

Locally Listed Heritage Assets in Brent

Reasons for inclusion, history and local list descriptions to safeguard Brent's heritage and help inform inspiring place-making.



Kilburn Library. Constructed 1893-4 by Edmeston and Gabriel, in Queen Anne style.

January 2020



Brent



Ward: Alperton

Alperton Station, Ealing Road, HA0 4LL



Date: 1931

Architect: Charles Holden

Style: Modernist

Original use: Underground station

Existing use: Underground station

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 12

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 3

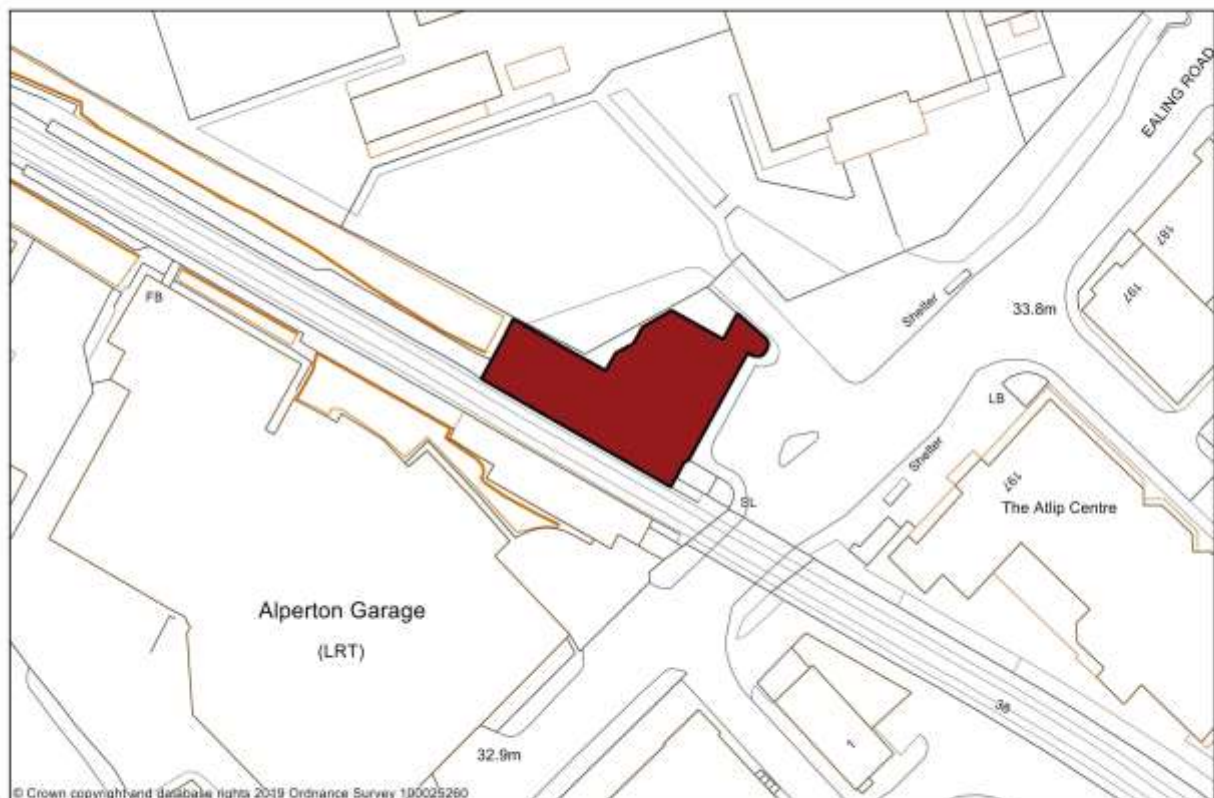
Architectural significance – A good quality and virtually unaltered underground station by Charles Holden, constructed in 1931 in a modern European style using brick, reinforced concrete and glass. A similar (smaller) design to Sudbury Town, a red brick square box-like entrance hall with full height metal windows, but at Alperton the platforms are at high level and reached by two separate staircases. It is capped with a concrete fascia with original lettering saying ALPERTON STATION and flat concrete overhanging eaves roof. Off at both sides, a single storey shop unit in the same red brick and featuring curved windows. This creates an architecturally pleasing

composition.

Historic significance – Perivale Alperton was opened in 1903 by the District Railway (now the District line) on its new extension to South Harrow. The station was subsequently renamed Alperton in 1910. In 1931, the old timber station was demolished and replaced by a new station in preparation for the handover of the branch from the District line to the Piccadilly line. The new station was designed by Charles Holden. Charles Henry Holden (1875 – 1960) was an English architect best known for designing many London Underground stations during the 1920s and 1930s, and the Company of London's headquarters at 55 Broadway. It was one of the first stations to have an escalator which served the eastbound platform and had originally been used at the South Bank exhibition of the Festival of Britain.

Townscape significance – It is a clear local landmark within the street. Its red brick façade visible and a focal point within the streetscene.

Authenticity – Virtually intact with original metal framed windows and original lettering. The concrete has not been painted. Both shop units have had shutters attached which detracts from their appearance. A large sign has been erected above one of the units but the station building remains unspoilt.



Ward: Alperton

1-3 Stanley Avenue, HA0 4JF



Date: Around 1860

Architect: Henry Haynes

Style: High Victorian

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Doctor's Surgery

Conservation area: No

Significance score—11

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – A very attractive pair of decorative polychromed brick Victorian cottages. The cottages are composed symmetrically about centre line. Each have a hipped canted bay window flanked by a two light casement with polychromatic pointed arch brick lintel detail which leads into a coloured brick string course across the front elevation. First floor windows are timber sliding sashes and have decorative gablets set into the roof. Central timber front door with gabled porch on brackets. Midway dividing parapet and three impressive corbelled chimneys. The buildings are roofed in welsh slate.

The side gable is monumental and of equal significance —featuring a tall chimney, wooden bargeboards and decorative elements to match the front elevation.

Historic significance – The use of decorative polychrome brickwork is unusual in Alperton, indeed, there are few examples in the Borough. Typical features of High Victorian Gothic are such exuberant forms of decoration including polychrome brickwork and corbels. Its use on all elevations of property is an attractive example of the style. The house is also an excellent example of the craftsmanship of the era and symbolic of the aspiration of the middle class as well as the prosperous nature of Alperton at the time. Henry Haynes (1831-1910) was an important Victorian entrepreneur and visionary who largely created Alperton by establishing local industry here, employing at one time all the workforce and establishing his own ‘coinage’.

Townscape significance – The pair of properties are an attractive local landmark within the street. The corner site and gable end gives an unusual prominence enlivening the street scene. Original garden wall and front garden setting provides an attractive setting.

Authenticity – Virtually intact.

Sources: www.brent-heritage.co.uk/alperton



Ward: Alperton

2-4 Stanley Avenue, HA0 4JB



Date: 1888

Architect: T.E. Collcutt

Style: Arts and Crafts

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 12

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – A very attractive pair of Arts and Crafts style properties, of redbrick construction and red brick dressings, with gable ends facing the road. L-shaped plan and pairs of decorative tall chimneys a special feature. Plain clay tiled sweeping roof between the gables with cat slide dormers. The gable ends feature highly decorative terracotta panels between the timber casement windows.

Historic significance – The Arts and Crafts Movement was one of the most influential movements of modern times. It began in Britain around 1880 and

these properties are therefore an early example of the style – and a rare example for the Borough. Thomas Edward Collcutt (1840-1924) was an important architect of the Arts and Crafts movement. His credits include Wakefield Town Hall. He was awarded the Royal Gold Medal in 1902 and was President of the RIBA in 1906-1908. Alpertons expansion in the 19th century was the result of the growth of local industry. Indeed, it probably represented the most significant industrial development in the Wembley area at the time. The advent of the Grand Junction Canal brought commercial prosperity to Alpertons; apart from handling the shipment of sand, gravel (for road surfacing) and coal, the canal transported hay to London and carried passenger traffic on pleasure trips from the city to the Pleasure Boat on Ealing Road. Alpertons industrialisation grew more varied as the 19th century went on. For a long time, however, it was associated with one main activity - that of brick and tile manufacture.

Townscape significance – The pair of properties are an attractive local landmark within the street.

Authenticity – Virtually intact.

Sources: www.brent-heritage.co.uk/alpertons



Ward: Brondesbruy Park

17 & 19 Brondesbury Park, NW6 7BS



Date: 1890s

Architect:

Style: Late-Victorian gothic revival

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Two bay Victorian town houses, redbrick with stone dressing in two bay construction under a slate roof. Three large multi flue decorative chimneys at each side gable. Number 19 has carved and pierced barge boards and decorative weathervane which projects forward of east bay which is hipped. Ground floor canted bay to the West, square bay to the East both in stone with quoined brick parapet above. First floor tripartite casement window with leaded quarry lights, rubbed brick lintel and hood mouldings. Third floor two light casement with stone sill and lintel within gable.

Main front entrance is accessed through a simple redbrick porch to East elevation. Landscaped front garden. Number 17, similar, two bays and reflective design. Similar pieced bargeboards and tall chimneys. Main entrance with polychrome pointed arch supported by columns. Terracotta banding a feature. Again, open front garden landscaping.

Historic significance –The Brondesbury estate was held by the prebendaries until it was vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1840 under the Act of that year. Brondesbury was marketed as ‘a high-class residential district’ and in 1890 it housed four doctors, three artists, a solicitor, a professor of music and three private schools. There was no industry and the nearest shops were at Willesden Green and Edgware Road.

Townscape significance –The attractive and well-spaced nature of the properties make them stand out. They have group value.

Authenticity – The villas survive with their original appearance.

Sources: www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brondesbury



Ward: Brondesbury Park

45 Brondesbury Park, NW6 7AY



Date: late 1890s

Architect:

Style: Arts and crafts

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Large half-timbered house in Tudor Manor revival style, organic plan with principal bay facing road with series of diminishing plain clay roof lines to smaller gables and oriels. Tall chimney and clay tiles with decorative scalloped courses. Heavy timber bargeboards and framing with decorative magpies detailing wind bracing. Original timber framed casement oriel and bay windows a feature. Ground floor features deep clay tiled lean-to-cum bay, bracketed porch and multiplane windows.

Historic significance –The Brondesbury estate was held by the prebendaries until it was vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1840 under the Act of that year. Brondesbury was marketed as ‘a high-class residential district’ and in 1890 it housed four doctors, three artists, a solicitor, a professor of music and three private schools. There was no industry and the nearest shops were at Willesden Green and Edgware Road.

Townscape significance –The attractive and decorative nature of the property makes it stand out in the street.

Authenticity – The property has not been substantially altered.

Sources: www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brondesbury



Ward: Brondesbury Park

161 Willesden Lane, NW6 7SH



Date: 1870

Architect: William White, FSA

Style: Classical

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Four storey stuccoed villa in the classical style. Slate shallow pitch roof with four stuccoed exposed chimney stacks placed symmetrically. An almost symmetrical three bay composition around four full height pilaster features. The central entrance accessed from a broad stone staircase to Piano Nobile level. Entrance portico is of Doric order with two columns flanking the main entrance and parapet balcony above. Deep eaves with a four rhythm of three modillions to the soffit aligned with the elevation beneath. Basement storey very raised up. Upper ground with pair of timber

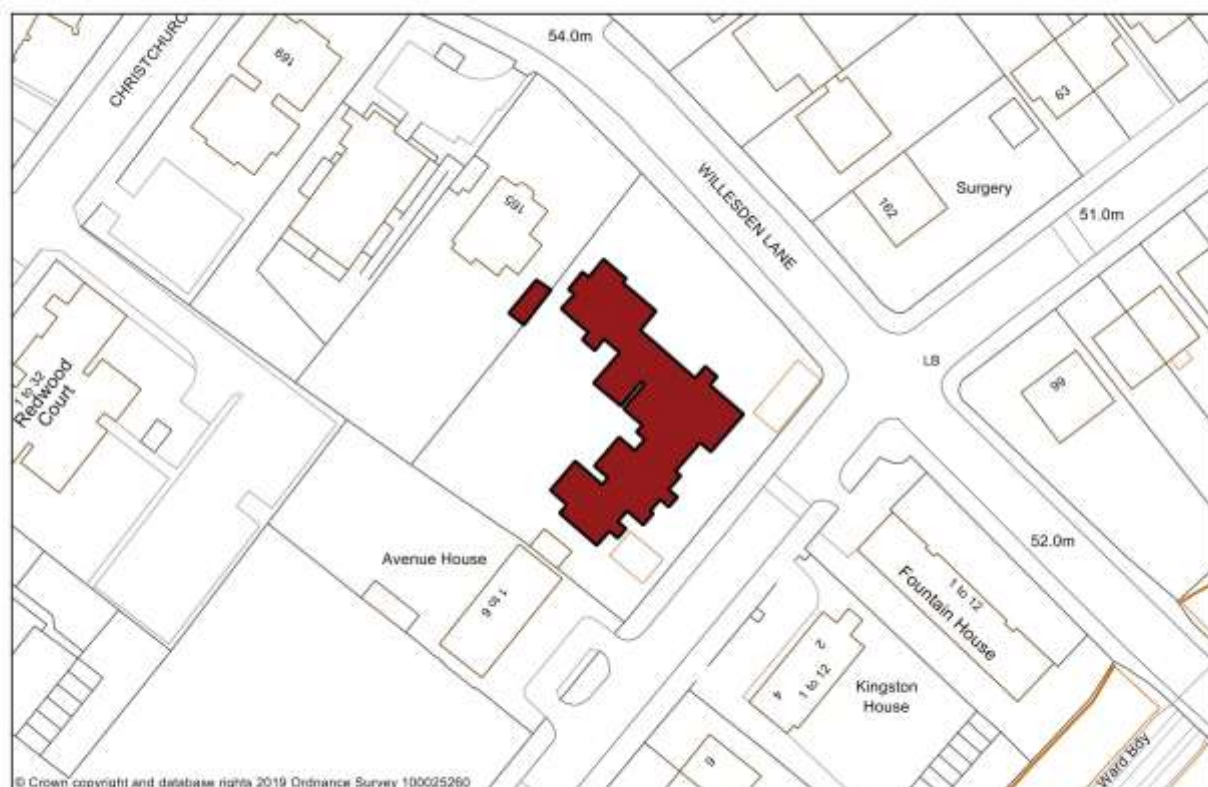
sash windows, left with leaded pitched roof and consoles a feature. Upper floors have a three rhythm of two over two sash fenestration.

Historic significance – The villa remains as an example of early Victorian settlement in the area. Building begun in Willesden Lane by 1847 and increased after the opening of Edgware Road Station in 1860. By the late 1860s there were two large villas, one called Brondesbury House, next to Brondesbury Park, and houses on both sides of the railway line south of Willesden Lane. Christ Church was built in 1866 to serve the new district, named Brondesbury a year later. In 1870 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners made an agreement with architect, William White, FSA (1825-1900), for the construction of 16 villas. Described as a new district of genteel villas, this is one of three remaining on Willesden Lane.

Authenticity – The villa remains virtually intact. The later extensions have allowed the villa to remain prominent with the other three.

Townscape significance – the villa has group value as part of the overall development of the Brondesbury area and as an illustration of a surviving design that is not generally seen elsewhere in Brent.

Sources: <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol7/pp182-204#p90>



Ward: Brondesbury Park

167 Willesden Lane, NW6 7YL



Date: 1870

Architect: William White, FSA

Style: Classical

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Four storey stuccoed villa in the Classical style. Slate shallow pitch roof with four stuccoed exposed chimney stacks placed symmetrically. An almost symmetrical three bay composition around four full height pilaster features. The central entrance accessed from a broad stucco staircase to Piano Nobile level. Entrance portico is of Doric order with two columns flanking the main entrance and circular balustraded balcony above. Deep eaves with a four rhythm of three modillions to the soffit aligned with the elevation beneath. Basement storey raised up. Upper ground with pair of

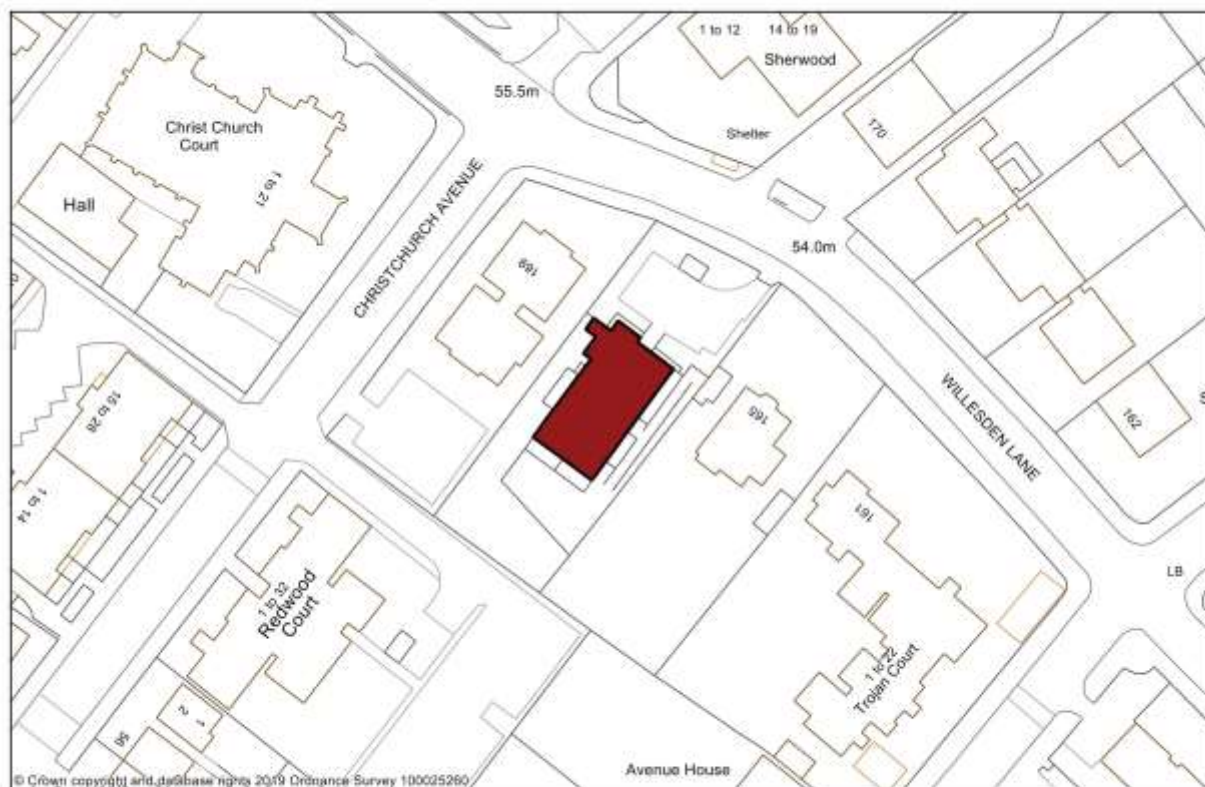
timber sash windows, left with leaded pitched roof and consoles a feature. Upper floors have a three rhythm of two over two sash fenestration.

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Authenticity – The villa remains virtually intact. The later alterations have allowed the villa to remain prominent with the other three.

Townscape significance – the villa has group value as part of the overall development of the Brondesbury area and as an illustration of a surviving design that is not generally seen elsewhere in Brent.

Sources: <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol7/pp182-204#p90>



Ward: Brondesbury Park

247 Willesden Lane, NW2 5RY



Date: 1894

Architect: Unknown

Style: Italianate

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Hostel

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Three storey Victorian villa constructed of London stock brick, stucco and stone dressings, banding and red brick string courses under hipped slate roof. Italianate asymmetric composition with central projecting gabled bay featuring large four- light stone mullioned window, decorative barge boards and console brackets. Raised entrance bay with pair of double doors and decorative semi-circular stucco. Remaining pilasters and brackets supported full-width glazed canopy. Above, serliana type window, with columns supporting semi-circular plain dressed lintel. Simple decorative

dormer. Return bay in the same style with redbrick string courses, circular headed windows with brick hood moldings and stone lintels. Topped with wavy parapet.

Historic significance – The villa remains as an example of late Victorian settlement in the area. Building begun in Willesden Lane by 1847 and increased after the opening of Edgware Road Station in 1860. By the late 1860s there were two large villas, one called Brondesbury House, next to Brondesbury Park, and houses on both sides of the railway line south of Willesden Lane. Christ Church was built in 1866 to serve the new district, named Brondesbury a year later. This property was known as ‘Ardagh’ and was one of the larger examples in the street.

Authenticity – The villas remain intact bar a number of windows.

Townscape significance – The property is substantial and stands out in the street because of its decorative nature. It is an illustration of a surviving design.

Sources: <http://www.southkilburnnw6.london/about-southkilburn>



Ward: Brondesbury Park

Shree Swaminarayan Temple, 220 Willesden Lane, NW2 5RG



Date: 1986

Architect: Iain Pattie Associates

Style: Hindu temple architecture

Original use: Hindu temple

Existing use: Hindu temple

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 11

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance –Temple, 2 storeys, crowned by a central tower know as a Shikhara or Vimana flanked by two domes. Front elevation with huge domed porch with filigree spandrels between slender metal columns. Raised stepped entrance leads to large double timber panelled doors. Symmetrical façade with 2 pairs of windows at each level. Stylized-domed stone window surrounds and projecting stone bands and colourful decoration of traditional Indian form. Decorative brick on edge and stone string courses ornamented with alternating red and blue circular pattern. Projecting stone

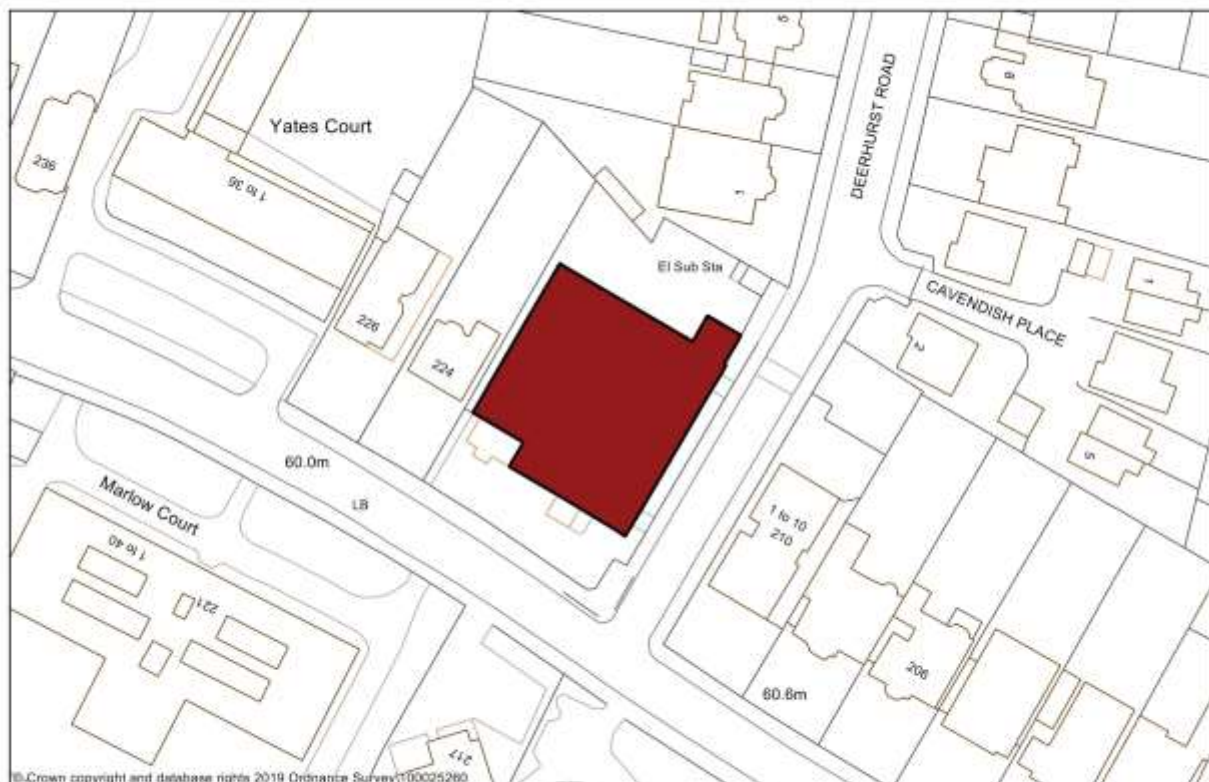
brise soleil to first floor and under decorative stone entablature. Return elevation to x Road continues in the same style with two further domed porches with filigree spandrels between slender metal columns. Raised stepped entrance leads to timber panelled doors. Extension set back to left side. Simple boundary wall and gates in same style.

Historic significance – Under NarNarayan Dev Gadi, one of the seven Swaminarayan temples in London. The devotees in London began looking for a central place of worship. In 1975, a disused church on Willesden Lane was bought and renovated. In 1986 a proposal was put forward to demolish the existing buildings on the site, and in its place build a three storey Temple complex, which would combine traditional Hindu Temple architecture with a modern British design. The building of the temple was only possible because of the labour put in by devotees; they volunteered their skills and took out time after work and at weekends. A purpose built temple is a rarity, the first in the borough.

Authenticity – The building is virtually unaltered. It is well maintained.

Townscape significance - It is a local landmark within the street because of its pleasing design and location.

Sources: www.shreeswaminarayan.org.uk



Ward: Dollis Hill

The Citadel (Paddock War Rooms), Brook Road, NW2 7DW



For Post Office
Research Station -
see separate entry

Date: 1939

Architect: Unknown

Style: Utilitarian

Original use: War Rooms

Existing use: Disused

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 7

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 0

Description

Architectural significance – Externally the original concealed brick entrance block has been demolished and the bunker is accessed from a small brick built square box-like entryway off Brook Road. It comprises some forty concrete lined rooms on two floors 40 feet below ground and connected by a metal staircase. The two major rooms being the map room with a usable wall surface of 1000 square feet and a cabinet room with seating for 30 people. The sub-basement is protected by a roof of concrete five feet thick, while over it a first basement, considerably larger in area, protected by another reinforced concrete roof with similar protection on the sides.

Historic significance – The bunker's purpose was to act as an alternative underground control and command centre for World War II's Central Government should an air attack on Whitehall force Government to evacuate. Paddock would provide protected accommodation for the War Cabinet and the Chief of Staff of the air, naval and land forces, acting as a stand-by to the Cabinet War Room. It was

constructed in total secrecy in 1939 but only rarely used during the war. It was abandoned in 1944. The bunker is owned by Network Homes, which is responsible for the properties now occupying part of the former research station site above, and is open to the public two or three times a year, with guided tours provided by volunteers from the Subterranea Britannica organisation.

Authenticity – The structure is semi-derelict and the former entrance has been demolished. Nevertheless, the rooms and planform are all discernible and the water is being pumped out. Rusting equipment remains.

Townscape significance – None.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paddock_\(war_rooms\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paddock_(war_rooms)) <http://www.subbrit.org.uk/sb-sites/sites/p/paddock/index.shtml>



Ward: Dollis Hill

Former Post Office Research Station, Gates, piers and lodge, Brook



For underground bunker - see separate entry

Date: 1933

Architect: A. R. Myers (senior architect with the Office of Works)

Style: Neo-Georgian

Original use: Research station

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – An imposing 5 bay building in the Neo-Georgian style with projecting end bays and central projecting 3-storey pedimented entrance bay. Brick porte-cochère leads to a recessed entry framed by two full height brick Corinthian columns and opposing pilasters. Pitched roof behind tall brick parapet featuring copper cupola and weather vein in Swedish style. Constructed in warm brown bricks with sandstone plinth, string course and cornice. Windows were originally steel Crittall multi-paned, circular headed to the ground floor with red brick dressings. End bays with pedimented central window stone surrounds and stone ocellus window above. Central bay pediment features cartouche and swag decoration. The original landscaped

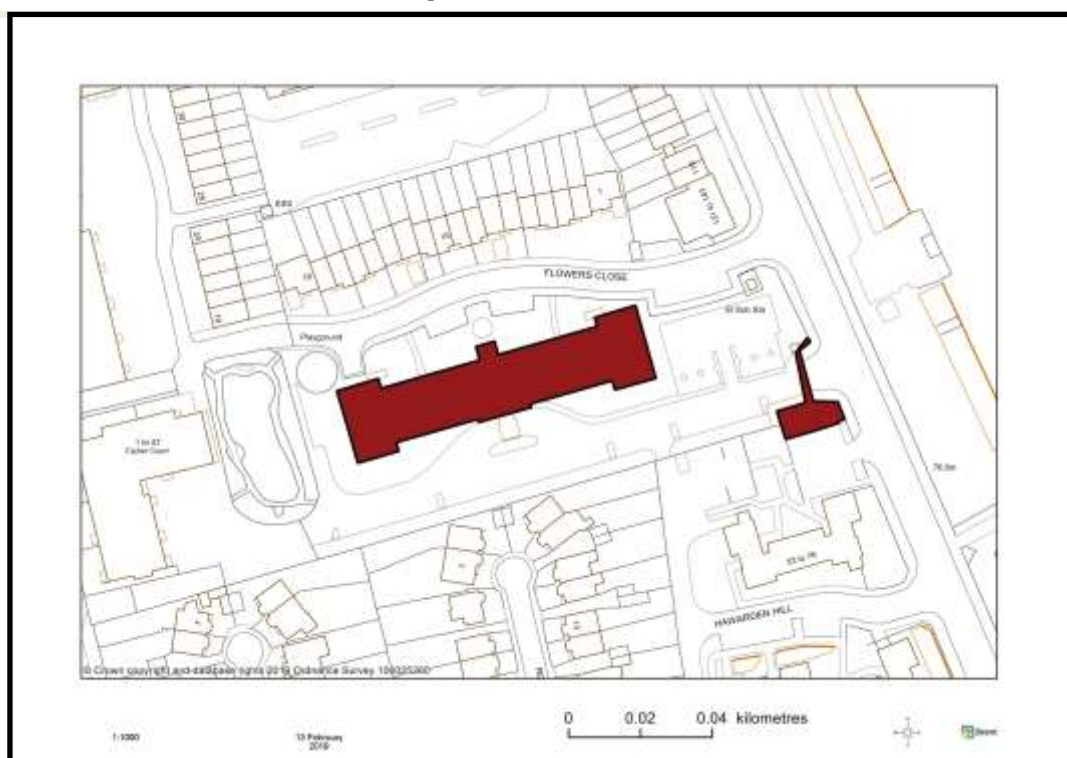
setting survives with sweeping carriageway and cast iron lampposts along with original canted brick walled and stone capped entranceway, squared piers, lanterns and metal gates as well as matching entrance lodge.

Historic significance – The Post Office Research Station was first established in 1925 and opened by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald in 1933. In 1943 the world's first programmable electronic computer, Colossus Mark 1 was built by Tommy Flowers and his team, followed in 1944 and 1945 by nine Colossus Mark 2s. These were used at Bletchley Park in Cryptanalysis of the Lorenz cipher. In 1957 ERNIE (Electronic Random Number Indicator Equipment) was built for the government's Premium Bond lottery, by Sidney Broadhurst's team. In 1971 Samuel Fedida conceived Viewdata and the Prestel service was launched in 1979. In 1968 it was announced that the station would be relocated to Adastral Park, Martlesham Heath in Suffolk. The old Dollis Hill site was released for housing, with the main building converted into a block of luxury flats in the mid-1990s. An access road named Flowers Close, in honour of Tommy Flowers. Much of the rest of the site contains affordable housing. Paddock (q.v.), the World War II concrete underground bunker, was built in secret in 1939 as an alternative Cabinet War Room underneath a corner of the Dollis Hill site.

