal and Fitzjohns	Sigmund Freud and his family came to London as refugees from the Nazis in 1938, and moved to 20 Maresfield Gardens on 27 September where Freud lived until his death in September 1939. He spent much of his last summer here. After his death, his wife, sister-in-law, housekeeper and youngest daughter Anna Freud, herself a leading psychoanalyst, continued to live here. After Anna's death in 1982 it was then turned into the Freud Museum, which opened to the public in 1986. The Conservatory at the back of the house overlooks the garden, which with its lawn, trees, flower and shrub beds is preserved much as it was in the 1930s. An almond tree in the front garden was immortalised by Stephen Spender in his poem 'Almond Tree in a Bombed City', written during WWII.
<b>Ref284:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> St John's Churchyard North Extension, Church Row <b>Significance:</b> Historical, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Frognal and Fitzjohns	The land for St John's Churchyard North Extension was acquired in 1811 to provide additional burial space for the parish church of St John-at-Hampstead directly to the south. The Additional Burial Ground, consecrated by the Bishop of London in 1812, was laid out in a grid marked A-Q west to east and 1-110 south to north. There are a few chest tombs, and several graves have the form of miniature gardens. Among those buried here are Sir Walter Besant, George du Maurier, Hugh Gaitskill and George Gilbert Scott Jnr. There are two fine Cedars of Lebanon and other mature trees including oak, yew, copper beech. LB11: St John's Churchyard Extension gates and railings; Tombs of: Sir Walter Besant and family, A L Davies and family, George Gilbert Scott Jnr, Eve Hammersley, Temple Moore, George du Maurier & his wife.
<b>Ref235:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> West Heath Lawn Tennis Club, Croftway <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Frognal and Fitzjohns	West Heath Lawn Tennis Club. On the site of the former West Middlesex Water works covered reservoir. Opened in 1902. It offers low-cost memberships and provides the opportunity for outdoors exercise for residents in the area and from elsewhere. It also provides a social meeting place, with club tournaments, suppers, picnics etc.
<b>Ref372:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Public Bench - Opposite 8 Platts Lane (on Kidderpore avenue) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Frognal and Fitzjohns	Historic bench, with a distinctive and attractive design, provides welcome seating for the many walkers that exist in Hampstead.



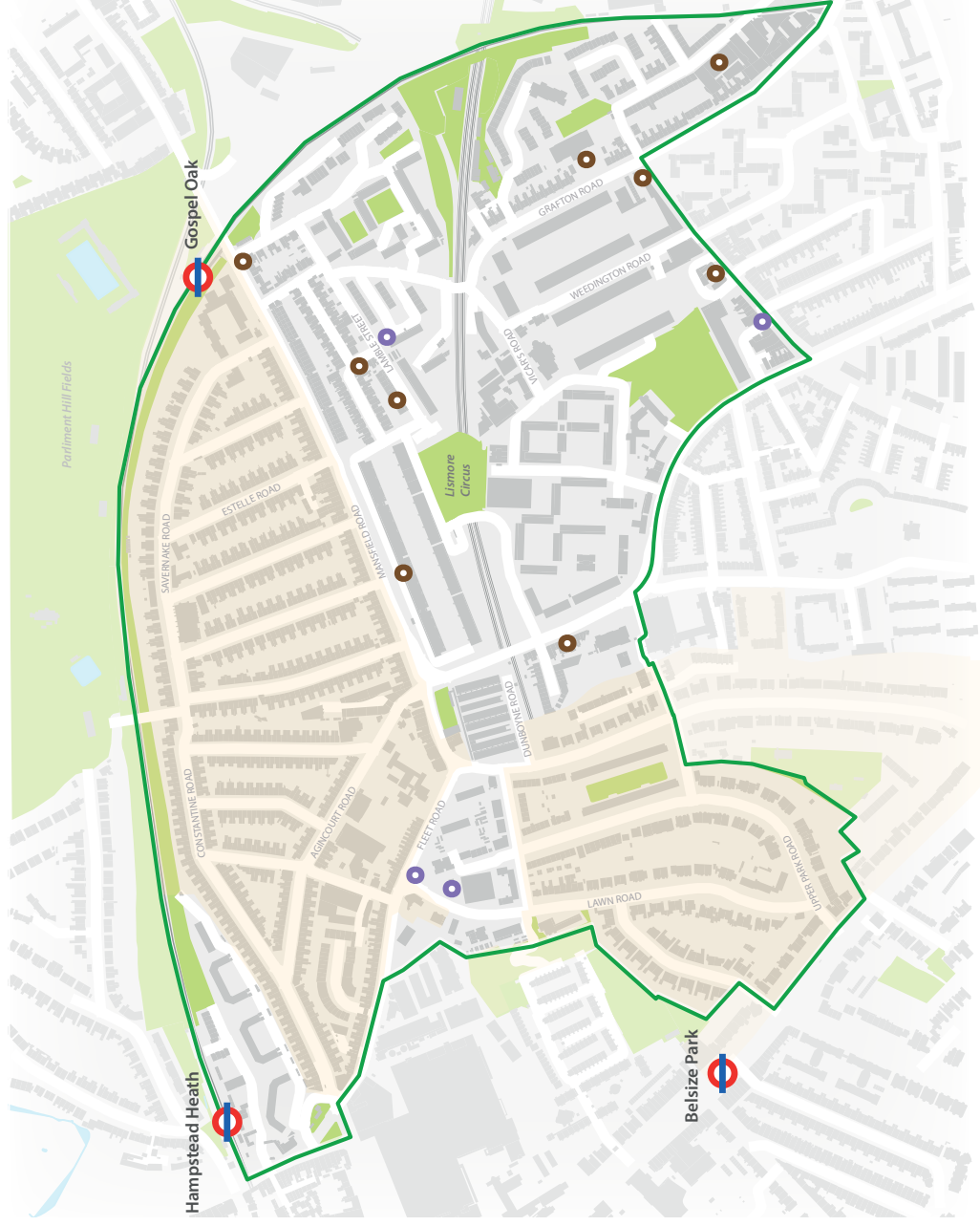
# Gospel Oak

Camden's Local List






The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within Gospel Oak.





**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**








## KEY:

-  Building or group of buildings
-  Natural features or landscape
-  Street feature or other structures
-  Open space
-  Water
-  Conservation area
-  Rail/Tube line
-  Ward boundary
-  Borough boundary



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref346:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1-7, 15-55 Oak Village, 1-4 Julia Street and 9-35 Elaine Grove and streetscape features. <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Gospel Oak	Vestige of wider mid 19th century townscape centred on Lismore Circus which was later demolished for post war housing. Houses in Oak Village were built by 1853, with those on other streets by the 1860s. Picturesque two story cottages with large timber framed sliding sash windows and set behind shall front gardens, either semi detached (on Oak Village) or terraced with deep recesses between pairs to give the impression of semi detached villas. To the east the houses have shallow pitched slated roofs with overhanging eaves; to the west the roof is hidden behind a parapet wall. Stucco to ground floor, stock brick above, and on Elaine Grove a stuccoed parapet cornice. The degree of intactness, uniformity and high level of preservation creates a striking and attractive townscape. York stone paving, historic lamp posts and an Elizabeth II pillar box contribute to the integrity of this group's historic character.
<b>Ref349:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Mansfield Road flats, 17- 79 Mansfield Road (south side) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Gospel Oak	Long terrace of innovative social housing flats designed by G Benson and A Forsyth in Camden's Department of Technical Services. Sought to reinstate the traditional terraced street pattern that had been lost through earlier re-development of Gospel Oak, but improve the provision in flat form - which was done through deep plan forms, top lighting with private gardens /roof terraces. This terrace knits into the historic plan-form of Oak Village, respects the scale of the existing buildings and was a low-rise high-density solution to housing needs. Part of a 20th century Camden tradition of low-rise/high density housing schemes, several of which have been listed, for instance Dunboyne Road, Alexandra Road and Branch Hill estates.
<b>Ref351:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Lambie Street (1-9), north side <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Gospel Oak	Short terrace of innovative social housing houses designed by G Benson and A Forsyth in Camden's Department of Technical Services, built between 1974-1979. It was the last stage of the Gospel Oak redevelopment. It takes a traditional terrace plan form, but is predominantly inward looking, in response to the pressures of the surrounding developments. It relates to the nearby Mansfield Road development, also by Benson and Forsyth. Part of a later 20th century Camden tradition of low-rise/high density housing schemes, several of which have been listed, for instance Dunboyne Road, Alexandra Road and Branch Hill estates.
<b>Ref352:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Carlton Primary School and caretaker's house (196 Grafton Road) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Gospel Oak	<p>Carlton School is the oldest dated building in the area (1883). It is a typical tall London School Board building with large windows and 'Dutch' type features. Originally it operated in three departments, boys, girls and infants and separate entrances and staircases still exist. Built in a soft coloured red brick it is a distinguished building and a local landmark.</p> <p>The schools keeper's house was built at the same time and is a handsome building forming part of the school 'estate'.</p>




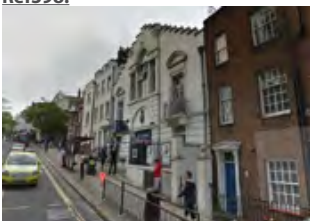

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref357:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Spring House, 10 Spring Place <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Gospel Oak	Late 19th century industrial building, identified on 1874 OS map as 'Colour works' and subsequently increased in size to its current form. Stock brick with red brick details, taller elements are either end both with gables; mix of metal and timber windows and other characteristic features such as loading bays, winches and granite setted carriage way through arch to rear of site. Sympathetically converted to office use.
<b>Ref358:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 149 Grafton Road NW5 <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Gospel Oak	<p>Mid 19th century former public house on corner of Grafton Road and Queens Crescent. Formerly the Mamelon Towers public house, this building is well detailed with pediments to first floor windows and a prominent dentil cornice. It is a landmark building on this corner site and has an important role as one of the few remaining historic buildings in this area, relating well to the 19th century terrace opposite.</p> <p>The name Mamelon was a reference to the siege of Sevastopol which lasted from September 1854 until September 1855 during the Crimean War, a recent event when this building was built. Mamelon was a French word for a breast shaped hillock and a strategic hillock in the Seige was given this name. Several streets in the Kentish Town area are also named after places or military e.g. Inkerman and Alma (battles) and Raglan, Cathcart and Willes (generals).</p>
<b>Ref420:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 155-163 Queens Crescent <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Gospel Oak	Short terrace of mid 19th century terraced houses with shops at ground floor, and at southern end (nos 155-157) a former public house named the Dregghorn Castle. The group retains fine detailing including stuccoed architraves to all windows, pediments to first floor windows, and a projecting cornice. The shops have retained elements of good quality historic shopfronts, including decorative console brackets, timber mullions and fascias. No. 159 retains a retractable awning - this is the site of the first branch of Sainsburys. John and Mary Sainsbury and 6 of their children lived over the shop, many of whom played a crucial role in developing the family business. It survived as a Sainsburys store until after WWII.
<b>Ref424:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1-17 Southampton Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Gospel Oak	Terrace of 9 mid 19th century terraced houses with vehicular access (with timber gates) at southern end, bridged over at first floor with further accommodation. Generally sympathetic shopfronts and signage retaining historic pilasters and console brackets, and particularly good examples of historic shopfronts at nos. 7, 9 and 11. Upper floors much historic window joinery, many openings have simple stucco surrounds, no. 7 has bracketed cornice to first floor windows. An attractive and relatively well preserved group which contributes to the historic character of the area. Nos 13&15 have been much altered and are of little significance in their own right'
<b>Ref359:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> The Old Oak, 1 Mansfield Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Gospel Oak	<p>The Old Oak is a 1950s building using Georgian architectural language built with decent materials and a high level of craft. The two-story building built of Flemish bond solid brick work, has a steeply pitching main roof with a distinctive 'Lutyenesque' chimney stack. It features well-proportioned Georgian-style windows, well-thought out string detailing, entrance doors with decorative mouldings. The interior of the pub has been modernised but some of the original internal detailing remains – in particular the moulded architraves and doors.</p> <p>It shows the influence of its architect Robert Lutyens' renowned father, Sir Edwin Lutyens. Robert Lutyens was a distinguished modern architect, interior designer and furniture designer in his own right. He designed Marks and Spencer's flagship HQ in Baker Street and is closely associated with the design branding of Marks and Spencer.</p> <p>The Old Oak, the two shops next to it and the brick-built Overground station form a small hub that indicates an identifiable area. The pub itself forms a corner marker. The current building replaced an earlier building destroyed in the Second World War. The original Old Oak is shown on 1860s maps making it probably the first communal building in the development of Gospel Oak.</p>



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref355:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Mosaic - Fleet Road/Lawn Road Junction <b>Significance:</b> Historical, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Gospel Oak	This is the only example of a high quality mosaic in the area. It was created in 2000 by local artist Jim Anderson, involving local school children, when the building was converted into a community centre. The mosaic is about 2metres by 6 metres and is a well known local landmark.
<b>Ref421:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Lamble Street (south of 21 Oak Village) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical, and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Gospel Oak	This is an Elizabeth II pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.
<b>Ref499:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Corner of Queen's crescent and Gilden Crescent (east side) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical, and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Gospel Oak	This is an Elizabeth II pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.
<b>Ref634:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Corner of Lawn Road and Fleet Road (east side of Lawn Road) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical, and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Gospel Oak	This pillar box has no cipher. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.

## Camden's Local List








Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref335:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 34 Belsize Lane <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Hampstead Town	Architect Georgie Wolton's own house dating to 1975-6 with 1983 addition. Spacious one story house hidden from the street behind old garden wall and enclosing mature vegetation which gives the impression of a garden site. Built of timber and brick with the main living area has glazed walls to an enclosed garden on both sides; bedroom wing at one end and studios linked by a conservatory at the other;. Is in modernist tradition of integrating modern houses into historic settings sensitively, without challenging existing historic character. Contributes to the wealth of high quality post war architect designed houses in Camden.
<b>Ref336:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 17a Belsize Lane and 40 Orman Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Historical Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Hampstead Town	Two houses in a terrace of three set in gardens behind old wall, both by architect John Winter, 1971. Well proportioned three bay houses with pale grey mosaic cladding; both based on 10 ft. module but differ in height and plan; quoted in Fitjohn's Netherhall CA statement as "elegant in their simplicity" and "where the contrast of materials and design make a positive contribution" but not included in list of buildings making a positive contribution. In modernist tradition of integrating modern houses into historic settings sensitively. Contribute to the wealth of high quality post war architect designed houses in Camden.
<b>Ref363:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Rosslyn Hall – next to Rosslyn Hill Unitarian Church (original entrance off Willoughby Road) <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Hampstead Town	<p>From Wade's Streets of Hampstead: "A Meeting Place for Protestant Dissenters" was registered in 1691 at Carlisle House, then the home of Isaac Honeywood but, when the congregation grew, Honeywood built a chapel next to his stables on this site. This was rebuilt in 1828 and much of Rosslyn Hall's present structure dates from this time. But by 1862 it again proved too small and the present chapel (see Rosslyn Hill) was built nearby; the hall was then used mainly as a school".</p> <p>For more than 60 years, it has also been the home of the Rona Hart School of Dance, one of the oldest ballet schools, not associated with a dance company, in London. The building has both historical significance for the neighbourhood as one of its oldest structures , but also to a spiritual past as a home of dissenters, or Unitarians.</p>
<b>Ref398:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> The Armoury building, 25 Pond Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Hampstead Town	Former drill hall, dating to early 20th century. Symmetrical rendered elevation with rusticated ground floor elevation, central entrance in projecting rusticated surround surmounted by a Venetian window. One window per floor on either side, at first floor with balconette and round pediment. Stepped gable. Building is eye catching due to its elevational detailing and gable, and makes an interesting contribution to a street of architecturally eclectic buildings. Of historical significance as part of the nations preparation for the first world war.
<b>Ref635:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Rosary RC School, 238 Haverstock Hill <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Hampstead Town	Later 19th century red brick building set back from street at an angle to the road, four storeys plus attic. Originally built for the Roman Catholic orphanage on this site the building has a robust, bold appearance, embellished with brick pilasters between the window bays, a dentil cornice and repetitive multi-paned timber sliding sash windows. It's scale is in keeping with the mansion blocks opposite, and it's southern flank elevation provides an attractive element in the view up Haverstock Hill.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref701:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> 5 Upper Terrace Hampstead, NW3</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Hampstead Town</p>	<p>Designed by architect Rick Mather for his own occupation in the early 1990s. 2-stories; white render and brickwork; flat roof; boundary wall in rendered blockwork, with timber gates. An archetypal design by Rick Mather, using many of the forms and materials seen in his larger projects, especially the integral-coloured render. A screened, very private, house only partially seen from the roadway, but a distinguished feature in Upper Terrace, most of whose other houses which date from the 18th and 19th century.</p>
<p><b>Ref174:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - West Heath Road, West side at junction with Platts Lane.</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Hampstead Town</p>	<p>This parish boundary marker is a stone marker infiltrating into the kerb line but appears to the upper surface of rectangular section column. This stone is precisely on a boundary line of the civil parish of Hampstead. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<p><b>Ref203:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - North End Road, West side of road, opposite Hampstead Way (backing park railings)</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Hampstead Town</p>	<p>This parish boundary marker is a small tombstone style stone marker which is inscribed 'St.J.H.' which refers to the civil parish of Hampstead. This mark was likely to be dated but lower part is badly damaged. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref204:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Parliament Hill, South part of Parliament Hill at Nassington Road entrance. <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Hampstead Town	<p>This parish boundary marker is a cast metal marker in shape of a cylinder with domed top cut vertically in half, the flat rear mounted against wall. Marked London County Council Boundary. Even though it is marked LCC property boundary it follows the line of the Hampstead and St Pancras border. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref205:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Parliament Hill, South part of Parliament Hill at Parliament Hill Road entrance. <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Hampstead Town	<p>This parish boundary marker is a cast metal marker in shape of a cylinder with domed top cut vertically in half, the flat rear mounted against wall. Marked London County Council Boundary. Though an LCC property boundary it follows the line of the Hampstead and St Pancras border. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref24:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> War Memorial - North End Way (next to Jack Straws Castle) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Hampstead Town	<p>Limestone memorial obelisk commemorating the first and second world wars, unveiled in 1922 by Major Gen Sir Charles V F Townshend and the Bishop Suffragan of Willesden. On a circular grassed site in front of Heath House. Plain obelisk on square plinth and three stepped base. Bronze wreath on obelisk. York stone paving laid radially around the base, forms an attractive contribution to the street scene and forms a focal point at this junction.</p> <p><b>UPDATE:</b> The War Memorial was listed grade II on 17th February 2015 and so this entry will be removed at the next review. The listing description is available on English Heritage's website: <a href="http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1423688&amp;searchtype=mapsearch">http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1423688&amp;searchtype=mapsearch</a></p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref365:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Corner of Willoughby Road and Rudall Crescent <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Hampstead Town	This is an Edward VII pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'ER VII' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.
<b>Ref367:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Plaque - Outside Essex Court, corner of Willoughby Road and the High Street <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Hampstead Town	A plaque for Maggie Richardson who was a popular and well-loved local character who had a flower stall in this location for over 60 years. It was known as "Maggie's Corner" and when she died, the (Old) Heath & Hampstead Society erected this memorial plaque. <b>See:</b> <a href="http://www.londonremembers.com/memorials/maggie-s-corner">http://www.londonremembers.com/memorials/maggie-s-corner</a>
<b>Ref368:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Lamp Posts - On eight streets covering Christchurch Hill, Willow Road, Pilgrim's Lane, Denning Road, Willoughby Road, Carlingford Road, Kemplay Road, Rudall Crescent <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Hampstead Town	<p>The original Victorian lamp posts were at some point in the past removed and replaced by modern columns. Beginning 20 years ago, residents resisted attempts to replace these outdated columns with highway-style lighting. Instead, residents raised funds to re-install original cast-iron lamp posts (residents met 50% of the funds required; Camden paid for the rest).</p> <p>The columns are beautiful examples of Victorian and Edwardian craftsmanship. They are cast iron and were rescued from around the country by local resident David Christie, who persuaded Camden to reinstate them as working street lamps. The lanterns are handmade and expertly made in traditional materials (though the bulbs, of course, are modern). They were restored and installed under his watchful supervision.</p> <p>They are sympathetic to the houses that were developed in a uniform style at the same time in the late Victorian period. The columns have transformed the character of this neighbourhood and are key to its distinctive identity. The effort to raise funds to install these lamp posts through 7 different campaigns brought the neighbourhood together in joint purpose and community spirit. Thousands of pounds were raised by local residents and much pride is taken in them.</p>



# Haverstock

Camden's Local List







The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within Haverstock.






