

Highgate

Camden's Local List



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

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






KEY:

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

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

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

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

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

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