Authenticity – The building is virtually unaltered except the windows have been replaced and fire escape stairs have been added to the rear.

Townscape significance – The building is a landmark as it is situated on a hill and can be seen from many streets below and from afar.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post_Office_Research_Station



Ward: Dollis Hill

112-114 Dollis Hill Lane, NW2 6JA



Date: 1870

Architect: Unknown

Style: Arts and Crafts

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score—8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 1

Description

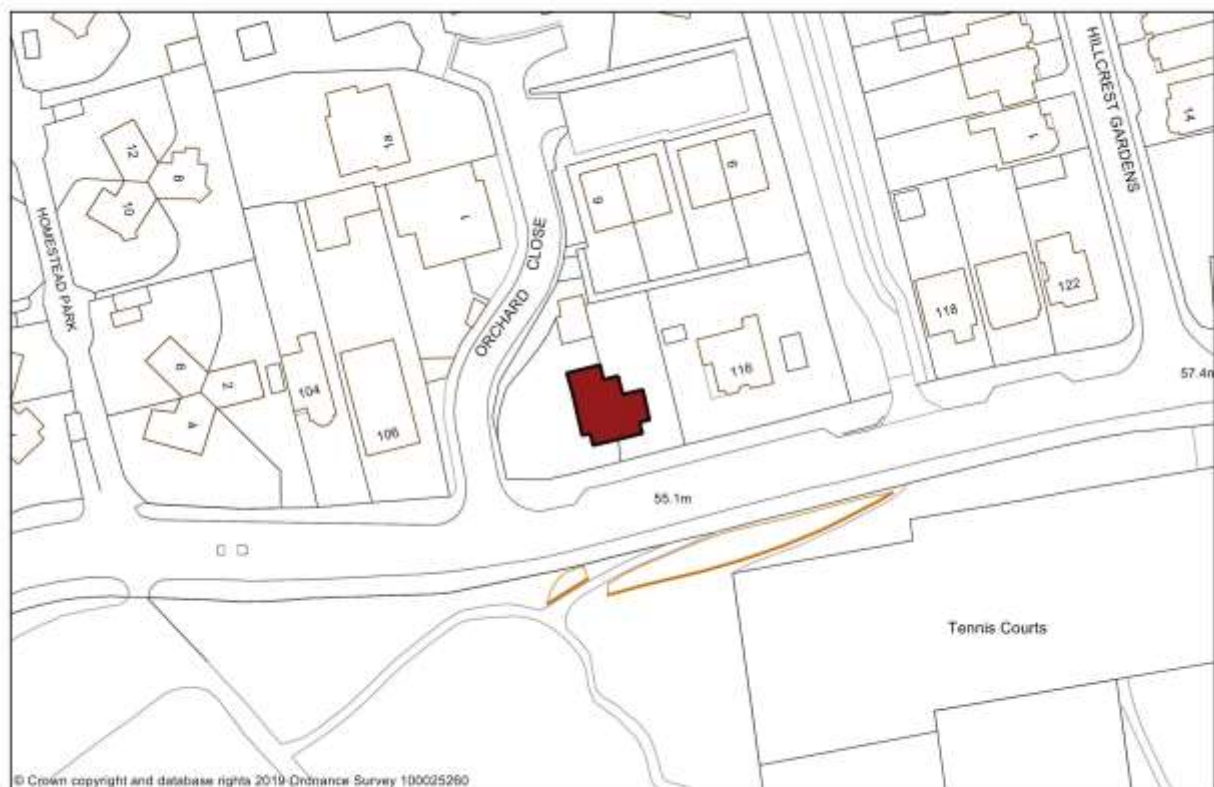
Architectural significance – Matching pair of brick built (now painted) two storey semi-detached gabled cottages. Twin gables facing road with overhanging eaves and Welsh slate roof. Two matching gables at right angles. Each semi L-shape in plan with bracketed porch in the lightwell. Pointed arched recessed windows with wooden casements and red clay tiled sills. Solid timber front doors with black metalwork and strap hinges. Central stepped shared chimney stack.

Historic significance – These cottages are understood to be built as staff accommodation for Dollis Hill House and were called Scotch Cottages. Dollis Hill House was built as a farmhouse in 1825 by the Finch family when the Dollis Hill area was still rural. It was later occupied by Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, who subsequently became Lord Tweedmouth. Noteworthy guests such as the British statesman of the Liberal Party, William Ewart Gladstone (1809-1898) and Mark Twain (1835 – 1910) the American writer were once entertained there. By the 21st century, the house was derelict, having been all but destroyed by fire in the 1990s; the building was finally demolished in 2012. These cottages are a reminder of the former rural nature of the area as well as a connection with Dollis Hill House.

Authenticity – The buildings are virtually intact. Number 112 has had some of its original windows replaced but this has not spoilt the overall appearance.

Townscape significance – The properties are prominent within the streetscene because of their Victorian architecture and well known locally because of their connection with Dollis Hill House.

Sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dollis_Hill_House



Ward: Dollis Hill

Oxgate Admiralty Citadel, 403-405 Edgware Road, NW2 6LN



Date: 1937-40

Architect: Office of Works architect, C. J. Mole

Style: Utilitarian

Original use: Military bunker

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 7

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 0

Description

Architectural significance – The citadel comprises a three-storey building above ground with an upper basement and a specially protected sub basement. Although a deliberately plain design, the above ground building is in a vaguely Art Deco style. It is constructed of brown bricks with red brick dressings to the windows which are recessed and multi-paned steel Crittall design. The canted corner provides a Portland stone entrance feature with consol brackets and cornice. Double oak doors with a gold metal grille featuring the royal monogram GR VI with a crown and the date 1940. The upper basement level has been divided in to two areas for use as a warehouse. There are four stairways down to the protected sub basement. Two of these are wide concrete stairways which give access to either end of the main east - west spine corridor. There are a number of small rooms on the east side of the spine corridor and at the south end of the west side. The rest

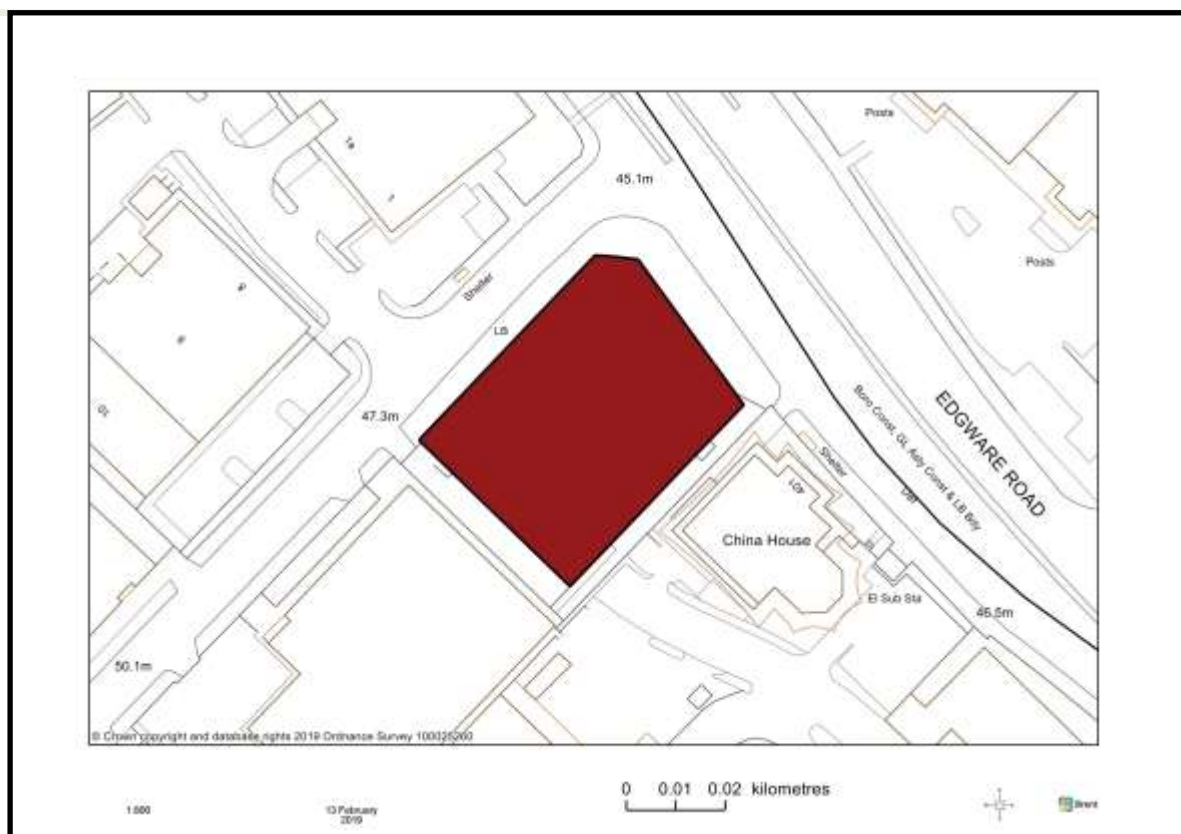
of the west side consists of one large room with five concrete pillars in a line in the centre of the room.

Historic significance – By 1939 the government was committed to the North-West London suburbs to secure the building of three subterranean reserve war rooms for the military and the government. The Air Ministry was to have a bomb-proof citadel at Harrow Weald (Station Z), the Admiralty at Oxgate and the third bunker at Dollis Hill (Paddock q.v) a stand-by cabinet war room. Since 1923, the Admiralty had occupied a naval charts establishment on a site close by and it was thought that this site could be 'innocently enlarged' using the vacant land. Because the building was a sort of insurance policy, the staff who went to Oxgate were known within the Admiralty as the 'insurance party' and the Citadel acquired the code-name IP. It continued to operate continuously into 1943, when it was described as the Admiralty's stand-by in case the new Whitehall citadel got blitzed. But it had ceased to be operational by the end of 1944. After the war it was occupied for many years by the Health and Safety Executive but is now in private hands.

Authenticity – The above ground building is virtually intact. Although the underground spaces are known to be semi-derelict they are supposed to be dry.

Townscape significance – None.

Sources: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paddock_\(war_rooms\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paddock_(war_rooms)) <http://www.subbrit.org.uk/sb-sites/sites/o/oxgate/index.shtml>



Ward: Dudden Hill

Willesden Vestry Hall, Neasden Lane, NW10 2TS



Date: 1857

Architect: Mr Stephens

Style: Vaguely Gothic

Original use: Vestry hall

Existing use: Food bank

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Attractive, 1.5 storey, early Victorian Vestry of 1857. Rendered elevation to Neasden Lane and Yellow London stock brick to gable end and rear. Later, modest extensions to rear in matching brickwork. Rear chimney. Clay tiled roof with crested ridge. Central glazed rooflight. Main rendered elevation features central timber perpendicular mullioned window. Two flanking pointed arch entrances, all fenestration with projecting rendered lintels and architrave. Entrances infilled with recessed timber doors and fanlights.

Historic significance – Church End, once also known as Crouch (Cross) End, grew up around St. Mary's church, which was located on the edge of marshland, an equal distance from the three main settlements in the area. The church is first mentioned in 1181. Local administration was the responsibility of the vestry. There were monthly meetings, usually in the 'Six Bells' or the church. The vestry hall was built in 1857. In 1888 the hall was given over to the Willesden volunteer fire brigade which was founded in Church End in 1872. Its main station was originally at the White Horse, Church End, until c.1888 and then at the vestry hall in Neasden Lane. The brigade bought a steam engine in 1888.

Authenticity – The building externally has been well preserved. Extended with a single storey extension to the rear.

Townscape significance – the building is attractive in the streetscene and as a group with the adjoining cottages. One of the remaining buildings of the village of Church End.

Source: www.brent.gov.uk/media/387240/ChurchEnd



Ward: Dudden Hill

1 & 2 Church Cottages, Neasden Lane, NW10 9NL



Date: 1860-75

Architect: Unknown

Style: Simple Gothic Vernacular

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score— 3

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

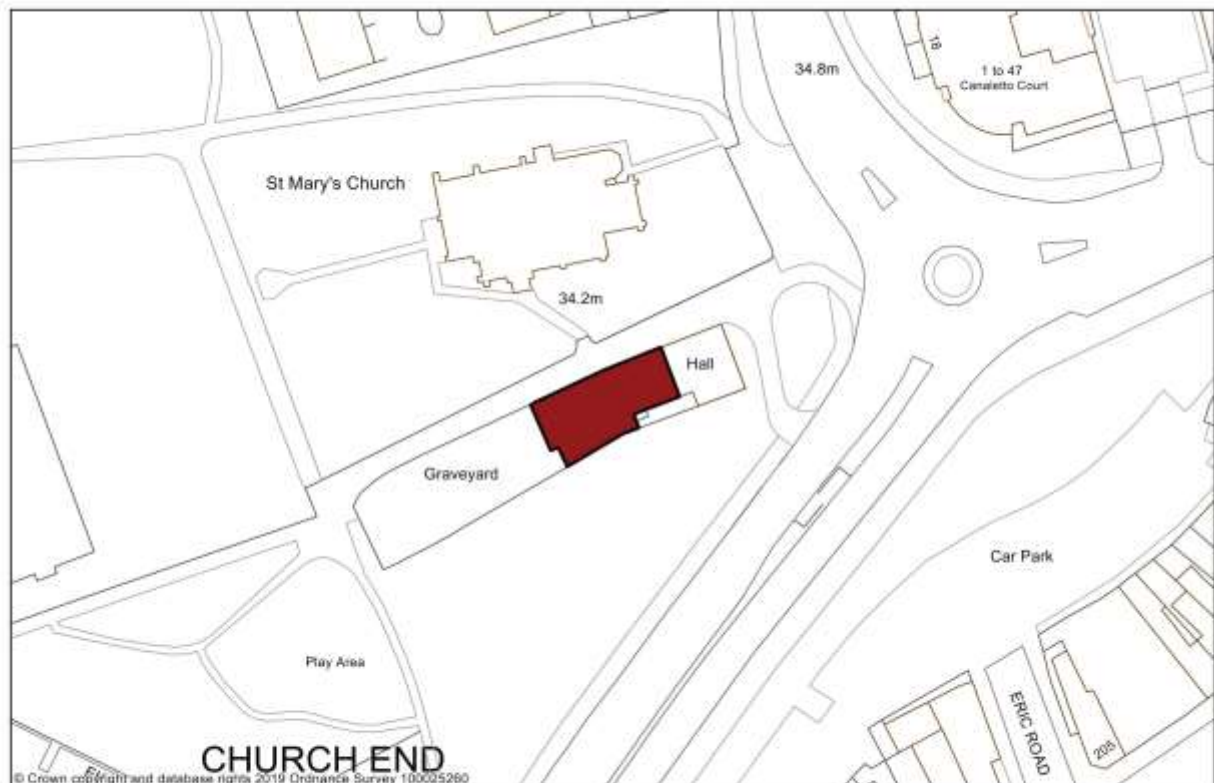
Description

Architectural significance – A pair of London stock brick cottages decorated with curved red brick string courses and stone dressings. Symmetrical about a central hipped gable over entrance. The cottages comprise four narrow one over one sliding sashes with stone sill and head dressing unusual triangular hood over each sash. Central gable has a pair of triangular headed sashes with central brick mullion and red brick head details. All under a plain clay tile roof with central 5 flue chimney with canted corbel detailing. Plain panelled timber doors with fanlight. To the rear, facing the High Road, gabled closet wings.

Historic significance – The hall adjoining was a former fire engine station. These cottages are likely to be accommodation for the fireman or armshouses.

Authenticity – The properties are virtually unaltered and well maintained.

Townscape significance – the cottages are attractive and form a group with the adjoining hall.



Ward: Dudden Hill

The Castle, 1 Riffel Road, NW2 4NY



Date: c1915

Architect: Unknown

Style: Castellated

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 7

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 1

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Two storey brick built Edwardian end of terrace house extended, rendered and painted white to resemble a castle. Square double height bay window to Riffel Road. Two bay return with central entrance between set back on a squint. Tall crenulated rendered parapet topped with red terracotta ridge tiles above projecting cornice. Main entrance also with similar crenulation detail. Elevated quoins to edges and window surrounds picked out in grey paint. Stone cills with brackets.

Historic significance – Little is known about why this property was remodelled to resemble a castle. The remodelling appears to have come about when it was converted into flats in 1973. It remains a well-known landmark.

Authenticity – The building retains much of its original features from the Edwardian period as well as its decoration and features that forms its castle appearance. Windows lost.

Townscape significance – The building is on a corner site and stands out because of its attractive appearance and its position in the street.



Ward: Dudden Hill

Gladstone Park Primary School, Sherrick Green Road, NW10 1LB



Date: 1937

Architect: Unknown

Style: Modernist

Original use: School

Existing use: Primary School

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 7

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 1

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Primary School built in 1937 as Gladstone Park Primary School. Brick - clad steel frame; flat roof. Site expressed in an E-shaped plan set around central entrance hall. Monumental 5 bay design in the modernist style. Two semi-circular, 3 storey, flanking stair towers between which two levels of classrooms and central entrance block. Ziggurat central block, 3 stories and projecting ground floor semi-circular entrance. Horizontally proportioned metal framed windows to the classrooms and glazed bricks to the stair towers a feature. A well composed symmetrical and

streamlined design reminiscent of the best Charles Holden 1930s underground stations. Original front wall (railings replaced).

Historic significance – The original 1919 Middle school was replaced by this new building and reorganised in 1937 for 300 Junior Middle and 280 Infants.

Authenticity – The school remains virtually intact. The original windows have been replaced but this has not spoilt the overall appearance.

Townscape significance – The school is a prominent monolithic structure within the street which is otherwise domestic semi-detached traditional pre-War houses.

Sources: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol7/pp247-254>



Ward: Fryent

Kingsbury Manor Walled Garden, Kingsbury Road, NW9 9HA



Date: c1899

Architect: William West Neve

Style: Domestic

Original use: Garden

Existing use: Garden

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 1

Description

Note that the wall is also considered to be a curtilage structure of the listed house.

Architectural significance – Walled Kitchen Garden laid out c1899 by William West Neve for Lady Mary Caroline Blair, the Duchess of Sutherland. Continuous, 2 and 3 metre high red brick wall, finished with brick on edge and tile creasing. Originally enclosed with circular pond to the centre and greenhouses to one corner. Contemporary with house, constructed for Mary Blair with original planting.

Historic significance – Lady Mary Caroline Blair was the Duchess of Sutherland having previously been married to George Granville William Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, 3rd Duke of Sutherland (1828 – 1892). Duchess Blair (as she was known) married Sir Albert Kaye Rollit (1842–1922) in 1896. Rollit was MP for Islington from 1886 to 1906. Their country house, surrounded by farmland, was called 'The Cottage' and this was the kitchen garden. William West Neve (1852 – 1942) was an English architect in the Arts and Crafts style. By 1909 the house was occupied by the daughter of the Duchess but was bought in 1929 by developer George Cloke who possibly laid the garden out in the formal arrangement. He sold the house and grounds to Middlesex County Council in 1938 and the walled garden has become a council depot. In 1989 Barn Hill Conservation Group took on the walled garden. They repaired the East wall and constructed a small building for use as a 'conservation centre'.

Authenticity – the wall and garden are well-preserved and maintained by the Barn Hill Conservation Group.

Townscape significance – limited to setting of the original house and general park setting.

Sources: www.bhcg.btck.co.uk/roegreenwalledgarden



Ward: Fryent

Highfort Court, Buck Lane, NW9 0GQ



Date: 1935-36

Architect: Ernest Trobridge

Style: eclectic medieval

Original use: residential

Existing use: residential

Conservation area: Buck Lane

Significance score - 11

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – 4 flats to designs by Ernest Trobridge. Materials: rendered brickwork plus reinforced concrete and brickwork side returns. An iconic Trobridge 'castle', with its chimneys and dust-bin cupboards in crenellated turrets, fortification and battlements around roof gardens for the first-floor flats. An eclectic mix of stylized medieval and Arts and Crafts detailing. The primary entrance is approached via a 'bridge' up to a portcullis. It is whimsical castle with stylised machicolated battlement with cruciform arrowslits. The fenestration has exposed rendered surrounds. Beside the entrance archway 'sentry boxes' do duty as dust-bin stores.

Historic significance – Highfort Court with its crenelated roofline and tower, reflects the theme that ‘the Englishman's home is his castle’. It was designed by Ernest George Trobridge (1884–1942) who was designing homes for private clients. The Kingsbury Cross Co Partnership had been formed in 1929 to develop the Wakeman Hill area. His early examples used a singular system of wooden framed cottage construction, developed after WW1 as a way of building affordable housing for returning soldiers; a prototype house was shown at the 1920 Ideal Home Exhibition. By 1930, housing subsidies were no longer available. The rising cost of timber and the more plentiful supply of brick must have influenced his design approach and his response was typically unorthodox and dramatic. On Wakeman's Hill he created what has been described as ‘English architecture through the ages’. Highfort Court (1936-37), with its crenellated roofline and tower, reflects the theme that ‘the Englishman's home is his castle. His designs encompass historical types, illusion, humour and insecure looking construction.

Authenticity – The flats have been altered by replacement windows and the original portcullis gate is missing but the building is otherwise remarkably well-preserved and serves as one of Trobridge's best examples of the castle idiom.

Townscape significance – The corner plot and iconic nature within the street makes the castle stand out. The building is well known locally. It forms a group with Stonegate Court.

Sources: Ernest George Trobridge, 1884-1942, Architect Extraordinary,



Ward: Fryent

Stonegate Court, Buck Lane, NW9 0AL



Date: 1935-36

Architect: Ernest Trobridge

Style: Fortified

Original use: residential

Existing use: residential

Conservation area: Buck Lane

Significance score -10

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – 4 flats (now six) to designs by Ernest Trobridge. Materials: redish-brown brickwork plus reinforced concrete ‘castle gateway’ steps between two drum towers. A curious and intriguing castellated design featuring a seep pitched catslide roof. All of Trobridge’s castle motifs can be identified such as stone balconies as battlement and arrowslits. An attractive feature, the brickwork/stonework interlock where the two walls of the bay windows intersect. Trobridge must have designed this for better-off clients, as the original plans showed four flats, with what are now the two attic flats each described as a ‘Maid’s Bed-Sitting Room’.

Historic significance – Stonegate Court, with its crenelated battlements, entrance and drum towers, reflects the theme that ‘the Englishman's home is his castle’. It was designed by Ernest George Trobridge (1884–1942) who was designing homes for private clients. The Kingsbury Cross Co Partnership had been formed in 1929 to develop the Wakeman Hill area. His early examples used a singular system of wooden framed cottage construction, developed after WW1 as a way of building affordable housing for returning soldiers; a prototype house was shown at the 1920 Ideal Home Exhibition. By 1930, housing subsidies were no longer available. The rising cost of timber and the more plentiful supply of brick must have influenced his design approach and his response was typically unorthodox and dramatic. On Wakeman's Hill he created what has been described as ‘English architecture through the ages’. His designs encompass historical types, illusion, humour and insecure looking construction.

Authenticity – The flats have been altered by replacement windows but the building is otherwise remarkably well-preserved and serves as one of Trobridge's more curious and intriguing castle idioms.

Townscape significance – The return plot and iconic nature within the street makes the building stand out. The building is well known locally. It forms a group with Highfort Court.

Sources: Ernest George Trobridge, 1884-1942, Architect Extraordinary, Graham Smith, 1982. The Trobridge Trail, unpublished guide, 1997.



Ward: Fryent

43 and 45 Buck Lane, NW9 0AP



Date: 1929-30

Architect: Ernest Trobridge

Style: Picturesque

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Buck Lane

Significance score - 9

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 1

Description

Architectural significance – 2 substantial cottages to designs by Ernest Trobridge. Materials: Timber frame with part elm boarding, tiling hanging, rendered panels and extensive leaded lights with wooden mullions, brick chimney stacks, thatched roof. The two properties have a different appearance, 43 with exposed timber frame and rendered panels, and 45 with clay tiles and exposed brickwork plinth. Both have gables facing the road.

Historic significance – The cottages were built as part of the Summit Estate, a development by H.J. Aldous that was laid out across Wakeman's Hill. As well as building houses himself, he sold off plots of land to others, and by early

1926 Ernest George Trobridge's (1884–1942) was designing homes for private clients. They were constructed using architect Trobridge's singular system of wooden framed cottage construction, developed after WW1 as a way of building affordable housing for returning soldiers; a prototype house was shown at the 1920 Ideal Home Exhibition. The beauty of his system depended on the use of elm wood. Unseasoned elm was plentiful and cheap. Chimneys, supporting columns and fireplaces were built in brick and tile, and roofs were thatched, with a water sprinkler system in case of fire. The result is a highly picturesque cottage, alluding to traditional rural buildings through its forms and techniques, which forms a very interesting commentary on suburban house-building of the period. His designs encompass historical types, illusion, humour and insecure looking construction.

Authenticity – The buildings have been extended but they are still recognisable with original elm wood boarding, framing and windows. Kingsbury possesses a good number of Trobridge's creations, and this grouping is among the best to survive.

Townscape significance – The distinctive nature within the street makes the cottages stand out. They are well known locally.

Sources: current list description for 3-5 Buck Lane. The Trobridge Trail, unpublished guide, 1997



Ward: Fryent

12 Hayland Close, NW9 0LH



Date: 1925

Architect: Ernest Trobridge

Style: Picturesque

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Buck Lane

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 1

Description

Architectural significance – Large detached house to designs by Ernest Trobridge featuring two decorative Tudor brick chimneys stacks. Materials: Timber frame with elm boarding, clay tile hanging and extensive leaded lights with wooden mullions under thatched roof. At Hayland Close, the house is a balance of clay tile hanging and half-timbered gables. Massive curved half-timbered bay window to front room also with thatched roof. The front gable is cantered on a deep recessed entrance which shelters an external seating area.

Historic significance – The house was built as part of the Summit Estate on Wakeman's Hill, Kingsbury, an 100 acre speculative development by H. J.

Aldous from 1925. The houses are less rustic in design than the Ferndene estate, and 12 were originally built in three groups. They were constructed using architect Ernest George Trobridge's (1884–1942) singular system of wooden framed cottage construction, developed after WW1 as a way of building affordable housing for returning soldiers; a prototype house was shown at the 1920 Ideal Home Exhibition. The beauty of his system depended on the use of elm wood. Unseasoned elm was plentiful and cheap. Chimneys, supporting columns and fireplaces were built in brick and tile, and roofs were thatched, with a water sprinkler system in case of fire. The result is a highly picturesque cottages, alluding to traditional rural buildings through its forms and techniques, which forms a very interesting commentary on suburban house-building of the period. His designs encompass historical types, illusion, humour and insecure looking construction.

Authenticity – The building is virtually unaltered apart from a conservatory extension at the rear which has been designed to harmonise with the property. The house retains original elm wood boarding, framing and windows as well as its original seating area at the front. Kingsbury possesses a good number of Trobridge's creations, and this house is among the best to survive.

Townscape significance – The distinctive nature within the street makes the house stand out from the others. They are well known locally.

Sources: Ernest George Trobridge, 1884-1942, Architect Extraordinary, Graham Smith, 1982. The Trobridge Trail, unpublished guide, 1997



Ward: Fryent

15-16 Hayland Close, NW9 0LH



Date: 1925-26

Architect: Ernest Trobridge

Style: Picturesque

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Buck Lane

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 1

Description

Architectural significance – Semi-detached houses to designs by Ernest Trobridge. Materials: red brick base below timber frame and clay tile hanging with extensive leaded lights with wooden mullions under plain tile roof. These semis feature clay tiled roofs but the style reminiscent of thatching with gable-lets projecting from the roof. They include tile hanging and brick rather than half timbering providing a Tudor appearance. Central Tudor style chimney, rustic barge boards and integral garages with oak panelled doors a feature. The elm wood cladding is reserved for the rear.

Historic significance – The house was built as part of the Summit Estate on Wakeman's Hill, Kingsbury, a 100 acre speculative development by H. J. Aldous from 1925. The houses are simpler in design than the Ferndene estate, and 12 were originally built in three groups. They were constructed using architect Ernest George Trobridge's (1884–1942) singular system of wooden framed cottage construction, developed after WW1 as a way of building affordable housing for returning soldiers; a prototype house was shown at the 1920 Ideal Home Exhibition. The beauty of his system depended on the use of elm wood. Unseasoned elm was plentiful and cheap. Chimneys, supporting columns and fireplaces were built in brick and tile, and roofs were thatched, with a water sprinkler system in case of fire. The result is a highly picturesque cottages, alluding to traditional rural buildings through its forms and techniques, which forms a very interesting commentary on suburban house-building of the period.

Authenticity – The properties are virtually unaltered. The houses retain their original windows as well as the garage and front doors. Kingsbury possesses a good number of Trobridge's creations, and this house is among the best to survive.

Townscape significance – The distinctive nature within the street makes the houses stand out from the others. They are well known locally.

Sources: Ernest George Trobridge, 1884-1942, Architect Extraordinary, Graham Smith, 1982. The Trobridge Trail, unpublished guide, 1997.



Ward: Fryent

Shell Cottage, 44 Kingsbury Road, NW9 0RR



Date: 17/18th Century

Architect: Unknown

Style: Domestic

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 7

Authenticity: 1

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 1

Description

Architectural significance – The only remaining cottage of a group built in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Two storey, rendered and pitched roof.

Historic significance – The Hyde, an area of settlement in Kingsbury, first appears as a surname in the 13th century. The first cottage was built in 1556-7. By 1597 there were 5 cottages at the Hyde and 26 houses in the rest of Kingsbury, although there may also have been labourers' cottages attached to some of the larger farms. Fifty-two houses were listed under Kingsbury for the hearth-tax assessment of 1664. In 1801 there were 45 inhabited and 5

Ward: Fryent

Sarsen Stone (aside Tunworth Close), Slough Lane



Date: Post-glacial

Architect:

Original use:

Existing use:

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 12

Authenticity:

Architectural:

Historical/archaeological: 12

Townscape:

Description

Historic significance - An erratic Sarsen stone.

Sarsen stones are sandstone blocks found in quantity in the United Kingdom on Salisbury Plain and the Marlborough Downs in Wiltshire; in Kent; and in smaller quantities in Berkshire, Essex, Oxfordshire, Dorset, and Hampshire. They are the post-glacial remains of a cap of Cenozoic silcrete that once covered much of southern England – a dense, hard rock created from sand bound by a silica cement, making it a kind of silicified sandstone. This is thought to have formed during Neogene to Quaternary weathering by the

silicification of Upper Paleocene Lambeth Group sediments, resulting from acid leaching. The word 'sarsen' (pronunciation ['sa:sən]) is a shortening of 'Saracen stone' which arose in the Wiltshire dialect.

Sources: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarsen>
<https://www.megalithic.co.uk/article.php?sid=37398>



uninhabited houses. Maps show few topographical changes between 1597 and 1800. Pasture had increased at the expense of arable and much woodland had been cleared but thick hedges still conveyed a wooded appearance. There had been little change in the pattern of settlement beyond the growth of the Hyde, where new houses and cottages had been built in 1675, 1684, and 1752, one of them probably Shell Cottage.

Authenticity – Externally little remains of the original fabric but later repairs and buttressing to the east gable indicate early fabric beneath. The building is now cement rendered with a three bay elevation beneath a central gablet that appears to be much later. There is also a later central lean too porch, side extension and all fenestration has been replaced with PVCu double glazing units.

Townscape significance – The building stands out in the street because of the set back and its irregular appearance.

