

THE ISLINGTON SOCIETY



A Review of the

Register of Locally Listed Buildings and Locally Significant Shopfronts

Islington : July 2021

This Review of the Locally Listed Buildings and Shopfronts was instigated jointly by the London Borough of Islington and Historic England in 2016. It was carried out by volunteers under the direction of the Building Exploratory until 2019 and completed by members of the Islington Society. July 2021

It is an addendum to the authorized Register, which is maintained by the London Borough of Islington. Refer to the 'Register of Locally Listed Buildings and Locally Significant Shopfronts, April 2010'

<https://www.islington.gov.uk/~media/sharepoint-lists/public-records/planningandbuildingcontrol/information/adviceandinformation/20192020/20190925registeroflocallylistedbuildingsandshopfrontsapril2010.pdf>



THE ISLINGTON SOCIETY				Review of Locally Listed Buildings in the Borough of Islington							July 2021							
Street Name	Street Number	Building Name	Street Number	Street Name	Post Code	Conservation Area	Date Built (actual)	Date Built (estimated/unconfirmed)	Architectural Style	Building Type	Current Use	Description of Building	Date of Local Listing	Historic Significance	NOTES	LBoI Local List Ref.	Demolished, altered or queried Reference	
ALBEMARLE WAY	3		No. 3	ALBEMARLE WAY	EC1V 4JB	Charterhouse Square		Late 1800s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Ground floor shop front. Timber frontage; panelled stallriser with vents, clear glass multi-paned window, iron strip vent, fascia and cornice, brackets intact. Panelled door, clear glass fanlight, store step, side panel.	21/09/1993	No. 3 Albemarle Way is part of a late Victorian terrace of shopfronts in an historic area close to St. John's Square. It is set in an important architectural grouping, close to an 1879 chain factory by Ebenezer Greg and a Grade II listed Giles Gilbert Scott 1927 phone kiosk. The shop has a timber frontage with its brackets intact, a side entrance to the upper floors, and a large multi-paned display window with timber panelled stallriser beneath. In spite of adjustments over the years, the original historic shopfront remains largely intact.		1239		
ALBEMARLE WAY	4		No. 4	ALBEMARLE WAY	EC1V 4JB	Charterhouse Square		Late 1800s	Victorian classical tradition shop front	Shopfront	Commercial	Ground floor shop front. Timber frontage; panelled stallriser with vents, clear glass multi-paned window, iron strip vent, fascia and cornice, brackets intact. Panelled door, clear glass fanlight, store step, side panel.	21/09/1993	No. 4 Albemarle Way is part of a late Victorian terrace of shopfronts in an historic area close to St. John's Square. It is set in an important architectural grouping, close to an 1879 chain factory by Ebenezer Greg and a Grade II listed Giles Gilbert Scott 1927 phone kiosk. The shop has a timber frontage with its brackets intact, and a large multi-paned display window with timber panelled stallriser beneath. In spite of adjustments over the years, the original historic shopfront remains largely intact.		1240		
ALBEMARLE WAY	5		No. 5	ALBEMARLE WAY	EC1V 4JB	Charterhouse Square		Late 1800s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Ground floor shop front. Timber frontage; panelled stallriser with vents, clear glass multi-paned window, iron strip vent, fascia and cornice, brackets intact. Panelled door, clear glass fanlight, store step, side panel.	21/09/1993	No. 5 Albemarle Way is part of a late Victorian terrace of shopfronts in a historic area close to St. John's Square. It is set in an important architectural grouping, close to an 1879 chain factory by Ebenezer Greg and a Grade II listed Giles Gilbert Scott 1927 phone kiosk. The shop has a timber frontage with its brackets intact, and a large multi-paned display window with timber panelled stallriser beneath. In spite of adjustments over the years, the original historic shopfront remains largely intact.		1241		
ALBEMARLE WAY	8		No. 8	ALBEMARLE WAY	EC1V 4JB	Charterhouse Square		Late 1800s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Shop front. Timber frontage; clear glass stallriser, 2 mullions and extract and metal external grille. Clear glass window, two mullions, fascia and painted name. Timber panelled door, one step, clear glass fanlight (one mullion) two render pilasters, brackets and cornice.	21/09/1993	No. 8 Albemarle Way is part of a late Victorian terrace of shopfronts in an historic area close to St. John's Square. It is set in an important architectural grouping, close to an 1879 chain factory by Ebenezer Greg and a Grade II listed Giles Gilbert Scott t 1927 phone kiosk. This shopfront is slightly different from the rest of the terrace, with its cornice set higher. It has a side entrance, and a large multi-paned window frontage with timber stallriser beneath. In spite of adjustments over the years, the original historic shopfront remains largely intact.		1242		
ALBION YARD	0	Albion Buildings		ALBION YARD	N19 BZ	King's Cross/Keystone Crescent.		1832	Georgian Industrial	Industrial Building	Commercial/ Residential	Group of two storey 1830s factory buildings, stock brick, originally with slate pitched hipped roofs, additional storey added in restoration in early 2000s. Large multi-glazed workshops. Windows with segmental brick arches. External stairs to first floors, some lost. Elaborate first floor bay window on left hand block facing entrance, tripartite glazed windows above, panelled wooden riser below. Crane hoist on north range. Yard partly cobbled. Original access from Balfe Street through depressed arch from otherwise residential street.	07/09/1998	This group of 1830s buildings is an important survivor of lost Georgian and Victorian industries and a memorial to the people who worked in them. It was built in 1832 as Crane's Black Lead and Washing Blue Works. Black lead or graphite was used to blacken cast iron stoves and fenders, washing blue to whiten the weekly wash. Both were hazardous for the workers who processed them and for the housemaids who had to use them. The Regent's Canal was opened close by in 1820 and many businesses such as Crane's flourished, boosted later by the building of the railway station at King's Cross in the early 1850s. The modern Albion Yard is best entered from Balfe Street, through a depressed arch between Nos. 17 & 19, with the description "Works & Mills" either side of the keystone. Low two storeyed workshops are arranged around the courtyards, some with external staircases to the upper floors, one with an elaborate bay window for overseers to watch what was going on below. Albion Yard is now a well restored modern commercial and residential space. A discreet extra storey has been built on top of each unit, but it retains its Victorian industrial atmosphere.		1613		

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ALL SAINTS STREET	8-10 REGENT'S WHARF		Nos. 8-10 REGENT'S WHARF	ALL SAINTS STREET	N1 9RJ	Regent's Canal West		c1890/early 1900s. Redeveloped in 1991. Office building facing All Saints street dated 1897 on doorhead,	Victorian industrial	Industrial buildings	Commercial	Former mill building and grain store at waters edge. Four storey part five storey yellow brick with red string courses. Grain store originally blind with cast iron tie plates and small gables. Additional windows added in 1991 redevelopment. Façade facing away from canal substantially redeveloped and partly encased with 1990s constructions. Best viewed from the tow path of the Regent's Canal. Facing All Saints Street, an 1890s office building which was the headquarters of the Thorley business. Red brick with white bacon-stripes and bold elliptical arched top floor with red and white voussoirs.	01/05/1979	Until 1957 these canalside buildings were the premises of J Thorley Cattle Foods. They were used as a grain store and cattle feed mill. They rise from the water's edge and are best viewed from the towpath on the other side of the canal, with access from York Way or Caledonian Road. They are built of plain yellow and red bricks. The earlier building, to the left facing the canal, has four stories with gauged brick arched windows (added since the original listing) and dormers in the roof. An access bay rises the full height of the building. The attached block to the right is slightly later, again with arched windows and rising higher with five floors. They are an important part of the view of Regent's Canal from Caledonian Road and York Way. Access is from All Saints Street where the picture is more confusing. Parts of the original Victorian design have been clad in a 1991 redevelopment by architects Rock Townsend. Small sections can still be seen, and the corner bay can also be seen from next door. The office block facing All Saints Street is a late 1800s exercise in Victorian Baroque with a particularly elaborate doorway. This is a fine group of late Victorian and early 1900s King's Cross industrial buildings and an important part of the canalside architecture on the short stretch of the Regent's Canal between York Way and Caledonian Road.		399	4.13
ALL SAINTS STREET	6	REGENT'S WHARF	No. 6	ALL SAINTS STREET	N1 9RL	Regent's Canal West		Original c1860s	Victorian industrial	Industrial building	Commercial	Single former corn warehouse on water's edge, with gable end to canal. Originally listed as a pair. Plain stock brick. Three stories with loading bay facing the canal. Guaged brick arched windows and loading doors facing courtyard.	01/05/1979	This is a copy of a simple grain warehouse, characteristic of Regent's Canal buildings of the mid-1800s. It was on what was originally called Pembroke Wharf, but has now been redeveloped. The original 1979 listing was for a pair of warehouses but only one now remains. Cherry & Pevsner list it as "a narrow building reproducing the form of a granary of c 1860", so it is a reconstruction. It was occupied for a hundred years or so by Thomas Robinson, corn merchant, from the 1850s to the 1950s. Original or not, it is an important part of the view from the tow path with its attractive gable end and loading doors facing the canal. With the former premises of Joseph Thorley & Sons further along the wharf it provides a memorial of the type of business which flourished along the canal in the second half of the 1800s and the first part of the last century.	This is a reconstruction. Should it still be listed?	403	
ALLINGHAM STREET	1-9 (odd)		Nos. 1-9 (odd)	ALLINGHAM STREET	N1 8AH	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Original front cast iron railings. Two storey and basement. Stucco rusticated ground floor. Stock brick upper storeys. Ground floor: Nos. 1 and 2 doors with rectangular fanlight and one window. Nos. 5-9 circular fanlight to door. First floor two windows with gauged flat brick arch. No.3 with stucco. Console bracketed cornice. Window balconies to first floor windows except No.3. Stucco cornice at eaves except Nos. 5,7 and 9.	01/11/1979	Allingham Street was part of the early 1840s development of St. Peter's Street and streets on either side of it by James Rhodes, on land owned by Thomas Cubitt for his brickworks. Allingham Street is relatively small scale and some of the houses have access to the rear for stables or small businesses. Nos. 1-9 are well detailed with a stucco ground floor, some round headed ground floor windows and some stucco architraves and bracketed cornices at first floor level. No. 3 in particular is more richly detailed, with a more elaborate surviving roof level cornice than its neighbours. Allingham Street is made up of varied groups of houses, slightly different in detail, reflecting the developer's tendency to spread the work between groups of builders, each carrying out relatively small parcels of work. It is a delightful street and Nos. 1-9 are an important part of it.		529	

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ALLINGHAM STREET	2		No. 2	ALLINGHAM STREET	N1 8NY	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	End of terrace. Original front cast iron railings. Two storey and basement. Rendered. Stucco rusticated ground floor described in original listing lost. Ground floor door and one window with stucco architraves. First floor, two windows. Console bracketed cornice described in original listing lost. Brick parapet described in original listing now rendered. Glazing bars of period though maybe not original.	01/11/1979	Allingham Street was part of the early 1840s development of St. Peter's Street and streets on either side of it by James Rhodes, on land owned by Thomas Cubitt for his brickworks. Allingham Street is relatively small scale and some of the houses have access to the rear for stables or small businesses. No. 2 is part of this group of buildings but has been altered since the original listing. Allingham Street is made up of varied groups of houses, slightly different in detail, reflecting the developer's tendency to spread the work between groups of builders, each carrying out relatively small parcels of work. It is a delightful street and No. 2 is an important part of it.		530	
ALLINGHAM STREET	4-8 (even)		Nos. 4-8 (even)	ALLINGHAM STREET	N1 8NY	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Two storey and basement. Stucco. Central door. Front cast iron railings. Doors and window on ground floor with stucco architraves. Nos. 8 and 4 have carriage entrances. No.6 double fronted without carriage entrance. First floor three windows with semi-circular heads. Stucco cornice at eaves level.	01/11/1979	Allingham Street was part of the early 1840s development of St. Peter's Street and streets on either side of it by James Rhodes, on land owned by Thomas Cubitt for his brickworks. Allingham Street is relatively small scale and Nos. 4 and 8 of this terrace have carriage access to the rear for stables or small businesses. This sequence of houses is nicely detailed, with stucco window and door surrounds and a strong cornice at roof level. Allingham Street is made up of varied groups of houses, slightly different in detail, reflecting the developer's tendency to spread the work between groups of builders, each carrying out relatively small parcels of work. It is a delightful street and Nos. 4-8 are an important part of it.		532	
ALLINGHAM STREET	10-28 (even)		Nos. 10-28 (even)	ALLINGHAM STREET	N1 8NY	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Two storey and basement. No. 10 three storey. Rendered. Door and one window on ground floor with stucco architraves. Two windows on first floor with semi-circular heads. Front original cast iron railings, stucco cornice at eaves level. Rectangular fanlights over doors. Nos. 22-24, cornice missing. Contrasting colour washes along the terrace.	01/11/1979	Allingham Street was part of the early 1840s development of St. Peter's Street and streets on either side of it by James Rhodes, on land owned by Thomas Cubitt for his brickworks. Allingham Street is relatively small scale and some of the houses have access to the rear for stables or small businesses. Nos. 10-28 are well detailed with stucco architraves round ground floor windows and doors with a strong stucco cornice at roof level apart from Nos. 22-24 where it is missing. Allingham Street is made up of varied groups of houses, slightly different in detail, reflecting the developer's tendency to spread the work between groups of builders, each carrying out relatively small parcels of work. It is a delightful street and Nos. 10-28 are an important part of it.		533	
ALLINGHAM STREET	11-31 (odd)		Nos. 11-31 (odd)	ALLINGHAM STREET	N1 8NX	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace similar to Nos. 5, 7 and 9. Two stories with basements. Iron railings. Doors and ground floor windows with circular heads. Ground floor rusticated stucco. Some stucco cornices removed.	01/11/1979	Allingham Street was part of the early 1840s development of St. Peter's Street and streets on either side of it by James Rhodes, on land owned by Thomas Cubitt for his brickworks. Allingham Street is relatively small scale and some of the houses have access to the rear for stables or small businesses. Nos. 11-31 make a clear contrast to the terrace on the other side of the road, with rusticated stucco ground floors, and doors and ground floor windows with circular heads. The terrace line has a strong cornice above, though some has been lost. Allingham Street is made up of varied groups of houses, slightly different in detail, reflecting the developer's tendency to spread the work between groups of builders, each carrying out relatively small parcels of work. It is a delightful street and Nos. 11-31 are an important part of it.		531	

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ALMEIDA STREET	7-16 (consec)		Nos. 7-16 (consec)	ALMEIDA STREET	N1 1TA	Barnsbury		1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Flat fronted terrace of four storeys plus basements. Two bay stock brick with stucco window surrounds and cornice. Rusticated stucco ground floor with vermiculated keystones. Sash windows at second and third floor level, casement and transom windows at first floor level and tripartite sash windows at ground floor. Nos. 7 & 8 have Juliet balconies, Nos. 9 & 10 retain cast iron decorative window box surrounds at first floor windows. No. 11 has dual height glazed extension at the rear, No. 13 has also added a glazed rear extension to the basement and ground floor. Elevations rise with the street level. Continuous stucco parapet, apart from No. 7 and No. 12.	01/02/1980	Almeida Street was original known as Wellington Street, renamed in 1890 to commemorate one of the Iron Duke's Peninsula War battles. It was built on land owned by the Wilson estate, which bought the former four acre physic garden of Dr William Pitcairn after his death in 1791. Nos. 1-4 Almeida Street, two linked pairs of semi-detached villas, now statutorily listed, were built in the 1830s by the Wilsons as part of an intended new square. No further development took place until the four streets now named Almeida Street, Battishill Street, Napier Terrace and Waterloo Terrace were laid out and building leases granted between 1846 and 1854. Nos. 7-16 Almeida Street are imposing four storey houses which retain many of their original features. They are a prominent part of an important Islington street.		789	
ALMEIDA STREET	17-19 (consec)		Nos. 17-19 (consec)	ALMEIDA STREET	N1 1TB	Barnsbury		1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Flat fronted terrace. Basement and three storeys and slated mansards with single dormers at front, two at side of No. 19. Two bay stock brick with stucco window surrounds and cornice. Rusticated stucco ground floor. No.18 retains plain portico. No. 19 has casement and transom windows replacing the original sash windows, lacks cornice and has blank window surrounds at first and second floor level on flank wall facing Napier Terrace. It has its front door and rear extension on this side, with a balcony at second floor level. Good railings.	01/02/1980	Almeida Street was original known as Wellington Street, renamed in 1890 to commemorate one of the Iron Duke's Peninsula War battles. It was built on land owned by the Wilson estate, which bought the former four acre physic garden of Dr William Pitcairn after his death in 1791. Nos. 1-4 Almeida Street, two linked pairs of semi-detached villas, now statutorily listed, were built in the 1830s by the Wilsons as part of an intended new square. No further development took place until the four streets now named Almeida Street, Battishill Street, Napier Terrace and Waterloo Terrace were laid out and building leases granted between 1846 and 1854. Nos. 17-19 Almeida Street are imposing houses which retain many of their original features. They are a prominent part of an important Islington street.		790	
ALMEIDA STREET	20-25 (Consec)		Nos. 20-25 (Consec)	ALMEIDA STREET	N1 1TB	Barnsbury		1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Flat fronted terrace. Basement and three storeys, some with slated Mansards, all with single or double dormers. No. 22 has a top floor balcony at the rear, No. 23 has Juliet balconies at first floor front windows. Two bay stock brick with stucco window surrounds (some lacking the original mouldings) and cornice (missing at Nos. 21 & 22). Rusticated stucco ground floor. End of terrace houses at Nos. 20 and 25 have side front doors both retaining plain porticoes and a pair of sash windows at ground floor front, others have single tri-partite ground floor windows. No.20 has glazed windows inserted in originally blank window surrounds at first floor level on flank wall facing Napier Terrace. No. 25 has blank window surrounds at first and second floor level on flank wall facing Battishill Street. Nos. 22 and 24 also retain plain porticoes. Good railings.	01/02/1980	Almeida Street was original known as Wellington Street, renamed in 1890 to commemorate one of the Iron Duke's Peninsula War battles. It was built on land owned by the Wilson estate, which bought the former four acre physic garden of Dr William Pitcairn after his death in 1791. Nos. 1-4 Almeida Street, two linked pairs of semi-detached villas, now statutorily listed, were built in the 1830s by the Wilsons as part of an intended new square. No further development took place until the four streets now named Almeida Street, Battishill Street, Napier Terrace and Waterloo Terrace were laid out and building leases granted between 1846 and 1854. Nos. 20-25 Almeida Street are imposing three plus basement houses which retain many of their original features. They are a prominent part of an important Islington street.		791	

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ALMEIDA STREET	26-28 (Consec)		Nos. 26-28 (Consec)	ALMEIDA STREET	N1 1TD	Barnsbury		1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Flat fronted terrace. Basement and three storeys. Nos. 26 and 28 have slated Mansards with double dormers. Two bay stock brick with stucco window surrounds and cornice (part missing at No. 27). Rusticated stucco ground floor. No.26 retains plain portico and has glazed windows inserted in originally blank window surrounds on flank wall facing Battishill Street at first floor level. Good railings.	01/02/1980	Almeida Street was original known as Wellington Street, renamed in 1890 to commemorate one of the Iron Duke's Peninsula War battles. It was built on land owned by the Wilson estate, which bought the former four acre physic garden of Dr William Pitcairn after his death in 1791. Nos. 1-4 Almeida Street, two linked pairs of semi-detached villas, now statutorily listed, were built in the 1830s by the Wilsons as part of an intended new square. No further development took place until the four streets now named Almeida Street, Battishill Street, Napier Terrace and Waterloo Terrace were laid out and building leases granted between 1846 and 1854. In the early 1900s, until 1914, Nos. 26 and 27 were combined as Horace Mansell Maybury MD's surgery and home with intercommunication between the two houses. During World War II No. 28 was adapted as an ambulance station and retains the reinforced concrete ground floor (then extending to the street), which was supported on brick piers that remain in the basement. Nos. 26-28 Almeida Street are imposing three storey houses which retain many of their original features. They are a prominent part of an important Islington street.		792	
ALMEIDA STREET	29	Wellington Hall	No. 29	ALMEIDA STREET	N1 1AD	Upper Street North	1874. Redeveloped 2000-1		Victorian Italianate	Public Building/music hall	Residential	Four-storeys, flat roof, pitched slated eaves and gable end facing street. Yellow stock brick with modillion and dogtooth decorated brick string courses, red brick window arches, red brick string courses level with sash window meeting rails at first and second floors. Terracotta decorative features painted white. JG monogram between ground floor windows. Double front door within arched stucco surround and vestigial canopy. Linked pair of sash windows within top floor gable end, three arched sash windows at first and second floor, two at ground floor. Street frontage of Wellington Hall refurbished by the developers of Myddelton Hall in 2000/2001.	01/02/1980	Wellington Hall was built in 1874 behind and to the side of Myddelton Hall and was used for meetings and displays, suggesting that there was enough demand for both halls to flourish. But demographic change and competition from Collins Music Hall and other central Islington venues led to its closure in 1906. From then on it had various commercial occupants until the end of the 1990s, when it was converted to residential use. Its ornate late Victorian façade is higher and wider than others in the street and so makes an important contribution to its architectural variety. It is also a reminder of the shortlived heyday of the Victorian music hall in the late 1800s.		?????	
ALMEIDA STREET	30-32 (Consec.)	Myddelton Hall	Nos. 30-32 (Consec.)	ALMEIDA STREET	N1 1AD	Upper Street North		c. 1858 altered 1891	Victorian classical tradition	Commercial	Commercial	Lower stock brick building with facade under a slated roof behind a red brick on edge parapet. The facade is comprised of two parts, that on the left possibly dating from the original 1856 building has five recessed bays beneath low brick arches, three of them blank and two glazed. The windows were inserted and a horseshoe shaped raked balcony within the hall was removed when a mezzanine floor and roof lights were inserted to provide office space – no planning record can be found, probably mid 20c. – previous alterations referred to in 1999 Islington planning officer's report. Converted in 1999 - 2000 to a restaurant on the ground floor with 9 flats on the first and second floors (the latter being within the roof). A stucco surrounded round arched glazed doorway in the left arch is No. 30 Almeida Street. The right-hand part of the facade dates from the 1891 rebuilding. It has three bays of slightly different yellow stock brick from the left facade, with a central curved pediment above decorated brick pilasters and linked cornice, with a second cornice above the central doorway leading to the flats. There are three first floor doorways with brick arches and three arched openings at ground floor level. Two of them retain decorative stucco or stone surround and keystones, while there are signs that the brickwork over the left side arch has been repaired where the third would have been. The restaurant at No. 31 is accessed by an arched doorway (formerly a window) on the left of the three openings and six of the flats at No. 32 by the arched opening in the middle, which is next to an open arch leading to service areas for the restaurant on the corner of Upper Street. Curved brickwork within this archway retains stone moulded string course, missing in the arched door surrounds. The restaurant premises include the former under stage pit area which remains as a lower level adjacent to the bar, with the kitchens at the back in the former Wellington Hall part of building, which has rear emergency access into Terrett's Place. The pair of double height windows at the middle of the facade are divided horizontally at first floor level and were extended to second level in 2008 when Freshwater was built.	01/02/80	Myddelton Hall was built in 1856 and was originally entered from shop premises at 142 Upper Street. It was in active use for over 50 years as a venue for concerts, lectures and fund-raising bazaars, and was also the headquarters of a number of local societies and political parties. Charles Dickens is reported in the Daily News as giving a reading in aid of a local charity on 31 January 1866. The name of the hall derives from the fact (recorded in an inscription on the adjacent corner of 140A Upper Street) that Sir Hugh Myddelton, who brought the New River to Islington in the 17c., lived in a house on this site, so the hall would have been built on its former gardens and outbuildings. These had been replaced in the 1700s by the house depicted in an 1840 watercolour by CH Matthews to which was later added a shopfront as shown in the 1886 engraving of Upper Street before the street was widened. The hall was considerably rebuilt in 1891 when the buildings in Upper Street were replaced by the terracotta row of four shops now numbered 140A – 143 Upper Street. The new entrance in Almeida Street bears the name Myddelton Hall and date 1891 beneath the pediment over the central doorway. The hall continued in use until 1916 when John Masham and Sons, a grocery and oil and colour business with other outlets at Nos. 38 & 62 Cross Street, moved in. After the first world war it continued in industrial use, by such businesses as leather goods manufacturers, shipping agents and aeronautical instruments manufacturers. The latter company, Aircraft Patents Limited, moved in in 1937, having been formed in 1913 to acquire their British aircraft patents from Orville and Wilbur Wright, and remained in Almeida Street as an electric clock manufacturer until the mid-1950s. The hall's last industrial occupant Shop & Store Planners used it as a shop fittings factory, combining it with Wellington Hall and using the house forming the latter's frontage next door as its offices. In the late 1990s they moved away and the buildings were sold to developers. This building has an important history and is a memorial to the days when music hall thrived in this part of Islington.		793	

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ALWYNE PLACE	2-12 (even)		Nos. 2-12 (even)	ALWYNE PLACE	N1 2NL	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Large semi-detached villas, four storey, semi-basement. Stock brick, ornate stucco bands to windows. Some window guards at ground floor. Stucco cornice at eaves level. Doorways: elaborate stucco cornice and foliage detailing.	01/02/1980	Nos. 2-12 Alwyne Place are pairs of fine 1850s villas with elaborate stucco detailing. They are part of the James Wagstaffe development of this area, which began with Nos. 2 & 4 Alwyne Villas in 1848. Wagstaffe had a development lease for the area between Alwyne Villas and the gardens of Canonbury Park South, which had been developed earlier in the 1840s. He was a locally based surveyor, builder and architect, with a yard at Highbury Corner and an office in Upper Street. He built his villas in pairs, usually with grand entrances. The Italianate detailing varies from villa to villa and these houses have elaborate mouldings round the windows and stucco foliage panels flanking the front doors. Nos. 2-12 Alwyne Place are important examples of mid 1800s Canonbury domestic architecture on a grand scale.		580	
ALWYNE PLACE	1A		No. 1A	ALWYNE PLACE	N1 2NL	Canonbury		c1880	Victorian Gothic	Home	Residence	Cottage, two storeys, painted brick, slate roof with shingles, eaves, terracotta finials to ridge and three small window gables with decorative bargeboards. Gothic arched upper windows and door to wrought iron decorative balcony. Porch head to panelled door. Walled and gated to Alwyne Place.	01/02/1981	No1A Alwyne Place is a fanciful Gothic addition to an otherwise uniformly Italianate James Wagstaffe 1850s development. It is directly built onto the side of its neighbouring villa which predates it by around 30 years. The upper floor windows are elaborately arched with Gothic windows and carved bargeboards. The tiled roof has a decorative shingle pattern. It is enclosed behind a stockbrick wall, giving it an air of secrecy.		896	
ALWYNE ROAD	19, 19A, 20-24		Nos. 19, 19A, 20-24	ALWYNE ROAD	N1 2HN	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached villas. 3 storeys and basements. 2 windows each with 1 window recessed entrance bay. Yellow stock brick. Slated hipped roofs with projecting eaves carried on a stucco cornice. Sill string at 1st floor. Architrave sash windows with 1st floor bracketed cornices and ground floor segmental pediments. Arched doorways with pilasters carrying archivolts with egg and dart decoration, fanlights and double panelled doors approached by steps. Ground floor windows with cast iron guards	01/12/1970	These grand houses show all the strengths of the James Wagstaffe designs for his Canonbury and Highbury villas. They are well proportioned, with individual detailing. The side entrance bays are set back slightly, with curved stucco mouldings above, matching those of the ground floor windows. The first floor windows have segmental pediments, and there is a strong cornice at roof level. They are part of the mid 1800s James Wagstaffe development of this part of the Northampton estate, which began with Nos. 2 & 4 Alwyne Villas in 1848. Wagstaffe had a development lease for the area between Alwyne Villas and the gardens of Canonbury Park South. He was a locally based surveyor, builder and architect, with a yard at Highbury Corner and an office in Upper Street. He built his villas in pairs, usually with grand entrances. Nos. 19-24 Alwyne Road are fine examples of his style.		4	
ALWYNE ROAD	25 and 26		Nos. 25 and 26	ALWYNE ROAD	N1 2HN	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached villas. 3 storeys and basements. 2 windows each with 1 window recessed entrance bay. Yellow stock brick. Slated hipped roofs with projecting eaves carried on stucco cornice. Sill string at 1st floor. Architraved sash windows with 1st floor bracketed segmental pediments. Round arched ground floor openings. Doorways with pilasters carrying archivolts with egg and dart decoration, fanlights and double panelled doors approached by steps. Ground floor windows with cast iron guards.	01/12/1970	This grand pair of villas shows all the strengths of the James Wagstaff design template for his Canonbury and Highbury villas. It is well proportioned, with individual detailing that sets it apart from its neighbours. The side entrance bays are set back slightly, with curved stucco mouldings above, matching those of the ground floor windows. The first floor windows have segmental pediments, and there is a strong cornice at roof level. They are part of the mid 1800s James Wagstaff development of this part of the Northampton estate, which began with Nos. 2 & 4 Alwyne Villas in 1848. Wagstaff had a development lease for the area between Alwyne Villas and the gardens of Canonbury Park South. He was a locally based surveyor, builder and architect, with a yard at Highbury Corner and an office in Upper Street. He built his villas in pairs, usually with grand entrances. Nos. 25 & 26 Alwyne Place are fine examples of his style.		5	

