

Locally Listed Buildings in Watford



Updated 2010



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Watford Borough contains a number of buildings that do not merit statutory listing under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, but are of architectural and/or historic value. As part of the Council's Urban Conservation Strategy, the Council is of the view that the contribution that these buildings make to the history, character, streetscape and identity of Watford is worthy of protection. For this reason, Buildings of Local Interest were identified and listed in the Watford District Plan 2000, and Policy U15 was included to indicate that development adversely affecting these buildings will be resisted:-

Policy U15

Proposals for development affecting the appearance, character or setting of Buildings of Local Interest should ensure that due regard is paid to safeguarding the relevant features of the building and its setting. Proposals that involved the demolition of the building are unlikely to be approved.

1.2 Buildings of Local Interest are located throughout Watford, with a notable concentration along The Parade, High Street and Lower High Street. Some of the buildings are situated within Conservation Areas and are subject to the relevant planning policies concerning those designations, as well as Policy U15. Protection for those that are not within Conservation Areas will be reliant upon the implementation of Policy U15. The contents of the list of Buildings of Local Interest will also be included on the Historic Environment Record maintained by Hertfordshire County Council. Whilst this will not increase the level of protection afforded to the buildings, it will reinforce and aid the recognition of their contribution to the wider historic environment.

1.3 On the 21st March 2010, the Government published an updated document on planning for the historic environment called: 'Planning Policy Statement 5'. The new Planning Policy Statement emphasizes the importance for local authorities of identifying 'heritage assets' within their localities and the role the planning process can deliver in terms of their protection. The role of designating locally

listed buildings is identified as a key mechanism for establishing local heritage assets.

1.4 In addition, this document contributes to the evidence base for the wider delivery of the Local Development Framework and the Core Strategy.

2.0 Drawing up the list

2.1 The majority of buildings included in the list of Buildings of Local Interest were identified in a study commissioned by Watford Borough Council, entitled 'Watford: Character of Area Study'. The Study was undertaken in 1999 by BEAMS (Built Environment Advisory and Management Service). The list of buildings that followed from this research was included as Appendix 6 of the Watford District Plan 2000 and as part of the District Plan was subject to extensive public consultation before it was adopted in 2003.

2.2 This present document has resulted from the reappraisal of the existing list of Buildings of Local Interest – in line with up-to-date government guidance on the conservation of built heritage. The revisions have been guided by recommendations from the Council's Planning department as well as its Heritage department, the County Council's Heritage Department, local history groups, local residents' associations, the general public and BEAMS.

3.0 The criteria for Local Listing

3.1 Buildings were included on the list if they met one or more of the following criteria:

- Architectural Interest – the style, form, type, or construction is of interest. It may be unusual, or may be a good example of a typical building in the locality;
- Function – the building's function may be specialised by forming part of the original layout/facilities of the area of which it is part (e.g. small workshops);
- Historical Interest – the building forms a significant part of the development of the town or a locality;

- Landmark quality – a building with a location, scale, and/or features that contribute to the identity and distinctiveness of the built environment;
- Streetscape quality – the building forms an important component of a particular street, lending it structure, variety, or particular character.

4.0 What Part of a Building is Protected?

4.1 The extent of protection afforded to Buildings of Local Interest is limited to the effect of development on their external appearance and setting. In most instances the contribution to the history, character, and streetscape of these buildings is dependent on the visual presence of the building and its setting. While the internal features of the buildings may be worthy of retention, it is not possible to control alterations to these.

5.0 What are the Buildings to be Protected From?

5.1 The Government has prescribed permitted development rights for certain activities, as outlined in the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995. If a proposal meets the criteria outlined in this Order then it is deemed to have planning permission. Permitted development rights permit, amongst other works, certain alterations to dwellinghouses (including their curtilage), schools, industrial buildings and shops. Buildings of Local Interest may be susceptible to alterations and even demolition in the future as these permitted rights limit the control that Watford Borough Council has to protect them.

5.2 The Council has the ability to remove permitted development rights via Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995. At this time, the Council has chosen not to remove all permitted development rights for the following reasons:

- Permitted development rights do not necessarily apply to many of the buildings as:
 - A number of the buildings on the list are retail outlets, flats and churches, and therefore are not entitled to full permitted development rights.

- Dwellinghouses in Conservation Areas can be exempt from permitted development rights (Article 4(2)), and under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 the proposed demolition of any building in a Conservation Area requires consent. Many of the buildings on the list are within Watford's conservation areas and can therefore be protected.

- The Council will however pursue Article 4 Directions where the prevention of demolition of Locally Listed Buildings is deemed to be sufficiently relevant to the Council's wider objectives on the preservation of built heritage.

5.3 The Council also has the option to pursue the use of Building Preservation Notices under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, when demolition or alteration will affect the character of an architecturally and/or historically important building.

6.0 Implications for Development Proposals

6.1 Is Planning Permission Required?

Unlike proposals that will affect statutorily Listed Buildings and in some circumstances within Conservation Areas, specific consent is not required for proposals to Buildings of Local Interest. Rather, where a proposed development is not a permitted activity and it is to be undertaken on a Building of Local Interest, a normal planning permission must be obtained from Watford Council. In some instances a Building of Local Interest is also located within a Conservation Area, and the proposal will be assessed against the Conservation Area policies in the District Plan and statutory guidance and legislation for Conservation Areas.

6.2 Planning Application Assessment Matters

6.2.1 External Works

In determining a planning application for works that will affect the exterior of a Building of Local Interest, the Council will have regard to the following matters:

- the proportion of the external elevation to be altered;

- whether the materials used are sympathetic to those used originally;
- whether the colours are sympathetic to those used originally;
- the permanence of the addition (i.e. can it be removed without damaging the external elevation?);
- the proportions of additional or altered doors and windows, relative to existing doors and windows;
- whether the proposal is in keeping with the overall design/appearance of the existing building and surroundings;
- whether the proposal will correct or improve upon an unsympathetic alteration or addition noted in the description of the building in this document;
- whether the proposal will lead to adverse cumulative alterations.

6.2.2 Building demolition

Where an application is required for works to demolish a Building of Local Interest (i.e. the building is located within a Conservation Area, and/or an Article 4 direction has removed permitted rights to demolish, and/or a Building Preservation Notice applies) the Council will have regard to the following matters:

- whether information has been provided on the historic, architectural and archaeological importance of the structure, and the implications of this information. Where there is sufficient architectural or historic interest for doing so, the Council will require the investigation and recording of the construction, design and other features which are present prior to demolition and which are exposed during the demolition. This recording work will be carried out in accordance with a written scheme agreed in advance with the Council and a full report of the results of the work will be submitted;
- whether all reasonable means of preserving the building have been investigated and shown to be unrealistic;
- whether details of a replacement building have been provided. The Council will require a design of a high standard, in keeping with the scale and character of the original building. The Council will favour

historic material and / or components from the original building reincorporated in the new building.

6.2.3 Setting of buildings

In determining a planning application for works that will affect the setting of a Building of Local Interest, the Council will have regard to the following matters:

- whether the proposed works will obscure the building from the street and/or public views;
- whether the works are in keeping with the age and/or architecture of the building.

7.0 Further Information

7.1 For preliminary advice on works to Buildings of Local Interest, contact Watford Borough Council's Development Control Section or Planning Policy Section on *01923 226400* or *01923 278398*, before submitting an application.

7.2 The following organisations may be able to provide further information:

- English Heritage
East of England Region
62-74 Burleigh Street
Cambridge
CB1 1DJ
- BEAMS
The Built Environment Advisory and Management Service
Hertfordshire Building and Preservation Trust
The Castle
Hertford
SG14 1HR
- The Victorian Society
1 Priory Gardens
Bedford Park
London
W4 1TT
- The Twentieth Century Society
70 Cowcross Street
London
EC1M 6EJ

8.0 Local Consultation

A draft version of this document went out to public consultation between 31st August – 12 October 2010. The Council consulted by letter those with an interest in the buildings detailed. In addition details of the consultation was sent to all local heritage and community groups, such as residents' associations, and efforts were made to reach a wider audience through local media and the council's website. Responses received helped to shape the final version.

The initial public consultation resulted in the recommendation that two additional properties should be added to the register of Locally Listed Buildings. Having met the criteria for local listing, number 64 Leavesden Road and 36 Villiers Road were the subject of further public consultation between 20th October – 10th December 2010.

9.0 Adoption

This document was adopted by the Watford Borough Council Cabinet on the 13th December 2010.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Support with research and other work is gratefully acknowledged from a number of sources including property owners and staff/volunteers at: Watford Museum, Watford Central Library, Bushey Museum, Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies, RIBA Library, University of Westminster, British Waterways, London Transport Museum, London & North Western Railway Society, North Watford History Society, Watford & District Industrial History Society and BEAMS.

Final Version (13.12.2010)

APPENDIX 1

**Full List of Locally Listed Buildings
in the
Borough of Watford**

Callowland		Entry Number	Page Number
Bedford Street	1a - 4a	1	17
	8 - 10	2	18
	12 - 18	3	19
	56	4	20
Cecil Street	Beulah Baptist Church	5	21
	Former barn of Callowland farm, 102 - 136	6	22
Gammons Lane	Former Alexandra School buildings	7	23
Leavesden Road	Former Bus Garage	8	24
	Former School	9	25
	Baptist Church	10	26
	64	11	27
	Water Trough	12	28
Southwold Road	Parkgate School	13	29
St Albans Road	Hille House, 124 - 132a	14	30
	Former Wells Brewery, behind 124 - 134	15	31
	Former Post Office, 134	16	32
	146 - 150	17	33
	Former Leviathan Public House, 151	18	34
	Former Stag Public House, 153	19	35
	160 - 162	20	36
	Former Methodist Church	21	37
	Christ Church	22	38
	Belmont House, 187 - 189	23	39
	259 - 265	24	40
	The Harebreaks	North Watford Methodist Church	25

Central		Entry Number	Page Number
Albert Road South	Elm Court	26	42
Church Street	Bailey Smith Tomb, St Mary's Churchyard	27	43
	Dyson Tomb, St Mary's Churchyard	28	44
Clarendon Road	36	29	45

	73	30	46
	75	31	47
Estcourt Road	Former Police Station, 3 - 5	32	48
	Former Estcourt Tavern, 25	33	49
	Former Builders Yard, 96	34	50
Exchange Road	Exchange House, 60	35	51
Grosvenor Road	Newton Price Centre	36	52
High Street	23 - 27	37	53
	39 - 41a	38	54
	44	39	55
	46	40	56
	48	41	57
	50 - 52	42	58
	54 - 56	43	59
	62 - 70	44	60
	77 - 79	45	61
	84	46	62
	The One Bell Public House, 90	47	63
	102	48	64
	103 - 105	49	65
	104	50	66
	106	51	67
	108	52	68
	110	53	69
	112 - 114	54	70
	114b, 114c, 114d	55	71
	116a	56	72
	Former Bank, 132	57	73
	146 - 146a	58	74
	148 - 150	59	75
162 - 164	60	76	
170	61	77	
King Street	Former Police Station, 7 - 9	62	78
	11 - 17	63	79
	Former Cinema, 19 - 21	64	80
Lady's Close	'Lady's Close'	65	81
	Watford Girls Grammar School	66	82
Lammas Road	Former Church of St James	67	83
	War Memorial	68	84
Loates Lane	Central Hall	69	85
Local Board Road	1 - 3	70	86

	1a	71	87
	The Pump House	72	88
Lower High Street	Watford High Street Station	73	89
	Brookland, 253	74	90
	Bridge Cottages, 302 - 304	75	91
	Frogmore Cottages	76	92
New Street	Coal Duty Marker 1	77	93
	Coal Duty Marker 2	78	94
Queen's Road	67	79	95
	Former Baptist Chapel, 69	80	96
	70 - 72	81	97
	79a	82	98
	87	83	99
	Water Trough	84	100
Shady Lane	Police Station & Magistrates Court	85	101
Smith Street	1	86	102
	11 - 12	87	103
Station Road	6	88	104
St John's Road	1a	89	105
	Estcourt Arms Public House, 2	90	106
Sutton Road	55	91	107
The Crescent	5	92	108
The Parade	8 - 10	93	109
	9	94	110
	11 - 33	95	111
	Rigby House, 30	96	112
	58 - 68	97	113
	97	98	114
	Monmouth Place, 101 - 115	99	115
	Faircross House, 116	100	116
	135	101	117
	137 - 147	102	118
	149	103	119
	St Albans House, 155 - 183	104	120
	Vicarage Road	Former Cottage Hospital, 45 - 47	105
Water Lane	Coal Duty Marker	106	122
Watford Field Road	28 - 29	107	123
	34 - 36	108	124
	Watford Field Junior School	109	125
Watford House Lane	1	110	126

Holywell		Entry Number	Page Number
Ascot Road	Former Sun Printer's Clock tower	111	127
Rickmansworth Road	195 - 199	112	128
Whippendell Road	Methodist Church	113	129
	Rembrandt House	114	130

Leggatts		Entry Number	Page Number
Longspring	91 - 111	115	131

Meriden		Entry Number	Page Number
Garston Lane	Garston Park Parade, 1 - 16	116	132
St Albans Road	Garston Bus Garage, 934 - 974	117	133

Nascot		Entry Number	Page Number
Church Road	1	118	134
	Denmark Cottages, 3 - 9	119	135
	11 - 15	120	136
	21a - 31	121	137
	28 - 30	122	138
	33 - 35	123	139
	37	124	140
	39	125	141
	Mormon Terrace, 41 - 59	126	142
	61	127	143
	72 - 78	128	144
	102	129	145
	Hempstead Road	92	130
132 - 134		131	147
138 - 138a		132	148
Watford Central Library		133	149
West Lodge		134	150
Langley Road	2 - 8	135	151
	24	136	152
	Bedford Arms Public House, 26	137	153
	34 - 40	138	154
	42 - 44	139	155

	46 - 48	140	156
	49 - 51	141	157
	50 - 56	142	158
	76 - 78 / (32 Stratford Road included)	143	159
	Little Stratford, 80	144	160
	88 - 90 / (98 Park Road included)	145	161
	Langley Lodge, 92	146	162
	Nascot Lawn, 92a	147	163
	97	148	164
	106	149	165
	113	150	166
Nascot Street	2	151	167
Nascot Road	3 - 5	152	168
	The Lindens, 18 - 20	153	169
Nascot Wood Road	Baynards House	154	170
	3	155	171
	Former lodge to Rounton, 30	156	172
	Former lodge to Tunnel Woods, 34	157	173
	Former lodge to Rufford House, 42	158	174
	Cheslyn, 54	159	175
	Former lodge to Nara, 58	160	176
Park Road	23	161	177
	30 - 32	162	178
	39 - 39a	163	179
	Innage House, 43 - 45	164	180
Ridge Lane	139	165	181
St Albans Road	White Lion Public House, 79	166	182
	Bank Premises, 99	167	183
	117a - 117b	168	184
	Martindale Terrace, 125 - 135	169	185
Stamford Road	Nascot Arms Public House, 11	170	186
Stratford Road	Tarbert, 44	171	187

Oxhey		Entry Number	Page Number
Aldenham Road	Railway Arms Public House, 1	172	188
	48	173	189

Bushey Arches	Pillbox	174	190
Chalk Hill	18	175	191
	Bushey & Oxhey Methodist Church	176	192
	Bushey Baptist Church	177	193
	The Victoria Public House, 39	178	194
Field End Close	Gauge House	179	195
	Paddocks Reservoir	180	196
Oxhey Road	68	181	197
Pinner Road	Bushey & Oxhey Railway Station. Also Eastbury Road entrance	182	198
	Pillbox near to Bushey & Oxhey Railway Station	183	199
	37	184	200
	Belvedere House, 56	185	201
	Table Hall, 84 - 88	186	202
	186	187	203
	201 - 205	188	204
	The Load of Hay Public House, 207	189	205
Sherwoods Road	31 - 33	190	206
Villiers Road	The Rifle Volunteer, 36	191	207
	97	192	208
	The Villiers Arms Public House, 100	193	209
Watford Heath	1 - 4	194	210
	5	195	211
	6	196	212
	The Royal Oak Public House, 25	197	213
	26 - 27	198	214
	31 - 33	199	215
	Former Rose Tea Rooms, 34	200	216
	35 - 37	201	217
Wiggenhall Road	Wiggenhall Depot	202	218

Park		Entry Number	Page Number
Cassiobury Drive	First Church of Christ Scientist	203	219
Cassiobury Park	Bridge 167	204	220
	Cha Cha Cha Tea Rooms	205	221
Cottage Close	Ice House, rear of 7	206	222
Farm Field	Sugden House	207	223

Grand Union Canal	Lady Capel's Lock	208	224
	Lock 75	209	225
	Lock 76	210	226
	Iron Bridge Lock	211	227
Grove Mill Lane	Brook Cottage	212	228
	Former Mill	213	229
	Grove Mill Cottages	214	230
Hempstead Road	191	215	231
	Gade House, 209	216	232
	Lanchester Building, West Herts College	217	233
Langley Way	19	218	234
Peace Drive	The Peace Hospice	219	235
Rickmansworth Road	Clarendon Muse	220	236
Temple Close	Former Cassiobury House Cellars, rear of Capel Cottage	221	237
The Gardens	36	222	238

Stanborough		Entry Number	Page Number
Briar Road	Kingsway Junior School	223	239
North Approach	89 - 103	224	240
North Western Avenue	Cemetery Lodge	225	241
	Entrance Gates to North Watford Cemetery	226	242
St Albans Road	Seventh Day Adventist Church, 609	227	243


Tudor		Entry Number	Page Number
Sandown Road	Paramount Industrial Estate	228	244
St Albans Road	Former Odhams Press Hall	229	245
	North Watford Library	230	246

Vicarage		Entry Number	Page Number
Durban Road East	Former Labour Church, 5	231	247
Vicarage Road	Watford Printers, 58	232	248
	Cemetery Chapel	233	249
	War Memorial	234	250


	Former Red Lion Public House and Stables, 105	235	251
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Woodside		Entry Number	Page Number
Cart Path	2 - 5	236	252
High Road	74	237	253
	129	238	254
	War Memorial	239	255
Woodside Playing Fields	Council Depot & Changing Rooms	240	256


Callowland

1a – 4a Bedford Street			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1837 – 1842		
Local list no.	1		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Terrace of four Victorian houses. Two storeys of old London stock brick with a deep clay tile pitched roof. Located on the northern side of Bedford Street, set back behind numbers 4 and 6, close to a number of Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A good example of terraced cottages from the first half of the nineteenth century, which are rare within Watford. These differ in layout and features from the more prolific later 19th century terraces. Function and Historical interest This terrace of houses were some of the first properties to be built away from the town's historic High Street, as Watford expanded with the building of the railway line. Close to the original railway station, which was built in 1837, these 'railway cottages' were the first to be built in this location.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey houses constructed of old London stock brick in Flemish bond. Modern doorways to front. Windows have original gauged brick headers in paler brick and stone cills. Modern window frames. The roof is pitched and deep - made of clay tiles, with overhanging eaves. There is one wide brick chimney stack on the roof, between the properties 1a and 2a. Modest two storey extension to the rear of the property at 3a dates from later 19th century.</p>			


Callowland

8 – 10 Bedford Street			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1837 – 1842		
Local list no.	2		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Terrace of two Victorian houses. Two storeys of old London stock brick with a deep slate pitched roof and chimney. Located on the northern side of Bedford Street, close to a number of Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest A good example of terraced cottages from the first half of the nineteenth century, which are rare within Watford. These differ in layout and features from the more prolific later 19th century terraces. Function and Historical interest This pair of houses are some of the first properties to be built away from the town's historic High Street, as Watford expanded with the building of the railway line. Close to the original railway station, which was built in 1837, these 'railway cottages' were the first to be built in this location.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Two storey houses constructed of old London stock brick in Flemish bond. Modern doorways to front, but with original gauged brick headers and step. Windows have original gauged brick headers in paler brick (ground floor level) and stone cills (both ground & first floor). Modern window frames. Slightly projecting brick string course at first floor level. The roof is pitched and deep - made of clay tiles, with overhanging eaves. There is one wide brick chimney stack on the roof, with seven chimney pots.</p>			


Callowland

12 – 18 Bedford Street			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1837 – 1842		
Local list no.	3		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Terrace of four Victorian houses. Two storeys of old London stock brick with a shallow clay tile and slate hipped roof and two chimneys. Located on the northern side of Bedford Street, close to a number of Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest A good example of terraced cottages from the first half of the nineteenth century, which are rare within Watford. These differ in layout and features from the more prolific later 19th century terraces. Function and Historical interest This row of houses are some of the first properties to be built away from the town's historic High Street, as Watford expanded with the building of the railway line. Close to the original railway station, which was built in 1837, these 'railway cottages' were the first to be built in this location.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Two storey houses constructed of old London stock brick in Flemish bond. Modern doorways to front, but with original gauged brick headers (some painted). Windows have original gauged brick headers in paler brick (except first floor of number 12) and stone cills. Modern window frames. Slightly projecting brick string course at first floor level. Central passageway through building now enclosed by wooden door with curved arch head in paler brick. Above this the window has been bricked up. The roof is hipped and shallow - made of clay tiles (numbers 12, 16 & 18) and slate (number 14), with overhanging eaves. There are two wide brick chimney stacks on the roof, with eight chimney pots on each. Unsympathetic porches to numbers 12 and 16 are modern.</p>			


Callowland

56 Bedford Street			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1837 – 1842		
Local list no.	4		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Victorian house. Two storeys of brick with two splay bay windows and a slate hipped roof. Located at the western end of Bedford Street, close to a number of Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings. Single storey extension to west.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest This cottage provides a good example of housing from the first half of the nineteenth century and as such is a rare example within Watford. Function and Historical interest This house is one of the first properties to be built away from the town's historic High Street, as Watford expanded with the building of the railway line. Close to the original railway station, which was built in 1837, this 'railway cottage' was the first to be built in this location.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Two storey house constructed of brick in Flemish bond (largely covered in modern white painted pebble dash). Single doorway on front elevation with modern wood door and top light. Two large splay bay windows to each side of entrance with wooden framed sliding sash windows and stone cills. Bays have half-hipped slate roofs. Three wooden framed sliding sash windows and stone cills above. Single windows of same type at both ground and first floor level of eastern elevation. Rear elevation has brick uncovered with two windows at first floor level and one smaller window at ground floor level. The roof is hipped and made of slate (modern materials), with overhanging eaves. Later single storey extensions to the west – recently refurbished using comparative materials, with part hipped / part pitched roof.</p>			

Callowland

Baptist Chapel, Cecil Street			
Original use	Church		
Current use	Church		
Construction date/period	1899		
Local list no.	5		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Church. Single storey building of multicoloured bricks with a pitched slate roof. Located on the northern side of Cecil Street and the southern side of Judge Street. Church hall extension to rear is single storey, of London stock brick with a pitched slate roof.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The chapel was designed and built by William Judge, who was a significant local developer – responsible elsewhere for building works that included Clements Department Store, on the High Street. Function and Historical interest The chapel was opened on the 25th October 1899 as a branch of the Derby Road Baptist Tabernacle on land formerly occupied by Callowland Farm. Serving the rapidly developing area of North Watford, a further building was added to the rear in 1905, which served as a church hall and school building. Landmark and Streetscape quality The architectural style adds to the character of the area and is contemporary with the surrounding houses. The detailing and form of the building gives variety to the streetscape and serves as a local landmark.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Single storey buildings of multicoloured bricks in Flemish bond. Front elevation has central timber door with curved arch surround in contrasting orange/red brick. To each side are lancet windows with 11 lights, also surrounded by curved arches in contrasting orange/red brick. Projecting “T” shaped terracotta plaque above with lettering: “BEULAH 1899”. Ventilation opening above with curved brick arch and cill. Seven 9 light lancet windows to each side elevation, with same surrounds as front. Courses and quoins in orange/red brick. Windows have metal frames. Timber door and windows to rear with gauged brick jack arches. Church hall building to rear mirrors the Chapel, but with brick detailing below the eaves and rectangular plan windows. Main roofs are pitched and of slate, with cockscomb ridge tiles. Small hipped slate element to rear features small brick chimney. Later outshut extension has slate roof with a small brick chimney.</p>			


Callowland

Former Callowland Farm barn, 102 – 136 Cecil Street			
Original use	Barn		
Current use	Light industry		
Construction date/period	Possibly 17 th or 18 th century		
Local list no.	6		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Timber-framed former agricultural barn within the historic site of Callowland Farm. A unique survivor of the urban expansion of the town over its once open hinterland. Located on the northern side of Cecil Street, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings. (The pictures above show timber cladding and iron hinged door exposed during recent stripping of over-cladding in modern material and prior to re-cladding of the building.)</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building substantially retains the timber frame of the original barn. Function & Historical interest Callowland was purchased by the Earl of Essex in 1881 from Merton College. The farm is visible on maps of the area from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the buildings represented one of the few forms of built development away from the High Street. However, by the late nineteenth century the area was rapidly being developed and the farm lost its agricultural use. The farm house and other buildings were demolished, but the barn has survived in light industrial use.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Runs parallel to Cecil Street and sandwiched between single storey building and row of garages. Clad in profiled metal sheet. The original duo-pitched roof structure of the barn has been removed in the past so that there is currently a mono-pitched roof with a row of high-level windows facing the road. Interior: Post and tie beam trusses with straight braces. Posts lightly jowled. Wall plates intact. Some primary studs original, some replacements. Part mezzanine platform. Lower attached building (recently a paint shop) has plinth brick wall with timber frame structure above. Tack hooks on wall.</p>			

Callowland

Former bus garage, Leavesden Road			
Original use	Bus garage		
Current use	Mixed use		
Construction date/period	1920		
Local list no.	7		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Former bus garage, now mixed use. Single storey building of brick with stone dressing. Complex roof pattern includes pitched, hipped and flat roofed elements – of slate. Located on the western side of Leavesden Road and the southern side of Copsewood Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function & Historical interest The bus garage was opened by the London General Omnibus Company on the 25th August 1920. Leavesden Road was the first bus garage to be built by the Company for operation outside London, as they expanded into the home counties. The garage was subsequently handed over to Green Line Coaches Ltd, where it became one of the company's largest garages and was used for the pioneer Green Line-type coach services. On the 17th June 1952 the Garage was officially closed following the construction of the new Garston Bus Garage on St Albans Road.</p> <p>Landmark & Streetscape quality A large and imposing building within the Nascot Conservation Area, the former bus garage has a local landmark function and contributes to the character and variety of the streetscape due to its form and elevational detailing.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Single storey building of brick in English bond. Plinth in darker coloured brick and a deep stone cornice and parapet. Leavesden Road elevation has five metal framed windows in recessed openings formed of contrasting brick. Topped by gauged brick jack arches with projecting central keystones and stone cills. Further five original window openings have been bricked up. Grand central entrance with smaller stone framed doorway and window to side. Portland stone surround, featuring pilasters, projecting cornice and stepped parapet above. Copsewood Road elevation has six windows of type detailed above. Principal entrance of same type as previously detailed. Secondary entrance has modern materials and shutter box. The roof has multiple parts that consist of eight related elements. As well as one flat roofed section, there is a pitched section of slate to the front elevations. There are also six hipped sections of slates, which are part glazed. Modern signage to Leavesden Road elevation. Original cobbled stone street surface to Copsewood Road entrance.</p>			

Callowland

Former primary school, Leavesden Road			
Original use	School		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1892		
Local list no.	8		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Formerly a school, now residential. Two storey building of brick with steep tiled pitched roof, topped by a cupola and two brick chimneys. Located on the eastern side of Leavesden Road, close to the Locally Listed Christ Church.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by William H. Syme (F.R.I.B.A.), who was a significant Scottish architect who resided in Watford for a number of decades. Syme designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings and two Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford. Function and Historical interest The school was built for the Watford School Board in 1892 on land that had formerly been part of Callowland Farm. Built to serve the rapidly developing local area, the Callowland School was meant for both infants and junior girls. A separate school for junior boys was built elsewhere on Leavesden Road in 1894. The buildings were subsequently used as an Adult Education Centre, before being converted to housing in 2001. Landmark and Streetscape quality The scale and quality of the detailing of the buildings gives them local landmark quality. They also provide variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: “U” shaped plan. Main building is two storeys of soft coloured brick with a gabled frontage. Orange brick used for pilasters, horizontal projecting courses, eaves detailing, window arches and cills. Windows are timber framed casements. Front elevation has eight ground floor windows with gauged brick jack arches with projecting keystones. Eight windows to first floor with curved brick arches and projecting keystones. Of these, three are larger, with one sitting within the gable, while the other two break through the roof line under pitched dormers. Two further dormers to the northern elevation. Extensive fenestration to side and rear elevations of same materials as described above. Roof is steep tiled pitched roof, topped by a cupola and two brick chimneys. Cupola is an octagonal plan feature with hanging slates to ridge turret, ornate timber with an octagonal lead dome and finial.</p>			

Callowland

Baptist Church, Leavesden Road			
Original use	Church		
Current use	Church		
Construction date/period	1895 – 1896 & 1909		
Local list no.	9		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No

Brief description:

Church and hall. Two single storey buildings of brick. The older building has a pitched tile roof and the later building has pitched and hipped slate roof elements. Located on the western side of Leavesden Road, at the junction with Garfield Street.

Reason for nomination:

Architectural interest

The Church was designed by the London based architect George Baines, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the designer of the Locally Listed Church on Whippendell Road.

Function and Historical interest

The church was the first building to be built in this location. The foundation stone of the oldest part of the Church was laid on the 17th July 1895 and the building was completed the following year. The later section of the Church was built in 1909.


Landmark and Streetscape quality

Due to its size and distinctive detailing, the church makes a significant contribution to the local area. The scale of the building gives a landmark function and adds visual interest to the streetscape.


Full description:

Rectangular plan. Building from 1909 is built in red brickwork with slate roof and decorated ridge tiles with occasional terracotta (or clay) finials. Front elevation is an exuberant display of architectural forms and details and uses stone dressings around doors and windows, horizontal bands, arches and copings. Apex to gable consists of sculpted stonework with chequered pattern below. Turrets, or large square pinnacles, to top of square brick buttresses on either side of wide two centred arched window in the perpendicular style with decorated tracery. Three tall entrance doors with splayed stone jambs and two centred arches over. Central door has embellishment over in the form of a mini-gable with flowing copings, containing a pediment of chequered stone and brickwork. Extensive fenestration to side elevations, including to the gabled transepts. Building from 1890s is also of brick with a pitched tile roof. Porch with brick and terracotta detailing to front, with part glazed wooden double doors and toplight. Pair of lancet windows to each side with orange/red brick surrounds and with circular window above. Brick buttresses and 10 lancet windows to side elevations.


Callowland

64 Leavesden Road			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1894		
Local list no.	10		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Shop with residential above and to side. Two storey building of brick with wooden shopfront and cart entrance. Pitched slate roof with two brick chimney stacks. Located opposite the Locally Listed Baptist Church on the eastern side of Leavesden Road, close to the junction with Garfield Street and Victoria Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest The property retains a shopfront of notable quality and historical integrity. Having retained original features, the building provides an excellent example of a mixed use building from the late nineteenth century.</p> <p>Function Dating from 1894 the property was the first to be built in this location.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The building contributes to the mixed use streetscape along Leavesden Road and helps define the character of the area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure of brick. Largely original shopfront on ground floor elevation. Console brackets above pilasters, with a deeply projecting cornice above modestly sized fascia board. Later window has fifteen sections above timber cill and brick stall riser. Modern timber doors to each side above stone steps, with top lights. Canopy to shopfront is retracted. Former cart entrance to side has double wooden doors with cornice above. Projecting square bay window to northern side with a pair of timber framed sliding sash windows. Topped by a fish scale slate pitched roof, with an ornate timber bracket support. Three timber framed sliding sash windows at first floor level with stone surrounds and cills. The roof is pitched and of slate, with three brick chimneys with projecting courses and two small brick parapet walls to front side. Various later single storey elements to rear and the original two storey stables – of brick and with a pitched slate roof. Large original Victorian oven is a key internal feature.</p>			


Callowland

Horse trough, Leavesden Road			
Original use	Horse Trough		
Current use	Street Furniture		
Construction date/period	1905		
Local list no.	11		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Horse trough in granite, stands on four pedestals, with a dogs' drinking trough below. Inscribed: 'Presented by the Metropolitan Drinking Foundation and Cattle Trough Association'. Located at the junction of Leavesden Road and Gammons Lane.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function & Historical interest The trough was presented to the town in May 1905 by the 'Metropolitan Drinking Foundation and Cattle Trough Association'. The organisation had been established by Samuel Gurney M.P. in 1859 to help provide clean and free drinking water. The trough cost £42.4s.0d. At the time of its installation, much of the surrounding area was still farmland.</p> <p>Landmark quality This unusual piece of street furniture serves a landmark function at the junction of Leavesden Road and Gammons Lane.</p>			
<p>Full description: Horse trough inscribed on the southern side of the basin edge as 'PRESENTED BY THE METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNDATION AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION'. It is made of granite. Upper and lower basins. The bottom edges of the trough are chamfered and there are 2 semi-bollards at the eastern corners. The lower basin is shallow and open, while the larger upper basin has been utilised as a flower bed.</p>			

Callowland

Former Alexandra School, Judge Street			
Original use	School		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1899 – 1903		
Local list no.	12		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Residential. Formerly a school. Two storey building of dark red brick with steep tiled multi-pitched roof, topped by six brick chimneys. Also, former cookery school, now residential. Two storey building of dark red brick with steep tiled pitched roof, topped by three brick chimneys. Located between the southern side of Gammons Lane and the northern side of Judge Street, close to other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by William H. Syme (F.R.I.B.A.), who was a significant Scottish architect who resided in Watford for a number of decades. Syme designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings & two Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford. Function and Historical interest The school was built for the Watford School Board between 1899 and 1903 on land that had formerly been part of Callowland Farm. Built to serve the rapidly developing local area, the infant school included a centre of cookery, domestic economy and laundry work. The buildings were subsequently used by West Herts College, before being converted to housing. Landmark and Streetscape quality The scale and quality of the detailing of the buildings gives them local landmark quality. They also provide variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Main building is two storeys with a triple gabled frontage, of dark red brick. Orange brick used for pilasters, horizontal projecting courses, eaves detailing, window arches and cills. Windows are timber framed and include sliding sashes and bottom hung types. Pairs of windows to central gable and to each side with rows of three windows to outer gables. To side are pair of ground floor windows with single window above breaking through the roof line under a hipped dormer. Further gable and dormers to rear, as well as former entrance porches with curved arches and lettering. Extensive fenestration. Cast iron downpipes and rainwater hoppers. Roof is steep tiled multi-pitched roof, topped by 6 brick chimneys. Extensive additions to rear. Former cookery school is gabled with central arched entrance. Reflects detailing and materials of main building. Brick boundary walls and railings.</p>			

Callowland

Parkgate School, Southwold Road			
Original use	School		
Current use	School		
Construction date/period	1906 – 1907		
Local list no.	13		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No

Brief description:

Junior School. Two storey building of brick with a slate covered roof consisting of multiple pitches and six brick chimneys. Later additions within grounds. Located between Southwold Road and Parkgate Road.

Reason for nomination:

Architectural interest

The building was designed by the local architect Charles Ayres (F.S.I.), who was responsible for designing a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford.

Function and Historical interest

The school was built for the Watford School Board and opened on the 11th September 1907. Originally just a boys primary school, it became a mixed primary school in August 1921. The school was used as a Rest Centre for the local community during bombing raids in World War II. The building and grounds have remained in use as a primary school for over 100 years and are now known as Parkgate Junior School.


Landmark and Streetscape quality

The scale and quality of the detailing of the buildings gives them local landmark quality. They also provide variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.


Full description:

Rectangular plan. Two storeys of red brick with ten courses of darker coloured brick at base. Gabled frontage to principal elevations. Main entrance is a square plan porch on the eastern elevation with modern doorway topped by a flat stone head, with a curved arch parapet above with stone coping. Two brick pilasters between parapet and eaves. Four windows to the side and above. Western elevation also has a porch. Northern elevation has four gables, with the outer two projecting forward. Extensive fenestration with gauged brick jack arches with projecting keystones, except central first floor windows to inner gables, which have flat stone heads. Southern elevation has three gables, with the outer two projecting forward. Brick pilasters to central gable with curved arch heads above central two first floor windows. Extensive fenestration with flat stone heads/gauged brick jack arches with projecting keystones. Windows have modern frames. Roof is of slate with a double pitched roof, topped by six brick chimneys with projecting courses & four chimney pots. Cockscomb ridge tiles.

Callowland

Hille House, 124 – 132a St Albans Road			
Original use	Mixed use		
Current use	Mixed use		
Construction date/period	1959 – 1960		
Local list no.	14		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Mixed use commercial premises. Part three and part four storeys utilising a concrete frame with render and facing brick walls. Part elevated and with a flat roof. Located on the east side of St Albans Road, close to the junction with Brixton Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed in 1959 by the acclaimed modernist architect Erno Goldfinger for the furniture business of S. Hille and Company. One of the most significant modernist architects operating in Britain in the twentieth century, Goldfinger was responsible elsewhere for designing a number of Nationally Listed Buildings – including the Trellick and Balfron Towers in London. Hille House is the first of Goldfinger’s buildings to use his signature feature of the cantilevered box with coloured glass, as well as featuring other innovative features – such as photobolic screen windows. The building project was featured in a number of contemporary architectural journals and in subsequent literature on the work of Goldfinger. Landmark and Streetscape quality A large and architecturally striking building within the streetscape, Hille House has a local landmark function. The form and detailing of the building provide variety and interest to the streetscape, which is dominated by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three storeys with a four storey section to the north, which projects out, featuring an arcade of two storey height with three pilotis to provide support. Reinforced concrete frame is exposed both internally and externally, with an exposed aggregate finish and infill panels of white sand-lime bricks. Main entrance is recessed with full height windows on storey above. Modern shopfront to side, with cantilevered box featuring strips of coloured glass above. Main frontage has modern shopfronts with concrete fascias and a row of bottom hung aluminium framed windows above. Metal windows on two storeys above are painted white and have photobolic screens. Opening lights pivot horizontally. Southern elevation has nine brick panels, while northern elevation has further three, with a fourth made of concrete with strips of coloured glass. Extensive fenestration to rear and an external spiral staircase in metal and concrete around a central concrete column. Flat roof covered in asphalt.</p>			


Callowland

Former Wells Brewery, St Albans Road			
Original use	Brewery		
Current use	Offices		
Construction date/period	1890 – 1901		
Local list no.	15		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former brewery, now offices. Part two and part three storey brick building with a part hipped, part pitched and part flat roof. Located next to other Locally Listed Buildings on the eastern side of St Albans Road. The building is to the east of Hille House and is set back from the street.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the prolific brewery architect William Bradford, who was responsible for a number of Nationally Listed Buildings elsewhere in Ipswich, Newton Abbot, Lewes and Newark. Function & Historical interest The brewery was developed during the 1890s and early 1900s on land that had formerly been farmland. Originally known as Wells Brewery, the operation went on to be known as Wells Watford Brewery Ltd, Wells & Co, Red Lion and Lion Brewery. The company was founded by Ralph Thorpe, who also helped found Watford Football Club and was Mayor of Watford for a period, before being made an Honorary Freeman of the Borough in 1927. The brewery was bought out by the Benskins firm in 1951 and was closed in 1955.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Part two, part three storey building of old London stocks. Building is the northernmost part of larger complex of buildings, with elements to the south, east and west demolished in the latter half of the twentieth century. Brick steps up to principal western entrance. Double part glazed wooden door with brick curved arch. Orange brick curved window arches and stone cills. Original windows have been replaced except third floor wooden framed window in eastern elevation. String courses verge details in orange brick. Bright red bricks used for details such as corbelled eaves and machicolations in moulded bricks. Raised entrances on southern elevation formally led out to railway platform. External access stairs are modern. Parapet to central section of southern elevation. Corrugated iron roof is part hipped, part pitched and part flat. Single chimney with protruding courses and elongated chimney pot. Much altered building with some windows bricked up and various pieces of electrical equipment added to external elevations.</p>			

Callowland

Former Post Office, 134 St Albans Road			
Original use	Post Office		
Current use	Shop		
Construction date/period	1937		
Local list no.	16		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former post office, now shop. Two storey building of multicoloured brick with part hipped, part pitched clay tile roof. Rear elements are single storey and have flat roofs. Located on the east side of St Albans Road, close to the junction with Brixton Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A well proportioned neo-Georgian style building with most of its original features and detailing still present. Function Purpose built as the 'North Watford Branch' of the Post Office in 1937, the building remained in this use until the early 1990s. It was the first building to be constructed in this location. Streetscape quality Set back slightly from the established building line to the north, the building adds variety to this commercially dominated streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Neo-Georgian in style, the building is both symmetrical and understated. Two storey structure of multicoloured brick in Flemish bond. Main entrance is off-centre and has projecting stone pilaster and open pediment. Recessed part glazed timber double doors with "Post Office" carved in timber frame. Semi-circular toplight above. Stone plaque with royal insignia and "1937" inscription to side. Two iron framed and arch headed windows to the side, comprising two lower multi-paned panels and an upper arch headed multi-paned panel. Set within blind recesses with semi-circular brick arches above. Three timber sliding sash windows at first floor level - each with 20 panes and topped by gauged brick jack arches. Stone plinth and cornice. Brick and stone piers with a pair of ornate wrought iron gates to northern side of building. Six timber sliding sash windows with gauged brick jack arches to southern side elevation, with a further one to the northern elevation and three to the upper rear elevation. Window type on ground floor front elevation is repeated to the rear elevation (2) and northern side elevation (5). Roof is hipped and of tiles, with a pitched section and flat roofed sections to the rear. Stone coping to flat roofed sections and large brick chimney. Metal downpipes and rainwater hoppers. Modern signage.</p>			


Callowland

146 – 150 St Albans Road			
Original use	Retail		
Current use	Mixed use		
Construction date/period	1904		
Local list no.	17		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Mixed use building. Two storey brick structure with a pitched roof of tiles and two prominent gables. Located on the eastern side of St Albans Road, close to the junction with Brixton Road. Close to other Locally Listed Buildings. Alterations to rear.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by William H. Syme (F.R.I.B.A.), who was a significant Scottish architect who resided in Watford for a number of decades. Syme designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings and two Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford. Function Built for the Watford Co-operative Society, these shops opened on the 26th October 1904 as clothing and drapery shops. Part of a row of properties owned by the Society known as 'The Central Premises'. Streetscape quality The attractive elevational detailing and scale of the building give interest and variety to the streetscape, but can also be read with the similar buildings at 160-162.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storeys of dark red brick. Modern shopfronts at ground floor with original stone cornice above. Upper part of front elevation is dominated by two gabled sections that project forward. Pilasters in orange/red brick support gable with projecting courses and brick detailing. Topped by stone coping and a squat stone pinnacle. Behind gables are pitched slate roofs. Two central windows to each gable have modern frames but retain original orange/red brick surrounds and curved arches with projecting central keystones. Between and to each side of first floor gables are further three wide windows, with modern frames and original orange/red brick surrounds and curved arches. Roof is pitched and of slate. Brick parapets to adjoining properties' roofs. Later single storey additions to the rear.</p>			

Callowland

Former Leviathan Public House, 151 St Albans Road			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	1839 (original)		
Local list no.	18		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Public House. Dark red brick, two storey building with a clay tile and slate roof containing 5 chimney stacks. Various connected outbuildings to rear. Located at the junction of St Albans Road and Bedford Street, next to other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was extensively rebuilt in 1927 to designs by the Watford architect Sydney E. Gomme, who was a Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Function A public house called the 'Leviathan Beer House' opened on this site in 1839. It was built by a St Albans brewer called Henry Parsons. Relating to the neighbouring railway related buildings, this pub was one of the earliest buildings to be constructed in the Nascot area. Landmark and Streetscape quality The property provides structure at an important junction between St Albans Road and Bedford Street. The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Largely two storey structure of dark red brick, with painted old London stock bricks in original elements. Principal entrance is recessed, has part glazed double doors behind stone steps. Brickwork is in English bond, but uses herringbone pattern on eastern elevation adjacent to ground floor windows. Upper elevation has mock Tudor half timbering and stucco. Windows are modern plastic replacements. Central doorways with steps on eastern elevation have been blocked up but console brackets and cornice remain. Northern-most entrance on eastern elevation has modern recessed doorway, but original steps, console brackets and cornice remain. Modern fascia and signage. The roof has multiple parts and pitches, of clay tiles (1927 additions) and slate (original part). Principal section is hipped. Roof is topped by three modestly sized chimneys, with further two chimney stacks on southern flanks. Principal chimney has broad base with pitched shoulders and single flue stack above. Various later additions to rear.</p>			


Callowland

Former Stag Public House, 153 St Albans Road			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	Late 19 th Century		
Local list no.	19		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Public House. Multicoloured brick, two storey building with a tile and slate roof containing three brick chimney stacks. Various connected outbuildings to rear. Located at the junction of St Albans Road and Leavesden Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Part (and possibly all) designed by the local architect Charles P. Ayres. Function A public house called the 'Queens Arms' is shown on this site on the 1842 Tithe Map. By 1896 it appears that the pub had been substantially rebuilt and was called 'The Stag'. In that year new stabling was built and historic maps suggest that major works occurred to the building between 1871 and 1896. Landmark and Streetscape quality The property provides structure at an important junction between St Albans Road and Leavesden Road. The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Largely two storey structure of multicoloured brick to front and old London stock brick to rear. Principal entrance is recessed, has part glazed door with top light. Eastern elevation has four ground floor windows and five at first floor level. The windows are wooden cambered mid-rail sliding sashes, with the upper sash having six panes. Simple painted stone cills and arches flush to top of window frame. Northern elevation has further three ground floor and two first floor windows of same type. Northern elevation has band of ornately detailed terracotta brick work above first floor. Modern fascia on north and east elevations above ground floor level. Between these elevations is a splayed corner with carved stone dressing cornice feature – including a stag emblem. Original doorway blocked up. Further wooden framed windows on western elevations of various sizes, topped by arches, with stone cills. The roof has multiple parts and pitches, of tiles (main) and slate (rear parts). Wooden support brackets below overhanging eaves. Topped by three brick chimneys with protruding courses. Some modest additions to rear. Stables added in 1896 by Charles Ayres.</p>			

Callowland

160 – 162 St Albans Road			
Original use	Mixed use		
Current use	Retail		
Construction date/period	1898		
Local list no.	20		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Mixed use building. Two storey brick structure with a pitched roof of tiles. Located on the eastern side of St Albans Road, at the junction with Hatfield Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the local architect Charles Ayres (F.S.I.), who was responsible for designing a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford. Function Built for the Watford Co-operative Society, these shops opened on the 2nd March 1898 as a mixed use building. One of the ground floor units was a grocer's, while the other sold drapery, boots and hardware. The first floor section was used as a meeting hall, committee room and offices. Streetscape quality The attractive elevational detailing and scale of the building give interest and variety to the streetscape, but can also be read with the similar buildings at 146-150.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storeys of dark red brick. Modern shopfronts at ground floor with original entrance to side. Brick pilasters support curved brick arch with projecting central keystone. Recessed double doorway below with semi-circular toplight. Upper part of front elevation has two gabled sections that project forward. Pilasters in orange/red brick support gable with projecting courses and brick detailing. Behind gables are pitched slate roofs. Two central windows to each gable have sliding sashes with eight light semicircular section above. Orange/red brick surrounds and curved arches with projecting central keystones. Pair of smaller windows to side of gable that mirror the features detailed above. Northern elevation features a timber door with eight light toplight and surround/arch in orange/red brick. Large former shopfront with original features. Orange/red brick stringcourse with four windows above. Three sliding sashes with eight light semicircular section above. Orange/red brick surrounds and curved arches with projecting central keystones. One four pane timber sliding sash with gauged brick jack arch. Roof is pitched and of tiles with cockscomb ridge tiles and chimney. Two further gabled sections and flat roofed addition to rear.</p>			

Callowland

Former Methodist Church, St Albans Road			
Original use	Church		
Current use	Church		
Construction date/period	1898		
Local list no.	21		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No

Brief description:

Church. Single storey building of Fletton red bricks with Bath stone dressing. Pitched slate roof with a square bell tower. Located on the west side of St Albans Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings. Church hall extension to rear.