Sources: www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol5/pp49-55



Ward: Fryent

Horse Trough outside The Green Man, Slough Lane, London NW9 8YG



Date: c1920

Architect: The Metropolitan Drinking Fountain Association

Original use: Drinking trough

Existing use: Street furniture

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 1

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – A simple granite trough on a concrete base surrounded by four stone bollards. Inscribed 'Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association' on the side facing the road. What is significant is the fact a cattle trough has remained in this position even though this example is not the original. More interesting is that the existing public house was rebuilt in 1937 and the trough was not considered to be redundant at that time.

Historic significance – A cattle trough appears on the 1877 O/S Map of the area in front of the former Green Man Public House of c1851. The Metropoli-

tan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association was an association set up in London by Samuel Gurney, a Member of Parliament, and philanthropist and Edward Thomas Wakefield, a barrister, in 1859 to provide free drinking water. Originally called the Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountain Association it changed its name to include cattle troughs in 1867, to also support animal welfare. In collaboration with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, troughs were built for horses, cattle and dogs. Live cattle were still brought to market; horses were vital for transport. The surviving cattle troughs are mainly large granite ones (as here). By 1936, the association stopped building troughs, as cars replaced the horse.

Townscape significance – It is an old familiar local landmark.

Authenticity – Virtually intact, perhaps missing its original drinking fountain up-right element, now replaced by concrete cover.

Sources: [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_Drinking_Fountain_and_Cattle_Trough_Association)

[Metropolitan_Drinking_Fountain_and_Cattle_Trough_Association](https://baldwinhamey.wordpress.com/2013/09/18/cattle-troughs/)

baldwinhamey.wordpress.com/2013/09/18/cattle-troughs/



Ward: Fryent

The Green Man, Slough Lane, London NW9 8YG



Date: 1936-7

Architect: A.E Sewell

Original use: Public house
and off licence

Existing use: Public house

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 12

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – Detached public house, 1936-7, designed by A.E Sewell, on a prominent plot at the junction of Slough Lane and Old Kenton Lane. Red brick with stone dressings and a pantiled roof. The pub is Arts and Crafts in design, with Baroque influences. It has two storeys plus an attic within a steeply pitched roof lit by dormers. The pub's glazing is a mixture of decorative leaded casements with stained glass on the ground floor and sashes at first-floor level; the majority of the former have yellow coloured glass at the edges, a form typical of Truman's pubs. The façade has a stone-fronted bay window rising through both storeys, with a stone parapet above, flanked

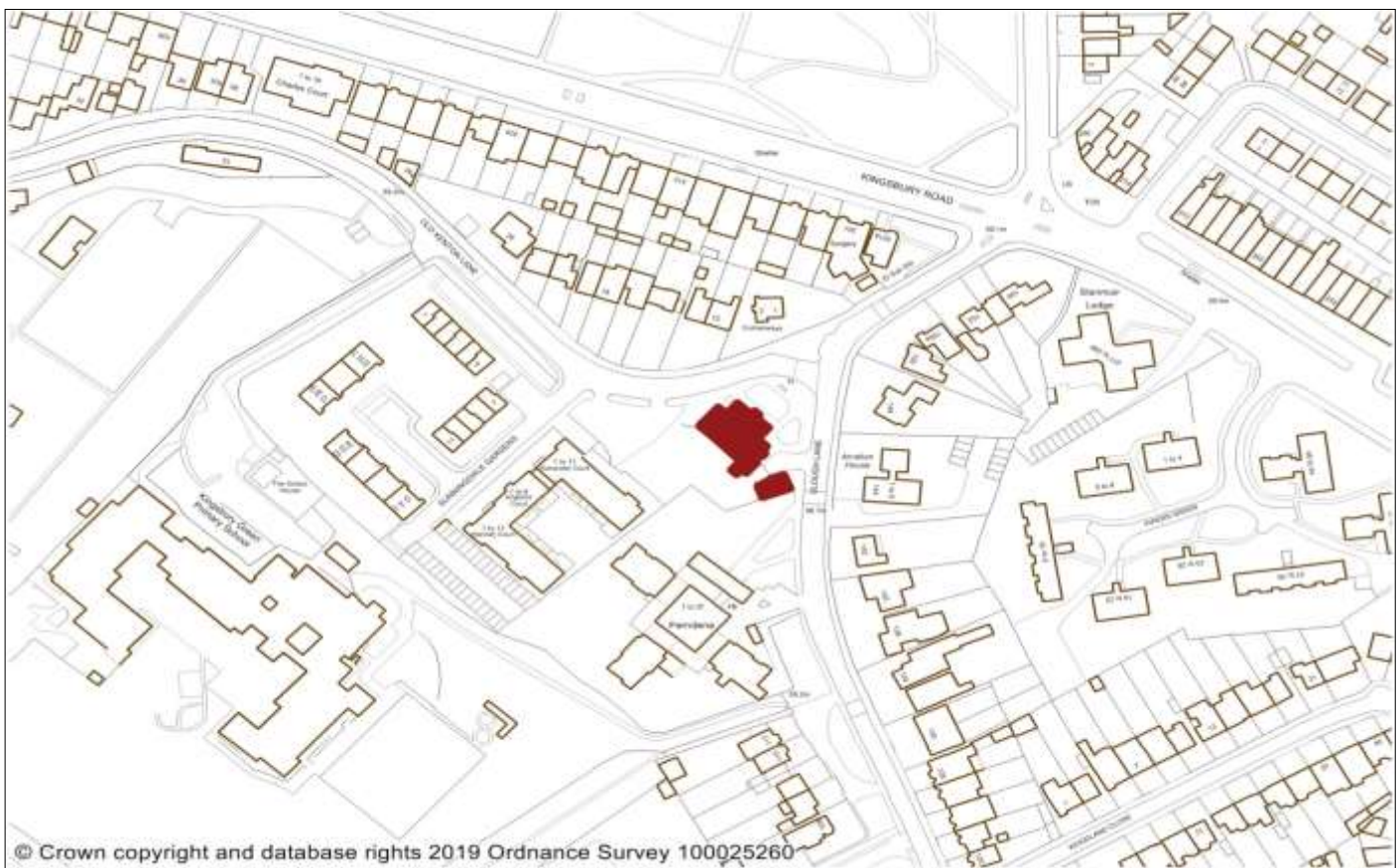
by tall brick chimneystacks. The upper part of this façade is decorated with two roundels bearing the Truman's eagle (gilded) and, on the parapet, urns with swags. On its south-east side, the Green Man has a single-storey stone-fronted bay window, and two entrances. Fronting Slough Lane is a small building which previously served as a detached off licence. This together with the trough forms part of the ensemble.

Historic significance – The Green Man public house was built in 1936-37 for the East London brewers Truman, Hanbury, Buxton and Co. Ltd founded in c.1666, on a prominent site in the suburb of Kingsbury which saw its main phase of growth during the inter-war period. The original Green Man pub was built in c.1851, predating most of the buildings around it. By 1905 it was owned by Michell and Aldous of Kilburn, but in 1920 both the pub and brewery were taken over by Truman's. In 1936, the old pub was demolished to make way for the new Green Man, built for £27,599, and completed in 1937. Inter-war 'improved' or 'reformed' pubs stemmed from a desire to cut back on the amount of drunkenness associated with conventional Victorian and Edwardian public houses.

Authenticity – The main building remains virtually as constructed.

Townscape significance – the pub is in a very prominent location and is very attractive in the streetscene. The horse trough, off licence and landscape setting are all important to the ensemble.

Sources: Historic England Research Report Series no. 4/2015, (2015)



Ward: Fryent

134 Slough Lane, NW9 8XL



Date: 1921-22

Architect: Ernest Trobridge

Style: Picturesque

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 1

Description

Architectural significance – Cottage to designs by Ernest George Trobridge (1884–1942). Materials: Timber frame with elm boarding, clay tile hanging to projecting squared bay window and extensive leaded lights under thatched roof. Main gable facing Slough Lane and second gable set back.

Historic significance – The cottage was built as part of the 10 acre Ferndene Estate at the junction of Kingsbury Road and Slough Lane. The estate had originally been planned for 90 houses but later reduced to 24 on a reduced area. By 1922 only 10 were constructed using architect Ernest George

Trobridge's singular system of wooden framed cottage construction, developed after WW1 as a way of building affordable housing for returning soldiers; a prototype house was shown at the 1920 Ideal Home Exhibition. The beauty of his system depended on the use of elm wood. Unseasoned elm was plentiful and cheap. Chimneys, supporting columns and fireplaces were built in brick and tile, and roofs were thatched, with a water sprinkler system in case of fire. The result is a highly picturesque cottages, alluding to traditional rural buildings through its forms and techniques, which forms a very interesting commentary on suburban house-building of the period. His designs encompass historical types, illusion, humour and insecure looking construction.

Authenticity – The property has been altered with replacement windows and extended to both sides and to the rear. None of this has spoilt its essential character. Kingsbury possesses a good number of Trobridge's creations, and this house is among the best to survive.

Townscape significance – The distinctive nature within the street makes the cottage stand out from the others. It is well known locally.

Sources: Ernest George Trobridge, 1884-1942, Architect Extraordinary, Graham Smith, 1982. The Trobridge Trail, unpublished guide, 1997.



Ward: Fryent

345-351 Stag Lane, NW9 9AD



Date: 1922-24

Architect: Ernest Trobridge

Style: Picturesque

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 11

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – 4 thatched cottages to designs by Ernest Trobridge. Materials: Timber frame with elm boarding, extensive leaded lights with wooden mullions, brick chimney stacks, thatched roof. Laid out in a formal way, the cottages present a communal face to the road. The centre 'terrace', finished in elm boarding, is joined by two cottages (345 and 351) at right angles whose upper stories meet at one corner. Under the jetty the ground floor allows access through to private gardens. Externally the properties almost appear as one single storey low barn-like range enveloped by the steep pitched roofs.

Historic significance – The cottages were built as part of the Elmwood Estate, a speculative development by Mr David Wynter. The houses are simpler in design than the Ferndene estate, and 12 were originally built in three groups. They were constructed using architect Ernest George Trobridge's (1884–1942) singular system of wooden framed cottage construction, developed after WW1 as a way of building affordable housing for returning soldiers; a prototype house was shown at the 1920 Ideal Home Exhibition. The beauty of his system depended on the use of elm wood. Unseasoned elm was plentiful and cheap. Chimneys, supporting columns and fireplaces were built in brick and tile, and roofs were thatched, with a water sprinkler system in case of fire. The result is highly picturesque cottages, alluding to traditional rural buildings through its forms and techniques, which forms a very interesting commentary on suburban house-building of the period.

Authenticity – The buildings are virtually unaltered with original elm wood boarding, framing and windows. Kingsbury possesses a good number of Trobridge's creations, and this grouping is among the best to survive.

Townscape significance – The distinctive nature within the street makes the cottages stand out. They are well known locally.

Sources: Ernest George Trobridge, 1884-1942, Architect Extraordinary,



Ward: Fryent

Rochester Court, Wakemans Hill Avenue, NW9 0TR



Date: 1935-37

Architect: Ernest Trobridge

Style: Whimsical castle-like

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Buck Lane

Significance score - 9

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Fifteen flats to designs by Ernest Trobridge. The blocks are faced with stone, as you would see at Rochester Castle. A curious and intriguing castellated design as if the blocks were built from a ruined castle in two blocks linked by bridges and stairways. Materials: redish-brown brickwork, clay tile hanging, stone and clay tiled roof. All of Trobridge's castle motifs can be identified such as bay windows, as drum towers, stone buttresses, brick balconies, as battlement and arrowslits. An attractive feature, interlocking and inset brickwork at corners.

Historic significance – Rochester Court, with its crenellated battlements, entrance and drum towers, reflects the theme that ‘the Englishman's home is his castle’. It was designed by Ernest George Trobridge (1884–1942) who was designing homes for private clients. His early examples used a singular system of wooden framed cottage construction, developed after WW1 as a way of building affordable housing for returning soldiers; a prototype house was shown at the 1920 Ideal Home Exhibition. By 1930, housing subsidies were no longer available. The rising cost of timber and the more plentiful supply of brick must have influenced his design approach and his response was typically unorthodox and dramatic and given status by their names and appearance. On Wakeman's Hill he created what has been described as ‘English architecture through the ages’.

Authenticity – The flats have been altered by replacement windows and doors but the building is otherwise remarkably well-preserved and serves as one of Trobridge’s more curious and intriguing ‘ruined castle’ idioms.

Townscape significance – The corner plot and iconic nature within the street makes the building stand out. The building is well known locally. It forms a group with Highfort Court.

Sources: Ernest George Trobridge, 1884-1942, Architect Extraordinary, Graham Smith, 1982. The Trobridge Trail, unpublished guide, 1997.



Ward: Fryent

Tudor Gates, Wakemans Hill Avenue, NW9 0QE



Date: 1934-36

Architect: Ernest Trobridge

Style: Stylised Tudor Revival

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Buck Lane

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Eight maisonettes to designs by Ernest Trobridge expressed in eclectic, stylised, Tudor and Jacobethan revival styles finished with clay tile roofs. The buildings are two storey with elevations of half-timbering and redbrick with unusual herringbone, tumbled and random brick timber infill detailing. The first floor apartments are accessed via grand brick staircases linking the blocks together. Tall twisted brick chimneys, half canted bay windows with tiled roofs under deep eaves a feature. Buttressed and stepped piers forming the boundary front walls. The Tudor Gate properties

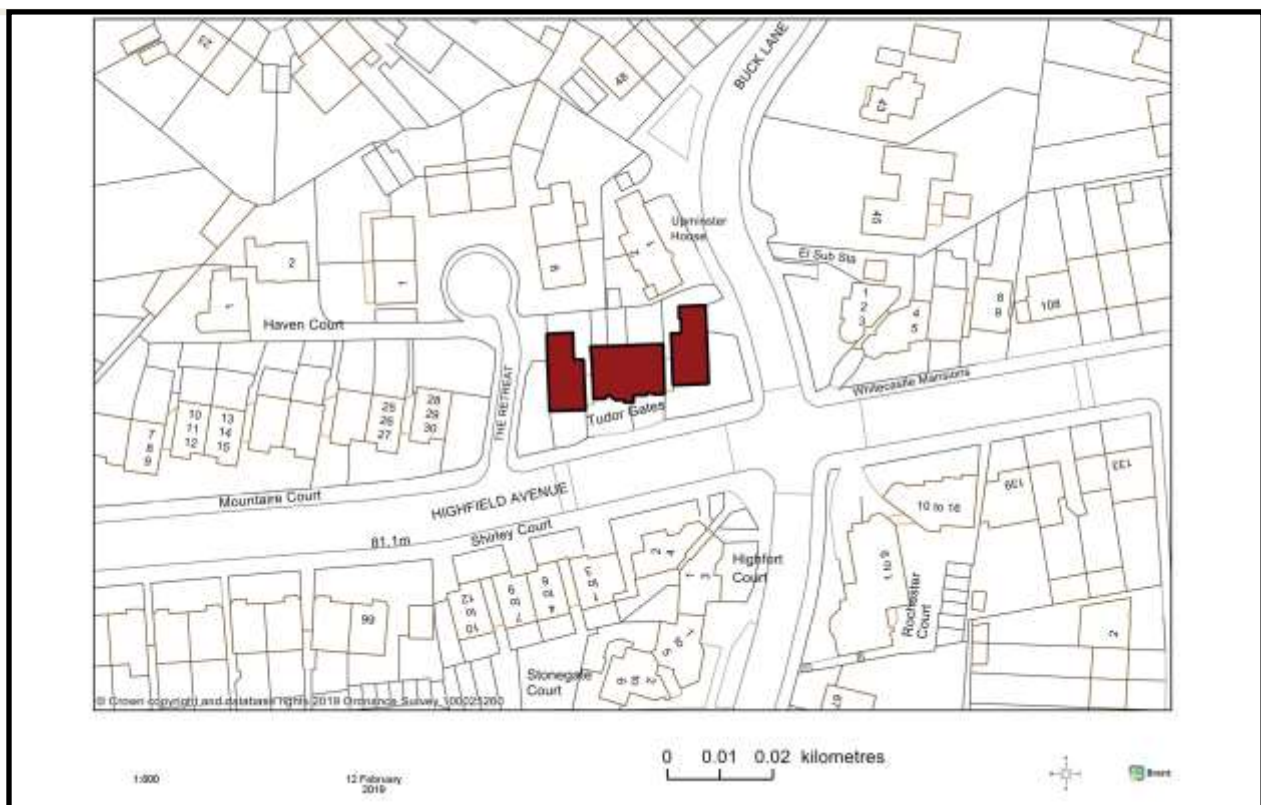
were designed with coal delivery chutes and ash boxes accessible from the outside.

Historic significance – The maisonettes were designed by Ernest George Trobridge (1884–1942) who was designing homes for private clients. The Kingsbury Cross Co Partnership had been formed in 1929 to develop the Wakeman Hill area. His early examples used a singular system of wooden framed cottage construction, developed after WW1 as a way of building affordable housing for returning soldiers; a prototype house was shown at the 1920 Ideal Home Exhibition. By 1930, housing subsidies were no longer available. The rising cost of timber and the more plentiful supply of brick must have influenced his design approach and his response was typically unauthodox and dramatic and given status by their names and appearance. On Wakeman's Hill he created what has been described as 'English architecture through the ages'. His designs encompass historical types, illusion, humour and insecure looking construction.

Authenticity – The maisonettes have been altered by replacement windows and doors but the building is otherwise remarkably well-preserved and serves as one of Trobridge's more curious and intriguing Tudor and Jacobethan revival styles.

Townscape significance – The corner plot and iconic nature within the street makes the buildings stand out. The buildings are well known locally.

Sources: Ernest George Trobridge, 1884-1942, Architect Extraordinary, Graham Smith, 1982. The Trobridge Trail, unpublished guide, 1997.



Ward: Fryent

Whitecastle Mansions, Wakemans Hill Avenue, NW9 0UX



Date: 1935

Architect: Earnest Trobridge

Style: Eclectic medieval and castle-like

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Buck Lane

Significance score - 11

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – Nine maisonettes to designs by Ernest Trobridge. Corner block in rendered brickwork plus reinforced concrete. Wakemans hill in red brickwork and half-timbering with clay tile roofs. An iconic Trobridge 'castle', featuring rising entranceway steps between two drum towers. Crenellated fortification, machicolations (as drains) and battlements with cruciform arrowslits around roof gardens for the first floor flats. The whole composition of blocks creating an eclectic mix of stylized medieval, Tudor and Arts and Crafts detailing. The buildings are two storey and the first floor

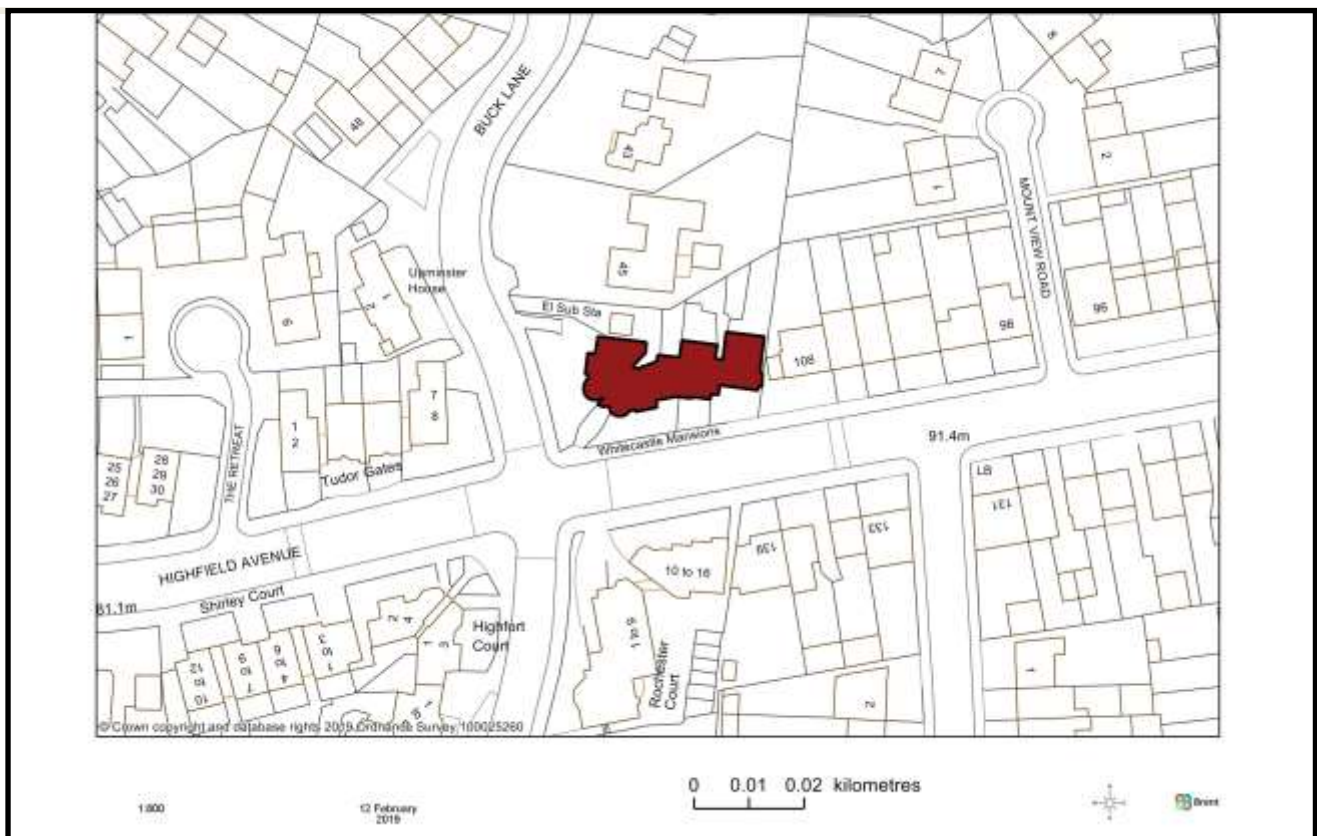
apartments are accessed via grand brick staircases linking the blocks together. Rounded piers forming the boundary front walls.

Historic significance – The maisonettes were designed by Ernest George Trobridge (1884–1942) who was designing homes for private clients. The Kingsbury Cross Co Partnership had been formed in 1929 to develop the Wakeman Hill area. His early examples used a singular system of wooden framed cottage construction, developed after WW1 as a way of building affordable housing for returning soldiers; a prototype house was shown at the 1920 Ideal Home Exhibition. By 1930, housing subsidies were no longer available. The rising cost of timber and the more plentiful supply of brick must have influenced his design approach and his response was typically unauthodox and dramatic and given status by their names and appearance. On Wakeman's Hill he created what has been described as 'English architecture through the ages'. His designs encompass historical types, illusion, humour and insecure looking construction.

Authenticity – The maisonettes have been altered by replacement windows but the buildings are otherwise remarkably well-preserved and serves as one of Trobridge's more curious and intriguing Tudor and castle icons.

Townscape significance – The corner plot and iconic nature within the street makes the buildings stand out. The buildings are well known locally.

Sources: Ernest George Trobridge, 1884-1942, Architect Extraordinary, Graham Smith, 1982. The Trobridge Trail, unpublished guide, 1997.



Ward: Fryent

Beis Yaakov Primary School, Edgware Road, NW9 6NQ



Date: c1915

Architect: Unknown

Style: Neo-Georgian

Original use: Offices

Existing use: Primary school

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 9

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Impressive, five bay, symmetrical, Neo-Georgian style building facing the Edgware Road constructed c1915. End and central bays project forward with the entrance highlighted by a console bracketed semi-circular canopy in formal classical arrangement including swags. The façade features thick framed Georgian style sash windows with rendered keystones, orange-redbrick flat arches and projecting moulded brick apron. The elevations are rhythmically ordered with three floors of sash openings diminishing in vertical scale up to the attic storey. Constructed in red brick, with brick quoin

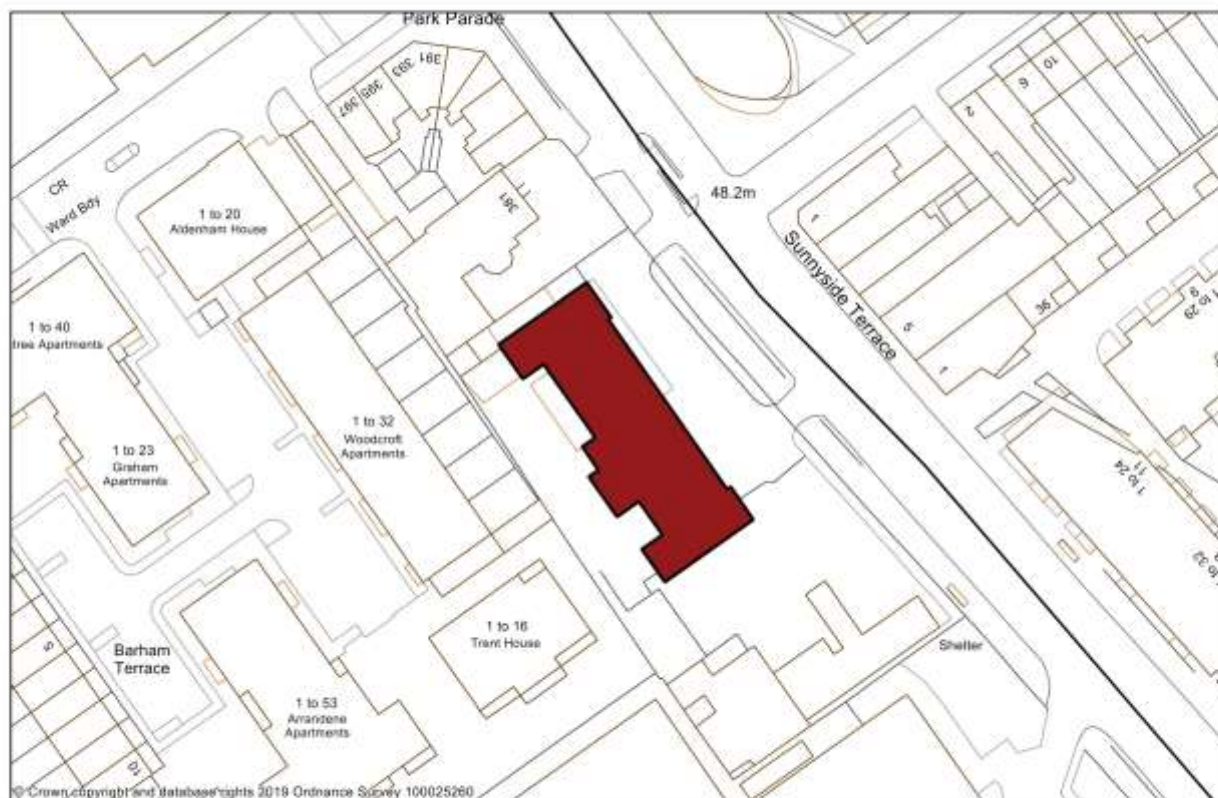
details, rendered string course and dentiled cornice, it is a handsome façade.

Historic significance – The offices were constructed for the Aircraft Manufacturing Company Limited (AIR-CO) and were known as Aerial House. AIR-CO was a British aircraft manufacturer operating from 1912 to 1920. Its founder was George Holt Thomas. It produced thousands of aircraft for the British military during the First World War, most of which were designed by their chief designer, Geoffrey de Havilland. Advertised in 1918 as the largest aircraft company in the world, its premises employed over 4,400 people assembling 190 machines a month in warehouse buildings behind and to the side. The building was converted for school use in 1924-25. Previously known as Kilburn Polytechnic Annexe.

Townscape significance - It is an attractive local historic landmark within the street.

Authenticity – Virtually intact. Although the original windows have been replaced, these are sympathetic.

Sources: wikipedia www.britishaviation-ptp.com/airco1.html.
www.rafmuseum.org.uk/research/archive-exhibitions/de-havilland-the-man-and-the-company/airco.aspx



Ward: Harlesden

86 Craven Park Road, NW10 4AE



Date: 1882

Architect:

Style: Neo-Baroque

Original use: National Bank

Existing use: Bank

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 9

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Originally built as the National Bank in the Neo-Baroque style, the front entrance is especially sumptuous. Two granite columns rise to an open pediment with the letters 'NB' surrounded by a garland within the tympanum. Side return walls are in orange red bricks and the corners with bath stone quoins. The shouldered architraves and upper windows create an imposing façade which is richly decorated and sculpted. To the rear is the four storey former manager's house in a mix of red and London stock brick on a rendered rusticated base. Attractive raised steps and railings to the street.

The French influence appears in the slated roof form and twin lucarnes.

Historic significance – The National Provincial Bank was a British retail bank which operated in England and Wales from 1833 until its merger into the National Westminster Bank in 1970.

Authenticity – The building is virtually unaltered with its original wood panelled front doors. The only loss being the original balustraded parapet and heraldic crest which topped the main entrance. The manager's accommodation has been converted but the building still remains virtually as constructed

Townscape significance – The bank and manager's residence occupies a corner plot and the buildings combined provide an attractive landmark within the town centre.



Ward: Harlesden

Royal Oak, 95 High Street, NW10 4TS



Date: 1891-93

Architect: A.B. Tinker and J.H. Morewood

Style: Elizabethan revival

Original use: Public house and hotel

Existing use: Public house

Conservation area: Harlesden

Significance score - 11

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – Ornate four storey building in Elizabethan revival style. Built in red brick with stone detailing and dressings under a Welsh slate mansard roof. Symmetrical façade about the corner entrance with huge gables with sign 'The Royal Oak Hotel' and tall stepped chimneys. Pub façade with attractive brown granite plinth and timber windows, decorative stone pilasters, entablature and cornice. Above, former hotel, decorated with broken pediment, string courses and circular roundel with mosaic of an oak tree. The corner is turned by a cupola topped Tourette and both street elevations have

central canted two storey oriel bay windows. Timber framed casement windows featuring stained glass and leaded lights. Other windows timber multi-paned sashes. The whole building a well composed and highly decorative composition.

Historic significance – Originally the site of The Royal Oak Tavern and Railway Hotel, the building was rebuilt in the early 1890s, ironically in a less modern style. The long-time licensed victualler and manager, Francis William Sanderson's initials are picked out in a moulded brick panel on the Park Parade façade.

Authenticity – The building externally has been well preserved.

Townscape significance – The pub is a focal point at the crux of the High Street.

Sources: <https://pubshistory.com/Middlesex/Willesden/RoyalOakHotel.shtml>



Ward: Harlesden

97-103 High Street Harlesden, NW10 4TS



Date: 1898-1900

Architect: Saville & Martin

Style: Flemish Renaissance

Original use: Commercial/residential

Existing use: Commercial/residential

Conservation area: Harlesden

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – A red brick four bay building with stone banding and dressings in a Flemish Renaissance style. The frontage rises to three storeys plus two storey gables, behind which is the steeply pitched mansard clay tile roof. Tall chimneys. Original windows were timber sashes; some have transoms with multi-paned glass. The ground floor shopfronts have all been replaced but the brown granite pilasters with decorative stone capitals, consoles and dentiled cornice all survive. The original entrances to the upper floors also survive well. The first and second floors are defined by segmental

headed windows, stone string courses and mask consoles. End bays have Diocletian windows with stylised griffins to spandrels below gables with broken pediment at its apex

Historic significance – Messrs Saville and Martin were British architects who designed public houses in the Victorian era. Their commissions included The Tottenham Public House (1890). Their clients included the brothers Richard and William Baker who built up a large chain of fifty pubs in London. The Flemish Renaissance style was popular for commercial buildings and public houses at the end of the C19.