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ALWYNE ROAD	27 and 28		Nos. 27 and 28	ALWYNE ROAD	N1 2HN	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached villas. 3 storeys and basements main block, 2 windows each, then 2 story recessed, then single storey recessed entrance bay. Yellow stock brick. Stated hipped roofs with projecting eaves carried on stucco cornice. Sill string at 1st floor. Architraved sash windows with 2nd floor pediments. Square headed ground floor openings with bracketed cornice above. Plain doorways attached at the side. Gauged bricks above. Fanlights and double panelled doors approached by steps.	01/12/1970	This grand pair of villas shows all the strengths of the James Wagstaff design template for his Canonbury and Highbury villas. It is well proportioned, with individual detailing that sets it apart from its neighbours. The elevations step forward, from single storey entrance bay, to two stories plus basement, then three stories plus basement. In contrast to next door, the pediments above the windows are on the first floor and triangular rather than segmental. These villas are part of the Wagstaff development of this area, which began with Nos. 2 & 4 Alwyne Villas in 1848. Wagstaff had a development lease for the area between Alwyne Villas and the gardens of Canonbury Park South, which had been developed earlier in the 1840s. He was a locally based surveyor, builder and architect, with a yard at Highbury Corner and an office in Upper Street. He built his villas in pairs, usually with grand entrances. Like their neighbours, Nos. 27 & 28 are fine examples of his style.		6	
ALWYNE VILLAS	14-16 (even)		Nos. 14-16 (even)	ALWYNE VILLAS	N1 2HQ	Canonbury		1848	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Part of a line of four pairs of semi-detached villas, two storey and semi-basement and roof storey with dormers. Stock brick with stucco semi-basement and window surrounds, recessed porches. Nos. 2 - 12 (even) Grade II listed. No.16 ornate stucco porch perhaps slightly later than 1848, which conceals the original entrance. (now numbered 18). Nos. 2 and 4, the earliest, plainer than the rest.	01/09/1978	This line of villas, of which Nos. 2 & 4 were the earliest, were the first of the James Wagstaffe villas on the Northampton Estate, begun in 1848. Wagstaffe had a development lease for the area between Alwyne Villas and the gardens of Canonbury Park South, which had been developed earlier in the 1840s. He was a locally based surveyor, builder and architect, with a yard at Highbury Corner and an office in Upper Street. He built his villas in pairs, usually with grand entrances. Like their neighbours elsewhere in the development he varied the details to give each group individual appeal. These Alwyne Villas houses are on a slightly smaller scale than those round the corner in Alwyne Road, for example, and Nos. 2 & 4 are a little plainer than their neighbours. They have two main storeys, with a stucco semi basement and dormers in the roof. They have stucco side entrances and grand front doors, with rectangular fanlights above. No 16 has an elaborate Victorian porch and side extension, now separately numbered 18, added later. These are important buildings, both architecturally and for the history of the development of residential Canonbury. Nos. 2 - 12 are nationally listed Grade II, leaving Nos. 14 - 16/18 locally listed.		314	
AMWELL STREET	68	Amwell Arms	No. 68	AMWELL STREET	EC1R 1UU	New River		1932-3	Mid 1900s art deco pub architecture	Public House	Under redevelopment (2019)	Former corner pub, Amwell Street and Inglebert Street. Dual painted tile frontage. Amwell Street: Two clear glass windows, two transoms, below lower smoked glass; above upper two mullions. Two vents. Timber/glass door (closed), clear glass fanlight, projecting cornice. Timber fascia and cornice. Hanging sign. Corner: Door, one step, fan with extract. Inglebert Street: two windows, three timber/glass doors (one blank timber), two clear glass fanlights, one blank with extract. Some fascia and cornice. One timber panelled/glass door with flanking curved timber/glass panels, clear glass fanlight and extract (same projecting cornice).	21/09/1993	No. 68 Amwell Street was originally the Fountain public house, then Filthy McNasty's, then the Amwell Arms. The frontage is of 1932-3, replacing that of the original 1825 public house. It retains much of its original 1930s timber and tiles, and large art deco style windows. The entrance is on the corner, topped by a panel for the pub's name and a scrolled pediment above. As Filthy Macnasty's the pub had a rich rather bohemian history, haunted by musicians and poets such as the singer Shane MacGowan, the rock band The Libertines and the beat poet Allen Ginsberg. It is currently (2019) no longer a pub.		1243	

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ANSON ROAD	24		No. 24	ANSON ROAD	N7 0RD	Tufnell Park		c1880	Victorian Gothic	Home	Residential	Two storey with basement detached Victorian house in two colour brickwork. Very distinctive circular turret with curved glazing and conical slate roof. Scalloped slate band in tiling, with a prominent iron finial on top of the turret. Stiff leaf detailing on window openings on the left bay which places the decoration on the left of the windows but not on the right. Decoration emphasises the downhill corner. Original windows with four lights above the transom, a single pane below. Prominent sills to the first storey.	01/02/1980	This is an imaginatively detailed villa, a fine example of Tufnell Park estate development when the architect George Truefitt was its surveyor (1865-1890). Another example of his work nearby is No. 23 Carleton Road, definitely by Truefitt, and Grade II listed. Truefitt also designed the former St. George's Church on Tufnell Park Road and what is now the National Youth Theatre building in Holloway Road. The detailing on this house is of high quality as are the building materials. The red brick detailing on the stock brick structure is used creatively, both vertically and horizontally. The tiling on the conical turret adds subtle variation and is intact. This house should be seen as part of a sequence of villas which extends down to No. 30 at the junction with Huddleston Road. Some details vary but they are clearly by the same hand, perhaps George Truefitt. No. 30 has a magnificent corner balcony with fine woodwork and cast iron detailing.		774	
ANSON ROAD	32-38 (even)		Nos. 32-38 (even)	ANSON ROAD	N70AB	Tufnell Park		c1890	Victorian Queen Anne Baroque	Homes	Residential	Large flamboyant late Victorian three storey semi-detached. Second floor has mansard roof with windows set forward in highly ornamented gables. Bay windows with stone balustrade, doors with stone pilasters and pediment.	01/02/1980	This is a grand pair of buildings in a Victorian Baroque style unusual for this part of Islington. They provide a flamboyant contrast to the sequence of Gothic style villas in Anson Road on the other side of Huddleston Road. They are well preserved with all their original detailing. The roofline is particularly elaborate with pilasters and pediments rising above the top floor windows. On the ground floor the front doors are also plastered and pedimented with half-moon windows above the doorways.		775	
ARCHWAY CLOSE	1	Former/Archway Tavern	No. 1	ARCHWAY CLOSE	N19 3TD	St. John's Grove		1886	Victorian Eclectic with elements of Renaissance revival	Public House	Uncertain (2019) below, residential above	Three storey building plus attic floor with Renaissance style round windows in slate mansard roof; visible parts to front and sides predominantly red brick with yellow brick corner facades, stone or stucco details, balustrade around roof with decorative ironwork around top of roof; clock above pediment of central façade; painted decorative stucco work inside pediment and central segmental arch over central second storey window; some windows, including central second storey one, bricked up; rest of second and third storey plain glass double sash; ground floor windows tall, wide glass, typical of Victorian pub fronts, between pilasters with Corinthian style capitals. Double wooden doors in centre and central corners with decorative glass.	01/02/1980	The Archway Tavern was built in 1886 by JG Ensor, architect for Watney's brewery. The Victorian eclectic style reflects the time it was built, together with much of the surrounding area. Its Renaissance revival variant of this style enhances its commanding position at the top of Holloway Road and in the V of Highgate Hill and Archway Road. It is still in a central Archway position although now overshadowed by much taller buildings on the other side of Archway station. Its frontage, roof, and to a lesser extent the side elevations, are relatively but not totally unchanged, compared with the earliest known photograph of the building in 1904. But the back, visible as you approach Archway centre from either Highgate Hill or Archway Road, is an ugly mess. The view of the front has been much improved by the opening up of a paved area down to the junction with Holloway Road.		663	
ARCHWAY CLOSE	6		No. 6	ARCHWAY CLOSE	N19 3TD	St. John's Grove		Dated 1881 on building. Shopfront early 1900s.	Edwardian shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Tall curved glass shop front above stall risers on either side of the main wood and glass double door. Separate single door to the left to upper floors. Windows with plain narrow metal mullions and transoms. Part of a row of shops set in an 1880s terrace, with residential accommodation above.	01/02/1980	The shopfront on No. 6 Archway Close is a rare late Victorian or Edwardian survivor. It has lost some of its original detail but retains enough to show the high quality of its design. It is set in a slightly earlier building, dated 1881 on the frontage. It is part of an important grouping of buildings on the central Archway island, together with the Archway Tavern and the Methodist church. Comparatively few of these curved glass shopfronts survive and No. 6 is a good example of that type.		664	

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ARCHWAY CLOSE	0	Archway Central Hall Methodist Church.		ARCHWAY CLOSE	N19 3TD	St. John's Grove	1933-4		1930s with elements of Art Deco and Odeon cinema style.	Place of worship	Place of worship	The church building is steel framed with brick and Portland stone cladding. Five stone gables, three on the Archway Close side, one on the corner façade and one on St. John's Way. Stone string course around the top of the ground floor, which is mostly retail. Later signage with original metal Odeon style frames replaced by UPVC. Originals still visible on the back of the building. Entrance double wood and glass doors, on each side under the central gable. Important surviving art deco detailing inside, including stained glass windows, wooden doors and floors, and smaller side halls. Above and recessed from the back building – red brick on St. John's Way and painted brick facing Archway Park - can be seen a pitched slate(?) roof and, behind that, a glass one. The back building contains, as well as the old style windows, cinema style doors and an art deco doorway on St. John's Way.	07/09/1998	This Art Deco, Odeon style 1930s Methodist Central Hall was designed by G.E. and K.G. Withers. It was funded by J Arthur Rank, the Methodist movie mogul and was the last of the Methodist Central Halls to be built. It is in a prominent position within Archway and is an important landmark. Only part of it is now a place of worship and parts have been altered and lost, in particular its central tower. It is an unusual example of a 1930s building that was a deliberate attempt to be 'modern' at the time it was built, though its brick and stone facades echo, in a different style, the Victorian brick and stone Archway Tavern.		1572		
ARLINGTON AVENUE	2-14 (even)		Nos. 2-14 (even)	ARLINGTON AVENUE	N1 7AX	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storey stock brick, slate roofed Georgian style flat-fronted terraced houses. Chimneys and pediments, two windows wide (sash, 6 over 6 panes) at first floor level, some with cast iron window guards and moulded sills. Plain rectangular fan lights over front door at raised ground floor level, some with white rendered lintels, some with plain pediments over door. One sash window at upper ground level, some with window guards. Spear-headed iron railings. Basement level rendered white, one sash window with some modern replacements. No. 2 with small dormer, painted brick facade. No. 6 also painted brick. No. 14 with side entrance.	01/02/1981	Arlington Square and the surrounding streets were part of the Clothworkers Company estate, which had owned land here since the 1300s. The estate was developed between 1846 and 1858 and plots were let for housebuilding to a number of developers, including Henry Rydon who built Arlington Square. He sublet plots to other builders, which explains the variations in design between the various streets and squares. This flat fronted terrace was built around the 1850s, made up of three storey brick and white stucco houses with pediments. It retains much of its original character and reflects the fine proportions, architectural detail (such as the iron window guards) and simple elegance of the houses opposite (Nos. 1-45, odd) which are Grade II listed.		940		
ARLINGTON AVENUE	16-26 (even)		Nos. 16-26 (even)	ARLINGTON AVENUE	N1 7DR	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storey stock brick, slate roofed Georgian style flat-fronted terraced houses. Chimneys and pediments, two windows wide (sash, 6 over 6 panes) at first floor level, some with cast iron window guards and moulded sills. Plain rectangular fan lights over front door at raised ground floor level, some with white rendered lintels, some with plain pediments over door. One sash window at upper ground level, some with window guards. Spear-headed iron railings. Basement level rendered white, one sash window with some modern replacements. Much as 2-14 Arlington Avenue but without iron window guards and more often retaining plain pediments above doors. No 16 with Mansard and entrance around corner.	01/02/1981	Arlington Square and the surrounding streets were part of the Clothworkers Company estate, which had owned land here since the 1300s. The estate was developed between 1846 and 1858 and plots were let for housebuilding to a number of developers, including Henry Rydon who built Arlington Square. He sublet plots to other builders, which explains the variations in design between the various streets and squares. Built c1850, this flat-fronted terrace of three storey brick and white stucco houses with pediments retains much of its original character and reflects the fine proportions, architectural detail (such as the iron window guards) and simple elegance of the houses opposite (Nos 1-45, odd) which are Grade II listed.		941		
ARLINGTON AVENUE	30-48 (even)		Nos. 30-48 (even)	ARLINGTON AVENUE	N1 7AY	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Similar to 2-14 Arlington Avenue but with slightly curved tops to windows, peak pediments over front doors and simple curved corbels. In addition: stucco bands, first floor level. Dormer between no 36 and 40 with two windows at first floor level above mews entrance. (No 38 missing.) Some decorative cast iron window guards, first floor. Differing numbers of panes in windows.	01/02/1981	Arlington Square and the surrounding streets were part of the Clothworkers Company estate, which had owned land here since the 1300s. The estate was developed between 1846 and 1858 and plots were let for housebuilding to a number of developers, including Henry Rydon who built Arlington Square. He sublet plots to other builders, which explains the variations in design between the various streets and squares. This flat fronted terrace is similar to Nos. 2-14 and was built around the 1850s, made up of three storey brick and white stucco houses with pediments. It retains much of its original character and reflects the fine proportions, architectural detail (such as the iron window guards) and simple elegance of the houses opposite (Nos. 1-45, odd) which are Grade II listed.		942		

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ARLINGTON AVENUE	1 Union Wharf, 47 Arlington Avenue	The Lock House	No. 1 Union Wharf, 47 Arlington Avenue	ARLINGTON AVENUE	N1 7BL	Arlington Square		1860-70	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Three storey stock brick building with roof, half pitched and glazed, half open flat roof terrace. Open flat roof terrace also at first floor level. Former lock keeper's accommodation, store and pump house, now residential. Circular loft window at apex, some windows repositioned with former arched brick lintel visible. Semi-circular iron balcony on second floor. Overhangs tow path on girders at second floor level with, below, double height corner angled window with metal shutters from first floor to ground level. Arched sash windows with security bars on ground floor.	01/05/1979	The Lock House is an 1860s canal lock keeper's house, with pump and stores. It was converted after the original 1979 listing to modern residential use. The industrial heritage of the area and the character of the canal is reflected in the name of the building and the retention of brick and metal materials. Features of the building's past, such as an angular overhang of the towpath, supported by girders, have been incorporated into the conversion. This is an important lockside building.		422		
ARLINGTON AVENUE	47-83 (odd)		Nos. 47-83 (odd)	ARLINGTON AVENUE	N1 7BA	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Similar to Nos. 30-48 Arlington Avenue but without mews entrance. Nos. 81/83: four windows; plain segmental brick arches to first floor. Nos. 47,57,59 have mansards.	01/02/1981	This terrace is similar to Nos. 30-48 Arlington Avenue. Built c1850 it retains much of its original character and reflects the fine proportions, architectural detail (such as the iron window guards) and simple elegance of the houses opposite (Nos. 1-45, odd) which are Grade II listed. Arlington Square and the surrounding streets were part of the Clothworkers Company estate, which had owned land here since the 1300s. The estate was developed between 1846 and 1858 and plots were let for housebuilding to a number of developers, including Henry Rydon who built Arlington Square and the streets nearby. He sublet plots to other builders, which explains the slight variations in design between the various streets and squares.		943		
ARLINGTON AVENUE	50		No. 50	ARLINGTON AVENUE	N1 7AY	Arlington Square		c.1850	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Residential	Converted shop. Rendered stallriser, three render pilasters, clear glass window (two mullions). Wide iron strip vent, narrow timber door, timber step, rectangular glass fanlight, rendered fascia and cornice.	21/09/1993	No. 50 Arlington Avenue is listed as a shopfront. It survives as listed in 1993, but is now converted to residential use. It retains its clear glass window with two mullions, its strip vent, three rendered pilasters and rendered fascia and cornice. It is an attractive example of a Victorian local shop.		1244		
ARUNDEL PLACE	6- 11 (consec)		Nos. 6- 11 (consec)	ARUNDEL PLACE	N11LS	Barnsbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Three storey and basement. Some original cast iron front railings. Ground floor stucco rusticated and one window with circular heads, circular fanlight above doors. Windows with ornate cast iron window guards. No.9 large ground floor window. First floor two windows each with stucco architraves with console bracketed cornices, except Nos. 6 and 7 where the cornice is missing. Cast iron window guards missing on Nos. 6 and 7. Upper floors stock brick, No.7 painted. Second floor windows stucco architraves. Stucco dentil cornice at eaves. Nos. 8 and 9 with two dormers each.	01/11/1979	Nos. 6-11 Arundel Place make up an elegant sequence of 1850s dwellings which leads into Arundel Square. The square was one of the last of the Islington Squares to be built and was laid out in the 1850s on Pocock's Fields, named after the family of dairy farmers who leased much of this land in the early 1800s. The individual houses in Arundel Place are well preserved with most of their original external details, including ironwork. The terrace is an important part of the Barnsbury conservation area and a fine example of the Islington Victorian classical tradition.		565		
ARUNDEL SQUARE	1-16 (consec)		Nos. 1-16 (consec)	ARUNDEL SQUARE	N78AT	St. Mary Magdalene		1852	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace in the classical tradition. 1,2,5 and 6 - basement with three storeys with mansard and dormers. Rusticated stucco ground floor. Cast iron front railings. Ground floor windows arched. Cast iron window guards. Cast iron balconies at first floor. Upper floors stock brick with stucco architraved windows. Nos. 3 and 4 four storey and basement. Nos. 6 and 11, 14 and 15, four storey and basement. Nos. 12, 13, three storey. No. 16 with mansard and dormers.	01/02/1980	Nos. 1-16 Arundel Square make up the first terrace in the square to be completed, built on Pocock Fields from 1850. While less grand than Nos. 18-37 it is substantially unaltered and provides a plainer contrast to the ornate north side of the square. The square is incomplete because the North London Railway was cut through the South side in 1850.		610		
ARUNDEL SQUARE	18-37 (Consec)		Nos. 18-37 (Consec)	ARUNDEL SQUARE	N78AS	St. Mary Magdalene		1855-1860	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Four storey and basement. Some with roof extensions. Projecting stucco ground floor with keystone over windows. Heavy cornice at first floor level. Entrance with double porches with columns. Stock brick upper floors. First floor windows with stucco architraves with ornate console bracketed cornice - stucco panel above second and third storey windows with stucco architraves. Stucco cornice, third floor level.	01/02/1980	Cherry & Pevsner describe this terrace as "Victorian Italianate in its latest and busiest phase". As the grandest side of the last of the Islington squares to be developed this is a significant example of the some of the most substantial Victorian domestic architecture in the borough. The houses have large porches and elaborate stucco decoration to the windows and surface panels. They are more Kensington than Islington, Pevsner says, rising above the surrounding domestic architecture.		614		

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ARUNDEL SQUARE	38-59 (consec)		Nos. 38-59 (consec)	ARUNDEL SQUARE	N78AP	St. Mary Magdalene		1855-1860	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Three storey and basement. Front cast iron railings. Some ground floors rusticated stucco. Rounded windows with keystones. Upper floors stock brick except Nos. 40 and 42 rendered. Most have mansard roof and dormers. Some first floor with cast iron window guards, brick dentil course at eaves. Carriageway between Nos. 54 and 53 with lion head keystones over entrance.	1 02 80	These typical Islington mid-19th century Victorian dwellings have excellent stucco detail and ironwork. The shallow arched doorways and windows provide a contrast to the rest of the square and are of a highly original design. No. 38's porch and doorway are particularly fine with elaborate pillars and stucco detailing. The other doorways in the terrace are simpler. There is a lion headstone over a carriageway entrance at No.54.				
ASHMOUNT ROAD	0	ASHMOUNT PRIMARY SCHOOL			N19								22 06 09	Ashmount School Demolished.	1630	1.01		
AUBERT PARK	74		No. 74	AUBERT PARK	N5 1TS	Highbury Fields		1890s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Timber shopfront: two panelled stallisers, two render pilasters and two half brackets. Two clear glass windows with side aspects, two iron strip vents. Recessed modern panelled/glass door, clear glass fanlight, (one transom, above opening). Timber fascia and cornice (covered by later metal shop sign). Access to upper levels: recessed panelled door, clear glass fanlight (one mullion).	31 01 94	No. 74 Aubert Park retains much of its original shop front. The front door has been replaced and its original cornice and fascia have been covered by a metal shop sign, but apart from that it retains most of its original features. In its early years No. 74 was a stationer and from the early 1900s a Post Office. It became a confectioner in the 1920s and remained so until the 1970s. It is currently (2019) a dry cleaner.				
AUBERT PARK	1 - 3		Nos. 1 - 3	AUBERT PARK	N5 1TL	Highbury Fields		1840s-50s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached asymmetric villas. Four storey (three storey and basement). Hipped slate roof. London stock brick with stucco bands. No. 1: Four bay. Decorative iron finial to roof of two projecting bays. Dentilled eaves cornice. Fourth (top) storey: square-headed sash and casement windows. Third storey: square-headed sash windows (some with glazing bars). Second storey: round-headed sash windows with gauged brick arches. Fine entrance with two stucco-embellished arches, atop three columns, above window and door. Steps up to timber front door. Leaded fanlight above door. Iron railings up steps and along 2nd-storey balcony. First (basement) storey: rendered. Plain two bay annex to east elevation. No.3: three bay. Plainer but retains original (two storey, one bay) coach house.	1 07 78	This asymmetric pair of mid 1800s villas are described by Cherry and Pevsner in The Buildings of England London 4: North as "a double villa masquerading as one". They are of the same date and type as the villas developed and designed by James Wagstaff in Highbury and Canonbury in the 1840s and 50s. No. 3 retains its original coach house. No. 1 was the home of Edward Teschemacher, who in spite of his name was a British chemist. He and his family ran a business from this address under the name Teschemacher & Smith, analytical chemists. Edward Teschemacher was an original member of the Chemical Society, which in 1980 merged with other organisations to form the Royal Society of Chemistry.				
AYLESBURY STREET	17b, 17c		Nos. 17b, 17c	AYLESBURY STREET	EC1R 0DB	Clerkenwell Green		Late 1700s- early 1800s.	Georgian	Homes/shops	Commercial	Plain four storey, derived classical. Stock brick, one painted, gauged flat arches. Later 1800s windows. Brick dentillated cornice at roof level. Also later 1800s shop fronts, one retaining wooden framework, the other not. Pilasters with brackets remain, the central one shared. Each two windows wide. Exposed flank to Jerusalem Passage.	01/02/1980	Nos. 17 b & c Aylesbury Street are a pair of late 1700s or early 1800s houses in a prominent position on the corner with Jerusalem Passage. The shop fronts seem to be later, as are the glazing bars in the windows above. The shopfronts retain their Victorian pilasters and brackets but otherwise little remains of the original wooden frontages. In spite of these alterations and losses of detail these are important survivals on the edge of Clerkenwell Green.				
BALDWIN STREET	3	THE OLD FOUNTAIN	No. 3	BALDWIN STREET	EC1V 9NU	Moorfields		Building c1840. Pub frontage c1890	Victorian classical tradition.	Public House	Public House	Single front to the road. Tiled frontage; six pilasters, two fine brackets, timber fascia with attached name and cornice. Two lanterns and hanging signage above. Two timber panelled, smoked glass doors. Two clear glass windows with coloured and leaded glass below a central bar.	21/09/1993	There has been a pub on this site since 1750 though this building is from the mid 1800s with the frontage updated later in the century. This is an attractive Victorian pub with good quality tiling and glass. It is an important survivor in a street to the West of City Road with few Victorian buildings remaining. It has been run by the Durrant family for the last 50 years or so.				
BALDWIN TERRACE	0	BRITANNIA WHARF		BALDWIN TERRACE Eastern Half	N1 7RU			c1860		Industrial building		Long narrow industrial building two stories high on canal side. Plain stock brick canal side, pebble dash to street. Slate roof with eaves. Round headed windows to canal side. Square chimney	1 05 79	Demolished	421	1.02		

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BALFOUR ROAD	85	Louise Villa	No. 85	BALFOUR ROAD	N5 2HE	Highbury Fields		1870s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	Derived classical style. Detached house, two storey stock brick with plain stucco band. Hipped slate roof with projecting eaves and eaves brackets, brick chimney. Mullioned windows with decorative surrounds to both storeys; low cast-iron railings on outer sills of second storey windows and projecting bays at first storey. Sash windows throughout. Ornate art stone porch with pilasters and decorative capitals. Four panel timber and glass door with leaded fanlight above (including name 'Louise Villa'). Recessed annex to south of main building; two sash windows with plainer surrounds. Timber and glass conservatory to north elevation of main building.	1 09 78	No. 85 Balfour Road is a fine detached 1870s house with rich stucco detailing. Its builder has embellished every feature, with prominent brackets under overhanging eaves, tripartite windows on both floors and cast iron decorative railings on first floor sills. The ground floor windows are plastered with stiff leaf capitals and a dentillated cornice above. The front doorway is also plastered with a bracketed cornice above. Its leaded fanlight retains the name "Louise Villa". No. 85 is grander than the surrounding terraces and is an important contributor to the local streetscape.		300	
BALL'S POND ROAD	154 to 164 (even)		Nos. 154 to 164 (even)	BALL'S POND ROAD	N1 4AA	Canonbury		1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storeys and basements. Two windows each. No. 154 double fronted on corner with three windows. Yellow stock brick. Rusticated stucco ground floor. Formerly with stucco cornices and blocking courses (only that of No. 162 remaining). Architraved sash windows (some architraves removed) with second floor sill bands and first floor bracketed cornices. Segmental arched doorways with pilaster jambs, some patterned fanlights and panelled doors. Cast iron balconies to first floor windows.	01/12/1970	This is an important mid 1800s terrace built early in the Victorian development of the Mildmay, Balls Pond and St. Pauls Road areas. The beginning of the terrace is the best preserved, with No. 154 double fronted at the junction with Holiday Walk. It retains its ground floor rustication, window architraves and doorway fanlight. However further along the terrace some houses are in a poor state, particularly No. 156, also double fronted, which has lost all window detailing apart from the first floor cast iron balconettes. Apart from No. 154 the best is No. 162, which is the only one to retain its stucco cornice and blocking course. Nos. 178-190 towards the junction with Newington Green Road are Heritage England Grade II listed.		15	
BARING STREET	55	BARING ARMS	No. 55	BARING STREET	N1 3DS	Arlington Square		c1840-1850	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Public House	Public House	Baring Arms Public House Fine mid 1800s building, with good overall proportion and design and well-preserved details. Curved corner site, three stories. Prominent stucco cornice, five second floor windows, stucco surrounds with prominent decorative keystone on central window. Tripartite glazing bars. First floor windows more elaborate with brackets and cornices, also tripartite glazing bars. Central window pedimented. Ground floor pub front elaborately pilastered with strong stiff leaf capitals and elaborate dentillated frieze above. Stucco stallrisers.	11/10/1994	The Baring Arms is a fine mid Victorian pub in the complex of streets around Wilton Square. It is on a curved site which shows off its highly detailed façade to good effect. Its first landlord is listed as Solomon Deacon in 1856 so it is roughly contemporary with Wilton Square, laid out in the 1840s. Its chief glory is the rhythmic sequence of decorative pilasters, with pairs at either end. These are capped by a strong dentillated frieze. There are five windows on each floor above, with extra detailing on the central windows to emphasise the balance of the overall design. The Baring Arms is a good looking pub and an important survivor.		1544	
BARNSBURY ROAD	172-176 (even)		Nos. 172-176 (even)	BARNSBURY ROAD	N1 0EP	Barnsbury		c1845	Victorian classical tradition	Homes/shops	Residential/commercial	Three storey terraced flat-fronted houses with protruding shop fronts at ground floor. Stock brick, sash windows. Two bays and timber shop fronts on No. 172 and No. 174; three bays stucco shop front on No. 176, with windows separated by stucco columns, the whole flanked by two higher rusticated columns, and 'Henry Light' embossed on frieze above.	01/11/1978	Nos 172 to 176 Barnsbury Road are part of a group of early Victorian terraced houses, of simple design with little ornamentation. Some original details remain on the shopfronts. Henry Light, whose name appears on No. 176 was listed in the 1860 street directory as a grocer and an oilman. Among the adjoining properties were those of a bootmaker, a greengrocer, a butcher, a cheesemonger and an organ and pianoforte tuner.		376	
BARNSBURY ROAD	160 and 162		Nos. 160 and 162	BARNSBURY ROAD	N1 0EP	Barnsbury		c1840	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storey terrace flat-fronted two-bay houses. No.160 with ground floor shop front. Stock brick with gauged lintels, sash windows.	01/11/1978	Nos. 160 and 162 Barnsbury Road are part of a group of comparatively early Victorian terraced houses, flat fronted with little ornamentation and good examples of the period. No. 160 has a shopfront, from the days when shopping was as much as possible within walking distance. They have an important group value with others close by.		374	
BARNSBURY ROAD	168 and 170		Nos. 168 and 170	BARNSBURY ROAD	N1 0EP	Barnsbury		c1840	Victorian classical tradition	Homes/shops	Residential/commercial	Three storey terraced flat-fronted two-bay houses with shop fronts at ground floor (extending forwards on No. 170). Stock brick, sash windows.	01/11/1978	Nos. 168 and 170 Barnsbury Road are part of a group of early Victorian terraced houses. The shop on No. 170 may have been extended forward at a later date. Otherwise they are flat fronted with little ornamentation. These houses have an important group value with others close by.		375	

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BARNSBURY SQUARE	7-8, 10 and 11		Nos. 7-8, 10 and 11	BARNSBURY SQUARE	N1 1JL	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Five joined villas of which Nos. 7,8,10 and 11 are listed here (No. 9 listed separately). One single (No. 7) and two pairs (Nos. 8 and 9 and Nos. 10 and 11). Derived flat fronted classical, of two stories and basement. Wide eaves and shallow pitched, hipped slate roofs (all sides slope to the walls). Stock brick, stucco painted front plinths and basements, with front band at second storey sill level. Flat gauged brick arches to windows with second storey cast iron window balustrades. Side entrances round arched with moulded doorframe. Fanlights above are solid painted brick. Windows are all symmetrical 8 pane (4x2) sashes - upper and lower on front and set back front elevations. Cast iron front gates and railings with spear finials on low brick front walls. Inconsistencies are as follows: No.7 - rendered and painted side elevation, no window on return elevation to the set-back frontage which has a porthole window (not 8 pane sashes as on Nos. 8,10 and 11); No.10 has a 6 pane upper window on the set back front elevation and no window on the return wall. No.8 basement is not rendered.	01/02/1981	Like much of Barnsbury, the land on which the Square was built was owned by the Thornhill family. They began the development of their estate in the 1840s and these villas date from around that time. They are built to the same consistent plan, on the south side of Barnsbury Square. They make a contrast to the grander, larger detached villas on the north side. They were intended for the aspiring Victorian middle classes but are not large enough to split into flats and have survived as single dwellings.		989	
BARNSBURY SQUARE	9		No. 9	BARNSBURY SQUARE	N1 1JL	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	No. 9 is the western villa of a pair (with No.8) in a joined run of 5 (No. 7 is a single and Nos. 8/9 and Nos. 10/11 are pairs). Derived flat fronted classical, comprising two stories and basement. Wide eaves and shallow pitched hipped slate roofs (all sides slope downwards to the walls). Stock brick, stucco front plinth and front band at first floor sill level both painted white. Front and side elevations have been rendered and painted cream. Flat gauged brick arches to windows have been over-painted (?). Side entrance round arched with moulded doorframe. Fanlight above has been re-formed as glazing bars and panes from original solid/ painted brick. Windows are symmetrical 8 pane (4x2) sashes - upper and lower on both front and set back front elevations. The basement has modern, grey horizontal sliding shutters at front garden level. Missing cast iron balustrade at second storey front elevation window. Cast iron front gates and railings with spear finials on low brick front walls.	01/02/1981	Built to the same consistent plan as its twin (No. 8) and neighbours, some features have changed over the years but No. 9 represents an example of an affordable, small mid 1800s flat fronted villa. On the south side of Barnsbury Square, it contrasts with the grander, larger detached villas on the (south facing) north side but benefits from the same prestigious location. Built for the aspiring middle classes it is not large enough to split into flats and has survived as a single dwelling.		990	
BARNSBURY STREET	47		No. 47	BARNSBURY STREET	N1 1TP	Barnsbury		Late 1800s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber front. Rendered starriser and fascia. Main window sash opening. Two steps to door. Separate entrance to upstairs on the right and large side window.	21 09 93	No. 47 Barnsbury Street is part of a sequence of shops, all belonging to Paine & Co. at the time of the original 1993 listing. It is now (2020) a cycle shop with all the security that trade requires (steel grille and shutters). The basic structure of the original Paine & Co. shopfront remains and it is an important part of this row of shops leading into Liverpool Road.		1250	
BARNSBURY STREET	49 - 51		Nos. 49 - 51	BARNSBURY STREET	N1 1TP	Barnsbury		late 1800s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber frontage. Timber panalled stallriser with ironwork incorporated. Tall main window cut by central mullion. Brackets intact, connected by timber cornice and fascia. Separate upstairs entrance on right.	21 09 93	Nos. 49 - 51 Barnsbury street are part of a sequence of shops, all Paine & Co. at the time of the 1993 listing. They are now (2020) under new management. But the basic structure of the original Paine & Co. shopfront remains and it is an important part of this row of shops leading into Liverpool Road.		1251	