Reason for nomination:

Architectural interest

The building was designed by Thomas and Charles B. Howdill (A.R.I.B.A.), who were architects from Yorkshire that specialised in Methodist buildings. Charles Howdill won a number of national awards for his design work and this building is listed in his biography as one of his principal architectural works.

Function and Historical interest

The church was the first building to be built in this location and was the first permanent structure constructed for Watford's Primitive Methodists. The building cost £1650 and the builders were Messrs Cannon & Fisher of Northwood. It became the 'Elim Pentecostal Church' in the early 1970s.


Landmark and Streetscape quality

Due to its size and distinctive detailing, the church makes a significant contribution to the local area. The tower helps give the building a landmark function.


Full description:

Rectangular plan. Baroque Revival style. Single storey building of Fletton red bricks in Flemish bond with Bath stone dressing. Front elevation has a lean-to roof on one side and a tall square tower to the other. Bell tower, two stages, topped with an octagonal turret, spherical lead dome and finial. Centrepiece of front elevation is a Venetian window with Ionic column and entablature framing multi panes of square glazing beneath a semicircular arched section of the window - the latter with radiating keystones and voussoirs. Ground floor windows and door opening have a variation of voussoir decoration in the form of stone ox heads. Two narrow windows to each side of central entrance. Double timber doors above steps. Other decorative features include sculpted terminal blocks to the sloping eaves and moulded round arched windows with keystones to upper sections of tower. Stone plaque and ornate terracotta plaque. Extensive fenestration to side elevations. Roof is pitched and of Welsh purple slate with large brick chimney and additional cupola topped with a finial.


Callowland

Christ Church, St Albans Road			
Original use	Church		
Current use	Church		
Construction date/period	1904 – 1905		
Local list no.	22		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Church. Single storey building of Fletton red bricks with pitched and hipped slate roof and bellcote. Located on the west side of St Albans Road. Church hall to rear.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest The building was designed by the London based architects John Hudson and John Hunt. Both Hudson and Hunt were Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Church Hall was designed by the local architect Sydney Dawe, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.</p> <p>Function and Historical interest The foundation stone for the Church was laid on the 2nd June 1904 by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who was the fifth child of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Following completion of the building work, the Church was consecrated by the Bishop of St Albans on the 7th October 1905. It has served as an Anglican Church since then and has clear community significance. The Church Hall was built in 1934.</p> <p>Landmark and Streetscape quality Due to its size and distinctive detailing, the church makes a significant contribution to the local area. Its scale gives the building a landmark function.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Semi-Italian Romanesque style with apse towards the street. Dentilled brick cornice. Church has a gable towards the street with an attached bellcote, with stone cross above. Apse has seven tall and narrow lancet windows, with moulded brick label moulds and stone cills. Single storey section of southern transept has a pyramidal, slate-covered roof and features five small lancet windows. Brick buttresses with stone copings. Tripartite window groups to transepts. Two gabled porches to southern elevation topped by stone crosses. Dark red brickwork provides horizontal banding and dressings to window openings. Extensive fenestration to other elevations including stained glass. Church Hall to rear is single storey and of brick with a part pitched, part hipped roof of modern tiles. Splayed section to front with four lancet windows. Orange/red brick detailing, timber doors and bargeboards. Metal framed windows. Stone War Memorial with Celtic style cross to south of Church.</p>			


Callowland

Belmont House, 187 – 189 St Albans Road			
Original use	Retail		
Current use	Retail		
Construction date/period	1928		
Local list no.	23		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Mixed use building. Three storey brick structure with a pitched roof of slate and brick chimney. Located on the western side of St Albans Road, at the junction with Lowestoft Road. Close to other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the architect Leonard G. Ekins (F.R.I.B.A.), who was the chief architect for the Cooperative Wholesale Society for 37 years. He was the designer of Nationally Listed Buildings in London, Northampton and Newcastle. He also designed 67 Queens Road, which is also Locally Listed. Streetscape quality The attractive elevational detailing and scale of the building give interest and variety to the streetscape. Provides structure at the junction between St Albans Road and Lowestoft Road</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three storeys of multicoloured brick. Two principal facades in neo-Classical style, comprising shopfronts with stone surrounds supporting brick pilasters through first and second floors. Entrance on ground floor for upper storeys has modern materials. Original shopfronts include principal glass openings with square leaded panes above, fittings for awnings, stall risers and mullions. Stone fascias and cornices above, with modern signage. Above shopfronts and between pilasters are two storey panels carrying the fenestration, with central panels featuring decorative motifs. Windows have either two or three lights and are metal framed with margin glazing bars. Below the single transom they have side hung casements. Torch style light brackets. Top hung windows to rear with simple brick arches. Brick and stone parapet above principal elevations, featuring “1928” lettering. Roof is pitched and of slate with a large brick chimney to the northern elevation.</p>			


Callowland

259 – 265 St Albans Road			
Original use	Retail		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1936		
Local list no.	24		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Row of five commercial units – now consolidated into four. Red brick, two storey building with a flat roof. Extensive alterations to rear. Located on the west side of St Albans Road, at the junction with Judge Street.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building has particularly good architectural detailing by the London based architect Edgar Raymond Taylor. He was an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects and worked internationally. Landmark and Streetscape quality The property provides structure at the junction between St Albans Road and Judge Street. The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Two storey structure of red brick. Building has five main elements, with the central and corner elements projecting forward from the other two sections. Modern shopfronts on ground floor have replaced originals, although most of the stone pilasters remain. Original stone cornice above ground floor level largely remains. Projecting brick quoins at first floor level at corners of building sections. There are 12 windows at first floor level within the original part of the building. The central tripartite window group sits above a stone band. Taller central window is round arched with stone dressing including a semicircular sunburst motif. Topped by a large white central keystone and the window has 18 panes. The two adjacent windows are square framed with 15 panes but also have stone dressing and central keystones. The other projecting building elements have single large windows at first floor level with plainer stone surrounds. The windows in the recessed building elements and side elevations are smaller and have brick arches and stone cills. The two windows in the southernmost of the recessed building sections also have large white central keystones. Brick and stone parapets above roof line, with stepped elements above projecting sections of the building. Central parapet includes stone detailing at sides and has two decorative urns on each side of raised section. The roof is flat and covered in asphalt. Later additions to the rear.</p>			


Callowland

North Watford Methodist Church, The Harebreaks			
Original use	Church		
Current use	Church		
Construction date/period	1927 – 1928		
Local list no.	25		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Methodist Church. Multicoloured brick with stone detailing. Single storey building with a clay tile pitched roof and two bell towers. Located at the junction of The Harebreaks, Gammons Lane and St Albans Road. Some later alterations to rear.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest An attractively designed church featuring Arts and Crafts influences. The building was designed by a partnership of the Manchester based architect Arthur Brocklehurst and the London based architect Charles Stanley Peach (F.R.I.B.A.). Function and Historical interest The foundation stone for the new church was dedicated on the 28th September 1927 and when the building was completed in 1928 it was estimated to have cost £12,500. Operating since then as a Methodist Church for the northern part of Watford, the building has served a clear community function. Landmark and Streetscape quality As a large and imposing religious building, the church provides a landmark at the eastern end of the Harebreaks estate and adds variety to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: ‘T’ shaped plan. Single storey church in red bricks in a variation of English bond. Eastern and western elevations have two gabled single storey extensions with stone copings and caps to buttresses. Also, four large segmental arched windows with stone lintels and dressings, stone mullions divide the window into three units each of these further subdivided by narrow mullions with geometric tracery. Recessed gable and fenestration by rear wing, which itself has further fenestration of same type on eastern elevation. Front elevation has single window of same type but wider and taller. Deep stone bands divide this elevation horizontally with lower band terminating in square brick towers which are topped with decorated masonry feature. Beneath window is an entrance porch in the form of demi-octagon built in red brickwork. Three openings in each splayed section with segmental stone heads contain original timber doors. Stone battlemented copings over the centre of each doorway. Steeply pitched clay tile roof with two principal pitched elements and chimney. Two bell towers straddle ridges and are supported by four columns and topped by pyramid metal roofs and iron crosses.</p>			


Central

Elm Court, Albert Road South			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1935		
Local list no.	26		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Housing. Two storey building of brick with a part hipped, part pitched slate roof containing six chimney stacks. Located on the northern side of Albert Road South, close to the junction with Beechen Grove.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural and historical interest The building was designed by the local architect Max Lock, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Elm Court is the largest project in Watford that Lock is known to have designed and he later went on to occupy part of it with his architectural practice. Lock went on to be one of the most significant architect-planners of the 20th century, working internationally and regarded as a great innovator in the delivery of socially responsive development. In recognition of this, an international planning department at the University of Westminster is named after him. Elm Court was a featured project in a 1936 edition of the journal: 'Architect & Building News'.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The terrace of houses gives structure to this area of town, where the urban grain is fairly loose and lacking in definition.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Longitudinal building of two storeys, with a gabled end to the street. Of rustic fletton bricks. To southern side, a central external staircase leading to first floor veranda between a pair of two storey bow fronted bays. These are flanked on each side by projecting hipped roof bays with additional adjacent external staircases. A two storey square bay with balcony and parapet is located on the western elevation, with two further bays to the northern elevation. Stone cills and copings. Wrought iron handrails to balconies and external staircases. Stone banding. The original windows are metal and doors are timber, but many have been replaced with plastic types. Above balcony on eastern elevation is a window that is topped by a curved brick arch and semicircular sunburst motif – also in brick. The roof is of tiles and is hipped to western elevation, with a pitch to the eastern elevation. Bonnet ridge tiles. Hipped elements to southern bays. Six brick chimneys.</p>			


Central

Bailey Smith Tomb, St Mary's Churchyard, Church Street			
Original use	Tomb		
Current use	Tomb		
Construction date/period	Circa 1850		
Local list no.	27		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p>Brief description: Tomb. Ornamental granite scroll with carved memorial inscription above stepped stone base. Located in the southern side of St Mary's Churchyard, next to a pair of Nationally and Locally Listed chest tombs.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest An excellent example of an ornately detailed memorial scroll. Historical interest The tomb was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century as a memorial to a 'Bailey Smith Esquire' and his wife Elizabeth, who were listed under 'gentry' in the street directories in the preceding decades. A local family, whose income came from 'independent means', the scale of the memorial suggests they were wealthy – although it is unclear how significant they were within Watford. Elsewhere in Watford, Mary Bailey Smith paid for the building of a terrace of almshouses at Watford Fields, which are also Locally Listed.</p>			
<p>Full description: Tomb. Brick base, topped by four large stone slabs which have a number of pockets containing the remnants of a former set of metal railings. A further large stone slab sits above and is topped by an ornamental granite scroll with carved memorial inscription. The memorial inscription details: "SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF BAILEY SMITH ESQre. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE JUNE 6th 1850, AGED 67. ALSO TO ELIZABETH, HIS WIDOW, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE JULY 31st 1878, IN THE 84th YEAR OF HER AGE. ALSO TO MARY SMITH, ELDER DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE, WHO DIED OCT 20th 1894, AGED 72". Like the other large chest tombs in the graveyard, all original railings have been removed.</p>			


Central

Dyson Tomb, St Mary's Churchyard, Church Street			
Original use	Tomb		
Current use	Tomb		
Construction date/period	Circa 1845		
Local list no.	28		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p>Brief description: Tomb. Rectangular plan chest tomb with memorial inscriptions on a stone base. Located in the southern side of St Mary's Churchyard, in-between a pair of Nationally and Locally Listed tombs.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest One of a group of chest tombs in the St Mary's Churchyard, which are significantly more elaborate than the other grave stones.</p> <p>Historical interest This tomb was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century as a memorial to various members of the Dyson family. Wealthy local industrialists, the Dyson family were pivotal in the history of Watford's brewing industry – which was one of the most significant employers in the town during the last two centuries. The size and prominent location of the tomb is testament to the Dyson's position in the social hierarchy of Watford in the nineteenth century.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. The tomb has a perimeter moulded plinth stone supporting six full height side slabs, which have square moulding and detailed memorial inscriptions on the northern and southern elevations. Northern inscription details: "IN MEMORY OF DOROTHY WIFE OF MR THOMAS EDWD DYSON OF TOLPITTS IN THIS PARISH, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 8TH OF JUNE 1837 AGED 57 YEARS. ALSO OF THOMAS EDWARD DYSON WHO DIED 1ST OCTR 1864, AGED 77 YEARS. ALSO IN MEMORY OF CATHERINE WIDOW OF THOMAS EDWARD DYSON, WHO DIED SEPR 18TH 1865, AGED 87 YEARS." Southern inscription details: "SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN DYSON ESQRE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 7TH OF DECR 1845, IN THE 83RD YEAR OF HIS AGE. ALSO OF MARIA DYSON, WIDOW OF THE ABOVE; WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 28TH OF APRIL 1847 AGED 68 YEARS. ALSO OF MARY-ANN DYSON (ELDEST DAUGHTER OF JOHN & MARIA DYSON) WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 13TH OF MAY 1857, AGED 47 YEARS. ALSO OF JOHN DYSON, SON OF JOHN & MARIA DYSON WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 10TH OF JUNE 1867, AGED 68 YEARS." The tomb is topped by a full size ledger slab and sits on two large stone base slabs, which also have a number of pockets containing the remnants of a former set of metal railings. Like the other large chest tombs in the graveyard, all original railings have been removed.</p>			


Central

36 Clarendon Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Registry Office		
Construction date/period	Circa 1865		
Local list no.	29		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Victorian villa, now in public use. Yellow stock brick, two storey building with a slate pitched roof and three chimney stacks. Modest alterations to side and rear. Located on the east side of Clarendon Road, close to the junction with Gartlet Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest It has a good character typical of the mid 19th century and retains most of its original features. Of all the grand Victorian villas that originally lined Clarendon Road, this property is almost the only survivor and is correspondingly of value.</p> <p>Historical Interest and Function An original property from when Clarendon Road was first developed. The property was the home of Sir Dennis Herbert, who was both the local MP and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons for a period of the last century. The building was later used as the offices for the District Planning Authority and is now used as the local Registry Office for the town.</p> <p>Streetscape quality A distinguished Victorian property within a street largely made up of modern office blocks, number 36 adds architectural interest to Clarendon Road and significantly enhances the streetscape close to the Estcourt Conservation Area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Victorian villa of two storeys in yellow London stocks with stone window cills and heads. Roof is of slate and is pitched with a decorative ridge. Worked on by prolific local building firm Clifford and Gough, who had premises in the nearby Estcourt Road. Front has gabled cross wing (with decorated barge boards and finial) to left and ground floor bay window with castellated top to right. Central timber framed porch with steeply pitched roof and pierced barge boards. Timber sash windows - those over bay window having round heads. Later 19th century, narrower off-set parallel range to rear including cantilevered tile-hung dormer with date plaque beneath ("G&F AD1889" (possibly 1898)). Roof form topped by three decorative brick chimney stacks. Single storey flat roofed extension to right front is not of interest.</p>			


Central

73 Clarendon Road			
Original use	House		
Current use	Offices		
Construction date/period	Circa 1865		
Local list no.	30		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Victorian villa, now in office use. Dark red multi-stock brick, two storey building with a slate cross pitched roof and three chimney stacks. Located on the west side of Clarendon Road, close to the junction with Station Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a good character typical of the mid 19th century and retains most of its original features. Of all the grand Victorian villas that originally lined Clarendon Road, this property is almost the only survivor and is correspondingly of value. Function An original property from when Clarendon Road was first developed. Streetscape quality A distinguished Victorian property within a street largely made up of modern office blocks, number 73 adds architectural interest to Clarendon Road and is read with its neighbouring Victorian property (75).</p>			
<p>Full description: L-shaped plan. Victorian villa. Three bay front all in banded render. Central entrance with flat canopy on two columns and with two pilasters. Flanking splay bay windows with slate roofs. First floor of front elevation has three timber sliding sash windows - that to centre narrower with two panes rather than four. Cross hipped roof covered in slate. Three chimney stacks on roof – left hand one to front elevation has been altered. Rear elevation has plastic replacement windows; painted brick; projecting wing in yellow stocks to right hand rear. Setting of building diluted by hardstanding/parking. Later buildings at the rear of the property are not included in the listing due to limited architectural interest.</p>			


Central

75 Clarendon Road			
Original use	House		
Current use	Offices		
Construction date/period	Circa 1865		
Local list no.	31		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Victorian villa, now in office use. Dark red multi-stock brick, two storey building with a slate cross pitched roof and three chimney stacks. Located on the west side of Clarendon Road, close to the junction with Station Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a good character typical of the mid 19th century and retains most of its original features. Of all the grand Victorian villas that originally lined Clarendon Road, this property is almost the only survivor and is correspondingly of value. Function An original property from when Clarendon Road was first developed. Streetscape quality A distinguished Victorian property within a street largely made up of modern office blocks, number 75 adds architectural interest to Clarendon Road and is read with its neighbouring Victorian property (73).</p>			
<p>Full description: L-shaped plan. Victorian villa. Three bay front painted. Central entrance with pitched roof on two columns and with two pilasters. Flanking splay bay windows with slate roofs (soffit boarding added). First floor of front elevation has timber sliding sash windows - those either side of central window in two groups of three round headed, narrow windows. Gabled, slate covered roof with cross-wing to right. Chimney stacks removed. Flanks and rear elevation in red brick. Some plastic replacement windows to rear. Setting of building diluted by hardstanding/parking. Later buildings at the rear of the property are not included in the listing due to limited architectural interest.</p>			

Central

Former Police Station, 3 – 5 Estcourt Road			
Original use	Police Station		
Current use	Day Centre		
Construction date/period	1871 – 1896		
Local list no.	32		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	Yes (Estcourt)
<p>Brief description: Former police station, now occupied by a mental health charity. Old London stock brick, two storey building with a slate hipped roof and three chimney stacks. Modest alterations to side and rear. Located on the west side of Estcourt Road, close to the junction with Beechen Grove.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building has a strong formal design, which is dignified and retains many of its original features Historical interest & Function The property was built in the late 19th century as a police station and was used for checking weights and measures, which was a responsibility of the police force during this period. When that function passed from the police, the building subsequently became the local office of the 'Inspector of Weights & Measures, food & drugs, petroleum & explosives and fertilisers & feeding stuffs', which it remained until the later twentieth century. Now known as 'Henry Smith House', the building is the base for the Guideposts Trust, who use it for putting on activities for people with mental health problems. Streetscape quality Read with the Victorian properties that neighbour it, the building forms an important component of the street and gives it character and variety.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Five bay, two storey, hip roofed building. Old London stocks with slate roof. All openings on front elevation have curved arch heads in paler brick. Central, four panelled door with plain fanlight in pale brick surround with stone step. Blind opening above. Four timber sliding sash windows on ground floor of front elevation. Windows replicated at first floor level with original window opening above the front doorway bricked up. Dentil eaves brick course. Flanking vertical sash timber windows with six over six panes - apparently curved tops (when closed) are actually straight. Twin co-axial chimney stacks on roof with three pale coloured chimney pots each. Modest additions to side and rear of the building.</p>			


Central

The Estcourt Tavern, 25 Estcourt Road			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	1869		
Local list no.	33		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Estcourt)
<p>Brief description: Public House. Old London stock brick, two storey building with a slate roof containing three chimney stacks. Various connected outbuildings to rear. Located at the junction of Estcourt Road and Gartlet Road. Some modern additions to rear.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Function Dating from 1869, the property was the first to be built in this location and is contemporary with the earliest period of building within the Estcourt Conservation Area. As a continuously functioning public house, the building has strong community significance. Landmark and Streetscape quality The property provides structure at an important junction between Estcourt Road and Gartlet Road. The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Largely two storey structure of old London stock brick. Red brick detailing in symmetrical bands. Principal entrance has part glazed double door with top light and red brick arch. Also, sidelights with stained glass in lower portion, topped by brick arch. Above this is a balcony with ornamental metal support struts and railings. Wooden French doors onto balcony with margin and top lights. Eastern elevation of principal building element has 2 canted bay windows with lead roofs. The windows are tripartite sashes, with the upper-middle sash having a single glazing bar. Between these is a secondary entrance - part glazed wooden door with top light and red brick arch. Eastern and western elevations have 3 wooden sliding sash windows at first floor level (12 panes). On the western elevation there is a sliding sash window at ground floor level, next to a tripartite sash window, with the upper-middle sash having a single glazing bar. Small metal 'firemark' on upper storey of southern elevation. The roof has multiple parts and pitches, of slate tiles and topped with three brick chimneys. Various additions to the rear between the original pub (hipped/pitched roof) and original stables (pitched roof). Additions in 1892 by Charles Ayres.</p>			

Central

96 Estcourt Road			
Original use	Offices		
Current use	Offices		
Construction date/period	Circa 1870		
Local list no.	34		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Estcourt)
<p>Brief description: Builder's offices, yard and outbuildings. Two storey brick building with pitched slate roof and prominent chimneys. Ornate brick detailing and signage on street elevation. Various one and two storey buildings to rear. Located on the eastern side of Estcourt Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building exhibits one of the finest examples of Victorian terraced architecture in the town. The detailing on the principal building is of particular interest and original features are largely retained. The buildings to the rear provide a rare example of surviving vernacular workshop buildings within the town.</p> <p>Function The buildings and rear yard are original and representative of the historic land use of this locality. The building firm that occupied the site: 'Clifford and Gough' – were one of the most prolific developers within Watford and are hugely significant in the development of the town's built form.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The ornate detailing and signage on the building provides interest and variety to the streetscape and contributes to the architectural quality of the Conservation Area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Builder's offices and yard. Principal building is rectangular plan. Frontage forms part of a terrace of houses. Gault brick with orange brick dressings and slate roof. Roughly central entrance with round-arch and recessed door. To the left is a projecting bay in stone with shallow pitched roof. To the right is a double door wagon entrance under shallow arch (springing from base shared with door arch), with keystone and segments expressed. Two first floor vertical, glazing bar, timber sash windows with flat stone heads. Orange brick string courses and diamond patterning. "Clifford & Gough" fascia board sign over wagon entrance. Large oval hanging sign on metal bracket. Includes outbuildings, workshops and stores to rear. Notably, a two storey brick office with stucco face to ground floor; single storey timber mono-pitch roofed office/kiosk with brick chimney and round headed, three light sash window; rear workshop with timber external stair to first floor.</p>			


Central

Exchange House, 60 Exchange Road			
Original use	Offices		
Current use	Offices		
Construction date/period	1963 – 1964		
Local list no.	35		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Office block. Main block of five storeys, rear blocks elevated and of one and three storeys. Concrete frame with render and facing brick walls. Extensive fenestration and flat roof. Located on the west side of Exchange Road, at the junction with Upton Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The office block was designed by the architect H. E. Morgan (A.R.I.B.A.) from the Richard Seifert Partnership. During the 1960s the firm also designed the Grade II Listed Centre Point building in London and Rotunda building in Birmingham. Landmark & Streetscape quality The scale and form of the building give it landmark quality on a street largely made up of smaller scale buildings. The curved wall follows the street form and gives variety and interest to a part of Exchange Road that is dominated by the wide road carriageway.</p>			
<p>Full description: Backward 'F' shape plan. Main block of five storeys, rear blocks elevated and of one and three storeys. Curved curtain walled, concrete framed, office building following bend of Exchange Road. Metal frame windows. Entrance canopy. Two first floor projecting bays. Integral car park to Upton Road with ramp under cantilevered office wing. Modern signage.</p>			


Central

Newton Price Centre, Grosvenor Road			
Original use	Domestic Economy Centre		
Current use	Community Centre		
Construction date/period	1911		
Local list no.	36		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former school building, now a community centre. Two and a half storey building of dark red brick, with steep tiled roofs in a 'H' shape, topped by 4 brick chimneys. Located on the east side of Grosvenor Road, next to the junction with Stanley Road and adjacent to two Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest Designed by the County Surveyor Urban A. Smith (M.I.C.E.), who also designed the Locally Listed former police station on King Street Function & Historical interest The building was constructed in 1911 to house a domestic economy department, for the neighbouring Higher Elementary School. It was named after the Reverend Newton Price, who was the first vicar of St Mathews Church in Oxhey and was responsible for the establishment of a cookery school at Watford Heath during the previous century. Streetscape quality In terms of form and materials, the building compliments the neighbouring Nationally Listed Buildings and gives interest and structure to the local streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Twin gabled H-shaped structure, of dark red brick, under steeply pitched tiled roof. Five bay front with central entrance recessed under rubbed brick arch. Wooden door with top light above. Date: "1911" on adjacent rainwater hoppers. Stone plaque over entrance ("The Newton Price Domestic Economy Centre"). Four prominent chimney stacks in centres of gables expressed as pilasters with small pediments to tops – each topped by a pair of clay chimney pots. Some surviving four over one timber vertical sash windows. Orange brick window arches and stone cills, string courses verge details. Central two of row of four windows on southern ground floor elevation have been bricked up. Exterior fire escape on north side of the building is a later addition.</p>			

Central

23 – 27 High Street			
Original use	Private Members Club		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1888 – 1889		
Local list no.	37		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former Conservative Club, now mixed use. Two storey building of red brick, with tiled roof featuring multiple pitches and small flat and hipped sections. Located on the eastern side of the High Street, at the junction with Clarendon Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed in 1888 by William H. Syme (F.R.I.B.A.), who was a significant Scottish architect who resided in Watford for a number of decades. Syme designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings and two Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford. Function & Historical interest A much older building previously occupied the site called Chestnut House, which became the Conservative Club in 1885. It was demolished in 1888 and replaced with a new Conservative Club building. This was subsequently converted into shops. Landmark & Streetscape quality This building has a local landmark function and provides structure to the streetscape between the High Street and Clarendon Road. Its ornate detailing and unusual roofscape add to the character of the area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Square plan. Two storey building of red brick with modern shopfronts at ground floor. Large gabled frontage to the High Street, with a pair of gables to the Clarendon Road elevation. High Street gable has three large windows at first floor level with curved brick and stone segmented arches with projecting central keystones. Large four section circular window above with segmented brick and stone surround. Clarendon Road gables have three further first floor windows with same type of arches. Gables have stepped parapets with ornamental stone coping. Series of further first floor windows with same type of arches and stone cills below smaller hipped gables or below main roof form. Large four section circular window with segmented brick and stone surround to the rear. Also further fenestration to the rear featuring flat stone arches and cills. Windows have wooden frames or are modern casement types. Pitched tile roof with two brick chimneys featuring projecting courses. Three small flat topped dormers to southern side of roof. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Central

39 – 41a High Street			
Original use	Retail		
Current use	Retail		
Construction date/period	1922		
Local list no.	38		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Retail premises. Two storey building of brick, with a hipped tile roof behind stepped parapet. Later additions to rear. Located on the western side of the High Street, close to a large number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the Watford based architect William Grace, who was an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Grace also designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings in the town. Interesting example of a building that mixes traditional facing materials and appearance with a steel roof structure. Streetscape quality Has group value with the diverse parade of Locally Listed Buildings opposite. This building contributes to the character of the area and the variety of the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey building of brick in English bond. Modern shopfront at ground floor but with original stone cornice and three console brackets and pilasters. First floor of front elevation is divided by four brick pilasters with projecting courses. Three groups of three flush-set timber framed sliding sash windows with 12 panes. Gauged brick arches with projecting central keystone and stone cills. Deep brick cornice above is topped by a brick parapet, with a larger projecting central section featuring four panels in contrasting brick. Hipped, old plain tile roof recessed behind. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Central

44 High Street			
Original use	Unknown		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	Largely 1916		
Local list no.	39		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Public house. Two storey building of brick with white render to front elevation. Recessed pitched tile roof, with hipped roof and flat roofed sections to the rear. Later additions to rear. Located on the western side of the High Street, close to a large number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest An attractively detailed building, which retains many of its ornate features from the 1916 renovation. Function & Historical interest The building had major works done to it, including refacing the frontage, in 1916. These works were carried out by a Rickmansworth architectural firm called Swannell & Sly. However, the building is likely to contain elements, such as the cellar, which may be considerably older. After the works of 1916, the formerly named Derby House and its rear garden became The Empress Winter Gardens and Tea Lounge. Various elaborate buildings to the rear associated with this business have since been demolished. The site was considered suitable for relocating the Metropolitan Line station in the 1920s and the land was acquired for this use, with parliamentary approval given in 1929. However, the site ended up being leased for commercial purposes when it became clear that development would not be feasible. Streetscape quality Along with the diverse parade of adjacent Locally Listed Buildings, this property contributes to the character of the area and the variety of the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey building of brick with front elevation covered in white render. Modern shopfront at ground floor. Four six over six timber framed sliding sash windows at first floor level with moulded surrounds. Stone quoins to side. Projecting parapet above is stepped, with detailing including two moulded medallions with the head of Queen Victoria. Pitched tile roof behind parapet, with further hipped and flat roofed elements to rear. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Central

46 High Street			
Original use	Unknown		
Current use	Retail		
Construction date/period	Nineteenth century		
Local list no.	40		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Mixed use building. Three storey building of brick with the frontage covered in light coloured paint. Pitched slate roof and part flat roof, with a dormer and brick chimney. Later additions to rear. Located on the western side of the High Street, close to a large number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest Although buildings of this style previously dominated this part of the High Street, the property is now a rare survivor. Historical interest The building had major works done to it, including refacing the frontage, in 1905. These works were carried out by a local builder, Charles Eames, for Mr W. Wren. However, the building is likely to contain elements, such as the cellar, which may be considerably older. Streetscape quality Along with the diverse parade of adjacent Locally Listed Buildings, this property contributes to the character of the area and the variety of the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three storey building of brick with front elevation painted white. Shopfront has recessed part glazed timber double doors, with timber framed panes above stall riser. Modern fascia board. Two timber sliding sash windows above with moulded stone surrounds. Two pilasters to side. Two timber sliding sash windows at second floor level with moulded stone surrounds. Four light flat topped dormer above. Pitched slate roof with a brick chimney featuring projecting courses. Further fenestration to rear. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Central

48 High Street			
Original use	Retail		
Current use	Retail		
Construction date/period	1930		
Local list no.	41		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Mixed use building. Three storey building of brick, part rendered, with a pitched tile roof and part flat roof, and two brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the western side of the High Street, close to a large number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest Designed by a local architect called Sydney Dawe, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and was responsible for a number of other Locally Listed Buildings in Watford.</p> <p>Historical interest Built on the footprint of an older building, the cellar may be considerably older than the rest of the 1930s building.</p> <p>Streetscape quality Along with the diverse parade of adjacent Locally Listed Buildings, this property contributes to the character of the area and the variety of the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three storey building of brick with lower part of front elevation painted white. Modern shopfront at ground floor. Pair of two storey splayed bays above, topped by projecting hipped tile roofs. Glazed section of bays feature five top hung windows above five casement windows (second floor) and three larger panes (first floor). Metal framed windows with timber mullions. White render to middle section between glazed elements. Narrow portrait windows between bays, of same materials as bay windows. Cruciform windows to northern side of front elevation, with same materials as other windows. Gauged brick arches to first floor windows, with stone cills to all. Pitched tile roof with two brick chimneys featuring projecting courses. Dentil eaves detail and brick parapets to side. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Central

50 – 52 High Street			
Original use	Retail		
Current use	Retail		
Construction date/period	1904		
Local list no.	42		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Mixed use building. Three storey building of brick with white render to front elevation. Pitched tile roof with four brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the western side of the High Street, close to a large number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest Designed by a local architect called Henry – his surname is unreadable on the plans. Later altered by Sydney Dawe, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and was responsible for a number of other Locally Listed Buildings in Watford.</p> <p>Historical interest Built on the footprint of an older building, the cellar may be considerably older than the rest of the 1904 building.</p> <p>Streetscape quality Along with the diverse parade of adjacent Locally Listed Buildings, this property contributes to the character of the area and the variety of the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three storey building of brick with white render to front elevation. Modern shopfront at ground floor, with original features possibly extant behind. Large central projecting curved bay above. Central section features 12 lights, with further 6 lights each side of mullions wrapping around the curved bay. Timber framed windows, with a projecting rectangular plan flat roof. Either side of the central bay are two light windows with modern frames. Above central bay are two spayed bay windows with projecting flat roof above supported on brackets, which is topped by two pitched roofs featuring dentil detail on gables. Modern casement windows. Further fenestration to rear and sides. Pitched tile roof with four brick chimneys. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Central

54 – 56 High Street			
Original use	Retail		
Current use	Retail		
Construction date/period	1923		
Local list no.	43		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Row of three shops with other uses above. Brick and concrete building of three storeys, with a hipped asphalt roof. Strong fenestration at first and second floors with modern shopfronts below. Located on the western side of the High Street, between a Nationally Listed Building and a row of Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The treatment of the upper storey elevation onto the High Street is particularly noteworthy. The building was designed by Hubert Lidbetter (F.R.I.B.A.), an architect of national significance who won the 1927 RIBA bronze medal for the best building erected in London and designed the Grade II Listed 'Friends Meeting House' on Euston Road.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The building forms an important component of the town's historic High Street and provides variety to a stretch of buildings that display a wide range of historic building styles.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Purpose built shops and billiards club for a development company owned by David Greenhill - a prominent local businessman associated principally with the printing trade. Three storey building with basement level of concrete and brick. Modern shopfronts on ground floor, but original elements may remain behind. Cornice with soldier course above in contrasting brick. Brick pilasters of two storey height separate five windows to each storey. Three recessed bays with cruciform windows between. All multi-paned metal framed casement windows. Small terracotta decorative elements on panels between windows. Further soldier course above in contrasting brick, with a brick parapet including a stone band. Hipped asphalt roof. Former garage building to rear remains but has been altered.</p>			


Central

62 – 70 High Street			
Original use	Mixed use		
Current use	Mixed use		
Construction date/period	1927 – 1928		
Local list no.	44		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Mixed use commercial. Three storeys of brick, with the upper storeys of the front elevation having a timber frame with rendered panels. Roof is pitched and of tiles, with twelve brick chimneys. Located on the western side of the High Street, at the junction with Market Street and close to a number of Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the London based architects Charles Elcock and Frederick Sutcliffe, who were both Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Elsewhere the partnership was responsible for a number of prestigious works, such as the Daily Telegraph premises on Fleet Street. Function Although the building dates from the 1920s, the southern element originally contained The Compasses Public House, which was first founded on this site in the eighteenth century. In addition, the elevation onto Market Street contains a timber framed window that dates from the fourteenth century. Streetscape quality Due to its elaborate ‘Tudorbethan’ design, this unusual building helps contribute to the character of the area and provides structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three storeys of Fletton brick, with straight timber framing within the external walls and rendered brickwork between the struts on the upper storeys of the front elevation. Modern shopfronts at ground floor level. Projecting two storey bay to south-eastern corner with gable above. Splayed bays with leaded light windows, with small single window in upper gable. Bargeboards. Same feature to eastern elevation but with square bays and sitting above a stone framed archway. Ashlar surrounds to part of first floor and modern windows (post fire). Two further second floor gabled bays – one splayed and one square. Extensive fenestration. South western corner of the building has full height ashlar section rising above the eaves. Single narrow leaded light windows at first and second floors. Reconstituted late-medieval two-light cinquefoil oak window at ground floor level with plaque below. Pitched roof of tiles, with twelve brick chimneys featuring projecting courses. Flat roofed sections to rear.</p>			


Central

77 – 79 High Street			
Original use	Retail and Offices		
Current use	Retail and Offices		
Construction date/period	1923		
Local list no.	45		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Mixed use building. Three storey building of brick with a part hipped slate roof and part flat roof, with seven dormers and two brick chimneys. Located on the eastern side of the High Street, close to a large number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the local architect Sydney Dawe, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and was responsible for a number of other Locally Listed Buildings in Watford. Streetscape quality An attractively detailed 1920s commercial building, the structure adds character and variety to the streetscape. Historical interest Built on the footprint of an older building, the cellar may be considerably older than the rest of the 1920s building.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Three storey building of brick in English bond. Ground floor has a recessed doorway in ashlar surround and a modern shopfront. Recessed part glazed timber doorway accesses upper storeys, with ashlar pilasters and panels above. Six brick pilasters across first and second floors, with ashlar detailing at base and apex. Between pilasters are nine modern framed sliding sash windows with stone cills. First floor windows are topped by gauged brick arches in contrasting brick. Projecting cornice above with further ashlar panels. Stepped brick parapet with stone coping. Extensive fenestration to southern side elevation and rear elevation. Hipped slate roof with seven dormers featuring hipped slate roofs. Two brick chimneys with projecting courses. Flat roofed section to rear.</p>			


Central

84 High Street			
Original use	Unknown		
Current use	Retail		
Construction date/period	18 th – 19 th century		
Local list no.	46		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p>Brief description: Shop. Two storey building of brick with three pitched roof sections and chimneys. Single storey extension to the rear with flat roof. Located on the western side of the High Street, close to the junction with Market Street and a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function and Historical interest The building sits on a plot that is representative in size of the historical morphology of this part of the High Street. A building in this location is shown on the 1842 Tithe Map and various sources suggest that a butcher's was located at 84 High Street for much of the nineteenth century. However, brick work in the cellar appears to be from before 1800 and therefore it is unclear exactly how old the building is - both as a whole and within individual elements. Evidence suggests that before the building was used as a butcher's there was a candle factory on the site. As this burned down in 1829, it is possible that the present structure dates from shortly after this date, while the cellar may be part of the older building that was damaged by fire. Given the form of the building, the potential age of parts of its structure and the historical formation of the plot itself, the building has sufficient historical interest to justify Local Listing.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storeys of brick with render over brickwork on the front and north-eastern elevations. Front elevation as a modern shopfront and first floor window. Original dormer window has also been removed. Rear elevation has modern door and windows, as well as air conditioning units. Roof form consists of three sections of pitched tiles – the highest and steepest being the front section. Brick parapet along the southern end of the main pitched roof section. Small brick chimney on the southern side of the main roof section, with an additional larger brick chimney at the western end of the rear most section of roof. Cellar contains areas of old soft red bricks laid in English bond. Modern single storey brick rear extension with flat roof.</p>			

Central

The One Bell Public House, 90 High Street			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	18 th – 19 th centuries		
Local list no.	47		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p>Brief description: Public house. Two and a half and three storey elements, painted / rendered brick, with hipped slate roof on northern element and gabled pitched slate roof on southern element. Three prominent chimney stacks. Located on the west side of the High Street, next to the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary's.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The southern portion of the building was designed by the local architect Charles Ayres (F.S.I.), who was responsible for designing a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford. Function & Historical interest The One Bell has the oldest existing license of any of the pubs still standing in the town – believed to date back to the mid -17th century. While the southern part of the existing building dates from the late 19th century, the northern part is older and may date back to the 18th century. Landmark & Streetscape quality The building stands in an important location at the junction between the High Street and the main entrance to Watford's oldest surviving building, St Mary's Church. The structure gives character and interest to the streetscape and provides a local landmark.</p>			
<p>Full description: Square plan. Building of two and a half storeys facing parish church and three storeys onto the northern elevation. Gabled slated roof with dormers over projecting oriels having windows with 5 lights. Ridge tiles. Building in three bays. Ground floor in red brick – since painted over. First floor in stucco with timber patterns applied. Dormers have plain bargeboards and decorative moulded brackets. Moulded wooden cornice between the floors. End chimneys of brick with oversailing courses. The corner of the building nearest the High Street has a chamfered corner with window inset. At northern side of the building an older stucco building with hipped slated roof and basement. Has been partially refaced when pub extended in 1897. Third chimney above this portion of the building of smaller scale, which appears to be stone.</p>			


Central

102 High Street			
Original use	Retail		
Current use	Cafe		
Construction date/period	1926		
Local list no.	48		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p>Brief description: Former shop, now a café. Two and a half storey building of multicoloured brick with clay tile pitched roof fronting a recessed flat asphalt roof. Modern shopfronts. Located on the western side of the High Street, next to a row of Locally Listed Buildings and the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by Gordon Jeeves, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. A distinguished London architect, Jeeves was responsible for the Grade II Listed Palladium House in Westminster. Streetscape quality The building sits on a historic building plot and gives structure to the street scene. The form of the structure helps to give the street variety and character, while complementing the important adjacent buildings within the Conservation Area. Historical interest Built on the footprint of an older building, the cellar may be considerably older than the rest of the 1920s building.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Designed for Messrs. Lilley and Skinner Ltd. in 1926. Multicoloured brick building of two and a half storeys. Gabled roof covered in modern tiles. Parapets at the southern and northern gables. Prominent lead eaves punctuated by moulded rosettes with downpipes. Deep cornice in moulded brick. Dormer in roof has nine lights, two blind, with flat roof and small leaded panes under a moulded wooden eaves cornice. Pitched roof to front elevation is shallow and conceals a flat asphalt roof behind. Squat square brick chimney on the northwest corner of the roof. Modern shopfront with stone cornice above still visible.</p>			


Central

103 – 105 High Street			
Original use	Retail and Residential		
Current use	Hairdresser and Offices		
Construction date/period	1895		
Local list no.	49		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Mixed use building. Three storey building of brick with a part pitched tile roof and part flat roof, brick chimney. Located on the eastern side of the High Street, close to a large number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest Victorian building with strong nineteenth century character, which retains many original features. The building was designed in 1895 by the Leicester based architect John Wigg.</p> <p>Landmark & Streetscape quality The scale of this Victorian building is significantly larger than the adjacent properties, which lends it local landmark value. An attractively detailed building with a prominent archway, it contributes to the character and interest of the streetscape. Is also important as a “backdrop” building in the view out from the St Mary’s Churchyard opposite, which is part of the St Mary’s Conservation Area.</p> <p>Historical interest Built on the footprint of an older building, the cellar may be considerably older than the rest of the 1890s building.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Three storey building of brick in English bond. Ground floor has an open arched way and a modern shopfront. Ashlar archway has a curved arch above pilasters, with three projecting keystones. Cornice above archway and shopfront. Three courses of brick are topped by a broad band of decorative brickwork. Three windows above are curved head tripartite type with sliding sashes. Cornice above with three further window groups, each with pairs of curved headed sashes. Brick parapet with stone coping. Cast iron hopper and downpipe. Part pitched tile roof, with flat roof to rear. Large brick chimney with projecting courses. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Central

104 High Street			
Original use	Retail and Residential		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1904		
Local list no.	50		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p>Brief description: Mixed use building. Three storeys of brick with a slated pitched roof and one brick chimney. Modern shopfront. Located next to a number of Locally Listed Buildings on the west side of the High Street.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest The building was designed by the local architect Charles Ayres (F.S.I.), who was responsible for designing a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The building is read with 106 High Street, which is contemporary and by the same architect. The buildings help to give the street structure and give character to this important part of the Conservation Area.</p> <p>Historical interest Built on the footprint of an older building, the cellar may be considerably older than the rest of the 1900s building.</p>			
<p>Full description: Square plan. The building was built for Mr F. Fisher. Three storey building, two bays wide of red brick. Gabled roof, slated, with ridge tiles. Brick parapets at eaves supported on decorative brackets. Deep eaves with moulded cornice, and small flat eaves brackets. Similar in style to 106 High Street with which it shares a brick chimney with oversailing courses at the parapet within the roof. Two sets of windows on front elevation at first and second floor level. Moulded string course under cills. The red brick is unpainted, and the lintels and central window jamb are seen to be of cream coloured stone. Flat pilasters with moulded caps between the bays. Between the first and second storeys, two groups of five moulded terracotta panels. Modern shopfront.</p>			


Central

106 High Street			
Original use	Retail and Residential		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1904		
Local list no.	51		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p>Brief description: Mixed use building. Three storeys of brick with a slated pitched roof and one brick chimney. Modern shopfront. Located next to a number of Locally Listed Buildings on the west side of the High Street.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest The building was designed by the local architect Charles Ayres (F.S.I.), who was responsible for designing a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The building is read with 104 High Street, which is contemporary and by the same architect. The buildings help to give the street structure and give character to this important part of the Conservation Area.</p> <p>Historical interest Built on the footprint of an older building, the cellar may be considerably older than the rest of the 1900s building.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. The building was built for a Mr J. C. Sims. Three storey building, two bays wide. Gabled roof, slated, with ridge tiles. Brick parapets at eaves supported on decorative brackets. Brick chimney, shared with 104 High Street, with oversailing courses at the parapet within the roof. Deep eaves with moulded eaves cornice, and small flat eaves brackets. Two sash windows with plate glass of tall narrow proportions on front elevation at first and second floor level. Moulded string course under cills. Between the first and second storeys, two groups of three moulded terracotta panels. Flat pilasters with moulded caps between the bays. Modern shopfront.</p>			

Central

108 High Street			
Original use	Retail and Residential		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	19 th century		
Local list no.	52		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p>Brief description: Mixed use building. Three storeys of brick, front stucco, with a low pitched roof behind brick parapet. Modern shopfront. Located next to a number of Locally Listed Buildings on the west side of the High Street.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest Although buildings of this style previously dominated this part of the High Street, the property is now a rare survivor. Streetscape quality The building is read with 110 High Street, which is contemporary and of a similar architectural style. The buildings help to give the street structure and give character to this important part of the Conservation Area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three storey brick building with front elevation of stucco painted white. Low pitched roof with modern covering. Two bays wide. Heavy moulded parapet above second floor level. On front elevation, second floor has two sash windows, first floor has fixed lower panes and top pane with central swivel. Windows have continuous moulded surround on three sides, and diminutive apron below the cills. Modern shopfront.</p>			