Authenticity – The building externally has been well preserved apart from the loss of original shopfronts and windows – all easily restorable.

Townscape significance – the building is attractive in the street and compliments its neighbours.

Sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saville_and_Martin



Ward: Harlesden

175 High Street, NW10 4TE



Date: 1847

Architect: Unknown

Style: Georgian

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Dental Practice

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Attractive, three storey, two bay, Georgian detached townhouse in London stock brick with stone dressings. Ground floor has principal six panel door entrance with stone architrave timber pilasters and dentiled fanlight. Rendered plinth to ground floor and tripartite timber sash windows also with stone architrave. First floor with a pair of full height six over six timber sash windows with classically moulded hood and console brackets facing onto a shallow cast iron pretty ‘pot-belly’ railed full width balcony. Second floor of two sashes six over six of a reduced vertical proportion. Top

floor has dual pitched brick pediment with Diocletian window in the centre over a formal stone cornice with stone dressing to verge and eaves. Four tall chimneys to outer walls and 19th century walls to front garden. Rear similar in style with timber sash windows.

Historic significance – An important survivor of Georgian Harlesden.

Authenticity – The building externally has been well preserved.

Townscape significance – the building is very attractive in the streetscene.



Ward: Kensal Green

Kensal Rise Library, Bathurst Gardens, NW10 5JA



Date: 1900. Ext 1904 and 1928

Architect: Done, Hunter and Co.

Style: Neo-Georgian

Original use: Reading room

Existing use: Library and Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

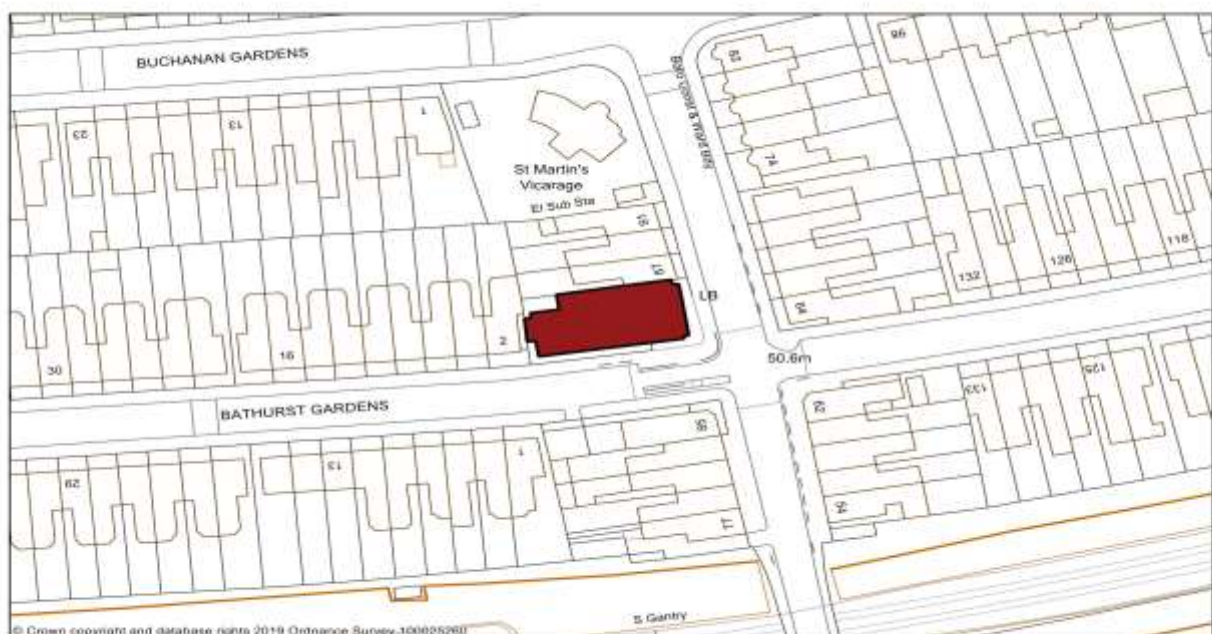
Description

Architectural significance – Library. 1900. Extended 1904 and 1928 by Done, Hunter & Co of Cricklewood. Double fronted, three bay, red brick and Bath stone Tudor stone mullioned design to College Road. Scalloped parapetted ground floor range set forward with central canted bay window above. Topped with large central Baroque shaped gable to slopping slate roof with flanking hipped dormers and gabled ends featuring tall chimneys. Return façade to Bathurst Gardens is similar style and has four gables. Curved pediment over the main door, supported on Ionic pillars. Cast iron downpipes and hoppers a feature.

Historic significance –All Souls College donated a site for a reading room originally to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1896. The opening ceremony was performed by the celebrated American author, Mark Twain (1835-1910). The first member of staff was H.H.Hubbard, an ex-serviceman wounded in the Boer War. An appeal was made to the Scots-American steel magnate and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, for funds with which to enlarge the building. He responded with a grant of £3,000 in September 1903. The design of the extension was again entrusted to Done, Hunter and Co, whose A.H.Murray Rust designed all that part of the library between the front door and College Road. This extension was officially opened by Judge Rentoul in May 1904. Kensal Rise had a 'closed access' system. In 1922 it became the first library in the Borough of Willesden to allow the public to choose their books from the shelves. From this time, a branch Librarian was appointed. The Reading Room was enlarged in February 1928, with an extension between the original building and the first house in Bathurst Gardens. A Children's Library was established in an upstairs room in 1934, and this was decorated with murals depicting scenes from children's classics. The building was converted by Platinum Land in 2015 to provide housing on the upper levels and library on the ground floors.

Authenticity – The building is virtually as constructed and has recently been renovated and part converted to other uses.

Townscape significance – The building is attractive within the street and forms a well-loved cornerstone at a junction.



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ESR

Ward: Kenton

Kenton Grange, Kenton Road, HA3 0YG



Date: 1807-1915

Architect: Unknown

Style: Cottage orné

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 11

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 3

Description

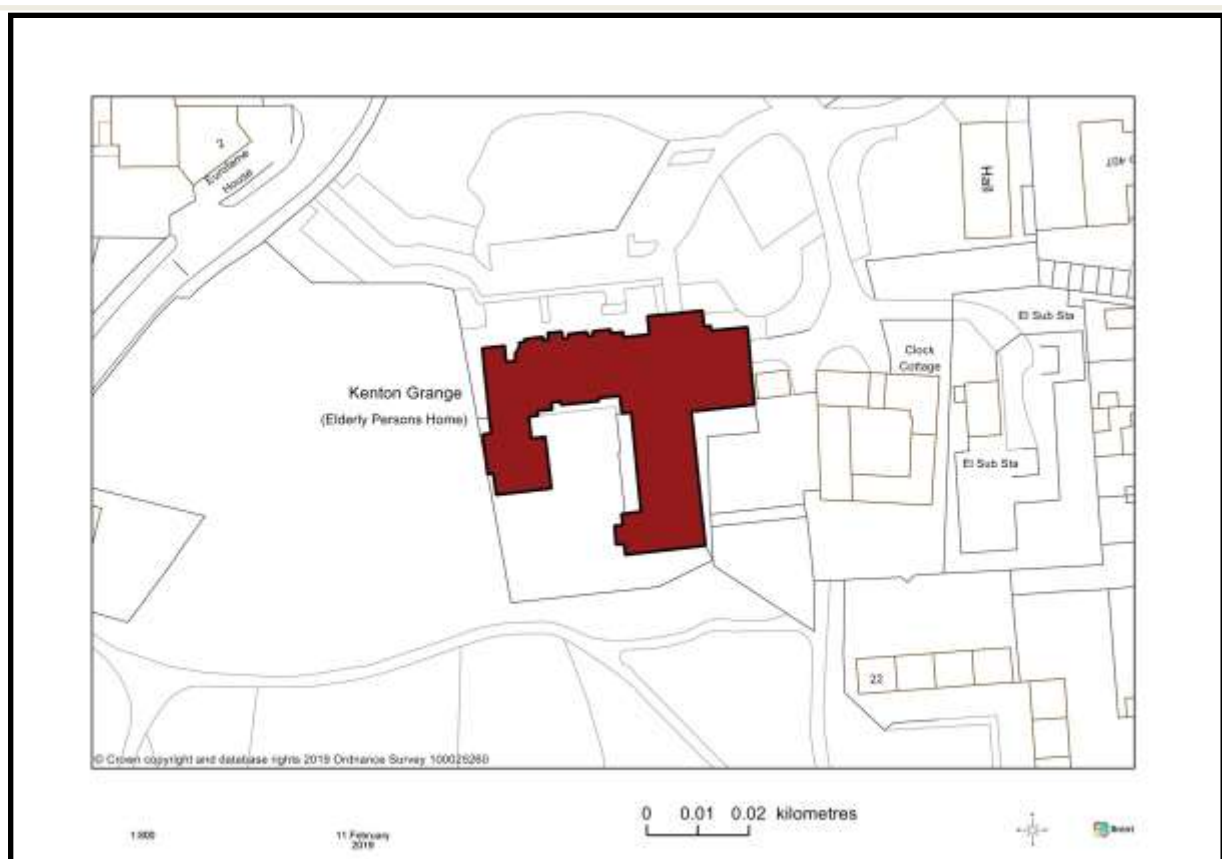
Architectural significance – Substantial two storey detached house (now sheltered housing) extended from 1807-1915. A cottage orné, with three gables and half timbering. Bay windows feature sliding sashes with the upper panes with multi-pane squared design and scalloped clay tiles. First floor casement windows projecting on corbels. Fretwork to gables, clay tiles, crested ridge and tall brick chimneys. Original front entrance with timber columns and more multi-paned designs to match.

Historic significance – Today Kenton forms part of the suburban development of Brent and Harrow but a century ago it was a country hamlet on the eastern borders of Harrow. At the beginning of the 18th century the local estates had passed to the Grahams, a family of gentry. After the death of Thomas Graham In 1781 the lands were leased out and sold. John Lambert acquired the Graham's house, demolished it, and between 1804 and 1807 built 'an elegant and commodious cottage' called Kenton Lodge. It consisted of a two storey, double fronted, rendered building with timber facings under a tile roof. In about 1855, it was renamed Kenton Grange and during the 19th century it was enlarged several times. In 1882, the ownership passed to John Gwynne (then Vice Chairman of British American Tobacco) who constructed lodge houses along Kenton Road in what is now called Woodgrange Avenue. In 1915, the property was purchased by its last private owners, the Jeffress family, who laid out the grounds and in c.1930 created a miniature railway circuit. The property was acquired by Wembley Borough Council in 1951, the main house becoming a residential hospice for the elderly, and Clock Cottage (qv) and stabling blocks becoming a Council parks depot.

Townscape significance – The last remaining substantial house in Kingsbury. A key feature of Woodcock Park.

Authenticity – Although substantially extended for its new use the main house is still clearly discernible

Sources: Kenton Conservation Area guide, 1985



Ward: Kenton

Kenton Grange Stable Block, Kenton Road, HA3 0YG



Date: c1860

Architect: Unknown

Style: Picturesque

Original use: Cottage and stables

Existing use: Store

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – Clock Cottage consists of a two storey brick building with a variety of windows including timber sashes, timber casements and metal framed hopper windows, under a pitched tiled roof extending the full length of the facade. At the centre is a tall archway under a corbelled timber-framed gable with a central casement window. The archway provides access to an internal central courtyard stabling behind. Also positioned at the centre of the facade, rising from the roof ridge, is the building's most prominent defining feature – an attractive timber clock tower with north facing clock under

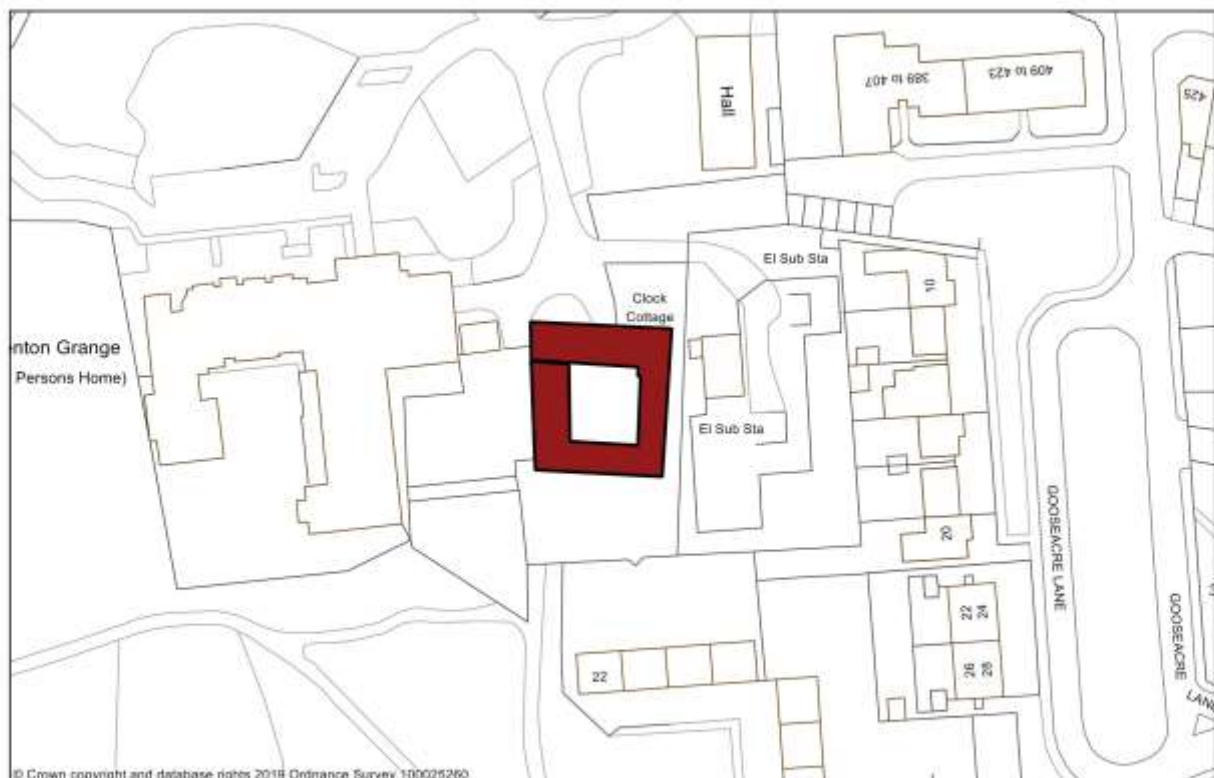
a pitched-roof spire surmounted by a weathervane. The portion of the building to the east of the archway is a simple cottage with ground floor canted bay windows flanking the panelled front door. The front door was protected from the weather by a timber bracketed pitched canopy. The portion of the building adjoining to the west of the archway appears to have been constructed as a workshop.

Historic significance – Between 1804 and 1807, John Lambert, built ‘an elegant and commodious cottage’ called Kenton Lodge. In about 1855, it was renamed Kenton Grange (qv) and during the 19th century it was enlarged several times. The stable block and cottage dates to this period. The property was acquired by Wembley Borough Council in 1951, the main house becoming a residential hospice for the elderly, and Clock Cottage (qv) and stabling blocks becoming a Council parks depot.

Townscape significance – It forms part of the history and is connected to the last remaining substantial house in Kingsbury. A key feature of Woodcock Park.

Authenticity – virtually intact.

Sources: Clock Cottage, Heritage Assessment, Built Heritage Consultancy, 2016



Ward: Kilburn

Brondesbury Mews and adjoining public lavatories, NW6 7RA



Date: 1874

Architect: Unknown

Style: Mews

Original use: Mews and workshops

Existing use: Garages and workshops

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Main entrance arch and return in London stock brick with redbrick string courses facing Willesden Lane. Decorative stucco cornice, keystone and dressings a feature. Former toilet block right of entrance. Carriage houses all feature double timber and glazed entrance doors under exposed lintel. Former upper level entrance door and window at first floor with brick arches picked-out. Brickwork now painted pastel colours. Flat roof and simple parapet.

Historic significance – A smithy is shown on the 1915 map of the area and it is presumed that it served the coaches and industry within the mews. Many of the properties within the mews still have their carriage house character and appearance. Carriage houses for town properties could be small, utilitarian, and only adequate to house one small carriage and basic living quarters above for the staff who managed the horses and carriages.

Townscape significance – The interesting and tucked-away nature makes these mews properties an attractive addition to the street. All form a group.

Authenticity – The mews properties retain their upper level door and window apertures and timber carriageway double doors.

Sources: www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carriage_house



Ward: Kilburn

10 Brondesbury Road, NW6 6AS



Date: Pre-1865

Architect: Unknown

Style: Victorian Neo-Classical

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Kilburn

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

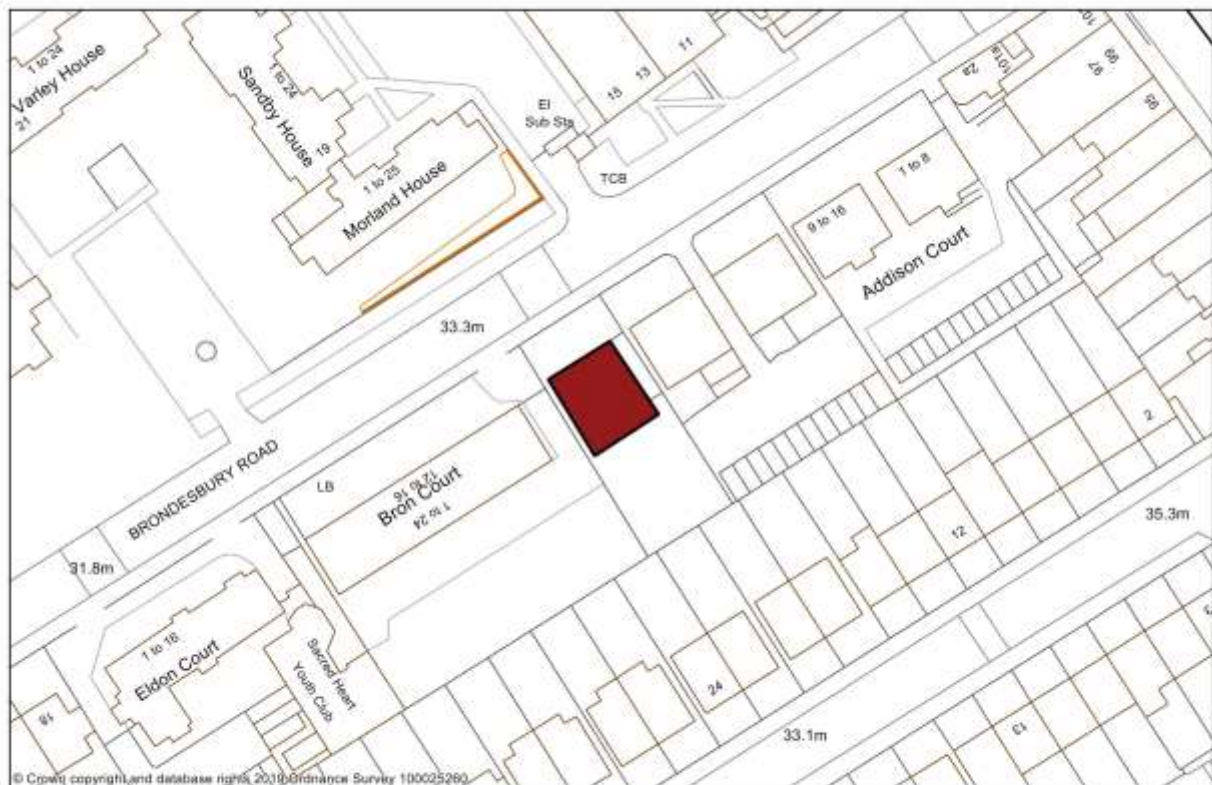
Description

Architectural significance – Double fronted, attractive villa, 2 storey and basement, constructed of London stock brick with stucco dressings. Basement rendered. Central raised stepped front entrance featuring urns leads to Doric columned portico. Original timber bi-fold front door with timber sidelights. Pair of tripartite windows with pilasters and cornice to ground floor and similar at first. Timber sash windows. Metal pot guards to ground floor cills. Deep eaves overhang, Welsh slate pyramidal roof with 6 tall chimneys. Later dormer at rear. Original boundary wall.

Historic significance – The railway station on the main line out of Euston at Kilburn (now Kilburn High Road) was established in 1851-1852. For commuters to the City the North London Railway provided a service from Brondesbury (opened 1860) and later from Kilburn. After the opening of the new terminus at Broad Street in 1865 it was as easy and convenient to commute to the City as the West End. By 1879, when the Metropolitan Railway arrived Kilburn was turning into the commercial centre and house building expanded northward. 2-10 Brondesbury Road and 1-31 and 2-32 Brondesbury Villas were built during the first phase of the Brondesbury estate development pre-1865. Only number 10 is in original form. The rest of the estate was developed in stages from the Edgware Road between 1880 and 1898. The beginning of the 1880s includes work from local owners and builders George German and George Henry Wickes. Wickes was responsible in 1884-1885 for 46-74 and 49-77 Brondesbury Road. The rest of the Victorian estate was designed by A C Hendrey Watkin and the builder Soloman from 1897.

Authenticity – The building is virtually as constructed.

Townscape significance – The building is attractive within the street.



Ward: Kilburn

76-82 Brondesbury Road, NW6 6RX



Date: 1896-97

Architect: A.C. Hendrey Watkin

Style: Queen Anne revival

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Kilburn

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Two pairs of highly attractive and beautifully detailed, three bay, semi-detached, two storey town houses set symmetrically about the party wall. Each house features double height squared bay windows with balcony between or to one side. The bays are exuberantly detailed in red brickwork laid in an array of patterns with feature mouldings. Timber stained and leaded glass multi-paned casement windows equally extravagant. Gabled dormers and balled finials. Red tiled roof, cresting and tall chimneys. Central circular entrance set back behind bays. A pair of multi-

paned timber front doors and elaborate stained glass. Metalwork railing to terrace. Spacious front gardens and original piers to boundary.

Historic significance – The railway station on the main line out of Euston at Kilburn (now Kilburn High Road) was established in 1851-1852. For commuters to the City the North London Railway provided a service from Brondesbury (opened 1860) and later from Kilburn. After the opening of the new terminus at Broad Street in 1865 it was as easy and convenient to commute to the City as the West End. By 1879, when the Metropolitan Railway arrived Kilburn was turning into the commercial centre and house building expanded northward. The Brondesbury estate was developed in stages from the Edgware Road between 1880 and 1898. The beginning of the 1880s includes work from local owners and builders George German and George Henry Wickes. Wickes was responsible in 1884-1885 for 46-74 and 49-77 Brondesbury Road. The rest of the Victorian estate was designed by A C Hendrey Watkin and the builder Soloman from 1897.

Authenticity – The buildings are virtually as constructed.

Townscape significance – The buildings are attractive within the street.



Ward: Kilburn

71 Cambridge Road, NW6 5AG



Date: 1860s

Architect: James Bailey

Style: Neo-classical

Original use: Public House

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: South Kilburn

Significance score - 6

Authenticity: 1

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 1

Description

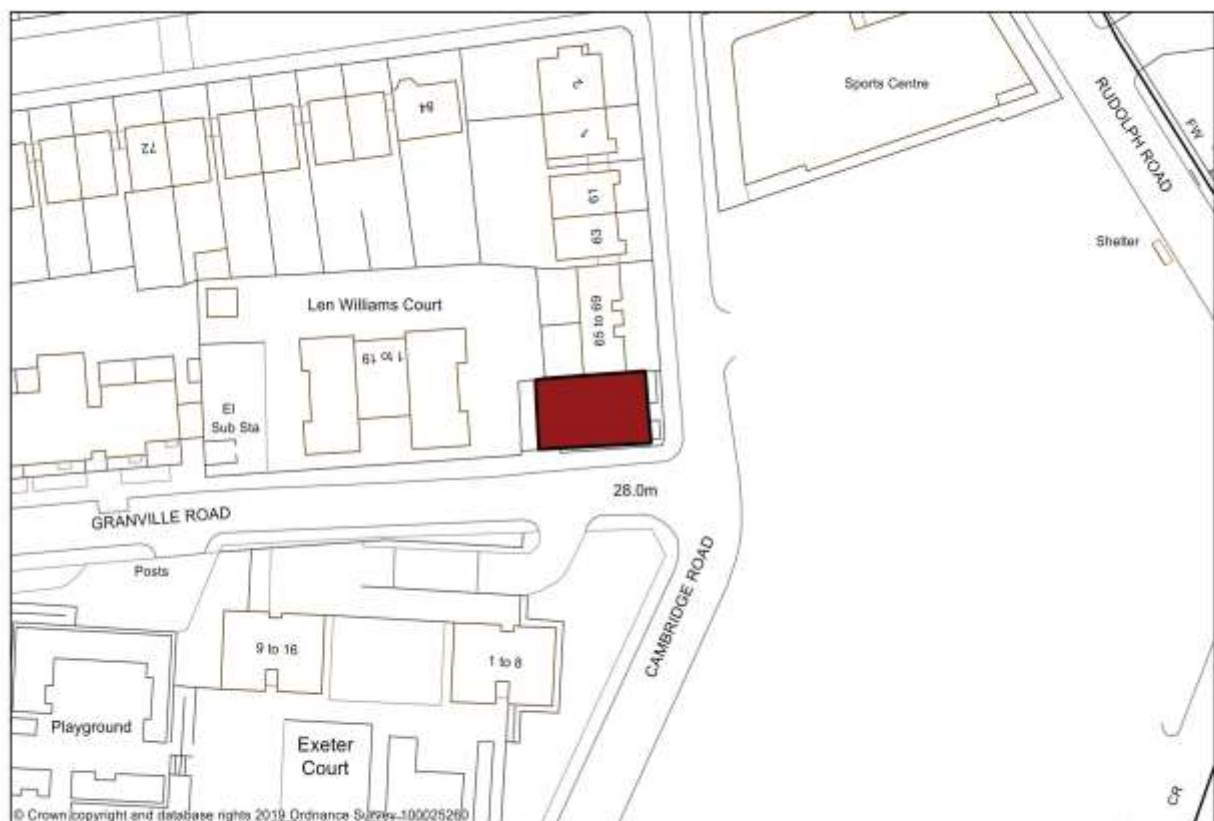
Architectural significance –The building is an imposing neoclassical building of originally three storeys with a four bay ground floor to the front elevation with a three bay fenestration rhythm to the first and second floor. Ground floor has a formal attached Corinthian pilaster between segmental headed windows. The building turns the corner with a small circular chamfer and quoined rendered panel. Three windows at first floor have a formal architrave and cornice with a pierced balcony forming parapet to the ground floor cornice. At second floor the windows have a shorter proportion with simple architrave and con-

soles. The elevation is capped with a projecting cornice with regular console brackets to soffit. The property has been extended with a contemporary glazed and rendered extension to the side and a roof extension.

Historic significance – Built in the 1860s as part of the Kilburn Park Estate, originally the Duke of Cambridge public house. It was converted to residential use in 2007.

Authenticity – The front elevation of the building has been incorporated into its new residential use. Windows not restored.

Townscape significance – The building is attractive within the street.



Ward: Kilburn

Canterbury House, Canterbury Road, NW6 5ST



Date: 1862

Architect: Unknown

Style: Victorian Italianate

Original use: Signal manufatures

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 9

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – A thirteen bay factory building constructed in 1862 in London stock brick with red brick and sandstone dressings, ground floor now painted. The building is symmetrical about a central projecting entrance bay with projecting segmental parapet and larger semi giant Tuscan attached pilasters. Ground floor bays have same attached order with segmental head windows with 7 x7 multi-light cast iron frame. There is broad cornice and string moulding between ground and first floors on which sits a standard bay of a segmental headed arches with a double semi-circular

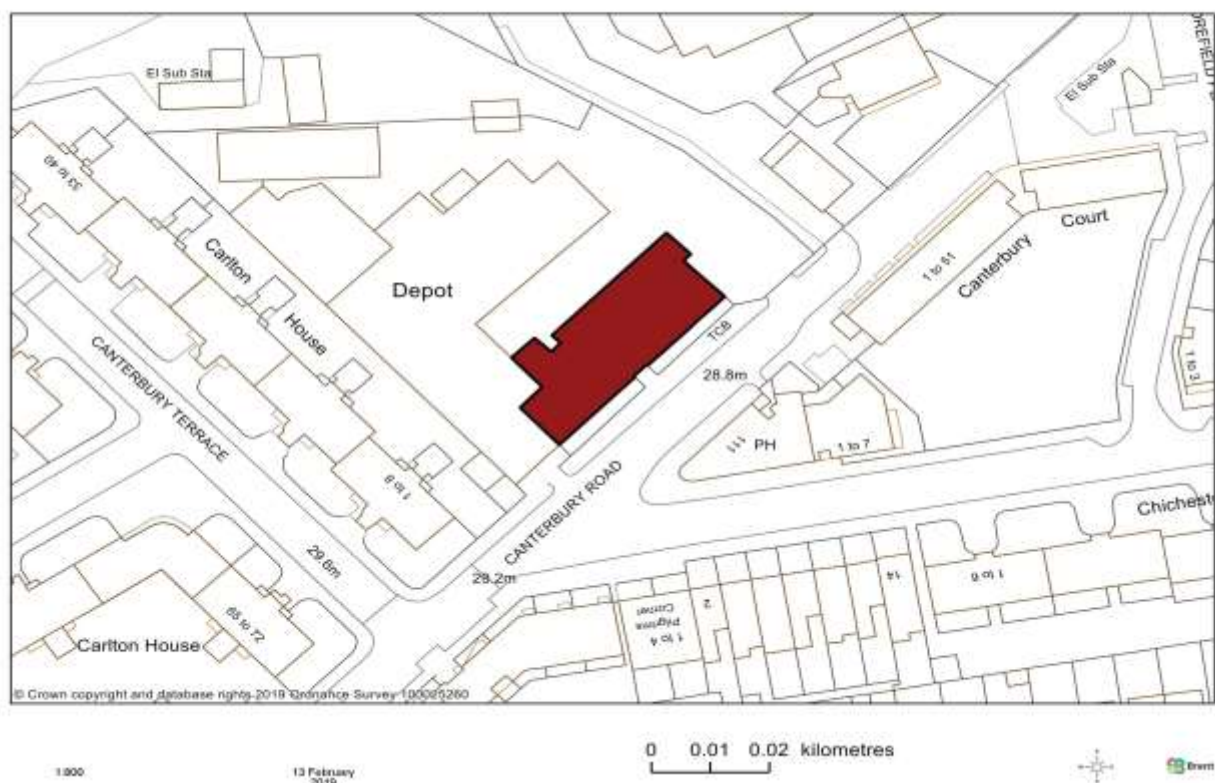
headed sash within. All openings are detailed with rubbed red brick with sandstone key and spring stones Sashes are 4 over 4. The building is capped with a red brick cornice under. Gable ends with central attached integrated chimney. Roof extended in grey sheeting.

Historic significance – Former railway signal works for Saxby and Farmer. The company was established in 1856 by John Saxby who was the first to achieve interlocking of route selection and signalling, a key aspect of safe signalling. In 1860 John Stinson Farmer joined the firm as partner and the factory was constructed in 1862. In 1869 an advert for railway signals states that the firm is the sole contractor to the London and North Western Railway. In 1903 the company acquired Evans, O'Donnell and Co. of Chippenham and the works were moved from Kilburn to Chippenham. The premises were sold in 1906 and from 1911 to 1933 were occupied by Humber Ltd., motor manufacturers. In 2015 it was converted to flats.