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BARNSBURY STREET	55 - 61 (odd) and 65		Nos. 55 - 61 (odd) and 65	BARNSBURY STREET	N1 1EJ	Barnsbury		c1830	Georgian, altered	Shops/Homes	Residential	Terrace of two storey former shops, some with dormers, all now residential except No. 55. Some stock brick, some rendered. Much altered, particularly at ground floor level.	1 02 80	This row of former shops dates from the early years of Barnsbury Street, when it was first developed. A builder called Louis England held leases for nearly all of Barnsbury Street in the 1830s. This sequence of buildings was clearly once shops, but now only one remains with its original purpose. The rest have been converted into houses with no shopfronts remaining. In spite of this they remain important because of their date and their contribution to the Barnsbury streetscape.		796		
BARNSBURY STREET	71		No. 71	BARNSBURY STREET	N1 1EJ	Barnsbury		c1860. Tiling 1890s-1900s?	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Residential currently (2017) unoccupied	No. 71 Barnsbury Street is a former corner two storey pub c1860 now residential. First storey has three plain square windows to the north. Partly tiled from ground to first floor with a plaque featuring an ornate beer mug. Four plain square windows to the west and similarly tiled. Second storey has two two pane sashes to the north and one to the west. Upper storey and parapet is brick painted off white and there is a relief frieze at first floor and parapet levels rounded to follow both sides. Similarly, the exterior brick and tilework at No. 71 has a rounded corner with Lonsdale Place	01/02/1980	No. 71 Barnsbury Street is the small two storey former Prince of Wales public house built c1860 on the corner with Lonsdale Place. The green tiles would perhaps have been added in the 1890s or 1910s. It retains an ornamental beer mug motif in the tiling on the Barnsbury Street side, a symbol of the Whitbread brewery, but apart from that and the green tiling, little of its pub identity remains. Its importance lies in its date and its position, a focal point on the junction between Barnsbury Street and Lonsdale Place.		797		
BARNSBURY STREET	26 A - C		Nos. 26 A-C	BARNSBURY STREET	N1 1ER	Barnsbury		1791 Parish workhouse built. 1872 Converted to Metropolitan Borough Civic Offices	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Public building	Homes	Stock brick, shallow pitched slate roof, flat brick window arches and railings & gates to five entrances. No. 26A (Flats. 1,2,5,6,9): two storeys with basement and five dormer metal clad windows above parapet. First storey has four steps to front door with square fanlight above including glazing bars, arched carriage entrance on the left, two four pane windows to the right. Second storey has a brick filled window above front door with two four pane sashes to the left & two four pane sashes to the right. No. 26B (Flats. 3,4,7,8,10) repeats exactly Flats 1,2,5,6,9 except the vehicular access is replaced by two four pane sashes. No. 26C (Nos.11,12,13): three storeys and basement. First storey has three four pane sashes with flat brick arches, second storey two pairs of four pane sashes with semi-circular decorative flat brick arches. Third storey has two pairs of smaller four pane sashes with decorative lintels, separated by a blank plaque with ornate pediment over short pilasters. Roof parapet has stepped ends with two central arrow slits. No. 26B: two storeys and basement in the central block. Peaked flat brick arches to all windows. First storey: front door and fanlight with rectangular glazing bars separating two pairs of eight pane sashes. Second: narrow, centred four pane sash separating two pairs of four pane sashes. Decorative double brick band linking all arches, single band linking the sills at second storey and four	01/02/1980	Nos. 26A - C Barnsbury Street was converted in 1872 to civic offices from what remained of the original parish workhouse of 1791, it has now been converted into flats. They retain their Victorian craftsmanship, proportions and detail, with a unique tower on the eastern side. No. 26A forms three sections with two parts having two storeys with basement below and two dormers above together with one section of three storeys and basement. It is named after Amey Hill who gave the land for the workhouse in her will (c1777). No. 26B has two storeys and basement and No. 26C has two storeys, no basement but with a circular tower of stock brick with decorative banding. As a group these buildings have a heritage value in their craftsmanship, the style and symmetry of each part, and in their history as a former parish workhouse and London civic offices.		795		
BARNSBURY STREET	5		No. 5	BARNSBURY STREET	N1 1PW	Barnsbury		c1850. First occupied 1852	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Residential	A four storey, flat fronted mid 1800s Victorian commercial building with residence above. No separate entrance upstairs. Timber frame to former shop front on ground floor with glazing bars and four principal large panes. Square glazed fanlight above front door. Timber panelled stallriser. Dentil cornice between two intact brackets. Plastered pilasters. Decorative iron ventilation strip above window. Flat gauged brick arches to four windows above with larger pair of four pane sashes below smaller pair of four pane above. There is no basement.	21/09/1993	No. 5 Barnsbury Street is listed as a shopfront. Together with No. 3, it fills in the gap to Upper Street. It was first occupied in 1852, catering to local residents and the growing prosperity of Upper Street as a shopping centre. It retains some but not all of its shopfront details, with pilasters, brackets, fascia and cornice. Barnsbury Street was locally known as Cut-throat Lane and was the route across fields to the workhouse.		1248		

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BARNSBURY STREET	53		No. 53	BARNSBURY STREET	N1 1TP	Barnsbury		Late 1800s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Corner shopfront, entrance facing the junction with Liverpool Road. Wooden frontage and fascia, brackets disappeared since original listing. Window mullion removed. Proprietor's name in metal letters on the fascia, with the number on the corner.	21 09 93	No. 53 Barnsbury Street is part of a sequence of shops, all Paine & Co. at the time of the 1993 listing. It is now (2020) under new management. The basic structure of the original Paine & Co. shopfront remains and it is an important part of this row of shops leading into Liverpool Road.		1253	
BARNSBURY TERRACE	6-7		Nos. 6-7	BARNSBURY TERRACE	N1 1JH	Barnsbury		c1846-50	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Imposing pair of Victorian three storey plus basement stucco villas c1846-50 joined to smaller scale terraces. Both have two step-recessed full height front elevations and a grand frontage of full height bay windows joined at each storey. Both have overhung stucco eaves and dentils. They comprise: No. 6: first storey, on left-hand side recess, arched front door (six front steps) with glazed fanlight. Door canopy supports missing. On right-hand side frontage, bay with tripartite twelve pane sash with narrow four pane sashes on both sides, surrounded by square pilasters and ornate cornice. Second storey - arched eight pane sash above left-hand side front door with relief curved hood mould to match. On right-hand side frontage a bay as below but with round pilasters and a decorative fret to cornice. Third floor has three joined, arched, three pane sashes with hood moulds and stops. Stucco band to each storey. Railings missing. No. 7 Ditto No.6 mirror image but with fanlight above front door missing and, at the right-hand side third storey, there is a four pane sash. Railings, rendered brick plinths intact with three brick pillars and decorative, circular stone caps.	01/11/1979	Nos. 6 and 7 Barnsbury Terrace are a pair of very grand three storey plus basement villas. They are larger than their neighbours and make liberal use of Italianate stucco decoration, particularly on the ground and first floors. The turrets reflect the mid Victorian admiration for the rural Tuscan villa. They provide a striking vista from Barnsbury Square. The design of the bay windows is unusual and attractive. The Victorian detailing is largely intact. Both houses were virtually derelict in 1958, so they are an important survival.		541	
BARON STREET	31 & 33		Nos. 31 & 33	BARON STREET	N1 9ET	Chapel Market/Penton Street		c1878	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Commercial/residential above	Shop front. Formerly W. Yearley (Grocers). Restored timber frontage; two stallrisers; two bay windows (shuttered), fascia and cornice. Two panelled doors, one step, fanlights, basement hatch.	21/09/1993	This shopfront at Nos. 31 & 33 Baron Street was described as derelict at the time of the original 1993 listing. It has now (2018) been restored and is in good condition, though no longer a shop. It is made up of a pair of single bay houses, perhaps of a development of c1878, though the upper parts look earlier. For many years the houses were used as a store by Chapel Market traders until refurbishment in 1999. The lettering on the original fascia board is clearly a copy, but it does provide a reminder of a Chapel Market grocer of the late 1800s. This shopfront has been sensitively restored and converted and is in a better state than when it was originally listed.		1246	
BASIRE STREET	1-3 and 5		Nos. 1-3 and 5	BASIRE STREET	N1 8PN	Arlington Square		c1850	Upper part Victorian classical tradition	Shops and homes	Commercial and residential	Terrace, mildly Italianate. Three storey stock brick with parapet, stucco cornice (part) and moulded window surrounds. Bracketed cornice to first floor windows. Shop fronts: original fascia consoles at Nos. 1 and 3. No. 1 19th century shop front altered.	01/02/1981	Arlington Square and the surrounding streets were part of the Clothworkers Company estate, which had owned land here since the 1300s. The estate was developed between 1846 and 1858 and plots were let for housebuilding to a number of developers, including Henry Rydon who built Arlington Square. He sublet plots to other builders, which explains the variations in design between the various streets and squares. The upper parts of this c1850 terrace are still in keeping with their neighbours but the ground floor has a more modern shopfront, retaining few original details.		909	

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BASIRE STREET	7-13 (odd) and 25		Nos. 7-13 (odd) and 25	BASIRE STREET	N1 8PN	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, similar to Arlington Avenue. Three storey including basement. Two windows wide. Stock brick, stucco. Parapet. Stucco cornice. Segmental curved headed windows. Moulded stucco surrounds to windows and doorways. Bracketed (simple corbels) pitched pedimented doorheads. Panelled doors. Decorative cast iron stair railings and front railings with spearheads. Some decorative cast iron windows guards (Nos. 7 and 9). No. 25 is the last in the terrace but follows the same pattern as Nos. 7-13.	01/02/1981	This small scale classically derived terrace is characteristic of the Henry Rydon 1850s development of the Arlington Square area. The slight variations of design reflect Rydon's practise of using different builders for small groups of houses. Nos. 7 - 13 Briset Street are similar to terraces in St. Paul Street nearby, minus a stucco band at the first floor. Some retain their decorative cast iron window guards.		910		
BACHELOR STREET	6	Former PENTON PRIMARY SCHOOL	No. 6	BACHELOR STREET	N1 0EY		1891		Victorian Baroque Queen Anne	Education Building	Residential	Opened 1891 as Ritchie Street Board School. Late 19th century Victorian board school, three story, asymmetric plan, towers facing Bachelor Street. Big windows. Hipped roofs with an S shape, the remaining roof surface originally may have been a roof-top playground. Preserved separate gates for boys and girls on Ritchie Street. Indented central section of the facade on Ritchie street. Stock brick and red brick with terracotta ornaments on the side of the main tower, half round stucco design over top larger windows, brick aprons below windows	01/02/1987	This is a fine example of the Queen Anne Baroque architectural style used by TJ Bailey and his colleagues at the London School Board at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. Taken together these board schools represent one of Victorian and Edwardian municipalism's outstanding achievements. As was customary at the time, this school has separate entrances for boys and girls. The exterior is largely unchanged, though converted into flats. The Board schools were built in the decades after the 1870 Education Act, when elementary education became compulsory and eventually free. This school is a memorial to one of the most important stages in London's educational history.		?????		
BATTLEDEAN ROAD	1A		No. 1A	BATTLEDEAN ROAD	N5 1UX		1893		Victorian Gothic	Shopfront	Residential	Late Victorian/Edwardian timber shop front. Moulded cornice above fascia, corbelled brackets, heavy moulded stallriser, panelled splay to door, elegant mullions, good detail. Forms group with Nos. 73 Ronald's Road and 1B Battledean Road.	07/09/1998	No. 1A Battledean Road is listed as a shopfront, built in 1893. David Parry was the first occupier. It has been converted into flats but the timber shop front remains with all features intact. It forms a group with Nos. 73 Ronalds Road and No. 1B Battledean Road.		1587		
BATTLEDEAN ROAD	1B		No. 1B	BATTLEDEAN ROAD	N5 1UX		1893		Victorian Gothic	Shopfront	Residential	Late Victorian/Edwardian timber shop front. Moulded cornice above fascia, corbelled brackets. Elegant timber mullions. Good detail. Forms group with Nos. 73 Ronalds Road and 1A Battledean Road.	07/09/1998	No. 1B Battledean Road is listed as a shopfront. E Hughes was the first occupier. It has been converted into flats but the timber shop front remains in good condition with all features intact. It forms a group with No. 73 Ronalds Road and No. 1A Battledean Road.		1588		
BAVARIA ROAD	37	Replica House	No. 37	BAVARIA ROAD	N19 4EU		1883		Victorian classical tradition	Place of Worship .	Residential	Two storey classical façade with sturdy pedimented gable containing plaque giving date of building; the original brick façade has been rendered and painted blue, the stonework is white. There are four arched windows on first floor with large stone keys above; two wider windows on ground floor with pedimented entrances on either side. The building is set back slightly behind railings and low pillars.	01/07/1978	No. 37 Bavaria Road was built in 1883 as a local mission hall by Park Chapel in Crouch End. Its architects were Lander & Bedells who had a wide ranging practice in London and the home counties. Their best known building is perhaps the tower at the former Cheshunt College, now Broxbourne local council offices. No. 37 Bavaria Road served as a place of worship and a centre for educational, recreational and welfare purposes until the late 1930s. It is a fine example of Victorian neo-classical religious architecture and has been sympathetically and attractively renovated.		241		
BELITHA VILLAS	38-40		Nos. 38-40	BELITHA VILLAS	N1 1PD	Barnsbury		1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Nos 38 and 40 Belitha Villas form a detached mirror pair of classically derived Victorian villas c 1844-45 of two storeys plus dormers and basement, with domed security grill over front well). Both have ruled stucco front elevations & stock brick returns. All openings are flat arched. First storey: four front steps & hand rails to a front door with moulded frame & cornice and a plain glass fanlight. Also a twelve pane sash with moulded frame & cornice and cast iron single soldier window balustrade. Second storey: a pair of twelve pane sashes (one symmetrically above the front door) with mouldings but no cornice. Third storey: attic with small dormer window in the tiled, shallow pitched, hipped roof above overhung eaves. The railings and gates with spear finials on stock brick plinths are intact.	01/02/1981	Belitha Villas was perhaps developed by James Wagstaffe in the 1840s, at around the time he was also working at Highbury Crescent and on land leased from the Northumberland Estate around Alwyne Place. Wagstaffe was a local Islington developer, surveyor and architect, with an office at No. 176 Upper Street and a yard at Highbury Corner. Nos. 38 and 40 Belitha Villas are on a slightly smaller scale than the other villas in the street, many of which are nationally listed Grade II. This pair has been rendered, which is rare in Wagstaff's villas and with rustication on the front elevations, ground and first floor, unseen elsewhere in his Islington work. Whether by Wagstaffe or some other hand they are fine villas, comparable with his work in Barnsbury and Highbury. Their appearance is unchanged from pre-listing 1969 photos.		991		

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BENWELL ROAD	81		No. 81	BENWELL ROAD	N7 7GA		1873		Victorian classical tradition/shopfront	Shopfront below. Homes above.	Residential	Three storeys, two bays, parapet and cornices. Previously a balustrade on top, now lost. Stock brick, covered, facade. Below, a former shop. In the previous description (1993) there was a timber frontage, two rendered pilasters and brackets, stallriser, fascia and cornice. Nothing now remains. Square stucco framed windows, smaller on the top floor. Door and a big window on the ground floor. Corner to a small alley.	21/09/1993	No. 81 Benwell Road is listed as a shopfront in a Victorian building of three storeys and two bays in a terrace of the 1870s. Its facade has been refurbished but covered with stucco. It was occupied by W. Crook and son, bootmakers, in 1882. By 1886 it belonged to Chas. Heath and around 1902 to Albert Perry, an oilman. It was converted to residential use in 2012. Little remains of the locally listed shopfront.	Converted to flats and some of the shopfront lost. Should it still be listed?	1255	3.01	
BENWELL ROAD (BRYANTWOOD ROAD)	40. Former 'Montague Arms' and 'Benwell Arms' Public House		No. 40. Former 'Montague Arms' and 'Benwell Arms' Public House	BENWELL ROAD (BRYANTWOOD ROAD)	N7 7BA		1870s		Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Residential	No. 40 Benwell Road is the former Montague Arms and Benwell Arms Public House. Stock brick on corner with four storeys. Square stucco framed windows, smaller on upper storey and topped with cornice and two corbels each on the first floor. Terrace on the roof of the ground floor, accessible from the first floor. Benwell Road: three panelled stallrisers (formerly two of them were a panelled door and etched glass double door), four pilasters, three clear glass windows (one with one transom). One render pilaster. Corner: panelled stallriser, one clear glass window. All round timber fascia (attached name) and dentil cornice and sign hanging sign. Bryantwood Road: four panelled stallriser, seven pilasters, four clear glass windows (two with transoms). One single door, clear glass fanlight.	21/09/1993	No. 40 Benwell Road is a handsome former Victorian public house dating from the 1870s, converted to residential use in 2007. The locally listed frontage stands in a four storey, three bays and parapet stock brick pub with original 19th century detailing. It retains its pub frontages, with panelled stallrisers, timber window frames and timber fascia. These are framed by a sequence of pilasters, with plinths and capitals. The 'Montague Arms' signage facing Bryantwood Road remains.		1254		
BEVAN STREET	1-11 (consec)		Nos. 1-11 (consec)	BEVAN STREET	N1 7DY	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Related to design of Nos. 30-48 Arlington Avenue but plain first floor windows with segmental brick arches. Some decorative cast iron window guards at raised ground floor. Nos. 1,2,3,4 and 5: slightly more decorative corbels.	01/02/1981	Arlington Square and the surrounding streets were part of the Clothworkers Company estate, which had owned land here since the 1300s. The estate was developed between 1846 and 1858 and plots were let for housebuilding to a number of developers, including Henry Rydon who built Arlington Square. He sublet plots to other builders, which explains the variations in design between the various streets and squares. These Bevan Street houses were built in the 1850s, following a similar pattern to neighbouring streets. They form the western boundary of the Arlington Square Conservation Area and retain much of the terrace's original charm. New build terraced housing opposite on the site of the demolished 1960s Packington Estate is designed to reflect Nos. 1-11.		944		
BLACKSTOCK ROAD	44-46		Nos. 44-46	BLACKSTOCK ROAD	N4 2DW			Early 1800s				Early 19th century houses, semi detached, set back behind Blackstock Road. Probably originally agricultural dwellings which survived Victorian development. Historical value.	8 09 98	Demolished for City and Islington College	1580	1.04		
BLACKSTOCK ROAD	80-82	AMBLER PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nos. 80-82	BLACKSTOCK ROAD	N4 2DR		1898		London Board School Queen Anne Baroque	Education building	Education building	London Board School Queen Anne Baroque	7 09 98	This is a fine example of the Queen Anne Baroque architectural style used by TJ Bailey and his colleagues at the London School Board at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. Their style was deliberately secular, not "churchy", to mark the break from the religious foundations which dominated London schools before the Education Act of 1870. Taken together these board schools are one of Victorian and Edwardian municipalism's outstanding achievements. This school is comparatively plain in its main elevations, but given distinction by its remarkable central tower and turret, and the elaborate stone tablet with its name and date facing Blackstock Road.		1578		
BLACKSTOCK ROAD	128		No. 128	BLACKSTOCK ROAD	N4 2DX		1850s		Victorian shopfront style	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Dual frontage. Blackstock Road tiled stallriser painted over since original listing. Clear glass window with side aspect (one mullion). Double timber panelled wire glass door replaced with metal frame clear glass door. Clear glass fanlight. All round timber. Timber fascia with strong moulded dentilated frieze and cornice. Moulded pilasters with elaborate brackets.	21 09 93	No. 128 Blackstock Road has retained much of its Victorian detailing, though the door has been replaced. It stands on an important road junction, with a wrap-around cornice and fascia. The frontage is framed by strong pilasters and brackets. Though details may have changed it is an important survival.		1501		

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BLACKSTOCK ROAD	132		No. 132	BLACKSTOCK ROAD	N4 2DX			1850s	Early 1900s shopfront style	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. T. Bird. Two render stallriser, two clear glass windows with side aspects (three mullions, one transom above coloured/leaded glass) Recessed timber panelled/glass door, clear glass fanlight.	21 09 93	No. 132 Blackstock Road has retained its shopfront as described in its 1993 listing. It is now a bar and music venue, though it retains its T. Bird fascia from its days as a clothes shop, selling children's items, ladies underwear and hosiery. It also retains the name as the T-Bird bar, known for its shabby chic and the times a less well known Ed Sheeran did acoustic sessions in the downstairs bar. Happily from the outside it retains the main elements of its 1900s shopfront, particularly the coloured and leaded glass and the fascia.		1502		
BLACKSTOCK ROAD	174		No. 174	BLACKSTOCK ROAD	N5 1HE			1850s	Victorian shopfront style	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber frontage, two render pilasters and brackets. Stallriser, one pilaster, clear glass window (two mullions one transom. Panelled glass door. One step, clear glass rectangular fanlight.	21 09 93	No 174 Blackstock Road's shopfront survives as described in the 1993 listing. It remains a good example of a late 1800s high street shopfront with timber frontage and fascia, and rendered pilasters and brackets at the sides		1503		
BLACKSTOCK ROAD	189		No. 189	BLACKSTOCK ROAD	N5 2LL			Late 1800s	Victorian shopfront style	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber frontage, stallriser, clear glass window (two mullion one transom) two render, two pilasters, fascia dentil cornice, render brackets, timber panelled glass door.	21/09/1993	Brackets and dentil frieze remain. Little else from 1993 listing? Behind metal blind	Altered since 1993?	1504	3.02	
BLACKSTOCK ROAD	191		No. 191	BLACKSTOCK ROAD	N5 2LL			Late 1800s		Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. 1993 description: Timber frontage, one render pilaster, one bracket, stallriser, two pilasters, clear glass window timber panelled/glass dor. Clear glass fanlight. Plastic/aluminium namebox. Timber frontage replaced by metal frame. Metal Door. Pilasters and brackets remain but attached to neighbouring shops. Metal/plastic fascia. ATM inserted.	21 09 93	Little, if anything, remains of the shopfront as described in 1993.	Decision needed on listing.	1505	3.03	
BLACKSTOCK ROAD	211	Former Highbury Vale Police Station	No. 211	BLACKSTOCK ROAD	N5 2LL			1903	Edwardian Baroque Arts & Crafts	Police station	Residential	Former police station. Two stories plus attic and semi-basement. Red brick with stone dressings. Mansard roof, slated with lofty chimneystacks. Attic windows with alternating triangular and segmented pediments above. Heavy stone cornice above two main floors six bays wide. Three windows with single stone mullion ground and first floors to the left. To the right canted bay windows to either side of entrance, central window with a single mullion. Elaborate Baroque entrance porch with a single window at first floor level and four small windows at attic level. Gable end above that with <i>Oeil de boeuf</i> window and star burst surround. High quality ironwork railings at semi-basement level.	1 02 87	No. 211 Blackstock Road is a former Edwardian police station with an attractive almost domestic front, built in 1910 by John Dixon Butler. The Metropolitan Police moved out in 2012 and it has been converted into flats. The late 1800s and early 1900s was a time of rapid expansion of police stations, particularly in London. The style followed was strongly influenced by Richard Norman Shaw, most highly developed at the Metropolitan Police headquarters at New Scotland Yard (1887-90). Highbury Vale police station follows the Norman Shaw template. It is a high quality building, with excellent materials, combining Queen Anne Baroque (doorway and gable end) and Arts & Crafts motifs (windows and excellent cast iron railings). It has been converted to residential use without sacrificing any of its architectural quality.		1218		
BLACKSTOCK ROAD	217	FORMER FIRE STATION	No. 217	BLACKSTOCK ROAD	N5 2LL			Early 1900s	Edwardian Arts & Crafts	Fire Station	Education building/Residential	Former fire station, similar to Mayton Street off Seven Sisters Road near the Nags Head. Edwardian Arts & Crafts. Four stories, three three bay sections, end sections standing slightly forward. Red brick and stone dressings. Ground floor engine entrances now blocked but recognisable. As with Mayton Street, high chimney stacks above.	1 02 87	No. 217 Blackstock Road is a former fire station, now converted into a day nursery and flats upstairs. It is similar to the converted fire station in Mayton Street, also locally listed. Both are Edwardian Arts & Crafts in style, with accommodation above the ground floor fire station. Unlike at Mayton Street the doors to the engine entrances have not survived. This part of Blackstock Road has three examples of late Victorian or Edwardian Baroque and Arts & Crafts public buildings: Ambler primary school, Highbury Vale police station and this fire station. They are historically important as a group, showing how public buildings were developing a less forbidding face at the turn of the century.		1219		
BLACKSTOCK ROAD	233		No. 233	BLACKSTOCK ROAD	N5 2LL	Sotherby Road		Late 1800s	Victorian shopfront style	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber frontage. One render pilaster and bracket. Fascia, cornice and awning box. Two brick stallrisers, two clear glass windows one-one transom, one mullion. Panelled multi-paned glass double door. Clear glass fanlight. Separate side door to upstairs. Modern timber door. Plain glass rectangular fanlight.	21 09 93	No. 233 Blackstock Road remains as described in its original 1993 listing. It is a good example of a late 1800s high street shopfront with timber frontage and fascia, and a rendered pilaster and bracket at the side. It also retains double paneled front doors with multi paned glazing.		1506		

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BONHILL STREET	1-3	Bonhill House	Nos. 1-3	BONHILL STREET	EC2A 4BX	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		Late 1800s	Victorian classical tradition industrial	Industrial building/warehouse	Commercial	Classical influence. Giant Ionic pilasters with Portland stone capitals. Nine bay, four storey warehouse building with red, yellow and blue bricks (English bond), stone decoration and white render rustication to first storey. Top storey decorated with a render cornice and bays eight and nine topped with a pediment. Second to fourth storeys: seven pilasters - three without capitals and four with Ionic capitals. The main façade is composed of square-headed and segmental arched metal windows. All windows in the first bay have been bricked-up leaving only the voussiors and sills. The main entrance in bay nine has a modern glazed front.	1 02 80	This elaborate former warehouse building was built in the late 1800s to a grand classical style. The facade is decorated by giant Ionic pilasters over the rusticated ground floor. From the early 1910s until at least the 1950s, the warehouse was occupied by McNamara & Co. Ltd, motor haulage contractors and carmen. It was later used as government offices. As would be expected, its interior has been completely remodelled and although modern alterations have been made to the facade (replacement windows and glazed main entrance), the original architectural characteristics and decoration remain. It stands as an imposing example of Victorian industrial grandeur.		837	
BOWLING GREEN LANE	15		No. 15	BOWLING GREEN LANE	EC1R 0BD	Clerkenwell Green		1830	Georgian	Home	Commercial	Three storeys and two bays. Main facade with square sash windows. Stucco front with moulded window surrounds. Large entrance on the right side. Early Victorian shop front (restored), with curved bay, divided window with original glazing bars (renewed) and stallriser with moulded panels. Six thin pilasters placed on both sides of the shop front.	01/02/1980	No. 15 Bowling Green Lane is part of the historic district around Clerkenwell Close, developed when the remains of the old nunnery and church were demolished in the 1780s. The arrangement of the medieval streets remains and these late Georgian houses are an important part of that legacy. During the 1600s land to the north and east was taken for institutional buildings, prisons and a workhouse, demolished in the 1880s to give space for two board schools (one on the prison site) and a central depot for the London School Board. From 1880 until the early 1970s, No. 15 was the office and workshops of Thwaites & Reed, Clerkenwell's oldest clockmaker, which specialized in the manufacture and repair of large turret clocks for churches, town halls and commercial buildings. Thwaites & Reed moved in 1974 to East Sussex, where it remains in business. Since then No. 15 has largely been rebuilt in fact.		674	
BRAMWELL MEWS	Rear of 58-60 MATILDA STREET			BRAMWELL MEWS	N1 0LH	Barnsbury		Pre 1871		Industrial Building	Industrial Building	Factory chimney of tapering hexagonal form in stock brick, with red brick decoration near top. Head with corbeling to form cornice with chamfered brick rim.	1 02 80	This is a contrast to surrounding buildings and a reminder of the industrial past of this area, from the 1840s to the 1970s. The chimney served a builder's yard and sawmill (now demolished). The sawmill was operating full-time in the 1920s, even though the area had long since been built up. In the 1850s the yard was owned by the builder who lived at No. 32 Thornhill Square, which backs on to it. It is mentioned in the 1851 census and the 1852 street directory (along with a Bramwell family living in Matilda Street, which was then Richmond Street). The 1871 OS map shows the sawmill and marks the chimney. Bramwell Mews is now gated and locked but if access cannot be gained the chimney can be seen from Matilda Street.	Gated and locked.	889	
BRAVINGTON'S WALK	6	LAUNDRY BUILDINGS	6	BRAVINGTON'S WALK	N1 9DZ	King's Cross		1906	Edwardian Baroque	Industrial Building	Commercial	Former King's Cross laundry. Imposing three storey Edwardian, red brick with stone dressings. Rounded arched openings to ground and first floors facing Caledonia Street. Asymmetric pediments to parapets. Strong stone cornice and string course. Date 1906 under right hand parapet. "KCL" (King's Cross Laundry) below at ground floor.	1 08 98	This imposing three storey Edwardian building with a horse & cart courtyard access archway was built in 1906 and renovated as part of the Regent Quarter in 2006. It faces Caledonia Street though there is access through Bravington's Walk from Pentonville Road, or from York Way, both marked Regent Quarter. A surprising amount of architectural care has been taken with the design and materials of a building with such a humble function. It was once the King's Cross Laundry servicing local hotels. It retains the initials 'KCL' on the ground floor.	No. 6 Bravington's Walk is the address, though the building faces Caledonia Street		
BRAYFIELD TERRACE			Nos. 1-15 (consec)	BRAYFIELD TERRACE	N1 1HZ	Barnsbury		c1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Simple mews stepped terrace, derived classical. Two storeys and parapet. Stock brick with rusticated stucco first storey and stucco mouldings to parapets and first storey windows. Flat arched openings and panelled doors with plain glazed fanlights.	01/02/1981	Nos. 1-15 (consec.) Brayfield Terrace is a uniform row of unchanged Victorian small artisan cottages. The ground floor is rusticated, the first floor plain stock brick with stucco window surrounds and a moulded parapet above. The detail is the same for all of them apart from the corner house at No. 2. All fifteen terraced cottages are good examples of relatively affordable mid 1800s family houses.		988	

