1. **Summary**

The housing estate comprising, flats and maisonettes, It was designed in a [brutalist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brutalist) style in 1968 by [Neave Brown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neave_Brown) of Camden Council's Architects Department. Construction work commenced in 1972 and was completed in 1978

1. **Description**

MATERIALS: Concreate construction with concrete floors,

The building: Houses, shops, flats.

1. **Reasons for Listing**

The Alexandra Road estate  is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

* The  (officially the **Alexandra and Ainsworth estate**, but often referred to as **Rowley Way**, the name of its main thoroughfare) is a [housing estate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Housing_estate) in the [London Borough of Camden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_Borough_of_Camden), [North West London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NW_postcode_area), [England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England). It was designed in a [brutalist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brutalist) style in 1968 by [Neave Brown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neave_Brown) of Camden Council's Architects Department. Construction work commenced in 1972 and was completed in 1978. It is constructed from site-cast, board-marked white, unpainted reinforced concrete. Along with 520 apartments, the site also includes a school, community centre, youth club, heating complex, and parkland.
* Since the early 1950s, [tower blocks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tower_block#United_Kingdom) surrounded by public open space had been the method of choice for councils to replace [terraced housing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terraced_housing) in poor condition while keeping the same high [population density](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Population_density). However, by the mid-1960s, even before the collapse of [Ronan Point](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ronan_Point), the shortcomings of that method were becoming apparent. [Neave Brown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neave_Brown) believed that [ziggurat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ziggurat) style terraces, little higher than the terraces they replaced, could provide a better solution. Vehicular traffic could be restricted to basement level. Family-sized flats, bright and airy due to the set-back upper floors, could open, via their own "[defensible](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defensible_space_theory)" front garden, onto ground floor streets/play areas, whilst the higher levels could be used for smaller flats, each with a private balcony.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexandra_Road_Estate#cite_note-Modern_House-3)
* The Alexandra Road Estate may be seen as Brown's culminating, and largest scale, effort to apply these principles to the design of high-density public housing. Five houses on [Winscombe Street](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winscombe_Street), built in 1967, were his first experiment with the terrace type. The [Fleet Road](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dunboyne_Road_Estate) project, begun about the same time and consisting of 71 houses, a shop, and a studio, arranged in parallel terraced rows, was a further application of the idea.