Authenticity – The front elevation of the building has been restored and incorporated into its new residential use.

Townscape significance – The buildings bulk and height as well as its attractive design makes it a landmark in the street.

Sources: www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol7/pp220-228
www.gracesguide.co.uk/Saxby_and_Farmer



Ward: Kilburn

111 Canterbury Road, NW6 5SR



Date: 1857

Architect: James Bailey

Style: Victorian

Original use: Public House

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: South Kilburn

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Three storey building on a prominent corner site with four bay configuration on return elevations. Corner element is single storey with decorative turned balustrading to terrace above. Formerly The Brondesbury Public House, the ground floor is of Maroon glazed brick with heavy rendered cornice and parapet to first floor. First floor has four bays of a semi-circular headed 2 over 2 under sash window with heavy stylized Ionic pilasters with plain moulded head. Top floor has square 2 over 2 under sashes on a moulded string course buildings is capped by a heavy dentiled cornice

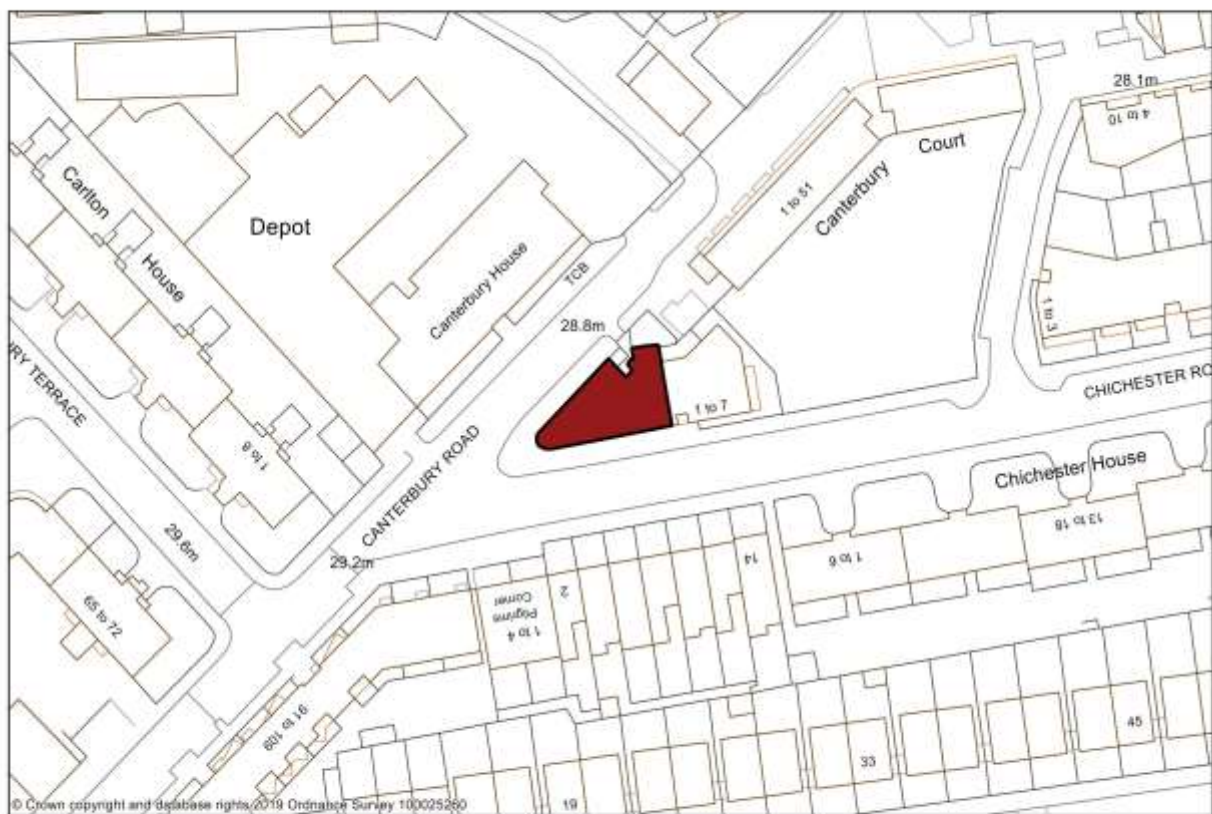
with welsh slate mansard above. Full height chimney stack rises above terrace to form feature with banding and cornice.

Historic significance – From 1857 the builder-developer, James Bailey, built a series of roads and 550 houses around a triangular space Cambridge Gardens, an attractive estate that never met with the success it deserved. Bailey appears not to have employed an architect and based the ornate architectural style of his villas on Italianate pattern books of the time. The estate has a stamp of individuality which distinguishes it from most of the contemporary housing in the locality of which only a portion remains. This public house forms part of Bailey's original estate.

Authenticity – The public house retains its character.

Townscape significance – the corner location and design makes the building stand out as a townscape focus.

Sources: <https://pubshistory.com/Middlesex/Kilburn/>



Ward: Kilburn

West Kilburn Baptist Church, Carlton Vale, NW6 5DA



Date: 1865

Architect: C Hall and J Wallis Chapman

Style: Semi-classical

Original use: Chapel

Existing use: Church

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 11

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Originally built as the New Baptist Chapel, in a semi-classical style with Greek influence. It was designed by C Hall, an architect practicing in Westminster, who was brother to Rev. Thomas Hall, who established the ministry and Chapel in the area. The building has a rectangular plan under a pitched slate roof. Brick with stone and stucco detailing. The main front has a pedimented gable broken into by an arched recess forming two tiers of round-headed windows. The flanking bays have a giant Tuscan order with a single 8 over six semi-circular headed sash window

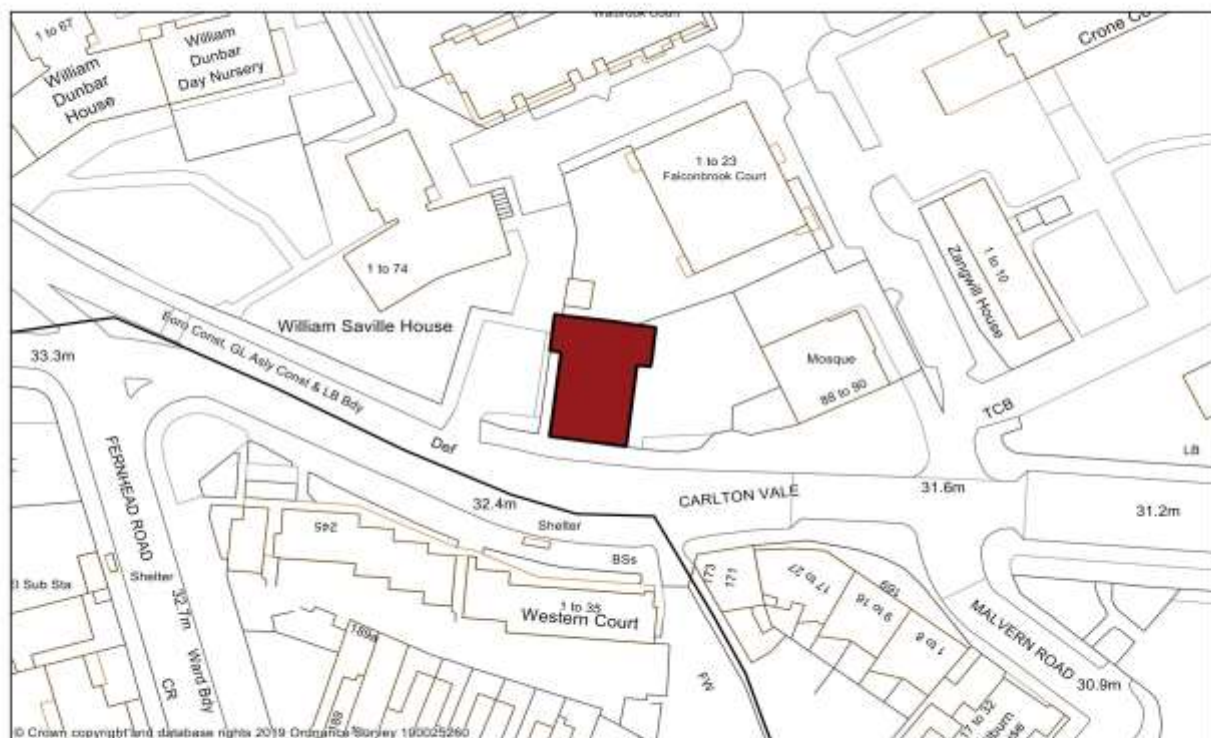
recessed within simple keystone architrave and apron down to moulded stone plinth. Pediment has heavy Tuscan mouldings with regular dentils. Side elevations in brick, detailed with brick panels and 4 recessed double height rounded-headed and oculus windows. Architecturally successful and handsome.

Historic significance – In 1864 the Rev. Thomas Hall secured a site for the Chapel in Kilburn from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. His brother, C Hall, assisted in supplying Sir James Chalk (Knight Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commission) with plans for the building. The Foundation Stone was laid on 23 March 1865. Several coins of the Realm bearing the portrait of Queen Victoria were embedded with the text. The New Baptist Chapel officially opened on 3 August 1865. The total outlay for the new Chapel was £1,250. It is significant also for being one of a handful of surviving 19th Century buildings within the area.

Authenticity – The building is virtually unaltered apart from the loss of the original front doors. This does not detract from the appearance of the building. The extensions of 1896 are also of interest along with boundary walls.

Townscape significance – The Chapel is a local landmark because of its pleasing design and prominent exposed location.

Source: www.westkilburn.org



Ward: Kilburn

2-14 Chichester Road, NW6 5QN



Date: 1840s

Architect: Unknown

Style: Neo-Classical

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: South Kilburn

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Terrace of town houses, 3 storey, constructed of London stock brick and stucco dressings. Channelled rustication at ground floor with entrance featuring Tuscan pilasters, semi-circular fanlight and cornice. Originally with tripartite ground floor window divided by glazing bars forming sidelights. First floor windows, single timber sash, also with sidelights but with stucco surrounds and projecting cornice. Second floor windows simpler in design but also with sidelights. Tall rendered parapet and butterfly roofs remain an unbroken feature and provide an original roofscape. No

original front doors and front gardens modernised but retain a sense of the period. Two storey outriggers to the rear provide an unspoilt rhythm to the terrace.

Historic significance – From 1857 the builder-developer, James Bailey, built a series of roads and 550 houses around a triangular space Cambridge Gardens, an attractive estate that never met with the success it deserved. Bailey appears not to have employed an architect and based the ornate architectural style of his villas on Italianate pattern books of the time. The estate has a stamp of individuality which distinguishes it from most of the contemporary housing in the locality of which only a portion remains. This terrace is interesting as it appears to predate Bailey's work.

Authenticity – The terrace remains intact bar a number of windows and the loss of front doors.

Townscape significance – the properties have group value as part of the overall development of the estate and as an illustration of a surviving design.

Sources: <http://www.southkilburnnw6.london/about-southkilburn>



Ward: Kilburn

50-60 Chichester Road, NW6 5QS



Date: 1860s

Architect: James Bailey

Style: Neo-Classical

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: South Kilburn

Significance score - 9

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Three semi-detached villas constructed of London stock brick, stucco dressings and hipped roof. Plain stucco at lower ground with raised entrance featuring Tuscan pilasters, squared fanlight and cornice. Panelled front timber door with round headed lights. Upper ground floor window are sliding sash, divided by glazing bars forming sidelights with stucco surround and cornice. First floor windows, also timber sash with sidelights but with stucco surrounds. Deep eaves, slate roof and tall central chimney stack and clay pots. Front gardens modernised but retain a sense of

the period. Gaps between the properties are important and provide glimpse view to the rear.

Historic significance – From 1857 the builder-developer, James Bailey, built a series of roads and 550 houses around a triangular space Cambridge Gardens, an attractive estate that never met with the success it deserved. Bailey appears not to have employed an architect and based the ornate architectural style of his villas on Italianate pattern books of the time. The estate has a stamp of individuality which distinguishes it from most of the contemporary housing in the locality of which only a portion remains. These semi-detached properties form part of Bailey's estate.

Authenticity – The villas remain intact bar a number of windows.

Townscape significance – the properties have group value as part of the overall development of the estate and as an illustration of a surviving design.

Sources: <http://www.southkilburnnw6.london/about-southkilburn>



Ward: Kilburn

24-34 Glengall Road, NW6 7FB



Date: 1903-04

Architect: Henry Titus Wakelam

Style: Queen Anne/Baroque Arts and Crafts revival

Original use: Polytechnic college

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Red brick and terracotta building of four/part five storeys in a ten bay composition. Frontage all in a mix of red brick with cream terracotta dressings, stringcourses, cornices and quoins. Original entrance through segmental pediment Corinthian porch. West bay of three rhythms has a northern European influenced gable with three light attic window. To the east two three rhythm bays with rusticated semi-circular headed casement windows pierced ground floor with terracotta dressed heads. All under a decorative classical terracotta cornice with flat topped three bay casement dormers in Welsh slate roof above.

Historic significance – From 1893, the Willesden committee for technical education organised classes in Willesden Town Hall. In 1896 Middlesex County Council bought the St. Lawrence institute in Priory Park Road, and by 1898 The Willesden Polytechnic was formed, with 1,571 students. The Glengall Road building was constructed in 1904 and designed by Middlesex County Council architect Henry Titus Wakelam. From 1932, Middlesex County Council undertook a large development in Willesden. The original St. Lawrence Institute building was demolished and it split the polytechnic into Kilburn Polytechnic (on the Glengall Road site) and constructed the new Willesden College of Technology in Denzil Road. Denzil Road provided the technical courses originally provided by the polytechnic, including the schools of art and building. In 1964 the college took over the buildings of Dudden Hill Lane school and in 1969 the school of building amalgamated with other schools to form Swaminarayan School Sladebrook High School. In 1991, the sites again merged, to become the College of North West London (CNWL). A new college centre was opened in Priory Park Road in 2007 and the Glengall Road sold and converted into flats.

Authenticity – the building has been converted successfully to flats retaining its character and architectural features.

Townscape significance – The building stands out because it is of a different scale and design to the residential street.

Sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/College_of_North_West_London



Ward: Kilburn

41-61 Kilburn High Road, NW6 5SB



Date: c1870

Architect: Unknown

Style: Renaissance Revival

Original use: Commercial/residential

Existing use: Commercial/residential

Conservation area: South Kilburn

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 3

Description

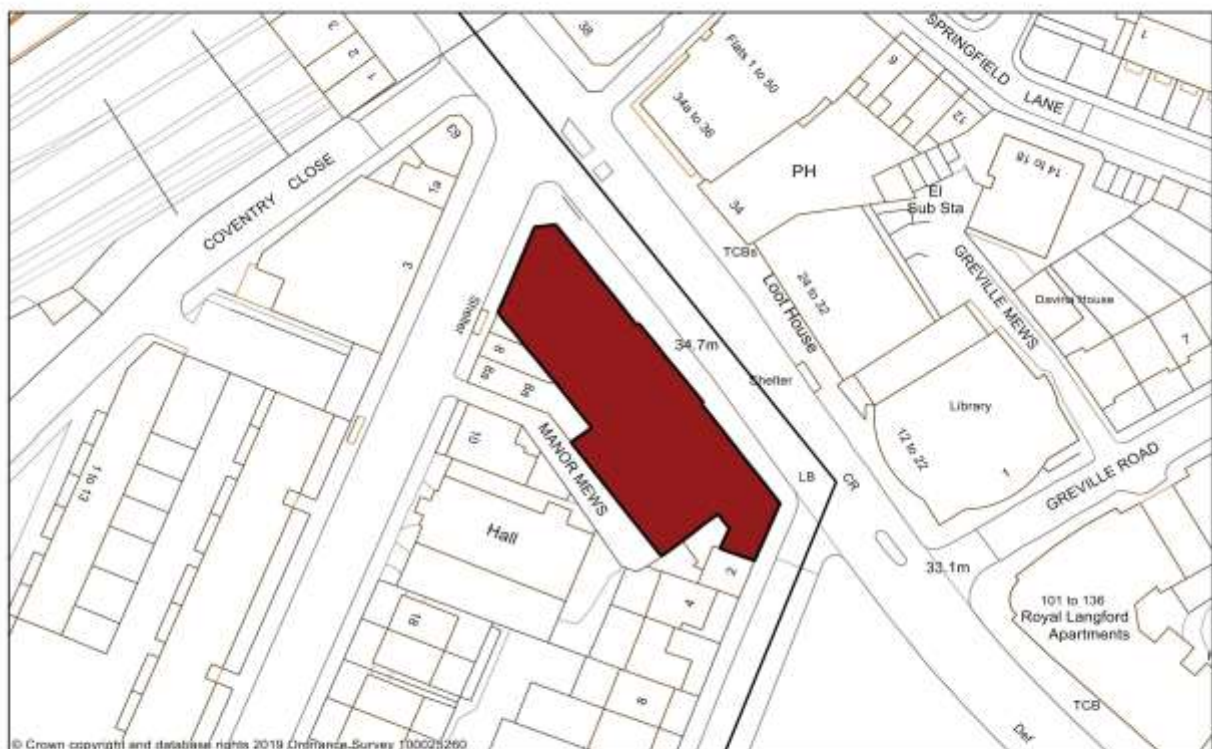
Architectural significance – Impressive parade of shops with residential accommodation above in the Italian Renaissance Revival Style. Yellow London stock brick with exuberant stucco dressings, niches and roundels. The most predominant feature of this style is its imposing scale and formal design incorporating eclectic classical details throughout. Eleven bays wide, symmetrical façade, featuring paired fenestration rhythm of 3-2-2-2-2-3-2-2-2-2-3. The centre 3 bays project forward with centre bay most grand. Many original shopfront features survive including pilasters, corbels, pilasters and cornice. First floor Aedicular, semi-secular headed, window surrounds that are

architecturally treated, with pilasters and two over two under sashes in a stylized attached Corinthian order. Pilasters have unusual reed/billet mouldings to the arrises. Stucco string course at capital level and projecting cornice above. Second floor has a very decorative pair of one over one under sashes in a broken segmentally corniced Aedicular window surrounds that are architecturally treated with organic swags and console brackets. Top floor has shorter proportion 2 over 2 under sashes in simple shouldered architraves. Deep stucco cornice and delicate Gothic entablature. Panelled blocking course with central parapet and 'Manor Terrace' lettering picked out.

Historic significance – The railway station on the main line out of Euston at Kilburn (now Kilburn High Road) was established in 1851-1852. From 1857 the builder-developer, James Bailey, built a series of roads and 550 houses around a triangular space called Cambridge Gardens, an attractive estate that never met with the success it deserved. Bailey appears not to have employed an architect and based the ornate architectural style of his villas on Italianate pattern books of the time. The estate has a stamp of individuality which distinguishes it from most of the contemporary housing in the locality of which only a portion remains. Although in the same style, it is not known if the commercial terrace is by Bailey.

Authenticity – The building is pretty well preserved above the retail element. Many shopfront elements survive.

Townscape significance – The building is imposing and attractive within the



Ward: Kilburn

The Cock Tavern, 125 Kilburn High Road, NW6 6JH



Date: Rebuilt 1900

Architect: Bird and Walters

Style: Baroque

Original use: Inn

Existing use: Public house

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Public House, originally with off-sales, function room and accommodation. The whole design a riot of Baroque architecture. Constructed of red brick with stone dressings and granite base. The ground floor projects forward of the main elevation and features a huge curved pediment with a massive shell-like Acanthus leaf composition over the main entrance door. It is supported on red granite columns with composite capitals. Double main entrance timber doors with large fanlight above, originally the Lounge and Billiard Room. The return front, originally the off-licence, features decorative slender timber shopfront with circular glazing bars. Grey granite plinth and projecting cornice above decorative fascia. Former off-licence canted corner entrance with red granite pilasters and timber recessed decorative double entrance doors. Above, 2 double height red brick canted bay windows, topped with stone

swan-necked pediments and full width balustraded parapet across both bays. Central cartouche in the shape of a barrel reading Licenced 1486, rebuilt 1900. Second floor is Dutch gabled with a pair of windows framed by Doric columns with central swan-necked pediment between the two and flanking stone finials. Red brick returns walls with Dutch gables and tall chimneys an attractive feature in the high street. Welsh slate roof and a wealth of decorative elements. Internally, contains original fittings, cornices and tiles.

Historic significance - The plaque on the front proudly says that the premises has been licensed since 1486. The present building was rebuilt 1900. Apart from its attractive design, the pub was latterly known for the Cock Tavern Theatre which operated from the first floor function room. The venue specialised in new works and critical revivals. Resident companies Good Night Out Presents and OperaUpClose were also based at the venue. It opened in 2009 and shut in 2011 due to health and safety problems regarding the Victorian staircases that serviced the theatre.

Authenticity – The property is virtually unaltered with original front doors and windows all present. Some original ironwork and a balustrade to the front has been removed but this has not affected its special interest.

Townscape significance – the building, because of its florid Baroque design is a landmark in the street.

Sources: <https://whatpub.com/pubs/NLD/6155/cock-tavern-kilburn>



Ward: Kilburn

Earl of Derby, 155 Kilburn High Road, NW6 7HU



Date: 1869

Architect: Unknown

Style: Eclectic Gothic

Original use: Public house

Existing use: Public house

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Attractive, three storeys, 3 windows wide, public house on a corner site. 1869. Yellow London stock brick with stucco dressings. Eclectic Gothic. Faience blocks (painted) to ground floor. Entrances and windows with large plate glass set back in reveals with wide fanlights divided by horizontally proportioned glazing bars and simple flat cornice. First floor with pointed arched windows featuring dog's-tooth ornament and sgraffito lintels springing from foliated capitals. Top floor, paired windows divided by foliated capitals, roll-and-fillet hood mouldings and carved

foliated label stop. More dog's-tooth ornament and sgraffito lintels. Timber double hung sash windows. Notched brickwork and deep stucco projecting cornice. Blocking course rising to pediment topped with fleur-de-lis at corner. Incorporates former villa at rear, also in Gothic style, featuring tall central gable, bay windows and chimneys.

Historic significance – Kilburn's name comes from a stream (which could have been 'cold bourne', 'cow's bourne' or 'King's bourne') that formerly constituted the upper part of the River Westbourne. In the 19th century the Kilburn stretch of Watling Street, now called Edgware Road and Kilburn High Road, was gradually built up with inns.

Authenticity – The building externally has been well preserved.

Townscape significance – The building is very attractive in the streetscene. A Victorian building occupying an imposing corner site that was originally named The Earl Derby.

Source: <https://pubshistory.com/Middlesex/Kilburn/EarlDerby.shtml>



Ward: Kilburn

259– 267 Kilburn High Road, London NW6 7JR



Date: 1850

Architect: Unknown

Style: Georgian

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential/commercial

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 11

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Terrace of five town houses, 3 storeys, constructed of London stock brick and stucco dressings. Pitched slate roof, tall chimneys and single small dormer to the rear. Central three extended out over original front garden to provide shop. Edwardian shopfronts retain original pilasters and consoles. Some original sashes survive, six over six. First floor originally with cast metal balconette, shouldered architrave and cornice. Second, similar but just plain architrave. Number 259 survives best with channelled rustication, original front garden and attractive trellised porch.

Extended and updated in the inter-War period with double height bays to Buckley Road.

Historic significance – The terrace remains as an important example of the late Georgian settlement in the area predating the later retail identity. In the 19th century the Kilburn stretch of Watling Street, now called Edgware Road and Kilburn High Road, was gradually built up with inns, commercial premises and shops. Kilburn's name comes from a stream (which could have been 'cold bourne', 'cow's bourne' or 'King's bourne') that formerly constituted the upper part of the River Westbourne.

Authenticity – The villas remain intact bar a number of windows and poorly detailed shopfronts.

Townscape significance – the terrace is attractive in the street and is able to perform a good juxtaposition between residential and street frontage.

Sources: <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol9/pp47-51>



Ward: Kilburn

325 Kilburn High Road, NW6 7PY



Date: 1880

Architect: Unknown

Style: Romanesque revival style

Original use: Residential/Commercial

Existing use: Residential/Commercial

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 9

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Attractive, four storeys, semi-detached, 2 bay wide corner commercial premises with residential above in the Romanesque revival style. Stand alone. Yellow London stock brick with red brick string courses and quoins. Polychrome brick arches a feature. Timber framed double hung sash windows at each level, circular headed at first and segmental brick arch at second. Later metal framed shopfronts between rusticated brick panels and concrete fascia and dressings. Six pairs of windows to High Street with similar on return but with, later, continuous metal

balustrade. Former raised rendered signage panels. Matching dentilled cornice at second and roof levels. Mansard roof and tall stepped central chimney stacks. Large rendered full height closet wing to rear.

Historic significance – Kilburn's name comes from a stream (which could have been 'cold bourne', 'cow's bourne' or 'King's bourne') that formerly constituted the upper part of the River Westbourne. In the 19th century the Kilburn stretch of Watling Street, now called Edgware Road and Kilburn High Road, was gradually built up with inns, commercial premises and shops.

Authenticity – The building externally has been well preserved.

Townscape significance – the building is very attractive in the streetscene. A Victorian building occupying a corner site.



Ward: Kilburn

95-115 Malvern Road, NW6 5PU



Date: 1865

Architect: Unknown

Style: Classical

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Short range of paired villas and Victorian town houses. Villas each two storeys and basement; 2 bays wide; London stock brick with façade stuccoed and stucco dressings. Toothed quoins to the corners. Ground floor windows: tripartite timber sash or architraved, console bracket and cornice or canted bay. Segmental heads to first floor windows with key and decorative architrave. Deep eaves overhang. Raised stuccoed steps leads to Doric arched portico or pilastered entrance. Original timber front doors, landscaped front garden with matching walls, piers and caps. Shallow slated pitched roof with tall chimneys to sides and centre. Three town houses,

2 storey, plus central gabled dormer. Each house in London stock brick with stone and stuccoed dressings. Full height brick pilasters with foliated capitals. Ground floor with canted bay. Recessed entrance supported by more foliated headed capitals and original four panelled front doors and fanlight. First floor tripartite timber sash windows and stone lintel. Steep pitch slate roof and chimneys. Front garden setting and original boundary with stone caps and coping all to match.

Historic significance – The properties remain as an attractive example of early Victorian settlement in the area. The villas were some of the first designed on this part of the Kilburn Park estate. In 1850 the Reverend Edward Stuart sold 47 acres to a consortium of five developers, of whom the largest was James Bailey. They laid out roads and sewers and divided the site among themselves, subletting to smaller firms who built a few houses each. Several of the contractors aimed high with their early efforts but the isolated, muddy location failed to attract buyers and the estate remained incomplete for several decades.

Authenticity – The properties generally remain intact bar the loss of a number of windows.

Townscape significance – the houses are very attractive in the street and stand out from the later development in the area.

Sources: <https://hidden-london.com/gazetteer/kilburn-park/>



Ward: Kilburn

6-10 Oxford Road, NW6 5SL



Date: 1861-62

Architect: Builder/developer—James Bailey

Style: Classical

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: South Kilburn

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 1

Description

Architectural significance – Pair of houses and a double fronted villa, attached to form part of a terrace. The pair of houses 2 storey with basement constructed of London stock brick and stucco dressings. Channelled rustication at principal floor with entrance and first floor slightly projecting to form a three bay design. Raised entrance and steps. Vermiculated quoins and keystone to tripartite ground floor windows both with elaborate Rococo cast iron window box guards. First floor windows plain timber sash with projecting stucco surrounds and projecting cornice. Central shared chimney, pitched Welsh slate roof (now altered with full width mansard to the rear). Villa, 2 storey, on L-shaped plan with setback and porticoed entrance. London stock brick with stuccoed dressings to fenestration. Dentiled cornice and pitched

Welsh slate roof with red terracotta hip tiles. Window surrounds feature Classical pilasters and cornice, with the large tripartite window featuring a faux balustrade above. First floor windows have plain shouldered surrounds, internally curved at the corners and vermiculated keystone. Front walls in brick, with stone pier caps and cast iron gates.

Historic significance – From 1857 the builder-developer, James Bailey, built a series of roads and 550 houses around a triangular space called Cambridge Gardens, an attractive estate that never met with the success it deserved. Bailey appears not to have employed an architect and based the ornate architectural style of his villas on Italianate pattern books of the time. The estate has a stamp of individuality which distinguishes it from most of the contemporary housing in the locality of which only a portion remains. The semi-detached houses are interesting as they are an illustration of the design that was on the odd numbered side of Oxford Road, now demolished.

Authenticity – The properties are virtually unaltered with original front doors and windows all present. The additional storey on the semi-detached properties does not affect the street elevation.

Townscape significance – the properties have group value as part of the overall development of the estate and as an illustration of a surviving design.

Sources: <http://www.southkilburnnw6.london/about-southkilburn>



Ward: Kilburn

Prince of Wales P.H., 99-101 Willesden Lane, NW6 7SD



Date: 1899-1900

Architect: Lewcock and Calcott

Style: Victorian Renaissance

Original use: Public house

Existing use: Public house

Conservation area: Paddington Cemetery

Significance score - 11

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – Ornate three storey building in Elizabethan revival style. Built in red brick with stone detailing and dressings under a Welsh slate roof. Symmetrical façade facing Willesden Lane with canted returns. Pub façade with attractive grey granite plinth and timber windows and doors, decorative brown granite pilasters, floral capitals, entablature and cornice. Above, decorated with string courses and apron panels. Stone balustraded parapet with decorative gables to centre (with the words 'The Prince of Wales 1899' picked out) and to canted return with Prince of Wales's

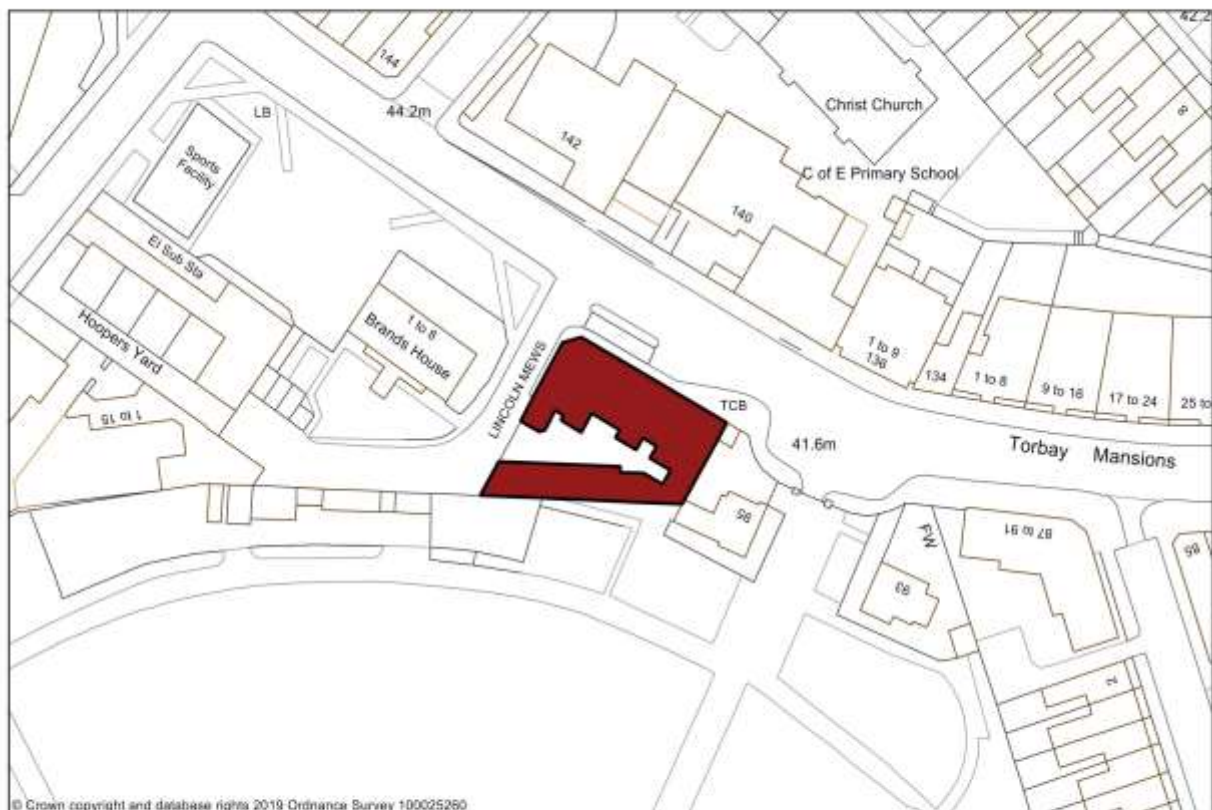
Feathers. Timber framed casement windows. Single storey, flat roofed, former billiard room to one side featuring stained and leaded glass windows and central gabled stone pediment with George V in relief. The whole building a well composed and attractive composition.