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BRECKNOCK ROAD/TUFNELL PARK ROAD	252	TUFNELL PARK UNDERGROUND STATION	No. 252	BRECKNOCK ROAD/TUFNELL PARK ROAD	N19 5BQ		1907		Edwardian Arts and Crafts	Public Building/Underground Station	Public Building/Underground station	Conforming to the uniform Arts and Crafts style developed by Leslie Green for the Underground Electric Railways Company of London. Occupies a triangular site facing Brecknock Road and Tufnell Park Road. Two story building with structural steel frame. Flat roof with a heavily dentellated cornice. Three bays on each street front with large semi-circular windows at first floor level divided by pilasters. Like all Green's stations the exterior is clad in ox-blood red glazed terracotta tiles, from the Leeds Fireclay Company. Some of the arches originally contained shops, but have now been tiled over.	01/02/1987	This is an example of the Arts and Crafts Leslie Green Underground station style, with excellent detailing and ironwork. It provides an important focal point for an otherwise undistinguished road junction. It is well preserved with good external detailing. These Edwardian underground stations are some of the best known landmarks in London, with their ox-blood red Leeds Fireclay Company terracotta tiles, heavy cornices and semi-circular first floor windows.		1204	
BRECKNOCK ROAD	0	Brecknock Estate		BRECKNOCK ROAD	N19 5AN	Abuts Tufnell Park Conservation Area (CA11)	1938-39		Municipal Modern	Residential	Residential	The Brecknock Road estate is significant for the quality of its architecture and as an outstanding example of an interwar housing estate. Designed by E C P Monson, built in 1938-9. There are 225 flats in 16 perimeter blocks around two internal landscaped courtyards. Materials are generally red brick with rendered balconies. A distinctive feature of the estate is the variety of original Crittal balcony doors and windows including modernist post free corner windows, with other corner windows at both 90 and 135 degree angles and triangular, two-faceted and three faceted bay windows. This group of buildings makes a positive contribution to the streetscape. The materials compliment those of the semi-detached Victorian villas and terraces on Brecknock Road and Pleshey Road. The shallow pitched roofs, in slate, echo its neighbours, and the set back of the buildings from the pavement provides a domestic front garden setting to the facades. A tree lined pedestrian walk way connects the buildings to the street. The massing of the buildings is further broken up by glimpses through the blocks to the landscaped courtyards from surrounding streets with pleasant views of the greenery and communal open space	4 Dec 12	Brecknock Road Estate is "a substantially intact and evocative example of a thoughtful and proudly municipal conception of modern architecture". It was the largest social housing development built in the interwar period in Islington and it represents an important stage in the history of Islington's pioneering response to housing demands.		not known	
BRIDE STREET	77-81 (odd)		Nos. 77-81 (odd)	BRIDE STREET	N7 8RN	St Mary Magdalene		1850/60	Victorian classical tradition	Homes/shops	Residential	Part Terrace, three storeys, parapets, dormers and one bay per house. Ground floor had shop fronts, nothing of these remain. Original pilaster and heads dividing shops under storeys. Stock brick. Large square windows. First floor windows stucco architraves and console bracketed cornices. Second floor windows stucco architraves. Later ground floor entrances set forward.	01/02/1980	Nos. 77-81 Bride Street were built in the 1850s-60s as shops with homes above. The shops have gone, with only scraps of detail remaining. New entrances have been built, projecting forward, which spoil the ground floor elevation. Above, however, the first and second floors retain their original aspect, with elaborate tripartite windows and stucco surrounds on the first floor and paired windows with simpler stucco surrounds on the second floor. They are topped by a stucco parapet with dormers above. This short terrace is an important survival in an otherwise undistinguished street.		729	
BRIDE STREET	83-87 (odd)		Nos. 83-87 (odd)	BRIDE STREET	N7 8AX	St Mary Magdalene		1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Part terrace. Three storeys, cornices and parapet. Ground floors with door and a window, first and second floors with two bays per house. Stock brick, ground floor with stucco. First and second floor windows with elaborate stucco keystones.	01/02/1980	Nos. 83 - 87 Bride Street are part of a short terrace of three storey houses. The remaining four are separately listed. They have a narrow area at the front, otherwise they open onto the pavement. The developer has given them some stylish stucco dressings on the upper floors, with elaborately moulded keystones to the windows. They are important survivals in an otherwise undistinguished street.		730	

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BRIDE STREET	89-93 (odd)		Nos. 89-93 (odd)	BRIDE STREET	N7 8AX	St Mary Magdalene		1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Continuation of terrace, above. Three storeys, cornice (on number 91) and parapets. Ground floor stucco, stock brick first and second floors with plain window surrounds, square windows, Nos. 91 and 93 framed with stucco. Windows have gauged flat bar arches. Stucco band at first floor level. Ground floor windows and doors round arched. No. 89 painted.	01/02/1980	Nos. 89 - 93 Bride Street continue the terrace begun by Nos. 83-87, separately listed above. They are plainer with less stucco ornament, and only No. 91 retains its cornice. The ground floor windows are round arched, as are the front doors. These are rather clumsily set back, suggesting Nos. 89-93 may originally have had porches of some kind. As with the other terraces in this street, they are important survivals.		731		
BRIDE STREET	95		No. 95	BRIDE STREET	N7 8AZ	St Mary Magdalene		1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Commercial and Residential	Former corner pub. Three storeys and parapets. Stock brick first and second floor with gauged flat bar arches. Framed stucco panel probably for the name of the pub. Ground floor pub front not original.	01/02/1980	No. 95 Bride Street is a former pub, from the 1860s, originally The Queen's Head. It was renamed the New Queen's Head but closed in 1995. It reopened for a time as The Jolly Sister but has now been converted into flats with commercial premises below. The upper floor windows have been replaced with outward opening metal frames. Of the original pub front only the fascia remains. The rest is now a curious mix of half timbering and mock diamond shaped windows.		732	3.04	
BRIDGEMAN ROAD	107		No. 107	BRIDGEMAN ROAD	N1 1BD	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Ground floor shopfront, upper floors homes	Residential	House above former shop. Upper storeys similar to others in area. Shopfront has timber frontage, four pilasters, render fascia, moulded and dentilated cornice. Three clear glass panes above transoms and six windows below (five mullions, one transom). Twin timber panelled doors at right, with single-paned rectangular blank fanlights. Thick glass in pavement to light basement.	01/02/1987	No. 107 Bridgeman Road is a mid 1800s dwelling above a shop. Many of the shopfront details have been lost, though the decorative cornice remains. The upper storeys match nearby Thornhill Square. The frontage, including both doors, is similar to Nos. 97 and 99 Cloudesley Road, which are Grade II listed.	Original listing for No. 172 which doesn't exist. No description. Is this what's intended?	1182?????		
BRISSET STREET	16		No. 16	BRISSET STREET	EC1M 5NR	Clerkenwell Green		c1870s or earlier	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront below. Residential or commercial above.	Shopfront below. Residential above	Three storey yellow stock brick. Two windows at third and second storeys. Ground floor is a shop (unoccupied 2017). Part timber frontage, panelled stallriser, blank timber window with external bars, pavement grate. Window; below transom, shuttered; above, clear glass with three mullions. Three pilasters, panelled door, one step, clear glass fanlight (one mullion, one transom). Fascia, metal box covering cornice.	31/01/1994	No. 16 Brisset Street is the one surviving house on the south side of the street. It predates No. 17 next door, a plain red brick workshop built around 1905. It was in existence before the 1878 Ordnance Survey Map, perhaps a rebuilding of an earlier house. It is a brick built residential building with commercial premises on the ground floor. No. 17 was for many years occupied by Rowley Parkes & Co., one of the last Clerkenwell firms to make clocks by hand. From the outside it looks as though No. 16 was connected to it. These buildings now form part of a City University residential block extending back from Albion Place.		1536		
BRITANNIA ROW	35 and Nos. 35A&B	35 St James Mission Hall 35A St James Church Hall	No. 35 and Nos. 35A&B	BRITANNIA ROW	N1 8QH	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row	1883 for mission hall	Later building 1883-c1900	No.35: Victorian Gothic/Tudor. Nos. 35A&B: Victorian Industrial.	Nos. 35 and 35A: Place of Worship. No. 35B: Industrial building	Commercial.	St. James Mission Hall, now in commercial use: Kentish ragstone frontage on street elevation, London stock brickwork to the rear. Three storeys Gothic/Tudor style, with asymmetric principal tripartite windows and gable, front door to right hand side. First floor windows with cusped heads. Cut stone surrounds and framing, ragstone infill. Date (1883) carved into gable of No. 35 and name carved above entrance to No. 35B. Modern pivot windows. No. 35B: Victorian Industrial building on 3 floors. Projecting stone cornice, stock brickwork and band course at first floor level. Flank wall to No. 35B has original timber double hung sash windows and projecting arm for lifting hoist. Front elevation windows replaced with modern metal frames.	09/09/1999	No. 35 Britannia Row is made up of three buildings dating from 1883 to around 1900. No. 35 was St James Mission Hall and the style and materials are similar to those used at St James Church nearby. No. 35A was St James Church Hall and although the main entrance is similar in style and materials to the Mission Hall the rest of the front elevation is that of a Victorian Industrial building in a style common in this part of north London. No. 35B adjoins No. 35A but is a separate Victorian industrial building of different design. The buildings are interesting examples of their style and illustrate the changing use of buildings in the area.		1626		

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BRITTON STREET	25	MOUNTFORD HOUSE	No. 25	BRITTON STREET	EC1M 5NY	Clerkenwell Green	1903 then reconstructed c.1974-77		Edwardian Jacobean revival	Industrial Building	Commercial	Edwardian Jacobean commercial. Three storey red brick and buff stone, over strong ground floor. The roof has a parapet with balusters above a pronounced cornice below which are six windows separated by five carved decorative panels designed by F.W. Pomeroy, showing the gin making processes. The first floor has six long windows topped with alternating triangular or segmental stone pediments. The ground floor consists of six granite arches, two of which are open while the other four are glazed. The ground floor is original while the rest of the building is a 1975 reconstruction of a building that originally stood in Turmill Street which was constructed in 1903.	01/02/1980	This building was originally the facade from Booth's gin distillery in Turmill Street which was designed by E.W. Mountford, the architect who designed the Old Bailey and was noted for his Edwardian Baroque style. It was built 1901-3. The ground floor was moved to Britton Street in the 1970s after the original building was demolished. The upper storeys are a reconstruction of the original building. The new building was designed by architects Yorke Rosenberg Mardall and built 1974-7. It is one of the most intriguing along Britton Street. The five decorated panels below the cornice, which were designed by F.W. Pomeroy, show various stages of the gin making process. The ground floor is made of granite while the upper floors are made of alternating horizontal bands of buff stone and red brick. It is a remarkable building both for its original Edwardian elevation and the way it was moved and reconstructed in the 1970s, not a decade known for its care and attention for historic buildings.		801	
BROMFIELD STREET	15 - 24		Nos. 15 - 24	BROMFIELD STREET	N1 0PZ	Barnsbury		Early 1850s						Grade II Listed	25	2.01	
BUNHILL ROW	102	ARTILLERY ARMS	No. 102	BUNHILL ROW	EC1Y 8ND	St. Luke's		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Dual timber frontage, Bunhill Row and Dufferin Street. Panelled stallriser, three marble effect pilasters, timber panelled/etched glass double doors, clear glass fanlight. Clear glass window, metal strip vent, fascia with attached name, hanging sign. Corner: timber panelled, etched glass, double doors, clear glass fanlight and extractor. Bunhill: panelled stallriser (brass lip), five marble effect pilasters, fascia with attached name. Three clear glass windows (half obscured), metal strip vent. Recessed cornice, hanging sign, fanlight; two timber panelled/etched glass door (recessed), tiled side aspect.	21/09/1993	There has been a pub on this site since the 1830s, but this building dates from later than that, when it was renamed the Artillery Arms in the 1850s. The name derives from the Royal Artillery Company, which is based down the road. The pub frontage retains most of its original features and is an important landmark by Bunhill Fields cemetery. These days it is a civilised, welcoming pub. But it wasn't always like that. Until the sport was banned the pub was a centre for rat baiting, in which a dog was put in a confined space with a large number of rats. The sport lay in how many rats the dog could kill and how long it took. Punters bet on the outcome. A terrier called Tiny managed two hundred in an hour on two occasions, in 1847 and 1848. The landlord had storage space behind the pub for around 6000 live rats at a time.		1256	
CALABRIA ROAD	3		No. 3	CALABRIA ROAD	N5 1JB	Calabria Road		1890	Victorian. Elements of Tudor/Jacobean	Shopfront. Home above	Residential	Shopfront. Low stallriser, entrance door (replacement) to the left, no longer recessed. Shop window divided by four timber mullions. Plain fascia with pilasters and prominent brackets to the sides. Cornice above. Timber renewed but retaining basic framework of original shopfront.	21/09/1993	No. 3 Calabria Road is listed as a shopfront. It once had homes above but is now wholly residential with replaced shop-window glazing on the ground floor. It is similar to No. 9, with four mullions, a high transom, plain fascia and cornice above. The whole is framed by pilasters with prominent brackets. It belongs to a terrace of shops, Nos 1-19 Calabria Road and Nos. 15 and 17 Corsica Street, all originally serving the Calabria Road area development of 1886-90. The shops have clearly been shut for some time but they are important visually as a group, part of the history of these late Victorian terraces which survive largely intact.		1257	
CALABRIA ROAD	9		No. 9	CALABRIA ROAD	N5 1JB	Calabria Road		1890	Victorian. Elements of Tudor/Jacobean	Shopfront. Home above	Residential	Shopfront. Low stallriser, entrance door (replacement) to the left, no longer recessed. Shop window divided by four timber mullions. Plain fascia with pilasters and prominent brackets to the sides. Cornice above. Timber renewed but retaining basic framework of original shopfront.	21/09/1993	No. 9 Calabria Road is listed as a shopfront. It once had separate homes above but is now wholly residential with replaced shop-window glazing on the ground floor. It is similar to No. 3, with four mullions, a high transom, plain fascia and cornice above. The whole is framed by pilasters with prominent brackets. It belongs to a terrace of shops, Nos. 1-19 Calabria Road and Nos. 15 and 17 Corsica Street, all originally serving the Calabria Road area development of 1886-90. The shops have clearly been shut for some time but they are important visually as a group, part of the history of these late Victorian terraces which survive largely intact.		1258	

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CALABRIA ROAD	13		No. 13	CALABRIA ROAD	N5 1JB	Calabria Road		1890	Victorian. Elements of Tudor/Jacobean	Shopfront. Home above	Residential	Shopfront. As described in 1993 listing but the entrance doors to the left no longer there. Timber frontage with rendered stallriser now replaced by glass panes. Black strip above paned display window. Prominent brackets and cornice above slim fascia.	21/09/1993	No. 13 Calabria Road is listed as a shopfront. It once had separate homes above but is now wholly residential with some re-modelling on the ground floor. It is similar to Nos. 3 and 9, but with a more elaborate multi-paned window and black strip above. It has lost its side entrances but retains a high transom, plain fascia and cornice above. The whole is framed by pilasters with prominent brackets. It belongs to a terrace of shops, Nos 1-19 Calabria Road and Nos. 15 and 17 Corsica Street, all originally serving the Calabria Road area development of 1886-90. The shops have clearly been shut for some time but they are important visually as a group, part of the history of these late Victorian terraces which survive largely intact.		1259	
CALABRIA ROAD	19		No. 19	CALABRIA ROAD	N5 1JB	Calabria Road		1890	Victorian. Elements of Tudor/Jacobean	Shopfront	Residential	Corner shop, triple aspect. Original five shop windows with entrance door in the middle diagonal front. Rendered stallrisers, single mullion to each window and single high transom. Separate entrance door to upstairs on right hand side in Corsica Street. Pilasters with entablature but no brackets. No cornice above plain wooden fascia.	21/09/1993	This shop ceased trading comparatively recently (2017). As with the terrace as a whole it dates from around 1890. It retains much of its original frontages, but mullions and transoms have been renewed. The pilasters are particularly fine. No. 13 belongs to a terrace with a common design, Nos 1-19 Calabria Road and 15 and 17 Corsica Street, all originally shops to serve the Calabria Road area development of 1886-90. Social and economic changes have made them no longer viable as shops but they are important visually, and an important part of the history of this area of late Victorian terraces.		1260	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	7 - 7A, Rear of	Varnishers Yard	Nos. 7 - 7A, Rear of	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9AW			c1840	Victorian classical tradition/Italianate	Industrial Building	Commercial: bars/ restaurants	Arched entrance and passageway to warehouse premises around courtyard. Three storeys with wide warehouse windows of varying heights with brick gauged arches, some rectangular. Doors on upper floors for goods access. Two floors above entrance to courtyard with off centre rectangular windows with stone dressings to the sides.		<p>Varnishers Yard was originally a Victorian warehouse courtyard built in the mid-1840s. It housed buildings owned by the varnishers Wilkinson, Heywood and Co. who operated from the grade II listed building at No. 7 Caledonian Road. The company produced, paints, varnishes and enamels and specialised in paint for the railways. The courtyard is accessed through a narrow brick passageway and opens out into an atmospheric courtyard which is flanked on all sides by warehouses. A further passageway connects it to a series of other courtyards and alleys with similar Victorian buildings. This courtyard has been re-purposed as part of the King's Cross regeneration project but retains the look and feel of the original space. It reveals the Victorian industrial past of this area and provides a delightful and unexpected space away from the buzz of Caledonian Road.</p>	Listed 07/09/1998	1619	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	57		No. 57	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9BU	Keystone Crescent		c1855	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber frontage, panelled stallriser and five pilasters with acanthus capitals. Dentil cornice. Two sets of sash windows. Timber panelled door with plain glass fanlight. Modern fascia. Separate timber door to upper and lower levels. Basement steps with black metal railings.		This building dates from the 1850s and was in use as a doctors surgery from that date until the mid-20 th century. The shop front has ornate acanthus topped pilasters and dentils. It has a set of two sash windows in contrast to the standard plate glass shop front typical of the area, perhaps to ensure the privacy of any patients entering the premises. Unusually for this terrace the building also retains its street entrance to the basement. This shop front provides a valuable example of a Victorian shop front with features that reflect its original use.	21 09 93	1265	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	8		No. 8	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9DU			Late 1800s- early 1900s	Victorian classical tradition/Gothic	Shopfront	Shopfront	Late 19th, early 20th Century, three storey brick with stone dressings and string courses. Slate roofs and parapet. Built as a pair but not matching. Chamfered corner to Omega Place. Each has gables to Caledonian Road. Mixture of windows, gauged brick arches.		This building dates from the late 1800s to early 1900s. For a number of years it was a coffee house and then a shop. Its architectural style is unusual for Caledonian Road and is of a later date than many nearby buildings. It was originally a pair of shops, brick built with string courses and a pair of gabled roofs. It is part of an important grouping of historic King's Cross buildings, next to a Grade II listed public house and opposite another Grade II listed building.	21 09 93	1620	

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CALEDONIAN ROAD	9 - 13		Nos. 9 - 13	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9DX		c1850		Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Terrace three, four storey mid-Victorian building. Shop fronts. Stock brick Georgian proportions to windows. Gauged brick arches, except first floor of No. 9 with moulded surround. Corbelled dentilled brick cornice. Original timber sashes to No. 9. Timber shop front to No. 9. Modern shop fronts to Nos. 11 and 13. Group value with Nos. 1, 3 and 5.		This terrace of three Victorian buildings dates from around 1850. During the 19 th and 20 th centuries these buildings operated as various businesses including a printer, inkmaker, estate agent and Turkish baths. No. 9 retains an original Victorian shop front, while Nos. 11 and 13 have been updated. The history and architecture of these buildings reflect the character the area as a busy hub next to King's Cross station.	21 09 93	1611	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	10-26 (even)		Nos. 10-26 (even)	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9DU	Keystone Crescent no. 26 only	c1850		Victorian classical tradition	Shopfronts	Shopfronts	Shopfronts. 1850s three storey terrace, ground floor shops, stock brick and stucco dressings and simple cornice. Group value with Keystone Crescent.		Three storey terrace of nine buildings dating from the 1850s. Ground floor shops, stock brick and stucco dressings and simple cornice. This terrace was occupied by various businesses including a coffee shop and a branch of Home and Colonial Stores at No. 26. Some of the buildings retain wooden shop fronts and consoles. No. 26 retains a recessed doorway, mullioned windows and tiled stallriser. It is situated next to the Keystone Crescent Conservation Area which is accessed through the road beside No.26. Although updated this group provides a coherent example of a Victorian terrace of shops which reflects the heritage of the local area.	21 09 93	1618	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	19	Millers Public House formerly Queen's Arms	No. 19	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9DU		c1850		Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Ground floor pub front with pilasters carrying entablature. Three storey. Ground floor iron work pilasters carrying entablature. Ornate cast iron railing on top of cornice. Ornate broken circular pediment over entrance with urn motif in centre. First and second floor windows with stucco surrounds. Stock brick. Three windows, five windows on Caledonia Street. Stucco band at cornice. Castellated parapet with cast iron railings.		Originally named the Queen's Arms, this public house has been trading since 1851. It is an imposing building, on a corner site, opposite the Keystone Crescent Conservation Area and within sight of King's Cross station. It retains a number of Victorian features including ornate ironwork and pediment and remains in good condition. It is a good example of an 1850s public house, still in use today.	21 09 93	546	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	32		No. 32	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9TE	Keystone Crescent	c1850		Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Three residential floors above commercial ground floor. Ground floor has timber stallriser, tiled pilasters but one side damaged, corbels intact. Timber panelled door with glass top section. Timber fanlight and timber above main window.	21/09/1993	This shopfront is in a fine four storey building, built around 1850 as part of the terrace of shops on the east side of Caledonian Road. It still retains the timber stallriser, tiled pilasters and original corbels. The present owners (2017) have gone to some trouble to preserve it as such.		1261	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	33	Former The Albion public house	No. 33	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9BU	Keystone Crescent	c1850		Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Commercial/residential	Former Public House. Two storey. Heavy stucco cornice and blocking course. Circular head windows at first floor with stucco surrounds. Ground floor pub front. Pilasters carrying entablature. Stock brick. Dentil cornice above first floor.	01/11/1979	No. 33 Caledonian Road is a fine former public house, operating as the Albion from around 1851. It has arched windows on the first floor with heavy corncicing above. It occupies a prominent corner position on Caledonian Road and Balfe Street. During the 1980s and 1990s it was 'The Malt and Hops', then 'The Ruby Lounge' and the 'Be at One'. The ground floor pub frontage remains with a fine dentillated frieze above the fascia. It is no longer a pub but is an important building nonetheless.		547	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	35-41	Institute of Physics formerly T G Lynes	Nos. 35-41	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9BU	Keystone Crescent	c1850		Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Commercial	Original windows to 1st and second floor. No shopfront remaining. Most of interior removed in present (2017) conversion to Institute of Physics	21/09/1993	These three storey buildings, built around 1850 until recently had shopfronts but have been stripped of any original ground floor features during their conversion to The Institute of Physics. The first and second floor windows with fine mouldings and the cornices remain.	Now the Institute of Physics, extensively rebuilt. .	1262	3.05a
CALEDONIAN ROAD	43	Institute of Physics formerly T G Lynes	No. 43	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9BU	Keystone Crescent	c1850		Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Commercial	Original windows to first and second floor. No shopfront remaining. Most of interior removed in present conversion to Institute of Physics	21/09/1993	This three storey building, built around 1850 has been stripped of any original ground floor features during its conversion to The Institute of Physics. The first and second floor windows with fine mouldings and the cornices remain.	As above Should it still be listed.	1263	3.05b
CALEDONIAN ROAD	47-49 (with 51)		Nos. 47-49 (with 51)	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9BU	Keystone Crescent	c1850		Victorian classical tradition	Shopfronts	Shopfronts	Listed as shopfronts. First and second floors have stone cornice and good moulded windows. Middle shop (no. 49) has entrance to shop on left side of shop window. All three shop doors have fanlights. No.47 has entrance door to flats above on the left. Shop windows have central mullions and transom. Nos 47 and 51 have corbels. Shopfronts have timber pilasters and 47 and 51 still retain the corbels. No. 47 has iron railings to front.	21/09/1993	Listed as shopfronts, Nos. 47, 49 and 51 Caledonian Road make up a fine row of shops, with flats above. Over the years the shops have had a wide variety of uses, food shops including meat products, and even a pawnbroker. Victorian details remain.		1264	

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CALEDONIAN ROAD	60		No. 60	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9DP	Keystone Crescent		c1855	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front. Rendered stallriser, two pilasters. One clear glass window. Timber panelled/glass door either side of window. Timber fascia, covered by plastic nameplate. Two render brackets, timber fascia (high), dentil cornice.	21/09/93	This building is in the Keystone Crescent conservation area and dates from the 1850s. In the late 1800s and early 1900s it was a butcher's shop and the wooden frontage retains some of its original features, pilasters, dentil cornice and brackets. The timber fascia is covered by a plastic nameplate but otherwise this shopfront is an important local survivor.		1266	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	70		No. 70	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9DN	Keystone Crescent	1848		Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Place of Worship	Ground floor marble ornate pilasters carrying entablature. Composite capitals to pilasters. Three storey. First floor windows with console bracketed cornices. Architraved with pediments. Stucco second floor windows. Stucco architraves with cornice. Quoins at corner. Cornice with balustrade parapet. Façade on Northdown Street one window on each floor blocked in.	1/11/79	This former public house began life as the Star and Garter when it first opened in 1848. It is now a mosque, though its pub heritage is still clearly visible. It retains its original frontage, with marble pilasters, ornate composite capitals and architraved pediments. It occupies a corner site and is much larger than other buildings on this stretch of road.		548	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	72		No. 72	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9DN	Keystone Crescent		c1855	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front. Timber fascia. Main window divided by mullion. Timber panelled door with plain glass fanlight. Brackets. Separate timber door to upper and lower levels. Above main window 12 individual lights	9/09/99	This building dates from around 1855 and the shop has been occupied by a bird-cage maker, a bootmaker and a confectioner among others. Although altered over time it retains some original features, including pilasters and fascia and a shared bracket with No. 74 next door. It is also part of an important sequence of shopfronts north of the former Star and Garter pub, which give this part of Caledonian Road much of its character.		1621	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	74		No. 74	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9DN	Keystone Crescent		C1855	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber fascia. Main window divided by mullion. Timber panelled door with plain glass fanlight. Separate timber door to upper and lower levels. Above main window 12 individual lights	21/09/93	This building dates from around 1855 and for much of its life traded as a bootmaker or tailor. Although it has lost many of its original features it largely retains its Victorian character which is enhanced by the wooden shop front and plaster corbels. It is part of a pair of shops with No. 72 next door and is also part of an important sequence of shopfronts north of the former Star and Garter pub.		1267	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	76		No. 76	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9DN	Keystone Crescent		1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront/vacant (2017)	Shop front. Timber frontage and stallriser with vent. Aluminium plate above stallriser. Plaster pilasters with brackets. Display window divided into eight with early 1900s signage above. Entrance door with plain glass fanlight.	21/09/93	This property dates from the 1840s and was first listed in the 1855 Post Office Directory as a milliner's and day school. The building became a baker's from 1863 until the 1980s and for the last fifty of those years was trading as the family firm E. T Baker. The original signage remains on the glass fascia, an important survival. It has lost other original shopfront features but largely retains its Victorian character.		1268	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	78		No. 78	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9DN	Keystone Crescent		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Commercial	Shopfront. Only right hand side corbel remains. Rendered stallriser. Timber panelled door with glass. Plain glass fanlight. Separate entrance to upper/lower levels. Timber frontage, fascia.	21/09/93	This building dates from the 1850s and has traded under a number of guises including as a milliner, stationer and printer. The building retains some Victorian features such as a wooden shop front, stall riser and one of its corbels. It is part of an important sequence of Victorian shops on this part of Caledonian Road.		1269	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	84		No. 84	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 0SQ	Keystone Crescent		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Commercial	Shopfront. Timber frontage, fascia (lettering painted on) brick stallriser with aluminium vent. Large main window with side aspect. Recessed doorway - timber panelled and glass door. Plain glass fanlights with plastic vent. Separate entrance to upper/lower levels. Timber panelled door.		First listed in the Post Office Directory in 1855 as a tailor, this building has also been the premises of a plumber, confectioner and a dairyman. This shop front retains Victorian features such as a recessed doorway, wooden frontage and large windows separated by narrow mullions and a stallriser. Located in a terrace of other similar shop fronts, it contributes to the heritage of this conservation area.		1270	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	98		No. 98	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9DN	Keystone Crescent		c1846	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Commercial	Shopfront. Timber frontage and fascia. Corbels and two pilasters. Large main window with two mullions designed as colonettes with capitals and bases and transom. Stallriser and low sill. One timber panelled door to shop and upper storeys. Clear glass fanlight.	31/01/94	This building dates from the 1840s and has operated as a number of businesses including a cheesemonger, oil and colour man and hairdresser. The wooden shop front has features that would suggest that it is late Victorian or Edwardian. These include a low stallriser and elegant colonette shaped mullions, the shape of which is mirrored in the pilasters that flank the window. This is a well designed late 1800s or early 1900s shopfront, an important part of the sequence of shops in this part of Caledonian Road.		1537	