**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**








## KEY:

- Building or group of buildings
- Natural features or landscape
- Street feature or other structures
- Open space
- Water
- Conservation area
- Rail/Tube line
- Ward boundary
- Borough boundary






Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref15:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Former Chappell's Piano Factory, 10a Belmont Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Former piano factory at south east corner of the square formed by the open space in between the two arms of Belmont Street, and dating to c1860. It is of stock brick which clads an iron (or early steel?) frame, with regular fenestration pattern (of tripartite timber sash or casement windows) and giant order brick pilasters between each window bay terminating in a restrained brick cornice. Despite its bulk this monolithic building sits very comfortably in its immediate context of 19th century three storey terraced housing which refers to its original context in which Belmont Street was lined with such housing, assisted by the elegance and quality of its materials and detailing.
<b>Ref337:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 4, 5 and 5a Tasker Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Historical Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Three terraced houses by architect Walter Segal, a pioneer environmental architect. Dating to 1963 they are compact timber and brick houses with glazed terraces overlooking garden; innovative use of natural light; exemplar for the 'Segal method' of timber framed construction. These were the last masonry houses designed by Segal and a prototype for his innovative self build homes.
<b>Ref376:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Lord Southampton, 2 Southampton Road, Kentish Town <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	<p>A mid 19th century public house on the corner of Grafton Terrace and Southampton Road. Of three storeys with rendered elevations, rusticated quoins and window architraves. It is a storey taller than the neighbouring terraces which enhances the visual landmark status it has within the streetscape. It was given a major refit between the wars, as indicated outside by the buff and mottled dark blue faience facing. The dividing walls were progressively cut through between about 1973 and 1986, but you can still gain a good sense of how the pub was laid out half a century or more ago. There were three rooms, each with its own external doorway and also an off-sales area entered from Grafton Terrace which remained in use till the late 1970s. There are plenty of inter-war features remaining. These include extensive wall panelling, exposed timbers in the ceilings (to create an olde worlde effect) and the bar counter and back fitting.</p> <p>The most intact part of the Lord Southampton is the left-hand rear area which forms an intimate panelled space with its own glazed hatch to the servery. It's here that the door to the gents' leads off and from it a big surprise – to get to the gents' you need to walk over a steel bridge spanning a small enclosed yard below.</p>
<b>Ref513:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 2 Haverstock Hill and 45-47 Crogsland Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Public House on corner of Haverstock Hill and Crogsland Road opposite the junction of Regents Park Road and Adelaide Road. Mid 19th century public house in a simple yet bold design with stock brick and stucco decoration to the architraves of the large emphasised windows at first and second floors. Connected to a short stretch of terraced housing on Crogsland Street which has suffered from loss of original joinery and shopfronts, but retains some historic detailing such as console brackets at shopfront fascia level and stucco quoins. These are significant in strengthening the setting of the public house. (The re-insertion of sympathetic shopfront treatment and timber sliding sash windows would improve the appearance of these buildings and the street).

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref514:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 2-8 (even) Ferdinand Street <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Row of four cottages on south side of road, no. 8 and no.2 visible on 1985 OS map, others completed soon after. Unusually modest examples of housing with shops at ground floor (in all except no. 2), generous tripartite timber sash windows to first floor and stuccoed cornice. Attractive and historic group which adds interest and variety to the townscape.
<b>Ref516:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 10-14 (even) Belmont Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Group of 3 terraced houses, the southern fragment of a mid 19th century terrace of 13 houses which formerly ran to the end of this arm of Belmont Street. Restrained and elegant with single storey bay window at ground floor level, timber sliding sash windows, and a decorated brick parapet wall.
<b>Ref517:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 4-8 (even) and 7-11 (odd) Belmont Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Two corner blocks at the end of the southern stretch of Belmont Street and returning around the corner to face the open area formed between the two arms of Belmont Street. Basement plus three storeys above, steps to front entrances which are flanked by square applied pilasters and a projecting architrave, rendered elevations, timber sliding sash windows, and railed basement areas. Nos. 4-8 retain a dentil cornice. They are important buildings in forming the southern end of this 'square' in a manner which also refers to its historic origins.
<b>Ref518:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 36-37 Chalk Farm road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Later 19th century commercial building on the corner of Chalk Farm Road and Harmood Street. Stock brick with copious stucco decoration to architraves and string courses, and most particularly on curved corner bay which has elaborate treatment to entrance way, and windows above, capped with panel at top of corner bay reading 'Estbd 1837'. Pawnbrokers golden balls hanging from below third floor corner window. Timber sliding sash windows, curved glass in those on corner bay, and good timber shopfront. Creates a notable corner landmark.
<b>Ref519:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1a Harmood Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Late 19th/early 20th century factory building, Three storey rectangular block in stock brick with two courses of red brick at cornice. The building has been sensitively restored with new metal windows.



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref631:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Quadrant Grove <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Mid 19th century street of two storey terraced cottages behind shallow front gardens, stock brick with shallow pitched slated roofs behind parapet wall. Elevations show rich detailing for such modestly scaled houses with decorative pierced balustrades at parapet level and projecting architraves to windows. Despite some losses of original features and later alterations the group has a strong sense of unity, particularly by virtue of scale, level of detailing and relatively unaltered roofscape. At south west end a terrace of four larger houses, rendered, with projecting eaves and gables over the end two houses, and steps to entrances on raised ground floor. These relate well in terms of detail to the rest of the street despite their greater scale.
<b>Ref632:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1 and 2 Bridge Approach <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Italianate villa comprising two attached houses dating to the mid 19th century set on steep slope adjacent to the railway line and pedestrian bridge. Stuccoed elevations, shallow pitched slated roof with overhanging eaves, projecting portico to front entrances and multi paned timber sliding sash windows. Set behind front gardens it provides an attractive termination to the view along Regent's Park road.
<b>Ref636:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 23-49 Adelaide Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Group of 14 semi detached and linked villas, vestige of a group that originally continued westwards to Primrose Hill Road but was demolished with the widening of the railway that was completed by 1914. Stucco front elevations, shallow pitched slated roofs with overhanging eaves and central slab chimney stacks with pots, timber sliding sash windows, set behind front gardens with low boundary walls. The group provides a substantial and attractive edge to this wide street, and although some individual houses retain less of their original detailing, they contribute together to provide a high quality and consistent townscape.
<b>Ref637:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1-11 Crogsland Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Terrace of 6 mid 19th century terraced houses with raised ground floor over semi basement. Paired entrance ways with shared steps and flanked by column. Creates a very sympathetic setting to the listed Georgian terrace at 131-149 Prince of Wales Road.
<b>Ref638:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 151-157 Prince of Wales Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Terrace of four mid 19th century houses set behind large front gardens. Stucco dressings to architraves and cornice, first floor windows with bracketed cornices. 20th century railings to raised ground and first floor windows. Sits adjacent to the listed Georgian terrace at 131-149 Price of Wales Road and is successful in providing a high quality contextual setting for it.



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref639:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 169-179 Prince of Wales Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Terrace of 16 mid 19th century houses set behind large front gardens, of identical form to the listed group at 131-149 Prince of Wales Road with stucco architrave and bracketed cornice to windows, decorative iron railings to first floor balconies, which also forms a verandah to first floor. Part of the parapet cornice is missing as are most of the original iron railings to the ground floor windows. This group continues the high quality townscape edge provided by its neighbours to east and west.
<b>Ref640:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 181-199 Prince of Wales Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Terrace of 10 mid 19th century houses set behind large front gardens,. Projecting bay at ground floor , stucco architraves to windows with bracketed cornice and curved pediment; dentil cornice to roof parapet. This group continues the high quality townscape edge provided by its neighbours to the east.
<b>Ref652:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 69-81 Hartland Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Terrace of 7 mid 19th century on corner of Hartland Road and Lewis Street. Rather eroded but still handsome group which retain ricketed cornices at first floor level to some houses, rusticated stucco to ground floor and six over six paned sash windows. The group relates to other groups on Lewis street and Hadley Street, with the backs of the houses being visible in views from other streets which reinforces the historic character of this area.
<b>Ref655:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 73 Grafton Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Mid 19th century public house on the corner of Grafton Road and Warden Road, identified on the 1875 1st edition OS map as The Carlton. It is one of a very few buildings dating from the original 19th century street layout of this area which escaped demolition in the 1960s (see also the former public house at 84 Warden Road) and is important for its architectural quality which refers to the areas history, and for the contribution it makes to the appearance of the townscape and in providing a marker at this road junction.
<b>Ref656:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 84 Warden Road <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	Former public house located at the western end of Warden Road on the corner with its southern arm. Mid 19th century building of three storeys plus attic, stock brick, stuccoed ground floor elevation, stucco quoins and architraves and timber sliding sash windows. It is one of a very few buildings dating from the original 19th century street layout of this area which escaped demolition in the 1960s (see also the public house at 73 Grafton Road) and is important for its architectural quality which refers to the areas history, and for the contribution it makes to the appearance of the townscape and in providing a marker at this road junction.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref222:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Haverstock Hill, West side, in grass area just south of junction with Prince of Wales Road. <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	<p>This parish boundary marker is a small stone block projecting about 1ft above ground level dated 1890 (but unclear), with the inscription 'Hampstead Parish ?? Centre of Road'. There is a faint impression SJH at top which refers to the civil parish of Hampstead. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref498:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Corner of Grafton Terrace and Southampton road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	<p>This is an Victoria pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'VR'. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>
<b>Ref502:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Outside 77 Chalk Farm Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	<p>This is an Elizabeth II double pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>
<b>Ref515:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Granite setted carriageway - Ferdinand Place <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Haverstock	<p>Complete roadway with granite kerbstones and setts to surface and gutter. Some patching and overlaying with tarmac, but generally in an intact and restorable condition.</p>

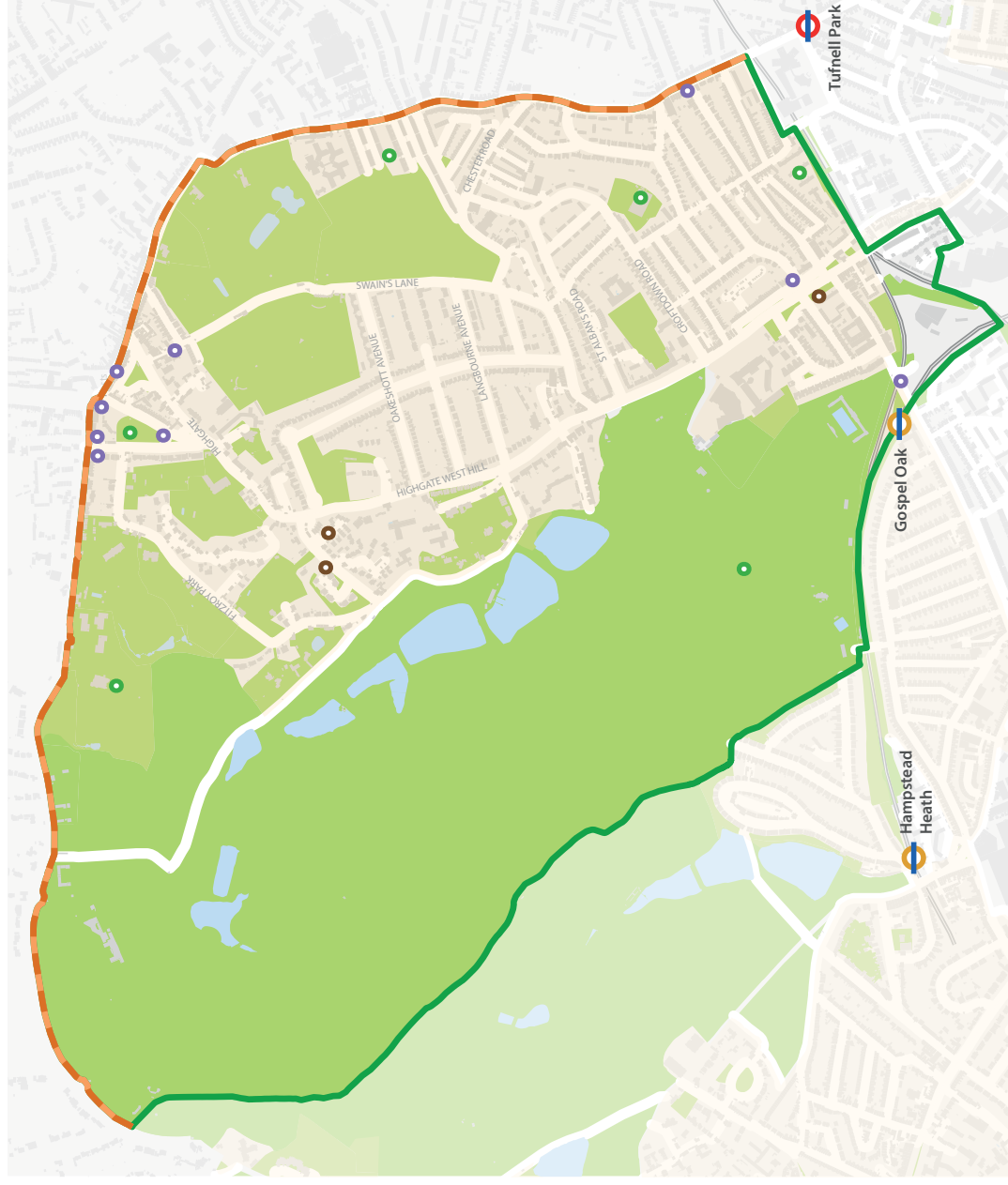
# Highgate

Camden's Local List



The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within Highgate.

**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**



## KEY:





- Building or group of buildings
- Natural features or landscape
- Street feature or other structures
- Open space
- Water
- Conservation area
- Rail/Tube line
- Ward boundary
- Borough boundary

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref719:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> West Hill Park, Merton Lane <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Highgate	A housing estate from 1971-3 designed by Ted Levy, Benjamin and Partners whose work is found throughout Camden. Built on the site of St Pelagia's Convent which has been hardly altered since it was built. It consists of houses of varying sizes and the block of flats, West Hill Court. The design is typical of good developments of the period and has considerable architectural significance. It demonstrates how a densely built estate can be designed to sit within the topography of the site and prevent overlooking and ensure privacy.
<b>Ref709:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Underground shelter in front of Haddo House, Highgate Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Historical Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Highgate	<p>The original post war Camden Borough Control was located under a small public park on the north west side of the junction of Highgate Road and Gordon House Road, London, NW5. The bunker was built about 1953 and was part of the North West Group reporting to Mill Hill; it was taken out of use when the Civil Defence Corps was disbanded in 1968. It was the intention that the local authority could carry on running its duties from this building in the event of war with the Soviet Union.</p> <p>With the revival of the borough controls in the 1980's a new site was found at the Town Hall in Euston Road when Camden was designated 51A6. The entrance consists of a rectangular surface blockhouse on the west edge of the park approximately 10' X 5'. There is a metal door on one side and at the opposite end it's just possible to make out the steps descending into the ground.</p>
<b>Ref723:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Holly Court Lodge, Merton Lane. <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historic and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Highgate	The gatehouse and gate piers remaining from the house destroyed in the war and now replaced by a modern gated development. A classical pedimented frontage relating to the design of the lost house. Has been extended but the original form and appearance is still clearly evident.
<b>Ref247:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Parliament Hill Fields, Highgate Road/ Parliament Hill/ Nassington Road <b>Significance:</b> Historic and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural feature or landscape <b>Ward:</b> Highgate	The large open spaces of Hampstead Heath are of great importance to the character and amenity of this part of London, and the actions taken to preserve them from development are significant historic events. It is not known why Parliament Hill is so-called. In 1884 George Shaw-Lefevre MP, a key player in preserving Hampstead Heath, began fund-raising to extend the Heath. Parliament Hill, then part of the Kenwood estate and used for grazing, was valuable for its development potential. It became public open space under the Hampstead Heath Enlargement Act of 1886 and in 1889 was acquired by the Metropolitan Board of Works. A tumulus excavated in 1894 popularly thought to be the tomb of Boadicea is more likely an early Bronze Age burial mound. Ponds had facilities for bathing, fishing, model yachting and skating and level ground was used for sports. Other facilities included a bandstand, refreshment house and The Lido in c.1938, one of 13 built by the LCC in the 1920s and 30s, listed at grade II.