Central

110 High Street			
Original use	Retail and Residential		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	19 th century		
Local list no.	53		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p>Brief description: Mixed use building. Three storeys of brick, front stucco, with a shallow double pitched roof behind brick parapet. Modern shopfront. Located next to a number of Locally Listed Buildings on the west side of the High Street.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest Although buildings of this style previously dominated this part of the High Street, the property is now a rare survivor.</p> <p>Historical interest The renowned local photographer Frederick Downer used these premises when his father leased it in 1875, and later owned it himself.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The building is read with 108 High Street, which is contemporary and of a similar architectural style. The buildings help to give the street structure and give character to this important part of the Conservation Area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three storey building of brick, with painted stucco on the front elevation. Two bays wide. The roof is double pitched and shallow, with small flat roof behind of three and two storeys. Deep cornice of coarse openwork to High Street. Flat pilasters at corners with sunk panels. Sash windows have plate glass round heads with flat pilasters between having moulded caps and bases. Prominent keystones of trapezium shape in first floor. Between the first floor and second floor, horizontal moulded panel with central circular motif. Modern shop front on ground floor devoid of character.</p>			


Central

112 – 114 High Street			
Original use	Retail and Residential		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1910		
Local list no.	54		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p>Brief description: Purpose built shop unit from 1910, with office use above. Three storey, brick built structure with a hipped tiled roof with widely projecting eaves and three prominent brick chimneys. Located on the west side of the High Street, next to a row of Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the London based architect Austin Durst, who received an MA from Cambridge University. Other notable buildings by Durst in Hertfordshire are St John's Church, Bushey and Cheshunt Public Library. Streetscape quality The building stands in an important location at the junction between the High Street and the secondary entrance to Watford's oldest surviving building, St Mary's Church. The building forms an important component of this part of the High Street, the upper floor detailing and roof form lending it variety and adding to its character. Historical interest Built on the footprint of an older building, the cellar may be considerably older than the rest of the 1910s building.</p>			
<p>Full description: The plan of this building is irregular due to the site at the east of the parish church. It is a three storey building in red brick. Hipped tiled roof with widely projecting eaves, moulded wooden bargeboards and broken cornice, with flat eaves brackets. Flat pilaster buttresses at the extremities of the building. Vertical sash windows with plate glass below and window bars above. The gable end window on the second floor has an arch of tile, with keystone and thin hood mould, and a blind fanlight feature. All windows have a decorative apron in brick. The first floor windows have a decorative lintel of radiating tile with a keystone motif. The corner of the building to the High Street is chamfered. The face to the churchyard is miscellaneous, but contains very tall slender windows. Modern shopfront.</p>			


Central

114b, 114c & 114d High Street			
Original use	Retail and Residential		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1920		
Local list no.	55		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p>Brief description: Purpose built shop unit from the 1920s, with other uses above on first floor and attic levels. Brick built structure with a hipped slate roof. Interesting detailing on upper storeys of front elevation. Located on the west side of the High Street, next to other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest Attractively detailed 1920s commercial building. The property was designed by the Eastbourne based architect S. C. Addison. Streetscape quality The building forms an important component of this part of the High Street, the upper floor detailing and roof form lending it variety and adding to its character. Historical interest Built on the footprint of an older building, the cellar may be considerably older than the rest of the 1920s building.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. The building was built for J. Mitchener Esq. Originally four properties before 114a and 114b were consolidated into one. Three storey building in four bays. Hipped roof of slate with wide eaves and shallow brackets. Within the four bays the windows are in groups of 2-3-3-2. Of red and purple brick. Double brick quoins between the bays and at corners, except in the middle where quoins are single. Windows have vertical sashes with window bars, and are set in broad vertical bands of red brick. Lintels have segmental arches with prominent keystone of radiating tiles. The shopfronts are modern. Later extensions to the rear.</p>			


Central

116a High Street			
Original use	Retail and Residential		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1915		
Local list no.	56		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p>Brief description: Purpose built shop unit from the 1910s, with other uses above on first floor and attic levels. Brick built structure with a gabled slate roof. Interesting detailing on upper storeys of front elevation. Located on the west side of the High Street, next to a row of Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the architect Albert Dunning, who had an office on Derby Road in Watford. Although the original shopfront has subsequently been replaced, the building retains the interesting detailing on the upper floors of the front elevation. Streetscape quality The building forms an important component of this part of the High Street, the upper floor detailing and roof form lending it variety and adding to its character. Historical interest Built on the footprint of an older building, the cellar may be considerably older than the rest of the 1915 building.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Built for Messrs Bollone Brothers. Two and a half storey building is of purple and red brick. The roof is of slate and is gabled. On the front elevation is a moulded cornice and parapet, with parapeted gable over. Wood framed windows of four panes at first floor level and two panes at second floor level. All the windows are separated by flat pilasters, while they are mullioned and grouped in threes at first floor level. A half round arch over windows contains a sunburst motif in radiating bricks. Brick chimney to north elevation with two chimneypots. There is a modern shopfront on the ground floor and later extensions to the rear.</p>			


Central

Former Bank, 132 High Street			
Original use	Bank		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1912		
Local list no.	57		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><i>Brief description:</i> The former bank building occupies a prominent corner position at the junction of High Street and King Street. A three storey structure of red brick with a low-pitched slate roof. Main facades are dominated by extensive fenestration, with four large brick chimneys at roof level.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest The building was designed by the local architect Charles Ayres (F.S.I.), who was responsible for designing a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford.</p> <p>Landmark & Streetscape quality The position and scale of the building in the street scene helps to create a prominent local landmark. Providing structure at the junction between the High Street and King Street, the building contributes to the character of the area.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> The purpose built bank was designed by the Watford architect Charles P Ayres for Barclays Bank in 1912. The contractor was Henry Brown. The building is designed in the Queen Anne style, typical for bank architecture at the turn of the century and characterised by a strong sense of symmetry and the dominant use of classical elements such as pilasters, projecting cornices and accentuated window surrounds. The bank is constructed of red brick with soft red dressings and Bath stone details. At ground floor level the windows are large and decorated with gauged brick heads and stone surrounds. The upper floors, separated from the ground floor by a moulded brick string course, are characterised by a series of pilasters set between the windows, which have decorative heads and cills. The presence of the pilasters gives the façade a strong vertical emphasis. A classical projecting roof cornice marks the boundary between the second floor and the low-pitched slate roof. Four decorative brick chimneys adorn the roofline. Detailing around the grand entrance onto King Street include the words 'Barclays Bank Chambers' in stone setting.</p>			


Central

146 – 146a High Street			
Original use	Infants School		
Current use	Retail		
Construction date/period	1834		
Local list no.	58		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Single storey building with 'T' shaped plan layout onto the High Street. Formally a school, the building is now used as shop units. The building is of brick with tiled pitched roofs. The front elevation is dominated by unsympathetically designed modern shopfronts.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest Limited as far as the frontage units are concerned but the old shop fascia components of 146a provide some interest along with the pitched roof forms behind. Function & Historical interest This site, which was formally church land, has had a mixture of uses. It was occupied by The Nags Head Public House during the eighteenth century before the present building was constructed as an infants school in 1834 with funds raised by local parishioners. It was used as the St Mary's Infants' School until 1920 when it was sold. Two years later, H E Percy, a local builder and contractor, converted the school building into shop units. The building played a role in the early development of school provision in the town – the town consisting of little more than the High Street at the time of its construction in 1834.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Single storey building with a ridge behind a parapet parallel to High Street. Dark red brick structure with tiled pitched roof in a broadly 'T' shaped plan form. Of the 1920s shop conversion, the console brackets remain to 146a (left hand shop) and more of the old shop fascia under the "Coca-Cola" fascia box. Poor current signage and shopfronts detract from the quality of the front elevation onto the High Street.</p>			

Central

148 – 150 High Street			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	Nineteenth Century		
Local list no.	59		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Pair of retail units with other uses above. Two storeys of brick, painted at first floor level. Steep plain tiled roof with four dormers and four large chimneys. Located on the western side of the High Street, close to a large number of Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest Victorian buildings with strong nineteenth century character, which retain many of their original features. Streetscape quality The building forms an important component of the street, its relative height lending it structure and variety.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Square plan. Two storeys of brick, with the upper part of the front elevation painted white and grey. High modern shopfronts and signage at ground floor level. Upper storey has four large cruciform windows with curved brick arches and projecting central keystones. Modern frames. Roof supported on brackets at centre and sides, with brick parapet walls above with stone coping. Steep plain tiled roof containing two dormer windows on front and rear elevations. Dormers have pitched tile roofs and bargeboards. Also cruciform type with modern frames. Four large brick chimneys with projecting courses and bands in contrasting brick. Later additions to rear.</p>			

Central

162 – 164 High Street			
Original use	Retail and Offices		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1927		
Local list no.	60		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p>Brief description: Row of three shops with other uses above. Brick building of two storeys, with a tiled gambrel roof including six prominent dormer windows on front and rear elevations. Strong fenestration at first floor with modern shopfronts below. Located in retail dominated part of the High Street, in an area with a high proportion of Locally and Nationally Listed buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest Building was designed by the local architectural practice of Stimpson, Lock & Vince, who had offices at 173A High Street. It exhibits interesting detailing, fenestration and roof form.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The building forms an important component of this part of the High Street – the upper floor and roof dormers lending it variety and adding to its character. Located between two Nationally Listed buildings dating from the 18th – 19th centuries.</p> <p>Historical interest Built on the footprint of an older building, the cellar may be considerably older than the rest of the 1920s building.</p>			
<p>Full description: Purpose built mixed use development of retail, residential and office units by Stimpson Lock & Vince of Watford. Brick fronted with much brick detailing and timber sliding sash windows at first floor and attic level. Window arches of tiles on edge. Central window on the front elevation of the first floor has been bricked up. Gambrel roof, of slate, with six prominent dormer windows on both the front and rear elevations. Original pilasters and console brackets remain but the shopfronts are largely modern. Original doorway remains in front elevation of the middle unit. Southernmost rear wing, of formerly residential accommodation, has since been demolished. Listing includes the building 162C.</p>			


Central

170 High Street			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	Pre-1842 and early twentieth century		
Local list no.	61		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p>Brief description: Former residential property converted to mixed uses in 1938. Brick fronted above the modern shopfront. The building is of two storeys. Parapet to plain tiled roof with taller ridge projecting to rear and carrying two chimney stacks on the ridge. Located on the western side of the High Street, next to Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The historic roof form is of particular interest. Sydney Dawe and Ley, Colbeck & Partners, who worked on the building in the early twentieth century, were well known local architects from their period. Algernon Ley, Henry Colbeck and Sydney Dawe were all Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Function & Historical interest The current structure incorporates a building whose footprint is visible on the 1842 Tithe Map, while the neighbouring properties date from the 17th and 18th centuries. Streetscape quality An important component of roovescape character in relation to the adjoining group of Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Previously a house, the building was subject to alterations by Sydney Dawe in 1913 and Ley, Colbeck & Partners in 1938 – when the entire front elevation was rebuilt, the chimneys extended and the shopfront integrated for the first time. The building has two storeys of red brick in Flemish bond. Modern shopfront. Two pairs of windows and two single windows at first floor level, sliding sash and topped by brick soldier courses. Further fenestration to rear. The roof is of tiles with a pitched section across the front and a double hipped section to the rear. Pair of brick chimneys with stone coping, fronted by small half-hipped tile roofs. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Central

Former Police Station, 7 – 9 King Street			
Original use	Police Station		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1888		
Local list no.	62		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><i>Brief description:</i> The former police station is a three storey brick built structure with a cross-hipped tiled roof. Main facades are dominated by extensive fenestration and brick detailing. Located at the junction of King Street with Smith Street, next to other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest Building is notable for its form and layout. Designed by the County Surveyor Urban A. Smith (M.I.C.E.), who also designed the Locally Listed Newton Price Centre on Grosvenor Road</p> <p>Function & Historical interest Building has clear specialised function and is significant as an indicator of the growth of the town. It was opened in January 1889 as the town's first purpose built police station. The building continued in use as Watford's police station until it closed in 1940. In 1962 it became a public house, named The Robert Peel. It is one of the earliest purpose-built police stations in Hertfordshire.</p> <p>Landmark & Streetscape quality The building forms an important component of both King Street and Smith Street. It has a prominent roofscape - including chimney stacks and feature gables. It is also prominent in the view across the ring road from Kings Close.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> "L" shaped plan. The building is constructed of buff-brown brick laid in English bond, with red brick detailing. Detailing comprises cambered arches over window and door openings, window sills, projecting dentillated eaves and, on the street frontages only, moulded string courses at first and second-floor levels, mouldings beneath some windows, buttresses and decorative moulded pilasters. The street frontages also have a 'blue' brick plinth, laid in English bond, with a chamfered capping course. The building is constructed from old London stock bricks with red brick and stone detailing. There are timber sliding sash glazing bar windows. Square terracotta date plaque. The roof is hipped and part covered in both natural slates and tiles. Nine brick chimneys featuring projecting courses. Significantly altered ground floor street elevations, with modest later additions to rear.</p>			


Central

11 – 17 King Street			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1850 – 1870		
Local list no.	63		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p>Brief description: Row of four premises, probably originally intended for residential, that are mixed use. Old London stock brick – with stucco fronts, three storey building with duo-pitched roof forms behind parapets. Extensive alterations to rear. Located in between Locally Listed Buildings at the junction of King Street and Smith Street.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The style, form and type of the buildings are unusual in the locality. Historical interest & Function These buildings were constructed in the mid-nineteenth century when King Street was first being developed, close to where Watford Place stood. Streetscape quality The buildings form an important component of the street, lending variety and particular character - including their relationship with the former cinema.</p>			
<p>Full description: L-shaped plan (individual properties). Terrace of four properties of three storeys, with substantial element of two storeys along the Smith Street elevation behind number 11. Old London stock brick structures. Street elevations of number 11 have stucco fronts, while numbers 13-17 have stucco parapet and numbers 15-17 have stucco on ground floor street elevation. Probably houses originally. Each property on King Street elevation has two windows in moulded plaster surround at first and second floors. Of these, the windows of numbers 11, 15 and 17 are sliding sash – the latter two properties windows being wooden framed. All windows of number 17 have twelve panes, as do the second floor windows of number 15. Modern shopfronts on numbers 11-15. Number 17 has off centre twelve pane sliding sash window with moulded plaster surround and wooden door with top light on ground floor. Behind the upper parapet there are tiled duo-pitched roof forms including a number of chimney stacks. Original mono-pitched two storey rear element to numbers 15 and 17, while number 13 has modern rear extension. Larger rear element to number 11 has a flat roof and was formally used as chapel for a funeral directors before modern conversion to retail use.</p>			


Central

Former Cinema, 19 – 21 King Street			
Original use	Cinema		
Current use	Bingo Hall		
Construction date/period	1913		
Local list no.	64		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p>Brief description: Early twentieth century cinema building of four storey height. Rendered frontages to brick building. Hipped roof of slate. Located on the southern side of King Street.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest An attractive Art Deco style building. The original cinema was designed by the London based architects Norfolk and Prior. However, it was refaced as part of a comprehensive renovation during the 1930s, when the principal architect was George Coles (F.R.I.B.A.) and the interior was remodelled by Theodore Komisarjevsky.</p> <p>Function & Historical interest The building form represents a specialised original function in this locality. As Watford's first large cinema, it played a significant part in the development of the town's leisure facilities. The Central Hall Cinema opened on the 17th December 1913, but was renamed as The Regal in 1929 and as The Essoldo in 1956. It closed as a cinema in 1968 and is currently used as a bingo hall.</p> <p>Landmark & Streetscape quality The scale and design of the building contribute to the distinctiveness and legibility of the locality. The building forms an important component of King Street by lending it structure and variety.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Art Deco style, four storey symmetrical front to auditorium facing King Street. Frontage consists of a tall and central tower, which is flush with the main building above the principal entrance, with projecting towers at either end. Central tower has a combination of vertical rib features which separate narrow casement windows on first and second floors. Horizontal bands of masonry under a flat roofed terminal feature with square panelled sides. Main elevation has a parapet with a strong horizontal emphasis and a running line wave decoration. Three narrow casement lights with horizontal glazed panels on both floors to the side of the main tower feature. Flanking towers have paired casement windows with chevron glazing bars on each floor within a framed vertical panel. Ground floor entrance doors largely altered but original tiled walls still retained on either side. Behind the front parapet the roof is hipped and of slate with a tall brick chimney. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Central

'Lady's Close', Watford Grammar School for Girls, Lady's Close			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	School Building		
Construction date/period	1850 – 1870		
Local list no.	65		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former house, now school building. Two storey building of brick with a part hipped slate roof and part flat roof containing three brick chimneys. Located on the western side of Lady's Close, within the grounds of Watford Grammar School for Girls.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest An attractively detailed Victorian Villa. The 1921 additions were designed by the local architect Sydney Dawe, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Function & Historical interest Originally one of a pair of mid-nineteenth century detached houses; the property was the first to be built in this location. The house was purchased in 1919 by the Watford Grammar School for Girls, which had developed buildings on the adjacent site since 1907. It was used during World War I as an auxiliary hospital, before being used as a School and as the private quarters for the Headmistress. It subsequently became used as classrooms for the secondary school – a function which it currently retains.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey building of old London stock bricks in Flemish bond. Portico to front with four white columns and four pilasters at rear. Flat roofed with projecting cornice. Timber door with toplight and sidelights. Framed by brick pilasters and plinth are two windows to each side of the portico. Timber sliding sash with surrounds in contrasting brick, hoods and cills. Four windows above of same type, with window above portico with sidelights. Side extension has two windows at ground and first floor levels with timber sliding sashes and gauged stone arches and cills. Eastern elevation has stone covering at first floor level. Ground floor entrance has timber door with three light toplight and stone hood. Rear elevation has further brick pilasters. Timber door entrance with toplight and hood and part glazed door with flat stone arch. Various timber sliding sash windows with projecting brick surrounds with stone arches. Largely rectangular plan, but one window has semi-circular upper section at first floor level. Main roof is hipped and of slate, with decorative narrow stone brackets supporting the overhanging eaves. Various flat roofed sections and three brick chimneys. Later single storey additions to the rear.</p>			


Central

Watford Grammar School for Girls, Lady's Close			
Original use	School		
Current use	School		
Construction date/period	1905 - 1907 and 1928 - 1929		
Local list no.	66		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Secondary School. Two storey building of brick with a slate covered roof consisting of multiple pitches, three cupolas and nine brick chimneys. Extensive later additions. Located on the western side of Lady's Close, close to another Locally Listed Building.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed in 1905 by the local architect Charles Ayres (F.S.I.), who was responsible for designing a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford. The 1928 additions were designed by the local architect Sydney Dawe, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Function and Historical interest Watford Grammar School for Girls was opened in 1907 as a solution to the overcrowding of the existing mixed sex Endowed School on Derby Road. The new grammar school for boys was built elsewhere in 1912. Although the school ceased to be a grammar school in 1975, it retains its original name. The main school building was used in 2005 for the filming of <i>The History Boys</i>. Landmark and Streetscape quality The scale and use of the building gives it local landmark quality. It also provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. The building is a classical, Queen Anne influenced design. Two storeys of red brick with brick plinth. Gabled frontage to principal elevations, with full height gables projecting forward. Principal central entrance has series of stone steps and ornate stone surrounds. Timber door with semi-circular toplight. Windows to sides are in groups of twos and threes, with flat stone arches and cills. Some timber sliding sash, top hung and modern casement types. Secondary front entrance has stone pillars, curved hood and steps. Assembly hall section features larger windows with curved arches. Rear elevation features ground floor windows with curved stone arches and drip detail. First floor windows have moulded stone surrounds. Roof is of slate with multiple pitched elements. Assembly hall section has overhanging eaves with dentil course detail, while the main part of the building has brick parapets to gables topped with stone coping. Nine brick chimneys with projecting courses and three ornate octagonal plan cupolas. Cockscomb ridge tiles. Various later additions.</p>			


Central

Former Church of St James, Lammas Road			
Original use	Church		
Current use	School Building		
Construction date/period	1912 – 1914 and 1928		
Local list no.	67		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Church. Single storey of overburnt brickwork with various pitched roof elements of slate and a cupola. Later extension to rear. Located on the northern side of Lammas Road, at the junction with Elfrida Street and next to other Locally Listed buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The original part of the church was designed by the architect Arthur Durrant, who was an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. This project was Durrant's most significant work before going on to serve with the Royal Engineers during World War I. He was killed in action in France on the 5th July 1916. The 1928 extension was designed by the architects Martin Travers and Thomas Grant. Travers was a celebrated designer of stained glass - awarded the Grand Prix de Paris for stained glass in 1924, while Grant was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects</p> <p>Function & Historical interest St James' Church was consecrated on the 11th May 1913, when the new parish was created. The chancel was added in 1928, but regular services were only held at the Church until September 1971. The following year the Church was amalgamated with St Mary's Church and the Lammas Road building was declared redundant. Later in the 1970s it was converted into a sports hall for the adjacent Watford Fields School.</p> <p>Landmark & Streetscape quality The property provides structure at the junction between Lammas Road and Elfrida Street. The building has a major local landmark function and adds to the character and variety of the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Tall church in overburnt brickwork with yellow brick details. Front elevation has main doorway with plain undecorated brickwork in concentric rings to jambs and semi-circular heads. Above, three tall narrow windows with semi-circular heads and splayed brick cills. Rows of flat and curved headed windows on side elevations, with a large circular window to northern elevation. Doors on western elevation of same type as described above. Roof structure projects beyond brick pilasters which in turn project slightly from the main façade. Steeply sloping pitched slate roof. Side aisles with lean-to slate roofs. Tall brick chimney. Metal covered cupola supported on 8 slender copper clad columns and topped with a small cross.</p>			


Central

War Memorial, Lammas Road			
Original use	War Memorial		
Current use	War Memorial		
Construction date/period	1921		
Local list no.	68		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: War memorial. Stone cross on a plinth dedicated to the memory of servicemen who died during World War I. Located on the northern side of Lammas Road, next to the former Church of St James, which is also Locally Listed.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function & Historical interest The memorial commemorates the names of local servicemen from the former Parish of St James who lost their lives fighting for their country during World War I. It was unveiled in a ceremony on the 6th March 1921. Landmark quality The War Memorial serves as a local landmark along Lammas Road due to its scale, function and design.</p>			
<p>Full description: Constructed in Portland stone with a large cross on a stepped plinth. Four panels above the steps list the names of local servicemen who died during World War I, as well as the names of their regiments and the years of their deaths. Surrounded by a combination of brick and stone paving.</p>			


Central

Central Hall, Loates Lane			
Original use	Church		
Current use	Nursery		
Construction date/period	1869		
Local list no.	69		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Estcourt)
<p>Brief description: Former chapel and school, now nursery. Old London stock brick, two storey building with a part hipped/ part pitched slate roof. Located on the west side of Loates Lane, close to the junction with Duke Street. Additions to the rear.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function Dating from 1869 the property was the first to be built in this location and is contemporary with the earliest period of building within the Estcourt Conservation Area. The property was formally opened in August 1869 as a chapel for the Christian denomination known as 'Strict Baptists'. The Baptists vacated the building in January 1888, when the Baptist Tabernacle on Derby Road was opened, and the hall was taken over by the Plymouth Brethren. From 1891 the building was known as Central Hall and by 1949 was in the ownership of 'The Christian Assembly'. By the 1990s the building was derelict and was subsequently converted to other uses.</p> <p>Landmark and Streetscape quality The property provides a landmark feature along Loates Lane and the composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure of old London stock brick. Classical style pediment front with four rendered pilasters. Principal entrance is in original location but is modern in form and materials. Part glazed wooden double doors below simple square arch. Large windows on each side of the main entrance at ground floor level, with three more above at first floor level. All have curved brick arch heads and stone cills. Actual window panes are modern. Parapet at top of front elevation with metal lettering spelling out 'CENTRAL HALL'. Roof is of slate and is part hipped/pitched. Small chimney at rear of the roof with two protruding courses near top. Single storey additions to rear from 1949. Two storey building at back of rear yard is a former school building, also built in 1869. Of brick and with a slate pitched roof, it is now connected to the former chapel by later additions. Modern door and fenestration. This building is also covered by the Local Listing designation.</p>			


Central

1 – 3 Local Board Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1850 – 1870		
Local list no.	70		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Terrace of three mid-Victorian houses. Two storey properties of brick with pitched slate roofs. Located on the southern side of Local Board Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest These pre-date much of the town's Victorian housing which tends to be circa 1890s. The architectural detail is therefore somewhat different (see below). Function This row of houses were the first properties to be built in this location. Streetscape quality The buildings give form to Local Board Road. They possess group value with the former Pump House building and Daly's Yard building (No 1a). An unusual surviving group that gives identity to this part of the Lower High Street.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. No.1: Rendered brick. Double fronted around central entrance with original door and stained glass fanlight. Right hand bay window. To left, timber double doors with iron strap hinges and fixed lights above. Splayed stone heads to door and upper floor cruciform windows. Double pitched roof with two brick chimney stacks to right. Nos.2 & 3: Old London stock brickwork with good quality coloured / tuck pointing. Splayed brick arches – round over three doors and flat over four (replacement) windows. Stone cills. Pitched slate roof with a large central brick chimney stack. Two storey outrigger to rear.</p>			


Central

1a Local Board Road			
Original use	Industrial		
Current use	Industrial		
Construction date/period	1850 – 1870		
Local list no.	71		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Single storey of old London stock bricks with a hipped slate roof and a pyramid topped ventilation tower. Gabled loading hatch. Some modern alterations. Located on the southern side of Local Board Road, at the junction with Lower High Street and adjacent to a row of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest and Function This industrial building was constructed during the mid-nineteenth century, as the town experienced gradual development away from its historic High Street core. Unusually shaped, as a result of the former water channel to its rear, the building is a unique survivor of this phase of Victorian industrial development in the town – as nineteenth century industrial buildings elsewhere have been demolished. Retaining original features, such as the hay barn loft gable, the building has value in representing the town's industrial heritage.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Single storey industrial building of old London stock brick. Principal entrance is a painted wooden door with metal brackets. Topped by a curved brick arch with two courses in red coloured brick. Windows to each side are metal framed, multi-paned in a reveal with central pivoting light. Have cills and are also topped by curved brick arch with two courses in red coloured brick. Modern wooden door entrance adjacent. Above is a gabled loading hatch with timber slatted door, topped by pitched slate roof with slate bonnet tiles on ridge. Also painted cast iron drainage pipe. Rear elevation has two further metal framed windows (24 panes) and a wooden door. All topped by flat brick arches. The roof is of slate and is hipped. Small pyramid topped ventilation tower located at centre of ridge. Modest front extension is not original. Water course channel to former Watford Mill at rear.</p>			


Central

The Pump House, Local Board Road			
Original use	Pump House		
Current use	Theatre		
Construction date/period	1885		
Local list no.	72		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former Pump House, now theatre. Single storey building of old London stock brick with a pitched tile roof. Located next to other Locally Listed Buildings on the southern side of Local Board Road. Later additions to the side.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A rare example of a surviving Victorian industrial building in Watford, The Pump House also has attractive detailing. The main building was designed by the local architect Charles Ayres (F.S.I.), who was responsible for designing a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford. Function & Historical interest In 1850 the Local Board of Health was formed in Watford to improve the town's water supply. Part of the solution to providing the town with an adequate water supply was to pump water up from a holding reservoir to the town. Pumping works were built here and were ready for use early in 1855. Further improvements followed including the addition of a new pumping engine in 1885. This work was carried out by the builder W. Noble and saw the construction of the principal building that remains on the site. The buildings subsequently became surplus to requirements and were converted into a theatre in 1972. Landmark & Streetscape quality Due to the scale and function of the building, it has a local landmark function. Along with the other Victorian buildings along Local Bard Road, The Pump House adds to the character of the area and provides interest and variety to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: The principal building is rectangular plan and has a single storey of old London stock brick. The entrance bay has a gault brick segmental arch with red brick keystone and commemorative stone plaque above. Two windows in the front range are small-paned, round-headed iron frames with gault brick arches and stone cills. Additional front doorway has same arch but with red brick detailing and toplight. Two windows of same type to western elevation. There is stone coping with red brick detail beneath the parapet and red brick string courses. Pitched roof with modern tiles. Various extensions to side and rear are largely later. At the eastern end of the theatre complex is an older Victorian building of red brick with a large arched metal framed window.</p>			


Central

Watford High Street Station, Lower High Street			
Original use	Station		
Current use	Station		
Construction date/period	Circa 1907		
Local list no.	73		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Railway station. Single storey brick building. Roofs are pitched or flat. Cantilevered canopy over platforms to rear. Located on the western side of Lower High Street, close to a number of Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A good example of a station building from the early twentieth century that successfully utilises a constricted urban site. Function & Historical interest The first station in this location was opened in 1862 to serve the Rickmansworth branch line, which was constructed by the London and North Western Railway Company (LNWR). This was subsequently replaced by the current station buildings following the passing of an act in 1907 that gave the LNWR the powers to create lines from Watford Junction to London Euston and Croxley. Watford High Street Station was also used by services on the Bakerloo line. It remains in active use at present as a station on the London Overground network. Landmark & Streetscape quality Due to its design and function, the station serves as a landmark along the Lower High Street and gives variety and character to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Single storey open fronted brick structure. Open ground floor with booking office and service kiosks set back substantially from the façade. Wide span steel beam with timber panels and uprights supporting five double pitched glazed rooflights placed at right angles to the street. Serrated roofline provided by the triangular repetitive glazed roof units. The pediments at the end of each rooflight have timber mullions of varying heights with glazing between and with circular headed arches where they connect with the barge boards. The roof structure is supported by brick piers at either end which are attached to the flank walls and with dressed stone capitals and mouldings. Main façade to the High Street has two timber doorways with toplights and three former window openings that have been bricked up. Brick pilasters between door and window features. Flat roof to rear building element. To the rear, a single island platform with canopy in steel, timber and glass, supported off trusses between the brick built retaining walls of the railway cutting.</p>			


Central

Brookland, 253 Lower High Street			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Light Industrial		
Construction date/period	1911		
Local list no.	74		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former house and outbuildings, now light industrial. Group of brick buildings around courtyard. Part one and part two storeys with some pitched and some flat roofs, topped by four brick chimneys. Located on the eastern side of the Lower High Street, close to the junction with Waterfields Way.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The original buildings were designed by the Watford based architect William Grace, who was an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Grace also designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings in the town. Function Originally built as a private residence for a Mr W. Newberry in 1911. Various outbuildings and the large garage were added by Newberry during the 1910s, before the site was purchased by Mr George Ausden in 1925. Ausden's business was based on metal recycling and the firm carried out further alterations to the buildings in the years immediately following the purchase of the site. The firm of Geo. Ausden Ltd. are still based on the site 85 years later. Streetscape quality The attractively detailed buildings from the early twentieth century form an important component of the street, giving it structure and character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Principal building is a two storey structure with red brick to front elevation and brown brick to the other elevations. Front elevation is framed by a brick plinth, pilasters and cornice. Central part glazed timber door with toplight. Three round headed timber sliding sash windows with margin glazing bars adjacent. Three further windows of same type above. Further sliding sash and casement windows to northern side and rear. Cast iron hoppers and downpipes. Pitched roof of tiles is recessed behind a brick parapet and has three brick chimneys. Central hipped dormer to front and two dormers with pitched roofs to rear. Various one and two storey brick outbuildings to side and rear with pitched slate roofs or flat roofs. Extensive fenestration including timber and metal frames, with stone cills. Window and door arches, string courses and quoins in contrasting brick. Modern signage.</p>			


Central

302 – 304 Lower High Street			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	Pre 1842		
Local list no.	75		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Terrace of houses. Two storeys of brick with a hipped tile roof and large brick chimney. Located on the western side of Lower High Street, close to the Locally Listed Frogmore Cottages.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest & Streetscape quality Houses from this period are rare within Watford and as such they are of architectural interest. The properties also contribute to the character and structure of the streetscape. Function and Historical interest The properties are shown on the 1842 Tithe Map, which is the first detailed map that records the area. The style of the buildings suggests that they were built in the early nineteenth century, but they could be older. This group of properties are some of the oldest in this part of Watford and demonstrate the building typology that used to dominate this part of the High Street.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Row of two storey cottages of red brick in Flemish bond. Ground floor of front elevation has three entrances consisting of doorways with toplights and white rubbed brick splayed arches over. Doors are later replacements. Between the doors are two windows with white rubbed brick splayed arches and stone cills. Window to 204 has original twelve-pane, glazing bar, sash window. Other window frame is modern replacement. Two course band in contrasting brick above. Four first floor windows with same arches and cills as at ground floor, but with modern window frames. Additional fenestration to rear. The roof is hipped and of tiles, with a large central brick chimney featuring projecting courses. Single storey Victorian outrigger to rear of brick with hipped slate roof. "BRIDGE COTTAGE" painted on upper front elevation.</p>			


Central

1 – 4 Frogmore Cottages, Lower High Street			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1931		
Local list no.	76		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Terrace of four cottages. Two storeys of brick with a hipped slate roof topped by five brick chimneys. Located on the eastern side of the Lower High Street, close to a number of Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest The row of houses was designed by the local architect Sydney Dawe, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a significant architect in Hertfordshire, responsible for a number of other Locally Listed Buildings. Function These houses were built in 1931 for the Watford and St Albans Gas Company on land that they owned and constructed to house their workers at the adjacent works. There are no other examples of these types of terraces in Watford. Streetscape quality This attractively detailed 1930s property forms an important component of the street, giving it structure and architectural interest. Similar in scale to the neighbouring properties, although of a different design, the house adds to the character of the area.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Terrace of two storeys of brown brick. The first cottage projects out to the north. Western elevation has a central part glazed timber door, topped by a timber hood on brackets. Brick steps, pilaster and arch. Windows to each side have curved brick arches and stone cills, with further window above. All with modern frames. Northern elevation has three further entrances of same type as described above, with pairs of windows between doorways and single windows at each end. Symmetrical fenestration above at first floor level – all with same features as western elevation. Five timber doors with curved brick arches to southern elevation, with further fenestration symmetrical fenestration at ground and first floor levels. Two small windows to eastern elevation. All with brick arches and stone cills. Three brick outshuts with pitched slate roofs to the southern elevation and a further one to the eastern elevation. Cast iron hoppers and downpipes. The roof is hipped and of slate, with five large brick chimneys featuring projecting courses.</p>			


Central

Coal Duty Marker, New Street			
Original use	Coal Duty Marker		
Current use	Street Furniture		
Construction date/period	1861		
Local list no.	77		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p>Brief description: London Coal Duty Marker. Cast-iron square pier, one and half metres high, painted white. Located on the alleyway between New Street and Market Place, to the west of the other Locally Listed Coal Duty Marker.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Historical interest Coal Duty Markers, such as this one, were put up in 1861 by the City of London to mark the points at which coal going into London became liable to tax. The tax was levied originally to help to pay for the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire, though these marker posts date from the renewal of the legislation in 1861. This particular Marker was originally located on Capel Road, near Bushey Station, before it was moved in 1976 and subsequently refurbished.</p> <p>Landmark quality The Coal Duty Marker is an unusual piece of street furniture which has a local landmark function between the High Street and New Street.</p>			
<p>Full description: Former London Coal Duty Marker post. Cast-iron square pier, one and a half metres high, painted white. Chamfered corners. Pyramid head. City of London crest on necking, painted in red and white. Original plaque on west side is missing. Raised lettering below crest in black paint: "24 VIC". Based on information from comparable Coal Duty Markers elsewhere, the Marker is likely to have been cast by Henry Grissell of the Regents Canal Ironworks.</p>			


Central

Coal Duty Marker, New Street			
Original use	Coal Duty Marker		
Current use	Street Furniture		
Construction date/period	1861		
Local list no.	78		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p>Brief description: London Coal Duty Marker. Cast-iron square pier, one and half metres high, painted white. Located on the alleyway between New Street and Market Place, to the east of the other Locally Listed Coal Duty Marker.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Historical interest Coal Duty Markers, such as this one, were put up in 1861 by the City of London to mark the points at which coal going into London became liable to tax. The tax was levied originally to help to pay for the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire, though these marker posts date from the renewal of the legislation in 1861. This particular Marker was originally located at the northeast corner of Bushey Arches, before it was moved in 1976 and subsequently refurbished.</p> <p>Landmark quality The Coal Duty Marker is an unusual piece of street furniture which has a local landmark function between the High Street and New Street.</p>			
<p>Full description: Former London Coal Duty Marker post. Cast-iron square pier, one and a half metres high, painted white. Chamfered corners. Pyramid head. City of London crest on necking, painted in red and white. Raised panel on front face of shaft has raised lettering but this is unreadable. However, the lettering is likely to be: "Act 24 and 25 Vict Cap 42". Based on information from comparable Coal Duty Markers elsewhere, the Marker is likely to have been cast by Henry Grissell of the Regents Canal Ironworks.</p>			


Central

67 Queens Road			
Original use	Retail		
Current use	Retail		
Construction date/period	1921 and 1928		
Local list no.	79		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Estcourt)
<p>Brief description: Purpose built shop premises for the Cooperative Society, now a charity shop. Two storey building of largely red brick with a roof made up of hipped and flat elements. Alterations to rear. Located next to a Locally Listed Building on the eastern side of Queens Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the architect Leonard G. Ekins (F.R.I.B.A.), who was the chief architect for the Cooperative Wholesale Society for 37 years. He was the designer of Nationally Listed Buildings in London, Northampton and Newcastle. He also designed 187-189 St Albans Road, which is also Locally Listed. Streetscape quality The ornately decorated building adds interest and variety to a streetscape that is largely made up of Victorian terraced buildings.</p>			
<p>Full description: 'L' shaped plan. Built in two stages for the Cooperative Wholesale Society Ltd. Two storey building of brick. Shopfront is original except for modern signage and door. Ornately detailed console brackets. Stall risers, cills and metal mullions remain, along with decorative metal work in upper part of the shopfront glass panes. Projecting cornice above with dog tooth detailing. At first floor level: three sets of Venetian windows with metal margin strips and fanlights. Semicircular sunburst motif in metalwork of the upper parts of the three principal window sections. Adjacent to windows are 4 decorative metal brackets (originally held lights). Above windows are inset panels and 6 circular vents. Parapet above is pierced with balusters and has central stand for a flagstaff. The parapet was on the original single storey building and was repositioned on the altered building in 1928. Side and flank elevations are largely plain. Behind parapet the roof is hipped in a 'U' shape, with central element and rear extension flat roofed. Additions to rear.</p>			


Central

Former Baptist Chapel, 69 Queens Road			
Original use	Church		
Current use	Hostel		
Construction date/period	1885		
Local list no.	80		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Estcourt)
<p>Brief description: Former Baptist Chapel, now a hostel. Two storey brick building with a pitched slate roof. Some modest additions to the rear. Located on the east side of Queens Road, next to another Locally Listed Building.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the architect Charles Richard Lovejoy and has some attractive fenestration and stone detailing on its front elevation. Function and Historical interest The chapel was built for the Christian denomination known as strict Baptists between 1884 -1885 and was originally called 'Mount Zion Baptist Church' (Mount Zion was the holy hill in ancient Jerusalem). No longer used as a religious building, the chapel was converted to be used as a hostel during the 1990s. Streetscape quality The form of the building provides contrast with the neighbouring properties and adds to the interest of the streetscape. A Victorian building that adds to the general character of the street.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Originally an oversized single storey building, the structure now contains three floors internally. Red brick building. The main entrance is Gothic in style and has a rubbed brick arched opening. Glazed wooden double doors are modern, as is the porch structure. Above the entrance is a large tripartite window with coloured glass panes. Above the window is a hemmy spherical drip stone with keystone block and a rubbed brick arch. The windows are round headed and at their base is a stone string course. To each side of the central window and door are two sets of windows surrounded by stone tracery. The upper windows have round arches above and the lower windows are square topped. There is a stone band across the gable – with the engraving 'MOUNT ZION BAPTIST CHURCH', and three stone string courses. Pitched roof of slate. Modest single storey extensions to the rear.</p>			


Central

70 – 72 Queens Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1871-1890		
Local list no.	81		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Estcourt)
<p>Brief description: Originally housing, now a social club with residential use above. Three storey building of brick with a pitched slate roof and two chimneys. Alterations to rear. Located opposite a pair of Locally Listed Building on the western side of The Broadway section of Queens Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Function Dating from the late nineteenth century the property was the first to be built in this location. A shopfront was added in 1897 and in 1904 part of the building became the Watford Liberal Working Men's Club and Institute. By 1923 it had changed its name to the Watford Social Club – a name which it still retains. As a continuously functioning social club for over 100 years, the building has a strong community significance. Streetscape quality The property forms part of a row of larger scale Victorian properties, which add to the character of the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three storey building of old London stock brick. Front elevation has recessed central section and features a partially remodelled projecting Victorian shopfront, dating from 1897. Principal glazed section features a tripartite window group with top hung upper openings. Projecting decorative detailing below. Recessed part glazed timber door to side between simple pillars and modern projecting sign. To the other side is a timber double door with top light and a stucco banded surround. Simple signage above with narrow flat roof supported on decorative brackets. Two further windows at ground floor level with stone cills and modern frames. Both topped by flat stone arches, the four pane window also has projecting keystone. First floor features six windows with original cills and modern frames. All topped by curved arches with projecting keystones in white. Four windows at second floor level with flat topped arches, cills and modern frames. Outer windows have projecting keystones. Pitched slate roof with two brick chimneys. Additional fenestration to the rear and original brick outrigger with pitched roof. Extensive single storey later extension to rear.</p>			


Central

79a Queens Road			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1890		
Local list no.	82		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Estcourt)
<p>Brief description: Music shop, with residential accommodation above and to rear. Two storey building of brick with a pitched tile roof containing 2 dormers and a chimney. Additions to rear. Located on the eastern side of Queens Road (The Broadway), close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The property retains a shopfront of notable quality and historical integrity. Having retained original features, the building provides an excellent example of a mixed use building from the late nineteenth century. Function Dating from 1890 the property was the first to be built in this location and is contemporary with the largely Victorian development of this part of the Estcourt Conservation Area. The building has been used as a music shop for over 50 years. Streetscape quality The building contributes to the mixed use streetscape along The Broadway and helps define the character of the area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Built by the local building firm of G. and J. Waterman. Two storey structure with red facing brick to the street and old London stock brick elsewhere. Original shopfront on ground floor elevation. Large, ornately detailed console brackets above pilasters. Deeply projecting cornice above modestly sized fascia board. Two large window panes above timber cill and stall riser. Central entrance has part glazed wooden front door, with a top light now blocked up. Two modern windows above with original gauged brick jack arch and stone cill. First floor window of same type to rear elevation. To rear of main building is the original two storey outrigger with fenestration – some modern. The roof to both parts of the building is pitched and of tiles, with a small brick chimney. Front elevation of roof has a splayed dormer with hipped tile roof (modern windows), while the rear elevation has a square plan dormer with pitched tile roof (modern window) and window light. Rear section has modern extension.</p>			


Central

87 Queens Road			
Original use	Retail		
Current use	Retail		
Construction date/period	Circa 1891		
Local list no.	83		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Estcourt)
<p>Brief description: Charity shop, with residential accommodation above and to rear. Two storey building of brick with a pitched tile roof containing 4 dormers. Addition to rear. Located on the eastern side of Queens Road (The Broadway), close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The property retains a shopfront of notable quality and historical integrity. Having retained original features, the building provides an excellent example of a mixed use building from the late nineteenth century. Function Dating from the late nineteenth century, the property was the first to be built in this location and is contemporary with the largely Victorian development of this part of the Estcourt Conservation Area. Streetscape quality The building contributes to the mixed use streetscape along The Broadway and helps define the character of the area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure of brick. Original shopfront on ground floor elevation. Large, ornately detailed console brackets above pilasters. Deeply projecting cornice above modestly sized fascia board. Two large window panes above timber cill and tiled stall riser. Central entrance has part glazed wooden front door, with a top light. Large timber door to northern side between wide pilasters and with a top light above. Two modern windows above with original curved brick arches and stone cills. Two first floor window of same type to rear elevation. The roof is pitched and of tiles. Front elevation of roof has two dormers with pitched tile roofs (modern windows). Tile hanging to side and topped by ridge tiles and pinnacles. Two further dormers on the rear roof elevation with pitched tile roofs (modern windows). Modern single storey extension to the rear.</p>			


Central

Water Trough, Queens Road			
Original use	Water Trough		
Current use	Street Furniture		
Construction date/period	1903		
Local list no.	84		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	Yes (Estcourt)
<p>Brief description: Marble water trough. Drinking fountain at southern end of the basin. Basin now planted with shrubs. Repositioned on cobbled stone base at the junction of Queens Road with Sutton Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function & Historical interest Originally erected in 1903 by Mrs W. R. Woolrych, of Croxley Green House, to be used as a drinking trough for horses. Structure was dedicated to soldiers of the local district who died fighting in the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). Landmark quality An unusual piece of street furniture, which no longer serves as a horse trough, the structure adds to the local distinctiveness of the street and provides a landmark feature.</p>			
<p>Full description: Horse trough with a drinking fountain at one end, inscribed on the eastern side of the basin edge as 'DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THE SOLDIERS FROM THIS DISTRICT OF THE REGULAR AND AUXILIARY FORCES WHO DIED IN SOUTH AFRICA IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR SOVEREIGN AND COUNTRY 1899 - 1902' 'ERECTED BY MRS W. R. WOOLRYCH OF CROXLEY HOUSE 1903'. It is made of marble. Upper and lower basins. The bottom edges of the trough are chamfered and there are 4 semi-bollards at the corners. The lower basin is shallow and open, while the larger upper basin has been utilised as a flower bed. There is a small semi-circular basin at the southern end. Original water pipes have been removed. The basin has been repositioned on a cobbled stone base.</p>			