Historic significance – Replaced earlier public house on the site of the same name. By 1899 the licensee was Charles Robert Harris, a licensed victualler.

Authenticity – The building externally has been well preserved.

Townscape significance – the pub is a focal point on the street.

Sources: <https://pubshistory.com/Middlesex/Kilburn/PrinceWales.shtml>



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Ward: Kilburn

134-136 Willesden Lane, NW6 7TE



Date: 1896/1883-84

Architect: George Neal/F.C. Dare

Style: Baroque /Neo-Grecian

Original use: Residential/builder's merchant

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Paddington Cemetery

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – No. 134 is three storey and was built for John Cramb and designed by George Neal in 1896. It is notable for its florid style and mythical lions. Ground floor former shopfront retaining original pilasters and mythical lion sculpture. First floor, three sliding sash windows with lion head consoles and metalwork to cills and brick hood mouldings above. Second floor repeats 3 windows. The building is framed by full height pilasters, midway with grotesque masks and terminating in egg-and-dart capitals, topped with lion masks. Brick parapet and central segmental pediment with 1896 picked

out in the tympanum.

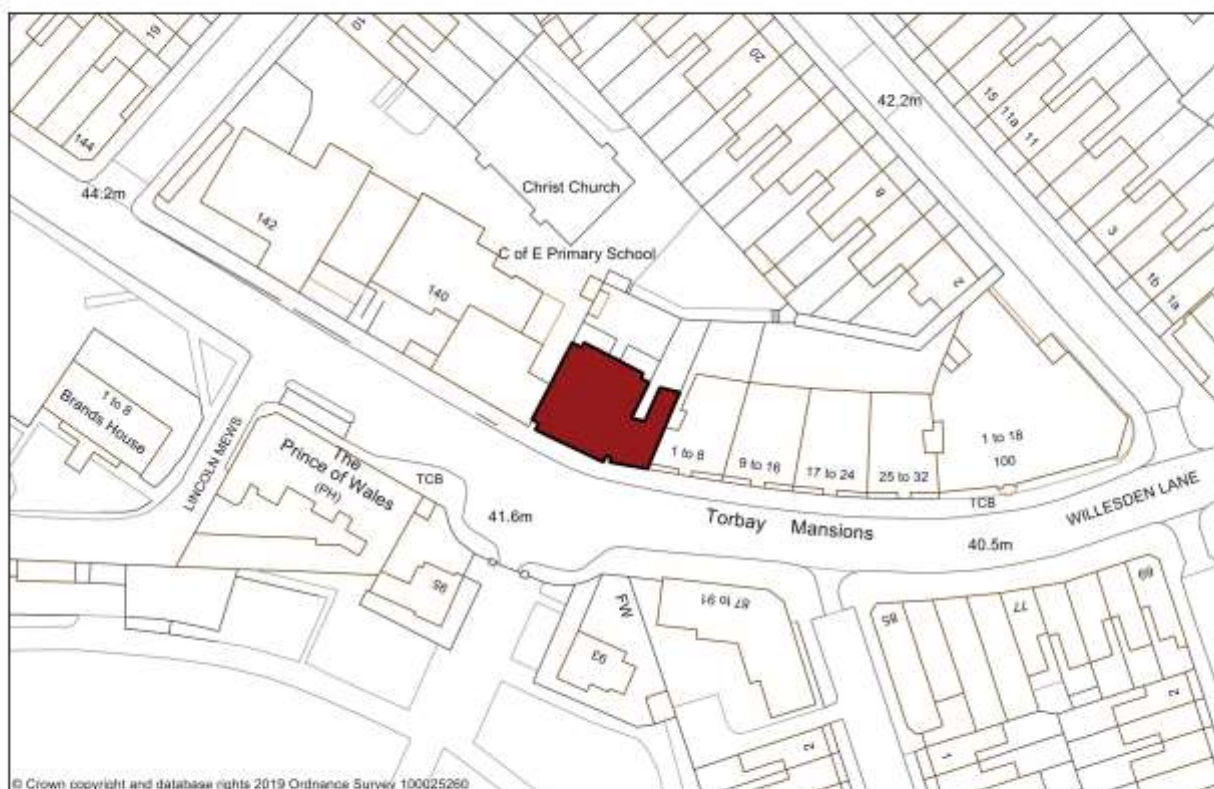
No 136 was built by F C Dare between 1883-1884. Stucco with yellow stock brick left hand return. It is in the eclectic Graeco-Egyptian style. Originally double fronted shopfront but 3 stories and 2 pairs of windows above to left side. Projecting dentil cornice and circular central console at floor level. Ground floor now altered. Upper floors with enriched pilasters at angles linked to enriched architraved sashes; 1st floor sashes separated by large attached palmettes.

Historic significance – No. 134 and 136 were built for John Cramb, monumental mason, as his home and business premises. John Cramb & Son were monumental masons active in London in the 1880s. 136 was constructed by F C Dare between 1883-1884, 2 years before Cramb's premises at 128 Fortune Green Road (Listed Grade II), opposite the Hampstead Cemetery and in a similar style.

Authenticity – The buildings retain many of their interesting architectural details. Although converted and extended, this has been carried out sensitively.

Townscape significance – The buildings stand out within the street because of their attractive architectural elements.

Sources: <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/details/default.aspx?id=477345>



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Ward: Kilburn

Christ Church School, 138-142 Willesden Lane, NW6 7TE



Date: 1889-93

Architect: Solomon Barnett/James Brooks

Style: Neo-gothic

Original use: School

Existing use: School

Conservation area: Paddington Cemetery

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 1

Description

Architectural significance – Former Victorian infant and primary schools. The infant school was the first school to be built for Christ Church in 1889. It was designed by James Brooks and built by local builder, Solomon Barnett. A short range in a picturesque appearance. Five bays to street; mostly single storey, end bay raised to 2 storeys. Perpendicular entrance arch emphasised in roof by a gabled dormer bell-cot. Red brick facing with stone dressings and engineering brick plinth. Steep pitched roof in clay tiles with cresting's and terracotta finials. Primary school building also by Brooks and Barnett, built beside it in 1893. Double gables facing Willesden Lane with two small circular windows set within round headed blank arcading with a large chimney symmetrically behind in the valley facing. Main body of school originally had

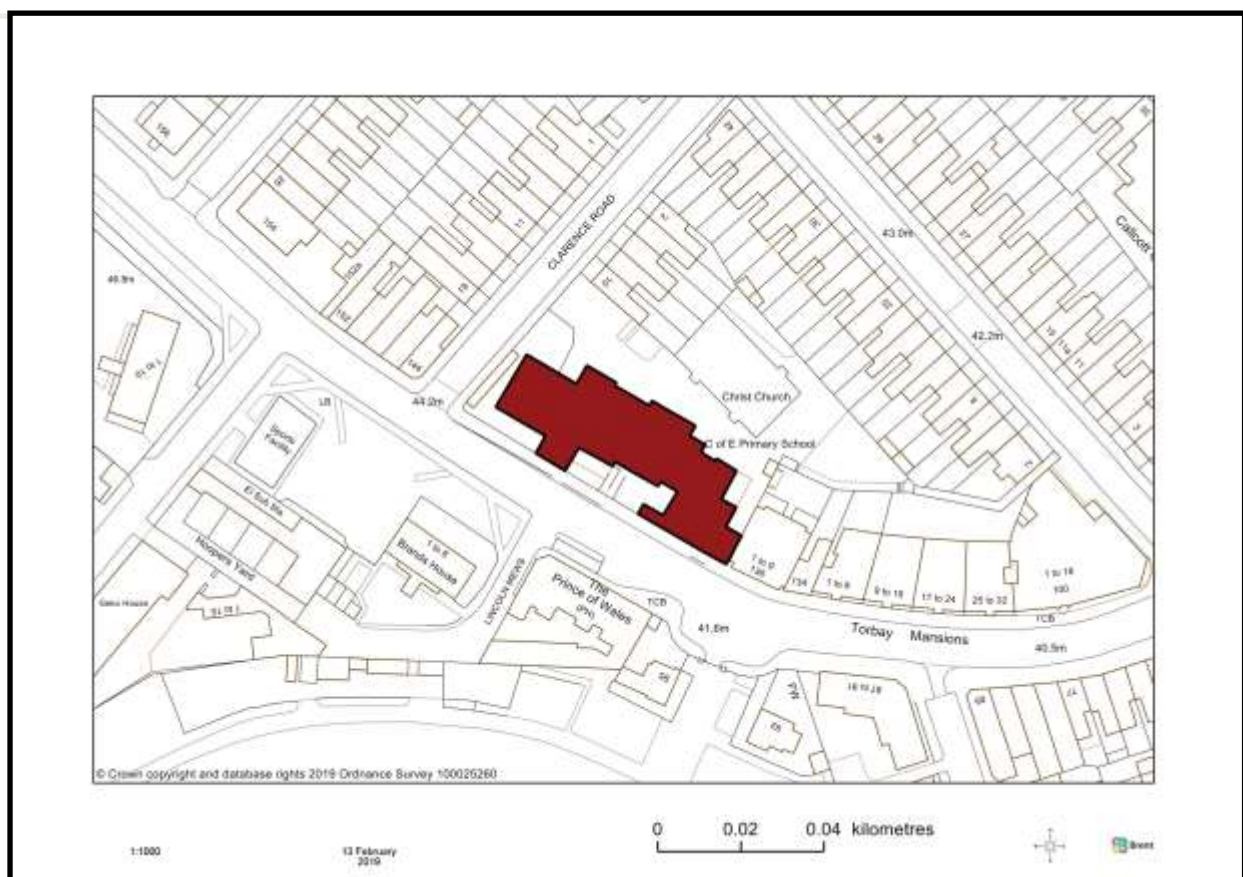
mullion-and-transom windows with paired timber sashes and top-hung casements above (now replaced). Double gables to playground and single gable to Clarence Road. Tall chimneys to rear a feature along with original boundary wall. Note that the later post-War addition are not of special interest.

Historic significance – By 1882 the churches in area had formed an association to fight against the imposition of a school board, instead establishing a number of new Church schools in the rapidly growing but poor districts of Willesden. Christ Church C.E. School in Willesden Lane was one of the first. It opened in 1889 for 120 infants financed by a Government grant and voluntary contributions. In 1893 a larger primary school was built next to it for 62 Boys and 62 Girls. Today it is Christ Church (Brondesbury) C of E Primary School. James Brooks (1825-1901) was a former Vice-President of the RIBA who received its Gold Medal for Architecture whilst in office. Solomon Barnett lived in Kilburn and worked as a master builder developing much of the new Queens Park district.

Authenticity – The building retains much of its original features and architecture.

Townscape significance – The building is on a corner site and stands out because of its attractive architecture and its position in the street.

Sources: www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol7/pp247-254
www.victorianweb.org/art/architecture/brooks/index.html



Ward: Mapesbury

Metropolitan Water Board Pump House, St Michael's Road, NW2 6XD



Date: 1905

Architect: Perry & Co.

Style: Victorian Renaissance

Original use: Water pumping station

Existing use: Water pumping station

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 12

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – Water pumping Station, built 1905 to supply water to London's North West suburb in a Classical style. London stock brick and Portland stone dressings. Main block, a three bay design and divided by rusticated brick pilasters. Each bay with a pair of double height arched windows. Balustraded parapet, metal framed windows, keystones and stringcourses a feature. Three bay front porch block in similar design with stone brackets over main circular headed entrance. Single storey rear and separate side block also of similar design. Huge central timber lantern. Octagonal chimney in brick and stone dressings and flared top.

Historic significance – The pumping station, built by the New River Company, was initially responsible for providing all pre-pumped water from the River Thames to London's expanding suburbs. Water was pumped up from the Thames via Cricklewood and stored in reservoirs. At the time that the pumping station was built, the majority of homes relied on rainwater cisterns and ponds. By the early twentieth century, companies began supplying water to houses. In the Willesden area, the West Middlesex Waterworks Company supplied water to homes until 1903 when the Metropolitan Water Board took over. The Metropolitan Water Board had reservoirs at Harlesden Road and one at St. Michael's Road, Cricklewood, the same road as the pumping station. Water arrived at Cricklewood Pumping Station from Kempton Park Pumping Station. Two triple-expansion steam engines would pump 19 million US gallons (72,000 m³) of water a day via Cricklewood to North London. Cricklewood Pumping Station was coal-fired until the 1950s and the distinctive 135 feet (41m) tall chimney was used to discharge smoke. By the late 1950s, the station had converted to electric power, rendering the chimney obsolete.

Authenticity – Externally the building is virtually unaltered.

Townscape significance – the building can be seen in the surrounding streetscape and the chimney is a local cherished landmark.

Sources: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cricklewood_Pumping_Station



Ward: Mapesbury

63-65 Shoot Up Hill, NW2 3PS



Date: 1840

Architect: Unknown

Style: Georgian

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Medial practice/residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Pair of Georgian stucco town houses of three storey over a half basement and Piano Nobile in the Classical style. 63 with original wooden entrance door and portico with Doric columns. 65, former Wyndham House, with recessed entrance and cornice. Otherwise the pair of properties have the same architectural features including raised entrance steps, sash windows with simple stucco architraves. Upper ground floor windows with corbeled pediments. Butterfly roof and no closet wings. Both altered with extensions to front and side.

Historic significance – Shoot-Up Hill is thought to be derived from the way the old Roman road shoots suddenly upward just after the station. This was a significant road in Georgian period and these town houses are a significant and rare reminder from that era.

Townscape significance – The properties stand out within the street.

Authenticity – There have been many alterations but the properties are still recognisable as Georgian town houses and could be relatively easily restored.

Sources: www.londonist.com/2016/04/how-london-s-hills-got-their-names



Ward: Northwick Park

12-16 Elms Lane, HA0 2NH



Date: Mid-19th Century

Architect: Unknown

Style: Neo-classical

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Four storey neo-classical revival terrace of half basement under Piano Nobile and two upper storeys. Each town house has a double height canted bay window at stuccoed basement and ground. Raised entrance steps leads to four panelled entrance door with simple architrave. London stock brick above with stuccoed corner quoins and window surrounds featuring consoled cornice. Deep eaves with decorative stucco brackets. Slate roof and 2 sets of tall corbelled chimneys. Earlier brick boundary wall to Homefield Road and rear extensions.

Historic significance – Sudbury Manor was the main Middlesex residence for the Archbishops of Canterbury until the end of the 14th century. It was then divided up and leased out. The centre of the settlement was Sudbury Court. In 1582 John Lyon, founder of Harrow School, provided funds for the upkeep of the road from Harrow to London and by 1681 there was a daily coach. The road encouraged development and by 1786 had led to the building of the 'Swan' coaching inn. Sudbury was the first part of the Wembley area to show significant growth. By 1852 80 properties were large enough to be taxed and by 1861 signs of a shift away from agriculture can be seen. In 1873 the distinguished chemist and dye manufacturer Dr William Perkin came to live in Sudbury and the population had grown to 925 by 1895. This terrace dates from this period.

Townscape significance – The terrace remains as part of the early development in the area and an attractive illustration of the late Victorian history of Sudbury. The size and attractive design makes the terraces stand out within the road.

Authenticity – The buildings are very well preserved although most have lost their original window design.

Sources: Sudbury, Places in Brent, Brent Museum and Archives, 2015



Ward: Northwick Park

2-4 Elms Lane, HA0 2NH



Date: 1866

Architect: Unknown

Style: Georgian

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Very attractively detailed semi-detached villa dating from the mid Victorian period. London stock brick with channelled rustication to ground floor and quoins to corner above. Two canted sash windows face Elms Lane with slate pitched roof and first floor windows with stucco surrounds and pretty pediments. Deep eaves, slate hipped roof and central chimney. Original entrances to side feature paired pillastered portico (lost to No. 4). Outriggers and out buildings to rear with earlier boundary wall to the side. Stucco plaque reads 'CLYDE VILLAS 1866'.

Historic significance – Sudbury Manor was the main Middlesex residence for the Archbishops of Canterbury until the end of the 14th century. It was then divided up and leased out. The centre of the settlement was Sudbury Court. In 1582 John Lyon, founder of Harrow School, provided funds for the upkeep of the road from Harrow to London and by 1681 there was a daily coach. The road encouraged development and by 1786 had led to the building of the 'Swan' coaching inn. Sudbury was the first part of the Wembley area to show significant growth. By 1852 80 properties were large enough to be taxed and by 1861 signs of a shift away from agriculture can be seen. This villa dates from this period.

Townscape significance – The terrace remains as part of the early development in the area and an attractive illustration of the Mid Victorian history of Sudbury. The attractive design makes the villa stand out within the road.

Authenticity – The buildings are very well preserved. No. 2 has lost original windows and No. 4 original porch.

Sources: Sudbury, Places in Brent, Brent Museum and Archives, 2015



Ward: Northwick Park

114 Elms Lane, HA0 2NP



Date: C18th with C19th additions	Conservation area: Yes
Architect: Unknown	Significance score - 12
Style: Picturesque	Authenticity: 3
Original use: Residential	Architectural: 3
Existing use: Residential	Historical/archaeological: 3
	Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – Two storey brick and rough cast agrarian dwelling under a dual pitched Welsh slate hipped roof with a valley between the rectangular elements. Massive corbelled chimneys a feature. The front elevation is relatively formal with a central simple bracketed porched entrance with flanking timber sashes with leaded lights. The rest of the elevations has a random vernacular character with lean-to conservatory to one side. The building is a survival of the agricultural environments before the development of the railways.

Historic significance – Sudbury Manor was the main Middlesex residence for the Archbishops of Canterbury until the end of the 14th century. It was then divided up and leased out. The centre of the settlement was Sudbury Court. In 1582 John Lyon, founder of Harrow School, provided funds for the upkeep of the road from Harrow to London and by 1681 there was a daily coach. The road encouraged development and by 1786 had led to the building of the 'Swan' coaching inn and the village consisted of 70 properties. This cottage is from this period.

Townscape significance – The cottage remains as part of the early development in the area and an attractive illustration of the rural history of Sudbury. It has group value with the other early cottages in the area.

Authenticity – The building is virtually intact.

Sources: Sudbury, Places in Brent, Brent Museum and Archives, 2015



Ward: Northwick Park

116 Elms Lane, Wembley HA0 2NP



Date: C18th with C19th additions	Conservation area: Sudbury Cottages
Architect: Unknown	Significance score - 8
Style: Cottage	Authenticity: 2
Original use: Residential	Architectural: 2
Existing use: Residential	Historical/archaeological: 2
	Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Two storey brick (painted) detached cottage with gabled entrance end facing Sudbury Court Road. Slate roofs and central chimney with tall pots. Gable end features double height deep gabled bay window and lean-to entrance. Side return on Elms Lane features decorative terracotta (painted) panels beneath windows. Rear/side range staggered, timber framed and jetty with roughcast plaster. Separate out building. The building is a survival of the agricultural environments before the development of the railways.

Historic significance – Sudbury Manor was the main Middlesex residence for the Archbishops of Canterbury until the end of the 14th century. It was then divided up and leased out. The centre of the settlement was Sudbury Court. In 1582 John Lyon, founder of Harrow School, provided funds for the upkeep of the road from Harrow to London and by 1681 there was a daily coach. The road encouraged development and by 1786 had led to the building of the 'Swan' coaching inn and the village consisted of 70 properties. This cottage is from this period.

Townscape significance – The cottage remains as part of the early development in the area and an attractive illustration of the rural history of Sudbury. It has group value with the other early cottages in the area.

Authenticity – The building is virtually intact but has lost its original windows.

Sources: Sudbury, Places in Brent, Brent Museum and Archives, 2015



Ward: Preston

Wembley Commercial Centre, (Former Wrigley's Factory), East Lane, HA9



Date: 1926-7, extended in 1954

Architect: Walls, Gilbert & Partners

Style: Modernist

Original use: Factory

Existing use: Commercial centre

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 1

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – Factory, 1926-7 by Wallis, Gilbert & Partners for Wrigley's as the distributive centre for their product. Reinforced concrete with some steel frame. The main, and most significant, the front range is of four storeys, and with raised squared bookend like end blocks. Originally with continuous metal windows to railway facing elevation, now divided. Modern horizontal and vertical bands and Egyptian motifs picked out in black against cream painted concrete. It is remarkably complete survival in the style the Great West Road made famous, but has notable similarities to Wrigley's

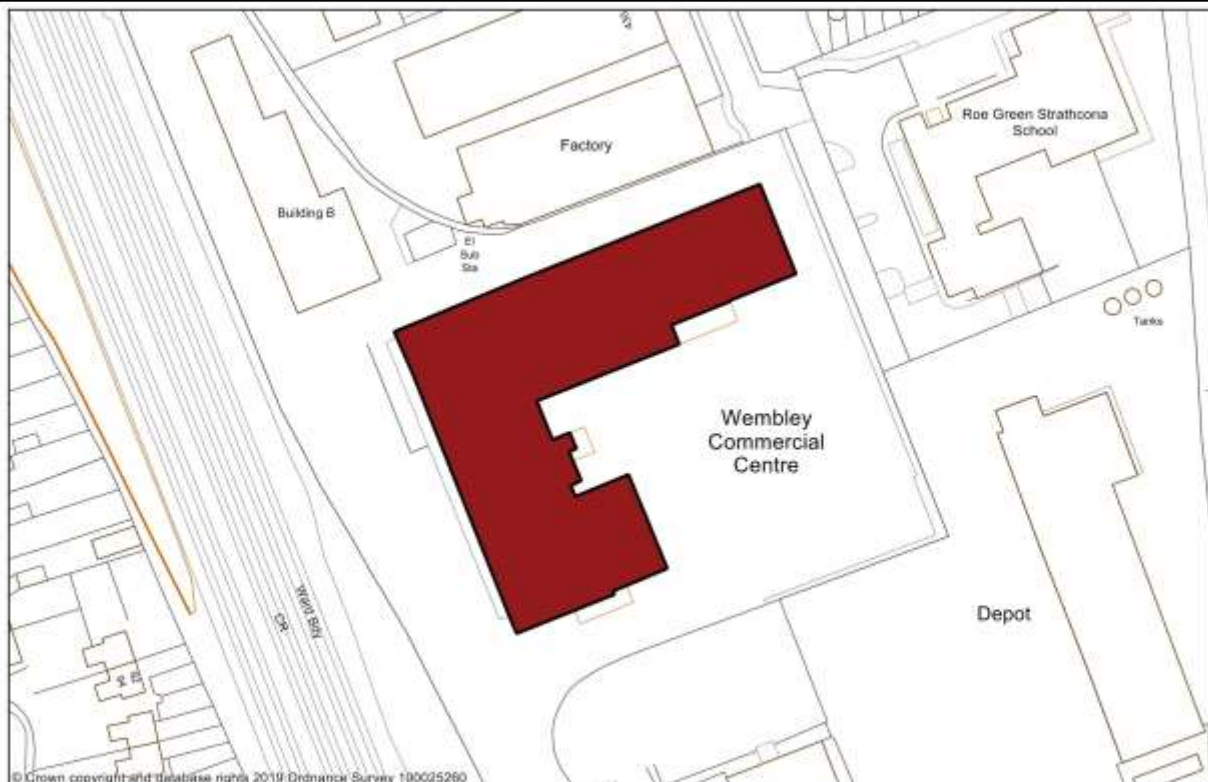
American factory and the Old Vinyl Factory, Hayes.

Historic significance – Although it has its origins in the USA, Wrigley's Spearmint gum was first launched in the UK in 1911 and by 1925 business had reached such a level that it was decided to build a Wrigley factory in the UK itself. The first factory opened in 1927 in Wembley, North London. In 1970 the factory and UK head office were relocated to Plymouth. It is now called Wembley Commercial Centre, offering units for light industrial, trade and warehousing. Wallis, Gilbert and Partners was a British architectural partnership responsible for the design of many Art Deco buildings in the UK in the 1920s and 1930s. It was established by Thomas Wallis (1873–1953) in 1914. Wallis had previously served with Sir Frank Baines in the Office of Works.

Authenticity – It was extended by a four storey wing in 1954 and a further addition to the roof to main block. However, none of this spoils the original design. It retains much of its original appearance and character including metal framed windows and streamlined details.

Townscape significance – The building stands out because it faces the railway. It is a significant and beloved local landmark.

Sources: www.wrigley.com/uk/about-us.aspx; www.modernism-in-metroland.co.uk/wallis-gilbert--partners.html en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wallis,_Gilbert_and_Partners



Ward: Preston

Wembley United Synagogue, Forty Avenue, HA9 8JW



Date: 1956

Architect: Unknown, Shaw and Lloyd?

Style: Modernist

Original use: Synagogue

Existing use: Synagogue

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 9

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – An unashamedly brutal modernist building with utilitarian fenestration and some simple concrete dressings. Principally in brick, one and two storeys, and typical of the synagogue building programme before the Second World War. Two storey hall block features projecting exposed concrete grid-windows and central timber doors. Link in timber and glazing and school in matching brick.

Historic significance – Wembley United Synagogue is a member of the United Synagogue, an organisation of London Jews that was founded with the

sanction of an act of parliament, in 1870 and which is the largest religious grouping within the British Jewish community. By 1928 there were already a few isolated Jewish families living in Wembley who felt they wanted to get together for the purpose of worship and in order to facilitate Hebrew and Religious Education. A Ladies' Guild was formed in February 1930 and the Congregation became affiliated to the United Synagogue in 1931. At first the services were held only at Festival times and without any congregational premises various halls had to be used. On 22 April 1934, Sir Isidore Salmon laid the Foundation Stone of the first temporary synagogue. In 1939, 12 Forty Avenue was purchased followed by 10 Forty Avenue in 1950. Building of the classroom wing was started in 1953 and the synagogue followed in 1956.

Authenticity – The building is well maintained and in near original condition.

Townscape significance – the building is long and low and stands out in the street because of its corner location.

Sources: www.wembleysynagogue.com



Ward: Preston

299-313 (odd) Preston Road, HA3 0QQ



Date: 1910

Architect: Unknown

Style: Edwardian

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – A group of highly attractive semi-detached Edwardian villas with two bay front elevation, ground floor in red/orange brick with moulded brick string course at junction with rough cast rendered first floor. Squared bays feature overhanging eaves detail and clay tiled roof. The main entrance is to the side return with decorative open timber porch supporting a bay window to the first floor. The roof is of a plain clay tile with decorative pierced ridge tiles which terminate against a central multi flue chimney on the party wall. The fenestration illustrates a remarkable array of multiplane

windows and tripartite design. This creates an architecturally pleasing composition and the whole an attractive group with ample front gardens and clinker walls.

Historic significance – Preston means 'the farm belonging to the priest'. The area began as a small settlement at Preston Green, just southwest of the Lidding or Wealdstone Brook, south of Kenton. It was first mentioned in 1220. The Edwardian houses were built along Preston Road after 1910. Pressure from Uxendon Farm shooting club, which was a two mile walk from the nearest station, played a part in the opening of Preston Road Halt in May 1908. Preston Road Halt triggered the first commuter development in the district and these houses were constructed as a result. .

Townscape significance – These properties remain as part of the early development in the area and an attractive illustration of early commuter Edwardian villas.

Authenticity – most of the properties retain a good level of original features including windows.

Sources: Places in Brent, Preston and Uxendon, Grange Museum of Community History and Brent Archive



Ward: Queensbury

Symal House, 423 Edgware Road, NW9 0HU



Date: 1955

Architect: Walter & Eva Segal

Style: Post-war

Original use: Office

Existing use: Offices

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 1

Description

Architectural significance – Four storeys to Edgware Road with 2 lower three storey blocks in 'L' shape behind forming courtyard parking. Flat roof and taller projecting corner blocks. The main entrance to Holmstall Avenue is accessed under two piloti with a full width compound door and Juliette balcony above. Both elevations have set-back top floor, oversailing roof and balcony. Brick and applied metal bands with windows and decorative panels between. Decorative tiled panels a special feature enlivening the façades. Original boundary wall and landscaping.

Historic significance – The offices were constructed for Tretol which handled the marketing of waterproofing systems and specialist additives for the building industry. Walter Segal (1907 – 1985) would have been the obvious choice as he was an architect that developed a system of self-build housing - the Segal self-build method. Based on traditional timber frame methods modified to use standard modern materials, his method eliminates the need for wet trades such as bricklaying and plastering, resulting in a light-weight method which can be built with minimal experience and is ecologically sound. The roofs tend to be flat with many layers of roofing felt, which allows the creation of grass-covered roofs. Foundations are minimal, often just paving slabs, the strength coming from the geometry of their construction. He came to London in 1936, teamed up with Eva Bradt, a student from the Architectural Association School. Symal House is one of his few remaining offices. The Walter Segal Self Build Trust was set up to promote changing assessments of environmentally-friendly materials and standards of construction.

Townscape significance - It is an attractive local landmark within the street.

Authenticity – Virtually intact. Although the original windows have been replaced, these are sympathetic.

Sources: Walter Segal Self Build Trust www.segalselfbuild.co.uk



Ward: Queensbury

Coach House, Kingsbury Road, NW9 9HA



Date: 1900

Architect: Possibly W West Neve

Style: Arts and Crafts

Original use: Stables and coach house

Existing use: Day nursery

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 9

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Coach house and stables to Kingsbury Manor, possibly by William West Neve, c1900. Red brick and concrete lintels. Brick buttresses to corners and gabled roof over the hoist to the former hay loft for the stables a feature. Plain tile roof. A memorial stone (dating from 1952) has been relocated onto a wall with its frieze of eyes and ears symbolising the first international vision and sound transmissions which were received by John Logie Baird at Kingsbury Manor Studio in 1929 and 1930.

Historic significance – Originally the stables and coach house for Lady Mary Caroline Blair of Kingsbury Manor. Her country house, surrounded by farmland, was called 'The Cottage' and this was the coach house and stables. By 1903 a coach house, stables and accommodation for a coachman had been added, on a spur of land to the east side of the grounds. By the 1920s, it was no longer needed and was available to let. William West Neve (1852 – 1942) was an English architect in the Arts and Crafts style. The building was utilised by John Logie Baird as a site for his experiments in pioneering television. Baird designed and built prototype TV receivers here before erecting two 25 metre high masts which allowed him to receive the first international moving picture transmissions, from Berlin in 1929, and the first combined sound and vision signals in 1930. However, the masts were removed during the Second World War as they presented a landmark which would assist German bombers. The building then came to be known as Kingsbury Manor Studio, before becoming Kingsbury Veterans' Club and now a nursery.