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CALEDONIAN ROAD	125	Former SWAN public house	No. 125	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9RG			c1834	Victorian classical tradition/Italianate	Public House	Commercial	Mildly Italianate, brick with stucco pilasters to front. Two three-storeys with quoins. Tiles to ground floor (painted over). First floor, consoled windows and architrave leading to balcony. Tall canal elevation in stock brick with piers leading to balcony overlooking canal.	1/05/79	Dating from c.1834, and formerly called the Swan, this was the oldest public house on Caledonian Road. At the time of construction, its prominent position next to the Regent's canal and the Thornhill Bridge placed it at the heart of industrial life in the area. Despite significant alteration to the interior of the building, the exterior remains intact and its austere Italianate style contrasts with the more ornate Thornhill Arms opposite. The pub is best seen from the canal where it sits alongside the former warehouses of Battlebridge Basin.	125 not 129 as in original list.	404	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	148	THORNHILL ARMS	No. 148	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9RD	Keystone Crescent		c1839, Pub frontage later.	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Three storey pub, three windows on Caledonian Road and Wynford Road. Glazed brown tiled ground floor with pilasters, keystones and corbels. Tiled frieze with 'Chariingtons' and 'Thornhill Arms' lettering. Yellow tiled engaged column either side of main entrance. Upper floors red brick with rusticated red/grey brick pilasters.	01/11/78	The Thornhill Arms has been trading as a public house since 1839, making it one of the oldest pubs on Caledonian road. At the time of construction, its prominent position next to the Regent's canal and the Thornhill Bridge placed it at the heart of industrial life in the area. The pub has striking features including glazed pottery tiling to the ground floor and unusual yellow columns at the main entrance. These design elements suggest that the current exterior dates from the late Victorian era. It is a fine example of pub design.		384	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	157	Former Prince of Wales	No. 157	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 0SL			c1856	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Residential	Former pub. Reconstruction of original in 2016. Plastered and tiled frontage retained.		Dating from the mid-1850s this was called 'The Prince of Wales' and was listed in the Post Office directory throughout the 19th century as a 'beer retailer'. Beer retailers emerged as a result of the Beer House Act (1830) which relaxed licensee rules and restricted sales to beer only. This public house is no longer in use but retains a pub front with pilasters and tiles. It was demolished in 2016 and replaced by a replica of the original building. Although the original features of this pub have been lost its design and interesting usage contribute to the character and appearance of the area.	Should this remain on the list?	476	4.01
CALEDONIAN ROAD	269		No. 269	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 1EE	Barnsbury		c1855	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front. Timber frontage, stallriser, fascia. Timber housing below fascia for traditional canopy. Central recessed doorway. Timber panelled and glass door. Two main windows with side aspects and transom windows. Black and white tiles to floor in doorway. Security gate at shop front and hanging lamp.	21/09/93	This shop dates from the 1850s, a period of enormous growth along Caledonian Road. From 1855 until the early 1920s it housed a linen draper's. It is now a charity shop. It is located in a conservation area in a terrace of similar shops. The shop front retains some original features including a recessed doorway with hanging lamp, transom windows and original casing and machinery for the shop canopy. The interior of the shop also retains a large roof lantern.		1271	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	270	Former Duke of Richmond	No. 270	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 1BA	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Ground floor original pub front. Three storey, three windows on Caledonian Road and Richmond Avenue. Stucco first floor windows with console bracketed cornices, architraves and alternating pointed and curved pediments. Second floor windows architraved, circular heads with keystone. Ornate cornice with guttae and consoles. Pilasters rising from first storey to architrave. Gable on parapet. Blind side windows.	1 11 79	First listed in the Post Office Directory in 1848 as the Duke of Richmond, this local pub is now called the Tarmon (2017) a name which reflects the area's long history of Irish immigration. The pub retains its stucco frontage, windows with alternating, curved and pointed pediments and ornate cornice. Its prominent corner site makes it an important landmark in this part of Caledonian Road.		549	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	271		No. 271	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 1EE	Barnsbury		1930s	1930s	Shopfront	Shopfront	Albermale and Bond. 1930s shop front. Dual frontage, plastic fascia. Retracted timber framed canopy. Timber pilasters. Caledonian Road frontage: angled forecourt to recessed doorway. Timber framed glass door with glass side aspects. Coloured glass above window. Granite effect stallriser. Storey Street frontage: metal framed windows, coloured glass over window. Security shutters in timber housing below fascia (covers all frontages). Pawnbrokers hanging sign. Above shop three storeys, stock brick. Two sash windows to each storey with brackets	21 09 93	In spite of the garish fascia, this shopfront is a rare survivor from the 1930s and provides an example of a style of shop front design that would have been common on the High Street of the early twentieth century. The shop's angled forecourt and recessed doorway entice customers to view the goods on offer by displaying everything to street view. The shop is housed in a Victorian building and has been in operation as a jeweller or pawnbroker since the 1860s. It has significant value as the only remaining example of this type of shop design in the local area.		1272	

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CALEDONIAN ROAD	331		No. 331	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 1DW	Barnsbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Timber frontage, dentil cornice, corbels intact. Timber panelled stallriser, fascia and pilasters. Three central timber panelled doors with glass, plain glass fanlight. Windows either side with one transom on each. Security grilles over windows. Canopy casing and machinery. Separate timber panelled door to upper/lower levels. Above shop two storeys, stock brick. Two sash windows to each storey with brackets to first floor windows	21 09 93	This shopfront dates from the mid 1860s and is listed variously in the Islington Directory as a tailor, a bootmaker and an eel shop. The shop retains a number of original features including timber frontage, dentil cornice and the casing and machinery for the shop canopy. There also remain a timber panelled stallriser fascia and pilasters. This shop front has group value with other locally listed buildings of this period and contributes to the overall character of this conservation area		1273	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	342	MELTDOWN Public House formerly The Islington	No. 342	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 1BB	Barnsbury		c1856	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Meltdown' Public House. Dual frontage. Tiled stallriser, timber fascia, dentilled cornice, wooden brackets. Windows have original vents. Bridgeman Road frontage – double timber panelled doors with wrought iron (patterned) cover over fanlight. Sealed timber panelled door and one window. Rear section of pub converted to living accommodation. Original ground floor windows replaced with double glazed UPVC and modern timber door. Upper storey two original sash windows. Caledonian Road frontage - three storeys two main windows divided by two mullions and one transom. Recessed forecourt with entrance. Security gate at front. Timber panelled doors. Wrought iron (patterned) cover over fanlight. Corner doors - timber panelled smoked glass. Patterned wrought iron cover over fanlight. Four sash windows to second and third storey, with cornice topping 1 st storey windows	21 09 93	This pub was originally called the Prince of Wales on the Prince's Terrace part of Caledonian Road. Still in use as a pub today, it started trading in 1856 and was tied to the Charringtons brewery. It retains some impressive original features such as wrought iron covers over the fanlights, wooden frontage and wooden brackets. It is located on a prominent corner site, near a grade II listed library and is on a road which leads to Thornhill Square and Crescent. This is a good example of traditional Victorian pub architecture and has group value with other buildings in the area.		1274	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	388	Former OFFORD ARMS Public House	No. 388	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 1DX	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Commercial/retail	Former Offord Arms Public House. Dual frontage, three storeys. Ground floor wooden frontage, upper floors brick. Fascia (letters fixed on). Corbels intact. Both frontages with granite columns and corinthian capitals. Eight columns in total. Caledonian Road frontage: timber panelled and glass doors with glass fanlight. Three large windows (one with vent). Corner aspect window - one transom and one mullion. Offord Road frontage- three large windows with metal vents. Upper floors brick stucco with quoins and sash windows, Georgian proportions. First storey sashes have triangular pediments.	21 09 93	This former pub was opened as the Offord Arms in 1851. During this period the Barnsbury area was growing rapidly. The Thornhill Square estate was laid out in 1848 and the Caledonian Road and Barnsbury station opened on the opposite side of the road in 1852. The building retains a number of traditional features such as large windows, wooden frontage and granite columns, typical of other mid-Victorian pubs of this era. This building holds a prominent corner plot and contributes to this conservation area as a recognisably Victorian public house.		1275	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	390		No. 390	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 1DN	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Three storeys. Timber frontage with box fascia. Stallriser. Central mullion on main window. Separate door to upper/lower levels. Timber panelled and glass door. Upper storeys stuccoed brick with two sash windows	21 09 93	This building was originally No. 2 Offord Terrace and was built in the early 1850s. It is located near the Caledonian Road and Barnsbury overground station and a Victorian corner pub (now a shop). In the nineteenth century it operated as an oyster house, fish and chip shop and general eating house. It maintains original features such as timber frontage and stuccoed upper storeys with sash windows. It is a good example of a Victorian shopfront in the Barnsbury conservation area and holds group value with similar shopfronts along this terrace.		1276	

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CALEDONIAN ROAD	427	THE CALLY Public House formerly BALMORAL CASTLE	No. 427	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N7 9BG		c1856		Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Five storey mid-Victorian corner pub with three storey extension to rear facing Brewery Road. Top floor is modern addition. Traditional tiled pub front (painted over) to ground floor with corner entrance. Five pilasters on each side of building which contain original tiles promising "LUNCHEONS & SNACKS" and "MEUX'S PERFECT ALES" (painted over). Corbels on corner pilasters. Caledonian Road side has three windows on ground floor and entrance to upper floors. Brewery Road side has 4 windows. Rear extension ground floor has original tiling (painted over), one large window and glass entrance. Original vents. Yellow stock brick to upper floors of building with stucco quoins. Three windows to each storey of the main building with alternating pointed and curved pediments. Extension has two windows to each storey, first storey windows have plain pediment with brackets.	7 10 96	This former Meux's pub is first recorded in 1856 and is still operating as a pub today. Its original name was the Balmoral Castle. The pub remains an impressive Victorian building and includes a number of original features such as pilasters and corbels to the ground floor and sash windows with pediments to upper floors. In addition, though obscured by paint, the pub has original tiling advertising 'LUNCHEONS & SNACKS' and MEUX'S PERFECT ALES'. The pub is in a prominent location opposite two grade II listed buildings, Pentonville prison and Caledonian Estate. It contributes to the local streetscape as a good example of a mid-Victorian public house.		1557		
CALEDONIAN ROAD	465	MALLET & PORTER HOUSE	No. 465	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N7 9BA		1874		Victorian classical tradition	Industrial building	Commercial	Imposing four storey, symmetrical façade, stock brick. Façade with round headed windows. Stucco reveals and narrow decorated stucco string cornices with naturalistic decoration. Small pediment with date '1874'. Central elliptical arched entrance with 'MALLETT PORTER AND DOWD LTD' written above. Encased in modern building	1 02 80	Mallett & Porter House was built in 1874 when this area of Caledonian Road was dominated by the Metropolitan Cattle Market. It is still inscribed with the name Mallet Porter and Dowd which operated as a horse hair clothing manufacturer making hard-wearing fabric which was used particularly for uniforms. This building is located in a prominent position near to the Grade II listed Caledonian Road station. It is a striking building and serves as a reminder of the manufacturing past of this area of the Caledonian Road during the nineteenth century. It is now encased in a modern building.		722		
CALEDONIAN ROAD	467		No. 467	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N7 9BA		1906		Edwardian Arts & Crafts	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront, part of tube station, on left hand side of main entrance. When listed in 1993 had tiled frontage. Two pilasters, two vented stallrisers, high fascia and cornice. Timber panelled double door, two clear glass windows, timber (low) fascia. Three high level clear glass windows. Little of this now remains. Now a cafe.	21/09/93		Grade II listed as part of station	1277	2.02	
CALEDONIAN ROAD	468	Former POCOCK ARMS Public House	No. 468	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N7 8TB		c1860		Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Residential	1860s corner public house now residential accommodation. Three storeys, stucco. Ground floor tiled pub front (painted over) with three windows on Caledonian Road and three windows and two entrances on Roman Way side. Painted over but visible tiling 'POCOCK ARMS'. Frieze with triglyph Balustrade detail above fascia. Three windows on each storey, Caledonian Road and Roman Way, Window surrounds with brackets and alternating curved and pointed pediments.	22 10 99	This former public house was named the Pockock Arms and opened in the mid 1850s. The name refers to the Pockock family, local landowners and house builders in this area during the nineteenth century. They owned Pockock Fields, which nearby Arundel Square was built on. This former pub retains original features such as a first floor balustrade and alternating curved and pointed pediments to the windows. It is one of the earliest pubs on Caledonian Road and its design is relatively austere compared to later Victorian pubs in the area. This former public house holds both architectural and local heritage value.		1645		
CALEDONIAN ROAD	0	CALEDONIAN ROAD UNDERGROUND	Caledonian Road Station.	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N7		1906					1906. Leslie Green, station for the Piccadilly underground line. Claret-coloured faience tiles to the street, brick to side and rear. Cream and brown tile inside with handsome lettering. Frontage with row of five large arches, incorporating shop fronts (one original) and station entrance. Strong dentilled cornice to parapet.	22/10/99		Grade II listed	1637	2.03	

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CALEDONIAN ROAD	4 & 5 The Drive	THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE	Nos. 4 & 5	THE DRIVE, CALEDONIAN ROAD	N7 8TT	Caledonian	1840-50		Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Public Building	Early Victorian villa type, strong classical influence. South facing with west side towards Caledonian Road. Two storeys with three story tower at one corner. Entrance front with three uneven bays. Strong moulded cornice below high parapet wall with moulded top. Moulded string courses. Moulded chimney stacks. Windows, some with moulded surrounds, some double or triple mullioned with wide boxing and twelve-light glazing bars. Moulded pediment over front door.	29859	The Governor's Residence at Pentonville Prison is an important early Victorian Italianate villa, perhaps by Sir Charles Barry. His work at the prison is listed by J.M. Colvin ("A Biographical Dictionary of English Architects 1660-1840"), but does not specifically include the Governor's Residence. It has strong moulded detail and a pleasant varied façade towards the south. The windows are particularly attractive with original twelve light glazing bars. This building is not included in Historic England's Grade II listing for the main blocks of Pentonville Prison and therefore its local listing is important.		1093		
CALEDONIAN ROAD	0	HMP PENTONVILLE MAIN ENTRANCE		CALEDONIAN ROAD	N7 8TT	Caledonian	1840-42		Victorian classical tradition	Public Building	Public Building	Main entrance facing Caledonian Road, opposite Blundell Street. Grand carriage entrance arch with pediment. Classical tradition. Equivalent to three storey building. Semi-circular arch, original containing double gates now close boarded and upper part also filled in by boarding. Arch mouldings rising from springers, continued as moulded cornice. Moulded triangular pediment above. Moulded cornice and panels in strong piers each side of gateway.	1 10 85	Sir Charles Barry, designer of the Houses of Parliament, was closely involved with the building of Pentonville Prison in the early 1840s. The main core of the building, the prison itself, was designed according to the latest correctional ideas of the time by Joshua Jebb, and is nationally listed Grade II. Barry's work was perhaps confined to the perimeter buildings, including this carriage entrance arch, with imposing design and details of high quality. Barry also worked in Islington twenty years or so earlier, on a group of fine late Georgian Gothic churches, in particular St. John's Holloway Road and Holy Trinity Cloudesley Square.		1089		
CALEDONIAN ROAD	0	HMP PENTONVILLE PERIMETER BUILDING		CALEDONIAN ROAD	N7 8TT	Caledonian	1840-50		Victorian classical tradition	Public Building	Public Building	Building immediately south of entrance block. Classical influence. High two storeys, parapet. Stucco. Three windows wide. Strong moulded cornice below high parapet wall and moulded parapet. Simple raised band aligned with entrance block. Strong rusticated quoins. Barred windows with keystones.	1 10 85	Sir Charles Barry, designer of the Houses of Parliament, was closely involved with the building of Pentonville Prison in the early 1840s. The main core of the building, the prison itself, was designed according to the latest correctional ideas of the time by Joshua Jebb, is nationally listed Grade II. Barry's work was perhaps confined to the perimeter buildings, including this powerful heavily corniced and quoined building to the south of the entrance arch. It makes a good contrast with the more refined Governor's House further to the south, perhaps also by Barry.		1092		
CALEDONIAN ROAD	0	HMP PENTONVILLE SOUTH FRONT WALLS		CALEDONIAN ROAD	N7 8TT	Caledonian	1840-42		Victorian classical tradition	Public Building	Public Building	Front walls of buildings facing Caledonian Road immediately adjoining and north and south of the main entrance. Two storey, parapet. Stucco. Bold simple cornice and upper band. Upper narrow windows as embrasures. Lower square windows densely barred or blank. Forward projecting narrow bays support main entrance gateway in centre.	1 10 85	Sir Charles Barry, designer of the Houses of Parliament, was closely involved with the building of Pentonville Prison in the early 1840s. The main core of the building, the prison itself, was designed according to the latest correctional ideas of the time by Joshua Jebb, nationally listed Grade II. Barry's work was perhaps confined to the perimeter buildings, including these walls on either side of the entrance arch. They add to the fortress-like character of this facade, contrasting with the more delicately designed Governor's House to the south.		1091		
CALEDONIAN ROAD	0	HMP PENTONVILLE WEST GATE PIERS AND WALL		CALEDONIAN ROAD	N7 8TT	Caledonian	Mid 1800s		Victorian classical tradition	Public Building	Public Building	Gate piers and wall at south west corner of prison site (corner of Caledonian Road and Wheelwright Street. Large octagonal piers with simple moulded cornice to capping and simple projecting plinth. Stucco. Adjoining curved wall with rounded projecting cap to lower end pier in Wheelwright Street, also stucco.	1 10 85	These gate piers and connecting wall at the south west corner of the Pentonville Prison perimeter are suitably imposing. They are part of the complex of structures outside the main gates of the prison, perhaps designed by Sir Charles Barry in 1840-42. Close by is the Governor's House, perhaps also by Barry, a carefully designed Italianate villa with elaborate mullioned windows. These gate piers have a strong Individual character, fitting for the frontage buildings of a prison.		1096		
CALEDONIAN ROAD	0	HMP PENTONVILLE NORTH WEST GATE PIERS		CALEDONIAN ROAD	N7 8TT	Caledonian	Mid 1800s		Victorian classical tradition	Public Building	Public Building	Octagonal gate piers at north west corner of prison on Caledonian Road, sitting on top of low projecting plinths. Simple moulded cornice to capping. Similar to piers at the south west corner of the prison perimeter at the corner of Caledonian Road and Wheelwright Street.	1 10 85	These gate piers and connecting wall at the north west corner of the Pentonville Prison perimeter are suitably imposing. They are part of the complex of structures outside the main gates of the prison, which were perhaps designed by Sir Charles Barry in 1840-42. These piers have a strong Individual character, fitting for the frontage buildings of a prison.		1095		

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CALEDONIAN ROAD	1, 3 and 5		Nos. 1, 3 and 5	CALEDONIAN ROAD	N1 9DX			c1840s	Victorian classical tradition above	Shop front below, residential/commercial above.	Shopfront below, commercial/residential above	Terrace of three, four storey mid-Victorian buildings. Shop fronts. Georgian proportions to windows. Timber sashes. Gauged brick arches. Modern shop fronts. Group value with Nos. 9, 11 and 13.	7 09 98	Dating from the 1840s, this terrace is sited on a prominent position near the junction with Caledonian Road and Pentonville Road. No. 3 currently takes up two of the buildings and in the 19 th and early 20 th century was the premises for Jones, Ward and Co. linen drapers. No. 5 was a Post Office from the 1870s and after World War II became the home of the Peace Pledge Union and then the radical bookshop Housmans, reflecting Islington's long tradition as a hub for dissenting thinkers. The buildings do not retain their original shop fronts but the upper storeys still have original features such as timber sashes and gauged brick arches. This terrace is located next to a Grade II listed building at No. 7.		1610	
CAMDEN PASSAGE	8		No. 8	CAMDEN PASSAGE	N1 0PD	Angel		Early-mid 1800s	Late Georgian/Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Shopfront. Timber frontage. Separate door to upstairs on left. Clear main window. Fanlight split by central mullion. Timber door framing two glass panels.	21 09 93	No. 8 is part of a sequence of late Georgian or early Victorian small scale shopfronts. Camden Passage was once a slum. In the 1920s it was described as being filled with "drunks, escapologists and violinists". This timber shop is largely intact in a late Georgian building. Its survival has no doubt been helped by the late 1900s and early 2000s life of this area as a centre for the antiques trade.		1278	
CAMDEN PASSAGE	25		No. 25	CAMDEN PASSAGE	N1 8EA	Angel		Mid to late 1800s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Shopfront. Timber panelled frontage. Righthand bracket only intact. Top half of left bracket missing. Full timber panelled door. Stone pilasters. Slim timber fascia.	21 09 93	No. 25 Camden Passage is part of the historic small scale shopping area, once a slum. In the 1920s it was described as being filled with "drunks, escapologists and violinists". This timber shopfront is largely intact in a late Georgian building, with timber panelling and stone pilasters. Its survival has no doubt been helped by its late 1900s and early 2000s life as an antique shop.		1279	
CAMDEN PASSAGE	27		No. 27	CAMDEN PASSAGE	N1 0PD	Angel		Mid to late 1800s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Shopfront. Dual timber frontage, Camden Passage and Charlton Place. Timber stallrise, clear glass window with three mullions and one transom (one pane with extra transom). Timber fascia and cornice with one bracket.	21 09 93	No. 27 Camden Passage is part of the historic small scale shopping area, once a slum. In the 1920s it was described as being filled with "drunks, escapologists and violinists". This corner shopfront is largely intact in a late Georgian building, with a timber fascia and cornice. Its survival has no doubt been helped by its late 1900s and early 2000s life as an antique shop.		1280	
CAMDEN PASSAGE	28		No. 28	CAMDEN PASSAGE	N1 8ED	Angel		Mid 1800s with later detail	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Commercial	Three storey vernacular end terrace in brick with four single sash windows and parapet. Third floor added later. Two windows on the second floor with later Victorian pediments. Street level shop, 1900s. To the left access door to upper storeys.	1 11 85	No. 28 Camden Passage is a three storey vernacular end terrace house, with the stucco window pediments and upper storey added later. The ground floor was once a toyshop run by a Frederick Breck. Legend has it that Kate Carney, a singer and comedian, bought Charlie Chaplin a rocking horse here.		1117	
CAMDEN PASSAGE	14 and 16		Nos. 14 and 16	CAMDEN PASSAGE	N1 8ED	Angel		Early-mid 1800s	Georgian	Homes/shops	Commercial below, residential above	Plain late Georgian. Two stories. Parapet. Painted brick. Ground floor shopfronts. Flat gauged arched first floor windows, multi glazing bars, No. 14's original. No. 14 also with original mid 1800s bow fronted shop windows.	1 11 85	Nos. 14 and 16 Camden passage are a pair of plain late Georgian terrace buildings, with No. 14 retaining its mid 1800s bow fronted shop window. Fascias and decorated cornices also survive. They are part of the historic Camden passage sequence of mid 1800s small scale buildings. Their life as antique shops in the late 1900s and early 2000s has probably helped them survive relatively intact.		1116	
CAMDEN ROAD	353 - 365 (odd)		Nos. 353 - 365 (odd)	CAMDEN ROAD	N7 0SH			c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Double fronted villas. Early Victorian. Two storeys and semi basement. Slate roofs to eaves, hipped at terrace ends. Three windows, central porch above steps to hall. Porches with round columns. Tuscan capitals supporting entablature.	1 10 85	Nos. 353 to 365 Camden Road are substantial double fronted terraced villas. Their chief glory is their porches with tapering fluted columns, and Tuscan capitals supporting the entablature above. They make up an important complete terrace, though some sash windows have been replaced and No. 353's slates have been replaced by tiles. There are other villas of this period in Tollington Road and Parkhurst Road nearby.		1150	
CAMDEN ROAD	367-375 (odd)		Nos. 367- 375 (odd)	CAMDEN ROAD	N7 0SH			c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Double fronted early Victorian villas. Two storey and basement. Similar to Nos. 353 - 365 but set lower, with stucco porches with moulded entablature and square columns	1 10 85	Nos. 367 to 376 Camden Road are double fronted terraced villas. They are similar to Nos. 351 to 365 but set lower and overall seem smaller. The columns on their porches are square rather than rounded and the capitals and entablature are less substantial. Some details have been lost, particularly the sash windows, but otherwise they make an important group of villas close to the corner with Holloway Road.		1151	

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CAMDEN ROAD	377	TRAMWAYS HOUSE	No. 377	CAMDEN ROAD	N7 0SH		1907		Edwardian classical tradition industrial.	Industrial building/tramshed	Commercial	Former tramway substation. Stock brick with stone dressings. Slate roof with raised longitudinal glazed to lighting/ventilation. Pedimented entrance front. Semi circular arched overlight with small paned metal framed entrance below. Side aspect to Waiters Road: double height multi framed windows to ground level.	9 09 99	No. 377 Camden Road is an important building, because of its link to Holloway Road's early 1900s transport system, because of the spare classicism of its design, and because of its architect. It was built as a tramway substation at a time when Holloway Road was one of London's most important tram arteries. It is built of London stock brick, in a style that would not have been out of place a hundred years before it was built. Its date is 1907, designed by the architect Vincent Harris, for the LCC. Harris was a leading 20th century classical architect, who built, among many other major public buildings, Sheffield Town Hall and the Ministry of Defence in London. He was often criticised by Modernist architects. When he accepted the RIBA Royal Gold Medal in 1951 he is reported to have said: "Look, a lot of you here tonight don't like what I do. And I don't like what you do." He died in 1971 aged 95.		1628	
CAMPDALE ROAD	1-10 (consec)		Nos. 1-10 (consec)	CAMPDALE ROAD	N7 0PU			c1890	Victorian classical tradition. Baroque detailing	Shops below, homes above	Commercial/residential	Three storey and roof storey terrace with shops at ground floor. Red brick with art stone surrounds to Venetian windows at first and second floor. Shop fronts altered but decorative pilasters and brackets intact. Dormers to roof storey, some altered, and tall chimney stacks. Mansard roofs at terrace ends.	01/09/1978	Nos. 1-10 Campdale Road make up a fine late Victorian terrace of shops with homes above. The most pronounced features are the Venetian windows on the first and second floors and the strongly detailed pilasters and brackets which separate the shopfronts. The builder must have found a popular template. The design is also used in a similar parade of shops on Junction Road nearby, two of which are also locally listed as shopfronts. Perhaps less happily the 2010s development opposite on Campdale Road uses the Venetian window motif, but without the sense of scale of the original 1890s model. This terrace is outside the Tufnell Park and Mercers Road conservation areas but has survived well nonetheless.		282	
CANON STREET	1-5 (consec)		Nos. 1-5 (consec)	CANON STREET	N17DB	Arlington Square		c1847-52	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace of five houses standing alone in a short wide street. Two storeys, no basements. London brick. Parapet with deep plain stucco band. Chimney stacks on party walls. Two windows on the first floor, one window on the raised ground floor. Windows under curved arch with banded stucco surround to windows. Four panes per sash window, except one first floor window with eight panes. Doorway up four steps under a curved arch with plain fanlight. A small (c 9") pediment held up with stucco scrolls. Narrow stucco columns on the door frames. Three houses have doors with four panels, two with six panels. Plain stucco from ground level to bottom of ground floor window.	01/02/1981	This short terrace is part of the Henry Rydon development of the area north of the Regent's Canal, built between 1847 and 1852 on Church Commissioners and Clothworkers Company land. The design details of its windows and doorways clearly come from the same pattern book used by builders in the surrounding streets, particularly St. Paul's Street, Rector Street and Basire Street. Henry Rydon made an important contribution to the development of this part of South East Islington. Altogether he built 96 houses on Church Commissioners land and 240 on Clothworkers Company land, maintaining a tight design discipline on the many builders he used. Nos. 1-5 Canon Street are an important example of his work.		925	
CANON STREET	6-10 (consec)		Nos. 6-10 (consec)	CANON STREET	N17DB	Arlington Square		c1850-60	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	A terrace of five houses standing alone in a short street. Two storeys over basement, with dormer windows on three houses forming three storeys over basement. London brick. Parapet with plain stucco band (a prominent ledge over No 8). Chimney stacks on party walls. Two windows on the first floor, one window on the raised ground floor. Windows under curved arch with banded stucco surround to windows. Four panes per sash window. Doorway up four steps under a curved arch with plain fanlight. A small (c 9") pediment held up with stucco scrolls. Narrow stucco columns on the door frames. Three houses have doors with four panels, two with six panels. Rusticated stucco on basement. Cast iron railings to basement and steps.	01/02/1981	This short terrace is part of the Henry Rydon development of the area north of the Regent's Canal, built between 1847 and 1852 on Church Commissioners and Clothworkers Company land. The design details of its windows and doorways clearly come from the same pattern book used by builders in the surrounding streets, particularly St. Paul Street and Basire Street. Henry Rydon made an important contribution to the development of this part of South East Islington. Altogether he built 96 houses on Church Commissioners land and 240 on Clothworkers Company land, maintaining a tight design discipline on the many builders he used. Nos. 6-10 Canon Street are an important example of his work.		926	

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CANONBURY GROVE	0	NEW RIVER WALK	Wall and gates to New River Walk open space	CANONBURY GROVE	N1 2HP	Canonbury	1820-23 for wall and railings, gates 1930		Victorian classical tradition with 1930s additions	Other Historic Structure	Wall and gates	Multi stock brick garden wall, stepped brick coping, curving down and upwards from gates. Gate piers, with stone ball finials and York stone wall coping adjoining. Wrought iron gates decorated with name.	01/02/1981	These historic gates and wall are an essential feature of the New River Walk and stand as the principle approach to this popular nature trail in Canonbury. The wall and railings are from the 1820s-1830s, the gates from the 1930s.		895	
CANONBURY LANE	21		No. 21	CANONBURY LANE	N1 2AS	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Part of a substantial mid-Victorian shopping parade extending from Upper Street around the corner into Canonbury Lane. Timber shop frontage between stone pilasters with palmette brackets. Pair of glazed shop windows above black-tiled stallrisers, recessed timber/glass central entrance with fanlight. Doorway to upstairs on right.	21 09 93	No. 21 Canonbury Lane is part of an important sequence of shopfronts on Canonbury Lane, near the corner with Upper Street. It retains many of its original features, including the prominent fluted pilasters on either side with brackets above. These give the little parade of shops a sense of unity, though the individual frontages have been adapted over the years.		1281	
CANONBURY LANE	23		No. 23	CANONBURY LANE	N1 2AS	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront.	Shopfront	Part of a substantial mid-Victorian terrace extending from Upper Street around the corner into Canonbury Lane. Timber shop frontage between stone pilasters with palmette brackets. Small timber blank fascia with lights fixed and dentil cornice riding above. Plain panel above windows and doors and below timber fascia, apparently covering upper part of original shop windows. New multi-paned windows above stallrisers with decorative plaques, and central doors. Entrance to upstairs on left with fanlight. Rendered stallriser.	21/09/1993	No. 23 Canonbury Lane is part of an important sequence of shopfronts on Canonbury Lane, near the corner with Upper Street. It retains some of its original features, including the prominent fluted pilasters on either side with brackets above. These give this little parade of shops a sense of unity, though the individual frontages have been adapted over the years.		1282	
CANONBURY LANE	25	FOUR SISTERS	No. 25	CANONBURY LANE	N1 2AS	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront.	Public House	Part of a substantial mid-Victorian terrace extending from Upper Street around the corner into Canonbury Lane. Timber shop frontage between stone pilasters with palmette brackets. Timber fascia inscribed 'The Four Sisters' with dentil cornice riding above. Double-height glazed shop window. Entrance on right with elaborate iron work in fanlight, similar former entrance to upstairs on left. Moulded stallriser could be original. Modern metal hanging pub sign.	21/09/1993	This Mid-Victorian shop front retains many period architectural features and is named after the four sisters -- the Miss Vincents -- who kept a coffee and confectionary shop here from 1905. It was a beer seller in the 1930s and only became a pub in 1953. It is the best preserved of three locally listed adjoining shop fronts, part of a terrace leading to Upper Street.		1283	
CANONBURY PARK NORTH	39 - 43		Nos. 39 - 43	CANONBURY PARK NORTH	N1 2JU	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Terrace with three pairs of bays and projecting central bay (No 41). Two storey, basement and three pairs of modern dormers over each bay. Two windows per bay. Slate roof with bracketed projecting eaves and plain stucco band below. Yellow stock brick. Stucco string at first floor level. Architraved sash windows with stucco aprons. Square-headed doorways with modern bracketed cornices, fanlights and panelled doors. Nos. 39 and 43 with side entrances. No. 41, doorway approached by steps with balustraded parapet. Nos. 39 and 43 have set-back side extensions.	01/12/1970	This mid-Victorian terrace, along with the similar terrace at Nos. 49-53 Canonbury Park North, was constructed slightly later than its Grade II listed semi-detached neighbours which were built by developer Charles Havor Hill in 1841-43. The nationally listed villas are elegant, generously set out in twos and threes, with front and back gardens. Havor Hill laid out three roads - Canonbury Park North, Canonbury Park South and Grange Road (now Grange Grove) and built fifty villas on them. Most of the later leases were granted by 1850, so this short terrace may date from around that time. This terrace does not have much in common with the Havor Hill villas so it was perhaps built by one of the other builders who held leases in the area. The balance of the elevation is somewhat spoilt by the dormers but otherwise the detailing is of excellent quality, in particular the brick pilasters and brackets either side of No. 41, which also has balustraded steps up to the front door. This is an important terrace in its own right, in a street dominated by Havor Hill's villas.		41	