Central

Police Station and Magistrates Court, Shady Lane			
Original use	Police Station and Magistrates Court		
Current use	Police Station and Magistrates Court		
Construction date/period	1939		
Local list no.	85		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Police Station and Magistrates Court. One and two storeys of brick with crown roof. Located on the western side of Clarendon Road, between the junctions with St John's Road and Shady Lane.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the Birmingham based architects Samuel Nathaniel Cooke and Walter Norman Twist, who won the commission following a national competition. Both Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects, they were responsible for designing a number of Nationally Listed Buildings in Birmingham. In addition, Cooke was awarded an MBE, was a regional president of the Architectural Association and won a RIBA Bronze Medal for a factory design. This building was featured in a number of architectural journals during the 1940s.</p> <p>Historical interest This building was purpose built in 1939 as Watford's main Police Station and Magistrates Court, replacing smaller existing facilities elsewhere in the town centre. It has served since then as an important public facility</p> <p>Landmark and Streetscape quality Given the scale, function and architectural detailing of the building, it both serves as a local landmark and forms an important component of the largely commercial streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Square plan building with two side wings. Two entrance blocks are of two storeys with one and half storey and single storey sections elsewhere. Of brick with stone plinth and cornice. Eastern elevation entrance has fluted pilasters and recessed 5 panelled wooden double doors with semi-circular stone canopy topped by a metal balcony. Stone panel with coat of arms above. Northern entrance has stone surround with roll moulding and outer curved brick arch. Tympanum with police inscription and metal bracket with police lantern. Fluted frieze below stone cornice. Stone panel with coat of arms above. Metal down pipes and hoppers. Timber sliding sash windows with stone surrounds. Some have keystones or stone hoods. Rows of flat topped dormer windows in roof. Crown roof with flat roofs to 1&2 storey elements. Extensions to rear.</p>			


Central

1 Smith Street			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1850 – 1870		
Local list no.	86		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p>Brief description: Mid-nineteenth century double fronted house. White painted brick, two storey building with a shallow pitched natural slate roof. Located on the western side of Smith Street, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has good architectural style with well executed features and the form of the building is unusual in the locality. Historical interest An early building in the residential development of the area between High Street and King Street. Streetscape quality Adds to the mix of house types in this varied street.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure constructed in painted brick. Central entrance on the front elevation of the ground floor has a stucco banded surround, with a stone canopy on brackets and original wooden front door with top light. Two large modern top hung windows adjacent at ground floor level, with original gauged brick jack arch above. Three sliding sash windows at first floor level with wood frames and six panes. Also topped by gauged brick jack arches, but with the central keystones painted black. Black coloured string course at first floor level and white band below the eaves line. The roof is double pitched and shallow - made of natural slate. There are four brick chimney stacks, three of which are topped by a pair of clay chimney pots.</p>			


Central

11 – 12 Smith Street			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1850 – 1870		
Local list no.	87		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p>Brief description: Mid-nineteenth century pair of houses. Two storey building of brick with a half hipped roof of slate. Later additions to side and rear. Located on the eastern side of Smith Street, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest Two mid-nineteenth century cottages which were built as one building and as such are rare in the town. Function & Historical interest An early building in the residential development of the area between High Street and King Street. The buildings may be related to the original use of small workshops and yard to the side of number 12. Streetscape quality Adds to the mix of house types in this varied street.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure constructed in brick. Entrance on the front elevation of the ground floor has a curved brick arch and stone step (modern door). Large modern top hung windows adjacent at ground floor level, with original gauged brick jack arch above and stone cill. Splay bay window with hipped slate roof and modern windows. Three modern top hung windows at first floor, with original gauged brick jack arches above and stone cills. Projecting brick plinth and brick pilasters to the front wall. Open, bracketed gable over right hand window. Two modern top hung windows on rear elevation at first floor level, with original gauged brick jack arches above and stone cills. The roof is half hipped and made of natural slate. There is one large brick chimney, which has projecting brick courses that include a dentil detail. Rear extensions added to both properties in 1898, but appear to have been rebuilt since. Also, single storey brick workshop to side of number 12, which may date to late nineteenth century, with large timber doors and side window.</p>			

Central

6 Station Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Offices		
Construction date/period	1909		
Local list no.	88		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Detached house. One and a half storeys of brick covered in render at upper storey, with a pitched tile roof topped by three chimneys. Located on the northern side of Station Road, at the junction with Bridle Path and next to the Nationally Listed Benskins House.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural & Historical interest The house was purpose built in 1909 for Charles Brightman, who along with his business partner – Robert Ashby, were responsible for a significant proportion of the building work that took place in Watford during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Areas where their company had extensive interests in development included the estates at Callowland and Cassiobury, with the latter interests involving extensive land sales to the Urban District Council in 1909 and 1913 of land that was to become Cassiobury Park.</p> <p>Streetscape quality This bespoke designed property from the 1900s forms an important component of the street, giving it structure between Station Road and Bridle Path. Similar in scale to the neighbouring properties, although of a different design, the house adds to the character of the area.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> “L” shaped plan. One and a half storeys of brown brick, with the upper storey covered in white coloured render. Large gable to front has multi-paned leaded light casement window at ground floor with 5 timber mullions. Window group above of same materials but with 2 lights each side of a central rendered panel. Central entrance has part glazed timber double doors with bracketed timber hood immediately below overhanging eaves. Three further windows to the side of same type as described previously. Within the roof form to front elevation is a flat topped dormer, 4 light casement with timber mullions. Eastern elevation has a small projecting gable with bargeboards and timber frame. Part glazed wooden door above stone steps with brick pilaster and window adjacent. Row of further fenestration above. Two further windows to side, with a window in the larger gable recessed behind. Rear elevation has further timber door within a timber framed porch and additional fenestration. Cast iron hoppers and downpipes. The roof is pitched and of tiles, with three brick chimneys.</p>			


Central

1a St John's Road			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1865 – 1870		
Local list no.	89		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	Yes (Estcourt)
<p>Brief description: Shop unit, with residential accommodation above and to rear. Multicoloured brick, two storey building with a slate roof containing 3 medium sized chimney stacks. Lean-to shed at rear. Located at the junction of St John's Road and Sotheron Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The property retains a shopfront of notable quality and historical integrity. Having retained original features, the building provides an excellent example of a mixed use building from the middle of the nineteenth century. Function & Historical interest Dating from 1869, the property was the first to be built in this location and is contemporary with the earliest period of building within the Estcourt Conservation Area. The earliest records show the property belonging to a Mr Thomas Cheeseman – a dairyman, who used the property as a shop and house, with stores to the rear. Streetscape quality The property provides structure at an important junction between St John's Road and Sotheron Road. The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure of multicoloured brick. Red brick detailing. Original shopfronts on ground floor elevations to St John's Road and Sotheron Road. Large, ornately detailed console brackets. Deeply projecting cornice above modestly sized fascia board (modern), with modern metal light fittings. Four large window panes divided by 3 mullions. Central entrance has original wooden front door containing 2 narrow glass windows, with a top light and stone canopy on brackets above. Entrance off Sotheron Road of same type but topped with red brick arch. Top hung window next to this entrance, with red brick window arch and stone cill. Wood framed sliding slash windows with 4 panes above the 2 main entrances, 2 shopfronts and the ground floor window. Red brick window arches and stone cills. Small street signs on black bases at first floor level. Subservient building element to south with ground floor window and door of similar style as previously detailed. The roof has two principal parts, multiple pitches, of slate tiles and topped with three brick chimneys. Lean-to brick shed with slate roof to southern elevation dating from 1893.</p>			

Central

Estcourt Arms, 2 St John's Road			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	1869		
Local list no.	90		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Estcourt)
<p>Brief description: Public House. Old London stock brick, two storey building with a part hipped, part pitched slate roof containing 4 chimney stacks. Various connected outbuildings to rear. Located at the junction of Woodford Road and St John's Road. Some modern additions to rear.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Function Dating from the 1860s the property was the first to be built in this location and is contemporary with the earliest period of building within the Estcourt Conservation Area. As a continuously functioning public house, the building has strong community significance. Landmark and Streetscape quality The property provides structure at an important junction between Woodford Road and St John's Road. The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure of old London stock brick. Red brick detailing in symmetrical bands. Southern entrance has part glazed wooden door with top light and stone steps. Splay bay windows to each side of this entrance - tripartite sashes, with the middle sashes having a single glazing bar. Entrance and bay windows are topped by a simple flat felt roof (modern), with metal gallows brackets (original). Above this are 3 wooden sliding sash windows at first floor level – left and right have 4 panes & middle window has 2. Painted arches and stone cills. Principal eastern entrance has brick porch and part glazed wooden door with top light and stone steps. Similar windows and flat roof to sides and above. Further along (to north) the eastern elevation has a secondary door of similar type to others but without porch and roof. Additional ground floor splay bay window with half-hipped lead roof (modern windows). First floor window is modern top-hung type, with original cill & painted arch. The roof is part pitched/hipped and of slate tiles - topped with four brick chimneys. Overhanging eaves. Two storey original outrigger to west. Various additions to the rear between the original pub (hipped/pitched roof) and original stables (pitched roof).</p>			


Central

55 Sutton Road			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1865 – 1870		
Local list no.	91		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Estcourt)
<p>Brief description: Victorian terraced house and former builder's yard. Old London stock brick, two storey building with a shallow pitched natural slate roof and chimney. Rectangular carriageway through to rear yard and outbuilding. Located on the western side of Sutton Road, close to the Nationally Listed Church of St John.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Function The building and rear yard are original and representative of the historic land use of this locality. The building firm 'Stratford and Son' were previously based in a property on Queens Road, before moving to this site in 1930. It was at this time that the building at the rear of the property was constructed. The company played a part in the development of Watford during much of the twentieth century.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The ornate signage above the carriageway provides interest and variety to the streetscape and contributes to the architectural quality of the Conservation Area.</p>			
<p>Full description: 'L' shaped plan. Two storey structure in old London stock brick. Large bow window at ground floor level with half-hipped slate roof. Window has 10 sections, with the upper 5 each spilt into 12 panes. Large lintel above window. Adjacent to the window is entrance to carriageway. Above entrance is painted 'J. STRATFORD & SON', '55', 'BUILDERS', 'DECORATORS'. Two sliding sash windows at first floor level with wood frames and 4 panes. Topped by gauged brick jack arches, with the central keystones painted green. The carriageway has a cobbled floor with wooden double doors. Builders yard to rear with subservient single storey outbuildings. Principal building has part of outrigger, shared with neighbouring property, as an original rear element. The roof is pitched and shallow - made of natural slate. Projecting eaves. There are two brick chimney stacks.</p>			


Central

5 The Crescent			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1850 – 1870		
Local list no.	92		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / Ling Street)
<p>Brief description: Mid-nineteenth century house. Two storey building of brick with a double pitched natural slate roof. Located on the northern side of The Crescent, at the junction with Smith Street and close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The presence and quality of the detailing in this locality give the building more notable architectural value. Historical interest One of the earliest houses to be built in the area between High Street and King Street. Streetscape quality On a corner site with a prominent six window flank. The rear is also seen in Smith Street. Adds character to the street scene.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure constructed of brick. Entrance on the front elevation of the ground floor has a stucco banded surround, with a stone canopy on brackets and modern wooden front door with top light above steps. Large modern window adjacent at ground floor level, with original stucco banded surround and stone canopy on brackets. Window above is modern with original stucco banded surround. Six windows on side elevation, three at each level. Northernmost two are topped by gauged brick jack arches and have stone cills. Other four windows have same surrounds as those on front elevation. All modern frames. Rear elevation has modern wooden door with original gauged brick jack arch. Window at first storey has curved brick arch and cill. The roof is double pitched and made of natural slate. There is one large brick chimney stack.</p>			

Central

8 – 10 The Parade			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1938		
Local list no.	93		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former public house, now mixed use. Two storey building of brick with flat roof. Alterations to rear. Located on the western side of The Parade, close to the junction with Clarendon Road and next to a Nationally Listed Building.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest The building was designed by the architect J. C. F. James, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. James was the company architect for the Watford based Benskins Brewery and designed a number of public houses and brewery buildings in the town during the early twentieth century.</p> <p>Historical interest The building was originally built by Benskins Brewery as The Coachmaker's Arms Public House, replacing an earlier building of the same name that has been opened in the 1850s.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The building forms part of a row of a group of architecturally attractive commercial units, including the adjacent property that dates from the 16th century. The building adds to the character of the area and helps give structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey building of red brick in multicoloured brick. Modern shopfronts at ground floor level. Upper elevation has projecting central section with stone band and projecting stone cornice. Three timber framed sliding sash windows with brick surrounds in contrasting brick and gauged brick jack arches. Additional single windows of same type to each side of the projecting section. Brick parapet above topped with stone coping. Flat roof recessed behind. Additional window of same type as described above to the northern side elevation at first floor level. Later two storey brick extensions to rear.</p>			

Central

9 The Parade			
Original use	Bank		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1897		
Local list no.	94		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Mixed use commercial. Three storey brick building with part pitched and part flat roof, with four brick chimneys. Located on the eastern side of The Parade, close to the junction with Clarendon Road and adjacent to a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings. Additions to rear.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by Albert E. Pridmore and Andrew Whitford Anderson, who were both Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Anderson had been awarded the Silver Medal for measured drawing by R.I.B.A. in 1884, while Pridmore was President of the Society of Architects between 1905 and 1906. Working as a pair, the bank building was one of their finest architectural works.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The building is read with the contemporary commercial buildings at 11 – 33 The Parade. The intricate detailing of the front elevation contributes to the character of the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three storey building of red/orange coloured brick. Modern shopfront at ground floor with original stone cornice above. Two splay bays at first floor level. Of stone and topped by stone parapets with ornate detailing and scalloped cornice. Modern windows. Four 6 pane vertically orientated windows (modern frames) at second floor level, between a series of stone pilasters. Further stone dressing. Brick parapet wall above with a semi-circular stone feature incorporating stone balusters and a heavy moulded cornice. Side elevation has a stone pediment and stone bands, as well as two windows in recessed element of building. Windows and doors to rear are modern replacements. Pitched roof with two pitched elements. Tile hanging to front elevation. Four large brick chimneys with stone bands and protruding courses. Later additions to rear.</p>			

Central

11 – 33 The Parade			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1897 – 1898		
Local list no.	95		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Mixed use commercial building. Part three and part four storey building of brick with a part pitched slate roof and part flat roof. Alterations to side and rear. Located on the eastern side of The Parade, at the junction with the Exchange Road flyover.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest A rare example of a surviving large scale Victorian commercial building in Watford, with highly attractive detailing. The building was designed by the local architect Charles Ayres (F.S.I.), who was responsible for designing a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford.</p> <p>Function & Historical interest The land which the building occupies was formerly occupied by a large property called Watford House. When the occupant, Dr Brett, died in 1896, the land was sold off and developed by the local building entrepreneur, Mr William Judge. Plans were passed for the development in 1897 and building work followed shortly. A large proportion of the new building was occupied by the drapers 'Clements & Co', who went on to expand within the premises over 100 years as one of the most important department stores in Watford. Although the main shop changed its name in 2004, a furniture business carrying the name Clements still remains within the building.</p> <p>Landmark & Streetscape quality The scale and design of the building gives it local landmark value, while the form and detailing add to the character of the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Central four storey section with three storey side wings. Of red brick with patterns of contrasting brick and stone bands. Modern shopfront, with original pilaster and console bracket at northern end. Upper storeys have extensive fenestration in stone surrounds. Projecting splay bays to central and southern elements, with other window groups topped by stone pediments or flat stone arches. Timber sliding sash frames or modern replacements. Cast iron hoppers and downpipes. Parapets to gables are topped with stone coping and feature stone bands. Central element gables have small circular and rectangular plan windows in stone surrounds, while southern ones have ornate stone detailing including pinnacles. Multiple pitched slate roof with eight brick chimneys. Later flat roofed additions to rear.</p>			


Central

Rigby House, 30 The Parade			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1931		
Local list no.	96		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Office building with restaurant at ground floor. Five storey building of dark red multi-stock brick with flat roof. Elaborate fenestration and detailing on principal facades. Located on the western side of The Parade, at the junction with Exchange Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest The building was designed by the London based architect George Vernon, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Vernon also designed a wide range of properties around the region, including the Grade II Listed Minerva House in Camden Town, London.</p> <p>Historical interest The building was officially opened by Sir Henry Wood, who was a famous conductor responsible for establishing the BBC Proms and the Watford Philharmonic Society. The building was built to house Elliot's music shop, which was owned by T. Rigby Taylor. Rigby Taylor went on to be Mayor of Watford (1937-1938), was Chairman of Watford Football Club and was on the Board of Jimmy Perry's company when he ran the Watford Palace Theatre.</p> <p>Landmark quality and Streetscape quality The building is one of the largest to have been built in Watford during the early twentieth century and forms a landmark feature due to its size. The building adds interest and variety to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Five storey building of dark red multi-stock brick in Flemish bond. Modern shopfronts to eastern side include original plaque detailing the building opening. Original shopfronts to northern elevation include stone pilasters, fascias and cornices. Glazed sections blocked up. Central timber double doors with stone pilasters and ornate toplight. Stone brackets above support two storey projecting splay bay with stone bands and balustrade. Stone bands and brick detailing at junctions of elevations. Timber sliding sash windows. First - third storey windows are topped by gauged brick jack arches in red brick, with keystones at first - second floors. Upper floor windows have moulded stone surrounds. Central second storey window has stone surrounds, cornice and metal balcony. Portal window with four symmetrical keystones above. Brick parapets and flat roof. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Central

58 – 68 The Parade			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1935		
Local list no.	97		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p>Brief description: Purpose built office building for the Prudential Company, with retail units at ground floor. Five storey building of red brick with flat roof. Modest alterations to rear. Located on the southern side of The Parade, in front of the Gade car park.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A neo-Georgian style building with some interesting neo-classical style design features, which remains largely as it was originally designed. Historical interest The roof of the building is believed to have been used as a look out point for spotting enemy planes during World War II. Used for the filming of a BBC television program called the Omid Djalili Show in 2008 and a Roisin Murphy music video in 2007. Landmark quality and Streetscape quality The building is one of the largest to have been built in Watford during the early twentieth century and forms a landmark feature due to its size and unusual massing. The building makes a significant contribution to the southern part of the conservation area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan at ground and first floor levels with a 'T' shaped plan at upper storeys. Five storey structure of patterned red brick. Modern shopfronts on ground floor have replaced originals, although stone cornice above remains. First and second floors at south east of building have chamfered corners. The central axis of the 'T' shape denotes the principal access point. Main entrance off The Parade is topped by a broken pediment made of stone. Above main entrance, the building frontage is projected forward at first, second and third floor levels. Of these, the first and second floor windows are surrounded by stone dressing. A full pediment tops the second floor windows. Between the fourth and fifth floors on all sides, except the rear and rear sides, are classic emblature (Tuscan). The building features extensive fenestration at the front and rear of the building. Casement panel windows of various sizes above stone sills – principally of 20 or 24 panes. Flat roof. Some additions to the rear.</p>			


Central

97 – 99 The Parade			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1927		
Local list no.	98		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p>Brief description: Extension to Monmouth House (85-95 The Parade), originally intended for 1 retail unit, with residential above. Multicoloured brick, two and a half storey building with a clay tile pitched roof. Located next to Nationally and Locally Listed Buildings on The Parade.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the London and Watford based architects John Moore-Smith (F.R.I.B.A.) and Henry Colbeck (F.R.I.B.A.), who designed a number of Locally Listed Buildings in Watford. The building provides a good example of Tudorbethan design – possibly using reclaimed materials from Cassiobury House. Streetscape quality The building provides a complementary structure to the adjacent Monmouth House, which is Grade II Nationally Listed and the neighbouring 101-115 The Parade, which is Locally Listed. The architects of 97-99 also designed 101-115 The Parade and worked on the rebuilding of Monmouth House.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Built by the local firm Bracey and Clark as part of wider works to Monmouth House. Two and a half storey structure of multicoloured brick, which may have been reclaimed from the recently demolished Cassiobury House. Shopfront is recessed and remains largely as designed but with modern fascia boards and additional fenestration and doorway on the principal side elevation. Elevations of brick and timber, with brick infill in a vertical herringbone pattern. Fenestration at first floor level and in upper dormer provided by leaded casement windows of two or three bays. Metal firemark on side elevation. The roof is pitched and made of clay tiles with gables dominated by barge board detailing. There is a stretch of raised coping above the roof line where the two storey element of the building meets the one storey element. Modern fenestration and external plant equipment at rear.</p>			


Central

Monmouth Place, 101 – 115 The Parade			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1928		
Local list no.	99		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p>Brief description: Row of six premises, originally intended for retail, with mixed uses above. Multicoloured brick, three storey building with a clay tile pitched roof containing six Tudor style chimney stacks. Extensive alterations to rear. Located next to Locally Listed Buildings at the junction of The Parade and Albert Road South.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the London and Watford based architects John Moore-Smith (F.R.I.B.A.) and Henry Colbeck (F.R.I.B.A.), who designed a number of Locally Listed Buildings in Watford. The building provides a good example of Tudorbethan design – possibly using reclaimed materials from Cassiobury House. Streetscape quality The building provides a complementary structure to the adjacent Monmouth House, which is Grade II Nationally Listed and its extension, 97 The Parade, which is Locally Listed. The architects of 101 – 115 also designed 97 The Parade and worked on the rebuilding of Monmouth House.</p>			
<p>Full description: Stepped rectangular plan. Three storey structure of multicoloured brick, which may have been reclaimed from the recently demolished Cassiobury House. Modern shopfronts on ground floor of 101-105 have replaced originals, although original shopfronts remain at 107-115. Elevations of brick and timber, with brick infill in a vertical herringbone pattern. Extensive fenestration at first and second floor levels provided by leaded casement windows. Two bay windows in central part of front elevation on the second floor. Six prominent gables at front and side elevations of roof, incorporating second floor rooms. Gables have black bargeboards and overhanging eaves. The lowest part of the roof and gables kick out over the eaves. Pitched roof made out of clay tiles with groups of three and four ornate Tudor style chimneys. Later additions to the rear.</p>			


Central

Faircross House, 116 The Parade			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1934		
Local list no.	100		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p>Brief description: Four storey block with 13 shop units at ground floor and other uses above. Main elevation is red brick with stone detailing. Clay tile pitched roof. Located at the north-western end of The Parade.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the architects Hubert Lidbetter (F.R.I.B.A.) & Henry Colbeck (F.R.I.B.A.). Both architects designed a number of Locally Listed Buildings in Watford while Lidbetter was an architect of national significance who won the 1927 RIBA bronze medal for the best building erected in London and designed the Grade II Listed 'Friends' Meeting House' on Euston Road.</p> <p>Landmark and Streetscape quality The building is read with the adjacent and opposite buildings of similar height and bulk. Due to its size and architectural detailing, the building makes a significant contribution to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Purpose built shops and flats for 'Watford Ideal Homes Ltd.' - a development company owned by local businessman David Greenhill. Three storey structure of red brick with stone dressing. The architectural style is classical, which is evidenced by the design of the stone entrance, motifs and original windows. The building has a raised parapet at eaves level, which is raised slightly higher over the central part of each of the three projecting bays. Extensive brick detailing using a variety of bonds. The roofline is strong and pitched, being constructed of clay tiles. The original windows have twenty panes and are metal framed – some of which have been unsympathetically replaced. There are six stylish neo-classical feature windows with prominent stone dressing – including cable moulding. The main stone entrance features a heavily recessed door, stone pillars, overhead fan light and tiled floor. A simple canopy sits above the door and the building name is detailed in black lettering. Shopfronts are generally modern, although the original cornices and pilasters remain largely as designed. Some modest alterations to the rear of the building.</p>			


Central

135 The Parade			
Original use	Electricity Showroom		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1938		
Local list no.	101		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p>Brief description: Purpose built showrooms and office building for the municipal electricity company. Since converted into a mixed use building. Four storey building of largely red brick with flat roof. Alterations to rear. Located next to Locally Listed Buildings towards the north-eastern end of The Parade.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the Watford Borough Engineer W. W. Newman (L.R.I.B.A. & A.M.I.C.E.). Newman also designed the Northern and Central Libraries in the town. It has an interesting neo-classical style design and retains many of its original features. Historical interest The building was purpose built by the Council as the central offices and showroom for the municipal electricity supplier in 1938. Streetscape quality The building forms part of a row of early twentieth century commercial units, which collectively display a high standard of quality in design terms.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan at ground floor level with irregular plan at upper storeys. Built by the local contractors Messrs. G. & J. Waterman Ltd. Four storey structure constructed within a steel frame and encased in brick walls. Modern shopfront on ground floor has replaced original, although stone cornice above remains. The street façade is faced with local multi-coloured bricks and Clipsham stone, whilst the rear walls are faced with sand lime bricks. Central element to front elevation projects out modestly, topped by a squat tower with lead pyramidal roof and pinnacle. On the front elevation there are shell motifs over the first-floor windows and patera, set in square terracotta detail. Semicircular sunburst motif in stone above second floor windows. A stone cornice line sits at eaves level, while decorative dressing sits in the corners with contrasting brick. Rows of three windows, with twenty panes, are separated by relief columns from a central window, with thirty panes, on the first and second floors. The windows are metal casements and have neo-classical proportions on the first and second floors, while the smaller windows on the third floor are circular and decorative. Flat roof.</p>			

Central

137 – 147 The Parade			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1935		
Local list no.	102		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p>Brief description: Row of six premises, originally intended for retail, with mixed uses above. Red brick, three storey building with a clay tile pitched roof containing six small chimney stacks. Extensive alterations to rear. Located between Locally Listed Buildings towards the north-eastern end of The Parade.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the London based architects Elidar Davies (F.R.I.B.A.) and C. A. Knight (A.R.I.B.A.), who worked extensively nationally on a wide range of building projects. Davies went on to win the RIBA Bronze Medal in 1953. The building has a strong neo-classical style design and retains many of its original features. Streetscape quality The building forms part of a row of early twentieth century commercial units, which collectively display a high standard of quality in design terms.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan, with a concave frontage. Neo-classical in style, the building is both symmetrical and understated. Three storey structure of red brick. Modern shopfronts on ground floor have replaced originals, although most of the stone pilasters remain. Original stone cornice above ground floor level remains in totality. Two baroque style gablet features extend across the first and second floors and above the eaves line. Palladian influence. There are fourteen sliding sash windows at first floor level - each with eighteen panes. Grouped in twos and threes, the central tripartite window groups are surrounded with stone dressing. There are also fourteen sliding sash windows at second floor level, in the same grouping pattern, however, the number of window panes ranges from eight -eighteen. The central window of the tripartite groupings is topped by a broken base pediment and is framed by stone dressing. A stone balcony with metal railings accompanies these principal windows. The roof is pitched with clay tiles and topped with six small brick chimneys. Later additions to the rear.</p>			


Central

149 The Parade			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1930		
Local list no.	103		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p>Brief description: Row of three office units with similar uses above. Red brick, two and a half storey building with a clay tile pitched roof and two large chimney stacks to front elevation. Extensive alterations to rear. Located in between Nationally and Locally Listed Buildings towards the north-eastern end of The Parade.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the Rickmansworth based architect Sydney Dawe, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Dawe designed a number of significant other Locally Listed Buildings in Watford. It has a strong neo-classical style design and retains many of its original features. Historical interest The building was purpose built as the central offices and showroom for the Watford Gas and Coke Company in 1930. Streetscape quality The building forms part of a row of early twentieth century commercial units, which display a high standard of quality in design terms.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two and a half storey structure constructed in soft red brick. Modern shopfront on ground floor has replaced bulk of original, although the two end stone pilasters remain. Original stone cornice above ground floor level remains. On the first-floor elevation are five large sliding sash windows, each with twenty panes, with stone dressing and cornice. There is a stone gablet above the middle window, as well as a small brick parapet at eaves level. Within the roof level are a row of five flat roofed dormer windows, which are small in scale and aligned with the windows on the first-floor. The roof is pitched with clay tiles on the front elevation and slate on the rear elevation. Two prominent brick chimneys are located on the two sides at the ridge line of the roof. Later additions to the rear.</p>			


Central

St Albans House, 155 – 183 The Parade			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1955 – 1956		
Local list no.	104		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p>Brief description: Four storey block with 14 shop units at ground floor and other uses above. Main elevation is London yellow stock brick with stone and red brick detailing. Parapet wall at eaves level and a clay tile pitched roof. Located at the north-eastern end of The Parade.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong architectural design typical of large rows of shops built in the mid 20th century in established urban centres. Although the ground floor shopfronts are modern, it remains as designed on the upper floors.</p> <p>Landmark & Streetscape quality The building is read with the adjacent and opposite buildings of similar height and bulk. Due to its size and impact, the building makes a significant contribution to the local area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Built in two stages in 1955 and 1956, the four storey building was designed by the London architects Cotton, Ballard & Blow. Copying a design by John Howard Leech from 1949 that was never built, the architecture of the finished buildings has a strong relationship with Faircross House, which sits on the other side of The Parade. Constructed as a simplified version of Faircross House – using the same proportions, materials and elevational structure, the building does however lack the classical detailing which Faircross House possesses. The first floor uses dark red and London stock brick banding to give horizontal emphasis. The main elevation is London yellow stock brick with stone and red brick detailing. There is a parapet wall at eaves level and a clay tile pitched roof. The original windows are metal framed with some replacements evident.</p>			


Central

Former Cottage Hospital, 45 – 47 Vicarage Road			
Original use	Cottage Hospital		
Current use	Offices		
Construction date/period	1885		
Local list no.	105		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Formerly a hospital, now offices. Single storey building of brick with a hipped tile roof. Located on the western side of Vicarage Road, close to the junction with Merton Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest & Streetscape quality The building is an excellent example of a Victorian cottage hospital, with fine elevational detailing. It was designed by the local architect Charles Ayres (F.S.I.), who was responsible for designing a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford. Function & Historical interest Believed to be Watford's first hospital, it was built in 1885, financed by public subscription and opened in 1886 by Lady Clarendon. Extended in 1897 and 1903 to provide more space for beds. Replaced as a general hospital by the opening of the Peace Memorial Hospital in 1925. Used since then for a variety of medical uses, such as a geriatric hospital and Day Centre. Now converted to offices.</p>			
<p>Full description: Single storey with symmetrical plan with entrance doors and hall slightly off centre to the west. Main block is built in light red brickwork with bright red brick dressings including moulded bricks to window surrounds and horizontal string course. Clay roofing tiles with decorative ridge tiles. Bay windows to former bedroom wards at either end of the front elevation with 3 vertical sliding 2 pane sash timber windows. Top pane has semi-circular frame with a fixed light at high level of 5 over 5 small square panes in each bay. Flat stone arches. Roof over each bay is splayed and hipped. Decorative dormer type structure mid way along roof. Extensions at east and west ends of the former building built in similar style to original and featuring a brick chimney in centre of end on gable elevation. Each has memorial tablets to commemorate the opening of the former building by Lady Clarendon and later openings by Adeline, Duchess of Bedford. Other tablets commemorate the Diamond Jubilee and the coronation of the king in 1901. Original 4 tall chimneys demolished early 20th century. Three symmetrical wings to the rear, with larger central wing. All have hipped tile roofs, with the central and eastern wings featuring gables to their side elevations. Fenestration at rear mirrors that described above.</p>			


Central

Coal Duty Marker, Water Lane			
Original use	Coal Duty Marker		
Current use	Street Furniture		
Construction date/period	1861		
Local list no.	106		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: London Coal Duty Marker. Cast-iron square pier, one and half metres high, painted white. Located on the southern side of Water Lane, behind a slatted wooden fence.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Historical interest Coal Duty Markers, such as this one, were put up in 1861 by the City of London to mark the points at which coal going into London became liable to tax. The tax was levied originally to help to pay for the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire, though these marker posts date from the renewal of the legislation in 1861. This particular Marker was originally located in a different location nearby, but has been moved due to other development in the area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Former London Coal Duty Marker post. Cast-iron square pier, one and a half metres high, painted white. Chamfered corners. Pyramid head. City of London crest on necking, painted in red and white. Original plaque on northern side is missing. Raised lettering close to the base shows that the Marker was cast by Henry Grissell of the Regents Canal Ironworks.</p>			


Central

28 – 29 Watford Field Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	18 th century		
Local list no.	107		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Pair of houses. Two storeys of brick, part covered in render or painted, with pitched tile roofs. Located on the eastern side of Watford Fields, close to a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest & Streetscape quality Houses from this period are rare within Watford and as such they are of architectural interest. The properties also contribute to the character and structure of the streetscape. Function and Historical interest Originally part of a larger terrace of old houses set back off the High Street. The properties are shown on the 1842 Tithe Map, which is the first detailed map that records the area. However, from deeds, it appears that number 29 was built in 1795, while number 28 is likely to be older- having had three owners prior to 1735. This group of properties are some of the oldest in this part of Watford.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Two storey houses constructed of brick in Flemish bond. Number 28 is covered in white render, while the front elevation of number 29 is painted white and its southern elevation is covered in brown render. Number 28 has a single part glazed doorway on front elevation above a plinth, with brick steps. Modern casement window to side and above at first floor level. Small flat topped dormer above also has modern window frame. Additional fenestration at rear. The roof is pitched, with a deep pitch to the rear, of peg-tiles. Number 29 has a single part glazed doorway on front elevation above a plinth, with step. Modern casement window to side, with two older ones above at first floor level. A third first floor window opening is only a mock up for decorative purposes. Gauged brick jack arches and stone cills. To side of main entrance is a segmental-arched wagon way with timber double doors. Dentil eaves course. Additional fenestration at rear. The roof is double pitched and of tiles, with ridge tiles. Brick parapets and brick chimney to sides of roof. There is a 'Salop firemark' above the main entrance, but this was brought in from elsewhere.</p>			


Central

34 – 36 Watford Field Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1884		
Local list no.	108		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Terrace of three houses. One and a half storey buildings of brick with pitched tile roof containing 6 dormers and 3 large chimneys. Located on the eastern side of Watford Field Road, opposite Watford Field and close to other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest The Almshouses were designed by the local firm of architects and surveyors, Sedgwick, Son & Weall. They have a simple, well proportioned design. Function and Historical interest These Almshouses were paid for by Mary Bailey Smith in memory of her parents and sister. Erected in 1884, these properties were passed onto the Vicar and Churchwardens of St Mary's Church to be managed as almshouses in perpetuity. The grave of Mary Bailey Smith's parents is located in St Mary's Church and is also Locally Listed. Streetscape quality The eastern side of Watford Field is bordered by a number of attractive residential properties that date from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These houses contribute to the historical character of the area and provide structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. One and a half storey stepped down terrace of three houses. Of dark multi stock brick in Flemish bond. Brick plinth. Front elevation has three part glazed wooden doors (modern) with curved brick arches and brick steps. Three windows at ground floor (modern) with curved brick arches and cills. Curved drip detail over arches. Two brick string courses above, stepped down between individual residential units. Three first floor windows that break through the roof line under a gabled dormer. Modern windows with original cills. Dormers have half-hipped tile roofs. Southern elevation has a single storey outshut with sloping corrugated iron roof. Two brick string courses above with central stone plaque with projecting brick border. Rear elevation is same as front but with three additional small windows at ground floor level. The roof is pitched and made of tiles, with projecting eaves and cockscomb ridge tiles. Also, three large chimney stacks with projecting courses and three chimney pots.</p>			


Central

Watford Field Junior School, Watford Field Road			
Original use	School		
Current use	School		
Construction date/period	1890 and 1901		
Local list no.	109		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Junior School. Single storey building of old London stock bricks with a slate covered roof consisting of multiple pitches and three brick chimneys. Later additions. Located on the western side of Watford Field, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest The original school building was designed by the local architectural practice of Ayres & Ardron. Charles Ayres (F.S.I.), who was responsible for designing a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford, also designed the major extension in 1901.</p> <p>Function and Historical interest The school was built for the Watford School Board and opened in 1891. Originally a mixed elementary school, it is now a mixed junior school, with an associated infant school located off Neil Street. As a continuously functioning school for over 100 years, the buildings have a clear significance to the local community.</p> <p>Landmark and Streetscape quality The style and formation of the buildings gives them local landmark quality. They also provide variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Irregular plan. Single storey of old London stock bricks in Flemish bond. Brick detailing in orange/red coloured brick for pilasters, horizontal projecting courses, eaves detailing, quoins, window arches and cills. Brick plinth. Principal (southern) elevation has series of projecting gabled frontages, while the two side elevations have five gabled sections each. Southern elevation has three entrances with part glazed double doors. The main two have stone surrounds and are part of projecting gables with pitched roofs. Windows to the older part of the school have flat stone arches and stone cills, while the windows to the 1901 extension have curved brick arches. Side elevations are dominated by tripartite window groups to each gabled section, with smaller round framed ventilation points above. Most windows have modern frames. Cast iron hoppers and downpipes. Roof is of slate with a multiple pitched roof sections – some of which are part glazed or support rows of flat topped dormers. Three brick chimneys. Cockscomb ridge tiles. Significant single storey additions.</p>			


Central

1 Watford House Lane			
Original use	Warehouse		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	Circa 1900		
Local list no.	110		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Turn of the century warehouse, now in a variety of uses. Common brick, two storey building with a slate pitched roof. Located on Watford House Lane, close to the junction with Clarendon Road and the Palace Theatre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function & Historical interest The building forms part of a group of late 19th/early 20th century buildings that were built in this locality following the redevelopment of 'Watford House' – the former property of a notable Watford resident called Dr Brett. The land was owned by the local builder William Judge, who was a prolific developer in the town during this period. Later used for a period as the scenery store for the Palace Theatre. Streetscape quality The property is the principal building on Watford Field Lane and helps to give it structure and character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. A rare survivor in the centre of the town of a Victorian / Edwardian warehouse building. Two storeys with active use and windows in roof form. Slate pitched roof is pitched from west elevation – with triangular shaped flat roof form spreading out to east elevation. Mixed common brick with red brick corner detailing. Principal windows have red brick arches and stone cills. Windows in long elevations originally metal framed and multi paned. West elevation has central timber double doors with external metal stairs and balcony to single door above.</p>			


Holywell

Former Sun Printer's Clock tower, Ascot Road			
Original use	Pump House		
Current use	Offices		
Construction date/period	1934		
Local list no.	111		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Former industrial pump house and clock tower, now offices. Single storey building with central clock tower rising to three storey height. Multicoloured brick and concrete walls with green glazed tile hipped roof. Addition to south. Located to the south of the junction between Ascot Road and Whippendell Road.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest An ornately decorated Art Deco style building from the inter-war period, which is unusual in terms of form and composition. Designed by the London based architect George W. Knight (F.R.I.B.A.), who was one of the principal designers at the firm Stanley Peach & Partners. Function & Historical interest The Pump House was built over an artesian well by the Sun Engraving Company, who had a large printing works on the adjacent site, for the purpose of extracting water for industrial purposes. It is now the only surviving building from the printing works, which was historically a major employer in the town. Landmark quality The structure is a landmark building next to one of the major junctions on the edge of Watford. The unusual building form gives visual interest and adds distinctiveness to the local area.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Building designed to house an artesian well and two pumps for the Sun Engraving Company, on land purchased from Watford Borough Council. One storey structure with central clock tower that is 518 cm from ground level to the apex. The walls are of reinforced concrete and small creased brick, laid in Flemish bond. Roof is hipped with slightly upturned eaves and of Italian green glazed tiles. Square centred clock tower element has rendered and textured wall, with a pitched roof of same materials as other roof. Tower topped by simple metal weathervane. Square projecting clock frames below tower eaves level with circular openings for clock faces (refurbished). Geometric letters 'S U N' lie below one another, pierced through the east and west tower walls. At base of east wall a tall narrow window is covered by a wrought iron window grill, engraved 'S E C' (stands for Sun Engraving Company). Single storey modern addition to south of the building.</p>			


Holywell

195 – 199 Rickmansworth Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1890		
Local list no.	112		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Terrace of three Victorian houses. One and a half storeys of brick, with a pitched roof and 6 chimneys. Alterations and extensions to the rear. Located on the south side of Rickmansworth Road, at the junction with Cassiobridge Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong Victorian character, elaborate detailing and retains many of its original features. Function This terrace of houses was built in 1890 on land close to Cassiobridge Farm. The date plaque on the front of the building features a motif that is associated with the Earl of Essex, which suggests that the houses were built by his estate. Streetscape quality The attractively detailed building adds to the character of the streetscape in this area, providing structure and visual interest.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. One and a half storeys of brick with two projecting gabled bays either side of central porch feature. Wide central single storey porch with pitched tile roof. Timber door with curved brick arch and small pitched roof above – with decorative bargeboards and inversely orientated finial. Small windows to each side with flat stone heads and cills. Two further windows to each side – all bounded by contrasting brickwork. Two windows above, with same surrounds, that break through the roof line under pitched dormers with bargeboards and finials. Stone plaque with crown motif and the date “1890”. Gabled bays to each side have projecting square bays at ground floor and 4 light windows above. All with same detailing as central element. To each side of gabled elements there are further windows that break through the roof line under pitched dormers with bargeboards and finials. Below are small porches with same roof element as previously described and small windows to each side. Brick quoins in contrasting brick. Pitched roof of tiles with overhanging eaves. Two pitched gables of tiles to rear roof form. Four large brick chimneys, each with 4 chimney pots, with a number of protruding courses in contrasting brick. Various later alterations and additions to the rear of the terrace.</p>			


Holywell

Methodist Church, Whippendell Road			
Original use	Church		
Current use	Church		
Construction date/period	1937 – 1938		
Local list no.	113		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Church. Single storey of light red bricks with a pitched roof of clay tiles. Later Church Hall immediately adjacent to the west. Located on the southern side of Whippendell Road, at the junction with Harwoods Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The Church was designed by the London based architect George Baines, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the designer of the Locally Listed Church on Leavesden Road. Function & Historical interest The Church was the first building to be developed on this site and has operated as a place of worship for Methodists in Watford since the 19th March 1938. The building has strong community significance. Landmark & Streetscape quality The property provides structure at the junction between Whippendell Road and Harwoods Road. The composition of the building provides a local landmark function.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Single storey building built with light red bricks laid in Flemish bond, with stacked bricks in dark red providing relief and definition to the monumental twin towers either side of the principal front window. Severe front elevation stripped of any decoration, ornament or detail. Single storey porch projecting from the entrance and services block with flat roof and continuous soldier course topped by stone copings. Porch is built in stack bonded brickwork. Part glazed double doors of timber within a simple undecorated stone frame. Two metal casement windows with stone surrounds and cills either side of the main entrance. Large central lancet window above with splayed brick jambs and stone Art Deco frame. Stained glass window. Projecting cross form above. Parapets above pitched roof element topped by brick soldier course and stone coping. Gabled side wings to each side elevation with tall lancet windows framed by stone Art Deco frames. Three further lancet windows framed by stone Art Deco frames to each side elevation. All with stained glass. Single timber doors to side elevations with stone arches. Additional window on rear elevation. Stone plaques with memorial inscriptions. Metal downpipe with hopper. Steeply pitched roof with clay tiles.</p>			


Holywell

Rembrandt House, Whippendell Road			
Original use	Industrial		
Current use	Industrial		
Construction date/period	1903 – 1919		
Local list no.	114		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Factory. Three storey red brick structure with pitched roof. Further storey at sub-ground floor level and rear elements of various scales. Significant alterations to the rear. Located on the north side of Whippendell Road, between the junctions with Hagden Lane and King George's Avenue.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest The factory building and the house to the rear were designed by the London based architect Henry J. Wise, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. This building was one of his principal works as an architect. Function The factory was built in the early part of the twentieth century for the industrialist Robert North, who lived in the house – 'St Wilfred's', to the rear. The building was originally Neilsons' Watch Factory, and then it became North & Sons, and The Watford Speedometer & Magneto works through the 1920^s and 1930^s. At one stage it also housed photogravure works, which were related to the Sun Engraving Company, and from which the building got its name. Landmark & Streetscape quality Due to its scale and detailing of the principal elevations, the building has significant landmark value and adds interest and structure to the streetscape in this part of Watford.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Three storeys of brick with an additional storey semi-recessed below ground floor level. Industrial scale with extensive fenestration. Principal entrance has stone pediment, pilaster and decorated tympanum and frieze. Stone steps, top & side lights and curved brick arch. Two secondary entrances have brick pediment and pilasters, while doorways have stucco banded surrounds, with stone canopies. Brick parapets above. Side elevations have further entrances with same detailing. Symmetrical rows of windows – many with gauged brick jack arches. Projecting brick pilasters and courses. Pitched roof of slate, which is part glazed in rear pitch. Dentil band below eaves. Western rear wing is flat roofed and subservient factory element to rear has various pitched sections of roof. Ornate cast iron railings to front. Later additions to the rear are not Listed.</p>			


Leggatts

91 – 111 Longspring			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1930		
Local list no.	115		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Commercial units with residential uses above. Part two and part three storey building of brick with a part hipped, part pitched tile roof and 4 chimneys. Some modest extensions to the rear. Located on the western side of Longspring, between the junctions with Beechwood Drive and St Albans Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The shops were built in 1930 as part of the Harebreaks estate and reflect the materials and form of the nearby housing development. They were designed by G. Kempster and F. Williams, who were part of a building practice based in Watford. Landmark & Streetscape quality Due to their scale, design, use and setting, this row of buildings have a clear local landmark function in this part of Watford and contribute to the structure and character of the streetscape at this important junction.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three storey structure of brick, with symmetrical two storey wings to each side. There is a moulded cornice in a wide band over the shopfronts. Stone fascias and guards. Stone pilasters to 109-111. Brick soldier course above cornice. Modern shopfronts and fascia boards have replaced originals but only at numbers 97 and 105 have the original pilasters been covered over. Five front entrances to upper storeys with wooden doors and moulding above, including projecting keystones to central 3 (southernmost entrance has been bricked up). Most of the windows have the original timber frames with metal casements, with some plastic replacements. Central group of four first floor windows are topped by a curved brick arch with infill in a vertical herringbone pattern. Brick parapets extending above eaves line on front elevation in central section and two side wings. To each side of central parapet are dormer windows with hipped pantile roofs. Central roof element is pitched with tiles, with a flat section to the rear. Side wings also of tiles but are hipped. Overhanging eaves. Four large brick chimneys. Later additions to the rear.</p>			


Meriden

1 – 16 Garston Park Parade, St Albans Road			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1949		
Local list no.	116		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Shops with residential premises above. Two storeys of multicoloured brick with a tiled pitched roof and 10 brick chimneys. Modest additions to the rear. Located at the junction of St Albans Road with Garston Lane, next to the Locally Listed Bus Garage.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong character typical of the period and retains most of its original features. The building was designed by the London based architect E. Norman Bailey, who was a Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Streetscape quality Important because of its prominence on a strongly defined corner site. It has a high degree of unity between the individual shop units that make up the parade</p>			
<p>Full description: 'L' shaped plan. Built for Messrs Sado and King. Two storey structure of multicoloured brick. Modern shopfronts on ground floor have replaced originals, although most of the stone pilasters remain. Original stone cornice above ground floor level remains in totality. Central elevation at oblique angle to the two principal sections of shopfronts to each side. The central section breaks through the roof line with a stepped parapet design and is marked at eaves level by the words 'Garston Park Parade' in stone dressing. First floor elevations to streets marked by pattern of recessed walls above every other shop unit. There are 36 windows at first floor level - with either 6 or 4 panes. Some windows have been replaced by UPVC equivalents to original wooden types. The roof is pitched and tiled, topped with twelve small brick chimneys – most of which have two chimney pots. Brick balcony on concrete base at first floor level at the rear of the building – supported by brick pillars. Later modest additions to the rear. Also rows of garages to rear, which are not covered by the Local Listing designation.</p>			