Authenticity – The building has been somewhat altered with the loss of original windows but it is still discernible as a distinctive coach house building within the park.

Townscape significance — The building is prominent and part of the historic landscape.

Sources: The History of Kingsbury Manor, its Lodge and Coach House, Philip Grant, Wembley History Society, 2011



Ward: Queen's Park

96-98 Brondesbury Road, NW6 6RX



Date: 1899

Architect: Most likely A.C. Hendrey
Watkin

Style: Arts and Crafts

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Kilburn

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – A pair of highly attractive and beautifully detailed, three bay, semi-detached, two storey town houses set symmetrically about the party wall. Each house features two double height squared bay windows topped with a gable. The bays are exuberantly detailed in red brickwork laid in an array of patterns with feature mouldings. Timber stained and leaded glass multi-paned casement windows equally extravagant. Gables feature half-timbering in geometric patterns. Slate roof and tall chimneys. Central

entrance set back behind bays and buttress feature. A pair of multi-paned timber front doors and elaborate stained glass. Above, bracketed porch canopy forming small terrace to first floor level. Metalwork railing to terrace

Historic significance – The railway station on the main line out of Euston at Kilburn (now Kilburn High Road) was established in 1851-1852. For commuters to the City the North London Railway provided a service from Brondesbury (opened 1860) and later from Kilburn. After the opening of the new terminus at Broad Street in 1865 it was as easy and convenient to commute to the City as the West End. By 1879, when the Metropolitan Railway arrived Kilburn was turning into the commercial centre and house building expanded northward. The Brondesbury estate was developed in stages from the Edgware Road between 1880 and 1898. The beginning of the 1880s includes work from local owners and builders George German and George Henry Wickes. Wickes was responsible in 1884-1885 for 46-74 and 49-77 Brondesbury Road. The rest of the Victorian estate was designed by A C Hendrey Watkin and the builder Solomon from 1897.

Authenticity – The buildings are virtually as constructed.

Townscape significance – The buildings are attractive within the street.



Ward: Queen's Park

Imam Khloei Islamic Centre, Chevening Road, NW6 6TN



Date: 1904

Architect: F N Marks

Style: oriental style with Moorish domes

Original use: Synagogue

Existing use: Islamic Centre

Conservation area: Queen's Park

Significance score - 11

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – A unique building and unusual Moorish design, early for Brent. AKA as The Stone Hall Synagogue, the building was designed in a three bay configuration to the front with the two storey chamfered red brick wings projecting forward of central raised entrance. Three large entrance doors with circular headed fanlights. Pediment with large stained glass circular window. Each floor has a 4-rhythm arcade of cast iron multi light windows with semi-circular sandstone heads. The central bay is capped with a simple dual pitch pediment. The original onion domes an attractive original feature of the

building. Concrete barrel vaulted roof under slate pitch. Single storey gabled building in similar style. Side returns with blind arches at ground and paired semi-circular headed cast iron multi light windows between projecting brick pilasters and cornice. Corbelled Gable to rear and lower pilastered fly-tower-like block.

Historic significance – One of the first Jews to settle in Willesden was Solomon Barnett, a property developer and builder who lived in Brondesbury Road. He was born in Poland. In 1900 Barnett called a meeting of local Jewish residents at his home, and it was decided to build a synagogue in the locality. A Committee was set up, he sold it a plot which he owned in Chevening Road below its cost price, and the Brondesbury Synagogue was opened there on 9 April 1905 by Sir Marcus Samuel (later Lord Bearsted) and Lionel de Rothschild. For the next two decades the Brondesbury Synagogue satisfied the needs of Jews who lived in Cricklewood, Willesden, Willesden Green and Brondesbury. There was a fire in 1965 and the synagogue was sold in 1974 to the Iman Al-Khoei Foundation.

Authenticity – Despite the fire, the building remains remarkably as constructed and is well used and maintained by its owners.

Townscape significance – The buildings Moorish style makes the buildings stand out and is landmark within the street.

Sources: www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk/susser/willesdenbrondesbury.htm



Ward: Queen's Park

810 Harrow Road, NW10 5JX



Date: 1921-22

Architect: Unknown

Style: Queen Anne

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Kensal Green

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 1

Townscape: 3

Description

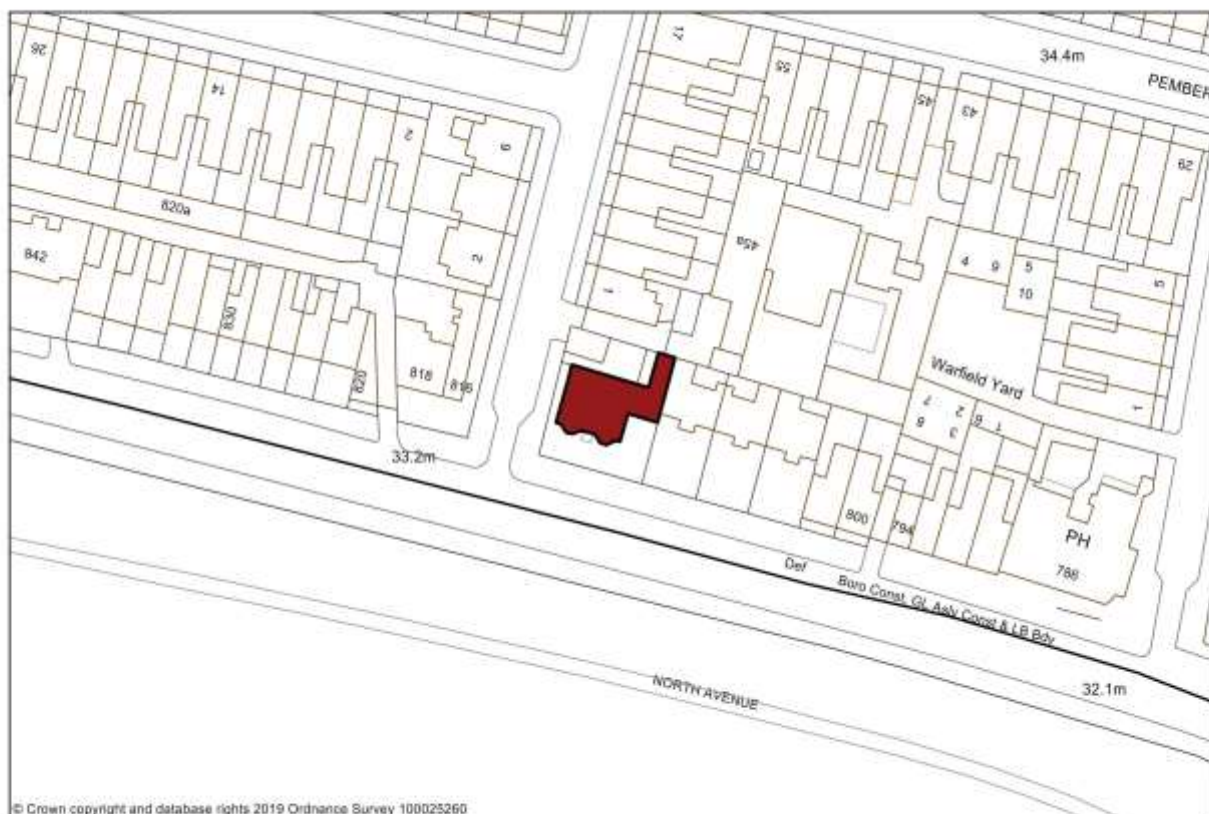
Architectural significance – Capacious double fronted house in the Queen Anne style. The façade features two double height projecting bows with Georgian style multi-paned sash windows. These are constructed in red brick headers, the remaining in contrasting brown brick Flemish bond. The central entrance features a segmentally stone headed porch supported by composite stone columns with ionic capitals; a single sash of identical size to the other windows sits above at first floor level. Attractive original timber panelled front door and semi-circular fanlight with leadwork. The roof has graded slate, tall

decorative chimneys and dentiled projecting eaves. Stone to quoins at corners, banding and keys. Attractive metal downpipes and hoppers also a feature. Original brick and metal railings to boundary. Side return in matching style set back.

Historic significance – Little is known about the history of this building but it has historic significance in that it is part of the inter-war development of the Kensal Green Area.

Authenticity – The building remains virtually intact and is well maintained.

Townscape significance – The building stands out because it faces the main road on a substantial plot. Its design also contributes to its noticeable individual nature.



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13 February
2019

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Ward: Queen's Park

822-834 Harrow Road, NW10 5JU



Date: late Georgian/early Victorian	Conservation area: Kensal Green
Architect: Unknown	Significance score - 9
Style: late Georgian/early Victorian	Authenticity: 2
Original use: Residential	Architectural: 2
Existing use: Residential	Historical/archaeological: 3
	Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – A terrace of late Georgian/early Victorian cottages generally with round headed fanlights to the entrance. Two storeys, rendered and painted. Simple timber sash windows, Welsh slate roofs and chimneys on the party wall. All have small front gardens with boundary walls. Cottages of this early date are rare in the Borough.

Historic significance – Some of the earliest housing in Kensal Green probably erected for agricultural labour between 1816 and 1824. These cottages were typical for the period with a simple vernacular composition.

The name Kensal Green is first mentioned in 1550 and lay around the junction of Harrow Road and Kilburn Lane. In the 18th century, it was mostly farms. In the 19th century the small hamlet of Kensal Green lived around the activities on the Grand Junction Canal. In 1823 the Green was divided into plots for cottages owned by local tradesmen and inhabited by the poor. The real growth of Kensal Green began in connection with the All Souls' Cemetery which opened in 1832. The construction of two railways, the London & Birmingham line to the north and the Great Western line to the south, in 1837-8 facilitated the growth of Kensal Rise which became a London suburb. In the 1840s the area south of the Harrow Road became Kensal New Town, and north of the cemetery was Kensal Green.

Authenticity – The terrace is fairly unaltered and although some of the sash windows are later the cottages retain much character. They are well maintained and the front gardens and boundaries remain.

Townscape significance – The terrace is a local landmark because of its pleasing design and location.

Source: http://www.brent-heritage.co.uk/kensal_green.htm



Ward: Queen's Park

836-840 Harrow Road, NW10 5JU



Date: 19th century

Architect: Unknown

Style: Georgian

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Kensal Green

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – A terrace of 3 town houses with a continuous balcony at first floor level. Three storeys plus basement. Slightly raised entrances with timber panelled front door and squared fanlight. They are finely proportioned with a rusticated ground floor supporting a first and second storey that diminish up to a short parapet at eaves level. The delineation between ground and first floor is made by a broad but shallow string course which also provides a sill level for the tall sashes above. Multi-paned sliding timber sash windows and wrought and cast iron is used to create simple balconies on the

first floor. Deep cornice, stepped chimney stack and slate roofs. The front boundary has been altered somewhat but in original style. To the rear, outriggers have been added not altogether successfully.

Historic significance – Little is known about the history of the buildings but they have historic significance given that they are part of the earliest development in Kensal Green Area and the borough.

Authenticity – The buildings generally remain virtually intact and are well maintained.

Townscape significance – The buildings stand out because they face the main road and their height gives prominence.



Ward: Queen's Park

850-856 Harrow Road, NW10 5JU



Date: 19th century

Architect: Unknown

Style: Georgian

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Kensal Green

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

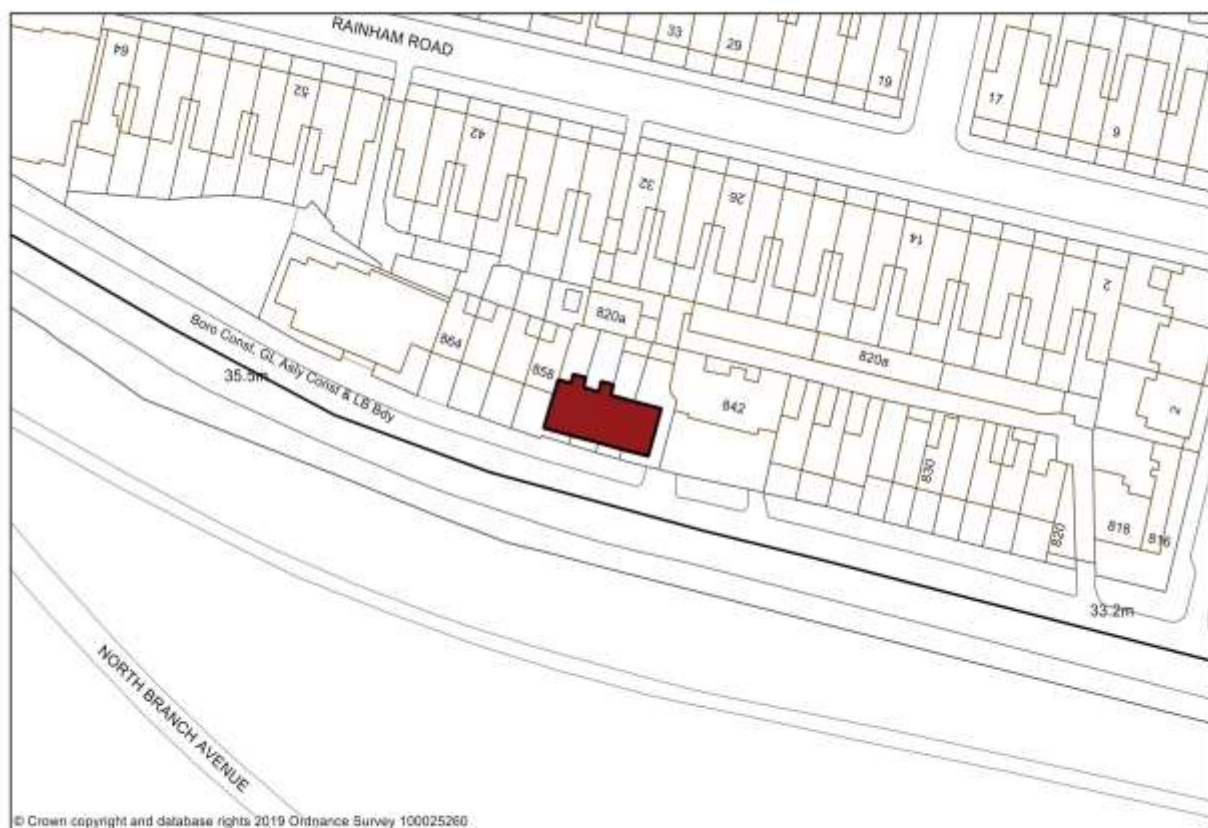
Architectural significance – A terrace of four town houses, symmetrical about the centre, with rendered basement underneath Piano Nobile. Three storeys, in London stock brick, plus basement. Raised entrances with timber panelled front door and round headed fanlight. Simple wrought iron fleur-de-lis finialed railings to boundary and entrance steps. The properties are finely proportioned with two over two sash windows at ground floor and three over three sash to first and second floors. The first and second floor windows do not align with the fenestration below. First floor windows feature delicate shallow balconette

resting on rendered band. The terrace sits under a shallow hipped Welsh slate roof with deep overhanging eaves and substantial chimney stacks. To the rear, outriggers have been added not altogether successfully.

Historic significance – Little is known about the history of the buildings but they have historic significance given that they are part of the earliest development in Kensal Green Area and the borough.

Authenticity – The buildings generally remain intact and are well maintained save for the loss of a few windows and front doors. Number 856 unfortunately rendered to ground floor.

Townscape significance – The buildings stand out because they face the main road and their height gives prominence.



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Ward: Queen's Park

858-864 Harrow Road, NW10 5JU



Date: Mid-19th century

Architect: Unknown

Style: Neo-classical

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Kensal Green

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 1

Description

Architectural significance – A terrace of four town houses, symmetrical about the centre, with rendered basement and ground floor. Three storeys, in London stock brick, plus basement. Raised stuccoed entrances with timber four panelled front door and square fanlight. Pilastered Doric entrance surround. Tripartite timber sliding sash at ground floor. At first floor, twin two over two sashes within decorative consoles and cornice. A cornice across the whole façade at first floor provides window sill and projects to provide entablature to entrance. Pair of simpler two over two sashes above with

modest stuccoed architrave. Dentiled cornice to parapet with fluted urns to parapet coping. Unaltered butterfly roof and surviving chimney stacks. Boundary altered but still retains a sense of enclosure, soft landscaping and character. To the rear, outriggers have been added not altogether successfully.

Historic significance – Little is known about the history of the buildings but they have historic significance given that they are part of the earliest development in Kensal Green Area and the borough.

Authenticity – The buildings remain generally intact and are well maintained.

Townscape significance – The buildings stand out because they face the main road and their height gives prominence.



Ward: Queen's Park

The Linen House and 253 Kilburn Lane, W10 4BQ



Date: 1886—1914

Architect: Unknown

Style: Domestic industrial

Original use: Laundry

Existing use: Offices

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

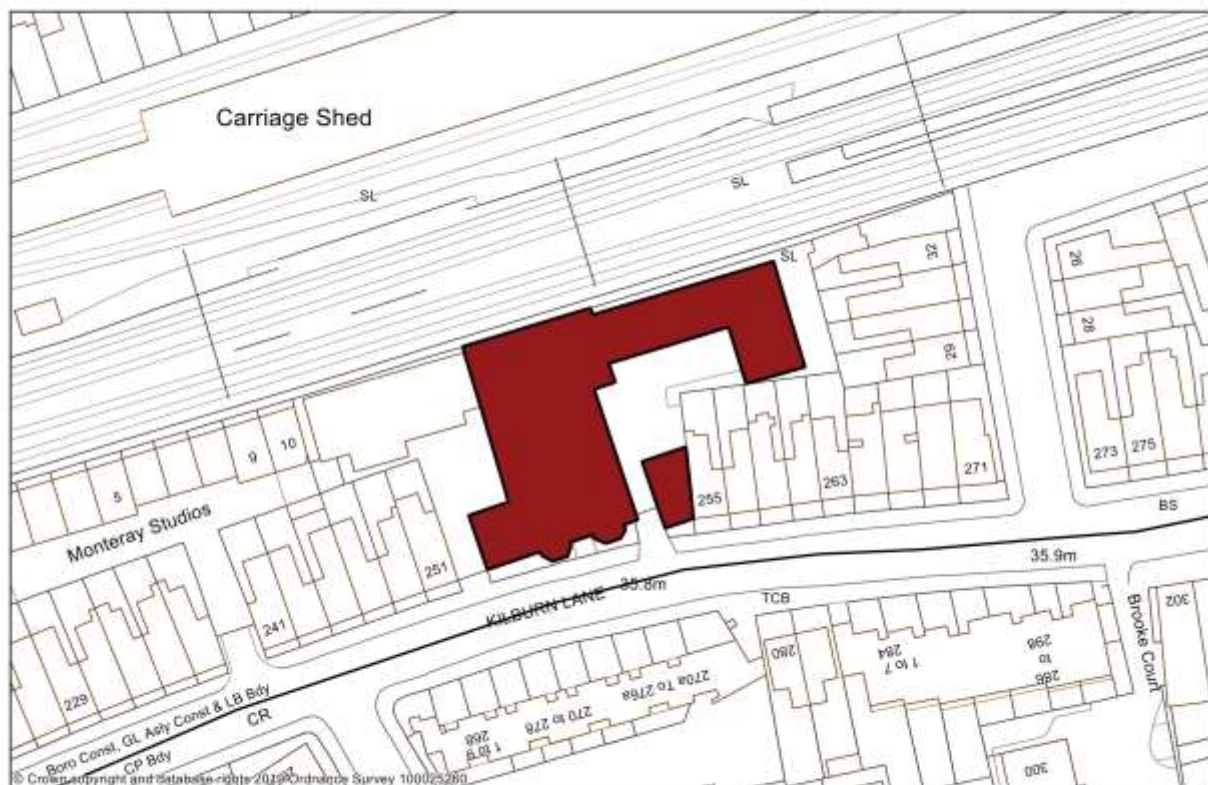
Architectural significance – Former laundry, 1886-1914. London stock brick and buff terracotta, with slate and glazed rooflights. Dominated by two double height canted bays forming an almost symmetrical composition and featuring dentiled entablature. Central entrance now with glass canopy. Left return with timber sash windows and more buff terracotta. Behind, a series of pitched roof warehouses forming a courtyard. Separate end block with Flemish gable and sash windows with dentiled string course and more buff terracotta used as dressings. Rendered front wall and piers.

Historic significance – Victorian laundry services were aimed at the middle class. Upper classes had a washerwomen and/or general servants. There were various cheaper ‘send-out’ laundry services in the later 19th century and early 20th, including laundries that brought both domestic laundry and linen from hotels etc to a ‘hand-finished’ standard. The simplest were bag wash arrangements where you sent off a bundle of dirty laundry to be washed elsewhere. Ironing was still done at home at this bottom end of the market. In some places a mangle woman with a box mangle would charge pennies for pressing household linen and everyday clothing.

Authenticity – The conversion to offices has refurbished the buildings and maintained its character.

Townscape significance – the collection of buildings stand out in the street as a reminder of their former industrial past.

Sources: <http://www.oldandinteresting.com/history-of-washing-clothes.aspx>



Ward: Queen's Park

Kilburn Library, 42 Salusbury Road, NW6 6NN



Date: 1893-94

Architect: Edmeston and Gabriel

Style: Queen Anne style

Original use: Library

Existing use: Library

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Purpose built public library constructed 1893-4 by Edmeston and Gabriel, in Queen Anne style. Frontage built in Leicester red brick with plain clay tile roof. Front is two stories in a three bay design. Entrance bay with oversized stone consoled scrolled pediment forming canopy and cast iron bracketed lamp. Brick panel above with 'Kilburn Library' picked out in applied lettering. Double height canted bay window breaking through roofline in the form hexagonal brick panelled turret with plain tiled roof and topped with a lead ball finial. Original six over six timber sash windows.

Ground floor with a pair of timber multi-paned round-headed windows featuring stone keys. Above, large oriel window supported on a huge stone console bracket with 3 timber sliding sash windows and lead curovd roof. The bay is framed by red brick pilasters with Ionic stone capitals. The gable features stone strapwork and sculptured reliefs by Gilbert Seale in the form of seated scholars reading books and manuscripts together with the inscribed slogan 'knowledge is power'. Gabled side return set back with tripartite window and tall chimney stack. Single storey London stock brick pitched roof and lanterns to the rear.

Historic significance – In 1891, the residents of Willesden Parish were asked to vote for the provision of three local Public Libraries, to be paid for from the rates. The poll showed a majority of 2 to 1 in favour of Library provision. The design for Kilburn Library was by Messer's James Edmeston and Edward Gabriel who were accomplished commercial architectural practice. Architectural sculptor and architectural modeller, Gilbert Seale (1881 -1930), was employed to undertake sculpture on the building. Born in Walworth, London, he was the son of John Wesley Seale (c.1826-85), architectural sculptor who founded the family business.

Authenticity – The building externally has been well preserved.

Townscape significance – the building is very attractive in the streetscene.

Sources: https://sculpture.gla.ac.uk/view/person.php?id=msib1_1271966107; http://www.willesden-local-history.co.uk/Willesden_Green_Library.htm



Ward: Stonebridge

**Brent Adult and Community Education Service (Stonebridge Centre),
1 Morland Gardens, Stonebridge, London, NW10 8DY**



Date: 1876

Architect: Henry Edward Kendall Jr.

Style: Victorian

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Education

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Capacious and fine 19th Century rustic villa in the Italianate style by Henry Edward Kendall Jr constructed in 1876. Constructed of yellow London stock brick with red brick and stucco dressings. Two stories with projecting gabled roofs supported by decorative bracketed eaves to slate roofs. Three storey square entrance tower with triple round headed windows and gabled entrance canopy. Double hung timber sash windows. Projecting brick string courses a feature as well as half-hipped bracketed slate roofs to windows. In 1995 an extension was added to provide

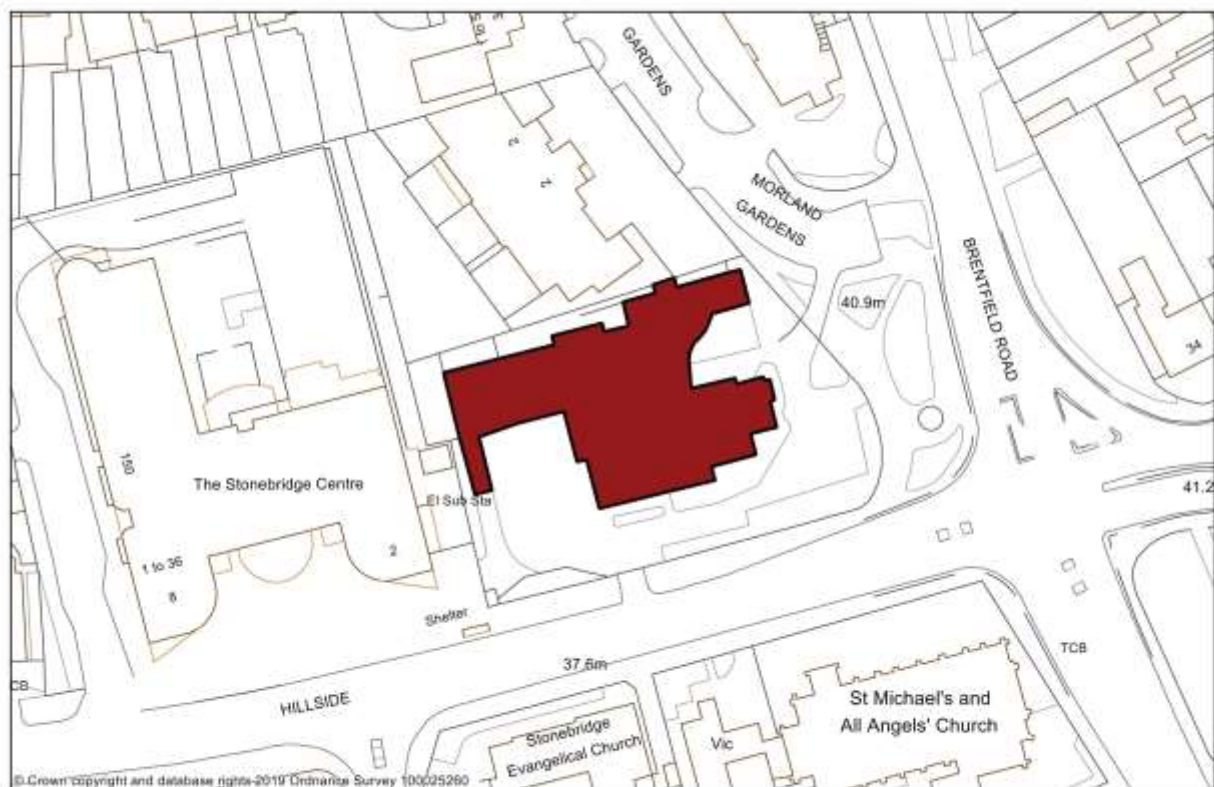
an education centre by Chassay Architects. This is a long low building that was designed to be subservient in nature so that the villa remained a prominent landmark within the streetscene. It is of no special interest.

Historic significance – The Stonebridge Park estate was an ambitious venture by Henry Edward Kendall Junior (1805-1885). It was laid out in 1876 when it was advertised as ‘three miles from Victoria Gate, Hyde Park’, and conveniently served by a direct railway line to Broad Street (now closed). From it remain only two houses, 1 and 2 Morland Gardens and the Bridge Park Hotel (listed grade II). In later years it became the Services Rendered Club. Kendall's works included schools, churches (including St John, Harrow Road, 1844), parsonages, lunatic asylums and many houses including the remodelling of Knebworth House (1843).

Authenticity – The villa is virtually unaltered and well maintained. The 1995 extension has not spoilt the special integrity of the building.

Townscape significance – The building stands out because it is on a corner plot and the tower a prominent feature in the streetscape.

Sources: London 3: North West, Bridget Cherry, Nikolaus Pevsner, Penguin Books, 1991; www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Edward_Kendall_Jr.



Ward: Stonebridge

Canal Cottage, Twyford Abbey Road, NW10 7DE



Date: 1850

Architect: Unknown

Style: Victorian

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 9

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

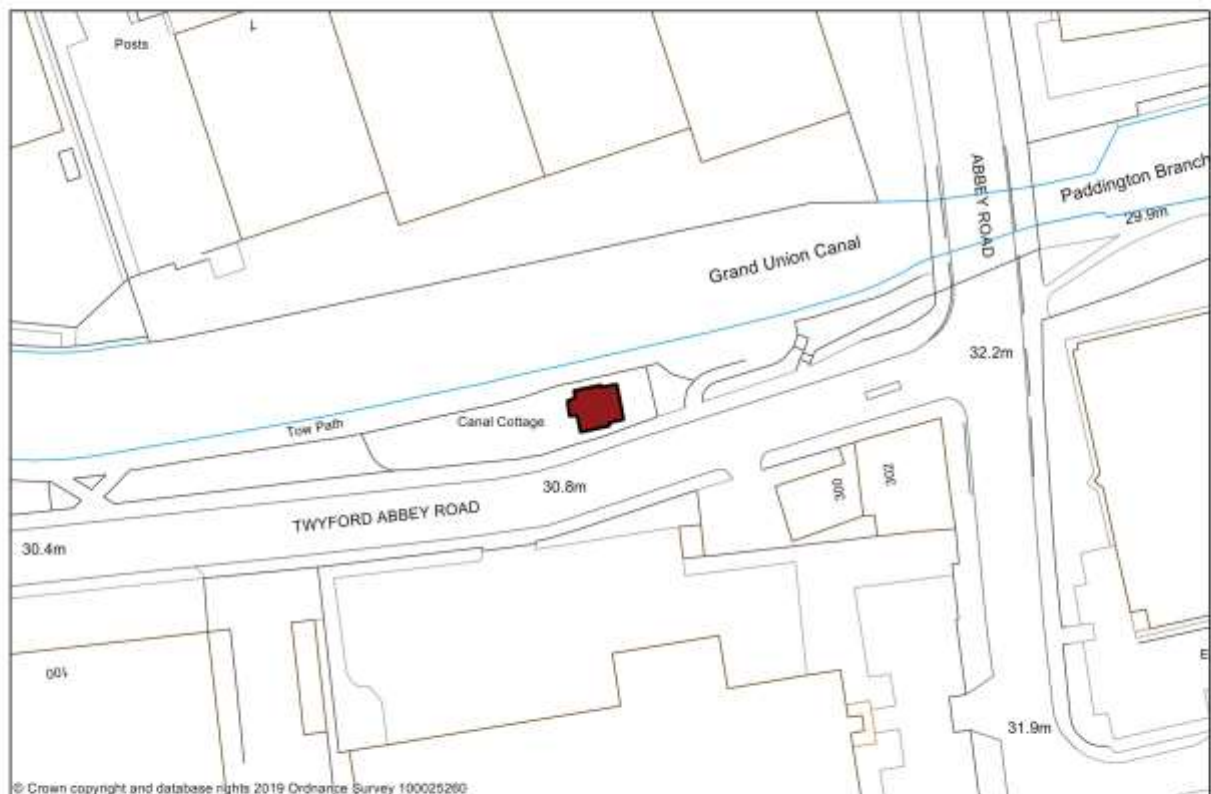
Architectural significance – An attractive two storey canal side worker's cottage built alongside and to serve the Grand Junction Canal. Constructed in London Stock brick, at right angles to the canal, with gable ends - the one facing the road now rendered and painted. Slate pitched roof over with square central chimney stack a feature. Later, but in keeping, lean-to extensions sit directly beneath two segmentally headed timber sash windows with stone springer's (painted white). Landscape canal side setting part of the curtilage and significance.