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref252:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Athlone House Grounds, Hampstead Lane</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historic and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Natural feature or landscape</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Highgate</p>	<p>Athlone House, formerly Caen Wood Towers, was one of a number of fine villas built on the Southampton Estate in Highgate. It was built by ESalomons and J Philpot Jones in 1870-2 for Edward Brooke, a wealthy entrepreneur from Manchester, and covered the estates of two earlier mansions, Dufferin Lodge and Fitzroy House, both built c.1838/9. In 1860 Highgate Horticultural Society held its first garden show here, which took place annually in succeeding years, including after Dufferin Lodge was sold and demolished for Caen Wood Towers, whose grounds were subsequently used for at least 12 garden shows. The substantial mock-Elizabethan mansion was on the site of Fitzroy House, built by Charles Crawley's brother George Abraham Crawley, to whom the Crawley Chapel at Highgate School was dedicated. Fitzroy House was demolished in 1869, its 8-acre estate becoming part of the grounds of Caen Wood Towers.</p> <p>An advertisement for a Colonial Garden Party in 1886 in aid of the Finsbury Park Young Men's Christian Association described the garden, then owned by Reckitt, as follows: 'It is simply impossible to describe the beauty of CAEN-WOOD TOWERS. Within the Grounds will be found a MINIATURE LAKE, LOVELY WALKS, AND BOWERS, GROVES, GROTTOS, COOL RETREATS. . .'. The last private owner of Caen Wood Towers was Sir Robert Waley-Cohen (1877-1952), an industrialist with Shell Oil and a leading figure in the Anglo-Jewish community and President of the United Synagogue. He was also active in the campaign to save the Kenwood Estate from development, and part of Hampstead Heath is now called Cohen's Fields after him.</p> <p>In 1951 the site was leased to the Ministry of Health for Middlesex Hospital residential nursing home, and remained in NHS ownership until 2003. During this time it provided publicly accessible private open space abutting Hampstead Heath and Kenwood, and in its grounds were ponds and the derelict Caen Wood Towers Farmhouse, a model farm built in the late C19th. In the late 1990s, the NHS Trust decided to relocate and to sell Athlone House, and the house and grounds were subsequently sold in 2003 to Dwyer Investments Ltd, who submitted an application to build three blocks of flats on the eastern half of the site, while to restore the main house. Through the initiative of local amenity groups, Dwyer agreed to donate 1 hectare of the grounds to the Corporation of London to add to Hampstead Heath, the first new land to be added to the Heath in more than 60 years, which took place at a ceremony on 6 June 2007 and provides an important buffer between Kenwood and the new flats development. The western part of the additional land is managed as a conservation area, landscaped with indigenous planting. The southern, publicly accessible part has a new hedgerow planted and volunteers from Heath Hands have undertaken a number of projects such as cutting back bramble and opening up new glades. The large open spaces in the northern part of the borough are of significant importance to the character and amenity of the area, and actions taken to preserve the area from development are important historic events.</p>
<p><b>Ref270:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Highgate Reservoir, The Grove/Highgate West Hill</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historic and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Natural feature or landscape</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Highgate</p>	<p>The land here was formerly part of Highgate Green, the old village green. In 1844 the New River Company purchased land then being used for nursery gardens, also the site of one of the three village ponds and built Highgate Service Reservoir here in 1846. This provided water to houses in Highgate for the first time. Today the reservoir is covered and the site is largely grassland, but still has the small circular conduit house built to service the reservoir. Two stretches of the original cast iron railings remain around the reservoir along Highgate West Hill and The Grove. Species of birch have been planted on the reservoir roof by Thames Water, who continue to be responsible for the site.</p>
<p><b>Ref291:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Landscaping of Whittington Estate, Dartmouth Park Hill (Lulot Gardens, Retcar Close, Sandstone Place, Raydon Street)</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Natural feature or landscape</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Highgate</p>	<p>This area was developed from the 1860s as Highgate New Town, largely providing working class terraced housing. The Whittington Estate was built in the 1970s as part of post WWII social housing by Camden Council. Built north of Raydon Street, and overlooking Highgate Cemetery, the estate comprises six terraces with strong horizontal lines of balconies and cornices and vertical cross walls. Between each terrace is a pedestrian walkway of a different character, with planting of trees and shrubs to soften the architecture. This landscaping together with other green spaces provided for residents is an integral part of the design.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref293:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Gardens of York Rise Estate, York Rise, Dartmouth Park <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural feature or landscape <b>Ward:</b> Highgate	York Rise Estate was built as a garden estate for the St Pancras Housing Improvement Society in 1937-8, designed in neo-Georgian style. The Society was founded in 1924, its aims to buy and convert poor quality old properties or build new housing for only a small profit. The London Midland & Scottish Railway invited the Society to build a new estate on railway lands north of Kentish Town and each of the 5 blocks was named after a railway or engineering pioneer: Brunel, Faraday, Newcomen, Stephenson and Trevethick. The estate was laid out with formal gardens between Faraday and Newcomen, a playground between Newcomen and Brunel, six drying grounds that still retain their concrete posts; originally there were also allotments behind Trevethick.
<b>Ref178:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Markers - On the wall of Gatehouse pub at corner with Hampstead Lane and West Hill (Highgate) <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Highgate	<p>These are two parish boundary markers. The one on the top is an elliptical metal plate mounted above Horney mark and dated 1791. It has the inscription 'St.P.P.' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. The one below is a tombstone style metal mark dated 1859, which has had cast into it 'Hornsey Parish 1859'. These markers are part of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref182:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Markers - The Grove, Highgate, West side, near Hampstead Lane <b>Significance:</b> Historic and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Highgate	<p>These are two parish boundary markers. The one on the left is a tombstone style stone dated 1839, with the inscription 'St. P.P.' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. The one on the right is also a tombstone style stone with no parish initials dated 1848, which is inscribed 'Stephen Fleming Surveyor' and is unusual not to have parish letters. These markers are part of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref200:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Highgate High Street, South side, near east end, outside No 57. <b>Significance:</b> Historic and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Highgate	<p>This parish boundary marker is a tombstone style stone which is inscribed 'St.' but the rest of the lettering missing, but refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref221:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Dartmouth Park Hill, West side on side of Lord Palmerston pub (corner Chetwynd Rd), low down. <b>Significance:</b> Historic and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Highgate	<p>This parish boundary marker is a metal shield dated 1871, with the inscription 'ST. PANCRAS. 24th Oins E' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref423:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Historic Pump - western end of Dartmouth Park Road, next to 1 Grove terrace <b>Significance:</b> Historic and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Highgate	<p>Cast iron feature believed to be a St Pancras Parish water pump at the western end of Dartmouth Park Road near the intersection with Grove Terrace (to the North) and Grove End (to the South). Has 'SPP' inscription on the shaft. Very rare survival and evidence of a now obsolete function of the parish. Contributes to the historic character of the streetscape of this part of Dartmouth Park conservation area.</p>
<b>Ref354:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Railway Arches - Gordon House Road by Gospel Oak station <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Highgate and Gospel Oak	<p>A fine example of a pair of Victorian brick-built, skew arch, railway bridges, one with a separate arch for pedestrians. These are the finest railway bridges in Gospel Oak, demonstrating a form of architecture which largely developed by the railways. Their austere beauty and visibility makes them one of the most important heritage features in the area. They are an important landmark which marks the entrance to Gospel Oak.</p> <p>The bridges are familiar to millions as they appear on the cover photo of the album Gospel Oak by Sinead O'Connor and their use in the film Notes on a Scandal.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref717:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Iron Bollard on the slip road to the Grove opposite the Flask.</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historic and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Highgate</p>	<p>Iron Bollard from 1829 on the slip road to the Grove opposite the Flask.</p>
<p><b>Ref715:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> A lych gate at 107 Swains Lane</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historic, Townscape and Social Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Highgate</p>	<p>A lych gate in brick remaining from the entrance to the Baptist church rooms (now demolished) c.1920? with World War I memorial stone slabs attached. Historical significance for the war memorial and also the former mission rooms on this site.</p>
<p><b>Ref718:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Letter box set into the wall of Fitzroy Lodge</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historic and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Highgate</p>	<p>This is a Victorian pillar box, identified by the lettering cast into the door 'V R' which is set either side of a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>



# Holborn and Covent Garden

Camden's Local List







The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within Holborn and Covent Garden.

**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**



## KEY:

- Building or group of buildings
- Natural features or landscape
- Street feature or other structures
- Open space
- Water
- Conservation area
- Rail/Tube line
- Ward boundary
- Borough boundary



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref49:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 38 to 54 Gray's Inn Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Holborn and Covent Garden	Two late 19th century residential blocks with shops at ground floor level, either side of Baldwins Gardens. Robust and boldly embellished building with large decorative console brackets to shopfronts, brick pilasters, decorative parapet wall, defined string courses. Blocks have chamfered corners onto Baldwins Gardens and create a strong townscape element marking this junction. Also related stylistically and visually to nos 24-28 to the south.
<b>Ref52:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 181 High Holborn <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Holborn and Covent Garden	Early 20th century commercial building (OS map evidence dates to between 1910-1914), predominantly 3 storey but with a 4 storey element within the long High Holborn elevation which is also distinguished by round headed 3rd floor windows, and overhanging eaves of a shallow pitched roof, robustly bracketed between the window bays. In brown brick with red brick dressings, and with copious use of contrasting rendered elements which creates emphasis at ground floor elevation, full height corner bay, between windows and at parapet/cornice level. Panels between 1st and 2nd floor windows display a cipher reading 'ESA'. Building has strongly repetitive elements which gives an attractive consistency and rhythm to this stretch of street.
<b>Ref287:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> The Phoenix Garden, St Giles Passage off New Compton Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Holborn and Covent Garden	Although a new community garden created in 1984, The Phoenix Garden is on part of the former site of an orchard belonging to St Giles Leper Hospital established in the C12th by Queen Maud. It was later church land belonging to St Giles-in-the-Fields nearby. The site was built over for housing by the early C20th but following bomb damage in WWII it became a car park. It was created as a community garden under the auspices of Covent Garden Open Spaces Association and was laid out in summer 1984. It is run as an ecological garden, with a mix of ornamental and native species to encourage a range of wildlife and the garden contains a piece of public art by 'Stik'.
<b>Ref120:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Farringdon Road, Over 65 Farringdon Road (South of Clerkenwell Road, west side) <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Holborn and Covent Garden	<p>This parish boundary marker, fixed upon a property, is in the form of a metal shield dated 1896 and is marked 'Parish of Clerkenwell' which refers to the civil parish of Clerkenwell, St James &amp; St John. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref136:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Rosebery Avenue, East side, on flats south of Warner St <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Holborn and Covent Garden	<p>This parish boundary marker, fixed upon a property, is in the form of a metal shield dated 1890, with the inscription St James &amp; St John Clerkenwell which refers to the civil parish of Clerkenwell, St James &amp; St John. The shield also details the name of 4 churchwardens. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref137:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Rosebery Avenue, West side, on flats south of Warner St <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Holborn and Covent Garden	<p>This parish boundary marker, fixed upon a property, is in the form of a metal shield dated 1890, with the inscription St James &amp; St John Clerkenwell which refers to the civil parish of Clerkenwell, St James &amp; St John. The shield also details the name of 4 churchwardens. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref140:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Charterhouse Street, North side, in pavement west of junction with Farringdon Rd (almost opposite Shoe Lane) <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Holborn and Covent Garden	<p>This parish boundary marker is a rare pavement marker, with the inscription 'St A.H' which refers to St. Andrew (Holborn) which in this instance was part of the civil parish of County and City of London. This parish boundary marker is also inscribed with a line which crosses the pavement slab and a kerb. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>



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<p><b>Ref154:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - West Street, No 2(ish) North side high up, at corner with St Martin's Lane</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Holborn and Covent Garden</p>	<p>This parish boundary marker is a tombstone shaped mark set within in the wall of a building, likely made of metal, dated 1691 with the inscription 'S.G.F.' which refers to the civil parish St. Giles (in the Fields). This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<p><b>Ref192:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Brooke Street, West side near junction with Holborn</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Holborn and Covent Garden</p>	<p>This parish boundary marker is a square metal plate dated 1882, with the inscription 'S.A.H.' which refers to St. Andrew above the bars (Holborn). This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<p><b>Ref194:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Southampton Row, In kerb, east side of Russell Square a little to the south of Guilford Street (outside 69-70 Russell Square).</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Holborn and Covent Garden</p>	<p>This parish boundary marker is a kerbstone marker with the inscription 'SGB' which refers to the civil parish of St George (blossbury and a line and 'SPL' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras. This mark is not on any boundary and is located within St George Bloomsbury. It is likely that the kerb was reused after 1900 and may be from Guilford street. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>



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<p><b>Ref51:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Post Box - Gray's inn Road (southern end)</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Holborn and Covent Garden</p>	<p>This is an Edward VII double pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'ER VII' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable</p>
<p><b>Ref53:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Granite setted carriageway - Gough Street</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Holborn and Covent Garden</p>	<p>Complete 19th century road surface in granite setts, gutters and kerbs. Rare example of a street of this length retaining such a surfacing.</p>

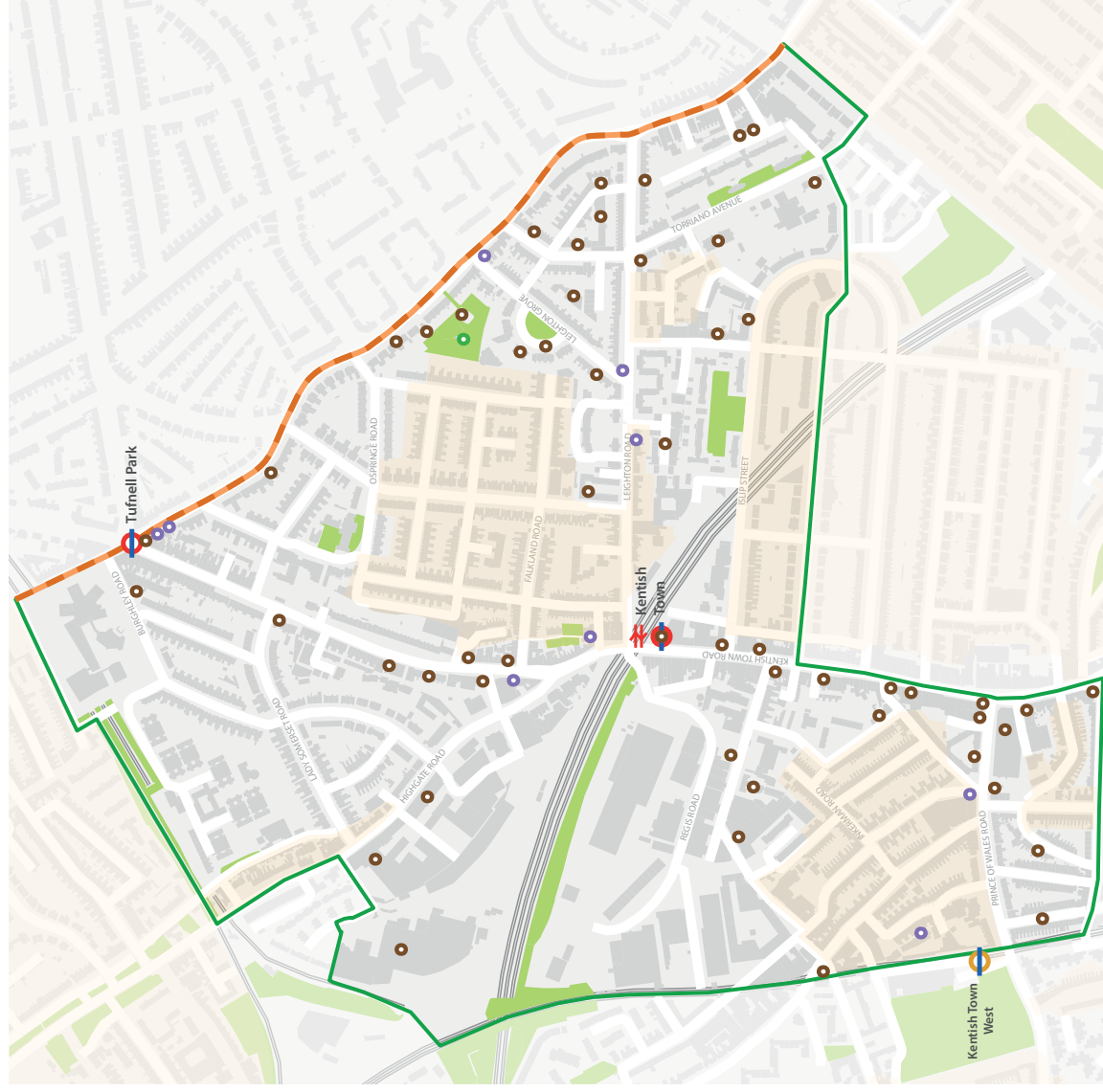
# Kentish Town

Camden's Local List





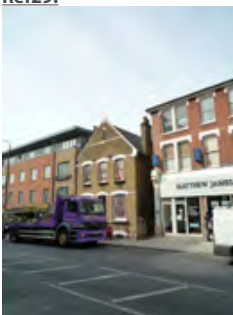


The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within Kentish Town.






**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**






## KEY:

- Building or group of buildings
- Natural features or landscape
- Street feature or other structures
- Open space
- Water
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- Rail/Tube line
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Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref1:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 187 Kentish Town Road & 1 Prince of Wales Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Purpose built accommodation for the former North Western Polytechnic in the 1920s, an opened by the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII). Despite their different architectural styles the two parts of the building have unifying features including plum coloured brick with red brick dressings and a prominent and continuous red brick string course. In addition the distinctive windows with glazing bars in a star pattern and the high level arched windows in No 187 also feature in the prominent main entrance to No 1. They remained in educational use until 1996 – latterly as home to the University of North London. No. 187 was a Assembly Hall and No.1 housed the classrooms and workshops etc. Important townscape contribution through the well mannered corner landmark created by no. 187 and as well as collectively contributing to the surrounding area as part of a group of buildings of important townscape value, including the listed Kentish Town Baths and the former cinema opposite. Socially important for their role in the development of 20th century tertiary education in London.
<b>Ref23:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 28-34 Fortress Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Late 19th century/early 20th century former warehouse at corner of Fortress Grove; in stock brick with red brick detailing and to ground floor elevation. Sits at the end of a terrace of buildings on the approach to Kentish Town centre from the north and forms a robust yet contextual component of the commercial streetscape with its historic shopfront and generous amount of fenestration helping this relationship with the more typical commercial/residential buildings to the south.
<b>Ref29:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 41 Fortress Road (Former Presbytry) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Former presbytry to a Roman Catholic (later Methodist) church on the adjoining site by Edward Pugin, the son of the renowned Gothic architect and designer of the Houses of Parliament, Augustus Pugin, which was demolished in 2000. Its imposing front gable decorated window arches, and basement area railings give it a distinctive presence on Fortress Road and it is likely that this was designed by the same architect.
<b>Ref299:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 61 Grafton Road <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	House (former public house) on apex of Grafton Road and Athlone Street. The building is cut off from the rest of these two streets by the railway viaduct built for the London Midland and Scottish Railway, now the North London Line. Has lost original fenestration and shopfront features, but retains stuccoed window architraves at first and second floors with bracketed cornices to first and is an unusual and eye catching feature which supports the historic character just outside the boundary of the Inkerman Conservation Area.
<b>Ref300:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 20-22 Holmes Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Semi detached mid 19th century villa, semi basement plus two storeys, set behind front garden. Attractive remnant of the original development on Holmes Road, and which has provide the cue for some of the later development in terms of building line and height.






Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref313:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Una House, Prince of Wales Road NW5 <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Late 19th century social housing block of 4 storeys with a triangular plan form responding to the site between Prince of Wales Road, Anglers Lane and Grafton Yard. The southern entrance way leading to a central courtyard has the result of breaking down the mass of the building on Prince of Wales Road and this makes it appear as two well mannered blocks, which fit in well with the neighbouring brick architecture of no. 1 Prince of Wales Road opposite and the listed Kentish Town Baths.
<b>Ref315:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Raglan House, 1 Raglan Street NW5 <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Early 20th century building purpose built as a mother and baby clinic/ward by St Pancras Borough Council in 1937 as stated on a plaque. In grey brick with red brick dressings and a brown brick base the building originally had single storey bays at either end; the northern bay has since been built in a style broadly sympathetic with the main building. Steeply pitched clay tiled roof with overhanging eaves and multi paned timber sash windows. Interesting appearance due to its form and use of materials; relates very well to the scale and character of surrounding area.
<b>Ref319:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 41-43 Holmes Road, NW5 <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Late 19th century hostel building in red brick with prominent roofscape. Dutch gables to front and side elevations with stone coping's, steeply pitched slated roof and tall chimneys. Timber sliding sash windows with red brick aprons beneath the windows. Granite setted carriageway to west side into yard at rear contributes to the setting of the building and reinforces the historic character of the eastern end of this street. Second narrower granite setted carriageway to the east side with tall brick gate piers with stone coping's similarly enhances the streetscape.
<b>Ref320:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 61-63 Holmes Road <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Late 19th century 2 storey building with original timber shopfronts. That of no 61 is slightly grander with pilasters with capitals between the window bays, a timber fascia and pilasters supporting with large console brackets to no. 61. No. 63 is smaller in scale and less decorative, but retains all the same historic elements. It refers back to period at the very end of the 19th century when Holmes Road contained terraced housing of a similar sale to that surviving on Cathcart Street and Inkerman Street nearby to the southwest. However, at the western end of the street were Coal depots, rail sidings, and to the north were cattle sheds, and this service character was beginning to penetrate the residential area, with a Royal Mail Depot being constructed to the rear of this building soon after, and a Motor Coach Omnibus Station beyond already constructed. Despite its rather forlorn appearance and alterations at first floor level the shopfronts are rare survivals which add visual interest and historic character to this much changed area.
<b>Ref322:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Former cinema on north side of Prince of Wales Road near junction with Kentish town Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Late 19th century cinema which was built on the gardens of Kentish Town Road with the main frontage facing Prince of Wales Road and a secondary frontage at 197 Kentish Town Road. The primary frontage is a wide fully rendered elevation in a classical style with round windows under a bracketed cornice at lower level, and above a dentilled cornice a central feature of three pairs of pilasters supporting a curved pediment. It contributes to the group of fine buildings close to the junction of Prince of Wales Road and Kentish Town Road, including the former Polytechnic building, Una House and the Kentish Town Baths. The secondary frontage is very plain, in brown brick with three small metal framed windows at first floor level, and does not contribute to the significance of the Cinema building architecturally or in townscape terms.








Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref323:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 189 Kentish Town Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Late 19th century commercial building on the corner of Kentish Town Road and Prince of Wales Road. Is the southern end of a terrace of 4 properties, the northern two of which have been substantially altered at the lower levels and so are of little significance. No. 189 is embellished with a copper clad dome at roof level and a slightly projecting bay on the corner, as befits its corner position. It also, has rusticated stone full height pilasters, stone window architraves, cornice and parapet wall coping in common with the rest of the terrace. Of 4 storeys with a modern shopfront at ground floor, it is architecturally interesting and has high townscape value on this corner site, and contributes to a group of other locally important buildings here including the former cinema, adjacent, the former polytechnic building, opposite, and Kentish Town Road baths to the west.
<b>Ref328:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address :</b> 14 Leighton Crescent <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Housing block at the highest part of Leighton Crescent which replaces the original centrepiece of the crescent which comprised four large houses. By Edward Cullinan 1977 for Camden Borough Council, it contains 4 houses and 12 flats. Relates well in terms of scale and material to the Crescent. Of particular architectural interest is the front elevation arrangement : the cornice is supported by vertical metal poles rising up from the ground which in turn support continuous horizontal rails at each floor. The poles support a small balcony outside each French window to allow the windows to be fully opened while ensuring a sense of security.
<b>Ref380:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address :</b> 11 Fortess Road <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	House on corner of Fortess (formerly Willow) Walk and Fortess Road, identifiable on the 'Kentish Town Rolls', King's panorama of the area circa 1800 as one of a group of buildings which faced a paddock on the other side of the road. As such it is a rare survival and one of the few Georgian buildings to evidence the early development of Kentish Town from a village to the town centre it is today. The building has suffered alterations, but still retains original timber sash windows and a steep clay tiled roof (hidden behind a parapet wall on the front elevation) and its original form is still clearly apparent.
<b>Ref387:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 21-37 Fortess Road including glass canopy over 33 Fortess Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Terrace of 9 mid 19th century houses set behind basement lightwells with iron railings and steps to raised ground floor. In stock brick with rusticated stucco ground floor elevation; decorative iron railings to first floor windows. Well preserved group which adds consistency to this rather fractured stretch of road, and relates well to the listed 19th century terrace on the opposite side of the road.
<b>Ref417:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Kennistoun House, Leighton Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	St Pancras Borough Council housing block dating to 1930s. Of 4 storeys plus attic, silver/plum coloured brickwork with red dressings, steeply pitched clay tiled roof behind parapet wall, tall chimneys on narrow end elevations and along the spine of all ranges. Three ranges surrounding a narrow central courtyard with an open southern end and planting in front. Was the site of a historic rent strike, at which local activist Ellen Luby was a speaker.
<b>Ref474:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 9-15 (odd) Torriano Avenue <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Two picturesque paired villas set in large front and rear gardens dating to mid 19th century, remnants of a longer terrace which originally ran nearly the full length of this side of Torriano Avenue.






Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref475:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 136-140 (even) Leighton Road & 77-81 (odd) Torriano Avenue <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Corner building (formerly public house) and short terraces of two and three terraced houses connected to it on either side, dating to the mid 19th century. Attractive group with timber framed sash windows surviving in some properties, shopfronts to ground floor on Torriano Avenue and stucco rustication, architraves and cornices. Forms a strong corner group and contributes to the wider townscape of contemporary residential development visible in many medium distance views. Also provides a sympathetic setting to Kentish town Conservation Area to the west.
<b>Ref476:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 142-186 Leighton Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Continuous terrace of mid 19th century terraced houses, two storeys above semi basement, railings to front gardens, heavy stucco window architraves and parapet wall cornices, rusticated stucco to basement and ground floor front elevations. Integrity of terrace and elevational detailing creates a striking piece of townscape despite the variety of roof alterations.
<b>Ref477:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Admiral Mann Public House, 9 Hargrave Place <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Mid 19th century Public House on corner plot, remnant (along with 9a and a much altered no. 2 Hargrave Place opposite) of an enclave of small scale workers housing that was demolished in the early-mid 20th century and replaced by the Long Meadow Estate.
<b>Ref478:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 9a Hargrave Place <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Two storey mid 19th century brick building with shallow pitched slated roof and curved corner originally connected to Public House adjacent. Remnant of an enclave of small scale workers housing that was demolished in the early-mid 20th century and replaced by the Long Meadow Estate.
<b>Ref479:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 72&74 Oseney Crescent <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Three story brick fronted semi-detached pair of houses set behind a front garden dating to c1870 with decorative iron railings on top of the ground floor bays. It overlooks the Bartholomew Conservation Area and is significant for being the last remaining semi detached pair that survives from the original development of Bartholomew Estate on the north east side of the crescent.






Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref481:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 109 Bartholomew Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Three storey brick light industrial building, dating to the later 19th century and identified on OS 2nd edition (1894) map as 'Patent collapsible Tube manufactory'. It is rather out of context being both built to back edge of pavement and by virtue of its original function in this spacious residential area, but is significant for its rarity in this area and providing a strong foil to the scale of the later housing blocks.
<b>Ref485:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 117 Brecknock Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Fine detached house set behind large front garden, dating to c1860s. Originally had more verdant surroundings as it sat at the northern boundary of the grounds of Montpelier House and had extensive gardens to the rear. It formed the end of the group of houses created by the semi detached houses to the north (119-137), and in the early 20th century was flanked by a new terrace of houses to the south built on Montpelier House grounds.
<b>Ref486:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 119-137 Brecknock Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Group of four linked and one separate substantial semi-detached villas dating to the mid 19th century, set behind large front gardens. Forms an attractive group with visual links to 117 Brecknock Road set slightly further back but in a related architectural style.
<b>Ref487:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 256 Kentish Town Road, The Oxford PH <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Mid 19th century public house on corner site. Grey brick with stucco decoration and timber joinery. Although the immediate neighbours have been redeveloped it still reflects the scale and form of this building by virtue of its similar roofline and building line. It relates very closely to the high quality terraces to the south (234-248 & 204-208/218-228) and contributes much to the quality and consistency of the townscape, and provides a strong marker to this particular corner, which is an entrance to the Bartholomew Estate Conservation Area.
<b>Ref488:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 238-248 Kentish Town Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Mid 19th century 4 storey terrace in grey brick with ebullient detailing in stucco, iron railings to first floor, and projecting central and end section. Forms a high quality edge to this stretch of Kentish Town Road, along with the Public House to the north and another similar terrace to the south. The loss of its northern end is unfortunate but a visual connection with the Public House to the north strengthens the integrity of the wider group and reinforces the contribution that it makes. It borders the Bartholomew Estate Conservation Area to the rear.




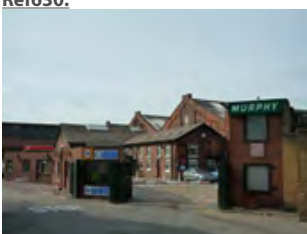

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref490:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Charlton Kings Road, Apollo Works and Apollo Studios <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Group late 19th century buildings, formerly a piano factory. Frontage building extended in early 20th century by addition of canted elevation and raised entrance on the street frontage. Characteristic stock brick, timber/metal fenestration and arched window openings, sympathetically converted to residential and office use. Good example of a historically prevalent industry in Camden Town, which is well knitted into the surrounding townscape.
<b>Ref491:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Kentish Town Station, Kentish town Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	A London Underground Station, dating to 1907, designed by Leslie Green with the ox-blood red glazed terracotta facade and the semi-circular windows at first floor level common to most of the stations on the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Railway - the precursor to the Northern Line which opened in 1868.
<b>Ref492:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 3-17 (odd) and 18 Leighton Place <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Group of late 19th century and later light industrial buildings in stock brick with metal fenestration. 1952-54 OS map shows southern units in use as Organ factory and Juvenile Clothing Factory; painted sign on side of north western-most block states 'R.F.Stevens - organ works'. Good example of an historic industrial site knitted into a residential area and including a historically prevalent industry (piano and organ manufactory) in Camden.
<b>Ref505:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 152-158 Fortress Road and 227-237 Brecknock Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Late 19th century former bank (now a bar) at apex of junction of Fortress Road and Brecknock road. Red brick with contrasting stuccoed detailing including fluted pilasters, and window architraves. Canted corner facing the junction has pediment over first floor window; Last bay on Brecknock road (225) was formerly a carriage entrance at ground floor to a small yard at the rear, evidenced by the granite setted vehicle crossover. The block has been well maintained at upper levels particularly, and the roof scape remains intact with small dormers over each bay; some signage and shopfronts at street level are less sympathetic to the block's character. Fine Victorian architecture, important landmark contribution to townscape.
<b>Ref506:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 53-79 Highgate Road (Highgate Studios) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Massive Inter-war warehouse in stock brick with metal windows that extends between Sanderson Close and Carkers Lane. The building displays restrained classical motifs in the rusticated quoins and projecting cornice in the section on the junction with Sanderson close; further south the elevations have minimal ornament and the proportions appear more characteristically 20th century.








Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref507:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 101 Fortress Road, The Junction Tavern <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Mid 19th century public house on corner of Fortress Road and Lady Somerset Road. Restrained elevations to main building and richly decorated shopfront to both elevations with pilasters, foliate capitals, pediments to main entrances and Courage Brewery identifiers above canted corner entrance.
<b>Ref508:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Linton House, 39-51 Highgate Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Massive red brick warehouse building dating to early 20th century, in a restrained classical style with metal windows, giant brick pilasters, and stone string course, lintels and parapet cornice. Part of a group of light industrial/warehouse buildings in the immediate location; this relates visually with 53-79 Highgate Road to the north.
<b>Ref526:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 7-13 (odd) and 16-26 (even) Grafton Crescent <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Two terraces of mid 19th century houses with small paved front gardens on either side of Grafton Crescent (formerly known as Junction Street). Three storeys in stock brick with stucco to architraves and ground floor elevation. Comparable detailing on either terrace, for example the design of door and window architraves; and distinct differences for example the parapet cornice and first floor window balustrades on 7-13, and the central projecting three bays to the terrace of 16-26. Very attractive and well preserved group which forms a high quality piece of historic townscape.
<b>Ref529:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 177 Kentish Town Road <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Early 20th century former post office building to street frontage (single storey with arched opening flanked by windows on the front elevation, and arched openings on the side and prominent pitched slated roof) and telephone exchange behind (two storey stock brick structure with stone band at second floor level and stone surround to entrance bay).
<b>Ref530:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address :</b> 217-223 Kentish Town Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Notable early 20th century commercial building with monumental classical façade - stone columns flanking deeply recessed full height windows with metal frames and decorative transom panels, surmounted by a projecting cornice. Single storey projecting shopfront of little significance.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref532:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 227 Kentish Town Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Mid 19th century former Public House (The Jolly Angler) on the corner of Kentish Town Road and Anglers Lane. Yellow brick with red brick used for applied pilasters at first and second floor levels and for architraves, drip moulds and aprons above and below windows. Curved corner with curved glass in two timber sliding sash windows. Stuccoed strong course and cornice. Treatment continues around the curved elevation onto Anglers Lane, then changes to a more simple stock brick two storey end bay. Green ceramic tiles with RB crests.
<b>Ref533:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 289 - 291 Kentish Town Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Elaborate mid-Late 19th century Public House on the corner of Kentish Town road and Holmes Road. Red brick with stone dressings. Several decorative elements including stone balconies to the front and on canted corner; a plaque on a round headed pediment at roof level on the Kentish town road elevation reads 'The Old Farm House'; a plaque at first floor level on the flank reads '... and a ... timber sliding sash windows, and a good Victorian timber shopfront with applied pilasters between the bays and flanking the entrances.
<b>Ref534:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Hope Chapel, Prince of Wales Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Late 19th century Chapel, stock brick with red brick dressings and a stone rose window on gable end facing the street. Forms part of a group of high quality historic buildings in this area, including the listed Kentish Town Baths opposite.
<b>Ref535:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1-11a Leighton Grove <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Mid 19th century terrace of 12 houses, visually linked into pairs through the use of stuccoed quoins, stepped building line and stepping up of the parapet in response to the incline of the road. Unusual use of castellation on top of ground floor bay window and at roof parapet level. (Nos 7&8 lack the unifying decorative features of the rest of the terrace - whether this was the original appearance or has happened since is unclear. The roof scape of the terrace as a whole has been much altered and lacks any visual consistency). The significance lies in the unusual decorative approach and the visual integrity of the group.
<b>Ref536:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 2-8 Charlton Kings Road <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Terrace of four mid 19th century houses, two storey, rendered elevations, bay windows at ground floor and set behind shallow front gardens. Good quality detailing includes quoins at southern end, architraves and cornice. (No. 10 was constructed as part of the group but left brick fronted with vehicular access to the mews behind and a single large window above. Recent changes have eroded the contribution that this makes to the visual integrity of the group).


Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref537:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 104-114 Torriano Avenue <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Terrace of 6 mid 19th century houses, visually linked into pairs with pediments above central bays and slight recesses to entrance door bays, sitting behind shallow front gardens. Chimney stacks with pots visible on party wall. Fine detailing includes timber sliding sash windows, iron balconies at first floor level. Well preserved and high quality group contributes to the local townscape.
<b>Ref538:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 116-126 & 128 - 134 Torriano Avenue <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Two terraces of mid 19th century houses, set behind shallow front gardens, visually unified by the use of stucco to basement and raised ground floor elevation, and stucco quoins. The building line is unusually and irregularly staggered which lends a rather jaunty character to this group which otherwise presents a strong and formal edge to the street in traditional townscape manner.
<b>Ref539:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Leighton Crescent <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Crescent with 5 blocks of housing around its edges and public garden at its centre, dating to c1870s. There is a high degree of variation between the blocks; none are completely symmetrical and those on the northern side are particularly eclectic. Despite this, and the 20th century block in the centre of the crescent, it is a very coherent piece of townscape, which makes good use of its inclining site to give the buildings additional prominence and grandeur, and the terrace on Leighton Grove provides a striking sense of enclosure at the eastern side.
<b>Ref540:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Montpelier House and Nursery, 115 Brecknock Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Early 19th century detached villa set behind houses on Brecknock Road, originally at the centre of a large garden which has now largely been built upon but some remains as a nursery. Shallow pitched slated roof with overhanging eaves and timber eaves brackets, timber sliding sash windows.
<b>Ref542:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> The Works, Torriano Mews <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Late 19th/early 20th century mews building, large footprint, single storey with slated pitched roof and large arched windows with multi paned timber casements. This is the only remaining historic building on the site which formerly included stabling and a smithy. Characteristic but rare type which adds depth to the character of the surrounding residential area.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref627:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 104-106 Burghley Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Late 19th century former stable block for the London General Omnibus company. Fronts Burghley Road and runs at an angle behind the gardens of Oakford Road and Fortress Road, stock brick with red brick dressings and pitched slated roof over the front part of the building. A granite setted roadway is visible running from the roadway outside through the building. Rare survival of this type of building, which contributes to the townscape through a contextual relationship with the residential buildings to either side.
<b>Ref628:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 167-201 Brecknock road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Terrace of 18 houses in a continuous terrace, in stock brick with red brick dressings and rendered elements including two storey bay window, door architrave and bases and capitals to applied brick pilasters. Timber sliding sash windows and pitched slate roofs. The terrace is arranged into pairs, with chimney stacks set on the outer edge and centrally placed twinned flights of stairs leading to the front doors; the sloping land is responded to by stepping up of each pair. The front elevation is exuberantly decorated, including elaborate porch architraves (with inscribed names to some houses), and red brick arches at second floor level above the projecting bay which spring from the pilasters flanking the bay. The terrace displays a high level of consistency of appearance, including at the unaltered roof level, which enhances the contribution the group makes to the townscape.
<b>Ref629:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 14-18 Fortress Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Terrace of four late 19th century houses with shops at ground floor and a gated carriage entrance at the end. Timber sliding sash windows with multi paned upper sash, pattern replicated in the historic timber shopfront at no. 14. Unusual architectural approach with the restrained elevations separated by terracotta pilasters, and a tall roof parapet surmounted by two broken pediments located on the party wall line between the pairs.
<b>Ref630:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 81a Highgate Road (off Sanderson Close) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Ensemble of large red brick sheds at the corner of Sanderson close. Dating to the late 19th century these were the Kentish Town Locomotive Sheds for the Midland Railway, and sat just to the east of the Tottenham North and South Curves lines in an industrial landscape with other warehouses such as bottling stores at the end of Carkers Lane, and gas works. Rare evidence of the scale of the railway infrastructure in the borough in this period.
<b>Ref641:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 149 Kentish Town Road <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	End of terrace mid 19th century building with good quality historic timber shopfront at group floor on front and side elevation. Formerly (c1875) a post office. The building is highly visible in views from Royal College Street and its corner position and characterful shopfront elevate its importance in the townscape.



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref667:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Torriano Junior School, Torriano Avenue <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	An attractive Edwardian London County Council school building broadly in Queen Anne style with Arts & Crafts flourishes, set back from the road and surrounded by a high brick boundary wall. The building, in red brick with render and terracotta details, rises to 3 and 4 storeys under a characteristically steep pitched tiled roof and tall chimneys, on a symmetrical plan enlivened in the central section by two, humble, half-rendered gables flanking three narrow window bays decorated with stepped Dutch gables. Taller, substantial decorated brick towers at either end, with pyramidal roofs and weathervanes, and horizontal banding tying them to the central section. The arrangement of white, timber multi-paned windows (thought to be original) unifies the composition as a whole. Bold new gatehouse by Cullinan Studios (2010), marking the centenary of the school.
<b>Ref644:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 263 Kentish Town Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Mid 19th century former Public house with projecting single storey shopfront on the corner of Kentish Town road and Crown Place.
<b>Ref650:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1-27 (odd) and 2-30 (even) Hadley Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Camden Town with Primrose Hill	Terraces on either side of Hadley Street of 2 storey mid 19th century houses, set behind small yards. Stock brick with stucco to window architraves and parapet cornice. Most ground and first floor windows retain bracketed cornices to windows. Visual link with group at southern end of Hadley Street which terminates the view, and of the tower of Holy Trinity church and the roofscape of Holy Trinity and St Giles Primary school visible over their roofs. York stone paving, granite kerb and gutter setts enhances the integrity of the historic character of this group
<b>Ref246:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Montpelier Gardens, Montpelier Grove/off Brecknock Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Formerly the private garden of a villa of c.1840 fronting on Brecknock Road, Montpelier Gardens is an irregularly shaped area surrounding three sides of the house, with access from entrances. The garden retains traces of its original design including a stone terrace and low brick walls, mature trees and shrubs, a rockery and a small C19th built structure in one corner. Now redesigned as a children's play area with an asphalted enclosure containing play apparatus, the remaining areas of the garden are much simplified with trees, shrub beds and lawn.
<b>Ref18:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Red brick wall - Rear of 306 Kentish Town Road and on west side of Falkland Place <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	Historic wall which is likely to be earlier than the 18th century house at no. 304 Kentish Town Road. Attached at its southern end to no. 304. Of significance for its age and rarity, and the contribution it makes to the historic character of the local townscape.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref184:</b></p>  <p>(<a href="#">Click here to return to the ward map</a>)</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Brecknock Road, West side, on side of projecting building 50 yards south of Tufnell Park station (flank wall of No 225)</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town</p>	<p>This parish boundary marker is a metal shield dated 1887, with the inscription 'SMI' which refers to the civil parish of St Mary Islington. The date appears to be incomplete, as though figure was missing from casting. It is of similar type to other plates that are dated 1883 and is marking the civil parish of St Mary Islington. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<p><b>Ref34:</b></p>  <p>(<a href="#">Click here to return to the ward map</a>)</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Railway Track - Running behind the Imperial Works, Perren Street</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town</p>	<p>Light rail track to the rear of Imperial Works warehouse off Perren Street &amp; Ryland Road, used by the warehouse to move pianos. Rare survival of the infrastructure related to this industry which proliferated in Camden and Kentish Town during the 19th century. Some has now been covered in tarmac, but some is still visible and includes a turntable.</p>
<p><b>Ref493:</b></p>  <p>(<a href="#">Click here to return to the ward map</a>)</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Post box - Outside 74 Leighton road</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town</p>	<p>This is an Victoria pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'VR'. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>
<p><b>Ref494:</b></p>  <p>(<a href="#">Click here to return to the ward map</a>)</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Post box - Outside 99 Leighton road</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town</p>	<p>This is an Edward VII pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'ER VII' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref495:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post box - Outside 113 Brecknock Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	This is an Elizabeth II pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.
<b>Ref496:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post box - Outside 235 Brecknock Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	This is an Elizabeth II pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.
<b>Ref497:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post box - Outside 5 Fortress Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	This is an George V pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'GR' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.
<b>Ref708:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post box - Outside Kentish Town Sports Centre on Willes Road next to junction with Anglers Lane <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Kentish Town	This is an George V pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'GR' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.