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CANONBURY PARK NORTH	49 - 53		Nos. 49 - 53	CANONBURY PARK NORTH	N1 2JU	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace with three pairs of bays and projecting central bay (No. 51). Two storey, basement and three modern dormers. Two windows each per bay. Slate roof with bracketed projecting eaves. Yellow stock brick. Stucco string at first floor level. Arched sash windows. Square-headed doorway (No. 51) with pilasters carrying entablature with fanlight and panelled door. Nos. 49 and 53 with stuccoed side entrances. Doorways approached by steps with balustraded parapets. No. 49 has a side wall and 53 has a side garage extension. Wall to front of area with railings to Nos. 49 and 51. Similar to Nos. 39, 41 and 43.	01/12/1970	This mid-Victorian terrace, along with the similar terrace at Nos. 39-43 Canonbury Park North, was constructed slightly later than its Grade II listed semi-detached neighbours which were built by developer Charles Havor Hill in 1841-43. The listed villas are elegant, generously set out in twos and threes, with front and back gardens. Havor Hill laid out three roads, Canonbury Park North, Canonbury Park South and Grange Road (now Grange Grove) and built fifty villas on them. Later leases were granted by 1850, so this short terrace may date from around that time. This terrace does not have much in common with the Havor Hill villas so it was perhaps built by one of the other builders who held leases in the area. The balance of the elevation is somewhat spoilt by the dormers but otherwise the detailing is of excellent quality. This is an important terrace in its own right, in a street dominated by Havor Hill's villas.		43		
CANONBURY PARK SOUTH	14 - 16		Nos. 14 - 16	CANONBURY PARK SOUTH	N1 2JJ	Canonbury		1841-43	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two storey with basement. Hipped slate roof with shared chimney stack. Stucco rendering. Stringcourse at first floor sills. Dentils and brackets to wide eaves soffits. Arched windows, ground floor with one blank tympana and one ornamented tympana to segmental arches. Round headed 'eyebrow' dormers. Verniculated rustications to entrances. Original patterned fanlights and panelled doors. Extension at No. 16 appears to be original. Doors approached by low flight of steps with rails.	01/12/1970	Nos. 14 and 16 Canonbury Park South are an elegant example of the few early Victorian villas remaining from the original development of Canonbury Park South by Charles Havor Hill in 1841 - 43. This pair of villas has withstood bombing, neglect, dereliction and inappropriate development but retains much of its character. The render and colour wash are not original but otherwise it has kept much of its original detailing. These Havor Hill villas in Canonbury Park North, Canonbury Park South and Grange Grove represent an important stage in Canonbury's development. They were followed slightly later by the James Wagstaff villas around Alwyne Place.		53		
CANONBURY PARK SOUTH	18 - 20		Nos. 18 - 20	CANONBURY PARK SOUTH	N1 2JJ	Canonbury		1841-43	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Yellow brick. Brackets to wide eaves soffits. Plain bands at ground and first floor level. Gauged flat brick arches to recessed sash windows. Square headed doorways with pilasters carrying entablature, fanlights and panelled doors.	01/12/1970	Nos. 18 and 20 Canonbury Park South is a handsome example of the few early Victorian villas remaining from the original development of Canonbury Park South. It has withstood bombing, neglect, dereliction and inappropriate development. These Havor Hill villas in Canonbury Park North, Canonbury Park South and Grange Grove represent an important stage in Canonbury's development. They were followed slightly later by the grander James Wagstaff villas around Alwyne Place.		54		
CANONBURY PLACE	16 - 17		Nos. 16 - 17	CANONBURY PLACE	N1 2NN	Canonbury		Late 1800s	Victorian Gothic	Homes	Residential	Part of a red brick terrace that extends into Willow Bridge Road. Slate roof shared chimney stack and period chimney pots. Three floors, four bays, two with gables. Two full-height bay windows with stone-capped brick gables and balustrades, and brick mullions. Stone lintels, sills and sash windows throughout. Doorway at No. 17 features semi-circular stone and brick arch above fanlight. Cast iron front railings on stone-capped brick base. Cast iron drainpipes.	01/02/1980	Nos. 16 and 17 elegantly command the corner of Canonbury Place and Willow Bridge Road. They showcase a range of typically Victorian architectural features including red brick, gables and full-height bay windows. It provides a late Victorian contrast to the 1840s and 1850s villas elsewhere in Willow Bridge Road.		583		
CARTHUSIAN STREET	6	SUTTON ARMS	No. 6	CARTHUSIAN STREET	EC1M 6EB	Charterhouse Square		1898	Victorian Baroque/Queen Anne/Dutch	Public House	Public House	Red brick and stucco with granite, three storeys to parapet, Mansard roof and Dutch dormers. The second and third floors have heavily pilastered three light windows, with arches and brackets leading to prominent cornices, scrolled on the first floor. The brickwork is horizontally banded with stucco. The ground floor has three doorways with timber doors, two of which lead to the pub while the other leads to the upper floors. The groundfloor doorways are glazed and there is a large glazed bay window with square lights.	1 02 80	The Sutton Arms was built in 1898 for the City of London Brewery by the builders Courtney & Fairburn of Albany Road. It is well preserved with elaborate fenestration and a prominent pair of gable windows above. Sir Thomas Sutton (1532-1611) founded Charterhouse School and Charterhouse Square. The Sutton Arms is one of a large number of pubs located within a short distance of Smithfield Market.		817		

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CARTHUSIAN STREET	7-8 Carthusian Street		Nos. 7-8 Carthusian Street	CARTHUSIAN STREET	EC1M 6EB	Charterhouse Square	1821		Georgian	Homes	Commercial below. Residential/commercial above	Three dormer windows in the roof, three windows at second and third floor levels all with sash windows. The ground floor has been altered and is now a commercial unit. The building's predominant material is yellow stock brick.	1 02 80	These houses were built in 1821 as part of the widening of Carthusian Street by the Charterhouse and the Corporation of the Sons of Clergy, owners of the properties. Two shallow rows of modest stock brick houses were built on the north side, of which the plain facades of Nos. 7 and 8 survive. Their interiors were reconstructed in 1997-8. The ground floor has been converted into a commercial unit. The upper storeys are relatively unaltered and are a good example of a building of its time.		818	
CATHCART HILL	17-19 (consec)		Nos. 17-19 (consec)	CATHCART HILL	N19 5QN	St Johns Grove		c1880	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storey terrace, grey brick with stone bay windows, lintels and porches, slate roofs. Unusual porches.	1 11 78	Nos. 17-19 Cathcart Hill make up a well preserved and maintained, generous facaded three storey, late Victorian, grey brick terrace. They have good quality stone dressings with unusual porch detail to their entrances. They are part of an important complete architectural grouping.		385	
CATHCART HILL	20-29 (consec)		Nos. 20-29 (consec)	CATHCART HILL	N19 5QN	St Johns Grove		c1880	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storey terrace, grey brick with stone bay windows, lintels and porches, slate roofs. Unusual porches.	1 11 78	Nos. 20-29 Cathcart Hill make up a well preserved and maintained, generous facaded three storey, late Victorian, grey brick terrace. They have good quality stone dressings with unusual porch detail to their entrances. They are part of an important complete architectural grouping.		340	
CATHCART HILL/DARTMOUTH PARK HILL	0	Camise House, Durham House, Suffolk House, Lincoln House		CATHCART HILL/DARTMOUTH PARK HILL	NW5 1HX	St Johns Grove		c1880	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storey terraces, grey brick with stone bay windows, lintels and porches, slate roofs.	1 11 78	Well preserved and maintained, generous facaded three storey, late Victorian, grey brick terrace houses. Good quality stone dressings with unusual porch detail to their entrances, together with the name of the house. They are part of an important complete architectural grouping.		386	
CENTRAL STREET, (tablet faces PEAR TREE STREET)	51		No. 51	CENTRAL STREET, (tablet faces PEAR TREE STREET)	EC1V8AB					Other Historic Structure	Other Historic Structure	A stone tablet on a later building at the junction of Pear Tree Street and Central Street. Fine early 1700s lettering. Only the tablet is listed.	01/12/1970	This stone tablet provides a nice detail of an early 18th century street name. The typeface is unmistakably of the early 1700s and takes us back to the time when the nearby St Luke's Old Street was built (1727-33 by John James and Nicholas Hawksmoor). Look up to the left as you turn in from Central Street to Pear Tree Street.		62	
CHANTRY STREET	1-5 (odd)		Nos. 1-5 (odd)	CHANTRY STREET	N18NL	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		c1840-50	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Classically derived three terraced houses in stand-alone block. Two storeys over basement. Moulded stucco cornice and parapet. Yellow brick in Flemish bond. Two windows on first floor, raised ground floor with one window and front door up four steps. Rusticated stucco up to first floor with horizontal bands and string course. Flat-arched first floor windows are 12 paned with narrow side and edge panes and four larger central panes. Segmented arched ground floor windows have 12 panes with early Victorian decorative glazing bars under a curved arch. The window sill is prominent with two simple consoles. Doorways are recessed under flat arches and doors have two rounded fielded arches with two rectangular panels below. Cast iron spearhead railings: Nos 1 and 3 have gates. Nos. 3 and 5 have a square stucco column in the railings opposite the gate hinge.	01/10/1985	Nos. 1-5 Chantry Street, together with the matching terrace opposite, make up an attractive grouping of comparatively early Islington terraces. They retain most of their original details, including glazing bars and railings. They are important contributors to the streetscapes of this part of Islington.		1101	

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CHANTRY STREET	2-6 (even)		Nos. 2-6 (even)	CHANTRY STREET	N18NL	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		c1840-50	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Classically derived three terraced houses as a stand-alone block. Two storeys over basement. Moulded stucco cornice and parapet. Yellow brick in Flemish bond. Two windows on 1st floor; raised ground floor with one window and front door up four steps. Rusticated stucco up to first floor with horizontal bands and string course. Flat-arched first floor windows are 12 paned with narrow side and edge panes and four larger central panes. Ground floor windows have similar 12 panes under a curved arch. The window sill is prominent with two simple consoles. Doorways are recessed under flat arches and doors have two rounded fielded arches with two rectangular panels below. Cast iron spearhead railings; All have gates. Nos. 2 and 4 have a square stucco column in the railings opposite the gate hinge.	01/10/1985	Nos. 2-6 Chantry Street, together with the matching terrace opposite, make up an attractive grouping of comparatively early Islington terraces. They retain most of their original details, including glazing bars and railings. They are important contributors to the streetscapes of this part of Islington.		1103	
CHANTRY STREET	7-29 (odd)		Nos. 7-29 (odd)	CHANTRY STREET	N18NR	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		c1840-50	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	A terrace of eleven houses in five groups stepped down the slight hill of Chantry Street. Late classical influence. Two storeys over basement. Moulded stucco cornice and parapet. Yellow stock brick in Flemish bond above rusticated stucco reaching 2/3 way up the ground floor window with horizontal bands and string course. Two windows on first floor; raised ground floor with one window and front door up steps. Flat-arched first floor windows are four paned and have white moulded frames. Rounded arch ground floor windows with moulded stucco frames. Narrow doorways with moulded surrounds under flat arches: most doors have two rounded fielded arches with two rectangular panels below. Plain semi-circular fanlight. Cast iron spearhead railings at front and up steps.	01/10/1985	Nos. 7-29 Chantry Street, together with the terraces next door and opposite, make up an attractive grouping of comparatively early Islington terraces. They retain most of their original details, including stucco mouldings and railings. They are important contributors to the streetscapes of this part of Islington.		1102	
CHAPEL MARKET	12 - 14 (consec)		Nos. 12 - 14 (consec)	CHAPEL MARKET	N19EZ	Chapel Market/Penton Street	1793-94		Georgian	Homes	Commercial below, residential above.	Three terraced houses, with later shopfronts. Yellow brick set in Flemish bond. Mansard slate roof with a central dormer behind a parapet on each house. Three storeys (excluding roofs) with three bay 18 foot fronts. Windows are flat-arched under gauged brick headers: the second floor window at No 12 appears to have been re-built slightly taller than at Nos 13 and 14, with header bricks arranged vertically above the window. Windows have four lights each at Nos 12 and 14, and 2 per window at No 13. On the ground floor are the modern shop entrance, shop window and doors to flats. Chimney stacks to party walls of Nos 13 and 14, and to the right-hand side (as you look at the building) of No 12.	01/02/1987	Nos. 12-14 Chapel Market make up three terraced houses built 1793-94 with projecting shop-fronts added at a later date. The developers were Christopher Bartholomew, Alexander Hogg, a bookseller of Paternoster Row, and George Robinson also a bookseller. Robinson was known as 'the King of booksellers' with premises at No 12 Chapel Street (the street became Chapel Market in 1936). A successful purchaser of copyrights, Robinson had the largest wholesale trade of any individual by 1780. In November 1793 trading as George, George, John and James Robinson he was convicted of infringing copyright law by selling Paine's Rights of Man to Mr. Pyle, a bookseller. The four partners were fined a total of £250. The buildings are within a conservation area and British History Online regards them as part of "the best preserved run of old houses on the north side" of Chapel Market. They give a good idea of what the street would have looked like before it was redeveloped and updated. They make an important contribution to the local character and distinctiveness of the street.		1168	
CHAPEL MARKET	78	THE ALMA	No. 78	CHAPEL MARKET	N19EX	Chapel Market /Penton Street		c1913	Edwardian	Public House	Public House	Public House. Frontage only listed. Panelled stallriser, two pilasters, two granite pilasters (and lanterns). Fascia (painted name), render brackets. Central arched window (one transom, clear glass). Two panelled double doors, fanlights now wooden panels. Former corner entrance is no longer a door. Decorative consoles on either side of the building at ground floor level.	21/09/1993	The Alma public house is Edwardian and only its frontage of that era is listed. But it has earlier origins. It was given a projecting shopfront in 1854, the year of the Battle of the Alma, the first battle of the Crimean War in which an Anglo-French force defeated the Russian Army. Its Edwardian frontage survives intact, pilastered and timbered with distinctive lanterns. It is an important feature of Chapel Market.		1285	

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CHAPEL MARKET	11		No. 11	CHAPEL MARKET	N19EZ	Chapel Market /Penton Street		Early 1900s	Neo-Georgian	Home/shop	Commercial/residential	Terraced house. Early twentieth century redevelopment in the early neo-Georgian style with shop-front projection. Front façade of red brick set in Flemish bond, with sides and back of yellow brick. Roof obscured by parapet. Four storeys three windows each. Below the third storey, a string course of red brick. Flat arched windows, shorter at third floor level, all under gauged brick headers: the middle window at each storey has a white stucco keystone. First and third floor windows are modern sash windows: second floor window may be earlier. Modern shop window at ground floor with central door. Door to flats above. Decorative consoles on either side of the building at ground floor level.	01/02/1987	In 1885 the house next door to No. 11 Chapel Market, No. 13, was singled out as "a fair illustration of many of the dwellings of the poor". It housed 36 people, sharing a single WC. Shortly afterwards the row of houses, perhaps including No. 11, was leased for redevelopment by the architect E.P Loftus Brock (1833-1895). He died before this building was begun, so it is unlikely he was directly involved. However No. 11 is of high quality neo-Georgian early 1900s design so it is likely that an architect was involved. Chapel Street is a patchwork of late 1700s houses extensively rebuilt and with shop extensions added to the front. Added to these are 1900s-1930s replacements all with modern shopfronts. No. 11 is an important contributor to the overall character of the street.		1167	
CHAPEL MARKET	16		No. 16	CHAPEL MARKET	N19EZ	Chapel Market /Penton Street	1811, shop projection 1908.		Georgian	Home	Commercial/residential	Terraced house, 1811, with shop-front projection built over forecourt in 1908. Built as a mirrored infill pair with No 17. Yellow brick set in Flemish bond. Roof behind parapet. Four storeys with two windows each, decreasing in size towards the top of the building. On the ground floor, modern shop entrance, shop window and door to six flats. Decorative consoles on either side of the building at ground floor level, one broken. Window openings are flat arched: four-pane sash windows. Stack to right-hand side (as you look at the building) party walls. There is a damaged cameo plaque between Nos 16 and 17 at the top of the first floor level.	01/02/1987	No. 16 Chapel Market is a terraced house, of 1811, with a shop-front projection built over a forecourt in 1908. It was built as a mirrored infill pair with No 17. By 1813 George Robinson, the eminent bookseller, lived at No 16. The property is listed as part of the conservation area and British History Online describes it (as part of Nos 12-19) as "the best preserved run of old houses on the north side" of Chapel Market. They give a good idea of what the street would have looked like before it was redeveloped and updated. They make an important contribution to the local character and distinctiveness of the street.		1169	
CHAPEL MARKET	18		No. 18	CHAPEL MARKET	N19EZ	Chapel Market/Penton Street	1792		Georgian	Home	Commercial/Residential above.	Terraced house. Yellow brick set in Flemish bond. Mansard slate roof with parapet in front of two dormer windows. Three storeys plus roof storey. Four windows on first and second floors across a 26 foot frontage. On the ground floor are the modern shop entrance and shop window. Decorative consoles on either side of the building at ground floor level. First and second floor window openings are flat arched under gauged brick headers: four-pane sash windows. Stacks to party walls with chimney pots. At the back of the building yellow brick in Flemish bond: three windows on first and second floors under slightly rounded arches and gauged brick headers. First floor two six-light sash windows, one four-light window under a five-light fan. Second floor two ten-light sash windows and one-four-pane window. Third floor two six-light sash windows and one bricked-in space. Fourth floor/ roof has one sash window with six lights.	02/02/1987	No. 18 Chapel Market is a terraced house, of around 1792, with a shop-front projection built over its forecourt sometime after 1885. British History Online describes it (as part of Nos 12-19) as "the best preserved run of old houses on the north side" of Chapel Market. The remaining late 1700s buildings in Chapel Market are of varying plot widths and No. 18 is one of the widest at 26ft. Taken together they give a good idea of what the street would have looked like before it was redeveloped and updated. They make an important contribution to the local character and distinctiveness of Chapel Street.		1170	

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CHAPEL MARKET	19		No. 19	CHAPEL MARKET	N19EZ	Chapel Market/Penton Street	1790-93		Georgian	Home	Commercial/residential above	Terraced house, 1790 -93, with shop-front projection developed over forecourt after 1885. Yellow brick set in Flemish bond. Mansard slate roof with parapet in front of three dormer windows. Three storeys excluding roof storey, three windows each on a 22 foot frontage on a slightly forward building line. On the ground floor are the shop entrance, shop window and the door to four flats above, both doors are modern. The shop front is modern glass-fronted. Decorative consoles painted black on either side of the building at ground floor level. First floor windows are round-headed Venetian in style under a gauged brick arch: six-pane sash windows under a semi-circular fanlight. Second floor windows flat arched with six pane sash windows. Modern shop-front sign above shop projection with flat roof. At the back of the building is an almost full-width, full-height bow with three windows on first and second floor, two dormer windows behind a parapet and an additional window per storey on the flat part of the back wall.	01/02/1987	No. 19 Chapel Market is a terraced house, of 1790-93, with a shop-front projection built over a forecourt after 1885. It was developed under the supervision of Thomas Collier (Henry Penton's steward) by developers Christopher Bartholomew and Alexander Hogg. The property was the grandest house in the street, with at the back an almost full-width, full-height bow with an additional window per storey on the flat part of the back wall. British History Online regards the building (and Nos 12 to 19 as a group) as "the best preserved run of old houses on the north side" of Chapel Market. With No. 20 it forms the end-point of the view down Baron Street into Chapel Market with its round headed first floor windows adding to the grandeur of its elevation.		1171	
CHAPEL MARKET	20		No. 20	CHAPEL MARKET	N19EZ	Chapel Market/Penton Street	c1792		Georgian	Home	Commercial/residential above	Terraced house. Mixed yellow, orange and red brick set in Flemish bond. Mansard slate roof has one central dormer window. Three storeys excluding roof storey, two windows each. The shop entrance and window are modern. First and second floor windows flat arched with brick heads which are only slightly splayed at the top. Lower part of first floor window is hidden by shop sign projecting upwards: the upper sash has six panes. Second floor sash windows have four panes each. Stacks to left-hand side party wall as you look at the property but no chimneypots. Modern shop-front sign above shop projection, with flat roof. Tie bar ending between first and second floors.	01/02/1987	No. 20 Chapel Market is a terraced house, of 1790-95, with a shop-front projection added after 1885. It was developed under the supervision of Thomas Collier (the landowner Henry Penton's steward) by developers Christopher Bartholomew and Alexander Hogg. With No. 19 it forms the end-point of the view down Baron Street into Chapel Market. British History Online regards the building (and Nos 12 to 19 as a group) as "the best preserved run of old houses on the north side" of Chapel Market.		1172	
CHAPEL MARKET	21		No. 21	CHAPEL MARKET	N19EZ	Chapel Market/Penton Street	1790-1795		Georgian	Home	Commercial/Residential above	Terraced house. Brick set in Flemish bond; whole frontage painted. External downpipe. Slate roof. Three storeys, two windows each. Ground floor modern shop entrance and shop window. Decorative consoles (acanthus leaf and scroll) on either side of the building at ground floor level in poor state, mostly hidden by projecting signs. First and second floor windows flat arched with gauged brick heads painted white. Modern sash windows, four panes each. Stacks to party wall on right-hand-side looking at front: no chimneypots. Modern shop-front sign above shop projection with flat roof.	01/02/1987	No. 21 Chapel Market is part of a terrace of 1790-5 with a later shopfront projection added after 1885. It was originally developed under the supervision of Thomas Collier (the landowner Henry Penton's steward) by developers Christopher Bartholomew and Alexander Hogg. Hester Savory (1777-1803), a young Quaker lived at No 21 and is the subject of a poem, 'Hester', by Charles Lamb who lived on the opposite side of the street. He wrote "I send you some verses I have made on the death of a young Quaker you may have heard me speak of as being in love with for some years while I lived in Pentonville, though I had never spoken to her in my life. She died about a month since." With its neighbours, No. 21 Chapel Market provides an important reminder of the street's late Georgian origins.		1173	

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CHAPEL MARKET	22		No. 22	CHAPEL MARKET	N19EZ	Chapel Market/Penton Street		1790- 95	Georgian	Home	Commercial/ Residential above	Terraced house. Yellow brick set in Flemish bond. Slate roof has steep front with two Velux-type windows. Parapet to the roof. Three storeys excluding roof storey, two windows each. Ground floor shop entrance and door to flats above, both doors modern. The shop front is modern glass-fronted. Decorative consoles (acanthus leaf and scroll) on either side of the building at ground floor level, one in poor state, the other mostly hidden by a projecting sign. First and second floor windows flat arched with stucco in the shape of gauged brick heads. At the front the sides of the window have a stucco strip about four inches wide and projecting an inch from the brickwork. Modern sash windows, four panes each. Stacks to party walls but no evident chimneypots. Modern shop-front sign above shop projection over original forecourt, with flat roof.	01/02/1987	No. 22 Chapel Market is part of a terrace, dated 1790 -95, with a shop-front projection added after 1885. It was developed under the supervision of Thomas Collier (landlord Henry Penton's steward) by developers Christopher Bartholomew and Alexander Hogg. With its neighbours, No. 22 Chapel Market provides an important reminder of the street's late Georgian origins.		1174	
CHARLTON PLACE	2		No. 2	CHARLTON PLACE	N18AJ	The Angel		c1790.	Georgian	Shopfront	Commercial	Terraced retail unit. Timber frontage. Vent strip above clear main window. Door panelled to two feet with framed glass above. Timber panelled reinforcement on pilasters and over stallriser. Painted fanlight. Painted fascia. Brackets/consoles intact.	21/09/1993	No. 2 Charlton Place is one of a group of three shopfronts set in a Georgian terrace. It retains its timber fascia, stallrisers and brackets. It is an important survivor in its own right, and as part of the group of Charlton Place shopfronts as they join Camden Passage.		1286	
CHARLTON PLACE	4		No. 4	CHARLTON PLACE	N18AJ	The Angel		c1790	Georgian	Shopfront	Commercial	Terraced retail unit. Timber frontage. Clear main window. Door panelled to 3ft with framed glass above. Timber panelled reinforcement on pilasters and over stallriser. Plain fanlight. Painted fascia. Brackets/ consoles intact.	21/09/1993	No. 4 Charlton Place is one of a group of three shopfronts set in a Georgian terrace. It retains its timber fascia, stallrisers and brackets. It is an important survivor in its own right, and as part of the group of Charlton Place shopfronts as they join Camden Passage.		1287	
CHARLTON PLACE	6		No. 6	CHARLTON PLACE	N18AJ	The Angel		c1790	Georgian	Shopfront	Commercial	Terraced retail unit. Timber frontage. Clear main window. Door is panelled with framed glass fanlight above. Timber panelled reinforcement on pilasters and over stallriser. Painted fascia. Brackets/ consoles intact.	21/09/1993	No. 6 Charlton Place is one of a group of three shopfronts set in a Georgian terrace. It retains its timber fascia, stallrisers and brackets. It is an important survivor in its own right, and as part of the group of Charlton Place shopfronts as they join Camden Passage.		1288	
CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE	2-3		Nos. 2-3	CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE	EC1M 6EE	Charterhouse Square		Mid 1800s but some earlier fabric and later additions	Victorian classical tradition/Renaissance	Homes/Commercial	Commercial	Corner site. Renaissance influence. Commercial. Four storey red brick, stucco, rusticated-stucco. The section of the building that faces Charterhouse Square appears more modern with modern dormer windows set into the roof and modern windows at all other levels. The section that faces Carthusian Street is more intricate with stucco and a greater number of artistic details such as decorated lintels above the windows and columns with Corinthian capitals at ground floor level. A small metal plaque inscribed with "Borough of Finsbury Boundary" is located at the first floor level towards the corner of the Carthusian Street facade.	01/02/1980	Nos. 2/3 Charterhouse Square is a mid-19th century building which has a very different appearance on its Charterhouse Square and Carthusian Street facades. The Charterhouse Square facade has undergone a number of alterations which have made it look somewhat bland compared to other buildings on the eastern side of the square. But the Carthusian Street front is far more elaborate with stucco and decorative mouldings above the windows on the upper storeys. It is therefore a building of two facades of seemingly different significance which give the building a split character.		819	
CHARTERHOUSE STREET	105	SMITHFIELD TAVERN	No. 105	CHARTERHOUSE STREET	EC1M 6HW	Charerthouse Square		1871	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Derived Georgian style. Four storey yellow stock brick and stucco with basket arched windows. The pub sign is located between the windows at the second floor level and has a historic depiction of Smithfield Market. Plaque set into wall between the two windows at first floor level marks the date the building was rebuilt (1871) and the name of the architect (J.H. Schrader). Timber and glazed facade at ground floor level with timber pilasters at either side topped by decorated capitals covered in gold paint above which are bulls or cows heads, also covered in gold paint (It was known until the early 1950s as the Red Cow).	01/02/1980	The Smithfield Tavern was built in 1871 on the site of an older pub. It was designed by J.H. Schrader and built by the well known local builder Thomas Elkington. It is a relatively simple building of four storeys of yellow stock brick with stucco surrounding the windows. The ground floor has a timber and glazed frontage. The golden bulls (or perhaps cows) heads at either side of the ground floor are a particularly distinctive decorative feature. Until the 1950s it was called the Red Cow. The Smithfield Tavern is one of several that surround Smithfield Market and much of its business is still generated by workers at the market.		820	

