

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