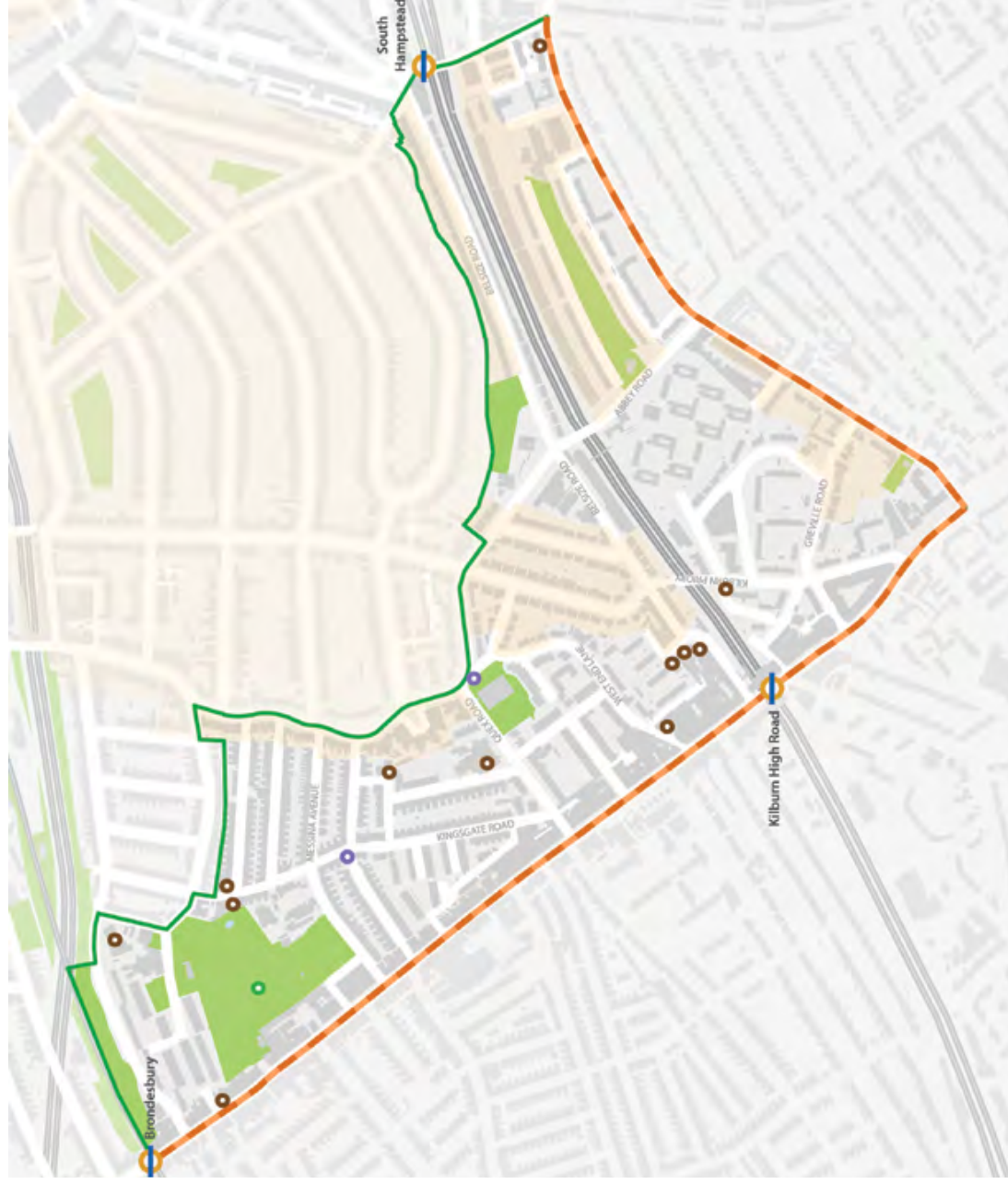
# Kilburn

Camden's Local List



The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within Kilburn.






**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**



## KEY:


- Building or group of buildings
- Natural features or landscape
- Street feature or other structures
- Open space
- Water
- Conservation area
- Rail/Tube line
- Ward boundary
- Borough boundary



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref21:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Ebenezer Baptist Chapel, Kilburn Vale <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	Ebenezer Strict Baptist Chapel, Kilburn Vale, was built in 1870 in memory of Thos. Creswick by his sister: he had preached nearby in the open air and worked among the sick 1859-68. The site chosen was near that of his last sermon. The Chapel was supported by Mount Zion Chapel, St. John's Wood Rd and was open for worship until 1985. It stands on one of the area's oldest religious sites, a spot for religious preaching since 1120.
<b>Ref543:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1 to 8 Smyrna Mansions, Smyrna Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	Four storey residential mansion block at the bend in Smyrna Road, located so as to terminate the view eastwards. Red brick with striking decoration in white render particularly on central bay and gables. The rich architectural detailing is well preserved and includes decorative railings to first floor balconies, timber sliding sash windows with a multi paned top sash, brick aprons beneath the first and second floor windows, tile hanging to the gables and a broken pediment to the central bay.
<b>Ref545:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1 to 31 Oppidan Apartments, Netherwood Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	Former London School Board school building, plaque on gable dates it to 1881. Sensitive conversion to residential apartments leaves elevations unaltered apart from the replacement of windows and addition of roof lights. Forms a dominant and attractive building in the streetscape.
<b>Ref550:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 2 West End Lane <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	Late 19th century former school, now in use as a nursery. Neo-gothic style, with a myriad of levels, window types, roof planes, chimneys and a fleche which lead to a busy appearance. Stock brick with red brick and stone dressings, with some polychromatic brickwork on the main south facing elevation, and steeply pitched clay tiled roofs.
<b>Ref552:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 11 Springfield Walk <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	Mid 19th century house on steeply sloping site adjacent to the railway cutting; two storeys to Springfield Walk and three storeys to the rear. Stock brick with two storey blind arch with later window openings to Springfield Walk elevation, and entrance door in garden wall. This is the corner remnant of a range of buildings around a courtyard, which was demolished with the widening of the railway cutting, possibly a mews to the substantial housing that formerly surrounding this site to the south and east. The vehicular gates to the side are in the location of a small structure, possibly a bridged entrance to the former courtyard. This is a rare and interesting fragment in this location of the original development of the area, prior to comprehensive post war redevelopment, and creates a pleasing piece of townscape close to the pedestrian steps on this narrow lane.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref561:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 20 to 34 Boundary Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	Terrace of 8 houses, dating to the mid 19th century, with a canted corner on the eastern end to Loudoun Road, formerly housing the entrance to a post office. Rusticated stucco ground floor elevation, stucco parapet cornice, multi paned timber sliding sashes, small basement area to front. Provides a strong and consistent edge to this corner, and reflects the terrace on the opposite side of the junction (outside the borough boundary).
<b>Ref573:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 105 to 107 Kingsgate road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	Group of buildings on the corner of Kingsgate Road and Dynham Road, now in use as a community centre. The earliest building on the site was on the corner, which was built between 1871 and 1894, red brick in a free architectural style with restrained decoration provided by the use of brickwork in the form of pilasters, architraves, string course and eaves cornice. The roof is steeply pitched and clay tiled, with tall chimneys and a gable fronting Kingsgate Road. The original entrance has been blocked. Between 1914 and 1935 St Georges Hall to the north on Kingsgate Road, the link with the original building, and the entrance structure on Dynham Road were added, possibly at the same time as repairs were carried out to the original building, prompting the addition of a plaque on the gable stating 'Restored in memory of King Edward VII 1841-1910'. These later structures are visually sensitive to the earlier building, but typically early 20th century in a Queen Anne style for the hall, with overhanging roof and deep eaves, and a more utilitarian style for the two entrance structures, that on Dynham Road having railings to the street and at first floor level incorporating a bold geometric design.
<b>Ref574:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 110 to 116 Kingsgate road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	Late 19th century warehouse building, originally a sawmill and then later in the 20th century an engineering works. Three storeys, in stock brick with timber multi paned windows, red brick lintels and a continuous string course above ground, first and second floor windows, and a central bay with vehicular access on a granite setted carriageway, loading platforms and doors and a winch mechanism. A later alteration was the insertion of a second vehicular door and granite setted crossover at the southern end, in place of two original windows. This building terminates views along Dynham Road and is visible in long views along Kingsgate road, following the slight curve of this narrow road, and supports the character created by the narrow range of building types and appearances in this area.
<b>Ref579:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Priory Works, 252 Belsize Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	Late 19th century works building, stock brick with red brick dressings including string course above ground floor, and pilasters at second floor extending up to Dutch gable where they flank terracotta panels. Central carriage entrance with engineering brick on the jambs and later metal framed windows. Forms a group with the more modest no. 254 Belsize Road adjacent, and the Ebenezer Baptist Chapel on the other side.
<b>Ref580:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 254 Belsize Road <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	Late 19th century warehouse building with curved white painted brick frontage onto Belsize Road at the junction with Kilburn Vale. 3 storeys with round headed windows to all floors with a continuous projecting string course/drip mould above the ground floor windows and carriage entrance, and drip moulds above upper storey windows. Rare survival of a building of this function in this part of Camden, it adds a robust and historic element to the varied built form and contributes to the setting of the Priory Conservation Area to the east, provided an unusual juxtaposition of architectural styles in views westwards along Belsize Road. Forms a group with the more elaborate Priory Works to the north, and the Ebenezer Baptist Chapel beyond.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref586:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 308 Kilburn High Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	Late 19th century former public house on corner of Kilburn High Road and Palmerston Road. 3 storeys plus attic, rendered elevations, with round arched window openings and blind openings on first and second floor and projecting shopfront with square window openings to ground floor. Steeply pitched slate clad roof with gables, chimneys and dormer windows.
<b>Ref613:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> RC church of the Sacred Heart, Quex Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	Large Catholic church on the corner of Quex and Mazenod Roads, built to plans by Edward Welby Pugin. A church of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, founded by Monsignor Eugene de Mazenod in 1816, which had an important role in the Catholic revival in England. This church opened in 1879 and served the growing Irish Catholic population of Kilburn. It is the largest church in the Westminster Diocese and can accommodate over 10,000 people. It was originally named the New Priory, in reference to the earlier 12th century Kilburn Priory close by.
<b>Ref245:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Kilburn Grange, Grangeway off Kilburn High Road/Messina Avenue/Hemstal Road <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	<p>The park was formerly part of the estate of The Grange which was a large house built by Samuel Were as a speculative venture in c.1831, the estate then enlarged in the late 1860s by the purchase of a neighbouring market garden. After the death of the last owner the house was demolished and part of the estate was purchased by the LCC for a public park, which opened to the public in May 1913. The layout included a large field for recreation, hard tennis courts, children's gymnasium, shallow paddling pool and dry playground and an Old English Garden with rose arbours and a circular pond which was opened to the public on 1 May 1913.</p> <p>A map of 1956 shows an 'open air stage'. Other facilities include tennis courts situated between the Old English Garden and Messina Avenue entrance, a playground and children's water feature, restored in 1999. The park is surrounded by C19th residential streets and has areas of open grass, with perimeter path and numerous trees and shrubs; a survey in 1996 sponsored by the Kilburn Area Committee listed 200 trees in the park, which include mature horse chestnuts and yew trees. The Old English Garden was laid out as an oval ornamental garden with shaped flower beds set into lawn, two rose-arbours and pond, paths including a circular perimeter path with seating, the border of the garden planted with shrubs and yew trees. In 1999 the park was chosen as the site for Camden's Millennium Garden, which was laid out near the Hemstal Road entrance, with four equally sized compartments around an open centre, in all 18 metres square and bounded and intersected by a paved walkway. Each compartment is bordered with tile and contains segments of either low planting or coloured gravel, having a round stone on either side of which a light set into the ground. South-west of the garden are seven irregular 'standing stones' set into the grass.</p>
<b>Ref604:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Outside 76 Kingsgate Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	This is an George V pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'GR' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref612:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Post Box - West end lane west side at junction with abbey road</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Kilburn</p>	<p>This is an George VI pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'G VI R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>



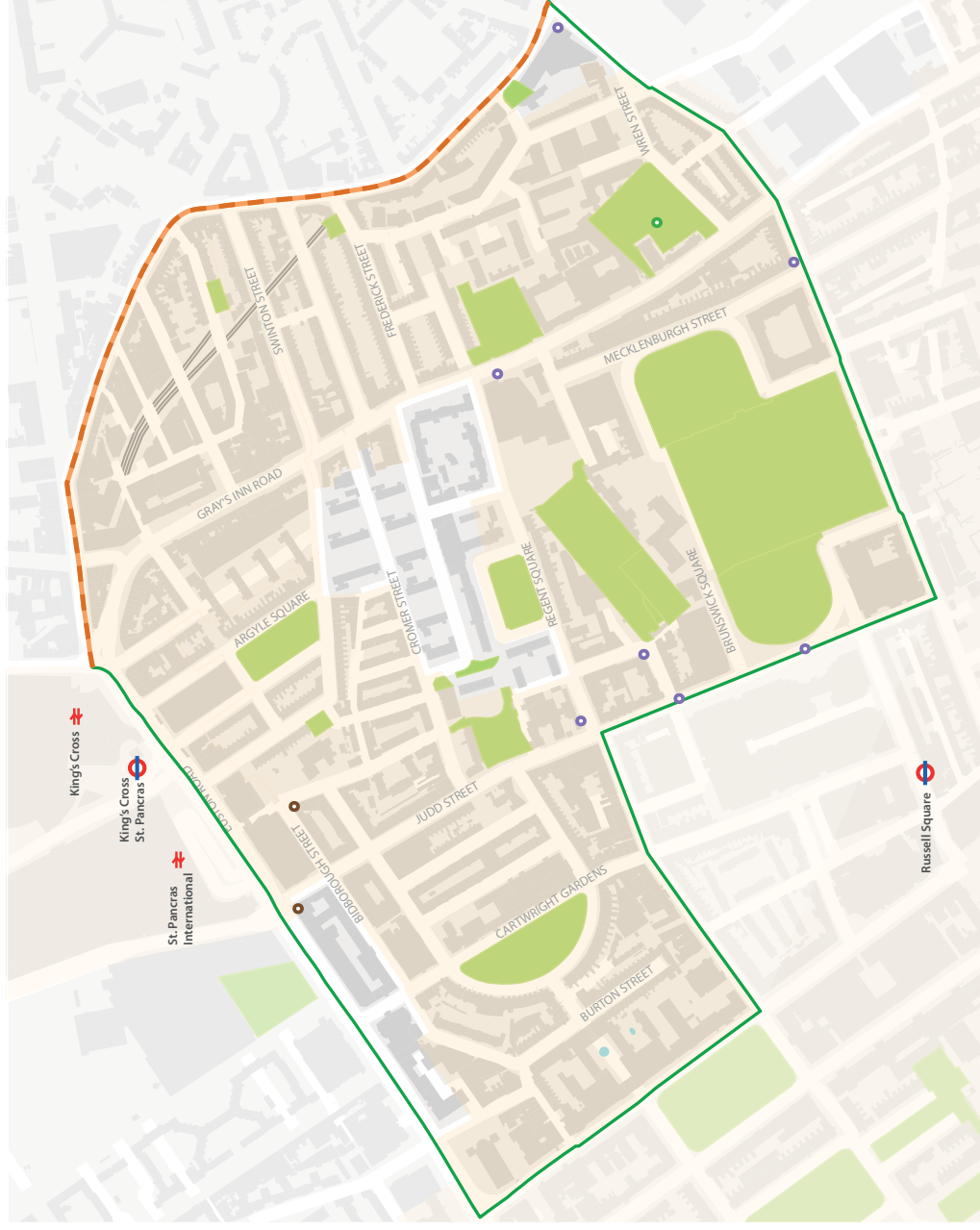
# King's Cross

Camden's Local List







The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within King's Cross.