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CHARTERIS ROAD	52-70 (even)		Nos. 52-70 (even)	CHARTERIS ROAD	N4 3AB	Tollington Park		1840s	Victorian classical tradition. Italianate.	Homes	Residential	Two storey semi-detached in five pairs. Stock brick, some rendered. Gable facing street. Linked by recessed side extensions. Full height corner pilasters and pedimented gables. Ornament in stucco.	01/02/1980	This terrace of villas was part of the development of Tollington Park from the 1840s. It proceeded slowly and piecemeal and with varied classical styles fashionable in the mid 1800s. Cherry & Pevsner describe these villas as "very modest". The pediments are shared between the pairs. They are nicely decorated with stucco ornamentation and full height corner pilasters. Nos. 63-67 on the west side opposite, of the same date, have a vaguely Tudor style. These are important buildings in the Tollington Park conservation area. Some doors and windows have unsuitable replacements.		656		
CHILLINGWORTH ROAD	2 & 4		Nos. 2 & 4	CHILLINGWORTH ROAD	N7 8QJ	St. Mary Magdalene		1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached villa pair, two storeys. Recessed two storey side entrances. Rusticated ground floor. Stucco ground floor windows arched. Hipped roof.	01/02/1980	This semi detached villa pair is part of a row built shortly after the church of St James, built in 1838 by architects Inwood & Clifton. The church was bombed in 1944 and not used as a church thereafter. This villa pair shows the characteristics of late Georgian or early Victorian buildings of its type, with overhanging eaves, rusticated ground floor and arched ground floor windows. It is a nice building in its own right, as well as being part of an important group of buildings close to the former church.		733		
CHILLINGWORTH ROAD	8 & 10		Nos. 8 & 10	CHILLINGWORTH ROAD	N7 8QJ	St. Mary Magdalene		1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Part terrace. Two storey. Windows with stucco surrounds, mouldings maybe lost. First floor windows flat gauged arches. Stock brick. No. 8's entrance more elaborate than No. 10, with stucco pilasters, ionic capitals and a cornice. No. 10's porch maybe lost.	01/02/1980	This pair of terraced houses is part of a row perhaps built shortly after the church of St James, built in 1838 by architects Inwood & Clifton. The church was bombed in 1944 and not used as a church thereafter. Of this pair, No. 8 has a highly elaborate doorway with pilasters, ionic capitals and cornice. No. 10's has maybe been lost, as have stucco window surrounds for both houses. They are nice buildings in their own right, as well as being part of an important grouping close to the former church.		734		
CHURCH PATH	0		Lamp Posts, Church Path, Highbury Fields	CHURCH PATH	N5 1BA	Highbury Fields		Early 1900s	Victorian/Edwardian baroque	Other historic structure. Lamp post	Street lighting	Six lamp posts evenly spaced down the centre of the path. Late Victorian baroque. Cast iron painted black; three posts (Nos 1, 3 & 6 from Christ Church end) with the iron founder's name and address, Randall Carr & Co, 6 & 8 Lime St Sq EC. Bold moulding to lower half with foliated and beaded motifs and on three sides of each post the coat of arms of the Metropolitan Borough of Islington (motto "Deus per Omnia" - God pervades all things, arms officially granted 2 May 1901); upper columns fluted. Arms for gas lamp-lighter's ladder. U-frame with hinged support for lamp (likely to be modern).	1 11 83	The significance of this line of six highly decorative, late Victorian, cast iron lamp posts is their unity, their elaborate design and the iron founder's name Randall Carr & Co and address 6 & 8 Lime St Sq EC (although not the address of the foundry itself) on three of them. It can also be assumed that they date from around 1901 as all have the coat of arms for the Metropolitan Borough of Islington (granted 1901, motto "Deus per Omnia" - God pervades all things) on three of four sides of the columns. They are fine street ornaments in their own right, and also an important memorial to the Edwardian life of the borough of Islington.		1017		
CITY ROAD	6		No. 6	CITY ROAD	EC1Y 2AA	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		c1900	Victorian/Edwardian Tudor	Industrial Building	Commercial	Narrow gabled commercial building. Five storey stone façade with a steep gable topped by a cupola. The fifth storey is flanked by two stone columns while between the third and fourth storeys there is a band of alternating decorative motifs projecting from the stonework. Ground floor shop front	01/11/1978	No. 6 City Road was built in the late 1800s or early 1900s and is a narrow five storey stone building topped with a steep gable and cupola. The ground floor has been converted to retail. The taller buildings on either side of it have an imposing effect which can lead to it being overlooked. Nevertheless the building's decorative elements make it a particularly distinctive building along this stretch of City Road		338		
CITY ROAD	73	THE ANGEL	No. 73	CITY ROAD	EC1Y 1BD			c1900	Late Victorian/Edwardian Baroque	Public House	Public House	Ground floor frontage listed. Dual frontage City Road and Leonard Street. City Road: five granite pilasters with Corinthian capitals on the pilasters. Original lanterns on each pilaster. Three clear glass windows with upper parts etched. Centre and high transoms. All brackets intact. Timber fascia with name. Leonard street: side entrance to floors above.	21 09 93	The Angel is a grand late Victorian or Edwardian Baroque pub, at the City end of the City Road. It retains its original frontage, with granite pilasters and transomed etched glass windows. It is an important survivor at the southern end of the borough.		1294		

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CITY ROAD	154-160 (even)	KEMP HOUSE	Nos. 154-160 (even)	CITY ROAD	EC1V 2NX		1908-10		Edwardian Baroque/Art Nouveau	Public Building	Commercial	Five stories plus attic. Red brick with ornamented Portland stone details. Projecting bays with slate inlay patterns. First floor balcony with arch above with date. Art Nouveau style. Mansard roof with dormers and gables.	1 02 80	Kemp House was designed by George & W Charles Waymouth as a German YMCA and hotel. George (1845-1923) was a pupil at the City of London School and the firm was based locally in Moorgate. He also designed the German Sailors Home at No. 14 West India Dock Road. Cherry & Pevsner describe Kemp House's style as "Free Baroque". It is a highly individual building, with elaborate Art Nouveau detailing in a distinctively Edwardian style. It is an important feature of this part of City Road		599	
CITY ROAD	162	MOORFIELD S EYE HOSPITAL	No. 162	CITY ROAD	EC1V 9AW	Moorfields	1897-1899 and 1933-1935		Victorian Baroque and 1930s art deco	Public Building	Hospital	Four storey. Symmetrical block. Ashlar ground floor with red brick upper floors. Projecting end bays and central entrance. Mansard with dormers. The dates on either side of the central doorway say 1805, for the original establishment of the hospital, and 1898, for the date the hospital was built on the present site. The 1930s extension is faced in white buff faience with the upper storeys set forward.	01/02/1980	Moorfields Eye Hospital was founded in 1805 and moved to its present site in the late 1890s. The King George V extension was built in the 1930s. The main part and the extension are very different in style with the 19th century block built in ashlar stone at the ground floor while the upper storeys are predominantly built of brick. The later extension has more of an art deco style and is faced with buff faience. This juxtaposition in architectural styles makes the building striking within the local streetscape. The hospital's role as a specialist eye centre also makes the building particularly special.		598	
CITY ROAD	186-188		Nos. 186-188	CITY ROAD	EC1V 2NT			c1900	Late Victorian/Edwardian Baroque/Flemish	Office Building	Commercial	Prominent corner building. Four floors and two attics. Seven giant round arches in ashlar (finely dressed or cut stone) containing two floors. Two floors above in red brick with pilasters and ashlar window cases. Mansard roof with balustrade and two rows of windows.	1 02 80	Nos. 186-188 City Road is a grand exercise in late Victorian commercial Baroque with Flemish influence. Giant ashlar arches give dignity to the ground floor with high quality design and materials overall. It is individual in its character and the quality of its ornamentation. It is an important landmark on this part of City Road.		600	
CITY ROAD	226-236 (even)		Nos. 226-236 (even)	CITY ROAD	EC1V 2TT	Moorfields		Late 1800s to early 1900s.	Victorian/Edwardian eclectic classical	Industrial Building	Commercial: Offices	Redbrick office building full five storeys with 6th floor in a lightweight mansard roof structure. Dark blue engineering brick at ground floor. 18 bay wide with white horizontal banding every 2nd floor. Windows with keystones & white glazing units. Similar glazing treatment to some former entrances. Only one main entrance in east part of frontage. Single storey double height warehouse to rear. Bays grouped in threes giving six 2 bays slightly projecting with horizontal banding as on whole of ground floor. Altered since original listing.	01/02/1980	Nos. 226-236 City Road make up a large 18 bay early 1900s brick building which was originally used as a furniture repository. It is of five full storeys with a lightweight sixth floor which appears to be an extension of the original structure. Its windows, with keystones, were leaded at the time of listing. It has been converted to a multiple occupancy office block with a single main entrance. It has been altered since the date of the original listing.	Clearly altered since original listing.	601	1.05
CITY ROAD	295-307 (odd)		Nos. 295-307 (odd)	CITY ROAD	EC1V 1AB	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		c1850s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Terrace, late classical Italianate, consisting of six houses. Three storey and basement. Parapet. Stock brick stucco with dressings and rusticated ground floor. Plain band at second floor sills. Moulded cornice, first floor level. Moulded surrounds to windows, doors, corniced at first floor, keystone at ground floor with round and segmented arches. Upper windows flat arched. Victorian glazing bars.	01/10/1985	Nos. 295-307 City Road make up a terrace of six houses, a fine example of early Victorian terrace housing in the classical Italianate style, with three storeys plus basement in stock brick with stucco dressings. While hardly unique, it is a well-preserved block of substantial size, providing street character and complementing similar buildings in neighbouring streets.		1088	
CITY ROAD	271-273		No. 271-273	CITY ROAD	EC1V 1LA	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		1870s	Victorian classical tradition public house	Public House	Commercial	Former public house. Dual frontage to City Road and City Garden Row. Single storey forward extension pub from building behind. Flat roof, moulded cornice with brackets. Painted fascia. Sixteen Corinthian pilasters (nine on City Rd, two on corner, five on City Garden Row). Ten clear glass windows (five on City Rd, one on corner, four on City Garden Row) with centre mullion and high transom. Clear glass fanlight, timber/glass double door entrance. Unusual curved corner.	21/09/1993	Nos 271 to 273 City Road is a former pub, listed for its frontage which is largely intact. It retains its moulded cornice with brackets, many Corinthian pilasters and glazing. Particularly notable is the unusual curved corner. Its interior is lost but it retains its interest as a reminder of 19th and 20th century Islington pub culture. .		1295	

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CITY ROAD	0	CLOCK TOWER		CITY ROAD	EC1V 1NG	Ducan Terrace/Colebrook Row	1906		Edwardian Baroque	Other Historic Structure	Clock Tower	Small public clocktower on pavement island, approximately 3.5 metres high. Cast iron, painted. Ball and spike finial topping a flat baroque cupola, acanthus motif on corners at bass ball. Four-sided case each with clock face. Main shaft panelled with fluted columns and capitals on four corners supporting clock case, painted with an advertisement for 'J. Smith and Sons' clockmakers. Square section base plinth with small central ornament detail, typical of the early 20th century.	01/02/1980	This cast iron clocktower is situated on a pedestrian island at a prominent intersection, a well-known and loved public monument. It was gifted by clockmakers J. Smith and Sons in around 1906 and retains a painted advertisement for their business. It replaced an obelisk set up by the Turnpike Foundation in 1824 that most likely marked a toll or boundary line. It is approximately 3.5m tall and features a ball and spike finial, topping a flat Baroque cupola, with typical decorative details such as an acanthus motif and fluted Corinthian columns. The four-sided clock case was operational at the time of writing. It was restored in the 2010s. An excerpt from the nursery rhyme 'Pop Goes The Weasel!', which refers to the City Road, was added in granite to the pavement encircling the clock		721	
CLERKENWELL CLOSE	7	THREE KINGS	No. 7	CLERKENWELL CLOSE	EC1R0AG	Clerkenwell Green	1871		Victorian classical tradition/20th century	Public House	Public House	Simple corner pub curving with street. Three storey, stock brick. Corbelling near simple parapet. Segmental arches to windows. Two windows with 3/4 columned mullions and decorative capitals. Stock brick to rear. 1930s tiled pub front. Overhanging painted sign.	01/02/1980	This pub is part of the medieval street pattern of Clerkenwell Close as it winds round St James's church. There has been a pub on this site since the mid 1700s but the current structure was built in 1871, for the east London brewer Mann, Crossman and Paulin. The architect was Robert C James. The tiled exterior was added in the 1930s and is an important survival in its own right. Also surviving are groundfloor windows from the Mann, Crossman, Paulin years and a later post merger Watney, Coombe, Reid sign.		678	
CLERKENWELL CLOSE	19 - 20	CHALLENGER HOUSE	Nos. 19 - 20	CLERKENWELL CLOSE	EC1R0AG	Clerkenwell Green	c1860		Victorian classical tradition	Industrial Building	Offices	Simple stock brick six windows wide. Parapet and simple pediment with Challoner House name. First floor, round arches. Second and third floors, segmental arched openings. Arched entrances left and right on ground floor with a single arch over three arched window in the centre. Windows recessed with the arches supported by two columns.	01/02/1980	This is an attractive mid Victorian commercial building, prominent in Clerkenwell Close. The fenestration is varied and nicely detailed with brick arches on every floor. The central window on the ground floor adds character. It stands on the site of the original Challoner House which faced Newcastle House on the other side of Clerkenwell Close.		679	
CLERKENWELL CLOSE	21		No. 21	CLERKENWELL CLOSE	EC1R0AG	Clerkenwell Green	Front c1850		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Commercial	Original terrace dwellings, each two windows wide, three storeys and semi-basement with later slate roofed attic storey above. Stock brick. Stone parapet. Gauged brick flat arches to windows. Glazing bars no longer original. Original railings to entrance steps. Round-arched doorways, both doors no longer original.	01/02/1980	Together with Nos. 19 and 20 to the side and Nos. 47 and 48 opposite, this is an important part of the Clerkenwell Close streetscape. It has lost its original doors and window bars and has an additional attic storey, but is otherwise original.		681	
CLERKENWELL CLOSE	24	The Horseshoe	No. 24	CLERKENWELL CLOSE	EC1R0AG	Clerkenwell Green	Late 1700s with frontage c1850		Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Square, small two storey corner pub. Two windows to each front. Three storey extension to rear. Front, stucco with Italianate window surrounds. Rear, stock brick, flat arched, with stone parapet. Pub front: simple wood pilasters supporting consoled moulded fascia and cornice. Panelled stailriser with later tiles. Leaded pub windows. Entrance at the corner with leaded windows and later tiles in the lower panels.	01/02/1980	This is an attractive early Victorian pub in a prominent position in Clerkenwell Close. The Italianate four upper window surrounds are nicely detailed and the glazed pub frontage is largely original. The core of the building is perhaps earlier than the 1850s, with the windows and cornice on the upper floor and the frontage added later. Mary Cosh, in her <i>Historical Walk Through Clerkenwell</i> says it has the air of a village corner tavern.		682	
CLERKENWELL CLOSE	47 - 48		Nos. 47 - 48	CLERKENWELL CLOSE	EC1R0AG	Clerkenwell Green	c1793		Georgian	Homes/Shops/Industrial	Residential	Three storeys, basement and dormers. Two windows. Stock brick. Slated mansard roofs. Gauged flat arches to recessed windows with glazing bars, on the first floor in shallow semi-circular headed recesses. Wood doorcases with sunk panels to sides and heads and patterned semi-circular fanlights. No.47's entrance deeply recessed with flush panelled wood reveals and arched soffit	01/12/1970	These two houses survive of the terrace built when the original Newcastle House on this site was demolished in c.1793. They were designed and developed by James Carr, the architect of St James's Clerkenwell next door and the only surviving examples of his domestic architecture. Demolition was planned after WWII but they were saved and substantially rebuilt to the original designs in 1991.	Rebuilt since 1970 listing.	66	

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CLERKENWELL GREEN	32		No. 32	CLERKENWELL GREEN	EC1R 0DU	Clerkenwell Green		c1756. Altered c 1870	Georgian	Shop. Residential above	Commercial	Mid 1700s four storeys with basement and parapet roof in Flemish bond London stock brick with red brick dressings. The top storey appears to be an addition of around 1870. Two eight-light sash windows to the top three storeys, with gauged flat red brick arches to slightly recessed sash windows with exposed boxing on first and second floors. Heavy red brick cornice at third floor level, rendered brick band at second floor level and stone sill string at first floor level. At ground floor level the shop front and rendered surround is a modern replacement, as are the four steps leading up to the entrance door..	01/12/1970	Built about 1756, 32 Clerkenwell Green has been altered over the years but is still largely recognisable as a mid 1700s house, at least from its principal street elevation. It was built by local baker Benjamin Ashby, whose own dwelling and bakery were a few doors away at number 35, apparently as a speculative venture. By 1818 the building was occupied by a grocer and tea merchant and by 1836, a druggist and chemist. Later it was the home of a barometer making business. No. 32 Clerkenwell Green seems always to have consisted of a ground floor shop with associated premises above. It is a building of strong local historic and architectural interest whose story matches the commercial development of Clerkenwell as a whole.		72		
CLERKENWELL GREEN	40	LA ROCHETTA RESTAURANT	No. 40	CLERKENWELL GREEN	EC1R 0DU	Clerkenwell Green		1740s	Georgian	Shop/residential	Commercial. Some residential above.	Three storey building, with two windows at first and second floor and shop front at ground floor. Parapet roof with stone coping. Painted rendered façade with anchor plates visible at first and second stories. Metal frame casement windows with awning windows above at first and second stories. Replacement shop front at ground floor with brown tiling. Currently (2019) a restaurant.	01/02/80	No. 40 Clerkenwell Green was built in the early 1740s by John Tinkler, a Covent Garden carpenter, on a lease from the trustees of the adjoining Welsh School at number 37A. It was occupied in 1746 by William Hoy, oilman. From at least 1813 the ground floor was used as shop premises, in keeping with the surrounding properties. The building was modified in the 1880s leaving a plainer elevation with the removal of the string course and the windows altered to two-light sashes. The elevation was rendered over in 1990 with the addition of metal-framed casement windows at around this time. The only remaining outward details of the building's Georgian and Victorian past are the anchor plates and the wooden shop signage with scrolled consoles. It is a building of strong local historic value whose story matches the commercial development of Clerkenwell as a whole.		686		
CLERKENWELL GREEN	30/31		No. 30/31	CLERKENWELL GREEN	EC1R 0DU	Clerkenwell Green	1911-12		Edwardian mannered classical	Industrial building	Commercial	Four storey, five bay terraced building. Mansard roof with grey slate tiles and three flat topped dormer windows, and one roof light to the right, set behind a plain parapet. Red brick façade in English Bond. The central three bays at first and second storeys feature two-storey narrow, shallow bay windows with stone architrave and sills, wooden mullions and decorated metal aprons, topped by a heavy dentilled cornice. To the left side are two narrow sash windows with stone architrave and keystones. To the right side there is a casement window with stone architrave and keystone / apron. Below is a two-storey buff stone bay window with casement openings, stone mullions and decorated stone aprons. At ground floor is a three-bay shop front with twelve-light windows and door at the centre. To the right is a twelve-light door with fanlight above. To the left is a wooden paneled door with a rectangular fanlight and vertical mullions and stone architrave. A single storey originally extended to the rear of this elongated plot, with rooflights for use as a workshop.	01/02/1980	No. 30/31 Clerkenwell Green was built in 1912 as a new shop, workshop and dwelling for saw manufacturer Henry Bogle Allan. It has a unique character, sandwiched between Georgian and Victorian neighbours. It has a high level of decorative detail. Its pronounced cornice echoes its neighbour at No 32 Clerkenwell Green. Its narrow two-storey bay windows elongate its façade and in combination with stone dressings give the building a dignified appearance. It makes a strong contribution to the architectural tapestry of Clerkenwell Green and to its social heritage as a home to manufacturing and trade in the first half of the 1900s.		685		

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CLERKENWELL GREEN	41 and 42	THE GREEN HOUSE	Nos. 41 and 42	CLERKENWELL GREEN	EC1R 0DU	Clerkenwell Green		Early 1800s. Altered.	Georgian	Shop/residential	Commercial/residential	Early to mid 1800s four storey building on corner plot. No. 41 three bays, No. 42 one. Modern mansard roof with dormer windows. Stucco façade with painted cornice and blocking course and plain sill band at second floor. Four twelve light recessed sash windows with original glazing bars and architrave at second floor. Four eighteen light recessed sash windows with original glazing bars and architrave at first floor. Altered shop front with tinted glass windows and mullions with signage and projecting cornice above. Square headed recessed shop doorways with paneled doors and lights above.	01/12/1970	Nos. 41 & 42 Clerkenwell Green was built in the early to mid 1800s. It retains many of its original characteristics despite being substantially rebuilt in the later 1900s when a maisonette and mansard roof were added. The building occupies a prominent position and makes an important contribution to the character of Clerkenwell Green. Its key architectural details, cornice and blocking course, sill band and architraves, are particularly prominent. It is currently (2019) painted green in contrast to its white stucco. The shop front is still in place but altered.		73	
CLERKENWELL ROAD	1-5 Clerkenwell Road (rear of Goswell Road)		Nos. 1-5 Clerkenwell Road (rear of Goswell Road)	CLERKENWELL ROAD	EC1M 5PA	Hat and Feathers	1877-79		Victorian Renaissance	Industrial Building	Commercial	Renaissance influence. Five storey, render and stucco with extensive use of external cast-iron work and multiple windows on all storeys. Notable features include a dentiled cornice between the fourth and fifth storey and pilasters topped with Corinthian capitals at the third and fourth storeys. Commercial units at ground floor level.	01/02/1980	Nos. 1,3,5 City Road is a large and tall building that dominates the south-west junction between Goswell Road and Clerkenwell Road/Old Street. It was initially used as a warehouse and was built in the late 1870s in a Renaissance influenced style. It has five storeys with render stucco and external cast-iron work with numerous windows on all storeys. Its size and height make it particularly striking. With the exception of the ground floor the building has not been altered greatly since it was first built in the 1870s and continues to be used for commercial purposes.		822	
CLERKENWELL ROAD	27		No. 27	CLERKENWELL ROAD	EC1M 5RN	Clerkenwell Green	1879		Victorian classical tradition/Baroque details	Industrial Building	Commercial	Four storey building of brick and stone/stucco. At the fourth storey level are six windows with Italianate style arches above a decorated cornice. The windows at the second and third storey level are set back slightly in the brickwork and surrounded by stone. The ground floor has a timber frontage with a stallriser, fascia and brick pilasters with the corbels intact.	21/09/1993	No. 27 was built in 1879 soon after Clerkenwell Road had been established and was initially a small warehouse and workshop for William and Francis Hudden, tin plate workers and hardware merchants. It is a predominantly brick building with arches on the upper storey and windows at the second and third storey slightly set back. There is a modern commercial unit at ground floor level but the remainder of the building is relatively unaltered. Its architectural features make it important in the line of buildings in this part of Clerkenwell Road.		1292	
CLERKENWELL ROAD	62-68		Nos. 62-68	CLERKENWELL ROAD	EC1M 5PX	Clerkenwell Green	Nos. 64-68 (1861), No. 62 (1909-10)		Victorian classical tradition/Edwardian	Industrial Buildings	Commercial	Nos. 64-68: Simple terrace, classical traditional three storeys, stone parapet. Stock brick. Gauged brick flat arches. Mansard roof with dormer windows added to Nos. 64 and 66. Nos. 66, 68 - two windows wide. No.64 - three windows wide over vehicle entrance. Windows altered late 19th Century. Shop fronts late 19th Century or modern. Traditional local trades. No. 62: Different style to 64-68. Four storeys of red brick, three windows wide. A modern storey has been added on the roof but has been set far enough back so that it is not visible from the street. Commercial units at ground floor level.	01/02/1980	Nos. 62-68 Clerkenwell Road make up a set of brick built 19th century and early 20th century buildings. Nos. 64-68 were built in 1861 on a road known as Wilderness Row and are the only buildings that survived improvements in the 1870s that led to the creation of Clerkenwell Road. No. 62, along with No. 60, was initially a warehouse, built in 1909-10. During the 19th and the first half of the 20th century Clerkenwell was known for its small scale industries, particularly printing, jewellery manufacture and clock-making, and perhaps these buildings were involved with some of those industries. No. 62 was built almost 50 years after Nos. 64-68. It is slightly higher, Edwardian Arts & Crafts in style and of red brick rather than the yellow stock brick used in the others. Together they provide a link with Clerkenwell's 19th century industrial past.		688	

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CLERKENWELL ROAD	84	The Printworks Building	No. 84	CLERKENWELL ROAD	EC1V 4JB	Clerkenwell Green	1879		Victorian classical tradition/Baroque details	Industrial Building	Commercial	Commercial, derived renaissance, individual style, three storeys and dormers and basement. Seven bays of two windows at first, second and third storey levels and turning bays on corner. Parapet with open diamond pattern stone balustrade and urns. Second floor above stone cornice with stone pilasters. Segmented red brick arched double windows with capitals. Stone plinth and classical doorway with columns and pediment. Rear elevation similar.	01/02/1980	No. 84 Clerkenwell Road is a striking and distinctive wedge shaped building built in 1879 at a cost of £11,000 for Edward Culver who was a gold chain maker and jeweller. He remained at the premises until 1894 and it became a bank in 1915. The Clerkenwell Road frontage displays the name "The Printworks" and between 1894 and 1915 it may have been used for that purpose. At the roof level are two modern storeys which are set behind a stone parapet that features a diamond pattern topped with urns. There are seven bays at each storey with turning bays at the corner and window arches have an italianate style. In the 19th century Clerkenwell was the home of many thriving jewellery businesses, linked with nearby Hatton Garden and this building housed at least one of them. Printing was another important industry in Clerkenwell in the 19th century and this building may have links with that industry too. It is a particularly distinctive Clerkenwell industrial building.		690	
CLOUDESLEY PLACE	22, 23 and 24		Nos. 22, 23 and 24	CLOUDESLEY PLACE	N1 0JA	Barnsbury		1820s-30s	Georgian	Home	Residential	End of terrace derived classical modified. Three storey, stock brick with stucco ground floor and stone parapet. Principal elevation to Cloudesley Road. Flat arched windows, upper with gauged bricks, round arched doorways and fanlights with radial bar. Cast iron balconettes facing Cloudesley Road.	1 02 81	The streets surrounding Cloudesley Square were built on land parceled out by the Stonefields charity estate in the 1810s. Building began in the 1820s. Holy Trinity Church was built 1826-9 in the middle of the square and the surrounding streets were built at around that time or a bit later. Nos. 22, 23 and 24 Cloudesley Place stands on the corner with Cloudesley Road, and is architecturally part of that terrace rather than its neighbours in Cloudesley Place, which are older. Its ground floor is stucco rather than plain stock brick and it stands slightly lower. It provides the hinge that links the two terraces together, making it of group value for both streets.		997	
CLOUDESLEY ROAD	40		No. 40	CLOUDESLEY ROAD	N1 0JP	Barnsbury		1890s	Late Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Residential	Shopfront. Stone pilasters, timber stallrisers, fascias. Brackets intact. Clear window divided by single slim mullion, curved corners. No transoms. Entrance slightly recessed to the right. Pendant light fitting. Narrower frontage facing Cloudesley Place. Separate entrance to upstairs on right. Original railings surround area to the front facing Cloudesley Road.	21 09 93	No. 40 Cloudesley Road is a well preserved late Victorian shopfront, though no longer a shop. It retains its original external fittings, including a single delicate mullion on the front window. It is a fine shopfront on an important corner location. It is of a later date than No. 42 next door.		1296	
CLOUDESLEY ROAD	42 - 49 (consec)		Nos. 42 - 49 (consec)	CLOUDESLEY ROAD	N1 0EB	Barnsbury		1820s-30s	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Early 1800s. Altered. Three stories and basements. Two windows each. Yellow stock brick. Rusticated stucco ground floor with plain band at first floor level. Nos. 42, 43, and 45 with stucco cornices and blocking courses. Gauged flat brick.	1 02 81	This description does not match Nos. 42-49 Cloudesley Road. Also the numbers are 42 onwards (even) not consec. What is there is a long terrace of even numbers from No. 44 next to the two shops Nos. 40 and 42 below. I have walked around the area and can find no terraces which match this description, which could match dozens of other Islington terraces. .	100	4.02	

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CLOUDESLEY ROAD	42		No. 42	CLOUDESLEY ROAD	N1 0EB	Barnsbury		1820s-30s building. Shopfront later?	Georgian or early Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Residential	Shopfront. Timber frontage. Stone pilasters with ornate brackets intact. Grille in pavement in front of window. Window divided into three by two mullions (no transoms). Wooden fascia. Timber entrance door and door to upstairs side by side to the right. Both replacements. Chequer tiling on doorsteps. Original railings.	21 09 93	No. 42 Cloudesley Road, like its neighbour, is a well preserved Victorian shopfront, though no longer a shop. It retains its original external fittings, including two delicate mullions on the front window. It also retains its chequered tiling on the doorsteps and its original railings enclosing an area in front. This is a fine surviving shopfront in an important location.		1297	
CLOUDESLEY ROAD	139 - 145		Nos. 139 - 145	CLOUDESLEY ROAD	N1 0EN	Barnsbury		c1840	Georgian	Shopfronts/homes	Residential	Three storey late Georgian terrace with very fine ground floor shop fronts (now residential throughout) stock brick with stucco window surrounds to first floor, gauged lintels to second floor. Stucco bands at first and second floor levels. Shopfronts consistent repeated patter. Wooden stallrisers, glass widows with three mullions. Wooden fascia flanked by pilasters and brackets. Wood paneled doors except second from left (not numbered) which has two glass panes with flat arched heads.	1 08 78	The streets surrounding Cloudesley Square were built on land parceled out by the Stonefields charity estate in the 1810s. Building began in the 1820s. Holy Trinity Church was built 1826-9 in the middle of the square and the surrounding streets were built at around that time or a bit later. This row of shops with homes above is of around 1840, with Italianate stucco architraves round the first floor windows. The shopfronts are all of a piece, matching each other precisely, apart from the doors. They make a fine sequence of buildings. They have value as a group as well as a strong individual character.		330	
CLOUDESLEY ROAD	26 to 36 (even)		Nos. 26 to 36 (even)	CLOUDESLEY ROAD	N1 0EF	Barnsbury		1820s-30s.	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Terrace derived classical modified, three storey, stock brick with stucco ground floor, stone parapet. Flat arched windows, with gauged bricks. Round arched doorways and fanlights with radial bars. Multiple glazing bars, Plain cast iron balconies.	1 02 81	The streets surrounding Cloudesley Square were built on land parceled out by the Stonefields charity estate in the 1810s. Building began in the 1820s. Holy Trinity Church was built 1826-9 in the middle of the square and the surrounding streets were built at around that time or a bit later. The house on the corner with Cloudesley Place is separately locally listed and has its entrance round the corner. At the centre is a flat arched narrow entrance to the rear. These houses have a strong group value, a unified terrace of consistent design and detailing.		998	
CLOUDESLEY SQUARE	1A		No. 1A	CLOUDESLEY SQUARE	N1 0HT	Barnsbury		1820s-30s. Altered	Georgian or early Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Shopfront. Timber front. Timber door, render stallriser. All modern since 1993 listing. Timber fascia. Stone pilasters with small stone brackets. Cornice.	21 09 93	No. 1A Cloudesley Square is a small shop tucked behind No. 1 on the access road to the square. It retains its stone pilasters and brackets, and wooden fascia. The rest is modern, since the original 1993 listing. It is in an important location, as you walk into the square from Liverpool Road but has lost many of its original external fittings.	For review.	1299	3.06
COLEBROOKE ROW	57A and 58A	58A called Colebrooke Villa	Nos. 57A and 58A	COLEBROOKE ROW	N18AF	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row		c1860-70	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Two individual staggered corner buildings, Mid-Victorian, Italianate. Three storey and basement and part attic. Stock brick and stucco with rusticated stucco ground floor. Stucco quoin. Part low-pitch slate roof to eaves, part parapet with attic (modern). Round arched windows on the second floor with stucco keystone and 12 pane sash windows. Curved arch windows on 1st floor with stucco keystone, 12 panes. Ground floor windows rounded, 12 panes. Round arched front door to No 57A: rounded fanlight with two glazing bars. Doorway to No 58A has a column to the right hand side as one looks at the building with a narrow window to the left. The corner of the building between 57A and 58A is slightly angled. Cast iron railings to basement and steps.	01/11/1985	Colebrooke Row was developed piecemeal during the late 1700s and early 1800s. The attraction was the New River which ran in front. It was largely complete by the 1830s-40s, so this pair of buildings are slightly later than their neighbours. The New River was put into a culvert and covered over in 1861 so Nos. 57A and 58A are of roughly this date. They are Italianate in their inspiration, like others nearby in Elia Street, Vincent Terrace and Noel Road. These are distinctive buildings, richly decorated with stucco and are fine examples of their period.		1124	