Meriden

Garston Bus Garage, 934 – 974 St Albans Road			
Original use	Bus Garage		
Current use	Bus Garage		
Construction date/period	1950 – 1952		
Local list no.	117		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Office block. Steel-frame structures with multicoloured facing bricks. Two storey office block with flat roofs of a mixture of artificial materials. Various alterations to the buildings since original construction. Located on the eastern side of St Albans Road, next to other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The buildings were designed by the chief architect to the London Transport Executive, Thomas Bilbow (F.R.I.B.A.), who also designed the Grade II Listed bus garage at Stockwell. The building was featured in a number of architectural journals following its completion. Function & Historical interest The bus garage replaced the existing one at Leavesden Road (also Locally Listed) and was the first post-war garage to be constructed for the operation of country buses and coaches. The large operating capacity of the Garston Bus Garage led to the closure of the only other bus garage in the town, on the High Street, shortly after it opened in the early 1950s. Landmark quality & Streetscape quality The administrative building of the bus garage has a scale and form that gives it landmark value and contributes to the structure and variety of the local streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Office block has two storeys and is steel-framed with Leicester straw and Bucks multicoloured facing bricks. Two projecting bays on front elevation. Southernmost one rises above established roof line and contains principal entrance with narrow window above at first floor level. Other bay contains large full height window with four mullions, artificial stone cill and band above. Mullion windows with concrete artificial stone dressings around the windows and on parapets. Replacement windows and modern signage. The roof is flat, with the northern part projecting out over the walls. Single storey element at northern end of building.</p>			


Nascot

1 Church Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1847 – 1848		
Local list no.	118		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Detached house. Two storeys of brick covered in white render, with a pitched slate roof, tower and turret. Three brick chimneys. Located at the junction between Church Road and Park Road, next to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest A striking Victorian property, which is strongly Gothicised and retains many of its original features. Function and Historical interest This house was one of the first properties to be built away from the town's historic High Street, as Watford expanded with the development of a new railway line. The site was purchased from the Earl of Essex in 1847 by a Chipperfield Miller called William Stapleton, who then developed the land with two cottages by 1848. This pair of cottages were subsequently consolidated into the one larger house. Landmark & Streetscape quality The house contributes to the Victorian character of the area and provides structure to the streetscape. Due to its prominent location, tower and unusual composition, the building has a local landmark function.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Irregular plan. Two storeys of brick covered in white roughcast render. Tower to southeast corner with a turret covered in slates. Pointed arch opening in tower. Two storey gable and two storey splayed bay to Church Road elevation. Gable features an oriel window with an ornate metal cill that tapers down. Splayed bay has parapet above and five cruciform windows, with timber frames and stone cills. Further window opening has been blocked up. Leaded light casement window at ground floor to side of bay with three timber mullions. Three additional first floor windows to this elevation, including a 3 over 3 timber framed sliding sash, top hung window and cruciform window. Fenestration to southern elevation also includes timber framed windows of various types. Crenulations to central section of the southern elevation, with further two storey gable adjacent featuring a small window opening that has been blocked up. External staircase at western side leads up to first floor entrance with timber door and hood. The roof has multiple pitches and is of slate, with three brick chimneys topped by hexagonal pots. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Nascot

Denmark Cottages, 3 – 9 Church Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1847		
Local list no.	119		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Terrace of four houses. Two storeys of old London stock brick with a pitched slate roof and two brick chimneys. Located on the southern side of Church Road, next to a number of Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest These cottages provide a good example of housing from the first half of the nineteenth century and as such are rare examples within Watford. Function and Historical interest These houses were some of the first properties to be built away from the town's historic High Street, as Watford expanded with the development of a new railway line. Close to the original railway station, which was built in 1837, these houses were the first to be built in this location. Streetscape quality The terrace of houses contributes to the Victorian character of the area and provides structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey houses constructed of old London stock brick in Flemish bond. Number 3 is covered in white render. Doorways to front have gauged brick arches and stone steps, with modern doors. Numbers 3 and 9 have curved oriel windows at ground floor level, while number 7 has a square plan oriel. The ground floor window to the front of number 5 is a sliding sash with gauged brick arch and stone cill. Four windows at first floor level with modern frames, but original gauged brick arches and cills. The roof is pitched and of slate. There are two wide brick chimney stacks on the roof, with projecting courses. Modest extensions to the rear of the terrace.</p>			


Nascot

11 – 15 Church Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1865 – 1871		
Local list no.	120		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Terrace of three houses. Two storeys of red brick with a pitched slate roof and two brick chimneys. Located on the southern side of Church Road, next to a number of Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The terrace has a strong design and retains many of its original features. Function Dating from the mid-nineteenth century, these houses were the first to be built on this site; a few years after the terraces of houses to each side were constructed. Streetscape quality The terrace of houses contributes to the Victorian character of the area and provides structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey houses constructed of red brick in Flemish bond. Side and rear elevations are covered in render. Doorways to front have painted gauged arches – with projecting keystones, and stone steps. Timber doors and toplights. Number 11 has a modern curved bay window at ground floor level and top hung window above. Both still have original painted gauged arches – with projecting keystones. Numbers 13 and 15 have timber sliding sash windows at ground and first floors. Also have painted gauged arches – with projecting keystones, stone cills and dentil detail to sides. White painted projecting band between ground and first storey, with quoins to junctions with side elevations. Further fenestration to rear. The main roof is pitched and of slate. There are two wide brick chimney stacks on the roof, with projecting courses. Two storey outriggers to rear are of brick with pitched slate roofs topped by two small brick chimneys.</p>			


Nascot

21a – 31 Church Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1842 – 1865		
Local list no.	121		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Terrace of six houses. Two storeys of old London stock bricks with a pitched slate roof and three brick chimneys. Located on the southern side of Church Road, next to a number of Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function Dating from the mid-nineteenth century, these houses were the first to be built on this site and reflect the gradual development of this part of Victorian Nascot. Streetscape quality The terrace of houses contributes to the Victorian character of the area and provides structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey houses constructed of old London stock brick in Flemish bond. Numbers 21a, 23 and 31 are painted and number 29 is covered in render. Doorways to front have gauged brick arches and steps, with modern doors. Number 23 has a splayed bay window at ground floor level. Other properties have single ground floor windows to the front with gauged brick arches and stone cills. Modern frames to all except number 29, which has a timber sliding sash. Single first floor windows to all properties with gauged brick arches and stone cills. Modern frames to all except numbers 21a and 29, which have timber sliding sashes. Further fenestration to rear. The main roof is pitched and of slate. There are three wide brick chimney stacks on the roof, with projecting courses. Single storey outriggers to rear are of brick with pitched slate roofs. Some later additions.</p>			


Nascot

28 – 30 Church Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	Circa 1869		
Local list no.	122		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Pair of semi-detached houses. Two storeys of brick with a pitched slate roof and brick chimney. Located on the northern side of Church Road, next to a number of Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The structure has a strong design and retains many of its original features. Function and Historical interest These houses were the first to be built in this location and reflect the gradual development of this part of Victorian Nascot. Streetscape quality The pair of houses contributes to the Victorian character of the streetscape and provides structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: “U” shaped plan. Two storeys of gault brick in Flemish bond. Entrance porches to front corners with upper storey recessed behind. Porches have pitched roofs supported on flat stone arches and brick pilasters. Glazed sections to side. Recessed doorways have pairs of modern doors. Two splayed bays to the side have hipped roofs, flat stone arches and brick mullions. Windows have modern frames. Tripartite window groups above bays and single windows above porches. Brick mullions and gauged brick arches. Modern frames and stone cills. String course in contrasting brick between storeys. Modest fenestration of same type to side elevations and to the rear. Two flat topped dormers on rear pitch of roof are later additions. The roof is pitched and of slate, with overhanging eaves. There is a wide brick chimney stack in the centre of the roof with projecting courses.</p>			


Nascot

33 – 35 Church Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1863		
Local list no.	123		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Pair of semi-detached houses. Two and a half storeys of old London stock brick with a shallow pitched slate roof and brick chimney. Later additions to rear. Located on the southern side of Church Road, next to a number of Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A semi-detached pair of mid-nineteenth century townhouses of a composition that is rare within Watford. Function and Historical interest These houses were the first to be built in this location and reflect the gradual development of this part of Victorian Nascot. Streetscape quality The pair of houses contributes to the Victorian character of the area and provides structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two and a half storeys of old London stock brick in Flemish bond. The two front entrances are raised up above a recessed lower storey and accessed by two sets of steps. Stone steps supported by four brick piers and side walls, which are topped by stone coping. Entrances have part glazed timber doors with semi-circular toplights. Topped by curved arches. Large timber framed tripartite sash windows to the side of the main entrances, with gauged brick arches and stone cills. Two recessed windows below have modern frames and original arches and cills. Four timber framed sliding sashes to upper floor with gauged brick arches and stone cills. Eastern side elevation is covered in render, while the northern elevation has a small window in the upper storey. Further fenestration of same type to rear elevation. The roof has a wide, shallow pitch and is of slate. There is a wide brick chimney stack in the centre of the roof. Modest extensions to the rear.</p>			


Nascot

37 Church Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	Circa 1848		
Local list no.	124		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Detached house. Three storeys of old London stock brick with a part hipped slate roof and part pitched slate roof. Two brick chimneys and a dormer window. Later additions to rear. Located on the southern side of Church Road, next to a number of Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest This house provides a good example of housing from the first half of the nineteenth century and as such is a rare example within Watford. Function and Historical interest 'Inkerman Villa' was one of the first properties to be built away from the town's historic High Street, as Watford expanded with the development of a new railway line. Close to the original railway station, which was built in 1837, this house was the first to be built in this location. Streetscape quality The house contributes to the Victorian character of the streetscape and provides structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three storeys of old London stock brick in Flemish bond. Covered in light coloured render on eastern side and upper part of rear elevation. Principal entrance has timber porch, stone step, recessed timber door, sidelights and toplight. To side is a splayed bay window with timber frame. Projecting balcony over porch and bay windows, with ornate cast iron railings. Three timber framed sliding sash windows at first floor level with 6 over 6 panes and curved brick arches. Two smaller timber framed sliding sash windows at second floor level with 8 over 8 panes and curved brick arches. Quoins between the front and side elevations. Rear elevation has three further sliding sash windows at first floor level and one at second floor level. Also, a flat topped dormer to the rear pitch of the roof. The roof has two elements of slate, part hipped and part pitched. Two brick chimney stacks with ornate pale coloured chimney pots. Modest extensions to the rear.</p>			


Nascot

39 Church Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	Circa 1852		
Local list no.	125		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Detached house. Two storeys of brick covered in white render, with a shallow pitched slate roof and two brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the southern side of Church Road, next to a number of Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A mid-nineteenth century house of a composition that is rare within Watford. Function and Historical interest This house was the first to be built in this location and reflects the gradual development of this part of Victorian Nascot. Streetscape quality This house contributes to the Victorian character of the area and provides structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storeys of brick covered in white render, except to western side. Central front entrance has a single timber door with toplight and hood on brackets. Brick steps. Timber framed sliding sashes to each side with 8 over 8 panes and stone cills. Two further windows of same type above. Small window to upper storey of eastern side elevation. Further fenestration of same type to rear elevation. The roof has a wide, shallow pitch and is of slate. Moulded cornice at eaves. There are two brick chimney stacks. Modest later additions to the rear include a two storey extension from the late nineteenth century with a flat roof.</p>			


Nascot

Mormon Terrace, 41 – 59 Church Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1842 – 1865		
Local list no.	126		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Terrace of ten houses. Two storeys of old London stock brick with a pitched slate roof and five brick chimneys. Some later additions to rear. Located on the southern side of Church Road, next to a number of Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function Dating from the mid-nineteenth century, these houses were the first to be built on this site and reflect the gradual development of this part of Victorian Nascot. Streetscape quality The terrace of houses contributes to the Victorian character of the area and provides structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey houses constructed of old London stock brick in Flemish bond. Numbers 45 and 53 are covered in render, while number 57 is painted white. Doorways to front have gauged brick arches, with modern doors. Numbers 43 and 47 - 53 have curved oriel windows at ground floor level. The ground floor windows to the front of the remaining properties are either sliding sash or modern top hung types, with gauged brick arches and stone cills. Eleven windows at first floor level, either sliding sash or top hung types, with original curved brick arches and cills. Further fenestration to rear. The roof is pitched and of slate. There are five wide brick chimney stacks on the roof, with projecting courses. Modest extensions to the rear of the terrace.</p>			


Nascot

61 Church Road			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1854 – 1859		
Local list no.	127		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Detached house. Two storeys of brick, part covered in white render, with a pitched slate roof and four brick chimneys. Located on the south-western side of Church Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings. Former stables to rear.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest A fine example of the type of substantial Victorian villa that historically dominated this part of Watford. The building retains many of its original features. Function A public house called the 'Jolly Sawyers' was built on this site during the late 1840s but only lasted until 1854 – when it was demolished. The building that replaced it was called 'Cassiobury Cottage', but by 1890 the house was known as 'St Huberts'. Despite not being the first building to be constructed on the site, the house is nevertheless one of the oldest buildings in this part of Watford. The former stables building to the eastern side was constructed between 1871 – 1896. Landmark & Streetscape quality The house contributes to the Victorian character of the area and provides structure to the streetscape. Due to its scale and unusual composition, the building has a local landmark function.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Two storeys of brick, part covered in white render. Full height projecting entrance bay with pitched slate roof recessed behind a pointed parapet. Large timber door with drip stone moulding above. Between string courses are two modern top hung windows. Sides of bay have cross shaped opening at first floor level. Central bay is flanked by two full height splayed bays with hipped slate roofs. Timber sliding sash windows to both storeys of bays. Large gable to side has exposed brick work and features tripartite window groups with gauged brick arches and stone cills. Timber sliding sashes, except central first floor window opening, which has been bricked up. Bargeboards and finial above. Arch headed window to other side of front elevation. Additional fenestration to eastern side and rear. Single storey outshut with slate roof to western side. The roof has multiple pitches and is of slate, with four brick chimneys topped by ornate pots. Former stables building to side of red brick and flints, with pitched slate roof, timber bargeboards, carriage doors and loading door.</p>			


Nascot

72 – 78 Church Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1850s		
Local list no.	128		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Large former house, now subdivided into three properties. Part two, three and four storeys of brick, with a part pitched, part hipped slate roof and five brick chimneys. Located on the northern side of Church Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A fine example of the type of substantial Victorian villa that historically dominated this part of Watford. The building retains many of its original features. Function The property was originally constructed during the 1850s and is the largest surviving house from the early phases of development in the Nascot area. It was the first to be built in this location and reflects the gradual development of this part of Victorian Nascot. Possibly built by a local developer called Henry Henson. Landmark & Streetscape quality The house contributes to the Victorian character of the area and provides structure to the streetscape. Due to its scale and unusual composition, the building has a local landmark function.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. The main part of the building has two principal storeys, with a recessed upper storey above and a lower ground floor storey below. Of old London stock brick. A side wing has two storeys. Two principal entrances to the front are accessed by sets of stone steps. Flat roofs behind parapet and castellation. One has recessed doorway with toplight, while other has part glazed timber door within moulded surround. Both entrances have small arch headed windows above. Westernmost one has stained glass within timber framed sliding sash. Pair of tripartite sashes to ground floor of principal elevation with gauged brick arches and stone cills. Sliding sash and modern replacement window above at first floor level. Recessed upper storey features tile hanging. Additional fenestration to side and rear elevations. Side wing has courses and eaves detailing in contrasting brick and various timber framed windows. Front gable has ashlar facing and parapet, with a crow step parapet to rear gable. The main roof is hipped and of slate, with the recessed upper storey also topped by a hipped slate roof. The side wing has a pitched slate roof. There are five brick chimneys with projecting courses and a centrally placed external flue.</p>			


Nascot

102 Church Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1909		
Local list no.	129		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: House. Two storey building of rendered brick with a pitched roof covered in tiles and containing three brick chimneys. Additions to the north and west (some modern). Located on the northern side of Church Road, at the junction with Manor Road and opposite the Nationally Listed Salters' Company Almshouses.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The house was designed by the London based architect William Wallis Baldwin, who worked on a number of building projects in this part of Watford. As a bespoke designed residential property from the Edwardian period, it is unusual to find such a well designed building of this style in the town. Streetscape quality The house and its landscaped environs provide character to the prominent corner plot on which they are located. The complex of Nationally Listed Victorian buildings opposite provide a rich architectural backdrop, which 102 Church Road compliments well through its form and materials.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Built by the Watford based building practice of George Higgs. Two storey building of brick covered in rough cast white render. Front elevation has a projecting front entrance and bay window with flat roof and timber brackets. Wooden door with a multi-paned leaded light casement window adjacent, with 4 timber mullions. Two smaller windows of same materials to side. Two leaded top casement windows above, which break through the eaves. Small oriel window adjacent. All of same materials as previously detailed. Eastern elevation has two ground floor windows and one first floor window. Gabled wing to west with square window bays at ground and first floor level. Rear elevation has later extensions and original casement windows at first floor level (3) and in upper gable (1). Windows of same materials as detailed above. Gablet projecting above ridge. The roof is pitched and of clay tiles, with small flat roofed sections and a hipped roof on northern side. Two large chimneys on southern pitch of roof, with one smaller chimney on northern section. Extensions to north and west were added in 1921 with comparative materials. Conservatory to rear.</p>			


Nascot

92 Hempstead Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1871-1890		
Local list no.	130		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Originally one house, now two. Two storey property in old London stock bricks with a hipped roof in slate. Four brick chimneys and ornate glass detailing in windows on front elevation. Substantial alterations to the rear. Located on the eastern side of Hempstead Road and the southern side of Dellfield Close.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest It has a strong period design and retains many of its original features. Function & Historical Interest This property is the first building to have been constructed in this location and was the home of Charles Francis Humbert, who was a significant figure in the local property sales and management sector. Streetscape quality The large massing of the property and the intricate detailing that it displays add to the streetscape in this area.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> 'L' shaped plan. Two storeys of old London stock bricks. Principal entrance on front elevation has part glazed wooden door with sidelights – all with stained glass. Above steps and topped by a door hood. At ground floor and first floor of front elevation: four 3 over 3 timber sliding sash windows with stone cills and topped by gauged brick jack arches, with the central keystones painted white. Also one smaller sliding sash window. Above main entrance is large tripartite sash window with stone cill and topped by gauged brick jack arch, with the central keystone painted white. Includes stained glass and margin glazing bars. External flue. Western elevation has three timber sliding sash window at first floor level and a tripartite sash, sliding sash and casement window at ground floor. All with similar cills and arches as described above. Porch entrance to rear with wooden door. Eastern elevation has two storey square bay and additional timber sliding sash windows (one window bricked up). Rear elevations have a number of modern plastic windows and timber sliding sash windows. Hipped slate roof with a flat roofed section in the centre of the main roof element. Four large brick chimneys and one smaller one - all with projecting courses. Three modern flat topped dormer windows containing wooden framed sliding sashes. Significant extension to rear.</p>			


Nascot

132 – 134 Hempstead Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1871 – 1890		
Local list no.	131		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Detached house. Two and a half storey building of Gault brick, with red brick “streaky bacon” detailing. Steeply-hipped slate roofs with four large brick chimneys. Located on the eastern side of Hempstead Road, close to the junction with Kildonan Close.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest An excellent example of a large scale Victorian villa from the nineteenth century, which is rare within the town. It retains many of its original features.</p> <p>Function & Historical interest The property was the first building to be developed on the site and provides an indicator of the early development of Hempstead Road.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The house adds to the character of the area, which is dominated by larger residential properties with substantial gardens.</p>			
<p>Full description: T-shape plan with lower elements to rear. Gault brick facades with red brick bands and upper storey. Timber, glazing bar sash windows with flat, stone lintels and cills. Cross-eaves “Dutch” dormers to front and sides of front range. Two storey splayed bay to front right. Large ground floor windows on front and southern side elevations have stone columns in front of timber mullions. Panelled/fielded door in entrance bay set back to front left with a flat stone arch and steps. Further timber doorway to rear with steps and curved brick arch. Dentil detail above first floor windows on front elevation. The building has multiple steeply-hipped slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles. Oversailing eaves. Four large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Multi-flue, co-axial stacks in valley behind front range. Single storey wing to rear with hipped slate roof and a single-storey outshut with pitched slate roof.</p>			

Nascot

138 – 138a Hempstead Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1896 – 1914		
Local list no.	132		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Originally a detached house, since subdivided. Two storey building of red brick, with a hipped tile roof featuring four large brick chimneys. Later additions to side. Located on the eastern side of Hempstead Road, next to the junction with Kildonan Close.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A unique example within Watford of a large scale house from the turn of the century that features ornate painted panels and stained glass detailing. Function The property was the first building to be developed on the site and reflects the gradual development of this part of Hempstead Road. Streetscape quality The house adds to the character of the area, which is dominated by larger residential properties with substantial gardens.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey building of red brick in English bond. The front elevation is dominated by the two principal entrances and a pair of bay windows. Entrance to 138 has a curved brick arch with moulded brick keystone. Central timber framed door is part glazed with coloured glass. Sidelights and tripartite toplight. Entrance to 138a is later addition. Between entrances is a full height pentagonal bay with hipped tile roof. Top hung timber framed windows at both storeys, with timber cill on brackets at first floor and stone cill to ground floor. Five ornately painted rendered panels between storeys, with further ornately painted render below the eaves. Projecting gabled section to other side of entrance to 138 has a square bay with pitched tile roof on timber brackets. Windows are timber framed and have coloured glass in upper sections. Tripartite window group above with brick mullions and gauged brick arches with keystones. Gable above is rendered with timber frame and bargeboards. First floor window between the projecting sections has stone cill and is topped by further painted render sections below eaves. Additional fenestration to northern side of front elevation, side elevations and to rear. The main roof is hipped and of tiles, with a half-hip to the southern section. There are four large brick chimneys with projecting courses and a flat topped dormer window. Single storey extensions to the rear and a pair of later garages to the northern part of the houses.</p>			


Nascot

Watford Central Library, Hempstead Road			
Original use	Library		
Current use	Library		
Construction date/period	1928		
Local list no.	133		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p>Brief description: Purpose built public library building. Two storey building of red brick with stone dressing. Tile hipped roof to front elevation with flat roofs and glazed pitched roof behind. Located opposite the Town Hall, which is Nationally Listed.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building is a good example of municipal scale architecture from the inter-war period and retains most of its original features. Designed by the Borough Architects H. A. Gold (F.R.I.B.A.) and W. W. Newman (L.R.I.B.A.), who designed other Locally Listed Buildings in the town. Function & Historical interest Built in 1928 as the town's principal library, replacing an earlier building on Queens Road. Important community building that has housed a wide range of local events, exhibitions and meetings of various societies. Landmark & Streetscape quality Prominent civic building that forms a key component of the conservation area. The scale and use of the building gives it landmark value and the relationship with the historically significant buildings opposite add to its streetscape value.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Built by the local contractors Messrs. Charles Brightman & Sons Ltd. Additional storey added to side and rear wings between 1961-1963 to designs by the municipal architect F.C. Sage (A.M.I.C.E.). The building is red bricked, with dressings on the front elevation in Portland stone. Windows of various sizes are timber framed sliding sash with small glass panes. Windows have stone cills and are topped by upright brick soldier course. The building's main entrance has stone bands and an open pediment, as well as detailing that includes the Borough's coat of arms. Recessed wooden doorway topped with decorative glass top light. The front elevation has a central projection, with five parallel windows on the first-floor (15 panes), while slightly recessed wings feature rows of three windows on each floor (12 panes). Central element of the south east building elevation projects out and features a large feature window with semi-circular upper element in glazed sun burst style. Clay tile hipped roof above front elevation, with glazed pitched roof above centre of building and flat asphalt roof above side and rear wings.</p>			


Nascot

West Lodge, Hempstead Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1911		
Local list no.	134		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Detached house. Single storey building of brick covered in render. Pitched tile roof with two brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the eastern side of Hempstead Road, close to the junction with Russell Lane.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest A rare example of an Edwardian estate lodge within Watford.</p> <p>Function & Historical interest This house was built in 1911 as a lodge to the Russell's Estate, which was one of the three large estates in the area centred on significant country houses. Along with eastern and southern lodges, which date from 1912 and 1835, this western lodge was located at one of the principal gateways to the estate grounds. The other former lodges and Russell House itself are either Locally or Nationally Listed, while the wider estate was sold off and developed with new housing during the twentieth century.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The former lodge provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape, which is otherwise dominated by much later housing development.</p>			
<p>Full description: "L" shaped plan. Single storey building of brick covered in render. Replacement windows. Side wing with hipped tile roof to western elevation and gable to eastern side with pitched tile roof. Splay bay to northern elevation with hipped tile roof. Recessed rectangular space above with cill contains plaque with "1911" lettering. Pitched tile roof with a triple and double chimney stack with moulded base and cornice. Bargeboards. Later extension to rear.</p>			


Nascot

2 – 8 Langley Road			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1888		
Local list no.	135		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Row of three commercial premises. Two storeys of red brick with a part hipped and part pitched slate roof containing two brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the eastern side of Langley Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest An elaborately detailed commercial building from the late nineteenth century that retains many of its original features. Function This parade of commercial units was built in 1888 and was the first development to occur on the site. Shortly after it was built, the southern part of the terrace was in use as the 'New Town Post Office', before being converted into other commercial uses. Streetscape quality The buildings add to the Victorian character of the area and provide structure and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: "L" shaped plan. Two storeys of dark red brick in Flemish bond. Modern shopfront to numbers 4 – 6. Numbers 2 and 8 are partly altered but have original ornately detailed brick and terracotta pilasters and cornices, with rosette motifs on pilasters to former southern entrance. Brick pilasters continue up the elevation at first floor level and frame a decorative chequered frieze in polychromatic brick and terracotta tile below the eaves. Decorative terracotta panel to south-eastern corner at first floor level has "1888" lettering. Eight first floor windows on principal elevation with gauged brick jack arches in orange red brick and stone cills. Modern frames. Northern elevation has tile hanging and render. The slate roof is part hipped and part pitched, containing two brick chimneys. Later additions to the rear.</p>			


Nascot

24 Langley Road			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1866 – 1870		
Local list no.	136		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Mixed use building. Two storeys of old London stock brick with a shopfront and cart entrance. Shallow pitched roof of slate. Located on the eastern side of Langley Road, at the junction with Nascot Street and close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest Unusual within the Nascot area, this is a mixed use Victorian building with residential accommodation, a shopfront and a cart entrance to the rear yard. Function This parade of commercial units was built in the late 1860s and was the first development to occur on the site. It is described on the 1871 OS Map as a 'Post Office', which suggests that it may have been the first such building in the Nascot area. Streetscape quality The buildings add to the Victorian character of the area and provide structure and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure of old London stock brick. The shopfront on ground floor elevation is timber framed, with a timber door above stone steps and a painted brick stall riser. Two glazed sections separated by a wide timber mullion. Modern signage and canopy. Former cart entrance to side has simple timber pilasters painted white to each side. Deep projecting cornice over both shopfront and cart entrance. To the side of the shopfront is a further entrance with toplight, stone steps and a gauged brick jack arch – with projecting central keystone. Two windows to side with modern frames but original stone cills and gauged brick jack arches – with projecting central keystones. Six windows of same type above at first floor level. Additional door with toplight and four windows with curved brick arches to the rear elevation. The roof is of slate and has a shallow pitch. Overhanging eaves.</p>			


Nascot

Bedford Arms Public House, 26 Langley Road			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	1869		
Local list no.	137		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Public House. Two storeys of brick with a pitched slate roof containing three chimney stacks. Later additions to rear. Located at the junction of Langley Road and Nascot Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Function Dating from the 1860s the property was the first to be built in this location and is contemporary with much of the development within the Nascot Conservation Area. As a continuously functioning public house, the building has strong community significance. Landmark and Streetscape quality The property provides structure at the junction between Langley Road and Nascot Road. The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure of brick in Flemish bond. Painted brick plinth. Main entrance has part glazed wooden door with top light and stone step. Splay bay windows to each side of this entrance with timber sliding sashes. Entrance and bay windows are topped by a hipped slate roof. Three timber sliding sash windows above with painted gauged brick jack arches featuring projecting central keystones and stone cills. Side elevation has four ground floor windows, with modern frames and a larger first floor sliding sash window. Topped by gauged brick jack arches or soldier courses, but all with stone cills. Single timber sliding sash window with painted gauged brick jack arch and stone cill to rear elevation at first floor level. The roof is pitched and of slate, with three brick chimneys. Overhanging eaves. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Nascot

34 – 40 Langley Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1866 – 1871		
Local list no.	138		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Terrace of four houses. Two storeys of painted brick with a pitched tile roof to number 34 and a pitched slate roof to numbers 36 – 40. Two brick chimneys. Two storey outriggers to rear. Located on the northern side of Langley Road, next to a number of Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The terrace has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Function Dating from the mid-nineteenth century, these houses were the first to be built on this site and reflect the gradual development of this part of Victorian Nascot. Streetscape quality The terrace of houses contributes to the Victorian character of the area and provides structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey houses constructed of brick, each painted a different colour. Four front entrances have single doors with toplights, stone pilasters and hoods on brackets. Additional entrance to passageway, which leads to rear gardens, is between numbers 36 and 38. Curved arch with projecting keystone. Single large ground floor windows to the front of each house are either timber sliding sash or modern replacements. Topped by flat stone arches with projecting keystones. Five windows at first floor level, either sliding sash or modern replacements, with original flat stone arches and projecting keystones. Further fenestration to rear. The roof is pitched and of slate, except to number 34, which has tiles. There are two brick chimney stacks on the roof, with projecting courses. Two storey outriggers to rear have pitched roofs and are contemporary with the rest of the buildings.</p>			


Nascot

42 – 44 Langley Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1871 – 1896		
Local list no.	139		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Pair of houses. Two storeys of painted brick with a pitched slate roof and a brick chimney. Two storey outrigger to rear. Located on the northern side of Langley Road, next to a number of Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The terrace has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Function Dating from the late-nineteenth century, these houses were the first to be built on this site and reflect the gradual development of this part of Victorian Nascot. The properties are not shown on the 1871 OS Map, but the rest of the terrace is, which suggests that they may have been constructed shortly after the map was published. Streetscape quality The terrace of houses contributes to the Victorian character of the area and provides structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey houses constructed of brick, each painted a different colour. Two front entrances have single doors with toplights and flat stone arches. Single large ground floor windows to the front of each house, with modern replacement frames. Topped by flat stone arches with painted keystones and with stone cills. Two windows at first floor level, with modern replacement frames and original flat stone arches and stone cills. Further fenestration to rear. The roof is pitched and of slate, with a brick chimney stack featuring projecting courses. Two storey outrigger to rear has pitched roof and is contemporary with the rest of the building.</p>			


Nascot

46 – 48 Langley Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1866 – 1871		
Local list no.	140		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Pair of houses. Two storeys of painted brick with a pitched tile roof and a brick chimney. Two storey outriggers to rear. Located on the northern side of Langley Road, next to a number of Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The terrace has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Function Dating from the mid-nineteenth century, these houses were the first to be built on this site and reflect the gradual development of this part of Victorian Nascot. Streetscape quality The terrace of houses contributes to the Victorian character of the area and provides structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey houses constructed of brick, each painted a different colour. Two front entrances have single doors with toplights and gauged brick arches featuring central keystones painted white. Additional entrance to passageway, which leads to rear gardens. Curved arch with projecting keystone. Single large ground floor windows to the front of each house, with modern replacement frames. Topped by gauged brick arches with painted keystones and with stone cills. Four windows at first floor level, with modern replacement frames and original gauged brick arches and cills. Further fenestration to rear. The roof is pitched and of tiles, with a brick chimney stack featuring projecting courses. Two storey outriggers to rear have pitched roofs and are contemporary with the rest of the building.</p>			

Nascot

49 – 51 Langley Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	Circa 1866		
Local list no.	141		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Large former house, now subdivided into two properties. Two storeys of dark red brick, with a part pitched, part hipped tile roof and five brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the south-western side of Langley Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest The house was built by the Watford Villa Company, of which the architect John Thomas Christopher was one of the Directors. It is therefore likely that Christopher designed the house. Christopher was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and worked on the Nationally Listed Church of St Mary in Watford and Church of St Aldgate in Oxford. Elsewhere in Watford, in partnership with the architect Ely Emlyn White (A.R.I.B.A.), Christopher designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p> <p>Function & Historical interest The building was the first to be built on the site and is contemporary with a number of other buildings in this part of Watford. Between 1875 and 1910, the house was lived in by Professor John Attfield F.R.S., who was one of the leading pharmaceutical chemists in the country at the time.</p> <p>Landmark & Streetscape quality The house contributes to the Victorian character of the area and has a local landmark function due to its scale and composition.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> “L” shaped plan. Two storeys of dark red brick in Flemish bond, with decorative courses and feature detailing in orange-red brick. Pair of gables to the northern, eastern and southern elevations, with a large single gable to the western elevation. Front elevation has two square bays with hipped roofs and a timber framed porch with pitched roof. Brick mullions and dentil eaves detailing. Timber framed windows – sliding sash and casement types, with flat stone arches and cills. Splayed entrance porch to northern elevation with tile roof. Timber doors. Bargeboards with ties and kingposts. The main roof has multiple pitches and is of tiles. Bands of patterned tile work and cockscomb ridge tiles. North-western wing has a hipped tile roof. There are five large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Later additions to side and rear.</p>			


Nascot

50 – 56 Langley Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1868		
Local list no.	142		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Terrace of four houses. Two storeys of painted brick with a pitched slate roof to numbers 50-52 and a pitched tile roof to numbers 54-56. One brick chimney and one stone chimney. Two storey outriggers to rear. Located on the northern side of Langley Road, next to a number of Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The terrace has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Function Dating from the mid-nineteenth century, these houses were the first to be built on this site and reflect the gradual development of this part of Victorian Nascot. Streetscape quality The terrace of houses contributes to the Victorian character of the area and provides structure to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey houses constructed of brick, each painted a different colour. Four front entrances have single doors with toplights and gauged brick arches featuring central keystones. Additional entrance to passageway, which leads to rear gardens. Curved arch with projecting keystone. Single large ground floor windows to the front of each house, with one timber sliding sash and modern replacement frames. Topped by gauged brick arches with painted keystones and with stone cills. Eight windows at first floor level, with two timber sliding sashes and six modern replacement frames. Topped by original gauged brick arches, and stone cills. Stone plaque with lettering: "PLEASANT PLACE 1868". Further fenestration to rear. The roof is pitched and of tiles and slate, with two chimney stacks. Two storey outriggers to rear have pitched roofs and are contemporary with the rest of the building.</p>			


Nascot

76 – 78 Langley Road and 32 Stratford Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	Circa 1866		
Local list no.	143		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Large former house, now subdivided into four properties. Two storeys of dark red brick, with a part pitched, part half-hipped tile roof and six brick chimneys. Later additions to side. Located on the north-eastern side of Langley Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest The house was built by the Watford Villa Company, of which the architect John Thomas Christopher was one of the Directors. It is therefore likely that Christopher designed the house. Christopher was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and worked on the Nationally Listed Church of St Mary in Watford and Church of St Aldgate in Oxford. Elsewhere in Watford, in partnership with the architect Ely Emlyn White (A.R.I.B.A.), Christopher designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p> <p>Function The building was the first to be built on the site and is contemporary with other buildings in this part of Watford.</p> <p>Landmark & Streetscape quality The house contributes to the Victorian character of the area and has a local landmark function due to its scale and composition.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Two storeys of dark red brick in Flemish bond, with decorative courses and feature detailing in orange-red brick. Pair of gables to the northern, western and southern elevations. Front elevation has a square bay and splayed bay with flat roofs and parapets, as well as a timber framed porch with pitched tile roof and scalloped bargeboards. Brick mullions and stone lintels on bays. Timber framed windows – sliding sash and casement types, with flat stone arches and cills. Single storey, flat roofed section is recessed to side with moulded stone cornice. Additional timber framed porch with bargeboards and pitched slate roof to northern elevation. Square bay to southern elevation. Part glazed timber doors. Bargeboards and finials. The main roof has multiple pitches and is of tiles. Bands of patterned tile work and cockscomb ridge tiles. Half-hipped tile roof sections to south-eastern side of building. There are six large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Later additions to side.</p>			


Nascot

Little Stratford, 80 Langley Road			
Original use	Coach House		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1871 – 1896		
Local list no.	144		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: House. Two storey property of brick with a pitched roof of tiles that features three brick chimneys. Later additions have flat or hipped roofs. Located on the north-eastern side of Langley Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural and Historical interest Although the house was built in the late nineteenth century, it was significantly altered in 1938 by the local architect Max Lock (F.R.I.B.A.), when his family moved into the property. Lock went on to be one of the most significant architect-planners of the 20th century, working internationally and regarded as a great innovator in the delivery of socially responsive development. In recognition of this, an international planning centre at the University of Westminster is named after him and holds his archive. It was from this house that Lock and his young assistant (now Dr Mike Theis - Director of the Max Lock Centre) edited and published the Middlesbrough Survey and Plan in 1945. The name 'Little Stratford' is thought to come from a property, 'Stratford Mill', that the Lock family had formerly owned in West Harptree, Somerset.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The building forms an important component of the streetscape, lending it variety and contributing to the character of the area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey property of multicoloured brick in Flemish bond, with a later two storey bay to front elevation, topped by a hipped tile roof. Central entrance has timber door, sidelights and a curved metal hood. Stepped, curved brick arch above in contrasting brick. Bow window to side with metal framed casement windows. Two further metal framed casement windows above. Projecting front section has windows at ground and first floor with 6 panes. Metal framed casements, with the ground floor one having a metal hood. Single storey glazed veranda to rear with flat roof. Further fenestration to rear at first floor level. Hay loft entrance to side elevation. The main roof is pitched and of tiles, with overhanging eaves, bargeboards and ridge tiles. Three brick chimneys with projecting courses. Single storey brick garage, with a curved footprint, timber doors and a flat roof. Pitched tile roof between main building and garage.</p>			


Nascot

88 – 90 Langley Road & 98 Park Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1871 – 1896		
Local list no.	145		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Large former house, now subdivided into three properties. Two storeys of brick, part rendered, with a hipped slate roof and five brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the north-eastern side of Langley Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A fine example of the type of substantial Victorian villa that historically dominated this part of Watford. The building retains many of its original features – including a number of stained glass sections. Function The building was the first to be built on the site and is contemporary with a number of other buildings in this part of Watford. Streetscape quality The house contributes to the character of the area, which is made up of detached nineteenth and twentieth century properties. It provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape. Similar in style and age to the neighbouring property to the north.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storeys of brick, with the upper storey covered in a smooth render mock timber frame with roughcast panels. Southern elevation has two splay bays with flat roofs. Timber framed windows with stone surrounds and cills. String course and single timber framed casement window at first floor level. Western elevation has original entrance to number 88, with timber hood and stone arch, as well as modern entrance to number 90. Six light window above with timber frame and stained glass. Cruciform window to side with stone lintel, mullion and transom. Additional timber framed windows above. Eastern elevation has two substantial splay bays with hipped slate roofs, timber framed windows and stone surrounds. Part glazed entrance door with hood. Five timber framed oriel windows at first floor level. The roof is hipped and of slates with nine flat topped dormers and five large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Overhanging eaves. Substantial later additions to northern side, with modest additions to eastern/western sides.</p>			


Nascot

Langley Lodge, 92 Langley Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1871 – 1896		
Local list no.	146		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: House. Two storey property of brick with a pitched roof of slate that features one brick chimney. Garage addition to side. Located on the north-eastern side of Langley Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A fine example of a Victorian lodge, which retains many of its original features. Function The lodge was built in the later nineteenth century, possibly as the subservient structure to one of the adjacent larger houses, and was the first building to be constructed in this location. Landmark & Streetscape quality An unusual building within Nascot, it provides an important component of the streetscape, lending it variety and contributing to the character of the area. Due to its unusual proportions and relationship to the street layout, the house has a local landmark function.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey property of multicoloured brick in Flemish bond. Main entrance has a timber door with two pane sidelights and a three pane toplight. Course of bricks to each side and a two course curved arch in contrasting brick. Four windows to the side with stone cills and same brick surrounds as the doorway. One small modern casement window and three 4 over 4 timber sliding sashes. String course between storeys. Additional timber sliding sash window at first floor level within gable topped by a pitched slate roof with bargeboards. Three further modern framed windows to side. Further fenestration of similar materials and configuration to rear elevation. The main roof is pitched and of slates, with bargeboards. Single brick chimney to eastern side with projecting courses. Single storey brick outshut to western side has a hipped slate roof. Single storey brick garage with a flat roof to eastern side is later addition.</p>			


Nascot

Nascot Lawn, 92a Langley Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Health Care		
Construction date/period	1871 – 1896		
Local list no.	147		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Large former house, now used for health care. Two storeys of brick, part rendered, with a hipped slate roof and five brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the north-eastern side of Langley Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A fine example of the type of substantial Victorian villa that historically dominated this part of Watford. The building retains many of its original features – including a number of stained glass sections. Billiard room extension from 1900 was designed by the London based architect William Wallis Baldwin.</p> <p>Function The building was the first to be built on the site and is contemporary with a number of other buildings in this part of Watford.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The house contributes to the character of the area, which is made up of detached nineteenth and twentieth century properties. It provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape. Similar in style and age to the neighbouring property to the south.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storeys of brick in Flemish bond, with the upper storey covered in a smooth render mock timber frame with roughcast panels. Principal entrance has a part glazed timber door with pitched slate roof over on timber brackets. Additional entrances are topped by curved brick arches. Two small windows and one large cruciform window to side of main entrance, with stone cills and timber surrounds. Flat stone arch. Six light timber framed window above featuring stained glass. Additional timber framed casement windows at first floor level. Southern elevation features a splay bay with flat roof, timber framed windows and stone surrounds. Eastern elevation has two substantial splay bays with hipped slate roofs, timber framed windows and stone surrounds. The roof is hipped and of slates with four flat topped dormers and six large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Overhanging eaves. Later additions to northern and eastern sides.</p>			


Nascot

97 Langley Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1871 – 1896		
Local list no.	148		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Large Victorian detached house, now flats. Two storeys of brick, part rendered, with a part pitched, part hipped slate roof and two brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the north-western side of Langley Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest A fine example of the type of substantial Victorian villa that historically dominated this part of Watford. The building has a particularly unusual and elaborate roof form, while the rest of the house retains many of its original features – including a number of stained glass sections.</p> <p>Function The building was the first to be built on the site and is contemporary with a number of other buildings in this part of Watford.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The house contributes to the character of the area, which is made up of detached nineteenth and twentieth century properties. It provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Square plan. Two storeys of brick in Flemish bond, part covered in render. Pair of gables to the northern, western and southern elevations. Front elevation has a central projecting timber framed porch, with brick base to sides and a pitched slate roof topped by cockscomb ridge tiles. Bargeboards with tie and vertical struts. Recessed part glazed double timber doors, with sidelights and semi-circular toplight. Stained glass in glazed elements. Splay bays to each side of porch with a hipped slate roof over both. Timber framed windows and stone cills. Coloured glass in upper lights. Further window to side with curved brick arch. First storey has brick pilasters with rendered sections and four windows in-between. Prominent hollow chamfered cornice. Large gabled dormer in centre of front roof elevation, with two windows, bargeboards, render and timber frame. Extensive fenestration, with timber frames and some coloured glass panes to other elevations. The roof has multiple pitches and hipped sections. Of slate with cockscomb ridge tiles. There are two further dormers and two large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Nascot

106 Langley Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1871 – 1896		
Local list no.	149		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Former detached house, now flats. Two storeys of brick, with an octagonal tower, pitched tile roof and brick chimney. Later additions. Located on the north-eastern side of Langley Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest A fine example of the type of substantial Victorian villa that historically dominated this part of Watford. The building retains much of its extensive ornate detailing and includes an unusual ogival lead turret on the corner tower. Function The building was the first to be built on the site and is contemporary with a number of other buildings in this part of Watford. Streetscape quality The house contributes to the character of the area, which is made up of detached nineteenth and twentieth century properties. It provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Two storeys of dark red brick in Flemish bond, with detailing in orange-red brick. Principal entrance has a pair of part glazed timber doors above steps with side walls and piers. Toplight, brick pilasters with ornate detailing and curved brick arch. Splay bay windows to each side of entrance with hipped tile roofs and timber framed sliding sash windows. Brick mullions and lintels, with stone cills on brick brackets. Pairs of windows above have ornate central columns and decorated brick blind arches. Single sliding sash window above entrance has larger brick blind arch and drip detail. Pair of gables above with pitched tile roofs have central timber sliding sash windows, with stone lintels below tile hanging. Brick eaves detailing and bands in contrasting brick. Octagonal corner tower is of brick and is three storeys. Topped by an ogival lead turret and finial. Panels between rows of windows have terracotta rosette detailing and roughcast render. Further splay bay to rear and extensive further fenestration – timber sliding sash or cruciform, with curved brick arches and stone cills. The roof is pitched and of tiles with a small pitched slate roof to the rear. There is one large brick chimney with projecting courses. Later additions to side and rear have flat roofs.</p>			

Nascot

Longheath, 113 Langley Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1871 – 1896		
Local list no.	150		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former detached house, now three flats. Part one and part two storeys of brick, with a pitched tile roof and five brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the north-western side of Langley Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A fine example of the type of substantial Victorian villa that historically dominated this part of Watford. The building retains much of its extensive ornate detailing and includes a particularly good example of a large oriel window with stained glass panes. Function The building was the first to be built on the site and is contemporary with a number of other buildings in this part of Watford. Streetscape quality The house contributes to the character of the area, which is made up of detached nineteenth and twentieth century properties. It provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Part one and part two storeys of dark red brick in Flemish bond. Entrance to number 113 is recessed, with porch roof supported on timber posts atop brick walls. Part glazed timber door with 9 light timber framed window adjacent. Bands of stone and red brick to side. Curved bay window in adjacent recessed section. Entrance to number 113a is modern and to side elevation, but entrance to number 113b is original and to front. Splayed bay entrance with part glazed timber door, with timber framed windows to side and hipped tile roof above. Timber framed windows to side have gauged brick arch in contrasting brick and stone cill. Upper front elevation is largely covered in tile hanging, with five timber framed windows. Also a large oriel window on timber brackets, with a hipped tile roof and with timber frame surrounding stained glass panes. Side and rear elevations have single storey element wrapping around with pitched tile roofs and one hipped section. Tile hanging to storey above is punctuated with additional fenestration. The roof has multiple pitches and is of tiles, with one flat topped dormer window and five large brick chimneys featuring projecting courses. Extensive later additions to side and rear. Subdivided into three properties.</p>			