**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**

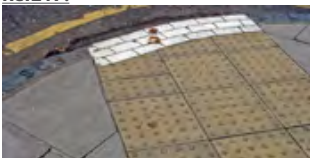



## KEY:

- Building or group of buildings
- Natural features or landscape
- Street feature or other structures
- Open space
- Water
- Conservation area
- Rail/Tube line
- Ward boundary
- Borough boundary

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref405:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> The Dolphin Pub, 47 Tonbridge St <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> King's Cross	Late 19th century public house on corner of Tonbridge Street and Bidborough Street. 4 storeys in stock brick with red brick dressings, and canted corner with gable featuring a bronze dolphin sculpture on a ceramic ground.
<b>Ref80:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Euston Road Tavern/ Oneills, 73 Euston Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> King's Cross	The current pub is not the original pub that was once on this site. This pub dates back approximately to the early 1930's when it was called Euston Tavern. From 1st floor upwards the pub is clad in a white tile. The 1st floor windows have a recessed within a heavily emphasised frame. An ornate 'keystone' provides further definition which is repeated on all 1st floor windows. The second floor windows are joined in detailing to the 1st floor windows as the framing extends up and over to include them. Above this there is a substantial block course before the plain 3rd story windows. The g/f has a wooden frame with large windows broken up with fluted columns. Corner plot/ landmark.
<b>Ref280:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> St Andrew's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road/Wren Street <b>Significance:</b> Historical, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Kings Cross	Formerly a burial ground for St Andrew's Holborn that closed for burials in 1850, the site was converted into public gardens in 1885 when St Pancras Borough Council acquired it along with a strip of land at the southern edge. St Andrew's Gardens are laid out as two rectangular lawns bisected by a central path with mature London planes and an ancient weeping ash. Many of the headstones were rested near the northern entrance but a few C18th chest tombs remain in situ in the gardens. A granite drinking fountain and a small red brick lodge date from the C19th. LBI: St Andrew's Gardens entrance gates, section of south side railings & monuments; Nos.2-9 Wren Street (Consecutive) and attached railings; Nos.11-20 Wren Street (Consecutive) and attached railings.
<b>Ref129:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Wakefield Street, West side on corner opposite Henrietta Mews <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> King's Cross	<p>This parish boundary marker is a kerbstone dated 1899, with the inscription 'SPL' (which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras), a line and the abutting parish SGB which refers to the parish St George (Bloomsbury). This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref131:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker- Brunswick Square, West side, South West side <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> King's Cross	<p>This parish boundary marker is a kerbstone dated 1899, with the inscription 'SGB' (which refers to the civil parish St George (Bloomsbury)), a line and the abutting parish 'SPL' (which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras). This stone has been moved at least once. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref769:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Tavistock Place <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> King's Cross	<p>This is an Edward VII pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'ER VII' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>
<b>Ref773:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Guilford Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> King's Cross	<p>This is an Edward VII pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'ER VII' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>
<b>Ref771:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Gray's Inn Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> King's Cross	<p>This is an Edward VII pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'ER VII' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>

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<p><b>Ref217:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker- Wakefield Street, Western side at corner of Handel Street (south side) in kerbing</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> King's Cross</p>	<p>This parish boundary marker is a kerbstone marker accommodated in the curve of the access road and would have once read 'SGB 189? SPL' which refers to the civil parishes of St George (bloomberg) and St Pancras. The initials have been divided either side of a crossing which has cut final digit off the date which also means at least one of the kerbstones must have been moved from original location. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<p><b>Ref224:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - King's Cross Road, In pavement just north of Calthorpe Street (on west side)</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> King's Cross</p>	<p>This parish boundary marker is an apparent traffic bollard about 3ft high and dated 1886. It has an inscribed line running up front and back face and across top indicating boundary. There are also shields either side of line marked 'St.P.P.M.' which refers to the civil parish of St Pancras and 'C.V.' which refers to the civil parish of Clerkenwell, St James &amp; St John. This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>



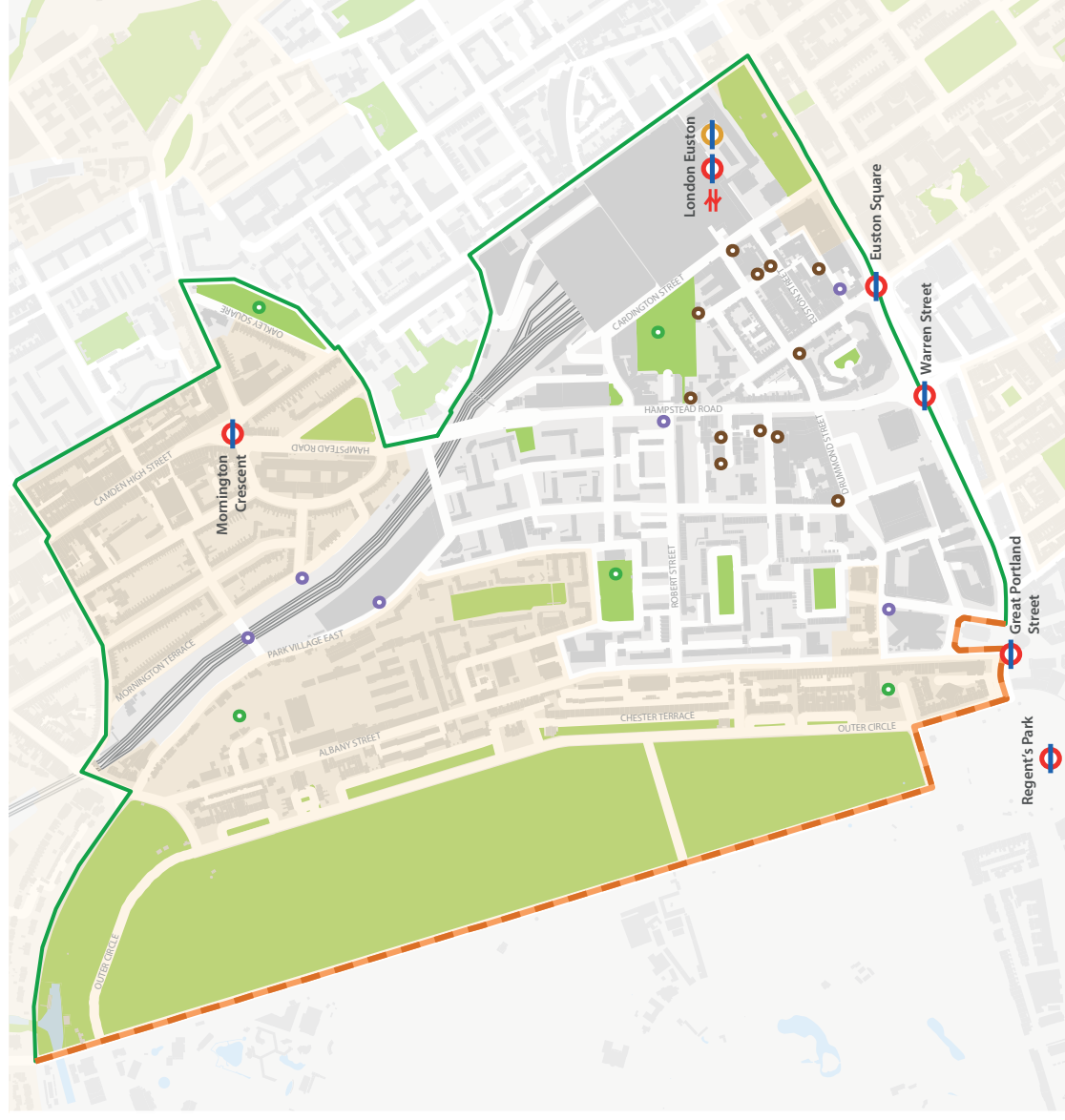
# Regents Park

Camden's Local List








The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within Regents Park.

**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**



## KEY:

- Building or group of buildings
- Natural features or landscape
- Street feature or other structures
- Open space
- Water
- Conservation area
- Rail/Tube line
- Ward boundary
- Borough boundary


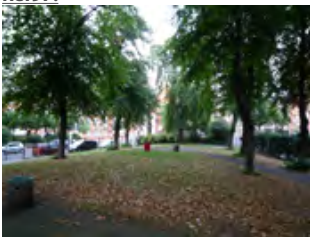


Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref61:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 1 to 3 Cobourg St <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	Late 19th century stabling for the London to Birmingham railway, now converted sympathetically to office use including an addition storey. In stock brick with restrained red brick dressings (lintels and string course) and engineering brick plinth. A rare survival of a type of building now uncommonly found in London, connected with an important local industry. Relates well to surrounding townscape in terms of scale, form and materials, and also provides an attractive historic edge to St James' Gardens.
<b>Ref63:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Hampstead House, William Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	Late 19th century mansion flat block, of four storeys plus semi basement, in stock brick with strongly defined red brick dressings including to porch, pediments over first and second floor windows, string courses, parapet wall. Prominent entrance is approached by a flight of limestone steps, and iron railings survive protecting the basement area and steps. A fine and flamboyant building which adds visual interest to the streetscape and supports the historic character of the street.
<b>Ref66:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 7 to 15 William Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	Early 20th century commercial building (possibly 1910-20) with central entrance bay and two flanking window with steeply pitched slated mansard roofs with dormer windows. Horizontal emphasis to elevations with large metal framed windows set between brown brick pilasters. The integrity of building has been eroded by the painting of one half; the central entrance bay gives a good impression of the original appearance of the whole. Makes a sound contribution to the streetscape through its proportions and massing and relates well to the other buildings in the street.
<b>Ref663:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 203-209 North Gower Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	Office building on the corner of North Gower Street and Drummond Street dating to the 1950s. Simple and elegant architecture with beautifully restrained detailing, including projecting concrete architraves to vertical window recesses containing ground and first floor windows and decorative brick panels between; square windows at second floor with similar concrete architraves, and a concrete parapet coping. Metal framed windows, decorative steel railings and a simple arched portico to the front door. Has a later roof extension which relates well to the original architecture. Sits comfortably with its neighbours and relates well in terms of materials and scale.
<b>Ref68:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 18-20 and 22 Stephenson Way <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	Two late 19th/early 20th C warehouse/manufacturing buildings. Similar in form and detailing with stock brick elevations red glazed brick plinth, horizontal metal windows with flat steel lintels and projecting concrete sills. No 22 is one storey higher and is elaborated by the use of white bull nosed bricks to the reveal of a recessed window above the main entrance. These white brick are also used on the ground floor window to its right. These building relate well in terms of proportions/materials and detailing to the overall streetscape.




Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref69:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 16/17 Melton Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	Former station entrance building, by Leslie Green. Opened by 'City and South London Railway' in 1907. The entrance to the Euston Underground Station was moved into the new Euston Station in the 1960s and this one fell into disuse by c1920. It is in typical Leslie Green architectural style, of two storeys with ox blood glazed tiles, two storey arched openings, porthole windows with substantial hood moulds above on both elevation, and a dentil cornice. The western end of the Drummond Street elevation continues the architectural approach in a simplified style, faced with stock brick with red brick dressings and has radial fan lights in the upper parts of the window bays. It forms a landmark building on this corner plot, adds visual interest to the streetscape and fits in well in terms of scale and form to the surrounding townscape.
<b>Ref70:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 37 and 38 Netley Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	Last two remaining examples of the early-mid 19th century housing that used to occupy the entire length of Netley Street before its connection with Stanhope Street to the west was severed. These two buildings form a symmetrical pair and are an unusual type in Camden. Of three 3 storeys in height (38 has had a later mansard roof addition) with one window placed centrally per floor, timber multi paned sliding sash windows with a diminishing hierarchy, and a simple round arched doorway set together in the centre of the elevation. They are an important reminder of the historic form of development and contribute well to the appearance of the street.
<b>Ref77:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 59 to 67 Cobourg Street <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	A group of early 19th C 3 storey houses with basement. The middle unit (?65?) at g/f provides access through to a rear yard (which is no longer in existence) with granite setts below. The houses all have iron railings with ornate curved arrows on top. The ground floor is rendered with a raised band at the top. The doors have a semicircular arch to them. The windows all have clear sills that protrude from the wall. The windows to the 1st and 2nd floor all have white lintels. The proportions, simple detailing, building heights and simple repetition are an important part of the townscape in these small interconnected streets.
<b>Ref79:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> The Bree Louise, 69 Cobourg Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	The current pub is not the original built. This pub was built approx in the 1930's (the previous pub being called the Jolly gardeners). The Bree Louise is a 3 storey brick building on the corner of cobourg street and Euston street. Relatively simple in design with two entrances (one off each street), a chamfered corner with an enlarge chimney coming up off the corner, proving a useful landmark/way-marking building in the area. The 1st floor windows have simple extruded sills, metal windows with intricate window bars and a segmented brick lintel. The type of window is repeated on the 2nd floor but with the addition of rendered sill course. The roof is finished with copper flashing at the edge which add a nice decorative element to this building.
<b>Ref81:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 108 Hampstead Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	A former St Pancras Charity School for girls (now the Margaret Centre ) by EW Hudson of 1904. Of 3 storeys plus basement, red brick with rusticated brick quoins and pilasters, and an ornamental roof line with parapet wall broken with semi circular curves and corners marked by a stone vase. The central entrance bay is strongly emphasised, approached by stairs behind decorative iron gates. The roof is hipped with a central gabled dormer which has an 'oeil de boeuf' window. Together with the National Temperance Hospital buildings immediately to the north this building contributes visual interest and historic character to this otherwise bleak stretch of the old road from London to Hampstead.



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref87:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 184 to 192 Drummond Street and 40 to 46 Stanhope Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	Early to mid 20th century office building on corner of Drummond Street and Stanhope Street. Of 5 storeys, in stock brick with horizontal linear bands of windows creating a striking street presence and clearly marking this corner site.
<b>Ref96:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Netley School, Netley Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	Primary school building built for the London School Board in 1888. The building has always been on a tightly constrained site, and an interesting feature that responded to this constraint is a roof top play area. Netley Street has lost its integrity and enclosure due to 20th century redevelopments, and this building (along with nos 37 and 38 to the east are important features in the street) for the historic character that it contributes.
<b>Ref107:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> St James's Gardens, Hampstead Road/ Cardington Street <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	Following an Act of Parliament, the site was originally purchased in 1788 as an additional burial ground for St James Piccadilly. Encroached upon by the railway to the east, it was laid out as a public garden by the St Pancras Vestry in 1887, and the headstones mostly cleared to the boundaries. St James Gardens were re-landscaped in the 1980s by Camden Council, and is a rectangular site with grass, rose beds and a few mature trees, a playground area and an extensive semi-circular pergola. LBII: Monument to Christie Family, obelisk to Baron Southampton, C19th drinking fountain.
<b>Ref279:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Garden of the Royal College of Physicians, St Andrew's Place <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	The Royal College of Physicians of London was founded in 1518; the present college dates from 1964, extended in 1996. Although there are some remnants from 1960s planting, the medicinal garden has been extensively replanted since 2005. It contains over 1000 different plants, arranged as a series of areas, including beds of medicinal plants from various cultures, plants with known medical value and those connected with physicians through the ages. There are mature London plane trees at the front, a sheltered south-facing lawn and beds to the rear. Eight gardens along St Andrews Place were planted in 2006/7 with box parterres containing plants from the 'Pharmacopeia Londinensis' published by the Royal College of Physicians in 1618. The existing Royal College of Physicians is by Denys Lasdun and is listed at grade II.
<b>Ref658:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Canal cutting in gardens of Park Village East <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	Dry canal cutting, part of John Nash's Regents Park development. John Nash influenced the route of the Regent's Canal so that it ran close to his new park and housing development. In 1813 an Act of Parliament authorised construction of a branch canal to run from Regent's Canal which was then under construction to Nash's Cumberland Market - the working class service area of his masterplan. The resulting branch, known as the Collateral Cut or more familiarly by canal users as the Cumberland Turn, ran south at the ends of Park Villages East and West gardens and ended at the docks (known variously as Regents Park Basin or Cumberland Basin), surrounded by wharfs supplying the markets in the adjacent squares east of Albany Street. The cutting was drained during the blitz, reputedly because it was too conspicuous during air raids, and the canal basin to the south was filled with rubble from the many bombed properties in the Euston area. (It was covered with topsoil and became the base of the Crown Tenants Horticultural Society, who turned the basin into allotments as part of the Dig for Victory campaign). The canal cutting was mostly incorporated into the gardens of Park Village East and remains visible as a linear depression with walls remaining visible in some locations, and has been incorporated into the picturesque landscaping of the area - visible to the public from Gloucester Gate bridge.



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref92:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Cumberland Market, Regents Park Estate <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	This 19thC market was originally planned by John Nash in the 1820s as a third market for hay to serve Regent's Park. In 1834 it was known as Regent's Park Haymarket, and the modern plan preserves the outlines of this layout. It was established close to the Cumberland Basin, which was fed by an arm of Regent's Canal but eventually infilled in 1942/3. Cumberland Market Playground opened to the public in 1923. The market closed in 1926; an ice-house beneath was filled in during the 1930s. Now overlooked by modern low-rise council blocks and the Crown Estate's Windsor House, the gardens have been refurbished and part of the cobbled surfaces of the former market restored.
<b>Ref97:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Oakley Square gardens <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	Oakley Square is named after Oakley House, a seat of land-owner the Duke of Bedford. The garden was laid out c1845, planned in conjunction with terraces that survive only along its northern side. The well-planted garden had serpentine paths, two circular areas at either end of a central path running north-east to south-west, and was originally for the use of the Duke, his heirs and assigns, and those living in the square. It is now open to the public, and was re-landscaped in 1953 to commemorate the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.
<b>Ref100:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Longford Street, on south west corner of junction with Osnaburgh Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	This is an Elizabeth II pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable
<b>Ref101:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Robert Street, on north corner of junction with Hampstead Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	This is an Elizabeth II double pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable
<b>Ref32:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Wall to east side of railway cutting running the extent of Mornington Terrace and Clarkson Way <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Regents Park	Early 20th century wall forming the eastern boundary to the railway cutting, and terminating at northern end to an associated building. Blue engineering brick with contrasting red brick detailing. The northern end is on the site of former railway carriage sheds which themselves replaced earlier villas on this site. The walls are historically significance in relation to the development of the London to Midland Railway and the great impact this had on the appearance and social character of this part of Camden.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref33:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Mornington Street Bridge</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Regents Park</p>	<p>Bridge over railway cutting, dating to 1906 when the railway was widened. The brick piers from the demolished bridge were retained and reused at either end (these are listed at grade II). The balustrades are of red brick with blue engineering brick plinth and stone coping's and capitals on the piers. The bridge is historically significance in relation to the development of the London to Midland Railway and the great impact this had on the appearance and social character of this part of Camden.</p>
<p><b>Ref657:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Wall to west side of railway cutting running along Park Village East to Granby Terrace</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Regents Park</p>	<p>Red brick wall with stone coping's, pier caps and ball finials, running south from no. 1 Park Village East and terminating at Granby Terrace. Dates from c1906, when the railway cutting was widened resulting in the demolition of houses on the east side of Park Village East. The wall is part of a structure which includes a planting area enclosed by a shallow brick wall that greatly enhances the rustic character of the streetscape. At the southern end the wall's return into Granby Terrace forms the southern elevation of a carriage shed, and is embellished with a blue engineering brick plinth, a dentil course to the top of the recessed panels and a projecting dentil cornice. The walls are historically significance in relation to the development of the London to Midland Railway and the great impact this had on the appearance and social character of this part of Camden.</p>
<p><b>Ref67:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Granite setted carriageway - Stephenson Way</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Regents Park</p>	<p>Rare example of a complete street retaining the historic surfacing of granite setts, gutters and kerbstones. Supports the historic character of the buildings in this street.</p>

# St Pancras and Somers Town

## Camden's Local List



The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within St Pancras and Somers Town.