Historic significance – The Grand Junction Canal stretches from Braunston in Northamptonshire to the River Thames at Brentford, with a number of branches. The mainline was built between 1793 and 1805 to improve the route from the Midlands to London by-passing the upper reaches of the River Thames near Oxford, thus shortening the journey. The current cottage was built around the 1850s to serve the canal. The term ‘lengthsman’ was applied to specific workers on the canal system as a person being responsible especially for lengths of towpath and in the absence of a lock-keeper, for locks and their trappings and surroundings. A rare local survival in Brent.

Townscape significance - It is an attractive local landmark within the street and when viewed from the canal. Part of the canal heritage.

Authenticity – Virtually intact.

Sources: Wikipedia



Ward: Sudbury

One Hundred Elms Lane Farm House, Elms Lane HA0 2NP



Date: About 1840

Architect: Unknown

Style: Victorian

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential care home

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 11

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – A London stock villa, two storey, and central dormer. Slate roof and tall chimneys. Double fronted with stucco portico.

Historic significance – The farmhouse was built in about 1840 and was lived in by three generations of the Greenhill family (Samuel, William and Charles), who were tenant farmers of the 148 acre Hundred Elms Farm from 1817 until the early 20th century. From the 1860s onwards, dairy farming (keeping cows to produce milk for sale) was the farm's main activity. By the 1890s the farm was selling its milk, cream and butter through a dairy shop in Harrow. The

farmhouse is associated with the Grade II* listed outbuilding of the farm which dates back from Queen Elizabeth I, or even earlier (around 1550). Agriculture and animal farming were a main source of living during the 16th Century, and this rural way of life continued in Sudbury.

Townscape significance – The farmhouse remains as part of the early development in the area and an attractive illustration of the rural history of Sudbury. It has group value with the listed outbuilding.

Authenticity – The building is virtually intact but has lost its original windows.

Sources: Sudbury – Then and Now, Wembley History Society and Brent Museum and Archives, 2015



Ward: Sudbury

Barham Old Court complex, Harrow Road HA0 2HB



Date: Late 18th Century, C19th/20th additions

Architect: Unknown

Style: Tudor Revival

Original use: Residential/commercial

Existing use: Public

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 11

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – The Old Court complex of buildings at Barham Park comprises the original Crab's House, and additions, which were made to it up to the early 20th century. The group of buildings facing Harrow Road are mainly Victorian, constructed in a mixture of London Stock brick with red brick dressings. The central block (set back) was original main entrance to Crab's House.

The buildings facing Harrow Road are made up thus: one gabled, attractive, black and white half-timbered building with projecting bargeboards. Others

London stock brick with red brick dressings. Key stones and oriel windows a feature. Courtyard buildings at right angles in brick and roughcast render (now missing half timbering). All have Welsh slate roofs and feature tall chimneys. Most of the windows have now been replaced in PVCu but in the original lead casement and oriel design.

Facing the main entrance is a group of black and white half-timbered buildings with gables and bargeboards. Two wide gabled buildings forming the courtyard were former dairy. Main façade is triple gabled with central gabled porch. Long and wide single storey gabled hall adjoining in similar black and white half-timbering and bargeboards. Flat roofed single storey brick buildings facing park dating from the 1930s. Painted single storey timber clad club building with projecting gables facing one ornamental garden. Rear, large L shape range of attractive black and white half-timbered building with projecting bargeboards and tall chimneys. Other features include full height windows and stained glass.

Historic significance – The group of cottages known as Old Court has origins from the 18th century and was the home of the Crab family. The earliest property was bought in 1801 by John Copland (Purser in the British Navy at the time of Admiral Nelson) as well as 24 acres of land. His daughters inherited the estate in 1843 and constructed Sudbury Park mansions in the grounds. They were major local benefactors and gave land and money for building St. John's Church in 1846, allowing Sudbury and Wembley to become a separate parish from Harrow.

The estate was acquired by George Barham the founder of the Express Dairies (that had a Royal Warrant to supply milk to Queen Victoria) in 1895. He, his son George Titus Barham and the family spent the next 42 years in Sudbury Park mansions. It was Titus who developed the gardens and park and became a well-known local philanthropist, councillor, and charter mayor of the new Borough of Wembley.

On his death the business was shared between his two sons - one occupying Old Court and the other the Sudbury Park mansion. The elder son, Titus Barham, left the estate to Wembley Council on his death in 1937, it was on condition that his widow, Florence, could live in the Old Court house for the rest of her life. Sudbury Park mansions was demolished in 1957 by Wembley Council as it had fallen into disrepair.

Ward: Sudbury

Barham Old Court complex, Harrow Road HA0 2HB

Wembley did not have its own library service, but allowed Middlesex County Council to open a public library in 1952. The library passed to the newly formed London Borough of Brent in 1965. Barham Park Library closed in October 2011 and has been leased to the charity, ACAVA, which has converted most of it into small studios for rent to artists.

Townscape significance – It is a clear local landmark within the street.

Authenticity – The buildings generally survive well.

Sources: www.brent.gov.uk/media; www.londongardensonline.org.uk



Ward: Sudbury

170-184 Watford Road, HA0 3HB



Date: c1865

Architect: Unknown

Style: Georgian

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 9

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – A modest group of 19th Century brick cottages. Constructed at slightly different dates, in London Stock brick, with irregular widths to cottages, a total of 8 bays wide, 2 storeys and some with original sash windows. All feature flat gauged window arches. Low-pitch slate roof with central corbelled chimney stacks on both roof slopes a characteristic. Set down from the pavement.

Historic significance – This type of cottage is rare in the borough as little survives from the period. The cottages represent visible evidence of

Wembley's rural past which until 20th Century was a hamlet on the main road to Harrow with open countryside to the Northeast. Visible on historic maps from 1865/1896.

Townscape significance - The cottages are an attractive local landmark within the street and make an attractive group.

Authenticity – Virtually intact. Although some of the original windows have been replaced, the buildings still retain their essential character.



Ward: Sudbury

797-807 Harrow Road, HA0 2LP



Date: c1860

Architect: Unknown

Style: Victorian

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Commercial/residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Numbers 797 - 807 Harrow Road are three pairs of two storey London stock brick properties with stucco dressings and angle quoins. Originally a 4 bay design, the entrance bay set back with a stucco pilastered recessed porch. Ground floor main window of sliding sash tripartite design and consoled cornice. Simple stuccoed surrounds to first floor and bracketed eaves above cornice. Welsh slate roofs and tall central chimney.

Historic significance – Sudbury had always been a centre for animal farming. It was a prosperous area, and there were many farmhouses in the 17th and

18th centuries. By the 1830s, however, the farming community suffered as a result of a depression in the rural economy. The road to London and the presence of Harrow School led prosperous people to build large houses in Sudbury. Several existed by 1819. The opening of Sudbury (now Wembley Central) station in 1842, and horse bus services from this station to the 'Swan' inn, both encouraged development. Sudbury was the first part of the Wembley area to show significant growth and by 1852, 80 properties were large enough to be taxed. The Victorian expansion of the settlement in the west along the Harrow Road occurred from the early 1860s to the junction of Harrow Road with Elms Lane and Maybank Avenue. These three pairs of properties are important and attractive survivors from this Victorian development of Sudbury.

Townscape significance – The attractive and well-spaced nature of the properties make them stand out. They have group value.

Authenticity – The properties have been extended at ground floor levels to the side but this has maintained their attractiveness. Most of the original windows and boundary walls have been lost but this would not be difficult to reinstate.

Sources: Places in Brent, Sudbury, Grange Museum of Community History and Brent Archive.



Ward: Sudbury

864-868 Harrow Road, Wembley HA0 2PX



Date: c1865

Architect: Unknown

Style: Gothic

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 7

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 1

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – At Numbers 864-868 Harrow Road stand Lyon Villas, built c1865, which form an attractive group using similar semi-Gothic stylised theme. All two bays, mainly gabled, and facing Harrow Road. 864 with gabled dormers and hoodmolds. 866 London stock brick with red brick dressings. Scalloped barge boards and crested ridges. 868 three storeys/two storeys featuring gable with barge boards, bay window and rendered with string courses.

Historic significance – Sudbury had always been a centre for animal farming. It was a prosperous area, and there were many farmhouses in the 17th and 18th centuries. By the 1830s, however, the farming community suffered as a result of a depression in the rural economy. The road to London and the presence of Harrow School led prosperous people to build large houses in Sudbury. Several existed by 1819. The opening of Sudbury (now Wembley Central) station in 1842, and horse bus services from this station to the 'Swan' inn, both encouraged development. Sudbury was the first part of the Wembley area to show significant growth and by 1852, 80 properties were large enough to be taxed. The Victorian expansion of the settlement in the west along the Harrow Road occurred from the early 1860s to the junction of Harrow Road with Elms Lane and Maybank Avenue. These three pairs of properties are important and attractive survivors from this Victorian development of Sudbury.

Townscape significance – The attractive and well-spaced nature of the properties make them stand out. They have group value.

Authenticity – The properties have lost most of their original windows and boundary walls have been lost but this would not be difficult to reinstate.

Sources: Places in Brent, Sudbury, Grange Museum of Community History and Brent Archive.



Ward: Tokyngton

The Arch, 324 Harrow Road, HA9 6LL



Date: 1929

Architect: Unknown

Style: Neo Georgian

Original use: Public house

Existing use: Restaurant and bar

Conservation area: No

Significance score— 7

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 1

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Former Public House built in 1929 as The Greyhound. Orange/Red brick construction with plain tiled pitched roof and dormers. Site expressed in a canted C- shaped plan set within courtyard. Pleasing design includes arcade at ground floor level and leaded light casement windows above. Pitched roof set behind dentiled cornice. Tall chimneys and 3 hipped dormer windows to the front a feature. Brick archways include terracotta keystone and dressings and recessed windows. Ground floor in contrasting brown bricks to emulate rusticated quoins and recessed

plinths to give the impression of former open arcade and undercroft.

Historic significance – The building was originally named after the Wembley Greyhounds which was the greyhound racing operation held at Wembley Stadium between 1927 - 1998.

Authenticity – The building remains virtually as constructed. The forecourt has been created and the fenestration replaced but this has not harmed the overall character and charm.

Townscape significance – A key corner site, the building is a landmark in the streetscape.



Ward: Welsh Harp

Reservoir Cottage, Birchen Grove, NW9 8SA



Date: c1843

Architect: Unknown

Style: Georgian

Original use: Dam Keeper's Cottage

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 9

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – c1843 altered and extended. Single storey double fronted cottage facing Brent Reservoir. Two canted bays to the front, tall chimneys and slate roof. Simple square plan and constructed of London stock brick. Included for its connection with Brent Reservoir and the Regent's Canal Company.

Historic significance – The Brent Reservoir, or 'Welsh Harp', was created to serve the Regent's Canal. The Paddington Branch of the Grand Junction Canal opened in 1801 and the River Brent was identified as a source for extra

water. In 1810/11, a narrow 'feeder' was built to channel water more than three miles, from a bend in the river north of Kingsbury Bridge to join the canal at Lower Place. By the 1830s the Regent's Canal Company, which now owned the branch, proposed a dam across the River Brent to provide a 61 acre reservoir, which would ensure a more reliable supply for their feeder. The dam and associated works were built in 1834/35 by William Hoof of Hammersmith. Heavy rain in January 1841 caused a partial collapse of dam, and flooding down the Brent valley and considerable damage in Brentford. When the dam was rebuilt in 1843, the reservoir attendant's cottage was added at the Kingsbury end. Shown on historic maps from 1873.

Townscape significance - It is an attractive local landmark within the street.

Authenticity – Virtually intact. Although it has been extended and some of the original windows have been replaced, the building still retains its essential components.

Sources: Geoffrey Hewlett - "Welsh Harp Reservoir Through Time" (2011) © Philip Grant, May 2013



Ward: Welsh Harp

St Catherine's, Neasden Lane, London NW10 1QB



Date: 1916

Architect: John Samuel Alder

Style: Decorated style

Original use: Church

Existing use: Church

Conservation area: no

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – An attractive brick and stone chapel of ease, 1916, by John Samuel Alder in the Decorated Style of the 14th Century. Gabled west front with porch added in 1954. Brick buttresses a feature. Perpendicular plain windows to gable and decorated stone tracery to the nave. Original side entrance with wooden timber doors and strap hinges. Stone dressings a feature.

Historic significance – St. Catherine in Neasden was originally constructed in 1916 as a chapel of ease to St. Andrew's, Kingsbury. The parish was formed

in 1934. John Samuel Alder (1847-1919) was the son of a West Midlands builder, and trained first with his father's firm and later with GC Haddon in Great Malvern and Frederick Preedy in London. After studying at the Architectural Association he set up in independent practice at Old Broad Street in the City around 1887, before going into partnership with John Turrill in 1898. He is best known as a church architect and his works include the Grade II designated St. Michael's in Wembley (1908). He was made FRIBA in 1916. The Patron dean and chapter of St. Paul's is held with St. Paul's, Oxgate.

Townscape significance – It is a clear local landmark within the street. Its red brick façade visible and a focal point within the streetscene.

Authenticity – Virtually intact with original windows. The brickwork has not been painted. The building remains unspoilt.

Sources: www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol7/pp236-241#p22
www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1261501



Ward: Wembley Central

Charles Goddard House, High Road, HA0 2DW



Date: 1896

Architect: Unknown

Style: Late Victorian Arts and Crafts

Original use: Doctor's Practice and surgery

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 3

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Substantial three storey detached house (now divided into sheltered flats) in red brick with sandstone dressings in the 'Tudorbeathan' style featuring gabled clay tiled roofs and decorative tall chimneys. Front entrance with solid timber door flanked with two sandstone windows diamond leaded lights. Gables feature barge boards and half timbering. Fenestration at ground with sandstone quoins, above mainly sliding sash.

Historic significance – Dr. Charles Goddard first came in 1885 to Wembley, which was then an area of green fields and scattered hamlets with a population of less than 1000. In November 1894 he took a building lease for 99 years, but with an option to purchase the freehold, on half an acre of land on the site in question at a rent of £15 a year. Thus Harrowdene House, now Charles Goddard House, 571 High Road, Wembley, came to be built. It was built not only as the doctor's residence but also, as was the common practice in those days, as the surgery where he could see his patients. At the side was a coach house (now demolished) with a stable for two horses, a harness room and a laundry with a loft and storeroom above. Dr Goddard (1859-1942), his wife and their five children lived at the property and was the first resident doctor in Wembley. It passed through the family until 1974 when it was converted into a sheltered housing.

Townscape significance – Its positioning in the street makes it stand out.

Authenticity – Although some of the refinement such as the stepped gable have been lost the building remains virtually as constructed.

Sources: The Goddard Association of Europe, Newsletter, No 41, November 1996.



Ward: Wembley Central

Saffran (Former Police Station), 551-551a High Rd, Wembley, HA0 2DW



Date: 1919

Architect: John Dixon Butler

Style: Domestic Neo-Georgian

Original use: Police Station

Existing use: Restaurant and residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 7

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 1

Description

Architectural significance – Former Police Station (X Division) now restaurant. 1919 by John Dixon Butler, architect and surveyor to the Metropolitan Police. Red brick with stone dressings. Pitched slate roof with corniced eaves and cast iron hoppers. 3 storeys, attic & semi-basement. One bay wide with later flat roof extension for accommodation and police waggons to the High Road (converted to flats). Cells and stables (later garage) to the rear demolished for Snow Court in 2000. Main raised, projecting, corner entrance, with stone doorcase having pediment supported on elongated

swelling brackets; architrave doorway. Bays have projecting pedimented bay windows at attic level on supporting stone brackets. Attached cast iron railings to curtilage. Timber framed double hung sliding sash windows a feature.

Historic significance – The police station operated on this site until 1971 when it moved to new accommodation further up the road. John Dixon Butler (1861–1920) was a collaborator of Norman Shaw, as Surveyor and Architect to the Metropolitan Police he designed over 200 police stations and courts. His period as surveyor is also notable for the architectural quality of his designs (many of which are statutory listed). Dixon Butler stations are usually in a domestic style, sensitive to the context of the areas in which they were located, with strong municipal qualities such as handsome iron railings, inscribed lintels identifying the building as a police station, and other stone dressings. Surviving stations illustrate his proficiency across a range of different sites as the Metropolitan Police's jurisdiction was over a much wider area than comparable public service authorities, such as the London County Council, encompassing Middlesex and sections of other home counties.

Authenticity – What remains is a handsome and well-designed building constructed of quality materials. The entrance block is most significant and remains intact.

Townscape significance – A corner building, it contributes to the streetscape.

Sources: www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101393152-police-station-and-stables-bow-west-ward#.WsZALnmouUk



Ward: Wembley Central

Wembley Fire Station Cottages, 591 and 593 Harrow Road, HA0 2EG



Date: 1937-39

Architect: Unknown

Style: Moderne

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – A pair of Modernist station houses built as living quarters for the firemen and their families flanking and in conjunction with the Statutory Listed Grade II Wembley Fire Station. The streamlined houses are an integral part of the site composition and for this reason are important to the setting of the listed Fire Station. Originally 2 storey, they have both been extended in keeping with the original style and character. Four stories, in brown brick, of a three bay design with rusticated entrance beneath a plain heavy cantilevered projecting canopy. The West bay is curved to the corners and projects forward. Three light metal windows flank the entrance bay. At

first floor a full height narrow stair light sits directly on the entrance canopy flanked by three light casements identical to those beneath. Projecting cornice and flat roof. Set-backs at third with terrace and fourth floor with circular tower window (as extended).

Historic significance – In the period after WWI until 1925, no new fire stations were built but as the threat of renewed hostilities emerged in the 1930s, Government responded to the possibility of a future aerial war. In 1938, the Fire Brigades Act made fire services compulsory for every local authority and established a national commission to oversee activities. The station testifies to the expansion of the fire service in this period.

Townscape significance –The flanking houses form an impressive group and streetscape in what otherwise is a mainly residential landscape.

Authenticity – The houses are well preserved and have been carefully extended.

Sources: Current list description for Fire Station.



Ward: Wembley Central

595 Harrow Road, HA0 2EF



Date: 1860s

Architect: Unknown

Style: Victorian

Original use: Residential

Existing use: Club

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Two storey, three bay, symmetrical, very attractive villa featuring circular headed pilastered entrance porch. Constructed in London stock brick with segmentally headed tripartite windows flanking the raised entrance. Window lintel detail comprises rubbed soldier course with stone dressing for springer and keystone. First floor, more tripartite windows, and continuous fascia lintel and with bracketed floral consoles. The building is roofed in Welsh slate with a cast iron railing around the central roof light to stairwell. More decorative railings to raised entrance

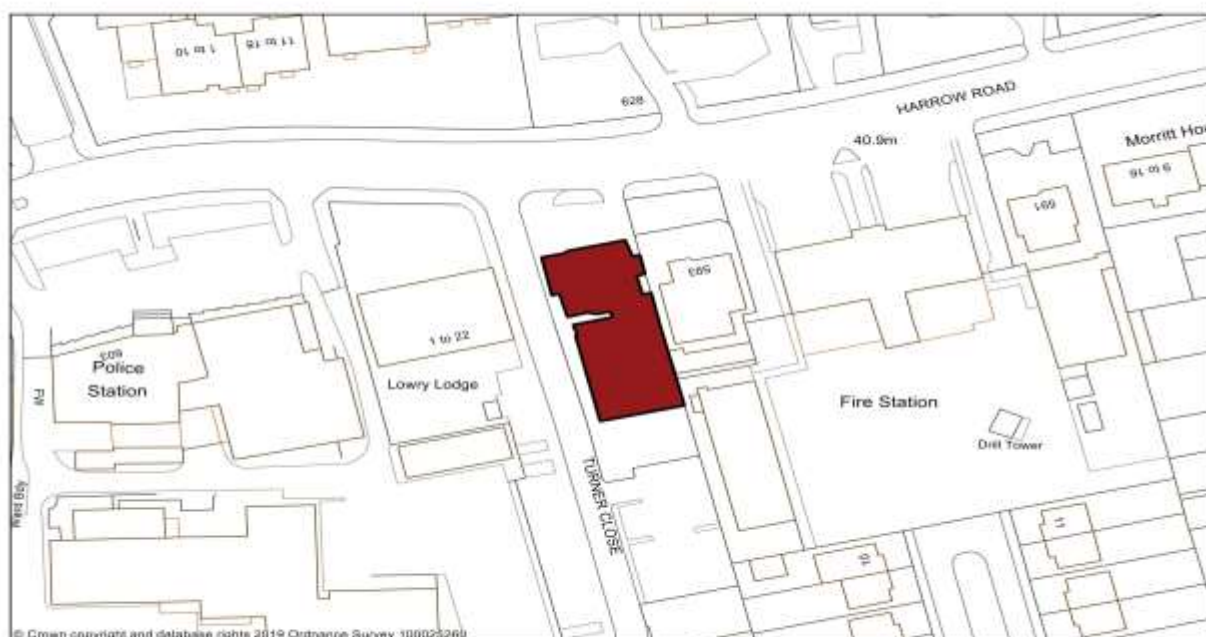
and window sills. Bay window with stone balustrade to one side and remaining tall chimney a feature.

Historic significance – Sudbury had always been a centre for animal farming. It was a prosperous area, and there were many farmhouses in the 17th and 18th centuries. By the 1830s, however, the farming community suffered as a result of a depression in the rural economy. The road to London and the presence of Harrow School led prosperous people to build large houses in Sudbury. Several existed by 1819. The opening of Sudbury (now Wembley Central) station in 1842, and horse bus services from this station to the 'Swan' inn, both encouraged development. Sudbury was the first part of the Wembley area to show significant growth and by 1852, 80 properties were large enough to be taxed. The Victorian expansion of the settlement in the west along the Harrow Road occurred from the early 1860s to the junction of Harrow Road with Elms Lane and Maybank Avenue. This substantial villa a major survival from this development.

Townscape significance – The attractive nature of the property and the fact it can be viewed from most sides makes it important in the townscape

Authenticity – The property is virtually intact having original windows and front door. Only loss appears to be one side chimney stack. Club to the rear of no significance.

Sources: Places in Brent, Sudbury, Grange Museum of Community History and Brent Archive.



Ward: Willesden Green

Shortcroft Mead Court, Cooper Road, NW10 1BF



Date: 1897

Architect: W. D. Caroe

Style: Queen Anne

Original use: Board school

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Former Board School in Queen Anne revivalist style. Red brick construction with gauged-brick keyed arched windows with cambered red, and moulded brick cills; first floor with scrolled aprons. Moulded string-courses between floors continuing beneath cills. Moulded cornice above. Flemish gables and Segmental-pedimented dormers with carved tympana. Main body of school has mullion-and-transom windows with paired timber sashes and top-hung casements above. Principal elevation set forward and surmounted by gables with tall round-headed windows Tourelles

flanking this elevation; each comprises a large main tower with octagonal roof and small cupola with lucarnes, and a slender canted stair tower to either side.

Historic significance – Former Board School. Opened 1897 for 1,250 boys, girls and infants. Under 1944 Act and became a secondary modern. It closed in 1960 and the buildings taken over by Willesden College of Technology. In 1991 the site was sold and converted to flats.

Authenticity – The building retains much of its original features and architecture.

Townscape significance – The building is on a corner site and stands out because of its attractive architecture and its position in the street.

Sources: www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol7/pp247-254



Ward: Willesden Green

Willesden 7th Day Adventist Church, Glebe Road, Willesden, London,



Date: 1903

Architect: Unknown

Style: Vaguely Tudor

Original use: School

Existing use: Church

Conservation area: No

Significance score - 7

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 1

Description

Architectural significance – Attractive former Board School of 1903. Single storey and attic. Constructed of London stock brick, and features casement windows and thick stone lintels. It has attractive gable ends facing the road and sweeping slate roofs. Originally an L-shape plan with 1986 addition (now looking much older) forming wing to right side. Courtyard setting.

Historic significance – The former school opened in 1903 as the Pound Lane Board School for 850 Male and 418 infants. It was reorganised in 1927 as selective central school for 480 pupils; reorganised in 1944 as a 'secondary

modern' and was amalgamated with Willesden County Grammar School to form Willesden High School in 1967.

Authenticity – The building remains virtually intact and is well maintained.

Townscape significance – The building stands out because of its gables and position at a road junction.

Sources: <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol7/pp247-254>



Ward: Willesden Green

17 Heathfield Park, NW2 5JE



Date: 1933 (ext. 1939 and 1959)

Architect: P.W. Roberts/F.J. Landauer/
Shaw and Lloyd

Style: Modernist

Original use: Synagogue

Existing use: Re

Conservation area: Willesden Green

Significance score - 7

Authenticity: 1

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Heathfield Park block only. Canted corner entrance, once banded brickwork, now rendered with grilles and quoins. Rusticated stone entablature capped with projecting Spanish tiles, formerly with stone pinnacles. Stepped entrance with 3 rendered columns between four pairs of original timber panelled doors. Projecting concrete entrance canopy now covered with box sign.

Historic significance – Willesden United Synagogue is a member of the United Synagogue, an organisation of London Jews that was founded with the

sanction of an act of parliament in 1870 and which is the largest religious grouping within the British Jewish community. In January 1933 a house at 17 Heathfield Park became available and work to convert the house to premises suitable for a shul was granted to architects P.W. Roberts. In 1939 the building was extended to provide a communal centre with classrooms and an entrance from Brondesbury Park. The large window to the Jeff Lemer Hall had an iron security grille with the verse, 'This is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of Heaven'. When the (West) Willesden United Synagogue took over the building the 500 seats were not sufficient for the new unified Congregation. Eventually it was decided to demolish two houses in Brondesbury Park which belonged to the shul, and in 1959 provide an extension to accommodate a communal hall and more classrooms. The architects were Shaw and Lloyd. By 2018 the Brondesbury Park site was replaced by a new Synagogue designed by DMFK Architects. The Heathfield Park building was sold to another religious organisation in 1998.

Authenticity – The building has sadly lost its original brick appearance and security grille. The stone pinnacles have been removed.

Townscape significance – the building stands out within the street in contrast to its neighbouring residential houses.

Sources: <https://www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk/susser/willesdenbrondesbury.htm>



Ward: Willesden Green

Barclay's Bank, 5 High Road, NW10 2TE



Date: 1902

Architect: E Gabriel

Style: Corporate Baroque

Original use: Bank

Existing use: Bank

Conservation area: Willesden Green

Significance score—10

Authenticity: 3

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

Architectural significance – Branch bank for London and South Western bank designed by Edward Gabriel in 1893. A four storey red brick and stone dressed corporate mannered baroque building. The building comprises a stucco ground floor with main timber panelled entrance door and principal window contained within a pilastered shopfront featuring dentiled cornice and black granite stallriser. The window has a giant clasping architrave and central armorial cartouche. Above ground floor the building is of a two bay construction with double height canted bay windows with sliding multipane

sashes. Between the two the former advertising panel now blank. The attic storey, above a deep projecting dentiled cornice, has a pair of sash windows under simple pediment which is flanked by octagonal stone banded tourelles.

Historic significance – London and South Western Bank Ltd. was a major joint stock bank founded in 1862, with a head office at 12 Regent Street. The bank's original strategy was to link London with modest account holders in the main towns of the South West. By December 1863 the bank had opened 12 provincial branches (mainly in Devon and Cornwall) but was forced to close 8 of these within the first decade, decided to turn its attention instead to the more profitable and rapidly expanding London suburbs, which had hitherto been largely ignored by the other banks. By the end of the century it had become one of the leading joint stock banks. In 1917 it amalgamated with the London and Provincial Bank, to form the London, Provincial and South Western. By this time the London and South Western had over 200 branches. It was in turn acquired by Barclays Bank 1918. The architect, Mr Edward Gabriel (Edmeston and Gabriel), designed several branches for London and South Western.

Authenticity – The building is virtually unaltered externally.

Townscape significance – The building stands out because of its fanciful façade and location at the road junction.

Sources: www.archiseek.com/2009/1893-willesden-green-bank-london/
<https://www.archive.barclays.com/items/show/5269>



Ward: Willesden Green

38 - 40 High Road, NW10 2QD



Date: 1881

Architect: H. W. Hexton

Style: Neo-classical

Original use: Public house

Existing use: Residential

Conservation area: Willesden Green

Significance score - 8

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 2

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 2

Description

architectural significance – Former Spotted Dog Public House constructed in a neoclassical style and designed by H W Hexton for a Mr Dobbin in 1881. The building has red glazed faience to the ground floor providing a four bay composition around a central recessed entrance door. Between each window faience-clad pilasters and projecting cornice. Above is a three bay London stock elevation featuring swan neck and angular pediments to fenestration and quoins. The building has a deep modillioned cornice with a turned balustrade parapet. It now has a contemporary metallic entrance canopy as part of a residential conversion (not of special interest).

Historic significance – The Spotted Dog existed by 1762, and was described as ‘a well accustomed Public House’ in 1792. In the 19th century it was famous for its pleasure gardens and in the 1920s it boasted a dance hall. Once derelict, the Spotted Dog Pub had its Georgian façade incorporated into a residential complex in 2014.

Townscape significance – The building is a well loved focus in the High Road and its red glazed faience a feature.

Authenticity – The original façade to the public house has been carefully restored.

Sources: www.coalholesoflondon.wordpress.com/2011/12/14/the-spotted-dog/



Ward: Willesden Green

Willesden Green Library, 95 High Road, NW10 2SU



Date: 1893-94

Architect: Newman and Newman

Style: Arts and Crafts Tudor Revival

Original use: Library

Existing use: Library/Cultural Centre

Conservation area: Willesden Green

Significance score - 10

Authenticity: 2

Architectural: 3

Historical/archaeological: 2

Townscape: 3

Description

Architectural significance – The retained section of Willesden library was designed by architects Newman and Newman and was built in 1893-4 in an Arts and Crafts Tudor revival style. The building has a red brick to the first floor with a jetted black and white half-timbering to the upper floor to the East and tile hung to the West. Cruciform plan with a conical plain clay tiled roofed Tourette between. The Pediment and upper section of the Tourette has some intricate high quality neo renaissance pargetting. Fenestration is multi-paned timber casement. Otherwise a riot of attractive brick and timber framing.

Original front door now replaced with window but conical shell canopy remains.

Historic significance – In 1891, the residents of Willesden Parish were asked to vote for the provision of three local Public Libraries, to be paid for from the rates. The poll showed a majority of 2 to 1 in favour of Library provision. The design for Willesden was by Newman and Newman, of Tooley Street, London Bridge, who were also the architects of Willesden Town Hall in Dyne Road, and the Willesden Cottage Hospital. The builders were Messrs. Sabey and Sons, of Islington. The cost of the freehold land, building and fittings was about £3,200. The opening of the Willesden Green public Library 18 July, 1894, by local M.P., Mr I.E.B. Cox, was a grand occasion, the Ceremony being enhanced by a Concert of Classical Music and songs. Arthur Harrison Newman was articled to his father, Arthur Shean Newman, and commenced independent practice in 1877. He succeeded to his father's practice in 1878 and was joined by his cousin, Dudley Newman, 1883. The building was threatened by demolition in 1988 and in 1912 but retained as part of the Allford Hall Monaghan Morris 2015 scheme.

Authenticity – The building retains much of its original features and architecture.

Townscape significance – The building is on a corner site and stands out because of its attractive architecture and its position in the street.

Sources: Directory of British Architects, 1904-1914, p 252. http://www.willesden-local-history.co.uk/Willesden_Green_Library.htm