Nascot

3 – 5 Nascot Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	Circa 1880		
Local list no.	151		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Semi-detached houses. Two storey building of brick (part rendered) with a hipped, roof covered in slate and containing four brick chimneys. Additions to the west. Located on the western side of Nascot Road, adjacent to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A fine example of the substantial Victorian villas that historically dominated this part of Watford. The building retains many of its original features. Streetscape quality These attractively detailed Victorian properties form an important component of the street, giving it structure between the parallel sections of Nascot Road and Stamford Road. Similar in scale to the neighbouring properties, although of a different design, the houses add to the character of the area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey houses with side wing and single storey outshuts. Built of gault brick, number 3 has been rendered in white, while the southern elevation of number 5 has also been rendered. Front elevations of numbers 3 and 5 mirror each other. Recessed entrance behind gault brick arch and piers – including stone blocks with flower decoration. Wooden door with top light and side lights and stone steps. Splay bay windows with modern vertically sliding windows with projecting stone cills supported by small stone corbels. Window heads in canted rubbed brickwork with moulded brick and detailed brickwork. Venetian dentil course and cornice, with upstand including panels of decorative stone work featuring rosette motifs. Single courses of darker coloured brick. Two first floor wooden sliding sash windows with stone cills and curved arches in darker coloured brick. Other elevations have further timber framed windows. Two storey bay with timber windows and half-hipped slate roof to northern elevation. Two storey side wing with timber windows and half-hipped slate roof to southern elevation. Main roof is hipped and of slate with a Venetian dentil course below the eaves. Four large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Single storey outshut with sloping slate roof on side and rear elevations of number 3. Former outshut at rear of number 5 has had a flat roofed first floor extension added. Low brick wall with entrance pillars to Nascot Road.</p>			


Nascot

The Lindens, 18 – 20 Nascot Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1863		
Local list no.	152		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Former semi-detached house, now flats. Two and a half storeys of brick, with an additional part recessed storey. Pitched tile roof and two brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the eastern side of Nascot Road, at the junction with Park Road and next to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest An imposing mid-nineteenth century residential building, which is of a scale unlike any other Victorian housing in Watford. Only modestly altered, it retains many of its original design features. Function The building was the first to be built on the site and is contemporary with a number of other buildings in this part of Watford. Landmark & Streetscape quality The house contributes to the character of the area, which is dominated by large scale nineteenth century properties. It provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Square plan. Two and a half storeys of brick, with an additional part recessed storey. Elevation to Nascot Road features three projecting gables and a two storey projecting splay bay. The large splay bay has two stone bands and a brick parapet topped with stone coping. Tall timber framed windows with stone cills. Large six light timber framed window to side with gauged brick arch and stone cill. Recessed entrance to side has part glazed door with toplight. Accessed by stone steps from street level. Additional entrance at southern end of elevation is also accessed by set of steps with side walls. Four window groups at first floor level with brick arches and stone cills – some modern frames. Single windows to three gables above. Elevation to Park Road features three gables. Projecting oriel window to upper right gable has tile hanging and timber brackets. Timber hood on brackets to first floor window and a further first floor triangular oriel window with moulded base and cornice. Extensive further fenestration to remainder of northern elevation, as well as southern and eastern elevations - with brick arches and stone cills. The tile roof has multiple pitches, with two large brick chimneys featuring projecting courses. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Nascot

2 Nascot Street			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1877 – 1881		
Local list no.	153		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: House and light industrial buildings. One and two storey building of rendered brick with various pitched roof elements covered in slate and containing three brick chimneys. Located on the northern side of Nascot Street.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The buildings were designed by William H. Syme (F.R.I.B.A.), who was a significant Scottish architect who resided in Watford for a number of decades. Syme designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings and two Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford. Function The buildings were built in the late nineteenth century for the 'Watford Steam Mineral Waters Company', which was a business that produced a mixture of beverages, such as ginger ale and lemonade, as well as medicinal waters, soda waters and tonics. Landmark & Streetscape quality The buildings and courtyard provide character within this mixed use area of Nascot. Rising above the established roof line, the large chimney to the rear has a local landmark value.</p>			
<p>Full description: 'L' shaped plan. Largely two storey building, with single storey section, of brick covered in render. Front elevation of house has splay bay window with hipped slate roof and timber sliding sash windows. Two timber sliding sash windows above with arches and stone cills. Side elevation has central wooden doorway with top light. To eastern side is a square bay and to western side is a splay bay with two stone columns. Both bays have timber sliding sash windows with central glazing bars. Hipped slate roof over bays and doorway with timber brackets by entrance. Further window and doorway adjacent, with two further windows above and at first floor level of rear elevation. Roof is pitched of slate with two brick chimneys. Single storey structure with double wooden doors connects house to rear two storey building. Two storey element includes full height gable and gabled loading hatch. Timber doors and windows are later replacements. Various pitched slate roof elements including a large octagonal brick chimney. Cobbled stone courtyard surface. Later additions to rear and between principle original buildings.</p>			


Nascot

Baynards, Nascot Wood Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	Circa 1894		
Local list no.	154		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former detached house, now flats. Two storeys of brick, with a pitched tile roof and five brick chimneys. Later alterations. Located on the eastern side of Nascot Wood Road and close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A fine example of the type of substantial Victorian houses that historically dominated this part of Watford. The building retains much of its original detailing. Function & Historical interest The building was the first to be built on the site and is contemporary with a number of other buildings in this part of Watford. The property was built in the 1890s for a Mr William Hurst Flint, who was a successful local land agent. For much of the twentieth century the property was occupied by the Watford School of Music, before it relocated to the Clarendon Muse on Rickmansworth Road. Streetscape quality The house contributes to the character of the area, which is made up of detached nineteenth and twentieth century properties. It provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storeys of dark red brick in Flemish bond, with upper storey and feature brickwork in orange-red brick. Main entrance is a projecting, square plan porch, of brick and timber, with a hipped tile roof. Double timber doors with sidelights featuring leaded lights within ogival shaped timber frames. Shallow oriel window to side with timber framed casement windows featuring stained glass. Tall six light windows above also feature stained glass. Projecting square bay to side with cornice and brick parapet featuring stone coping. Top hung timber framed windows. Further fenestration and ground floor of various sizes, with timber frames, stone cills and brick arches. Additional fenestration to first floor includes two oriel windows. Tile hanging to much of upper storey and to the two gables, which also feature central window groups, bargeboards and timber beams with render in upper part. Quoin detail in contrasting brick. Single storey bays and wings to side elevations. The roof has multiple pitches and is of tiles, with some modest hipped and flat roofed elements. There are five large brick chimneys and four flat topped dormers.</p>			


Nascot

3 Nascot Wood Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	Circa 1912		
Local list no.	155		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Detached house. Two storey building of rendered brick with a part hipped, part pitched, part flat roof covered in plain tiles and containing four brick chimneys. Modest additions to side and rear. Former stable block to south. Located on the western side of Nascot Wood Road, close to the junction with Langley Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest: As a substantial example of an Art & Crafts Movement house, it is probably unique in Watford. Function: Notable as part of the initial phase of development of this part of Nascot with substantial suburban houses – many of which have been lost. Landmark & Streetscape Quality: Although slightly set-back, its position near the junction of Nascot Wood Road and Langley Road contributes to the house being significant in the locality.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Two storey building of brick covered in white roughcast. Plain tiled hipped roof with two projecting gabled wings to front elevation and flat roofed area between them. Flat topped dormer to front roof slope with 4 light casement and timber mullions. Principal entrance on front elevation is recessed in a red brick arch. Wooden door. Large multi-paned leaded light casement window adjacent at ground floor level, with three timber mullions. Smaller casement window of same type to other side of entrance. Two further casement windows, of same type, adjacent, with 1 and 3 timber mullions. Above entrance is a projecting bow window with two timber mullions – same casement type as others. Three further window groups at first floor level of front elevation, with the outer two having three timber mullions and the inner one having two. All casement types as detailed previously. Additional fenestration to rear. Three large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Single storey wing to the south and the former stable block have mixture of hipped and pyramidal tile roofs. Conservatory to rear.</p>			


Nascot

Former lodge to Rounton, 30 Nascot Wood Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1871 – 1890		
Local list no.	156		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former lodge, now house. Two storeys of brick, with white render to upper storey. Pitched tile roof, with one dormer and one brick chimney. Located on the north-eastern side of Nascot Wood Road and close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A rare example of a later Victorian estate lodge within Watford. Function The building was the first to be built on the site and is contemporary with a number of other buildings in this part of Watford. The property was built in the late nineteenth century as the lodge to a much larger house called 'Rounton'. While the principal house has since been demolished, the estate lodge remains. Streetscape quality The house contributes to the character of the area, which is made up of detached nineteenth and twentieth century properties. It provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storeys of brick in Flemish bond, with black & white, mock timber frame and render at first floor. Front elevation features a timber door with top hung windows to each side with stone cills. All topped by deep timber cornice. Splay bay to side with timber framed windows. Upper part projects out to form base for first floor balcony off the gable. Timber balustrade in front of recessed part glazed timber door. Timber frame to opening. Eastern elevation features projecting first floor gable on timber brackets. Central window with three timber mullions, with section of tile hanging above. Western elevation is similar but window has two mullions and there is no tile hanging. Rear elevation features projecting first floor gables on timber brackets, with two window groups at ground and first floors. Lower windows have brick arches. The roof has multiple pitches and is of tiles, with a large brick chimney featuring projecting courses and a two light dormer with hipped tile roof.</p>			


Nascot

Former lodge to Tunnel Woods, 34 Nascot Wood Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1871 – 1890		
Local list no.	157		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former lodge, now house. Two storeys of brick, with tile hanging to upper storey. Part pitched, part hipped tile roof, with two brick chimneys. Located on the north-eastern side of Nascot Wood Road, at the junction with Armand Close and close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A rare example of a later Victorian estate lodge within Watford. Function The building was the first to be built on the site and is contemporary with a number of other buildings in this part of Watford. The property was built in the late nineteenth century as the lodge to a much larger house called 'Tunnel Woods'. While the principal house has since been demolished, the estate lodge remains. Streetscape quality The house contributes to the character of the area, which is made up of detached nineteenth and twentieth century properties. It provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storeys of brick in Flemish bond, with tile hanging at first floor. Front elevation features a brick and timber porch, with a pitched tile roof and bargeboards. Brick steps lead up to a part glazed timber door in timber frame. Top hung windows to each side with timber frames and stone cills. Two larger timber framed casement windows above. Western elevation has a brick plinth and two timber framed windows at ground floor level – one of which is cruciform type. Two further timber framed casement windows at first floor level break through the roof line and have flat tops. Large pair of timber garage doors. Other elevations have additional fenestration. The roof is part hipped and part pitched and is of tiles, with two brick chimneys featuring projecting courses.</p>			


Nascot

Former lodge to Rufford House, 42 Nascot Wood Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	Circa 1894		
Local list no.	158		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former lodge, now house. One and a half storeys of brick, with a pitched tile roof and a brick chimney. Later additions to rear. Located on the north-eastern side of Nascot Wood Road, at the junction with Tunnel Wood Road and close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A rare example of a later Victorian estate lodge within Watford. Function The building was the first to be built on the site and is contemporary with a number of other buildings in this part of Watford. The property was built in the late nineteenth century as the lodge to a much larger property called 'Rufford House'. While the principal house has since been demolished, the estate lodge remains. Streetscape quality The house contributes to the character of the area, which is made up of detached nineteenth and twentieth century properties. It provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. One and a half storeys of brick in Flemish bond, with tile hanging at first floor. Front elevation has a part glazed door, with brick step and arch. Timber framed windows to side with timber cills. Left window has four sections and a curved brick arch, while the right window has six sections. Flat topped dormer above has five timber mullions. Western elevation has a two storey projecting square bay, with tile hanging between windows and a flat topped roof. Additional timber framed casement window to side. Rear elevation has been altered, with one ground floor window and two first floor windows that break through the roof line. The roof has multiple pitches and is of tiles, with a brick chimney featuring projecting courses. Single storey brick outshut, painted white, with modestly pitched tile roof. Canopy in front of garage has a flat roof and is supported on brick columns to side. Pair of ornately detailed cast iron gates.</p>			


Nascot

Cheslyn, 54 Nascot Wood Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Public Building		
Construction date/period	1949		
Local list no.	159		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former house, now used as a meeting venue for the Local Authority. Two storey building of soft red brick with pitched clay tile roof. Set back from the road in a largely residential part of the town on the north-west side of Nascot Wood Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The property was designed by the local architect Henry Colbeck (F.R.I.B.A.) for his own use in 1949. Colbeck also designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings in the town and was a founder of the architectural practice - Ley, Colbeck & Partners, which had offices in Watford and London. Function and Historical interest The house was the first to be developed on the plot of land, in the middle of the last century, by Henry and Daisy Colbeck. In 1965 the property and its grounds were sold to the Local Authority, who managed it in partnership with the Colbecks until the death of Henry in 1971. The house is still used by the Council as a venue for meetings and the grounds are accessible as a public park, which was awarded a 'Green Flag' in 2009 and 2010. Streetscape quality The house contributes to the character of the area, which is made up of detached nineteenth and twentieth century properties.</p>			
<p>Full description: 'T' shaped plan. Two storeys of soft red brick in stretcher bond. Front entrance has timber door with stone surround. Top hung leaded light window above with metal frame, stone cill and surround. Two large windows of same type to each side of entrance with three stone mullions. Further windows of same type above, but with only two mullions below the left gable. Gable to left and parapet above door are topped with stone coping. Southern elevation has a curved bay window with six stone mullions and a flat roof. Two small windows above of same type as described before. Further gable and parapet to rear elevation, as well as additional windows of same type as front elevation and timber door with brick soldier course above. Northern elevation has additional entrance with stone surround and fenestration of same type as elsewhere on the building. Cast iron hoppers and downpipes. The roof is pitched and of tiles with two brick chimneys with stone coping. Modest flat roofed sections.</p>			


Nascot

Former lodge to Nara, 58 Nascot Wood Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	Circa 1899		
Local list no.	160		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Former lodge, now house. Two storeys of brick, with tile hanging and render with timber frame to upper storey. Pitched tile roof and a large brick chimney. Located on the north-eastern side of Nascot Wood Road, close to the junction with Ridge Lane and a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest A rare example of a later Victorian estate lodge within Watford. Function The building was the first to be built on the site and is contemporary with a number of other buildings in this part of Watford. The property was built in the late nineteenth century as the lodge to a much larger house called 'Nara'. While the principal house has since been demolished, the estate lodge remains. Streetscape quality The house contributes to the character of the area, which is made up of detached nineteenth and twentieth century properties. It provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> "T" shaped plan. Two storeys of brick in Flemish bond, with tile hanging and sham timber framing with roughcast infill panels at first floor level. Principal entrance is to south-east corner and consists of a timber door with curved brick arch recessed behind a square plan porch. The porch has a hipped tile roof and is supported on timber posts. Eastern gable projects out above ground floor on timber brackets, with stone supports. Below this is a splay bay window with timber frames. Upper section has timber and render finish, with bargeboards and a three section timber framed casement window. Southern gable also projects out above ground floor level, but is finished in tile hanging – with timber and render to upper part only. Same tripartite window group at first floor level, with smaller timber framed window below and gauged brick arch. Northern elevation is dominated by a large projecting splay bay, with brick cornice and parapet. Three timber framed windows with gauged brick arches, drip detail and stone cills. Small window to side and further fenestration to western side. The roof has multiple pitches and is of tiles, with a large brick chimney featuring projecting courses. Overhanging eaves. Large painted metal gate post outside.</p>			


Nascot

23 Park Road / 1 Nascot Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	Circa 1880s		
Local list no.	161		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Semi-detached houses. Two storey building of brick with a hipped roof covered in tiles and containing five brick chimneys. Later alterations to rear. Located on the southern side of Park Road, at the junction with Nascot Road and Stamford Road. Adjacent to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A fine example of the type of substantial Victorian villa that historically dominated this part of Watford. The building retains many of its original features. Streetscape quality These attractively detailed Victorian properties form an important component of the street, giving it structure between the parallel sections of Nascot Road and Stamford Road. Similar in scale to the neighbouring properties, although of a different design, the houses add to the character of the area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey building of brick with full height splayed bays to northern and southern elevations. Eastern elevation has a pair of splay bays with hipped tile roofs and timber sliding sash frames. Entrance to side has a pair of columns supporting a flat stone lintel, with a canted brick arch above. Recessed doorway has toplight and sidelights. Further ground floor and two first floor windows are timber framed, with canted brick arches and tile hanging above. Northern and southern elevations both feature entrances, with the northern one having a brick porch. Two storey bay window with arches over under a splayed hipped roof also to these elevations. They contain vertical sliding sash windows, with horns intact. Two over one pane, while other windows to these elevations have three over two panes. Pelmet style heads to top of most first floor windows with serrated edge and moulded pendants - an unusual and rare surviving feature. Further fenestration to rear has either flat stone heads or curved brick arches. Stone cills. Projecting courses of brick. The roof is hipped and of tiles, with two small pinnacles on the main ridge. Party wall projects above the roofline surmounted by half round bricks. Four dormer windows with pitched tile roofs, bargeboards and tile hanging down sides. Four brick chimneys with projecting courses. Two former outshuts to Stamford Road side have had flat roofed first floor extensions added.</p>			


Nascot

30 – 32 Park Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1862		
Local list no.	162		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Semi-detached house. Two storey building of brick, part covered in white render, with a hipped, roof covered in tiles and containing four brick chimneys. Later additions. Located on the northern side of Park Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A fine example of a mid-nineteenth century house with Regency overtones. The building retains many of its original features. Streetscape quality This attractively detailed Victorian property forms an important component of the street, lending it character and architectural interest. Similar in scale to the neighbouring property, although much less altered, the house adds to the streetscape of this part of the Conservation Area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Square plan. Two storey building of old London stock brick in Flemish bond, part covered in white render. Three bay front, with two bay windows on ground floor and a central porch in Greek Revival style. First floor in yellow stock bricks, framed at high level by a decorated horizontal stucco band and at sides and bottom by stuccoed window surrounds, with plain stucco bands at bottom. First floor with three recessed two pane timber sliding sashes with segmental heads. Bay windows on ground floor with similar windows, one on each splay and front, but with flat lintels. Bay window surfaces devoid of any decoration but with flat roofs and moulded cornices over. Plain undecorated columns and entablature to porch. Timber door with top light. Full height corner pilasters in banded stucco blocks with simple pendant capitals. Further timber sliding sash windows to side and rear elevations and an additional entrance porch to the rear. Hipped roof in slate with lead ridges and hips above a moulded cornice supported by four narrow stone brackets. Four brick chimneys with projecting courses. Subservient element to northwest side has hipped roof as well. Full height bay, with flat roof, to rear is a later addition. Single storey garage to eastern side.</p>			


Nascot

39 – 39a Park Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1865		
Local list no.	163		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Former detached house, now semi-detached. Two storeys of brick, with a hipped slate roof and four brick chimneys. Later additions to side. Located on the southern side of Park Road and close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A fine example of the type of substantial Victorian villa that historically dominated this part of Watford. The building retains many of its original features. Additions in 1958 were designed by the London based architect Kenneth Smith, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Function The building was the first to be built on the site and is contemporary with a number of other buildings in this part of Watford. Streetscape quality The house contributes to the character of the area, which is made up of detached nineteenth and twentieth century properties. It provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storeys of old London stock brick in Flemish bond. Entrance to number 39 features a projecting square plan porch, of brick covered in white render. Side windows and entrance have arch heads. Recessed part glazed timber doorway behind with toplight. Pair of timber framed sliding sash windows to each side with painted curved arches and stone cills. Five windows of same type above at first floor level. Slightly recessed two storey building section to side has two further windows of same type at both ground and first floor of front elevation. Single storey extension to side contains entrance to number 39a – a part glazed timber door. Rear elevation includes a full height splayed bay window with hipped slate roof. Further timber framed windows with painted curved arches and stone cills to rear and one to western side elevation. The roof has two principal hipped sections and is of slates, with four large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Overhanging eaves. Extensive later additions, including garages, to the sides. Now subdivided into two properties.</p>			


Nascot

Innage House, 43 – 45 Park Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1881		
Local list no.	164		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Former detached house, now semi-detached. Two storeys of brick, with a pitched tile roof and five brick chimneys. Later additions to side and rear. Located on the southern side of Park Road, at the junction with Stratford Road and close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest The houses were designed by the London based architectural practice of Ely Emlyn White and John Thomas Christopher. White was an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects and designed the Nationally Listed Church of St John in Watford, while Christopher was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and worked on the Nationally Listed Church of St Mary in Watford and Church of St Aldgate in Oxford. Elsewhere in Watford, the partnership designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings. Function The house was built in 1881 for Mr G. E. Lake and was the first to be built on the site. It was used in 2007 for the filming of the BBC comedy: 'That Mitchell & Webb Look'. Streetscape quality The house contributes to the character of the area, which is made up of detached nineteenth and twentieth century properties. It provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Two storeys of brick in Flemish bond. Principal entrance features a pair of 'Butterfield' arches off a central stone pillar. Rubbed red and yellow brick, with a moulded inner rib. Recessed timber framed window and doorway behind. Two brick stringcourses above and a pair of cruciform windows. To the side are three linked square bays with pitched tile roofs. Further timber framed windows above, with tile hanging to the two front gables. Additional fenestration to eastern side elevation and rear elevation features timber frames, stone cills and brick arches. The roof has multiple pitches and is of tiles with five large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Overhanging eaves. Additional house has been built to the northern side and modest later additions have been made to the rear. Now subdivided into two properties.</p>			


Nascot

139 Ridge Lane			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1912		
Local list no.	165		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Detached house. Single storey building of brick covered in render. Pitched tile roof with large brick chimney. Later additions to rear. Located on the eastern side of Ridge Lane, at the junction with Fairview Drive.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A rare example of an Edwardian estate lodge within Watford. Function & Historical interest This house was built in 1912 as a lodge to the Russell's Estate, which was one of the three large estates in the area centred on significant country houses. Along with western and southern lodges, which date from 1911 and 1835, this eastern lodge was located at one of the principal gateways to the estate grounds. The other former lodges and Russell House itself are either Locally or Nationally Listed, while the wider estate was sold off and developed with new housing during the twentieth century. Streetscape quality The former lodge provides variety and architectural interest to the streetscape, which is otherwise dominated by much later housing development.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Single storey building of brick covered in render. Replacement windows. Side wing with hipped tile roof to northern elevation and three gables to southern side with pitched tile roof. Window with pitched tile roof breaks through roof line on northern side. Timber door with flat topped porch. Splay bay to eastern elevation with hipped tile roof. Recessed rectangular space above contains plaque with "1912" lettering. Pitched tile roof with a triple chimney stack with moulded base and cornice. Bargeboards. Later extension to rear.</p>			


Nascot

White Lion Public House, 79 St Albans Road			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	1850		
Local list no.	166		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Public House. Two storey building of old London stock brick, with a pitched slate roof featuring three brick chimneys. Located on the western side of St Albans Road, close to the junction with West Street and a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Function & Historical interest Dating from 1850, the property is one of the oldest surviving public houses in the town and was the first to be built in this location. Contemporary with much of the development within the adjacent Nascot Conservation Area. As a continuously functioning public house, the building has strong community significance. Landmark and Streetscape quality The property provides structure along a stretch of road that is weakly defined in architectural terms and also contributes to the character of the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure of old London stock brick in Flemish bond. Slightly projecting single storey elements to front elevation including principal entrance and large splayed bay. Central entrance is a single part glazed timber door with toplight. Rectangular plan section to side has flat roof and brick parapet. Two tripartite window groups with 6 light top hung windows above larger single panes. Modern frames. Large splayed bay to other side of central entrance has a hipped slate roof. Windows of same type but with 9 upper lights and some timber frames. Additional entrance to side of bay includes timber door with toplight. Further tripartite window group to northern side of bay. Modern signage. Six timber framed sliding sash windows at first floor level with 12 panes, simple brick arches and stone cills. Five further sliding sash windows to rear at first floor level, with two smaller windows. One is top hung with brick arch and cill, while the other partly fills the area of a larger window opening that has been bricked up. Brick arch and stone cill remain. The roof is pitched and of slates. Three brick chimneys with projecting courses. Later additions to rear.</p>			

Nascot

Lloyds Bank, 99 St Albans Road			
Original use	Bank		
Current use	Bank		
Construction date/period	1928		
Local list no.	167		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Bank. Single storey brick building with two storey extension. Original roof is hipped and of tiles, extension is flat. Located at the corner of St Albans Road and Langley Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the architectural practice of Burgess, Holden & Watson. Julian Gulson Burgess (F.R.I.B.A.) and Walter Frederick Clarke Holden (F.R.I.B.A.) were London based architects; the latter was the Chief Architect for the National Provincial Banks Ltd. This building is mentioned in their obituaries. Landmark and Streetscape quality The property provides structure at an important junction between St Albans Road and Langley Road. The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Square plan. It is an oversized single storey building of multicoloured brick, with a two storey rear extension. Entrance has broad moulded stonework around double wooden doors with stone steps and top light. Stone banding. Three large 9 over 9 wooden sliding sash windows to each street elevation, topped by gauged brick jack arches, with the central keystones painted white, stone cills. The northernmost of the windows on the eastern elevation has had the lower part removed and replaced with a cash machine. Also row of comparative windows on north elevation but 4 over 4s. Roof is hipped and of tiles, behind brick parapet with flat roof to rear. Black coloured metal downpipes with hoppers at top located on both sides of main entrance and on western elevation. Modern fascias and projecting sign.</p>			


Nascot

117A & 117B St Albans Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1842 – 1849		
Local list no.	168		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Former semi-detached houses, now flats. Part one and part two storey building of old London stock brick, with a shallow hipped roof of slate. Located on the western side of St Albans Road, set back behind parade of later commercial units and close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest This property provides a good example of housing from the first half of the nineteenth century and as such is a rare example within Watford. Function and Historical interest This is one of the first properties to be built away from the town's High Street, as Watford expanded with the development of a new railway line. Close to the original railway station, which was built in 1837, this building was the first to be built in this location. Set back from the road and surrounded by gardens, the property had been constructed by 1849. Likely to have been two semi-detached houses originally with bulk of massing towards St Albans Road. A single storey photographic studio was built on the side of the elevation at number 119 in 1898 with further development of shops in between the original buildings and St Albans Road in following decades.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> "T" shaped plan. Part one and part two storey building of old London stock brick in Flemish bond. Modern timber doorways and porch. Windows that do not sit immediately below the eaves have original gauged brick arches in paler brick and stone cills. Window frames are a mixture of timber framed sliding sashes and casements, as well as later replacements. Cast iron downpipes. The roof has three principal sections, which are all shallow and hipped - made of slates, with overhanging eaves. There are four brick chimneys with projecting courses. Outshut to southern side with slate roof. Later additions to eastern and northern sides.</p>			


Nascot

Martindale Terrace, 125 – 135 St Albans Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1849 – 1871		
Local list no.	169		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Row of six commercial premises, with residential use above. Three storeys of brick with a pitched slate roof containing six brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the western side of St Albans Road, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The terrace provides a good example of larger scale Victorian development within Watford. The shopfronts were designed by the local architect Charles Ayres (F.S.I.), who was responsible for designing a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford. Function This terrace was built as residential town houses in the mid-nineteenth century and was the first development to occur on the site. During the 1890s shopfronts were added to the terrace and the ground floors were converted to shops. Streetscape quality The buildings add to the Victorian character of the area and provide structure and architectural interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three storeys of brick in Flemish bond. Victorian shopfronts have been altered but original features largely remain. Original pilasters and console brackets remain to all shop units. Cornices and parapets are original to all, except number 129, which are modern replacements. Modern signage and later alterations to sections below fascias. Recessed above the brick parapets are two rows of twelve windows with moulded stone surrounds. First floor windows are topped by hoods, while second floor ones have large cills on brackets. Generally timber sliding sashes, with some modern replacements. Windows to rear are of similar type but with simple brick arches and modestly sized cills. First floor windows have a mixture of flat and curved heads. Southern elevation is covered in white render. The slate roof is pitched, containing six brick chimneys and modern dormers. Later additions to the rear.</p>			


Nascot

Nascot Arms Public House, 11 Stamford Road			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	1869		
Local list no.	170		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p>Brief description: Public House. Two storeys of brick with a pitched slate roof containing two chimney stacks. Various connected outbuildings to rear. Located at the junction of Stamford Road and Nascot Place.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Function Dating from the 1860s the property was the first to be built in this location and is contemporary with much of the development within the Nascot Conservation Area. As a continuously functioning public house, the building has strong community significance. Landmark and Streetscape quality The property provides structure at the junction between Stamford Road and Nascot Place. The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure of red brick, with quoins and bands in gault brick. Painted brick plinth. Entrance to eastern side is part glazed timber door with brick arch. Two large timber framed sliding sash windows to the side with painted curved brick arches and stone cills. Further window has been bricked up. Southern elevation has the same features, but includes an additional window. Between these elevations is a splayed corner with carved stone dressing cornice feature. Between the ground and first floor is a wide band of gault brick. First floors of principal elevations have windows that match those below. Modern signage. Ornate metal bracket supports projecting sign. Further fenestration to rear. The roof is pitched and of slates, with two brick chimneys. Overhanging eaves. Two storey original outrigger to west. Various single storey brick buildings to the rear, including the original stables, which has a pitched slate roof.</p>			


Nascot

Tarbert, 44 Stratford Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1936		
Local list no.	171		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: House. Two storey property of rustic fletton bricks with a pitched roof of grey green Delabole slates that features two brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the northern side of Stratford Road, close to the junction with Yorke Gate.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed for Max Whitney by the local architect Max Lock, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. As well as being a mentor to Lock, Max Whitney was a notable local Quaker. Lock went on to be one of the most significant architect-planners of the 20th century, working internationally and regarded as a great innovator in the delivery of socially responsive development. In recognition of this, an international planning department at the University of Westminster is named after him. Tarbert was a featured project in a 1937 edition of the journal: 'Architect & Building News'. Streetscape quality The building forms an important component of the streetscape, lending it variety and contributing to the character of the area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Two storey property of rustic fletton bricks. Single timber door entrance with flat roofed canopy supported on metal pole to front. Three small windows to the side of the doorway with two further windows above – one of which is circular. One large ground floor and two large first floor windows to front gable, with larger central pane surrounded by smaller lights. White painted metal framed windows. Full height bow window at western end and single storey garage to eastern end. Extensive further fenestration to rear and further entrance with flat roofed canopy. Metal hoppers and downpipes. Pitched roof of grey green Delabole slates, with flat roofed sections to each side. Roof features two chimneys faced with bird's-mouthed rustic flettons laid with straight joints. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Oxhey

The Railway Arms, 1 Aldenham Road			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	Circa 1858		
Local list no.	172		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Public House. Two storey building of old London stock brick with a double pitched slate roof containing 2 chimney stacks. Former stables to rear. Located at the junction of Pinner Road and Aldenham Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Function Dating from the mid nineteenth century, the property was the first to be built in this location. As a continuously functioning public house, the building has strong community significance. Landmark and Streetscape quality The property provides structure at an important junction between Pinner Road and Aldenham Road. The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Largely two storey structure of brick with splayed single storey front element dating from 1891. Main entrance above stone step has part glazed wooden double door with 4 light top light and flat stone head. Two portrait windows to each side with pair of top hung lights in upper third. Stone cills and flat stone heads. Parapet above with moulding and brick detailing below the cornice including a dentil band. Three wooden sliding sash windows at first floor level (16 panes), each with painted gauged brick jack arches, central keystones and stone cills. Quoins between elevations. Pinner Road elevation has splay bay with a flat roof on brackets. Wooden sliding sash windows. Adjacent is square bay window with pitched slate roof. Wooden framed windows, stone cills, flat stone head, quoins, projecting decorative element and brick courses at eaves. String course above. Two wooden sliding sash windows at first floor level of same type. Eastern elevation has single storey element with half-pitched slate roof. Two windows at first floor level of same type. Southern elevation has additional wooden framed windows and wooden doors. External metal stair to first floor. The main roof has three pitched elements and is of slate, with front element of building flat roofed. Half pitched slate roof at side. Two large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Former stables block at rear is of timber with pitched tile roof.</p>			


Oxhey

Hazeldene Lodge, 48 Aldenham Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1870		
Local list no.	173		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Detached house. One and a half storeys of square knap flints with a pitched slate roof topped by three chimney stacks. Modern extension at rear. Located on the western side of Aldenham Road, at the end of private track.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest Gothic Revival style house, unusual in Watford for such comprehensive use of knapped flint and notable for its general composition and the scale of the decorative stonework of its entrance. Historical interest Hazeldene Lodge was built in 1870 by John Buckland on land that he had inherited from his family. The Buckland family are identified in the directories as residing in this part of Watford in earlier decades of the nineteenth century. It is unclear why the house faces towards the railway line rather than the adjacent streets.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. One and a half storeys of square knap flints. Front elevation has a central full height bay with a gabled roof. Entrance is a part glazed wooden door with patterned gault brick work to side, fanlight and elaborate projecting stone moulding above. First floor timber sliding sash window with flat stone arch and deep projecting cill with decorative cast iron window box. Scalloped bargeboards with cross braces and finial above. Adjacent to main entrance are two stone structured splay bays with timber sliding sash windows and projecting cill with decorative cast iron window box. Two first floor windows that break through the roof line under a gabled dormer with same bargeboard and cill features as previously detailed. Gault brick quoins. Northern elevation has stone date plaque and four timber windows. One sliding sash at ground floor with smaller top hung windows at ground/first floors, all with brick surrounds, curved brick arches and stone cills. Four pane sliding sash window breaks through the roofline under a gabled dormer, curved brick arch, bargeboard, finial and deep projecting cill with decorative cast iron window box. Rear elevation has projecting wing with cross braces and finial. Four timber sliding sash windows at ground floor and two at first floor with brick arches and stone cills – upper ones with decorative cast iron window boxes. Overhanging eaves. Roof is pitched and of slate with three chimney stacks. Modern single storey extension at rear.</p>			


Oxhey

Pillbox, Bushey Arches			
Original use	Pillbox		
Current use	Redundant Pillbox		
Construction date/period	Circa 1940		
Local list no.	174		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Pillbox. Single storey rectangular structure of brick with a concrete slab roof. Located below the central span of Bushey Arches, which is Nationally Listed, at the junction between Lower High Street and Eastbury Road.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Historical interest This pillbox was constructed during the early stages of World War II, as part of a network of strong point defences known as the Outer London Stop Line. Along with the pillbox at Bushey Station, it is the only other surviving pill box within the area controlled by Watford Borough Council.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Single storey purpose built pill box of brick with a flat concrete slab roof. There are four gun apertures in the front and two in the rear. Each aperture is formed of steel plate embedded in concrete. Small metal door is recessed into the rear elevation. Area around the pillbox was repaved in 2009 as part of a wider urban improvement scheme for Bushey Arches.</p>			


Oxhey

Arbour Cottage, 18 Chalk Hill			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Offices		
Construction date/period	Pre 1842		
Local list no.	175		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Office building. Two storeys of rendered brick with a hipped tile roof. Located on the northern side of Chalk Hill, close to a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings. Significant modern alterations.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function and Historical interest Originally this property was part of a row of four semi-detached properties, set back behind gardens off Chalk Hill. The property is shown on the 1842 Tithe Map, which is the first detailed map that records the area. It is possible however that the property may date back to the eighteenth century. When it was built the cottage would have been one of the properties furthest south in the established town. Taken with the neighbouring Nationally Listed former farm house at 14 Chalk Hill, this group of properties are some of the oldest in this part of Watford.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Two storey house constructed of brick covered in white render. Single doorway on front elevation with part-glazed wood door and top light. Two large tripartite sash windows to each side of entrance with wooden frames and stone cills. Three simple wooden framed sliding sash windows with stone cills above at first floor level. Raised pilaster and buttress on eastern side of front elevation. Three small recessed windows on western elevation. Rear elevation has one wooden framed sliding sash window at ground floor and further two at first floor level. All with 16 panes and stone cills. Also a ground floor doorway of modern materials. Single storey outrigger dating from 1916 to centre of rear elevation. The roof has three parts. Main section is hipped and of tiles, secondary roof is part hipped/ part pitched and of tiles. Roof of outrigger is pitched and of slate. Building was significantly renovated during the 1990s. Originally part of a pair of semi-detached properties. The other house to the east has been demolished.</p>			


Oxhey

Bushey & Oxhey Methodist Church, Chalk Hill			
Original use	Church		
Current use	Church		
Construction date/period	1904 – 1905		
Local list no.	176		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Church. Single storey of red brick with bell tower and various pitched, hipped and flat roofed elements of slate. Later extension to rear. Located on the southern side of Chalk Hill, at the junction with King Edward Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The Church was designed by the London based architects Percy Meredith and George Withers, who specialised in designing non-conformist churches during this period and were both Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Function & Historical interest The Church was the first building to be developed on this site and has operated as a place of worship for Methodists in Watford since the 24th May 1905. The building has strong community significance. Landmark & Streetscape quality The property provides structure at the junction between Chalk Hill and King Edward Road. The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character and has a major local landmark function. The various structural forms of the tower and church contribute greatly to a varied skyline in this particular locality.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Single storey built in red brickwork. Tall staircase tower at north-western corner of building. Lower levels of tower have a square plan with corner buttresses for the full height. Splayed entrance porch with extensive stone detailing and fenestration to northern side. Above is a hexagonal bell tower with distinctive louvered openings. The tower structure is capped by a short “Hertfordshire spike” with a lead roof. Alongside and set back from the tower frontage is the main church. Most of the western frontage is taken up by a large window with a pointed arch and stone mullions in the Perpendicular style and with geometric tracery. At ground level, a modern porch semi-circular on plan and with strident vertical and horizontal bands has been added. Pitched gables on northern and southern elevations each feature a large window of same type as previously detailed. Smaller windows below with flat arches and cills in stone. Extensive fenestration to all elevations featuring stone detailing and stained glass. Projecting wings with hipped roofs to southern corners. Roof is pitched and of slate, with brick chimney and ventilation towers.</p>			


Oxhey

Bushey Baptist Church, Chalk Hill			
Original use	Church		
Current use	Church		
Construction date/period	1882		
Local list no.	177		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Church. Two storey height building of brick with bath stone dressing to front and a pitched slate roof. Located on the northern side of Chalk Hill, opposite the junction with Villiers Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest The building was designed by William H. Syme (F.R.I.B.A.), who was a significant Scottish architect who resided in Watford for a number of decades. Syme designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings and two Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford.</p> <p>Function & Historical interest The Church was the first building to be developed on this site and has operated as a place of worship for Baptists in Watford since the 1880s. The building has strong community significance.</p> <p>Landmark & Streetscape quality The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character and has a local landmark function.</p>			
<p>Full description: The church has a simple form of a plan parallelogram (64 by 40 feet) and has apsidal chapels to the nave. The front has been externally decorated and comprises a well proportioned buttressed gable with a central gabled porch with three windows above. The central window is divided by three stone mullions, carrying in the pointed arch and geometrical tracery. The front gable is flanked by the staircase walls, having bevelled angles and hipped roofs. The materials used for the front are Kentish rag in courses and bath stone dressings. The front gable porch has three detached shafts with moulded bases and moulded and foliated caps which carry the richly moulded archway. The gable has Bath stone coping. Two foundation stones with inscriptions. Side elevation features brick buttresses and rows of stained glass windows with curved arches in brick and stone cills. Pitched roof of slate. Small stone cross at ridge of roof. Roof at rear has small half-hipped section and monitor over central ridge line, with flat roofed elements to side. Modern alterations to rear.</p>			


Oxhey

The Victoria Public House, 39 Chalk Hill			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	Circa 1858		
Local list no.	178		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Public House. Two storey building of brick with a pitched slate roof containing 2 chimney stacks. Former stables to rear. Located at the junction of Chalk Hill and Aldenham Road. Some modern additions.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Function Dating from the mid nineteenth century, the property was the first to be built in this location. As a continuously functioning public house, the building has strong community significance. Landmark and Streetscape quality The property provides structure at an important junction between Chalk Hill and Aldenham Road. The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Largely two storey structure of brick with single storey front element dating from 1896. Principal entrance porch is modern, with original recessed top light. Tripartite window groups to each side at ground floor level with brick mullions, painted arches and cills (modern windows). Three wooden sliding sash windows at first floor level (16 panes), each with curved brick arches and stone cills. Side elevation has a ground floor entrance above steps with a part glazed wooden door and canopy on brackets. Two adjacent windows (modern) with original painted arches and cills. Wooden sliding sash window at first floor level (12 panes) with curved brick arch and stone cill. The main roof is pitched and of slate, with front element of building flat roofed. Half pitched slate roofs at rear with flat roofed extension. Two large brick chimneys with 4 pots each. Additions to the rear between the original pub and original stables (pitched roof).</p>			

Oxhey

Gauge House, Field End Close			
Original use	Flow Measurement Building		
Current use	Store Building		
Construction date/period	1920s		
Local list no.	179		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former Gauge House, now a storage building. Single storey building of brick with a pyramidal hip tile roof and small brick chimney. Located at the north-eastern end of Field End Close, within the curtilage of Reservoir Cottage and to the north of the Locally Listed former covered reservoir.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function & Historical interest This building is the former Gauge House for the adjacent Victorian covered reservoir. It was built after the reservoir and neighbouring house, but was the first structure to be constructed on this particular site. Originally the building would have been used as a place to store the equipment used for controlling water levels in the reservoir. It has subsequently become a store house for Reservoir Cottage.</p>			
<p>Full description: Square plan. Single storey building of dark red brick with four double courses of orange-red coloured brick. Main entrance has two stone steps and a curved brick arch. Wooden door is modern replacement. Brick plinth and projecting courses at the corners of the structure. Stone band. Single window in each side elevation are metal framed, with 12 panes including a central pivoting light. Curved brick arches and cills. Pyramidal hip tile roof, with bonnet ridge tiles. Overhanging eaves. Chimney with bands in alternating brick and a projecting course near apex.</p>			


Oxhey

Paddocks Reservoir, Field End Close			
Original use	Covered reservoir		
Current use	Covered reservoir		
Construction date/period	1879		
Local list no.	180		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former covered reservoir, now non-operational. Grass covered brick structure, containing a large internal chamber. Small entrance building at northern end. Located at the south-eastern end of Field End Close, to the south of the Locally Listed former Gauge House.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function & Historical interest This covered reservoir was built in the 1870s by the Local Board of Health to provide for the growing demands for water in Watford. It was built to hold a million gallons of water and supplied water by gravity to the town. The structure is no longer used as an operational reservoir.</p> <p>Landmark quality Unique within the town, the former reservoir has landmark value within this part of Watford.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. 'Hipped' shape structure with low brick walls at apex of slopes. Small entrance structure on northern side of structure. Metal railings along northern side. Modern signage. Internally there is a large brick chamber with multiple brick vaulted roofs. Tall arches of four courses of brick. Red/brown brick. Large metal outflow pipe supported on brackets off concrete floor. Metal rungs down from top hatch to ledge above where water would have been stored.</p>			


Oxhey

68 Oxhey Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1885		
Local list no.	181		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: House. Two storey brick building with single storey half-hipped side wing. Main roof is hipped with six dormers and three chimneys. Located on the southern side of Oxhey Road, immediately to the west of the railway line cutting. Some modern additions.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The house has elaborate detailing, including patterned brickwork below the eaves line and patterned roof tiles. The date plaque on the principal elevation stands out as being particularly ornate and finely detailed. Collectively the property provides one of the best examples of a bespoke designed house from the latter decades of the nineteenth century in Watford. Function The house was the first property to be built in this area - west of the railway line. On the 1896 OS Map it is described as a 'Lodge'.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey Victorian lodge of brick with single storey wing to north. Principal elevation has central entrance with part-glazed wooden door topped by brick arch. Splay bays to each side with wooden framed casement windows and stone cills. Smaller lights above main windows frames. Bays and entrance are topped by a low level pitched roof with patterned tile work. Decorative terracotta panel in centre of first floor elevation with "1885" detail. Windows to each side that break through the roof line under a gabled dormer, each with a stone sill and a gauged brick lintel. Tripartite casement windows with twelve lights above in bulls eye glass. Pitched tile roof above with wooden brackets and bargeboards. Dentil band and metal downpipes. Additional fenestration at rear. Hipped roof, with multiple elements, of patterned tiles (bands of plain and bull nose roof tiles) with cockscomb ridge tiles, three rear dormers and three brick chimneys. Side wing to north has triple slit opening with stone head and base, small window, entrance with modern porch and dormer above. Dentil band and half hipped tile roof. Conservatory to southern elevation.</p>			


Oxhey

Bushey Station, Pinner Road and Eastbury Road			
Original use	Station		
Current use	Station		
Construction date/period	1911 – 1912		
Local list no.	182		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Railway station. Group of five single storey brick buildings linked by a wide pedestrian subway. Roofs are pitched or hipped and of slate, with a cupola and 5 chimneys. Two canopies supported off buildings over platforms. Located off Pinner Road and Eastbury Road, adjacent to Locally Listed pillbox.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest An excellent example of an early twentieth century railway station building. Possibly designed by the Company Architect Reginald Wynn Owen (A.R.I.B.A.). Function & Historical interest The first station in this location was opened in 1841 to serve the railway line constructed by the London and Birmingham Railway Company during the 1830s. This was subsequently replaced by the current station buildings when plans were drawn by the Chief Engineer's Department of the London and North Western Railway Company in 1911. Bushey Station remains in active use as one of the main transport hubs in the town. Landmark & Streetscape quality Due to its design and function, the station serves as a landmark along Pinner Road and gives variety and character to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan structures. Two buildings to street level are single storey of red brick in Flemish bond with a pair of gabled elements. Brick and stone plinth, as well as bands of stone and stone quoins for detailing. Gables fronted by stone topped gables contain tripartite window groups in upper section with stone surrounds – one with square arch and one with curved. Entrances below have stone surrounds with small tripartite window groups above. Further fenestration to sides with main light topped by smaller bottom hung windows. Pitched slate roofs with brick chimneys. Main station building has additional central doorway, modern shopfront to right gable section and a clock tower above central ridge. Square plan feature with hanging slates to ridge, four clock faces and timber detailing above and topped by a locomotive design weathervane. Three further buildings to platforms of brick with pitched/hipped slate roofs and chimneys. Two of them support part glazed canopies over westernmost platforms, with timber brackets. Wide pedestrian subway links buildings below tracks.</p>			