**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**








### KEY:





- Building or group of buildings
- Natural features or landscape
- Street feature or other structures






- Open space
- Water
- Conservation area





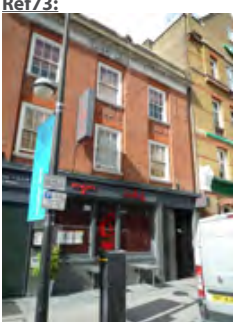
- Rail/Tube line
- Ward boundary
- Borough boundary

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref108:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> St Mary's, St Anne's and St Joseph's flats, Doric Way and Drummond Crescent <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	1930s social housing estate on Doric Way by the St Pancras Housing Association (founded as the St Pancras Home Improvement Society by Father Basil Jellicoe in 1924). The architectural quality of the three blocks of flats (St Mary's - 1930, St Ann's - 1935 and St Joseph's - 1936) is significant, especially their sculpture and ceramic decoration by the renowned Gilbert Bayes (a lot of whose work has been listed e.g. the London Fire Brigade HQ on the Albert Embankment in Lambeth of the same era) ingeniously incorporated as an integral part of the design. This estate is of a similar calibre as the contemporaneous Larkhall Estate in Clapham (by G Grey Wornum and Louis de Soissons). which is listed at Grade II.
<b>Ref109:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Walker House, Polygon Road/Phoenix Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	1930s London County Council housing estate. Southern block on Phoenix Road dating to 1929-30, continues the architectural approach of the listed Levita house to the south, north, east and west blocks later (1936-7) and in a more standard LCC flatted estate style. The estate has an impressively large central courtyard with well planted gardens. Many people were living in slum conditions in Somers Town and what was called Agar Town immediately to the west of Kings Cross Station, by the mid 19th century, and all of this early housing has now been replaced by later attempts to improve the conditions, either speculative, philanthropic or by local authorities. Some examples are statutorily listed, for example Levita House on Ossulston Street. Others have been included on this local list for the architectural, social and historical significance they hold for the development of this area, as well as their contribution an interesting and impressive townscape.
<b>Ref26:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Golden Lion Public House, 88 Royal College Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Public House on corner of Royal College Street and Pratt Street. Existing building, in red brick with stone dressings, substantially dates to the 1890s. A striking and characterful exterior, with an eclectic mix of architectural styles. It forms a strong focal point in the townscape on its corner site and relates in townscape terms to the residential terraces on Pratt and Royal College Streets.
<b>Ref378:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 26 Crowndale Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Historical Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Former Old St Pancras Church House, 1896-7, a mission house and hall by C.R Baker King. Baroque doorway with figure of St Pancras by Hems, fine red brickwork with projecting drip moulds to lintels. Its angle to the street provides a visual cue to the building lines of the terraces which formerly sat to either side, which this building connected to.
<b>Ref426:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 5-12 Mandela Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Palace fronted late 19th -early 20th century light industrial building. Highly decorative front elevation with prominent entrance bays. Contributes to the consistent and strong built form on the east side of the street in terms of height, building line and aspects of elevational expression, particularly fenestration. Its form also refers to the mews history, character and scale of the street. It's name, 'Selous House' recalls the former name of the street which commemorated the local artist, Henry Selous, whose painting of Queen Victoria hung in the Great Exhibition. He was uncle to Frederick Selous, big game hunter, colonialist and friend of Cecil Rhodes, and this connection led to the subsequent name change to 'Mandela Street'.








Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref427:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 13 Mandela Street <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Light industrial building dating to 1890, retains iron fenestration, decorative wall ties, winch joist to first floor loading bay, and decorative wall ties. Pedimented surround to main entrance with date over keystone, and cartouches above the red brickwork of the jambs with initials (EA&H?). Contributes to the consistent and strong built form on the east side of the street in terms of height, building line and aspects of elevational expression, particularly fenestration, and refers to the former functional uses in this street.
<b>Ref428:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 19-23 Mandela Street (includes 25 Mandela Street) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Late 19th C warehouses on west side of street built as furniture depository and sympathetically refurbished as offices. Creates a consistent and strong built form on the west side of the street in terms of height and building line. Materials and fenestration are typical for building of this type and period and reinforce the history of former uses and character of the street. Includes no. 25, a two storey building of residential appearance, contemporary with 19-23 and in sympathetic form and materials, mirrored by a similar structure at the northern end of no. 19-23. Also includes iron gates and granite setted crossover and yard surface which contribute to the historic industrial character of the group.
<b>Ref429:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 40 Camden Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	5-6 storey late 19th century industrial building facing Plender Street with return onto Camden Street. Of grand appearance with stone dressings used to decorative effect at windows, strong courses and cornices. Return onto secondary frontage of Mandela Street much plainer (but with red brick arches) and in keeping with the other buildings on this street. Provides a strong presence on the north side of Plender Street, and terminates the residential terrace at south end of Camden Street in complementary building line and materials. Matched by the similar 64 Pratt Street one block north.
<b>Ref430:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 40a&b Camden Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	3 storey building in red brick with classical detailing on front elevation, including giant order pilasters, pediments to windows and at roof level. Visually striking contribution to street scene which sits comfortably between the terraces to north and larger industrial building to south. Use likely to have been connected to no. 40 Plender Street/40 Camden Street.






Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref435:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> York House, Plender Street/College Place <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	4 story late 19th century residential block addressing the corner of Plender Street and College Street. Robust massing, curved corner bay and use of red brick dressings provide a definitive architectural statement at this corner, and it is given additional visual interest by ornamental terracotta tile panels to each floor. 3 northern bays on College Place are plainer part of the original build, and of less architectural and townscape significance.
<b>Ref436:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 64 Pratt Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	6 storey late 19th century building in red brick with stone dressings. Bold elevational design with alternating pattern to treatment of windows. Slate clad turret at roof level at Pratt Street/Camden Street corner is a feature in longer views up Camden Street and creates a visual link with the spire of All Saints Church opposite. Is a confident and assertive element in this locality - matched by the similar 40 Plender Street one block south, although it appears over-scaled in its relationship with the smaller buildings immediately to the east in Pratt Street.
<b>Ref438:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 92-106 Pratt Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Terrace of mid 19th century 3 storey terraced houses with rusticated stucco ground floors. Forms a coherent and unaltered group, particularly at roof level and elevational treatment. Provides visual continuity with the listed terrace to the west and is surprisingly well balanced by no. 57 Pratt Street opposite.
<b>Ref447:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 120-136 & 140 -142 (even) Royal College Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Very degraded terrace of mid 19th century townhouses, significant for their architectural type and group value particularly their unbrojken roofline. Have fragments of original detailing along the terrace in the form of window architraves, ground floor rustication, iron balconettes to first floor windows and pilasters and console brackets of former shopfronts which area important in referring to the original quality of this terrace. Provides a historic setting for the contemporary listed terrace opposite and in views out of Regents Canal Conservation Area to the north.
<b>Ref448:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 101-135 Royal College Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Terrace of mid 19th century terraced houses which continues the building line if the listed groups of early-mid 19th century terraced housing to the south. Very striking piece of townscape significant for its unaltered state and architectural consistency.


Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref482:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 2 Barker Drive <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Red brick warehouse dating to late 19th century on edge of railway cutting. This building (and the Constitution PH to the south) represents the last remnants of 19th century development in this stretch of St Pancras Way between the railway and the canal which originally comprised workers housing on both sides of the road, and a coal depot in the railway sidings to the east. The residential site to the west was cleared by the mid 1950s and this building enhances the understanding of the original character of its context, now provided by the canal, the railway viaduct and the Constitution PH to the south.
<b>Ref62:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Grafton Chambers, Grafton Place <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Housing block dating from 1927, of six storeys on a small plot at the corner of Grafton Place and Churchway, in private residential use with one flat per floor. Very well considered architecture which creates a number of interesting stylistic juxtapositions - including classically rusticated brick work at ground floor level on Grafton Place frontage, stone jambs and a Arts and Crafts inspired round headed entrance way with creased tile arch on Churchway, a striking stair tower with window openings on the diagonal which give areas of deep shadow to the elevations, a repeated pattern of narrow vertical openings at roof level, either glazed where they light a flat, as a loggia at the top of the stair tower and as vents on the wide flat chimney stack.  Creates a very interesting group at this junction with Wellesley House to the north and Seymour House, opposite on Churchway.
<b>Ref71:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Maria Fidelis RC Convent School, 34 Phoenix Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Late 19th century school built to house the convent school founded in the 1830s by Abbe Carron who ministered to French exiles in the Somerstown area and opened several schools. Main school building four storey plus basement in red brick with elaborate terracotta door surround to the raised main entrance way. Adjoining is a rendered mid 19th century former house (which originally formed one of several such houses on the south side of Clarendon Square, a traditional London Square occupied unusually in the centre by a circular housing development called the Polygon). Rusticated stucco to ground floor, round arched ground floor window openings and a small gable. The school provides a good quality survival of 19th century architecture in an area of substantial change.
<b>Ref72:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 34 to 70 Eversholt Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	(64 is Listed) Early 19th C terraced houses with shops at g/f. All are 3 storey with basement. Alteration relate primarily to the ground floor (with the exception of the grade II listed (64)) general alterations some properties include rendering, replacement of windows, all 1st floor windows are set back within an arched brick frame, simple detailing above the windows. In terms of size, proportions, materials and repetition this complete section of terrace is an important part of the townscape with a collective identity.
<b>Ref73:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 37 Chalton Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Former pub and now restaurant. This pub dates back from the early 19th C. The building has the dates 1837 to 1901 on the parapet. The windows are set back within framed columns. The overhanging parapet appears to be made of stone with simple detail to the underside. Between the 1st and 2nd floor windows there is simple brick relief pattern to provide further interest to the facade. Possible the sign part of the ground floor remains in situ but the rest has some sort of granite cladding and the sign has also got a few new additions making it difficult to date. In terms of sizing and proportions this building contributes positively towards the overall townscape of Chalton street.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref74:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 39 and 41 Chalton Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Pair of industrial buildings of four storeys plus basement, in stock brick with bold red brick decoration including lintels, string courses, balustrades beneath 2nd and 3rd floor windows, and grey engineering brick to plinth. 39 has winch and loading bay at first floor level. Gothic arched windows at 3rd floor level with alternating stock and red brick to create a pleasing pattern. They were formerly used as a leather works. Their visual interest adds to the lively variety and character of this street and they are a rare example of industrial buildings in this area.
<b>Ref75:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 43 Chalton Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Erected between 1935 and 1953 and was used as part of 39 to 41 (industrial). The building seems to follow a art-deco style in its detailing whilst keeping the verticality and floor levels of the 39 and 41. The main entrance and stairway are set back from the main building line going south but joins with the building line going north. On the main part of the facade the elevation is framed with a overhanging parapet wall, and bracket style detailing below. Brick pilasters running down the sites with windows 1 large window flanked by 2 smaller windows on each level. The ground floor has a classic art-deco style pattern above the windows that feeds off the brick pilasters running above.
<b>Ref76:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 57 Chalton Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Mid to late 19th century, 4 storey building with 5th floor built into the gable face of the pitched roof and retail at ground floor. The front elevation has an eclectic range of detailing adding to its significance as a unique addition on this street. The retail at ground floor is still in use and it retains the console brackets with a 'religious hut' above them in the corners. From 1st floor level the windows decrease in size up the building. Each window is recessed with a brick frame with key stone. The 1st floor has stilted semi circular arches. The 2nd floor has stilted depressed arches, the third has segmented arch, and the windows within the roof are a pair of smaller pointed (almost horseshoe) arches with a circular window above. The 1st, 2nd and pointed windows in the roof also have the addition of mosaic spandrels with a decorative pattern. The arches of the windows also have an alternating pattern of white and red brick. All the way up building are decorative bricks course done in band of 3 with green coloured brick in between. The lintels/sill to the 2nd and 3rd floor windows have the addition of decorative brackets. The pointed arched windows at the top has a balcony decorative metal work supported with brackets. At the 3rd floor there are corbels before coming back in for the pitched roof. The width and scale and to the few eclectic variety of Victorian buildings on this street.
<b>Ref78:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 66 Churchway <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Mid to late 19th century 3 storey building with retail at the g/f. The g/f has substantial alterations to the main shop fronts but the console brackets remain in situ and carry along the length of the property. The side elevation (onto the alleyway part of the churchway) at 1st and 2nd floor level has been altered and so the arches above the windows and brick courses have been removed. On the main elevation the windows at second floor level are set back within a stilted brick semicircular arch with mosaiced spandrel (with repeated striped pattern with symbol in the middle). The 2nd floor windows have pointed arched again with spandrels painted plain with central possibly carved symbol (rose?). The central pair of windows are plain rectangular windows with brick lintel. The roofing has been replaced at some point but there are still brick brackets in place at certain points. This frames the churchway alley well and in townscape terms is rare piece of architecture which would have once been more prevalent.



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref82:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 138 to 186 Eversholt Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Group of 3 storey 18th C residential properties with basement. Iron railing to g/f, rustication to g/f. Sash windows set with rectangular frame, further set within semi circular arched frame, extruded sill with decorative iron railings. Group value and contribution townscape in terms of height, repetition/materials.
<b>Ref83:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 162 Eversholt Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	19th Century Public House. Similar in form to neighbouring residential properties. Later applications of paint have been added to the detailing. Broken arched pediment to the raise parapet wall. Sill and lintel courses to 1st and 2nd floor windows. 1st floor windows have arched frames with key stone feature. Stucco detailing has been added to 1st floor windows. Landmark as pub, contribution to the rest of the block, historical significance due to its age.
<b>Ref94:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Euston House, Eversholt Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	This 20th century (post 1935) commercial building is a bold and well articulated art-deco building which forms a landmark because of its scale and materials on Eversholt Street, and has elevations also on Doric Way and Lancing Street. It gives an idea as to how William Hamlyn (London, Midland & Scottish Railway Chief Architect and co-architect with A.V. Neal of this building) might have redeveloped Euston Station had their plans not been interrupted by the Second World War.
<b>Ref660:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Wellesley House, Eversholt Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Early 20th century London County Council housing development by E.H. Parkes, running through a plot between Eversholt Street and Churchway, and approached by Wellesley Place. Has arts and crafts details such as the expressed chimney stacks on gable ends, render on upper storeys and on gable, horizontal casement windows to top storey. Contributes to good townscape group at Churchway end in particular where it is seen with Grafton Chambers and Seymour House, opposite.
<b>Ref661:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 42 Phoenix Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Opened in 1931 as the Margaret Club and Day Nursery for mothers and children; well detailed in a free Regency style, with tall thin canted oriel windows with swept roofs, and arched ground floor windows.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref664:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Seymour and Winsham, Churchway <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Social Housing blocks built by the London County Council Housing Branch to designs by E.H. Parkes, built 1899-1900. Red brick blocks with attractive detailing in an arts and crafts style including rendering at top floor level with rows of casement windows. Many people were living in slum conditions in Somers Town and what was called Agar Town immediately to the west of Kings Cross Station, by the mid 19th century, and all of this early housing has now been replaced by later attempts to improve the conditions, either speculative, philanthropic or by local authorities. Some examples are statutorily listed, for example Levita House on Ossulston Street. Others have been included on this local list for the architectural, social and historical significance they hold for the development of this area, as well as their contribution an interesting and impressive townscape .
<b>Ref665:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> St Joans House, Phoenix Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Post WW2 housing block in estate, on north side of Phoenix road. Small block of 4 (part 3) storeys plus attic storey in pretty neo-georgian style, with splayed iron railings to small balconies, and central projecting bay. Many people were living in slum conditions in Somers Town and what was called Agar Town immediately to the west of Kings Cross Station, by the mid 19th century, and all of this early housing has now been replaced by later attempts to improve the conditions, either speculative, philanthropic or by local authorities. Some examples are statutorily listed, for example Levita House on Ossulston Street. Others have been included on this local list for the architectural, social and historical significance they hold for the development of this area, as well as their contribution an interesting and impressive townscape .
<b>Ref666:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> St Michaels flats, St Anthony's flats, St Francis' House, St George's House, St Christopher's House, St Nicholas's Flats, north of Aldenham Street <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	St Pancras Housing Association scheme, planned in 1929 when it was described as a 'miniature garden city'. The stock brick blocks have very high quality detailing including a range of balcony types with iron railings, brickwork or rendered fluted balustrades; coloured ceramic roundels on St Anthony's flats, decorative finials on the drying yard posts at St Nicholas' flats in the form of galleons (elsewhere previously were also dolphins and four and twenty blackbirds). The setting is also very grand, with gardens and forecourts enclosed by very decorative gates and railings. Many people were living in slum conditions in Somers Town and what was called Agar Town immediately to the west of Kings Cross Station, by the mid 19th century, and all of this early housing has now been replaced by later attempts to improve the conditions, either speculative, philanthropic or by local authorities. Some examples are statutorily listed, for example Levita House on Ossulston Street. Others have been included on this local list for the architectural, social and historical significance they hold for the development of this area, as well as their contribution an interesting and impressive townscape .
<b>Ref259:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Camley Street Natural Park, 12 Camley Street <b>Significance:</b> Historical, Townscape and Social Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Although Camley Street Nature Park only opened in 1985 it is a legacy of the pioneering conservation projects set up by the GLC's London Ecology Unit. Situated adjacent to the Regent's Canal, from Victorian times until 1960s the site was used as a coal depot, but then became derelict. Acquired by the GLC in 1981 for a lorry park, local people successfully lobbied against this with the London Wildlife Trust. As a result it became a community nature park, attracting a diverse range of wetland species of flora and fauna. It contains woodland, marshland, reed beds around a pond, wild flower meadow and garden area.
<b>Ref466:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Granite setted carriageway - Agar Place <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town	Intact granite setted street surface including gutters and kerbs.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p>Ref99:</p>  <p>(<a href="#">Click here to return to the ward map</a>)</p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Post Box - Eversholt Street</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> St Pancras and Somers Town</p>	<p>This is an Elizabeth II double pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable</p>

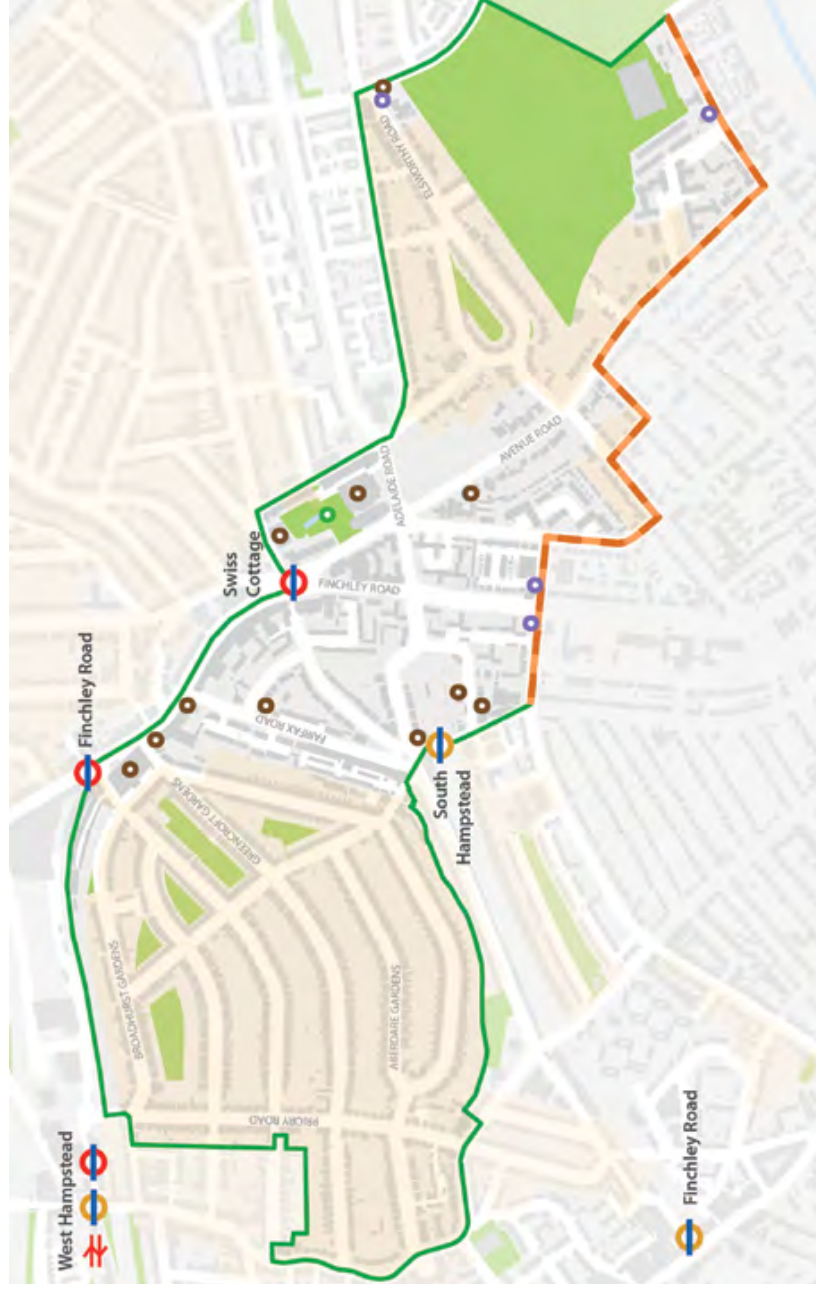
# Swiss Cottage

Camden's Local List




The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within Swiss Cottage.