Oxhey

Pillbox, Bushey & Oxhey Station, Pinner Road			
Original use	Military		
Current use	Military – unused		
Construction date/period	Circa 1940		
Local list no.	183		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Pillbox. Single storey hexagon shaped structure of concrete. Located to the north of the main station buildings at Bushey Station, off Pinner Road.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Historical interest This pillbox was constructed during the early stages of World War II, as part of a network of strong point defences known as the Outer London Stop Line. Along with the pillbox at Bushey Arches, it is the only other surviving pill box within the area controlled by Watford Borough Council.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Hexagonal plan. Single storey purpose built pill box of concrete. Known as a ‘Type 27’ pillbox. Various gun apertures, with a covered entrance on one side and a gun pit on the roof. Area around the pillbox has become overgrown with vegetation.</p>			


Oxhey

37 Pinner Road			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1880s		
Local list no.	184		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Shop unit, with residential accommodation above. Two storey building of painted brick with a stone statue of Queen Victoria. Splayed hip slate roof with tiled mansard roof to rear. Modern additions at rear. Located at the junction of Pinner Road and Grover Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Function Dating from the late 19th century the property was the first to be built in this location. It has served as a commercial property under a mixture of uses since it was first developed.</p> <p>Landmark and Streetscape quality Uniquely for a building within Watford, the property has a stone statue of Queen Victoria above the main entrance, which serves as a local landmark. The property also provides structure at the junction between Pinner Road and Grover Road.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure of painted brick. Main entrance is part glazed single wooden door above stone step. Large glazed shopfronts to each side with simple wooden frame and large glass panels. Modern fascia signs above. Three ground floor windows with painted stone cills and curved brick arches. Further ground floor window to Grover Road has been largely bricked up. Six first floor windows with stone cills and curved brick arches. Two windows in the second floor element to the rear. All windows are plastic framed replacements. Part glazed wooden door at ground floor level of elevation to Grover Road. Above the main entrance is a stone statue of Queen Victoria on a stone plinth with brick corbels and a double pitched hood. The words 'Queens Terrace' are projecting out on the hood element. Second floor element to the rear is covered in tile hanging. The roof is part splayed hipped and of slate, with the three storey element a flat roofed mansard. There are three large brick chimneys of gault bricks and red-orange brick detailing, with oversailing top brick courses. Later single storey extensions to the rear.</p>			


Oxhey

Belvedere House, 56 Pinner Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1857 - 1871		
Local list no.	185		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: House. Two storey building of rendered brick with a hipped roof covered in tiles and containing three brick chimneys. Located on the eastern side of Pinner Road, at the junction with Belvedere Court.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong Victorian design and retains most of its original features. Function Dating from the mid nineteenth century, the property was the first to be built in this location and is contemporary with the earliest period of building within this part of Oxhey. Streetscape quality The composition of the building provides variety and interest to an area marked by its Victorian character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure of brick covered in light coloured render. Main entrance has part glazed wooden door with top light and steps. Stone canopy above with ornamental brackets. Splay bay windows to each side of this entrance feature timber sliding sash windows and projecting cills and moulded cornices. Above this are 3 wooden 6 over 6 sliding sash windows at first floor level. Stone cills. Rear elevation features central entrance with window above and small window to side. Large timber sliding sash windows to each side with 6 over 6 at first floor level and 2 over 2 at ground floor. The roof is hipped and of tiles - topped with three brick chimneys. Overhanging eaves with 10 stone brackets to front. Single storey outshut to northern side.</p>			


Oxhey

Table Hall, 84 – 88 Pinner Road			
Original use	Church hall		
Current use	Nursery		
Construction date/period	1910		
Local list no.	186		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former church hall, now day nursery. Two storey brick building with a pitched tile roof and a double half-hipped roof element at rear. Located on the eastern side of Pinner Road, at the junction with Oxhey Avenue.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the London based architect Reginald St Aubyn Roumieu, who was an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a Knight of Grace of the Order of St John of Jerusalem – as sanctioned by King George V. The building has architectural merit, having an understated Arts and Crafts style. Function and Historical interest Built in 1910, the property was the first to be built in this location and was used as a church hall for St Matthew’s Church. It went on to be occupied by charitable organisations in 1963, before becoming a day nursery in 2007. Landmark and Streetscape quality The property has a local landmark function, while the composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Oversized single storey building of red brick with bands of brick at its base and a string course in darker brick. Between the brick buttresses the upper part of the front elevation has white render. Principal entrance is a flat roofed porch with stepped brick parapet above. Part glazed wooden double door preceded by brick steps with brick pillars at side. Two top hung casement windows to each side (six panes) with brick soldier courses above and below. Stone panel below left sided windows with build date and memorial inscription. Brick buttresses at each side of elevation with projecting courses and topped by moulded capping stones. Large Diocletian window in upper part of elevation with string course above. Side elevations have further brick buttresses, groups of casement windows and two entrances on each elevation with top lights. Southern elevation has a double pitched side wing with two groups of casement windows. Northern elevation has a flat topped dormer breaking through the eaves line. Roof is pitched and of clay tiles with a double half-hipped roof element at rear. Six flat topped dormer windows and two small chimneys. Lead clad hexagonal ventilation tower at roof ridge with small mast.</p>			


Oxhey

Pinehurst, 186 Pinner Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1923		
Local list no.	187		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	Yes (Watford Heath)
<p>Brief description: House. Two storeys of brick - part covered in light coloured render, with a hipped tile roof and two large brick chimneys. Located on the northern side of Pinner Road, by the junction with Sherwoods Road and close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest The building was designed by a local architect called J. R. Fayers and constructed by the Bushey based building firm of John Field & Hemley. A high quality example of the "Tudorbethan" style, which retains its original features and intricate detailing.</p> <p>Historical interest Associations with the Oxhey Grange estates development of Watford Heath. Built for James Doyle Penrose of Oxhey Grange.</p> <p>Landmark & Streetscape quality An imposing and architecturally interesting "Tudorbethan" house which with the Load of Hay public house forms the gateway to Watford Heath. The house is set back. The plot includes mature trees that contribute to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Brick ground floor with jettied timber frame and render to first storey. Tiled, hipped roof with main stack of four diagonally set shafts in square base on right hand roof hip and lower stack on left hand flank. Front elevation has central narrow bay with entrance and overhanging gable above with diamond leaded light window, herring-bone brick panels within timber framing. Bargeboards. Elaborately carved, twin-arched, three figure panel between door and window above. Plank door with metal studs and strap hinges. Unequal gabled bays either side of entrance bay. That to left, with large, four light, oriel window. Full-width, five light (plus returns), leaded light, timber window below. Fenestration is generally diamond, leaded-lights in dark timber frames. Rear elevation similar to front (minus central gable) but with single storey, crown-roofed, extension to left with timber, square leaded light, fenestration. Short jettied bay over ground floor window to right flank.</p>			


Oxhey

201 – 205 Pinner Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	18 th – early 19 th century		
Local list no.	188		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Watford Heath)
<p>Brief description: Terrace of three houses. Two storeys of red bricks covered in light coloured render, with tile hanging to side elevation. Pitched peg-tile roof with two brick chimneys. Located on the southern side of Pinner Road, at the junction with Sherwoods Road and adjacent to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest & Streetscape quality One of the oldest buildings in the Watford Heath Conservation Area, 201-205 Pinner Road contributes to the character of the streetscape and provides a good example of the form of buildings that historically dominated this area. Function & Historical Interest This row of houses is shown on the 1842 Tithe Map and is likely to date from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. Likely to have been the first properties constructed in this particular location and a rare survivor within the town of buildings from this period, the row of houses have clear historical value within Watford.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure of red brick in Flemish bond covered in light coloured render. Three street level entrances have part glazed wooden doors. Three splay bay windows to the side of the entrances feature casement windows and are supported on timber brackets. Above this are three casement windows with two lights and stone cills. Upper storey of open side elevation features tile hanging. Rear elevation features further fenestration and entrances. The roof is pitched and of peg tiles. Topped with two large brick chimneys with projecting courses in contrasting brickwork.</p>			


Oxhey

Load of Hay Public House, 207 Pinner Road			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	Early nineteenth century		
Local list no.	189		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Watford Heath)
<p>Brief description: Public House. Two storeys of brick covered in light coloured render with a pitched slate roof supporting two brick chimneys. Located on the southern side of Pinner Road, at the junction with Sherwoods Road and adjacent to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings. Later additions to rear.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest It has a strong Victorian character and provides a good example of the form of buildings that historically dominated this area.</p> <p>Function & Historical Interest Dating from the early nineteenth century, this is one of the oldest surviving public houses in Watford. Having retained its original use, the building has strong community significance. Contemporary significance as a social centre for Watford's L.G.B.T. community.</p> <p>Landmark and Streetscape quality Along with 186 Pinner Road, the public house forms the gateway to Watford Heath. The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storeys of brick with single storey elements to rear. Principal entrance has part glazed door with modern canopy. Timber framed 6 over 6 sliding sash window to each side with stone cills. Top hung windows above, with window opening above central doorway bricked up. Further fenestration to southern side and rear at first floor level – some with modern frames. The roof is pitched and of slate tiles. Large brick chimneys at either end of the ridge – eastern one has 2 chimney pots, while western one has 4. Various additions to the rear between the original pub and stables (pitched roof). Part of rear element has pitched slate roof, while infill to rear is flat roofed.</p>			


Oxhey

31 – 33 Sherwoods Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1927		
Local list no.	190		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	Watford Heath
<p>Brief description: House. One and a half storeys of brick - part covered in render, with pitched clay tile roof and three brick chimneys. Located on the eastern side of Sherwoods Road, close to the junction with Pinner Road and adjacent to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A good example of a domestic revival style house designed by the local architect V. F. Knowles (A.I.A.A.). Function & Historical interest The house was the first property to be built on this site, as part of the expansion of the Oxhey Grange Estate during the 1920s. It is possible that materials from the recently demolished Cassiobury House were used in the construction of the property. Streetscape quality The house forms an important component of the streetscape and Conservation Area, lending it character and interest.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. One and a half storeys of brick, with black & white, mock timber frame and render at first floor. Main roof ridge parallel with Sherwoods Rd (front). Large, cross axial stack to left. Low to right of front roof slope, a stack with two diagonally set shafts in square base. Sherwoods Rd front has first floor gables to centre and left, a small dormer between these and offset to left beneath it, a timber plank style door. Fenestration is multi-pane, side hung casements in dark timber frames. Garden (right return) elevation has first floor, projecting gable to left (with a stone lions head below right hand timber bracket) and cross wing to right. Latter has a lean-to roofed porch with hipped, three light dormer over. Further gabled, cross wing to rear left. Pitched roof of old tiles with three large brick chimneys of contrasting styles.</p>			


Oxhey

The Rifle Volunteer, 36 Villiers Road			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	Circa 1857		
Local list no.	191		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Public House. Two storey building of brick covered in white render, with a hipped slate roof containing five chimney stacks. Later extension to side. Located at the junction of Villiers Road and Lower Paddock Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Function Dating from the mid nineteenth century the property was the first to be built in this location and is contemporary with the earliest period of building within this part of Watford. As a continuously functioning public house, the building has strong community significance. Named after a local volunteer infantry regiment . Landmark and Streetscape quality The property provides structure at an important junction between Villiers Road and Lower Paddock Road. The form and function of the building give it local landmark value.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure of brick covered in white render. Black painted plinth. Splayed single storey section on front elevation with flat roof. Large central single pane window with entrances adjacent on both sides. Part glazed timber doors with toplights and stone steps. Projecting band above, with three first floor window openings. Central one has been blocked up. Two other windows are 6 paned timber sliding sash type. Elevation to Lower Paddock Road has additional part glazed timber door and two large ground floor windows. One has single pane, while the other is timber framed sliding sash with twenty panes. Timber framed sash window above, with adjacent window opening blocked up. Further fenestration to rear and side. The principal roof form is hipped and of slate tiles - topped with three large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Overhanging eaves. To the rear are additional flat roofed and half-hipped sections, with further brick chimney. To the side are additional pitched and flat roofed sections, with one further brick chimney. Large single storey extension to side.</p>			


Oxhey

97 Villiers Road			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1899 - 1900		
Local list no.	192		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Book shop with residential above and rear. Two storey building of brick with wooden shopfront and cart entrance. Pitched slate roof with two brick chimney stacks. Located opposite a Locally Listed public house on the west side of Villiers Road, close to the junction with Upper Paddock Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest The property retains a shopfront of notable quality and historical integrity. Having retained original features, the building provides an excellent example of a mixed use building from the late nineteenth century.</p> <p>Function Dating from 1899 -1900 the property was the first to be built in this location. It was built for a Mr G. Newton.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The building contributes to the mixed use streetscape along Villiers Road and helps define the character of the area.</p>			
<p>Full description: 'L' shaped plan. Two storey structure of old London stock brick. Largely original shopfront on ground floor elevation. Large console brackets above pilasters. Deeply projecting cornice above modestly sized fascia board. Ornately detailed timber band below. Large window panes above timber cill and modern stall riser. Central entrance has part glazed wooden front door, with a top light. Former cart entrance to side has double wooden doors with cornice above. Two timber sliding sash windows at first floor level with gauged brick jack arches and stone cills. First floor window of same type to rear elevation. Large timber sliding sash window with central glazing bars at rear ground floor level. Topped by three course curved brick arch and with stone cill. To rear of main building is the former stable, which has been converted to residential use and altered. The roof to both parts of the building is pitched and of slate, with two small brick chimneys with projecting courses. Cockscomb ridge tiles and overhanging eaves. Shop unit is timber panelled internally and retains row of original metal meat hooks, which hang from the ceiling.</p>			


Oxhey

The Villiers Arms, 100 Villiers Road			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	Circa 1866		
Local list no.	193		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Public House. Two storey building of red brick with a pitched slate roof containing two large chimney stacks. Former stables to rear. Located at the junction of Villiers Road and Upper Paddock Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong Victorian character and retains many of its original features. Function Dating from the 1860s the property was the first to be built in this location and is contemporary with the earliest period of building within this part of Watford. As a continuously functioning public house, the building has strong community significance. Named after the family who at one time owned 'The Grove'. Landmark and Streetscape quality The property provides structure at an important junction between Villiers Road and Upper Paddock Road. The form and function of the building give it local landmark value.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey structure of red brick, with the ground floor street elevations painted white. Brick plinth. Chamfered corner entrance has part glazed wooden double door with top light and sidelights. Surround consists of pilasters with stepped cornice and two small ornamental brackets. Western front elevation has 4 wooden sliding sash windows at ground floor level. Gauged brick jack arches, with central keystones and stone cills – all painted black. Two windows of same type above, with adjacent decorative wrought iron bracket with scrolls and hanging sign. Southern front elevation has 2 wooden sliding sash windows at ground floor level. Gauged brick jack arches, with central keystones and stone cills – all painted black. Part glazed wooden door with top light and gauged brick jack arch. Two windows of same type above. Further single windows of same type at ground/first floor of eastern elevation. The roof is pitched and of slate tiles - topped with two large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Gable with bargeboards over chamfered corner. Wooden support brackets below overhanging eaves. Further half pitched roof elements to rear. Former stables outbuilding to rear.</p>			


Oxhey

1 – 4 Watford Heath			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1850s		
Local list no.	194		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Watford Heath)
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Two pairs of semi-detached houses. Two storeys of old London stock bricks with part pitched, part half-hipped slate roofs and three brick chimneys. Later extension to rear. Located on the northern side of Watford Heath, at the junction with Pinner Road and close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Function & Historical interest Dating to the mid-nineteenth century, these buildings originally housed a mixture of uses. While numbers 1 and 2 were always in residential use, numbers 3 and 4 were occupied by a school between 1854 and 1881. Originally an elementary school until 1872, the buildings were reopened in 1873 as a mixed Church of England School following the efforts of the Reverend Newton Price, who was chaplain of Oxhey Chapel. In 1881 school functions were transferred to the newly-built Bushey Board School in Aldenham Road and the properties were subsequently converted to housing.</p> <p>Architectural interest & Streetscape quality Good examples of mid-nineteenth century domestic scale architecture. Along with the other former school building next door, which is of a similar architectural form, these properties help contribute to the semi-rural character of the Watford Heath streetscape.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Two pairs of two storey semi-detached houses, of old London stock bricks in Flemish bond. Numbers 1 and 2 have off centre brick porches with pitched slate roofs. Timber doors recessed below curved arches with projecting central keystone. Windows to side have gauged brick jack arches and stone cills. Windows above of same type. Matching windows to rear elevation and single first floor window to northern elevation. Number 2 has timber sliding sashes, while number 1 has modern replacements. Pitched slate roof with large central brick chimney. Numbers 3 and 4 have brick porches with pitched (3) and hipped (4) slate roofs. Timber doors recessed below curved arches with projecting central keystone. Windows have gauged brick jack arches and stone cills. Two first floor windows break through roof line with pitched slate roofs. Windows have a mixture of timber and plastic frames. Half-hipped slate roof with two large brick chimneys. Later extensions to rear.</p>			


Oxhey

5 Watford Heath			
Original use	Cookery School		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1875		
Local list no.	195		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Watford Heath)
<p>Brief description: Former cookery school, now house. Two storeys of old London stock bricks with part pitched, part half-hipped slate roof and two chimneys. Later extension to side. Located on the northern side of Watford Heath.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest The building was designed by William H. Syme (F.R.I.B.A.), who was a significant Scottish architect who resided in Watford for a number of decades. Syme designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings and two Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford.</p> <p>Function & Historical interest On the initiative of the Reverend Newton Price, who was chaplain of Oxhey Chapel, this purpose built kitchen block was opened in 1875 for teaching the subject of Domestic Economy to pupils at the adjacent school. The building cost £100, which was donated by Mr William Eley of Oxhey Grange, who was the local landowner. The building served as a cookery school until 1881, when functions were transferred to the newly-built Bushey Board School in Aldenham Road. After this date the building was converted to a house.</p> <p>Streetscape quality Along with the other former school buildings next door, which are of a similar architectural form, number 5 Watford Heath helps to contribute to the semi-rural character of the Heath streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storeys of old London stock bricks in Flemish bond. Eastern elevation has a timber door above a brick step, which is topped by an arch in contrasting brick. Window to each side with same brick arches and stone cills. First floor window breaks through the roof line and is topped by a pitched slate roof. Southern elevation has a window at ground and first floor levels – both with same arches and cills as others. Western elevation has modern ground floor doorway and original small first floor window. Northern elevation has further first floor window. Windows are either timber framed or modern replacements. The roof is of slate, with a half-hip to the southern elevation and a pitched element to the northern elevation. Two chimneys, both with a pair of chimney pots. Later single storey extension to side.</p>			


Oxhey

6 Watford Heath			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1871 – 1896		
Local list no.	196		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Watford Heath)
<p>Brief description: Detached house. Two storeys of brick with a hipped slate roof and three brick chimneys. Single storey outbuildings to the rear. Located on the northern side of Watford Heath, close to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A well proportioned Neo-Georgian style house that includes classical features. Unusual within Watford for its distinctive architectural style, given that it was constructed in the late nineteenth century, the building retains most of its original features.</p> <p>Landmark & Streetscape quality The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its architecturally diverse Victorian character and has a local landmark function.</p>			
<p>Full description: Square plan. Two storeys of red brick in Flemish bond. Southern elevation has a pair of projecting full height bays with hipped slate roofs. Pair of 6 over 6 timber sliding sash windows to front of each storey of the bays with single windows of same type to side of bays. All topped by simple brick soldier course arches. Projecting brick course between ground and first floor level. Further single windows of same type between bays. Western elevation has principal entrance with stone surround. Single timber door with ornately decorated toplight. Stone pilaster and pediment. Timber sliding sash window with 18 panes to side, with two further windows with 12 panes above. Rear elevation has entrance with hood above. Large window with 9 sections in stained glass above. Rear wing featuring modern casement windows and hipped slate roof. Eastern elevation includes pair of timber sliding sash windows with 12 panes at both ground and first floor level. Additional full height bay to side with projecting splay bay at ground floor topped by a brick parapet. Bay has double doors with two lights above, with 18 pane sliding sash windows to bay sides. Metal downpipes and hoppers. Tripartite sash window above. Roof is hipped and of slate, with three large brick chimneys. Single storey outbuildings to rear of brick with pitched slate roofs – possibly earlier build date than main house.</p>			

Oxhey

Royal Oak Public House, 25 Watford Heath			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	Mid nineteenth century		
Local list no.	197		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Watford Heath)
<p>Brief description: Public House. Two storeys of brick covered in white painted render with a pitched slate roof supporting two large brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the southern side of Watford Heath, adjacent to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Function Dating from the mid nineteenth century, the building is among the oldest remaining structures around the edge of the Heath. As a continuously functioning public house, the building has strong community significance.</p> <p>Landmark and Streetscape quality The use and setting of the public house give it a local landmark function. The composition of the building provides variety to an area marked by its mixed use character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storeys of brick with single storey elements to side and rear. Front elevation has three ground floor timber sliding sash windows with stone cills and brick arches (painted over). Outer two windows are larger and separated by timber mullions. Two 6 over 6 windows of same type at first floor level. Principal entrance is a modern timber porch with pitched roof off the eastern elevation. Three further sliding sash windows to side on eastern elevation, with two modern casement windows above. Timber framed casement and top hung windows to western elevation. Main roof is pitched and of slate tiles. Two large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Further pitched slate roof elements to side and rear, as well as various flat roofed elements. Various later additions to the rear.</p>			


Oxhey

26 – 27 Watford Heath			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1875		
Local list no.	198		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Watford Heath)
<p>Brief description: Semi-detached houses. One and a half storeys of local stock bricks with an elaborate gabled hipped roof of clay tiles and two large brick chimneys. Extensive later additions to rear and side of number 26. Located on the southern side of Watford Heath, adjacent to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The houses were designed by the distinguished London based architect William Young (F.R.I.B.A.). Young also designed Oxhey Grange at about the same time, before going on to design his most famous works: Glasgow's City Chambers and the Old War Office Building in Whitehall. This building on Watford Heath was featured in the journal <i>The Architect</i> on the 9th October 1875.</p> <p>Function Built in 1875 for William Eley, who was the owner of Oxhey Grange estate, these cottages were part of a phase of construction work around Watford Heath, which also included the Locally Listed properties at numbers 35 – 37.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The semi-detached houses form an important component of the streetscape around Watford Heath, lending it structure, variety and character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. One and a half storeys of local stock bricks, with strings and arches of moulded red bricks. Two gabled front with pair of pitched tile roofs fronted by timber bargeboards. Two tripartite windows with pair of timber mullions at ground floor with curved brick arches and stone cills. Oriel window in upper storey of left hand gable is supported on 4 timber brackets and has three sliding sash windows. Right hand gable window has been replaced. Tile hanging above. Entrances in corners of front elevation with modern doorways. Eastern elevation has a splay bay window with hipped tile roof, with additional window above. Further fenestration to rear. Western elevation extensively remodeled. The main roof form is of tiles with a half-hip to the eastern elevation and a full hip to the western elevation. Topped by cockscomb ridge tiles and with two large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Later additions to side and rear of number 26.</p>			


Oxhey

31 – 33 Watford Heath			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	18 th – mid-19 th century		
Local list no.	199		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Watford Heath)
<p>Brief description: Semi-detached houses. One and a half storeys of brick, part covered in render. Roof is part hipped, part pitched and of clay tiles with two brick chimneys. Later additions to rear. Located on the eastern side of Watford Heath, adjacent to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest & Streetscape quality Some of the oldest buildings in the Watford Heath Conservation Area, 31 – 33 contribute to the character of the streetscape and provide a good example of the form of buildings that historically dominated this area. Function This row of houses is shown on the 1842 Tithe Map, with numbers 31 – 32 likely dating from the eighteenth century, while number 33 is likely to date to the nineteenth century. Likely to have been the first properties constructed in this particular location and a rare survivor within the town of buildings from this period, the row of houses have clear historical value within Watford.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. One and a half storeys of red brick (31-32) and yellow brick (33) in Flemish bond. The upper storey of numbers 31-32 are covered in a light coloured render, which projects forward over the ground floor level. Three front entrances have wooden doors. Modern casement windows to the side of entrances. Pair either side of entrance to number 33 have original gauged brick jack arches and stone cills. The four ground floor windows are mirrored at first floor level by modern casement types. These break through the roof line and are topped by pitched tile roofs. Cross beam above windows to numbers 31-32. Weatherboarded outshut to eastern side of number 33 with tile roof. Rear elevation features further fenestration and later extensions. The roof is hipped to 31-32 and pitched to 33, all of peg tiles. Overhanging eaves. Topped with two brick chimneys with projecting courses.</p>			


Oxhey

Former Rose Tea Rooms, 34 Watford Heath			
Original use	Tea Rooms		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1842 – 1871		
Local list no.	200		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Watford Heath)
<p>Brief description: Former tea rooms, now house. Part one and part one and a half storeys of brick, part covered in render. Roof is part hipped, part pitched and of clay tiles with a brick chimney. Later additions to rear. Located on the eastern side of Watford Heath, adjacent to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest Like the associated developments at 186 Pinner Road and 31-33 Sherwoods Road, the property is a high quality example of the “Tudorbethan” style, which largely retains its original features and detailing.</p> <p>Function & Historical interest The property was originally constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, where it is likely to have been part of the wider Oxhey Grange Estates’ development of Watford Heath. Operating as a commercial property by the 1900s, the building was substantially refaced and rebuilt in 1913 by the Bushey based building firm of John Field & Hemley. By this stage it was being used as a ‘Rose Tea Cottage’, with an associated garden to the side. The owner of the Oxhey Grange Estate at this time, Mr James Doyle Penrose, was a committed Quaker and the Rose Tea Gardens were an attempt to steer the local workforce away from the nearby public houses.</p> <p>Streetscape quality This unusual building forms an important component of the streetscape around Watford Heath, lending it structure, variety and character.</p>			
<p>Full description: “L” shaped plan. Part one and part one and a half storeys of brick, with external surfaces above the ground floor level covered in render with timber frame. Main entrance consists of a timber door with simple brick soldier course arch. To each side are modern casement windows with tile hoods above supported on timber brackets. Further modern casement windows above that break through the roof line under pitched tile roofs, with timber surrounds and detailing to gables. Ornate timber detailing below eaves. Square bay with gabled tile roof to single storey front. Modern casement window surrounded by herringbone pattern brickwork and beams. Small gabled window above and further fenestration to side and rear (some modern). Hipped / pitched tile roof with small chimney. Later additions to rear.</p>			


Oxhey

35 – 37 Watford Heath			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1879		
Local list no.	201		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Watford Heath)
<p>Brief description: Semi-detached houses. One and a half storeys of local grey stock bricks with an elaborate gabled hipped roof of tiles and three brick chimneys. Later addition to rear. Located on the eastern side of Watford Heath, at the junction with Pinner Road and adjacent to a number of other Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The houses were designed by the London based architect Ely Emlyn White, who was an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Elsewhere in Watford, White designed a number of other buildings in partnership with John Thomas Christopher – including the Nationally Listed Church of St John and Locally Listed Buildings in Nascot. This building on Watford Heath was featured in the journal <i>The Architect</i> on the 27th December 1879.</p> <p>Function Built in 1879 for William Eley, who was the owner of Oxhey Grange estate, these cottages were part of a phase of construction work around Watford Heath, which also included the Locally Listed properties at numbers 26 – 27. Most of the roof tiles were salvaged from the cottages that previously occupied the site.</p> <p>Streetscape quality The semi-detached houses form an important component of the streetscape around Watford Heath, lending it structure, variety and character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. One and a half storeys of local grey stock bricks in Flemish bond. Two gabled front with pair of pitched tile roofs fronted by timber bargeboards. Square bays project forward and have half-pitched tile roofs. Feature casement windows. Further tripartite casement windows at first floor level with tile hanging in upper part of gables. Single storey porch between gables features timber door and four section casement window to side. Half-pitched tile roof. Window above breaks through the roof line and is topped by tile roof. Further part glazed timber door to northeast corner. Northern elevation is also gabled with a three section casement window at ground floor, with an oriel window above featuring extensive tile hanging. Further fenestration to rear including 4 dormer windows. The main roof form is hipped and of tiles, with three large brick chimneys with projecting courses. Later addition to rear.</p>			


Oxhey

Wiggenhall Depot, Wiggenhall Road			
Original use	Farm Buildings		
Current use	Council Depot		
Construction date/period	Early 19 th Century		
Local list no.	202		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former outbuildings to Wiggenhall Manor, now Council depot. Largely single storey with one two storey element, of brick, with mixture of pitched, hipped and pyramidal roof forms of tiles and slate. Located on the eastern side of Wiggenhall Road, to the south of the River Colne.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest Unique within Watford as examples of farm buildings from the early nineteenth century, the group exhibit a range of architectural features. Function & Historical interest Although it is unclear when development first occurred on the Wiggenhall site, sources suggest that there is a significant historical narrative to the name. In the eighth century 'Wiggen Hall' was bestowed on the Abbey of St Albans by Offa, King of the Mercians, while a 'Wythgenhalle' is referenced in the Charter of Oxhey in 1007. The first map that clearly shows the current group of buildings is the 1842 Tithe Map, although various older maps do show a group of buildings in this general location. The buildings were likely to have been constructed in the early nineteenth century. The buildings would have served as outbuildings for uses such as agriculture, in support of the principal Wiggenhall House, which was located adjacently and was demolished during the 1950s. The land was acquired by Watford Council in 1920.</p>			
<p>Full description: Group of buildings around rectangular plan courtyard. Building one: One and two storeys of brick ('L' shaped plan), with a hipped slate roof and 2 brick chimneys. Original window openings topped by gauged brick jack arches, with stone cills. Mixture of window types including wooden framed sliding sashes. Metal weather vane on roof. Metal loops on wall. Some stone block paving remains in courtyard. Building two: One storey of brick ('L' shaped plan), with a pitched tiled roof and 1 brick chimney. Protruding columns of buff brick. Wooden framed sliding sash windows with stone cills and gauged brick jack arches. Protruding brick courses below eaves. Principal barn element is open on southern elevation. Significant modern alterations, such as new doorways and fenestration. Southernmost element is a cart entrance with raised pyramidal roof. Curved wooden braces to gutter level & bonnet ridge tiles.</p>			

Park

First Church of Christ Scientist, Cassiobury Drive			
Original use	Church		
Current use	Church		
Construction date/period	1932		
Local list no.	203		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Church. Two storeys of multicoloured brick with a squat brick tower façade. Pitched tile roof with subservient elements having half-hipped or flat roofs. Located between Cassiobury Drive and Parkside Drive, to the south-east of the junction with Stratford Way. Significant alterations since original build.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The Church was designed by the London based architect Arthur Percival Starkey, who worked extensively in this region, having previously worked for a number of years in South Africa and for the Admiralty Air Department during World War I. Function The Church was the first building to be developed on this site and has operated as a place of worship for Christian Scientists in Watford since the 1930s. Landmark and Streetscape quality Much larger than the dominant building typology of the Cassiobury Estate, the Church has landmark quality within this part of Watford. Providing variety, both in terms of land use and architectural form, the building adds to the quality of the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Cruciform plan. Two storeys of multicoloured brick. Main entrance is located in single storey element with flat roof and brick parapet off eastern transept. Part glazed wooden double door recessed behind brick arch. Casement windows in groups of two, three or four have flat brick arches at ground floor level. First floor windows have curved arch heads – some with angled brick cills. At first floor level in northern and southern elevations are larger groups of Norman slab stained glass windows, with curved brick arches above. Windows to single storey elements have curved arch heads, with modern window/door to Reading Room. Part glazed wooden double door recessed behind brick arch to western transept. Single storey, flat roofed, semi-circular porch on northern elevation. Cast iron rainwater hoppers & downpipes. Main roof element is pitched, with a steel frame and of tiles, with half hipped sections on each side of the transept. Small flat roofed elements off the eastern and western elevations, towards the southern end of the building. Square brick tower extending above ridge line – not expressed internally. Building has been extensively remodelled.</p>			


Park

Bridge 167, Cassiobury Park			
Original use	Bridge		
Current use	Bridge		
Construction date/period	Circa 1796		
Local list no.	204		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	(Listed Park)
<p>Brief description: Bridge. Multicoloured brick bridge with single wide arch. Located on the western side of Cassiobury Park, immediately to the south of Iron Bridge Lock on the Grand Union Canal.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function and Historical interest The canal lock was originally constructed between 1796 – 1797, when the Grand Union Canal was extended north of Rickmansworth to Kings Langley. The bridge provides a valuable historic route across the watercourse.</p> <p>Landmark quality Along the Grand Union Canal the bridge provides a landmark feature.</p>			
<p>Full description: Linear plan. Multicoloured brick, including old London stocks, pedestrian bridge with stone coping to walls and piers. Two parapets with an octagonal pier at each end. The head of the four centred arch comprises two rows of brick headers. Metal plaques in central position on northern and southern sides with number “167” detail.</p>			


Park

Cha Cha Cha Tea Rooms, Cassiobury Park			
Original use	Tea rooms		
Current use	Tea rooms		
Construction date/period	1920s		
Local list no.	205		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	(Listed Park)
<p>Brief description: Tea rooms. Part one and part two storeys of multicoloured brick with a hipped tile roof topped by a squat round headed clock tower. Side elements have further hipped roofs and a pitched and flat roof. Located in Cassiobury Park, to the north of the junction of Shepherds Road and Cassiobury Park Avenue. Significantly rebuilt in 2000-2001.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest Excellent example of Period Municipal architecture. Function and Historical interest Almost all of the extent of the present day Cassiobury Park was acquitted by Watford Council between 1909 and 1930, as land previously belonging to Cassiobury House was sold off. It is thought that the tea rooms were constructed during the 1920s, although map evidence suggests that the building may have had other uses historically, such as being a day nursery. Landmark quality As a building with distinctive architecture and one of a small number of built structures within the Park, the Tea Rooms have a local landmark function.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Part one and part two storeys of multicoloured brick. Central porch with triangular gable over. Supported on undecorated stone corbels projecting from main frontage. Modern part glazed timber double doors. Door case and flat door hood supported by carved consoles. Polychrome brick relieving arch over door below. Four timber windows on front elevation in mullioned and transomed frames. All with simple red brick arches with lighter coloured central keystone and with stone cills. Three windows of same type on each side elevation and one at rear. Four small top hung windows on northern elevation. Rear elevation has three doors with brick arches and additional fenestration at ground and first floor levels. Black coloured metal downpipe with hopper at top located on rear elevation. Hipped roof covered by machine tiles with half round ridge tiles and bonnets to hips. Surmounted by clock cupola in style of Voysey on a square base with a domed top. Half gable with tile hanging to rear. Also a further hipped gable and two flat roofed elements to rear. Significantly rebuilt in 2000-2001 following a fire.</p>			


Park

Former Cassiobury Ice House, rear of 7 Cottage Close			
Original use	Ice House		
Current use	Storage building		
Construction date/period	Possibly circa 1800		
Local list no.	206		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former ice house to Cassiobury House. Modern entrance with wooden door fronting a narrow brick built corridor, which leads to a domed room, of brick (part covered), with a wooden floor concealing a deep brick surrounded space below. Located to the rear of 7 Cottage Close, north of Temple Close. Immediately to the east of the former Cassiobury House stable block (Richmond Drive).</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest Unique within the town and a relative rarity nationally, the ice house has a form, derived from its' original function, which is architecturally interesting. Function and Historical interest The structure is the former 'ice house' to Cassiobury House. For centuries the Cassiobury House and Estate was a significant local seat of power and a sprawling collection of grand buildings and landscaped grounds. The main house was significantly rebuilt in 1800, at a time when many of the surviving ice houses from elsewhere were constructed; therefore, it seems likely that the ice house at Cassiobury was built around this time. The ice house would have been filled with ice and used for keeping drinks and foodstuffs chilled throughout the year.</p>			
<p>Full description: Set into earth bank with only a narrow entrance to the north-east exposed from the earth bank. Interior consists of circular chamber with domed roof and a short vaulted entrance tunnel. Entrance is modern and consists of a wooden door below a curved brick arch, with brick wall stepping down to each side. Entrance tunnel is of brick in English bond, with a brick floor. The main chamber is also of brick in English bond but only the first seven rows of bricks above floor level are exposed. All above is rendered. The floor consists of wooden floorboards supported by two steel sections. Opening in the floor by the entrance - where the original trap door would have been. Below the floor is a further chamber with a depth of approximately six metres, which has brick walls in English bond.</p>			


Park

Sugden House, 2 Farm Field			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1956 – 1957		
Local list no.	207		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Detached house. Two storeys of reclaimed old London stock brick, with an asymmetrical pitched roof of dark red concrete tiles on rafters. Two brick chimneys with inverted chimney pots on roof. Integrated garage and conservatory in northern most section. Located on Farm Field, to the north of Devereux Drive.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest The house was designed in the mid-1950s by the internationally recognised architectural partnership of Alison and Peter Smithson for Jean and Derek Sugden – the latter a structural engineer who was later to become an acclaimed acoustician. Noteworthy authors of architectural literature during the last century, the Smithson's only designed a relatively modest range of works that remain as constructed. During the 1950s the Sugden House was the only residential property they designed that was actually built. Within a number of published books Sugden House has been described as one of the most important residential buildings of the twentieth century. Exhibiting innovative design, given a restrictive development brief, the house has aged well and provides one of the finest examples of modernist architecture in Watford.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Detached house built of reclaimed old London stock bricks and slightly tinted grey mortar. A dramatically asymmetrical pitched roof leaves the four load-bearing brick walls as having different elevational heights – with the highest wall elevation to the south. The main entrance is in the eastern elevation and consists of a part-glazed single wooden door, with a brick step. To the right is an 'up and over' aluminium garage door. Large multi-paned window at ground floor level with smaller window adjacent. At first floor level is another large window with two further windows higher up. Part-glazed French window on southern elevation with two groups of windows at ground and first floor levels. Two windows on northern elevation and five on the western – with two wooden doors and extensive glazing for conservatory. All the metal windows are Hope's Z-framed standard galvanized sashes, with white painted frames. The pitched roof is asymmetrical, with the larger pitched section on the northern side. Constructed of dark red concrete tiles, the roof is topped on the ridge line by two symmetrical brick chimneys, with single inverted chimney pots.</p>			


Park

Lady Capel's Lock, Grand Union Canal			
Original use	Canal lock		
Current use	Canal lock		
Construction date/period	1796 – 1797		
Local list no.	208		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Canal lock. Located to the south-west of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Hempstead Road, and to the north of Bridge 163 on the Grand Union Canal.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function and Historical interest The canal lock was originally constructed between 1796 – 1797, when the Grand Union Canal was extended north of Rickmansworth to Kings Langley. The lock takes the canal up and down inclines. Landmark quality Along the Grand Union Canal the lock gates provide a landmark feature.</p>			
<p>Full description: Canal lock. Two sets of double wooden gates, all with paddle gearing. Lock gate balance beam - horizontal black / white arms replaced every 20 years. Metal hand-rails. Brick chamber walls with stone coping on southern side and brick coping on northern side. Concrete quadrants by lock gates. Concrete steps on both sides of the canal at the eastern side of the lock. Steps are straight with parapets at side. Eight painted mooring bollards.</p>			


Park

Lock 75, Grand Union Canal			
Original use	Canal lock		
Current use	Canal lock		
Construction date/period	1796 – 1797		
Local list no.	209		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Canal lock. Located to the west of the Watford School for Boys playing fields, immediately to the north of Canal Lock 76 on the Grand Union Canal.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function and Historical interest The canal lock was originally constructed between 1796 – 1797, when the Grand Union Canal was extended north of Rickmansworth to Kings Langley. The lock takes the canal up and down inclines. Landmark quality Along the Grand Union Canal the lock gates provide a landmark feature.</p>			
<p>Full description: Canal lock. Two sets of double wooden gates, all with paddle gearing. Lock gate balance beam - horizontal black / white arms replaced every 20 years. Metal hand-rails. Brick chamber walls with stone coping. Concrete quadrants by lock gates. Brick steps on both sides of the canal at the eastern side of the lock. Steps are straight with parapets at side. Eight painted mooring bollards.</p>			


Park

Lock 76, Grand Union Canal			
Original use	Canal lock		
Current use	Canal lock		
Construction date/period	1796 – 1797		
Local list no.	210		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Canal lock. Located to the west of the Watford School for Boys playing fields, immediately to the south of Canal Lock 75 on the Grand Union Canal.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function and Historical interest The canal lock was originally constructed between 1796 – 1797, when the Grand Union Canal was extended north of Rickmansworth to Kings Langley. The lock takes the canal up and down inclines. Landmark quality Along the Grand Union Canal the lock gates provide a landmark feature.</p>			
<p>Full description: Canal lock. Two sets of double wooden gates, all with paddle gearing. Lock gate balance beam - horizontal black / white arms replaced every 20 years. Metal hand-rails. Brick chamber walls with stone coping. Concrete quadrants by lock gates. Brick steps on both sides of the canal at the eastern side of the lock. Steps are straight with parapets at side in contrasting courses of brick with stone coping. Ten painted mooring bollards.</p>			


Park

Iron Bridge Lock, Grand Union Canal			
Original use	Canal lock		
Current use	Canal lock		
Construction date/period	1796 – 1797		
Local list no.	211		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Canal lock. Located on the western side of Cassiobury Park, immediately to the north of Bridge 167 on the Grand Union Canal.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function and Historical interest The canal lock was originally constructed between 1796 – 1797, when the Grand Union Canal was extended north of Rickmansworth to Kings Langley. The lock takes the canal up and down inclines. Landmark quality Along the Grand Union Canal the lock gates provide a landmark feature.</p>			
<p>Full description: Canal lock. Two sets of double wooden gates, all with paddle gearing. Lock gate balance beam - horizontal black / white arms replaced every 20 years. Metal hand-rails. Brick chamber walls with stone coping. Brick quadrants by lock gates. Brick steps on both sides of the canal at the eastern side of the lock. Northern steps are curved and the southern steps are straight with a stone parapet. Six painted mooring bollards.</p>			


Park

Brook Cottage, Grove Mill Lane			
Original use	Unknown		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	Mid 19 th Century		
Local list no.	212		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Grove Mill)
<p>Brief description: Two storey house of old London stock brick with a single storey weather-boarded section at front and single storey brick section at rear. Multiple hipped roof elements of clay tiles with a large brick chimney topped by four chimney pots. Located on the southern side of Grove Mill Lane and is physically connected to the Statutory Listed Dower House to the east.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest : Notable in its own right as a mid-nineteenth century cottage but also has group value as part of the mill related group of buildings. Function Although the current building was built during the middle of the nineteenth century, a wooden structure existed in this location previously. Located next to the Dower House and connected physically by a bridging element over the adjacent water course, there is a clear relationship between Brook Cottage and its larger neighbour. Streetscape quality The house is part of a small group of historically important buildings set in a semi-rural setting on the edge of Watford. The structure provides an important component of the streetscape and adds to the character of the area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Two storey house with single storey elements at the front and rear. Built of old London stock brick, with single storey elements weatherboarded. Front elevation has single wooden door and a 3 light window fitted flush with the cladding and located directly under the eaves. Central window is top hung casement, with flanking fixed casement windows (all wooden framed and 4 panes). Modern roof light. Western elevation has three wooden framed sliding sash windows at first floor and two large wooden framed windows at ground floor (all with stone cills and brick arches). Eastern elevation has splay bay window at ground floor and windows above. Double hipped roof of clay tiles on two storey section. Large brick chimney with four chimney pots above. Further hipped roof of same materials over front section, with rear element having a part half-hipped element and part flat roofed element. Section extends across adjacent watercourse to join with side elevation of the Dower House.</p>			


Park

Former Mill, Grove Mill Lane			
Original use	Mill		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1875		
Local list no.	213		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Grove Mill)
<p>Brief description: Former mill, now flats. Three and a half storeys in Old London stock bricks with extending element out of southern elevation. Former plant mechanisms now externally displayed. Some modern additions.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest : A good example of a nineteenth century mill building, which provides the focus of the surrounding group of buildings. Function and Historical interest A mill has existed on this site for centuries, using the flow of the River Gade that passes south at this point. The building that currently occupies the site was constructed in 1875 and operated as a mill until 1922. During the 1970s the building was converted into flats and various alterations were made. Various pieces of the former plant mechanism remain adjacent to the western elevation of the building. Landmark and Streetscape quality The former mill dominates the streetscape in the Grove Mill Conservation Area and provides a clear local landmark.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three and a half storeys in Old London stock bricks with courses of light red brick detailing. Three ground floor wooden doorways with top lights and lead hoods on eastern elevation. Further wooden doorways above at first, second and third floor levels accessed by modern concrete platforms. Three wooden framed casement windows (16 panes) with stone cills and curved arch heads in light red brick (3courses) at ground floor. Five more windows on floors above. Southern elevation has three windows on each of first three floors. Northern elevation has same, but also includes three windows in upper storey – one standard and two small circular windows. Western elevation has six windows on each floor of type previously detailed. On southern elevation above third floor is a projecting boarded hauling bay with pitched slate roof and 2 diagonal timber support struts. Has 16-pane wooden framed casement window. Wide pitched roof of slate including six curved head dormer windows on eastern and western elevations, and a single brick chimney. Significant additions and alterations from the mid-1970s, including changes to fenestration, new balconies, lift tower, access platforms and ancillary buildings to rear.</p>			


Park

Grove Mill Cottages, Grove Mill Lane			
Original use	Stables		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	18 th Century		
Local list no.	214		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (Grove Mill)
<p>Brief description: Former stables, now residential. Two storey building of multicoloured brick with a hipped tile roof. Single storey outrigger with a pitched tile roof. Located on the northern side of Grove Mill Lane, close to a number of other Nationally and Locally Listed Buildings.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest Conversion from earlier building function. Also important for group value. Function and Historical interest The building was originally the stables to Grove Mill House, which is located opposite to the south and is now known as the Dower House. Subsequently converted into cottages, the building is nevertheless one of the oldest buildings in this part of Watford and is thought to date to the eighteenth century. Streetscape quality The terrace of cottages adds to the structure of the semi-rural streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey terrace of cottages of multicoloured brick. Main entrance is in southern elevation. Wooden door with top light and brick steps, topped by curved brick arch. Five wooden casement windows at ground floor level, with curved brick arches and modern garage door. Further six modern windows at first floor level. One window on ground floor of western elevation, with curved brick arch. One ground floor and two first floor windows on eastern elevation and wooden door in recess. Northern elevation has two sets of patio doors and four windows – all modern. The roof is hipped and made of clay tiles. Projecting eaves. Also, large chimney stack on northern flank with a broad base. Painted brick with slightly pitched shoulders and a double flue stack above, topped by two chimney pots. Principal building has a single storey brick outrigger dating from the nineteenth century with three windows. Outrigger has pitched roof of tiles with a small brick chimney. Modern extensions to the rear of the building.</p>			