**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**












## KEY:



-  Building or group of buildings
-  Natural features or landscape
-  Street feature or other structures
-  Open space
-  Water
-  Conservation area
-  Rail/Tube line
-  Ward boundary
-  Borough boundary



Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref339:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Hampstead Theatre, Eton Avenue <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage	The first free-standing theatre to be built in London for over 25 years; Architects Bennetts Associates, 2003. Specifically designed for contemporary plays, the auditorium is a dramatic tilting zinc drum accessed across bridges over a void; glazed foyer draws the visitor in and provides views of the park; makes a significant contribution to the setting of both the market and the park as well as the cultural life of the area. Won a RIBA award in 2003.
<b>Ref340:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Swiss Cottage Leisure Centre, Adelaide Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage	Metal and glass leisure centre dating to 2006 by Sir Terry Farrell. Light and spacious; views of the open space from almost every part of the centre; glazed north face brings the activity of the building into the park; to the south the colourful illuminated climbing wall offers "a striking night display" to Adelaide Road; dramatic glass atrium on western face and upper-level links to library: similar roof line to listed Basil Spence library and in a complementary design. Creates a distinctive landmark;
<b>Ref510:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Elsworth Court, junction of Elsworth Road and Primrose Hill Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage	Imposing mid 20th century mansion block in Queen Anne style, brown brick with red brick dressings and rusticated stucco at ground floor; multi paned sash windows; clay tiled roof with timber eaves cornice and prominent chimneys on flank elevations; and pedimented entrance on north elevation. The render on its southern elevation is a reminder of its former connection with a row of terraced houses on this site. Together with the listed Church of St Mary the Virgin opposite, it creates a well marked entrance way to the Elsworth Conservation Area beyond.
<b>Ref554:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 21 to 27 Harben Road and 6 Fairfax Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage	Three pairs of semi detached villas at the corner of Harben Road and a detached house at Fairfax Road. Dating to the mid 19th century, they are of stock brick with rusticated stucco quoins, rendered architraves, dentil cornice and timber sliding sash windows. Nos 21-24 have enclosed projecting porches and shallow pitched overhanging roof; No. 6 has a portico supported by Doric columns, and a hipped slated roof with dormers. They make a useful contribution to the local townscape which has been rather fragmented by the 20th century redevelopment layout, by providing a strong edge to this corner, easily identifiable in longer views along Fairfax Street.
<b>Ref555:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 19 Alexandra Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage	Mid 19th century detached house set behind a front garden, steps to portico at raised ground floor level, rusticated stucco to ground floor, bracketed sills to ground floor windows, bracketed and pedimented window architraves to first floor. Timber sliding sash windows with some stained coloured leaded lights in windows on western side of front elevation. Contributes to the townscape (along with nos 12-18 opposite) by providing an historic character to the setting of the listed All Souls church, adjacent.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref556:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 12-18 Alexandra Road (also known as 1 to 16 Hilltop court) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage	Two pairs of mid 19th century villas set behind front gardens in a similar though slightly pared down design to no. 17 opposite. Steps to entrance at raised ground floor, bracketed and pedimented architraves and balustraded balcony to first floor windows; shallow pitched overhanging slated roof. Contributes to the townscape (along with no 19 opposite) by providing an historic character to the setting of the listed All Souls church, particularly in views from Loudoun road to the west.
<b>Ref558:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 22 and 24 Hilgrove Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage	Semi detached house dating to c 1870s in a Gothic revival style. 3 storeys plus attic and semi basement, in red brick with stone dressings including quoins, door and window architraves, and bay windows on the side elevations. Chimney stacks on flank elevations and steep slate clad pitched roofs. Its design provides additional emphasis to the end of this group of semi detached houses on Hilgrove Road and its position at the junction of Hilgrove Road and Loudoun Road gives it extra prominence, and longer views of its side and rear afforded from the railway bridge to the south.
<b>Ref576:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Fairfax Mansions, 167 to 175 Finchley Rd <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage	Late 19th century mansion block in Ashlar stone to front and side and stock brick to rear at junction of Finchley Road and Fairfax Road. Three storeys plus attic storey to front, with two tiers of extensions to the rear. Frontage divided into 9 bays with shopfronts at ground floor, 5 bays topped with dentilled gables and four in between with stone balustrades in front of a dormer window. Giant order pilasters at party wall line, with heavy console brackets at shopfront fascia level and large stone ball finials at parapet level. Steeply sloping clay tiled roofs with many chimneys. Tripartite windows with stone mullions and architraves, Black painted iron hopper heads and downpipes located on the exterior of first and second floors at party wall line, then running internally. The block contributes significantly to the townscape by virtue of the continuity with which it edges this varied street and its high quality presence in longer views. The contrasting rear relates well to the residential character of the adjoining area.
<b>Ref577:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 179 to 189 Finchley Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage	Late 19th century terrace with shops at ground floor and residential above on the corner of Finchley road and Goldhurst Terrace. In red brick, of 4 storeys plus attic, and restrained decoration in brick of giant order pilasters between the units, string courses and window aprons. The roof line is marked by flat topped gables on the end two bays and pointed gables in the centre two. The return elevation on Goldhurst Terrace is treated in a similar manner; the rear elevation is of no significance having been substantially altered. Provides a well detailed and appropriately scaled edge to this wide and busy road.
<b>Ref591:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Avenue Lodge, Avenue Road and Park Lodge, St John's wood park <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage	Inter war mansion blocks located close to the junction of these two roads. The two blocks are of 4 storeys, in red brick with characteristic curved bays, stone quoins and a stone balustrade at parapet level. Closely spaced multi panes timber sliding sash windows are visually prominent, and the central entrances to both blocks are approached by stone steps and have stone architraves to door and first floor window above. Views into and through the site are important in appreciating the scale and extent of the blocks.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref617:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> St Johns Court, Finchley Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage	Early 20th century designed housing block on an island site formerly occupied by two rows of terraced housing. The north eastern half was constructed first, by 1916, and the south western half followed later. It is a monumental structure which displays the strong curves and clean horizontal lines characteristic of buildings of this period. The repetition of elements (balconies, canted bay windows) is striking, and the sheer scale impressive. The consistency of detail, particularly fenestration and bay cladding, is important to maintaining the unified appearance of the whole block. It relates well to other earlier in the nearby vicinity in providing sufficient scale and continuity to edge this main road.
<b>Ref341:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Swiss Cottage Park feature and landscaped amphitheatre <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Natural Features or Landscape <b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage	Very innovative example of contemporary park design; Gustafson Porter's water feature provides play opportunities in the thin sheet of water flowing down the sloping granite plane, visual drama with 7 streams of arching water and a performance space when dry; sculptured landscaping creates seating in a natural amphitheatre; it is extremely well used and appreciated by the community and unites the surrounding area which is mixed in character and appearance.
<b>Red175:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Boundary Marker - Boundary Road, North side, east of junction with Finchley Road, in wall <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage	<p>This parish boundary marker is a rectangular stone tablet about 1ft high dated what appears to be 1988, which appears to be inscribed "The Boundary of the Hampstead Parish extends 1ft 8ins South From This Stone". This marker is one of a network of parish boundary markers that once existed across Camden and beyond, marking the boundaries of civil parishes which were the administrative precursors to the current London borough of Camden.</p> <p>Civil Parishes are an important part of our social history as they were the administrative bodies with responsibility for carrying out a wide range of civil functions. The functions were presided over by the vicar or rector, and his churchwardens and other officers as required by law, such as constables, watchmen, lamp lighters, scavengers, surveyors of highways, inspectors of nuisances and so on. Eventually entire organizations were established to carry out these duties, latterly including supplying water, gas and electricity (both Hampstead and St Pancras generated their own which was sold to consumers within their parishes). All these developments made it even more important to know where the boundaries were.</p> <p>The boundary markers themselves add interest to the townscape and the structures upon which they are fixed; they give an understanding of the origins of the present borough and they are an intimate and conspicuous part of its history. Parish boundary marks indicate boundaries often of huge antiquity, hundreds of years old (often even older) and given the extent of the network of markers that once existed the relatively few remaining markers are also significant for their rarity.</p>
<b>Ref501:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post box - Corner of St Edmund's Terrace and Broxwood Way <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage	This is an Elizabeth II pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'E II R' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<p><b>Ref511:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Street sign - Outside Elsworthy Court, Elsworthy Court</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage</p>	<p>Tiled street name sign, white lettering on black background. This particular design is very characteristic of the Elsworthy area, others locally fall within the Elsworthy Conservation Area.</p>
<p><b>Ref605:</b></p>  <p><a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a></p>	<p><b>Address:</b> Post Box - Corner of Boundary Road and Finchely Road (west side)</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance</p> <p><b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures</p> <p><b>Ward:</b> Swiss Cottage</p>	<p>This is an George V pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'GR' which is set below a crown. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.</p>



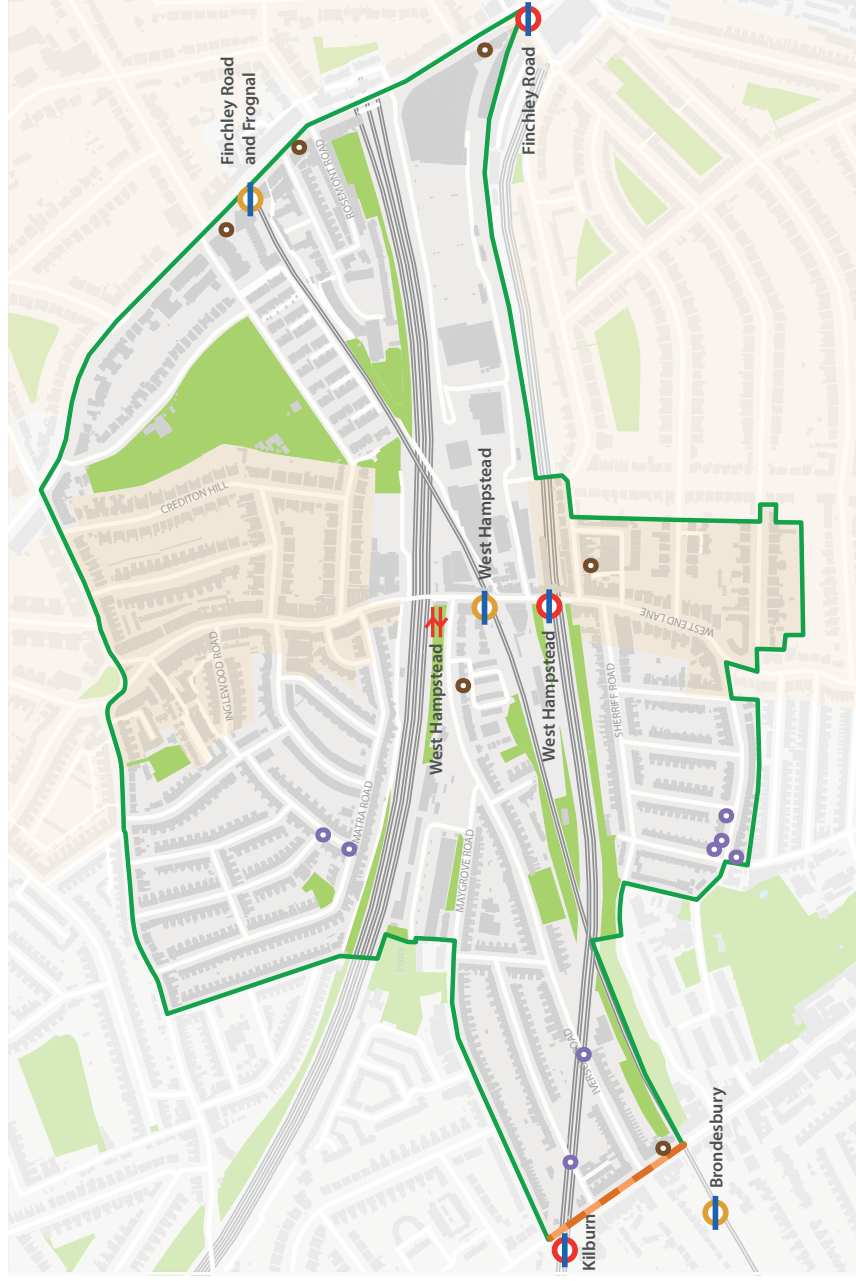
# West Hampstead

Camden's Local List








The ward map opposite shows the location of the assets identified on Camden's Local List within West Hampstead.






**(click on coloured markers to be taken to the page with details of that asset on)**






## KEY:

- Building or group of buildings
- Natural features or landscape
- Street feature or other structures
- Open space
- Water
- Conservation area
- Rail/Tube line
- Ward boundary
- Borough boundary

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref396:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Lilian Baylis House, 165 Broadhurst Gardens <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> West Hampstead	Former town hall dating to late 19th century identified on OS 2nd edition (1894) as Town Hall. Now in use by English National Opera. Frontage on Broadhurst garden in two parts: The left hand side is late 19th century, red-brown brick with 4 full height rusticated brick pilasters with stone foliate capitals supporting a stone lintel and brick pediment, and identified on OS maps as Town Hall. In between the pilasters are large areas of fenestration. The entrance is approached by a shallow flight of steps and a low stone plinths and stone piers support railings to the basement area. To the right hand side is a later building of circa 1950s, which response very closely to the design of the left hand side, but with typically mid 20th century detailing. Brick of a similar colour, rusticated pilasters and a stone lintel are used again, but simple modern capitals are introduced and no gable at roof level. Similar approach to basement area railings with brick instead of stone piers. The later 20th century rear parts are of no interest.
<b>Ref578:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 227 to 239 Finchley Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> West Hampstead	Late 19th century terrace with shops at ground floor and residential above. Red brick, with restrained decoration in brick of giant order pilasters between the units, string courses and window aprons. The roof line is enlivened with gables of varying shapes. The ground floor of nos 223 & 225 has been removed and modern replacement inserted on a set back building line which are of no significance and detract from the appearance of the whole. The rear has changed incrementally over time and is of little significance. The terrace provides a well detailed and appropriately scaled edge to this wide and busy road.
<b>Ref584:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 289 to 315 and 164 to 200 Finchley Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> West Hampstead	Group of late 19th century terraces on east and west sides of Finchley Road, running between Rosemont Road and Lithos road on the west side and either side of Frognal on the east side. These terraces largely are of lesser interest architecturally than others further south on Finchley Road, but some individuals are of higher architectural quality, specifically nos 289-295 at the entrance to Rosemont road, and no. 307, which retains a good original shopfront at the corner with Lithos Road. The significance of the wider group are purely due to the consistency they give to the townscape and the supporting role they play to the buildings specifically identified here.
<b>Ref587:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 330 to 334 Kilburn High Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> Kilburn	Short terrace of 3 with shopfronts at ground floor and two storeys plus attic level above. Significant element in this group is the shopfront to no. 332, which comprises heavy timber elements including an arched central section with coloured and leaded lights, dentil cornice to the fascia and pilasters with console brackets either side.
<b>Ref588:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 337 Finchley Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> West Hampstead	Late 19th century detached villa set behind small front garden, three storeys plus basement, in yellow stock brick with stone dressings, particularly to window architraves and quoins. Central entrance door approached by steps and covered by a portico with polished granite columns; bay windows to ground floor, above two tripartite windows at first floor with bracketed sills and lintels with dentil cornice. In between and above are single timber sliding sash windows with stone architraves with bracketed sills. Shallow pitched slate clad roof with overhanging eaves and a bracketed eaves cornice, and a chimney on the southern-eastern elevation.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref751:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> 202 to 220 Iverson Road <b>Significance:</b> Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Building or Group of Buildings <b>Ward:</b> West Hampstead	Terrace of modest two storey railway worker cottages dating from the early twentieth century. They are relatively unaltered and form an attractive group on Iverson Road. Their modest appearance reflects their origins to provide workers accommodation for the three railway line that pass through West Hampstead.
<b>Ref592:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Railway Bridges and arches - Over Maygrove, Loveridge, Iverson and Kilburn High road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural, Historical and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> Fortune Green and West Hampstead	Two group of bridges carrying the Metropolitan line and the Jubilee line railway viaducts, visible where they span Kilburn High Road and Loveridge Road to the east of Kilburn Station. The central of the three bridges in both locations was the first to be constructed, followed by the opening of Kilburn Station (as Kilburn and Brondesbury) on 24 November 1879 for the Metropolitan and St. John's Wood Railway. This bridge is a brick construction, with a dramatic pattern of recessing soffits when seen from the underside, seen most dramatically in Loveridge Road. The southern most bridge was the second to be constructed, at a date between 1894 and 1914 and is a simple steel structure with a curved arch. The northern most bridge was the third, a horizontal span with 'METROPOLITAN RAILWAY 1914' applied to the balustrade as it crosses Kilburn High Road. The bridges are a dominant element in the street scene, are important landmarks, and contain both grace and drama in their architecture.
<b>Ref603:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Street sign - On flank walls of 63 and 65 Hemstal Road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> West Hampstead	Two black glazed ceramic tile street signs with white lettering stating 'Kingsgate Rd NW6' embedded in the brickwork of the flank walls at the eastern end of Kingsgate Road. Significant for their quality of design and the contribution they make to the detail and historic character of the local area.
<b>Ref607:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Post Box - Corner of Pandora and Sumatra road (west side) <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> West Hampstead	This is an Victoria pillar box, identified by the ornate lettering cast into the door 'VR'. Following their introduction to Britain in 1852, pillar boxes (letter boxes) have over the years had a variety of different designs, changing in colour, size, shape and features with several attempts being made to establish a 'standard' approach. In 1879 a standard design was introduced taking the form of a cylindrical pillar with a round cap and horizontal aperture under a protruding cap with front opening door and black painted base. Whilst other designs have been trialled since, this distinctive design has stood the test of time. Pillar boxes are an important part of the townscape due to their function but also as they act as local landmark and way finding feature because their iconic design is so recognisable.
<b>Ref620:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Street sign - Outside 38 hemstal road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> West Hampstead	3 black glazed ceramic tile street signs with white lettering stating 'Kylemore Road NW6' embedded in the brickwork of the garden walls of 2 Kylemore Road and 38 Sheriff Road, and in the brickwork of the planter at the southern end of Kylemore Road. Significant for their quality of design and the contribution they make to the detail and historic character of the local area.

Photograph	Asset Details	Description
<b>Ref621:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Street sign - Outside 38 Pandora road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> West Hampstead	Black glazed ceramic tile street sign with white lettering stating 'Solent Road NW6' embedded in the garden wall brickwork at the eastern end of Solent Road. Significant for its quality of design and the contribution it makes to the detail and historic character of the local area.
<b>Ref622:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Street sign - On 52 hemstal road <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> West Hampstead	4 black glazed ceramic tile street signs with white lettering stating 'Hemstal Rd NW6' embedded in the garden wall brickwork outside St James' Mansions, the brickwork of the front elevation of nos. 52 and 63 Hemstal Road and the side elevation of 53 Lowfield Road. Significant for their quality of design and the contribution they make to the detail and historic character of the local area.
<b>Ref623:</b>  <a href="#">(Click here to return to the ward map)</a>	<b>Address:</b> Street sign - On 52 hemstal road but lowfield <b>Significance:</b> Architectural and Townscape Significance <b>Asset Type:</b> Street Feature or other Structures <b>Ward:</b> West Hampstead	Black glazed ceramic tile street sign with white lettering stating 'Lowfield Road NW6' embedded in the side elevation brickwork of 52 Hemstal road. Significant for its quality of design and the contribution it makes to the detail and historic character of the local area.