Park

191 Hempstead Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1872		
Local list no.	215		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Detached house. Two storey Neo-Gothic lodge with upper floor rooms within steeply pitched gables. Rendered brick with wood detailing. Pitched clay tile roof with large brick chimney. Located on the west side of Hempstead Road, opposite the junction with Elizabeth Court. Significantly altered to the rear.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest It has a strong character of an estate lodge and retains much of its original features. Function & Historical interest The building was constructed in 1872 as a lodge to the Cassiobury Estate. Located on the western side of the Hempstead Road, the lodge marked the junction with a track heading west towards Home Farm, which was the principal group of agricultural buildings on the Cassiobury Estate. Streetscape quality Predating most of the properties along Hempstead Road, the Victorian lodge provides variety to the largely twentieth century collection of residential properties that make up the streetscape.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Neo-Gothic style Victorian lodge of two storeys with first floor rooms contained within steeply pitched gables. Brick built structure with white render and ornate sham timbering. Windows are leaded light casements. Northern elevation has single wooden door behind a timber porch, which is supported on a pair of king posts and topped by a pitched tile roof with perforated wooden bargeboard. Porch roof is topped by cockscomb ridge tiles. Metal downpipe and rainwater hopper. Southern elevation has a splay bay window with a half-pitched tile roof. Steep tiled roof, with two large gables and a large brick chimney. Bands of patterned tile work. Overhanging eaves on eastern elevation. Eastern and southern gables have perforated wooden bargeboards, while there are protruding rafter feet below the eaves on the northern and southern roof elevations. The chimney has 6 oversailing courses and a number of symmetrical vertical courses, with a stone plaque featuring the date '1872' and a crown symbol. Significantly altered in 1930 to a plan by the local architects Broad and Patey.</p>			

Park

Gade House, 209 Hempstead Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1925		
Local list no.	216		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Detached house. Two storey property of Leverstock grey brick with part two storey and part single story side wing. Hipped tile roof on principal building elements. Modest additions to the rear. Located on the western side of Hempstead Road, close to the junction with Wentworth Close.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by Hubert Lidbetter (F.R.I.B.A.), an architect of national significance who won the 1927 RIBA bronze medal for the best building erected in London and designed the Grade II Listed 'Friends Meeting House' on Euston Road. Function & Historical interest The house was built for the prominent local businessman David Greenhill, who moved into the property with his family in 1926. At the time Greenhill was Director and General Manager of the Sun Engraving Company, who were a major local employer in the printing industry.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Two storey house with outrigger and side wing, also single storey garage at northern end of side wing. Built of Leverstock grey brick with some areas of white render in upper parts of front/rear elevations. Central projecting section of front elevation has a parapet with projecting and recessed panels. Principal entrance has round headed brick concave arch with a part glazed wooden door. Modern upvc casement windows have replaced originals. Brick flat arches over all windows in projecting section and ground floor windows in remainder of the front elevation. Principal ground floor window in side wing has a curved brick arch. Southern part of rear elevation includes an arcade with 4 arches. Western elevation of the outrigger has a two storey curved bay with stone pillars to ground floor element. Multiple metal rainwater hoppers and square section downpipes with brackets. Hipped roof of orange pantiles with principal elements on main block and side wing. Also flat roof to garage and modern rear extension. Southern side wing has been demolished and an additional storey added to the northern side wing. Modern single storey extension to rear. Old bricks and timber from Cassiobury House were used to construct the property's original garden pergola, which is now in the garden of 211 Hempstead Road.</p>			


Park

West Herts College, Hempstead Road			
Original use	College		
Current use	College		
Construction date/period	1938 – 1953		
Local list no.	217		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p>Brief description: College building. Largely three storey building of pink red brick with a flat roof. Central element three and a half storeys topped by hipped roof with clock tower. Significant demolition of former rear building elements. Located on the west side of Hempstead Road, next to the Grade II* Listed property called Little Cassiobury.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by the distinguished architects Dr Henry Vaughan Lanchester (F.R.I.B.A.) and Dr T.A. Lodge (O.B.E. & F.R.I.B.A.), who were responsible for a number of Nationally Listed Buildings elsewhere. Amongst many achievements, Lanchester was the recipient of a R.I.B.A. Gold Medal and was President of the Town Planning Institute for a number of years. Function & Historical interest Built as ‘Watford College’, construction work started in 1938 but the outbreak of World War II delayed the project such that it was not completed until 1953. Landmark quality The building has a scale and design that demonstrates clear landmark qualities and adds distinctiveness and legibility to the wider street scene.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Building consists of three storeys and is constructed from a pink red brick, with reinforced concrete floors. The front elevation is symmetrical with two side bays around a central entrance feature. The central bay comprises a four storey height classical style bay with a hipped roof and central clock tower. The entrance is marked by classical style relief columns and windows above it at first and second floor. The bay is flanked by a semicircular projecting bay creating a strong and classical style entrance. Modern glass fronted entrance at ground floor. The roof of the building is flat, creating a streamlined and clean building form. The fenestration pattern on the building is regular and breaks up a linear elevation. Windows on ground to second floors are metal casement type with horizontal and vertical glazing bars dividing each window into twelve panes. First and second floor windows, except in central section, are between continuous stone lintel and cill, while the ground floor equivalents are set in recesses between pilasters with a bullnose brick course below each window. Significantly altered to the rear.</p>			


Park

19 Langley Way			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1934		
Local list no.	218		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Detached house. Two storey property of brick covered in render with a pitched pantile roof topped by 3 chimneys. Modest additions to the rear. Located on the east side of Langley Way, close to the junction with Woodland Drive.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A particularly good example of bespoke architectural design from the inter-war period. The house was designed by the local architect Sydney Gomme, who was a Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. It largely retains its original ornate features. Streetscape quality This attractively detailed 1930s property forms an important component of the street, giving it structure between Langley Way and Woodland Drive. Similar in scale to the neighbouring properties, although of a different design, the house adds to the character of the area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Square plan. Two storeys of brick covered in white coloured render. Main entrance is a timber door with a round headed surround. Adjacent crittal window has metal frame painted green, with 11 lights – the central upper one is decorative. Identical window above at first floor level, with two 3 light windows adjacent. The first is square plan with a recessed sunburst motif, while the other is rectangular plan. At both ground and first floor levels, crittal windows wrap around the junction between principal elevations. Western elevation has further windows of same type as previously described and a ground floor section that projects out with shallow pantile roof. This section has two octagonal port hole windows either side of the projecting chimney stack. Eastern and southern elevations have further fenestration of type previously detailed. The building has a pyramidal pantile roof, with overhanging eaves and three brick chimneys covered in white render and with projecting flues. Later alterations to rear.</p>			


Park

The Peace Hospice, Peace Drive			
Original use	Hospital		
Current use	Hospice		
Construction date/period	1923 – 1925		
Local list no.	219		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p>Brief description: Hospice building, formerly the administrative block of the Peace Memorial Hospital. Two storeys in multicoloured brick with a hipped tile roof and 5 prominent brick chimneys. Neo-Classical style. Extensively altered to the rear. Located off Peace Drive, to the north of Rickmansworth Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The hospital was designed by the architect Wallace Marchment, who specialised in the field of hospital architecture – where he won a number of competitions, and was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Function & Historical interest Built in the 1920s with funds raised by local donations, the surviving building was originally part of a much larger complex of buildings that made up the Peace Memorial Hospital. After 60 years of service to the local community, the hospital was closed in 1985 but was restored and reopened during the following decade as the Peace Hospice. Landmark quality The building has a scale that helps to mark the edge of the town centre and adds distinctiveness and legibility to the street scene.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Neo-classical design. Two storeys of multicoloured brick with central projecting gabled entrance fronted by a stone portico. Four white columns at front of portico with two pilasters at rear. Flat roofed with projecting cornice. Part glazed double door entrance with multi-paned top light and pilasters. Top hung windows to each side with semi-circular top lights. Stone plaques below with memorial inscriptions. Above entrance are three sliding sash windows with 12 panes and gauged brick jack arches and cills. Triangular gable over with pediment and tympanum with a central clock feature. Venetian dentil band and quoins. Ten ground floor windows on front elevation with further ten above – all of same type as previously detailed. Additional fenestration of same type on side elevations and to rear. Detailed cornice with Venetian dentil band. The roof is hipped and of tiles, with five large chimneys of dark coloured brick. The roofline contains eight hipped dormer windows. Extensively altered to the rear, including substantial extensions.</p>			


Park

Clarendon Muse, Watford Boys Grammar School, Rickmansworth Road			
Original use	Music Hall		
Current use	Music Hall		
Construction date/period	2006 – 2007		
Local list no.	220		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Music School. Four storeys (part recessed) of cast glass 'Reglit' over cavity and painted render. Extensive fenestration, with a flat concrete roof. Located on the northern side of Rickmansworth Road, adjacent to the Nationally Listed Buildings of the Watford Grammar School for Boys.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The new music centre was designed by Tim Ronalds Architects, who are a London based architectural practice specialising in the design of new arts and education buildings. Following the completion of the project, the building was awarded the prestigious <i>RIBA Award for Architecture</i> in 2008. In addition, the building was the subject of a laudatory review by the architectural critic Jonathan Glancy in <i>The Guardian</i> (25.03.2008) and was subject to admiring assessments in a number of architectural journals, including: <i>Architecture Today</i>, <i>Architectural Design</i> and <i>The Architects' Journal</i>.</p> <p>Landmark quality The bold design of the building ensures that it has a local landmark function along Rickmansworth Road.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Four storeys, including a lower ground floor that is part-recessed into the sloping landscape. Flat concrete frame, infilled with blockwork and plastered, with an outer coating of green coloured cast glass 'Reglit'. The upper storey is recessed behind a modest parapet and is clad in opaque flat cast glass, while the lower ground floor has mixture of glass cladding and extensive fenestration. Principal entrance is in the eastern elevation and consists of automatic double doors with large flat cast glass windows to arch side and smaller windows above. Larger multi-panelled window above entrance at first floor. Large two-floor height metal framed windows on elevation and smaller windows in lower and upper floors. No fenestration above lower ground floor on southern elevation. Northern and western elevations have secondary entrances and extensive fenestration to all floors consisting of metal framed casement windows of various sizes. Flat concrete roof with roof lights over the central stairwell and auditorium.</p>			

Park

Former Cassiobury House Cellar, to the rear of Capel House, Temple Close			
Original use	Cellars		
Current use	Storage building		
Construction date/period	Probably circa 1800		
Local list no.	221		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Brick cellar with vaulted ceiling. Originally part of Cassiobury House, which was largely demolished in 1927. Located to the rear of Capel House, on the southern side of Temple Close.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function and Historical interest The cellar was originally part of Cassiobury House. For centuries the Cassiobury House and Estate was a significant local seat of power and a sprawling collection of grand buildings and landscaped grounds. The main house was subject to a number of significant rebuilds during the 17th – 19th centuries, so it is unclear when exactly the cellars were built. The cellars would have originally been located close to the main kitchens and used for storing food and wine. Although a number of outbuildings and parts of the original parkland remain from the Cassiobury Estate, the cellars are the only surviving part of the original house itself.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Large vaulted cellar chamber, of hand-made red bricks laid in English bond with a lime mortar. Concrete floor. Likely former entrance to chamber at the southern end has been blocked up with wall of dry-laid bricks. Large metal pipe crosses through the upper part of the chamber. Likely to have been used during World War II as a bomb shelter. Various amendments from this period are still visible, such as metal supports for shelves and fixtures for ventilation. Accessed from octagonal plan wooden hut, through a hole roughly cut through the vault and down two runs of ladders. Additional cellars to the former Cassiobury House are located in the same rear garden, with possible further cellars in neighbouring gardens.</p>			


Park

36 The Gardens			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1926		
Local list no.	222		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Detached house. Two storey property of brick covered in roughcast at ground floor level and elm cladding at first floor level. Prominent hipped slate roof topped by large central brick chimney. Modest additions to the rear. Located on the north side of The Gardens, close to the junction with Cassiobury Drive.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The house was designed by the London based architect Gordon Allen, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. A prodigious designer of domestic architecture, Allen wrote a number of books on the subject during the early twentieth century. Streetscape quality Despite being contemporary with the early development of the street, the house adds interest and variety to the streetscape due to its unusual architectural form.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. This house was built in 1926 for Mr K. N. Moyser. Two storeys of brick, covered in roughcast render at ground floor level and elm cladding at first floor level. Front elevation has a timber door with strap hinge and vertical ribs. Brick step. Also three groups of windows at ground floor level, with small leaded light adjacent to entrance. Original crittal windows have been replaced by UPVC types. Original first floor windows, two symmetrical groups of three and two further windows, have also been replaced. Further fenestration and doorways in other elevations also appear to be modern replacements. Hipped roof of tiles with cat slides over both flank bays. Centre of roof is topped by a large rectangular brick chimney. Known as 'Elm Cottage', it was modified slightly by the local architect Max Lock in 1938. Later additions to the rear.</p>			

Stanborough

Kingsway Junior School, Briar Road			
Original use	School		
Current use	School		
Construction date/period	1937		
Local list no.	223		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: School. Part one and part two storey complex of buildings of multicoloured brick with hipped tile roofs. Located on the western side of Briar Road, set back behind housing and accessed from the junction with Meadow Road. Various later additions.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong character typical of the period and retains most of its original features. The school was designed by the County Surveyor A. Ernest Prescott.</p> <p>Function The school was built in 1937 by Hertfordshire County Council to provide for the educational needs of this rapidly developing area of suburban Watford. Purpose built as a mixed sex elementary school, the facility has served since then as an educational establishment and is now known as the Kingsway Junior School.</p>			
<p>Full description: Symmetrical plan. Buildings are constructed around a central courtyard, with the eastern side of the courtyard built on and further side wings projecting out from the principal front building section. Single storey complex of buildings of multicoloured brick. Front elevation includes projecting central two storey block. Three top hung windows to each floor topped by brick soldier courses. Single storey sections to each side have central entrances with moulded surrounds – originally separate entrances for boys and girls. Fenestration to each side topped by brick soldier courses. The rear elevation has a central pediment gable featuring a carved stone panel with Hertfordshire County Council crest. Projecting central section has brick pilasters and three large 24 pane metal framed windows. Topped by gauged brick arches with projecting segmented keystone. Six further windows of same type to each side, with further eight on northern side elevation. Extensive further fenestration to southern elevation and to building elements facing onto central courtyard – including some modern replacements. Roof form of original buildings consists of hipped section of tiles, except for front side wing, which has a flat roof. Central building element has half-hipped tile roof and two small ventilation towers at roof ridge. Hipped corners of roof to western section of building project out. Brick chimney to southeast corner. Various later additions to northern and southern sides of original building.</p>			

Stanborough

89 – 103 North Approach			
Original use	Mixed Use		
Current use	Mixed Use		
Construction date/period	1934		
Local list no.	224		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Commercial units with residential uses above. Three storey building of brick with a hipped tile roof and 6 chimneys. Various later extensions to the rear. Located on the southern side of North Approach, at the junction with Greenwood Drive.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function & Architectural interest The shops were built during the 1930s as part of the Kingswood Estate and reflect the materials and form of the surrounding housing development. They were designed by the Rickmansworth based architectural practice of Swannell and Sly on behalf of the Hillingdon Estate Company. Landmark & Streetscape quality Due to their scale, design, use and setting, this row of buildings have a clear local landmark function in this part of Watford and contribute to the structure and character of the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three storey structure of multicoloured brick, with symmetrical two storey wings to each side of a recessed central section. Original stone columns and fascias remain, with stone cornice above ground floor level except at numbers 93 and 103. Modern shopfronts and fascia boards have replaced originals. Five front entrances within stone surrounds have wooden doors and top lights, with one plastic replacement door. Original timber framed sliding sash window at first and second floor levels with some plastic replacements. Windows have gauged brick jack arches and cills. One window in upper floors of each side elevation. Central section of building has 12 dormer windows with mixture of flat, pitched and curved tops. Side wings have projecting stone cornice and stone capped brick parapets. The roof is hipped with clay tiles and topped with six brick chimneys. Four are on the roof ridge, while two are smaller and set further back. All have projecting brick courses. Later additions to the rear.</p>			


Stanborough

Entrance Gates to North Watford Cemetery, North Western Avenue			
Original use	Cemetery Gates		
Current use	Cemetery Gates		
Construction date/period	1931		
Local list no.	225		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Entrance gates and walls. Pair of ornate wrought iron gates with brick and stone piers, flanked by similar iron screens and outer walls. Located on the northern side of North Western Avenue, adjacent to the Locally Listed Cemetery Lodge.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The gates were designed by the Watford based architect William Grace, who was an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Grace also designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings in the town. Function Built in 1931, the gates and walls provided a grand entrance to the town's new cemetery, which opened in the same year. The North Watford Cemetery continues to provide for the needs of the town and has been used for the filming of various television programs – such as Eastenders and Holby City. Landmark & Streetscape quality The group of ornamental gates and walls provide a local landmark and add character and interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Linear plan. Pair of ornate wrought iron gates with stone piers topped by oversailing stone caps and urns. Walls to each side have bands of red brick and stone. These accommodate further single wrought iron gates within stone surrounds – topped by decorative stone panels. Further small brick wall in front of the main gates and wall has squat piers and is topped with stone coping.</p>			


Stanborough

Cemetery Lodge, North Western Avenue			
Original use	Cemetery Lodge		
Current use	Cemetery Lodge		
Construction date/period	1931		
Local list no.	226		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Cemetery Lodge. Two storeys of multicoloured brick, with a hipped tile roof and two brick chimneys. Located on the northern side of North Western Avenue, adjacent to the Locally Listed Cemetery Gates.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The Lodge was designed by the Watford based architect William Grace, who was an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Grace also designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings in the town. Function Built in 1931, the lodge provided accommodation for the supervisor to the town's new cemetery, which opened in the same year. The North Watford Cemetery continues to provide for the needs of the town, along with the Vicarage Road Cemetery, and has been used for the filming of various television programs – such as Eastenders and Holby City. Streetscape quality An attractive inter-War property that has group value with the adjacent gates, the Lodge adds character and interest to the streetscape.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Principal entrance is a splayed brick porch with curve brick parapet topped by stone coping. Behind entrance topped by a curved brick arch is a recessed timber door. Six pane metal framed window adjacent. Two small lozenge windows above, directly below the soffit. Further splayed bay on western elevation with stepped brick parapet topped by stone coping. Central part glazed timber door above brick steps with sidelights. Eight pane metal framed windows on other sides of bay. All topped by brick soldier courses. Window with three sections above breaks through roof line under a projecting hipped gable. Additional window to side also metal framed with 20 panes. Further fenestration of same type to other elevations – metal framed with brick cills and soldier courses above. Timber door to eastern elevation within single storey outshut with pitched roof and three small windows. Metal downpipes and decorated rainwater hoppers. The roof has two hipped elements, both of clay tiles. Overhanging eaves and ridge tiles. Two large brick chimneys with projecting courses. External flue to one of them on eastern elevation.</p>			


Stanborough

Seventh Day Adventist Church, 609 St Albans Road			
Original use	Church		
Current use	Church		
Construction date/period	1927 -1928		
Local list no.	227		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Church. Single storey of brick with a brick tower. Pitched tile roofs with subservient elements having flat roofs. Located on the western side of St Albans Road, close to the junction with Holland Gardens. Significant additions since original build.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest It has a strong architectural design and retains most of its original features. It was designed by the local building practice of Broad and Patey. Function The Church was the first building to be developed on this site and has operated as a place of worship for Seventh-day Adventists in Watford since 1928. The wider Stanborough Park site houses the Headquarters for the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Britain and Ireland, which gives the church building added significance. Landmark and Streetscape quality Although the Church is set back from the main road, it remains a significant landmark within this part of the town, where the wider setting is dominated by parkland.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Single storey building with a tower of red brickwork set in Flemish bond. The tower has three stages and is squat, with the bottom stages surmounted by a splayed octagonal top with three lancet windows. Flat topped with parapets to corners. Main entrance has wooden double doors with pointed stone arch and sidelights. Casement window above with stone mullion and surrounds. Dressed stone quoins and buttressed corners. Principal window group to the front gable has a large tripartite window with coloured glass panes. Above the window is a hemmy spherical drip stone and a rubbed brick arch. Window below has timber mullions and plain leaded lights. Single timber door to side with stone dressing. Stone plaque with foundation stone inscription. Further windows of same type to southern elevation. Large pointed arch window to southern gable has been blocked up. Ornate brick eaves detailing. The main roof is pitched and of slate, with brick parapets topped with stone coping to gable ends. Some flat roofed sections as well. Extensive later additions to side and rear.</p>			


Tudor

Paramount Industrial Estate, Sandown Road			
Original use	Industrial		
Current use	Industrial		
Construction date/period	Circa 1900		
Local list no.	228		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Industrial buildings. Principal building is three storeys and of brick with a pitched slate roof. Further brick two storey buildings adjacent with pitched tile roofs. Various modern buildings adjacent are not Listed. Located on the eastern side of Sandown Road, adjacent to the Abbey Railway Line.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest Designs for the factory were carried out by the local architect Andrew Whitford Anderson, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Anderson had been awarded the Silver Medal for measured drawing by R.I.B.A. in 1884 and worked on another Locally Listed Building in the town.</p> <p>Function & Historical interest In July 1899 a company called 'Dr Tibbles Vi-Cocoa Ltd.' purchased land in this area and had a factory constructed principally for the manufacturing of chocolate. However, major fires in both 1903 and 1917 substantially damaged the factory and led to significant rebuilding works on the site. Employing around 550 workers at the time of the 1903 fire, the 'Victoria Works', as they were known at the time, were a significant local source of employment. During World War I the factory was involved in producing munitions, under the auspices of the 'Watford Manufacturing Company'. However, following the bankruptcy of that company during the 1920s, the buildings were used subsequently for a wide range of different employment uses.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Principal building has three storeys and is of old London stock brick. Front and rear elevations of southern element have four rows of windows, while the northern element has three. Most of the windows retain their original metal frames, with some modern replacements, while the northernmost part of the building has mainly timber framed windows. Ground and first floor windows have curved brick arches, while upper windows have flat arches. Circular windows between ground and first floors and in upper part of northern/southern elevations. Brick detailing at eaves below pitched slate roof (part glazed). Side wing topped by square plan metal water tank. Metal tie plates and drain pipe. Two high level walkways and various entrances. Two principal two storey brick buildings adjacent that have similar detailing to main block and various single storey ones - some of which are modern and are not Listed.</p>			


Tudor

Former Odhams Press Hall, St Albans Road / North Western Avenue			
Original use	Industrial		
Current use	Industrial		
Construction date/period	1954		
Local list no.	229		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p><i>Brief description:</i> Printing works. Four storeys of brick with a sawtooth roof. Includes tower topped by a decorative spire. Various later extensions adjacent. Located to the east of St Albans Road and to the south of North Western Avenue. The Abbey Railway Line passes to the rear of the building.</p>			
<p><i>Reason for nomination:</i> Architectural interest The building was designed by the London based architectural practice of Yates, Cook and Darbyshire. The principal company architect was T. S. Darbyshire, who was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Function & Historical interest The Press Hall building was purpose built between 1954 – 1957 as an extension to the existing Odhams Printing Works, which had been built in the 1930s to designs by Sir Owen Williams. At its peak in the mid-twentieth century, the printing works was one of the largest of its type in the world and the business provided employment to a significant number of people in the town. No longer part of the Odhams business, the 1950s building still remains in use as a printing works. Landmark & Streetscape quality Dominating views in the northern part of Watford, the building forms a key landmark in the town. In an area characterised by a poorly defined streetscape, the structure helps contribute character and structure.</p>			
<p><i>Full description:</i> Rectangular plan. Industrial scale building modelled on the Stockholm Town Hall. Four main storeys, as well as a basement and mezzanine floor level. Tower in north-western corner is square plan and is topped by a flat roof, with a decorative feature above including a spire with flying buttresses topped by a pinnacle. The northern and western elevations of the tower feature four vertical windows separated by projecting concrete columns and topped by concrete hoods. Large art deco style clocks above. The clocks and the spire feature are off centre. The western elevation of the building has four large vertical windows separated by concrete columns, with further windows to each side and concrete panels. Northern elevation has extensive vertical glazing and two large ornately detailed stone panels with historical scenes depicted relating to the distribution of news. Sawtooth roof. Extensive later additions.</p>			


Tudor

North Watford Library, St Albans Road			
Original use	Library		
Current use	Library		
Construction date/period	1937		
Local list no.	230		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Public library. Single storey building of red brick with stone dressing. Largely flat roofed, with a recessed tiled hipped roof topped by a pitched glazed section. Located on the east side of St Albans Road, close to the Dome Roundabout.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building is a good example of municipal scale architecture from the inter-war period and retains most of its original features. Principally designed by the Borough Architect W. W. Newman (L.R.I.B.A.), who designed other Locally Listed Buildings in the town. Function & Historical interest Built in 1937 as the library for the rapidly expanding northern part of the town. Important community building that has housed a wide range of local events, exhibitions and meetings of various societies. Streetscape quality The library building adds variety and character to the streetscape in a part of the town that lacks street distinction and a tight urban grain.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Library was opened by Lord Southwood of Fernhurst on the 18th December 1937. The building is red bricked, with dressings on the front elevation in Portland stone. Windows of various sizes are metal framed with small glass panes. Windows have stone cills and are topped by upright brick soldier course - where there is no stone dressing. The building's main entrance is part of a projecting building element and has a simple stone surround, which includes a top light with ornate detailing. Wooden double doors. The front elevation has a central projection, with two parallel windows on each side (15 panes). Further rows of 3 windows (15 panes) on north and south elevations. Various smaller windows in rear elements of building. Largely flat roofed, behind brick parapets, with recessed clay tiled hipped roof topped by a pitched glazed section. Single brick chimney at rear. Much of the original interior decoration remains, such as wood panelling and internal doors. Modest single storey extension added to southern elevation in 1952. The site has a small, formally laid-out forecourt, which contributes to the building's setting.</p>			


Vicarage

Former Labour Church, Durban Road East			
Original use	Church		
Current use	Scout Hall		
Construction date/period	1901		
Local list no.	231		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former Labour Church, now Scout Hall for 1st Watford South Scout Group. Corrugated iron one and a half storey building with pitched roof. Located at the junction of Durban Road East and Pretoria Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest The building was designed by William H. Syme (F.R.I.B.A.), who was a significant Scottish architect who resided in Watford for a number of decades. Syme designed a number of other Locally Listed Buildings and two Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford. Function & Historical interest Built in 1901 by the London based building firm of W. Harbrow, the structure was purpose built as a chapel for the short lived religious denomination known as the Labour Church. Founded in Manchester a decade earlier, the Labour Church changed its name to the Socialist Church in 1909, but by 1931 the Watford chapel closed. The building has been used by the Scouts in Watford since the 1930s. Landmark quality An unusual building and a rare survivor of its type, the former chapel has a local landmark function within this largely residential part of Watford.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Single storey building of corrugated iron with brick foundations. Principal entrance has a porch with pitched roof, bargeboards and small finial. Timber door recessed behind. Square plan wooden framed windows to each side. Six large timber framed windows along both side elevations. Small later side extension to northern side. Entrance and fenestration to rear elevation are later replacements. Simple 'A' frame roof trusses, pitched roof of corrugated iron.</p>			


Vicarage

Watford Printers, 58 Vicarage Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Printers		
Construction date/period	18 th Century - 1911		
Local list no.	232		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Former house, now printing works. Part two and part single storey building of old London stock brick with a double hipped slate roof. Extensive later additions. Located on the southern side of Vicarage Road on the northern side of Vicarage Road, near the junctions with Aynho Street and Occupation Road.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest A complex building with elements dating from three centuries. Part designed by the architect William H. Syme (F.R.I.B.A.), who was responsible for a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford. Function & Historical interest The oldest part of the building was originally known as the Colney Butts House. Originally part of a farm and recorded as existing in the eighteenth century, this is one of the oldest houses that survive in Watford. Part of the two storey section was substantially extended during the mid-nineteenth century, when it still remained as a farmhouse. In 1910 the property was purchased as a home by the architect William Syme, who added the single storey element on the western side in 1911. The site was sold by Syme to the Watford Printers in 1924 and the extensive additions to the eastern side were added during the 1930s.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. The building is part one and part two storey, constructed of gault and old London stock brickwork. The front is covered in pebbledash. Central entrance on the front elevation of the ground floor has a stone canopy on brackets decorated with leaf motifs. Wooden front door with semi-circular top light. Parapet above. Six first floor windows on eastern elevation with original gauged brick jack arches above. Modern windows on other elevations. Main building has two hipped roof sections of slate. Wooden support brackets below overhanging eaves. Single storey elements to front are of brick with flat or pitched tile roofs. Former office block from 1911 has original pilasters to front in contrasting brick and original brick chimney at rear. Modern shopfront. Various single storey light industrial buildings from post 1911 are not covered by the Listing.</p>			

Vicarage

Cemetery Chapel, Vicarage Road			
Original use	Chapel		
Current use	Chapel		
Construction date/period	Circa 1858		
Local list no.	233		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	Yes (The Square)
<p>Brief description: Cemetery chapel. Single storey of stone with elaborately detailed fenestration and a gabled clay tile roof. Located within the Vicarage Road Cemetery, close to the Locally Listed War Memorial.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural interest Elaborately detailed chapel in the 14th century style. It retains its original design features and is an excellent example within Watford of a building of this type.</p> <p>Function & Historical interest Likely to have been built around the time the Cemetery opened in 1858; this Chapel has served as an important religious building to the town since the nineteenth century. Originally the Chapel served the Anglican denomination, with a further chapel to the north serving non-conformists. However, the latter chapel was subsequently demolished.</p> <p>Landmark quality One of only a small number of buildings within the Vicarage Road Cemetery, the Chapel is the most elaborately detailed of them and has clear landmark value in the area.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Single storey of stone. Uncoursed ragwork with natural stone buttresses, copings, dressings, label moulds, plinths and horizontal band courses. Front elevation comprises wide main entrance with lancet arch over with hood mould label stops (common to all window openings) and two stage buttresses either side of entrance. Above is a large rose window with semi circular label mould above. Triangular top of gable replaced by horizontal moulded stone parapet with iron cross above. Alongside the main gable front, contemporary is a smaller and lower original gabled structure with tall and narrow lancet window with stone dressings. Side elevations have gables that are similar in size, details and matching materials to front elevation. Each have wide three light lancet windows with geometric tracery. High level roundel in apex of the eastern gable. Gabled element to rear with a large rose window with semi circular label mould above. Stone horizontal band courses and a smaller lancet window with stone dressings Steep, clay tiled roof with decorated ridge tiles.</p>			


Vicarage

War Memorial, Vicarage Road			
Original use	War Memorial		
Current use	War Memorial		
Construction date/period	1929		
Local list no.	234		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (The Square)
<p>Brief description: War memorial. Stone cross on a plinth dedicated to the memory of servicemen who died during World War I. Located in the southern part of the Vicarage Road Cemetery.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function & Historical interest The memorial was unveiled at a large civic ceremony on the 24th February 1929 and, along with the memorial outside the Town Hall, is the primary focus of Remembrance Day ceremonies in Watford. The memorial was erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission.</p> <p>Landmark quality The War Memorial serves as a local landmark along the Vicarage Road due to its scale, function and design.</p>			
<p>Full description: Constructed in stone with a large cross on a stepped plinth. The southern elevation of the cross is fronted by a smaller bronze sword. Inscription reads: 'THIS CROSS OF SACRIFICE IS ONE IN DESIGN AND INTENTION WITH THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN SET UP IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM AND OTHER PLACES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WHERE OUR DEAD OF THE GREAT WAR ARE LAID TO REST THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE'.</p>			

Vicarage

Red Lion Public House and Stable Block, 105 Vicarage Road			
Original use	Public House		
Current use	Public House		
Construction date/period	Circa 1895		
Local list no.	235		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	Yes (The Square)
<p>Brief description: Public House with former stable on historic linear plot running alongside road. Two storey building of red brick with a double pitched slate roof. Former stables to left side. Stable joined to Public House by wall with double gate. Prominent location on the northern side of Vicarage Road, at the junction with Aynho Street.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest Designed for Benskins Watford brewery by Charles P Ayres (F.S.I.) – a notable local architect who was responsible for designing a number of other Locally and Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford. Function & Historical interest The Red Lion dates back to at least 1751, although the current buildings relate to its 1890s rebuild. As a continuously functioning public house it also has strong community significance. The site itself is also remarkable for the survival of the historic curtilage associated with the public house. Landmark & Streetscape quality Appears prominently on the corner of Aynho Street and Vicarage Road, particularly significant when viewed from the north-east and from Occupation Road.</p>			
<p>Full description: Irregular plan. Two storeys of brick with the upper floor rendered in white. Splayed angle facing road junction. Pedimented gables pierce eaves line over main first floor windows. Between these, smaller cruciform windows with quoin surrounds. Band between lower and upper floors carries house and brewery names in decorative script. One round arched entrance to second left bay and one flat headed to right facing Aynho St. Large tripartite ground floor windows (central lights have arched transom) with splay flat heads. Quoins to ends and splay corners on upper floor. Decorative keystone features to all openings. Slate hipped roofs with red clay ridge tiles and three brick chimneys. Former stables are also of brick with pitched slate roof featuring red clay ridge tiles. Stone cills below window openings. Brick plinth and detailing below eaves at gable ends.</p>			



Woodside

2 – 5 Cart Path			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1855		
Local list no.	236		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Terrace of four Victorian cottages. Two storey brick properties with clay tile pitched roof and two chimneys. Some modest extensions to sides and rear. Located on the west side of Cart Path, off Horseshoe Lane.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Architectural interest: Early example of terrace of cottages on the rural fringe of the town. Notable mix of brick, old tile, and rendered gable. Function These properties are the oldest houses in this part of Watford and were the first buildings to be constructed in this location. Dating from the 1850s, they are contemporary with the Nationally Listed All Saints Church, which is close by on Horseshoe Lane. On the 1871 OS Map, an infant school is detailed in this location. Streetscape quality This terrace forms an important component of the streetscape, giving it structure and contributing to the semi-rural character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. The cottages are constructed of old London stock brick. Modern windows and doors, but original gauged brick jack arches in lighter coloured brick remain. Stone with date inscription in upper centre of front elevation. Southern gable end is rendered and has “exposed timbers”. Pitched roof of old clay peg tiles with two small brick chimneys featuring projecting courses and 4 chimney pots. Cockscomb ridge tiles. Later single storey extensions to sides of numbers 2 and 5. Outshut extension to number 2 has a tile roof and the equivalent extension to number 5 has a slate roof. Modern timber porches and single storey extensions to rear.</p>			


Woodside

74 Leavesden High Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	Circa 1915		
Local list no.	237		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: House. Two storey brick building with a stone tablet dedicated to the memory of a serviceman who died during World War I. Located on the eastern side of Leavesden Road. Modern extension to side.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function & Historical interest This house is one of the oldest properties in this part of Watford. However, number 74 Leavesden High Road is of particular historical interest because of the stone tablet it has on the wall of its western elevation. The tablet commemorates a soldier named Sidney Stevens who died from wounds sustained at Gallipoli on the 10th September 1915. He was aged 25.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey detached house, of dark red brick, with some bands of orange-red brick. Main entrance is part glazed wooden door, behind a brick flat topped porch, with a stone flat arch featuring chamfer detail and stone step. Two splay bays to the side of the entrance with half-hipped slate roofs. Bay windows are wooden framed sliding sash with 8 panes in total. Stone tablet with memorial inscription to the right of the southern most bay. Above at first floor level the windows are tripartite sashes, with the middle sash having a single glazing bar. Wooden framed, these windows have stone cills and modest curved brick arches. Above the main entrance is a 4 pane wooden framed sliding sash window with stone cill and curved brick arch. Roof is pitched and of slate, with a double pitched roof at right angles to the rear. Overhanging eaves. Two chimneys with protruding courses and a pair of chimney pots. Various later extensions to the side and rear of the building.</p>			
			

Woodside

129 Leavesden High Road			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1868		
Local list no.	238		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: House. Two storey semi-detached brick building with a stone tablet dedicated to the memory of a serviceman who died during World War I. Located on the western side of Leavesden Road, at the junction with Chapel Close. Close to Locally Listed War Memorial.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function & Historical interest 'Denbigh Cottages' are some of the oldest properties in this part of Watford. However, number 129 Leavesden High Road is of particular historical interest because of the stone tablet it has on the wall of its eastern elevation. The tablet commemorates a soldier named Ralph Swan who had lived in this property before leaving to fight in World War I. Swan died in active service with the 10th /11th Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry in France on the 9th April 1918. He was aged 18.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey semi-detached house, of old London Stock brick, with a three brick deep band of orange coloured brick. Main entrance is on northern elevation and consists of white painted wooden frame, with part glazed wooden door. Also at ground floor level, splay bay on eastern elevation has modern upvc windows and a lead roof. Adjacent to the right of this is a stone tablet with memorial inscription. At first floor level of eastern elevation are two modern upvc windows with original red brick arches and stone cills. On rear elevation (western) there are two further windows of same type at first floor level and also at ground floor level. Roof is hipped and of clay tiles. Overhanging eaves. Large chimney with protruding courses and 4 chimney pots. Modest single storey extensions to front (1968) and rear (1953).</p>			

Woodside

War Memorial, Leavesden High Road			
Original use	War memorial		
Current use	War memorial		
Construction date/period	Circa 1920		
Local list no.	239		
Group value	No	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: War memorial. Stone tablet set in a brick wall on a stone step dedicated to the memory of servicemen from Leavesden who died during World War I. Located on the eastern side of Leavesden Road, close to the junction with Haines Way.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function & Historical interest The memorial was constructed to commemorate the lives of those servicemen who came from Leavesden and were killed during World War I. One of four war memorials in Watford, it is a structure with an important function and has clear historical interest.</p> <p>Landmark quality The War Memorial serves as a local landmark along the Leavesden High Road due to its function and design.</p>			
<p>Full description: Constructed in stone within a free standing brick wall and set on a stone step. The memorial was refurbished in 2008. Low level planting to side and rear. The western elevation of the tablet has an inscription that reads: "LEST WE FORGET" IN HONOURED MEMORY OF THE LEAVESDEN PARISHIONERS WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY IN THE GREAT WAR 1914 – 1919.' Below this inscription are 27 names arranged in three rows.</p>			

Woodside

Council Depot and Changing Rooms, Woodside Playing Fields			
Original use	Estate Buildings		
Current use	Council Buildings		
Construction date/period	Circa 1860 and circa 1910		
Local list no.	240		
Group value	Yes	Conservation Area	No
<p>Brief description: Group of former farm buildings, now used as Council depot and changing rooms. Part one and part one and a half storeys of brick with pitched slate roofs that include two ornamental cupolas and a chimney. Located within Woodside Playing Fields, to the south of Newhouse Crescent and west of Horseshoe Lane.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination: Function & Historical interest A substantial house with various outbuildings, called Woodside Lodge, was built in this location during the 1860s. The northernmost group of buildings was subsequently rebuilt in 1910. While the principal house, which was located immediately to the south, was demolished in 1959, the remaining outbuildings remained. Previously used for a variety of functions, such as stabling, the buildings were purchased by the Council in the 1940s and converted into changing rooms – to serve the new playing fields, and a depot for the Parks Department.</p> <p>Landmark quality Located within a large public park that contains few building, the group of properties have a landmark value.</p>			
<p>Full description: 'U' shaped group of Victorian buildings to south of site are of old London stock brick with pitched slate roofs. Windows and doors have original stone arches and stone cills. Two gabled loading hatches with timber slatted doors, topped by pitched slate roofs with slate bonnet tiles on ridges. Gables to western building element. Some alterations including replacement windows and some modest additions. Rectangular plan building group dating from 1910 to the north. Of brick, part rendered, with various pitched roof elements – mainly of slate. Principal central entrance with recessed door way. Free standing stepped brick gable, with a round arch in red brick and a plain tympanum. Stone guards at base, tiled kneeler feature and projecting brick courses. A stone plaque with inscription "GAC 1910" is topped by drip detail. Side wings have windows to side that break through the roof line under gabled dormers. Also principal first floor windows with curved brick arches and brick infill in a vertical herringbone pattern. Scalloped bargeboards and finials above. Central roof element topped by brick chimney and two ornamental timber and lead cupolas. Also, large brick boundary wall. Various modern buildings and ancillary structures.</p>			

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Glossary of Terms

A.I.A.A. – Architect Member of Incorporated Association of Architecture.

A.M.I.C.E. – Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

A.R.I.B.A. – Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Art Deco – a design movement that was most prominent in the 1920s and 1930s. Characterised by opulent style and unfunctional 'modernism'.

Arts and Crafts – a style of design that advocated truth to materials and traditional craftsmanship using simple forms and often medieval, romantic or folk styles of decoration.

Band – an unmoulded, projecting string course, often delineating a floor/storey.

Bargeboards – projecting boards set against the incline of the gable of a building.

Baroque architecture – the extravagant European architectural style of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Bellcote – a structure on the top of roof that houses a bell or bells.

Bow window – a curved bay window.

Broken pediment – a low pitched Gable above a Portico where the raking cornice is left open at the apex.

Bulls eye glass – type of uneven glass produced using the crown glass method.

Butterfield arch – a segmental arch of the style made famous by the Gothic architect William Butterfield.

Buttress – a solid structure usually made of brick or stone, which is built against a wall to support it.

Casement window – a window hinged vertically to open like a door.

Castellation – furnished with battlements in the style of a castle.

Classical architecture – originated from Roman and Greek construction methods, which were later used as a model for "neo-" architectural styles.

Closers – bricks cut along the length of a brick to expose half a header in the surface of the wall and used to obtain a quarter-lap bond in walls.

Console bracket – a bracket with an outward curving scroll, located at the top of a pilaster.

Corbels – brackets of brick or stone that jut out of a wall to support a structure above.

Cornice – a projecting, decorative moulding found along the top of a building.

Cruciform – shaped like a cross.

Dentil cornice – refers to a cornice made up of a series of small square blocks.

Crittall windows – type of steel window frames that are hot tipped galvanized to prevent corrosion.

Cupola – a dome that crowns a roof or turret.

Diocletian window – large segmental arched windows which are usually divided into three lights by two vertical mullions. The central compartment is often wider than the two side lights on either side of it.

Dormer – a projecting window placed vertically in a sloping roof with a roof of its own.

Entablature –the superstructure of mouldings and bands which lie horizontally above columns, resting on their capitals.

Fenestration – the arrangement of windows in a building.

Finial – a carved decoration at the top of a gable, spire, or arched structure.

F.R.I.B.A. – Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Frieze – a band of decoration running along a wall or on a shopfront.

F.R.S. – Fellow of the Royal Society.

F.S.I. – Fellow of the Surveyors' Institute.

Gable – the triangular upper part of a wall found at the end of a ridged roof.

Gablet – a small gable above a hipped roof. Also used ornamentally, such as on a buttress or over a niche.

Gothic architecture – a European architectural style of circa 1150 to circa 1500.

Drip stone – a protective drip made of stone, as on a cornice over a door or window.

Herringbone pattern – a pattern of columns of short parallel lines with all the lines in one column sloping one way and lines in adjacent columns sloping the other way.

Jamb – the vertical sides of an archway, doorway or window opening.

Keystone – the wedge-shaped stone at the highest point of an arch that locks the others in place.

Lancet window – a window formed as one or more slender pointed arches.

Lintel – a horizontal supporting element of timber, metal or stone found across the top of a door or window.

L.R.I.B.A. – Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mansard – roof that has a double slope where the lower part is steeper than the upper part.

M.I.C.E. – Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

Moulding – a continuous projection or groove used decoratively to throw shadow or rain water off a wall.

Mullion – a vertical element (glazing bar) that divides a window into two or more lights.

Ogival – the shape of an object which has a roundly tapered end.

Oriel window – a small bay window that projects from the wall above ground level.

Outrigger – subservient building element that sits in the centre of the rear elevation of a pair of terraced houses.

Outshut – a modestly sized single storey building element with single pitched roof.

Palladian architecture – a style of architecture derived from the designs of the Venetian architect Andrea Palladio.

Pantile – a **roofing** tile with a curved S shape designed to interlock.

Patera - a shallow circular decorative element, typically found on walls or at the junction of straight decorative elements such as ceiling coffers.

Pediment – a low pitched Gable above a Portico.

Pelmet – a narrow piece of board fitted above a window for decoration and to hide the curtain rail.

Pier – a solid vertical masonry support (or mass) found in buildings and walls.

Pilasters – a vertical structural part of a building that projects partway from a wall.

Pilotis – a series of columns supporting a building above an open ground level.

Portico – a roof space open or partly enclosed.

Queen Anne style – an eclectic nineteenth century style with mixed Gothic and baroque detailing.

Quoins – blocks on the outer corner of a wall that are different, in size or material, from the other blocks or bricks in the wall.

Ragwork – rough unhewn building stones or flints, generally not laid in regular courses.

Regency architecture – the architectural style of the early nineteenth century, which follows closely on from the neo-classical Georgian Style of architecture.

Render – plaster or stucco applied to a wall.

Romanesque architecture – the architectural style of circa 1000 to 1200.

Sash window – a window that is double hung with wooden frames (sashes) that slide up and down with pulleys.

Stall riser – the panel below the window on a shopfront which raises the window up from ground level.

String course – a thin projecting course of brickwork or stone that runs horizontally around a building.

Stucco – a form of plaster used internally or externally to decorate or protect.

Tracery – decorative ribs in windows.

Transept – the part of a cross-shaped church that runs at right angles to the long central part called the nave.

Tudorbethan – domestic scale architecture that revives the Tudor style. Principally of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and also known as ‘Tudor revival architecture’.

Tympanum – a recess, especially the recessed space between the top of a door or window and the arch above it, or between the cornices forming a classical triangular gable pediment.

Venetian window – a window consisting of a main window with an arched head, having on each side a long and narrow window with a square head.

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