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COLEMAN FIELDS	1-9 (odd) and 2-10 (even)		Nos. 1-9 (odd) and 2-10 (even)	COLEMAN FIELDS	N17AG	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Generally as 7-13 Basire Street, Nos. 1-9: Five terraced houses with one house (No 9) having a wider frontage than the others. Yellow brick on the ground floor: the first floor has been rebuilt in red brick. 2 storeys over basement. Roof obscured by parapet with stucco band. Two string courses, one below the first floor windows and one above the apex of the pediment over the front doors. 2 windows on the first floor (3 at No 9), one window on the raised ground floor (one window and a garage extending in front of what would have been a second window at No 9). Windows under a banded, slightly curved arch. 12 panes in all sash windows except first floor of No 3. Front doorways up five steps under triangular pediments with scrolls and shallow stucco columns. Rectangular plain fanlight. Four-panelled doors. Cast iron railings to basements and steps. Nos 2-10 are the same as 1-9 except that the whole frontage is in yellow brick and there is no protruding garage. Rebuilding in newer yellow brick is evident. One house (No 4) has 4 panes per window on the ground floor; No 6 has 4 panes on the first floor.	01/02/1981	Coleman Fields was Clothworkers Company land which was parcelled out for development from around 1847. Much of it went to Henry Rydon who developed the Arlington Square area. But some was taken by individual builders directly from the Clothworkers Company and this seems to have been the case with Coleman Fields. Job Palmer, John Morgan and John Hebb all took blocks of land around Coleman Fields and these houses were probably built by one of them. They are all of the same type as the Henry Rydon terraces, with variations in details according to which builders were involved, particularly in stucco decoration to window surrounds and the treatment of the doorways. They are similar to Nos. 7-13 Basire Street, which may therefore be by the same builder. Coleman Fields only retains three of its mid 1800s terraces and these houses are important survivors of that period of development.		930	
COLEMAN FIELDS	11-19 (odd)		Nos. 11-19 (odd)	COLEMAN FIELDS	N17AD	Arlington Square		c1850-60	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Similar to Nos. 7-13 Basire Street. Terrace of five units. Two stories with basement. Stucco cornice the length of the terrace. Stucco architraves to ground floor and first floor windows, which are slightly arched. Doorways pilastered with capitals and mouldings above. Bracketed cornice. No. 9 three bays with central doorway with modern extension forward which may have been originally a carriage entrance to the rear. Some degradation, particularly with No. 13's replacement door.	01/02/1981	Coleman Fields was Clothworkers Company land which was parcelled out for development from around 1847. Much of it went to Henry Rydon who developed the Arlington Square area. But some was taken by individual builders directly from the Clothworkers Company and this seems to have been the case with Coleman Fields. Job Palmer, John Morgan and John Hebb all took blocks of land around Coleman Fields and these houses were probably built by one of them. They are all of the same type as the Henry Rydon terraces, with variations in details according to which builders were involved, particularly in stucco decoration to window surrounds and the treatment of the doorways. They are similar to Nos. 7-13 Basire Street, which may therefore be by the same builder. Coleman Fields only retains three of its mid 1800s terraces and Nos 11-19 are important survivors of that period of development.	This is a clear numbering error. The terrace is from 11-19 odd. The subsequent numbers are later buildings but which predate the original entry.	931	4.03
COLLEGE CROSS	10-18 (even)		Nos. 10-18 (even)	COLLEGE CROSS	N1 1PR	Barnsbury		c1835	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Classical tradition, flat fronted terrace, basement and two storey with Mansard and twin dormers. Stock brick with round arched ground floor openings, gauged brick flat arches to upper windows, rusticated stucco ground floor with cornice, decorative cast iron railings. Some with elaborate fan light glazing bars.	1 02 80	Nos. 10-18 College Cross were built in the mid 1830s to a pattern set by the developer and builder Thomas Cubitt. He had marked out the street line, dug sewers and built a group of sample houses at the south end of the street by 1827. He sub-let plots to local builders but development was halted by a building recession, and agreements were only signed in 1833-4. The College Cross houses are well detailed with rusticated stucco ground floors and a strong cornice line at roof level. They have elaborate tracery in their fan lights and original railings. They are part of a sequence of 1830s terraces in College Cross which have value individually and as a group.		879	
COLLEGE CROSS	20-30 (even)		Nos. 20-30 (even)	COLLEGE CROSS	N11PR	Barnsbury		c1835	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Classical tradition, flat fronted terrace, basement and two storey with Mansard and single dormers, apart from No. 20 which has twin dormers. Stock brick with round arched ground floor openings, gauged brick flat arches to upper windows, stuccoed ground floor with cornice. Decorative railings.	1 02 80	Nos 20-30 College Cross were built in the mid 1830s to a pattern set by the developer and builder Thomas Cubitt. He had marked out the street line, dug sewers and built a group of sample houses at the south end of the street by 1827. He sub-let plots to local builders but development was halted by a building recession and agreements were only signed in 1833-4. The College Cross houses are well detailed with rusticated stucco ground floors and a strong cornice line at roof level. They have elaborate tracery in their fan lights and original railings. They are part of a sequence of 1830s terraces in College Cross which have value individually and as a group.		880	

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COLLEGE CROSS	35		No. 35	COLLEGE CROSS	N1 1PT	Barnsbury		c1835	Georgian	Home	Residential	Derived classical, end of terrace, flat fronted, basement and three storey with dormers. Two bay, with two storey recessed side entrance bay. Stuccoed throughout, in contrast to neighbouring College Cross terraces which are stuccoed only on the ground floor. Round arched ground floor windows, lancet windows in side of entrance bay, echoing more elaborate lancets on the other side of the street. Cast iron railings.	1 02 80	No. 35 College Cross was built in the mid 1830s to a pattern set by the developer and builder Thomas Cubitt. He had marked out the street line, dug sewers and built a group of sample houses at the south end of the street by 1827. He sub-let plots to local builders but development was halted by a building recession, and agreements were only signed in 1833-4. No. 35 College Cross stands out at the end of its terrace, stuccoed throughout with a recessed entrance bay to the side. It fits the pattern of the Cubitt template for the street, with arched ground floor windows on the same line as its neighbours. It has two pointed windows round the corner at the side of the entrance bay, echoing the more elaborate detailing of the house on the other side of the road. No. 35 is part of a sequence of 1830s terraces in College Cross which have value individually and as a group.		869	
COLLEGE CROSS	37		No. 37	COLLEGE CROSS	N1 1PT	Barnsbury		c1835	Georgian	Home	Residential	Flat fronted house, one of a pair with No. 35 next door at the end of the terrace, but stuccoed only on the ground floor and basement. Basement and three storey with Mansard and dormers. Two bays, curved door and window heads on ground floor. Decorated cast iron railings.	1 02 80	No. 37 College Cross was built in the mid 1830s to a pattern set by the developer and builder Thomas Cubitt. He had marked out the street line, dug sewers and built a group of sample houses at the south end of the street by 1827. He sub-let plots to local builders but development was halted by a building recession, and agreements were only signed in 1833-4. No. 37 College Cross is well detailed with a stucco ground floor and a brick cornice line at roof level. It conforms to the Cubitt template with curved heads to the ground floor window and door. It is part of a sequence of 1830s terraces in College Cross which have value individually and as a group.		870	
COLLEGE CROSS	43 & 45		Nos. 43 & 45	COLLEGE CROSS	N1 1PT	Barnsbury		c 1835	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Classical tradition. Flat fronted mid-terrace pair. Basement and two storey, stock brick with round arched ground floor openings. Gauged brick flat arches to upper windows, stuccoed ground floor with cornice. Decorative cast iron railings. Mansard roof with pairs of dormers.	1 02 80	Nos. 43 & 45 College Cross were built in the mid 1830s to a pattern set by the developer and builder Thomas Cubitt. He had marked out the street line, dug sewers and built a group of sample houses at the south end of the street by 1827. He sub-let plots to local builders but development was halted by a building recession, and agreements were only signed in 1833-4. These College Cross houses are well detailed with stucco ground floors and a strong stucco cornice line at roof level, conforming to the design template established by Cubitt. They are part of a sequence of 1830s terraces in College Cross Street which have value individually and as a group.		872	
COLLEGE CROSS	32 & 34 (even)		Nos. 32 & 34 (even)	COLLEGE CROSS	N1 1PR	Barnsbury		c1835	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Classical tradition, flat fronted end of terrace pair, basement and three storeys, stock brick with round arched ground floor openings, gauged brick flat arches to upper windows, rusticated stucco ground floor with brick cornice, decorative cast iron railings.	1 02 80	Nos 32 and 34 College Cross were built in the mid 1830s to a pattern set by the developer and builder Thomas Cubitt. He marked out the street line, dug sewers and built a group of sample houses at the south end of the street by 1827. He had sub-let plots to local builders but development was halted by a building recession, and agreements were only signed in 1833-4. The College Cross houses are well detailed with rusticated stucco ground floors and a strong cornice line at roof level. This pair at the end of the terrace are slightly different, with three full floors and basement, rather than the two floors and dormers of their neighbours. They also have a brick cornice rather than stucco. Otherwise they are built to the same template. They are part of a sequence of 1830s terraces in College Cross Street which have value individually and as a group.		881	

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COLLEGE CROSS	39 & 41		Nos. 39 & 41	COLLEGE CROSS	N1 1PT	Barnsbury		c1835	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Classical tradition, flat fronted mid-terrace pair, basement and two storey with dormers (No.41), stock brick, stucco ground floor. No 41 with round arched ground floor openings, gauged brick flat arches to upper windows, strong stucco cornice at roof level. No. 39 degraded, original windows replaced ground and first floor, unsuitable replacement front door, cornice lost.	1 02 80	Nos 39 & 41 College Cross were built in the mid 1830s to a pattern set by the developer and builder Thomas Cubitt. He had marked out the street line, dug sewers and built a group of sample houses at the south end of the street by 1827. He sub-let plots to local builders but development was halted by a building recession, and agreements were only signed in 1833-4. No. 41 College Cross is well detailed with stucco ground floors and a strong cornice line at roof level. It conforms to the Thomas Cubitt design template used throughout College Cross. No. 39 has lost its original windows and stucco cornice. This was not mentioned in the original 1980 listing so may have happened since then and the establishment of the Barnsbury conservation area. Otherwise, these two terraced house are part of a sequence of 1830s terraces in College Cross Street which have value individually and as a group.		871	
COLLEGE CROSS	47 & 49		Nos. 47 & 49	COLLEGE CROSS	N1 1PT	Barnsbury		c1835	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Classical tradition, flat fronted mid-terrace pair. Basement and two storey. Stock brick with round arched ground floor openings, gauged brick flat arches to upper windows. Stuccoed ground floor with cornice. Decorative cast iron railings. Single dormers to Mansards.	1 02 80	Nos. 47 & 49 College Cross were built in the mid 1830s to a pattern set by the developer and builder Thomas Cubitt. He had marked out the street line, dug sewers and built a group of sample houses at the south end of the street by 1827. He sub-let plots to local builders but development was halted by a building recession, and agreements were only signed in 1833-4. The College Cross houses are well detailed with stucco ground floors and a strong cornice line at roof level. These two houses are part of a sequence of 1830s terraces in College Cross Street which have value individually and as a group.		873	
COLLEGE CROSS	No. 51		No. 51	COLLEGE CROSS	N1 1PT	Barnsbury		c1835	Georgian	Home	Residential	Single, mid terrace central feature house. Basement and three stories. Painted brick. Single elaborate tripartite windows to first and second floors. Ground floor stuccoed. Good cast iron boundary railings and on balcony to first floor windows.	1 02 80	No 51 College Cross was built in the mid 1830s to a pattern set by the developer and builder Thomas Cubitt. He had marked out the street line, dug sewers and built a group of sample houses at the south end of the street by 1827. He sub-let plots to local builders but development was halted by a building recession, and agreements were only signed in 1833-4. The College Cross houses are well detailed with stucco ground floors and a strong cornice line at roof level. No. 51 is part of a sequence of 1830s terraces in College Cross Street which have value individually and as a group, but it stands out as a mid terrace central feature house, with tripartite windows and first floor balcony railings.			
COLLEGE CROSS	53 - 55		Nos. 53 - 55	COLLEGE CROSS	N1 1PT	Barnsbury		c1835	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Classical tradition flat fronted mid-terrace pair. Basement and two storey. Stock brick with round arched ground floor openings. Gauged brick flat arches to upper windows. Stuccoed ground floor with cornice. Cast iron railings.	#####	Nos. 53 & 55 College Cross were built in the mid 1830s to a pattern set by the developer and builder Thomas Cubitt. He had marked out the street line, dug sewers and built a group of sample houses at the south end of the street by 1827. He sub-let plots to local builders but development was halted by a building recession, and agreements were only signed in 1833-4. The College Cross houses are well detailed with stucco ground floors and a strong cornice line at roof level. These two houses are part of a sequence of 1830s terraces in College Cross Street which have value individually and as a group.			

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COLLEGE CROSS	57 - 61		Nos. 57 - 61	COLLEGE CROSS	N1 1PT	Barnsbury		c1835	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Classical tradition flat fronted mid-terrace. Basement and two storey. Stock brick with round arched ground floor openings. Gauged brick flat arches to upper windows. Stuccoed ground floor with cornice. Cast iron railings.	#####	Nos. 57-61 College Cross were built in the mid 1830s to a pattern set by the developer and builder Thomas Cubitt. He had marked out the street line, dug sewers and built a group of sample houses at the south end of the street by 1827. He sub-let plots to local builders but development was halted by a building recession, and agreements were only signed in 1833-4. The College Cross houses are well detailed with stucco ground floors and a strong cornice line at roof level. These houses are part of a sequence of 1830s terraces in College Cross Street which have value individually and as a group.				
COLLEGE CROSS	63 - 65		Nos. 63 - 65	COLLEGE CROSS	N1 1PT	Barnsbury		c1835	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Classical tradition flat fronted mid-terrace pair. Basement and two storey. Stock brick with round arched ground floor openings. Gauged brick flat arches to upper windows. Stuccoed ground floor with plain brick cornice. Cast iron railings.	#####	Nos. 63-65 College Cross were built in the mid 1830s to a pattern set by the developer and builder Thomas Cubitt. He had marked out the street line, dug sewers and built a group of sample houses at the south end of the street by 1827. He sub-let plots to local builders but development was halted by a building recession, and agreements were only signed in 1833-4. The College Cross houses are well detailed with stucco ground floors and a strong cornice line at roof level. These houses are part of a sequence of 1830s terraces in College Cross which have value individually and as a group.				
COLLEGE CROSS	67		No. 67	COLLEGE CROSS	N1 1PT	Barnsbury		c1835	Georgian	Homes	Residential	End of terrace flat fronted house, basement and three stories, two bay with single storey side entrance. Arched ground floor windows. Stuccoed ground floor, stock brick upper floors. Decorative cast iron boundary railings.	#####	No. 67 College Cross was built in the mid 1830s to a pattern set by the developer and builder Thomas Cubitt. He had marked out the street line, dug sewers and built a group of sample houses at the south end of the street by 1827. He sub-let plots to local builders but development was halted by a building recession, and agreements were only signed in 1833-4. The College Cross houses are well detailed with stucco ground floors and a strong cornice line at roof level. No. 67 stands at the end of the terrace and is noticeably higher than its neighbours, with a stuccoed entrance to the side and a more elaborate fan light above the front door. It is part of a sequence of 1830s terraces in College Cross which have value individually and as a group.				
COMPTON STREET	65		No. 65	COMPTON STREET	EC1V 0BN	Clerkenwell Green	1871		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Residential and commercial	Shopfront in late 1800s three storey building, part of a terrace of four in Flemish bond London stock brick. Shuttered shop front at ground floor level with cornice and console remaining. Narrow plain entrance door to right with plain light above.	21/09/1993	No. 65 Compton Street was built in 1871 by George Smith and William Everett, both builders, when the lease from an earlier rebuilding of 1772-3 expired. This building forms part of a terrace of four. The shopfront is currently (2019) shuttered, but the cornice and consoles remain. It is part of an important grouping of former pub and shopfronts in Compton Street.		1301		
COMPTON STREET	66		No. 66	COMPTON STREET	EC1V 0BN	Clerkenwell Green	1871		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Residential and commercial	Shopfront. Late 1800s three storey building, part of a terrace of four, in Flemish bond London stock brick. Shuttered shop front at ground floor level with cornice and consoles remaining. Panelled entrance door to right with plain light above.	21/09/1993	Listed as shopfront. Built in 1871 by George Smith and William Everett, both builders, when the lease from an earlier rebuilding of 1772-3 expired, this building forms part of a terrace of four. There have been shops trading at this site at least as long as these buildings have stood. The shopfront is currently (2019) shuttered, but the cornice and consoles remain. It is part of an important grouping of former pub and shopfronts in Compton Street.		1302		
COMPTON STREET	64	THE HARROW	No. 64	COMPTON STREET	EC1V 0BN	Clerkenwell Green	1904-5		Edwardian	Public House	Residential	Former public house. Listed for frontage only. Painted tile façade at ground floor with plinths and depressed archway with decorative wrought iron openwork. Recessed porch with wooden doors and window frame with smoke etched glass behind security gate. Recessed doorway with wooden panelling, glazed door and side lights. Above is a recessed depressed archway with sill and two arched lights.	21/09/1993	No. 64 Compton Street was built in 1904-5 as a public house, The Harrow. It is a fine example of a purpose built Edwardian public house. It closed in the 1980s and was only converted to residential use in 2012. It was fortunate in its renovation, which revealed striking original features including wrought iron open work and smoke etched glazing. No. 64 Compton Street is of important historic significance to the area. Its sympathetic renovation has preserved an excellent Edwardian public house exterior.		1300		

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COOMBS STREET	1-12 (consec)		Nos. 1-12 (consec)	COOMBS STREET	N1 8DJ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		c1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, consisting of 12 houses, vernacular with classical influence, two storey and basement. Stucco parapet and cornice, two small windows on second floor, one larger window on first floor, and varying windows/doors on basement. Sash windows with centre mullions. Flat arched openings, gauged orange brick to most windows. Stucco pilastered porches with simple capitals and plain entablature. Fan lights. Three steps up from street level to door. Slight variations in bricks and materials. Nos. 2 and 4 painted. Spearhead cast iron railings.	01/10/1985	Nos. 1-12 Coombs Street make up a relatively modest well-proportioned terrace of around 1850. A stucco parapet and cornice provides a unifying line along the row of twelve houses. They feature pilastered porches with simple capitals and spearhead cast iron railings. They extend the full length of this section of Coombs Street which gives them significance as a group. They are an important part of the streetscape between City Road and the City Road Basin.		1087		
COPENHAGEN STREET	5		No. 5	COPENHAGEN STREET	N1 0JB	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront in three storey building, residential above. Ground floor, timber frontage. Timber panelled stallriser. Stone pilasters with ornate brackets and dentil cornice between. Separate entrance to upstairs on right. Main window divided into three by two mullions.	21/09/1993	No. 5 Copenhagen Street is listed as a shopfront and was for many years a wool shop. It retains much of its 1800s shopfront detailing, including its stone pilasters and prominent brackets above, linked by a dentillated cornice. The main window is mullioned with a timber panelled stallriser below. It is a good example of a Victorian shopfront in a classically derived residential terrace.		1303		
CORINNE ROAD	2-10 (even) and 1-57A (odd)		Nos. 2-10 (even) and 1-57A (odd)	CORINNE ROAD	N19 5EY	Tufnell Park		c1860	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Victorian terraces mainly in blocks of five units. Nos. 2-10 are three storey. Remainder two storey. All with semi-basements. Simple brick villas with stucco ornament, largely complete.	01/02/1980	Corinne Road is an important Tufnell Park Conservation Area street with a variety of mid 1800s terraces. Nos. 2-10 are particularly distinguished with three storeys and high quality stucco ornament. The rest of the street is more humble, of two storeys, but still with stucco ornamentation.		776		
CORSICA STREET	15		No. 15	CORSICA STREET	N5 1JT	Calabria Road		1890	Victorian. Elements of Tudor/Jacobean	Shopfront.	Shopfront	Listed as shopfront though housed in a fine 1890s building. Shop window above low stallriser with entrance doors to the right, one at an angle into the shop and another into the residence above. The shop window is divided into three by a two thin round-section wooden mullions which may be original. The original flat pilasters and brackets each side of the ground floor are still intact.	21/09/1993	This shopfront dates from around 1890. It is now a cafe (2017) with a residence above. It is part of a terrace with a unified design made up of Nos. 1-19 Calabria Road and Nos. 15 and 17 Corsica Street. They all served the communities in the 1886 - 1890 development around Calabria Road. No. 15 has the only shop window in the terrace which retains its possibly original wooden mullions. Social and economic change has made most of this terrace no longer viable as shops, but they are important visually, and part of the history of this area of late Victorian terraces.		1304		
COWCROSS STREET	4		No. 4	COWCROSS STREET	EC1M 6DR	Charterhouse Square		1780s	Georgian	Shop below. Home above	Commercial and Residential	18th century late. Simple classical domestic three storey. Slated mansard roof. Yellow stock bricks with red bricks forming the lintels. New shop front.	01/02/1980	No. 4 Cowcross Street was built in the early 1780s, as with Nos. 2/3 probably as a butcher's shop or at least for a butcher to live in. The owner Thomas Dolby was a butcher, of Fore Street. The houses have kept their original stock brick fronts and provide a good example of the area's original Georgian architecture. Their origin as a butcher's premises shows the importance of the nearby Smithfield Market to the area. They are also a valuable contributor to Cowcross Street's unique streetscape.		825		
COWCROSS STREET	5		No. 5	COWCROSS STREET	EC1M 6DR	Charterhouse Square		Late 1700s or early 1800s. 1880s additions.	Georgian/Victoria n Baroque details	Home	Commercial and Residential	Classical, domestic three storey and dormer. Slated mansard roof. Stock brick. Large windows with curved red brick lintels. Pedimented doorway to upper floors dated from about 1880 with wave decorated bricks and a square basic shield added in the tympanum, a separated cornice and a fruit ornamented keystone on a round topped arch. Later shop front.	01/02/1980	No. 5 Cowcross Street was built in the early 1800s. It has some later Victorian features, with larger windows and curved red brick lintels and pediment. This building reflects the growth of commercial building in the area around Smithfield Market. David Davies, the long-serving master of Dame Alice Owen's school, lived on this site from 1776, but nothing of that age remains. The current building was owned by J. Taylor in 1823 and by a baker, John Fischer, in 1841. It is a valuable contributor to Cowcross Street's unique streetscape.		802		
COWCROSS STREET	6		No. 6	COWCROSS STREET	EC1M 6DW	Charterhouse Square		1780/1782	Georgian	Home	Hotel	18th century late. Three storeys and dormers. Slated mansard roof. Multi-coloured stock brick. Cornice and lintels formed also by multi-coloured stock bricks. Black metallic medallions on the sides. Modern hotel front (The Rookery). Spray to Peter's Lane, forming a chamfer in the corner.	Unknown	No. 6 Cowcross Street was built in 1780-1782 for Thomas Hurford, a baker and lived in by William Harris, known as the "Sausage King" in the 1870s. Since 1998 it has been part of "The Rookery", a luxury hotel which occupies seven 18th and 19th century buildings along Cowcross Street.		826		

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COWCROSS STREET	29-31 and entrance to Faulknors Alley		Nos. 29-31 and entrance to Faulknors Alley	COWCROSS STREET	EC1M	Charterhouse Square		1864	Victorian classical tradition/Italianate/Venetian Gothic	Industrial Building	Commercial	Mid-Victorian Italianate warehouse. Nos. 29-31 façade composed by four storeys and four bays, constructed with polychrome stock brick, mainly yellow with some red as windows ornaments. Bays separated by yellow stock brick pilasters. Façade topped by a huge multiple layered cornice supported by several small corbels. Venetian gothic windows on the second and fourth storeys, yellow and red bricks voussoirs alternated. Small cornices pretend to be capitals. Curved stucco covered lintels and keystones on the third floor. Modern open ground floor. Modern construction behind the façade. No. 28 integrated in 1980; simple façade in the same yellow brick as the reconstructed warehouse fronts, dominated by two tall, round-arched window openings.	01/02/1980	Nos. 29-31 Cowcross Street is a mid-Victorian warehouse with late 1900s rebuilding. The warehouse façade is either original or reconstructed incorporating original detailing. Behind the façade all is 1900s. The warehouse originated as a pair (Nos. 30-31), erected for a Cowcross Street merchant, Orlando Vidler, work on which began in 1864. The Venetian Gothic front is in the manner of E. W. Godwin's Bristol warehouses. Vidler's architect was Charles Hambridge. No. 28 has a simple façade in the same yellow brick as the reconstructed warehouse front, dominated by two tall, round-arched window openings. This part now contains the main entrance to the building, which has taken the No. 30.		805		
COWCROSS STREET	18 and entrance to White Horse Alley		No. 18 and entrance to White Horse Alley	COWCROSS STREET	EC1M 6DU	Charterhouse Square		1886/1887	Victorian Gothic	Home	Residential	19th century late. Three storeys and dormers. Highlighted cornice on the top. Two windows each, upper smaller, with round-top arches and protruding keystone. Two simple corbels under the glazing bars. Multi-coloured stock brick. Modern shop front. Granite pilaster, corbels intact, plastic fascia. Timber frontage, panelled stallriser. Plain glass window. Doorway boarded over. Modest rear façade with square sash-windows and stock multi-coloured brick lintels.	21/09/1993	No. 18 Cowcross Street was built in the late 1800s by J. H. Bethel, an architect-surveyor, to replace a timber house which had survived until that date as a beer shop, "The Green Man". It is built partly over White Horse Alley, once a slum. It is one of the few Victorian non-industrial or commercial buildings in Cowcross street, with a front of multi colored stock bricks and round topped arches and corbels.		1305		
COWCROSS STREET	8		No. 8	COWCROSS STREET	EC1M 6DW	Charterhouse Square		1798/99	Georgian	Home	Hotel	18th Century late. Three storeys and dormers. Two windows each, upper smaller. Multi-coloured stock brick. Slated mansard roof. Parapet. Square headed, recessed sash windows with stucco voussoirs and original glazing bars. Wooden shop front with pilasters carrying entablature with projecting cornice and panelled dado. Shop window altered. Original lead NW head between Nos. 7 and 8.	01/12/1970	No. 8 Cowcross Street was built in 1798/99 when John Rodbard, miller, was the owner. Since 1998 it has been part of "The Rookery", a luxury hotel which occupies seven 18th and 19th centuries buildings along Cowcross Street.		78		
COWCROSS STREET	2/3		Nos. 2/3	COWCROSS STREET	EC1M 6DR	Charterhouse Square		1784-1785.	Georgian	Shops. Homes	Commercial and Flats	Late 1700s. Simple classical domestic three storey. Stock bricks with stucco covered lintels. New shop front.	01/02/1980	Nos. 2 & 3 Cowcross Street were built in 1784-1785, with some Victorian rebuilding, probably as a butcher's shop or at least for a butcher to live in. The owner Thomas Dolby was a butcher, of Fore Street. The houses have kept their original stock brick fronts and provide a good example of the area's original Georgian architecture. Their origin as a butcher's premises shows the importance of the nearby Smithfield Market to the area. They are also a valuable contributor to Cowcross Street's unique streetscape.		824		
COWPER STREET	22-24	BLANCH HOUSE	Nos. 22-24	COWPER STREET	EC2A 4AP	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		1890s	Victorian Industrial	Industrial Building	Residential/Commercial	Dual frontage, Cowper Street and Singer Street. Four storeys of yellow brick. The Cowper Street frontage has four bays of two windows on the second, third and fourth storey while the Singer Street frontage has three bays of three, two and three windows on the third and fourth storey and three bays of three, one and three windows on the second storey. Each window is separated by a simple rendered column. The ground floor on both the Cowper Street and Singer Street frontages is predominantly glazed with ten mullions on the Singer Street Frontage and seven mullions on the Cowper Street frontage with the building entrance at the western end of the same frontage. Plaque on the corner of the second storey level reads "Borough of Finsbury Boundary".	21/09/1993	Blanch House is a four storey brick building located on the corner of Cowper Street and Singer Street. The ground floor has been altered and is predominantly glazed but the upper floors retain the form they had when the building was first constructed in the late 19th century. Its height, the number of windows and its corner location make the building stand out although the glazed ground floor detracts from the building's overall character.	This is listed as a shopfront and though I and the volunteer have written it up fully as a complete building, the shopfront has been completely lost.	1310		

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CRANE GROVE	10-30		Nos. 10-30	CRANE GROVE	N7 8LE	St. Mary Magdalene		1850s-1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Five pairs of semi-detached villas. Basement and two storey. Rusticated ground floor and basements. Stock brick upper storey except 26/28 which is rendered. Hipped rooves with overhanging eaves. Tripartite windows with glazing bars intact. Recessed side entrances with front doors up steps. Some with newer extensions at the sides.	01/02/1980	Nos. 10-30 Crane Grove make up an important sequence of mid 1800s Italianate semi-detached villas. They are largely in their original condition, though some have later side extensions. They are well proportioned with rusticated stucco basements and ground floors and with the upper floor plain stock brick. Their hipped roofs have overhanging eaves. These villas don't appear on a St. Mary's Parish map of 1850, but do appear in 1868 so they can be dated to the 1850s-1860s. They are similar in style to James Wagstaff's villas of the same date in Highbury and Canonbury but there is no evidence that he was the architect. They are fine villas, in an important location.		738	
CRANE GROVE	13-41 (odd)		Nos. 13-41 (odd)	CRANE GROVE	N7 8LD	St. Mary Magdalene		1850s-1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Three storey. Nos. 13, 15 and 17 upper floors stock brick, ground floor rendered, the remainder rendered. Some with ground floors rusticated. Some stucco and rendered architraves to windows. Cornice at eaves level, lost in places.	01/02/1980	Nos. 13-41 Crane Grove make up a varied terrace line, facing the grander pairs of villas over the road. They are comparatively simple, particularly in contrast to the villas elsewhere in Crane Grove. Some have stucco decoration, some not. The cornice at the top has been broken in places, but it provides a strong unifying line along the terrace. No. 13 at the end of the terrace has stronger rustication and a recessed side entrance. This terrace doesn't appear on a St. Mary's parish map of 1850, but does appear in 1868 so it can be dated to the 1850s-1860s. It is an important contributor to Crane Grove's almost intact mid 1800s streetscape.		739	
CRANE GROVE	2 & 4		Nos. 2 & 4	CRANE GROVE	N7 8LE	St. Mary Magdalene		1850s-1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Pair of villas attached to terrace, three storey. Ground floor rusticated stucco. No.2 with stucco entrance porch. Upper floors stock brick. No.4 with new recessed side entrance and stucco architraves to windows. No.2 plainer. Hipped roof.	01/02/1980	Nos. 2 & 4 begin the sequence of Italianate villas in Crane Grove, retaining some original features, part of a short terrace. No. 4 has a recessed side entrance and retains its stucco window surrounds. No. 2 has a stucco entrance porch though seems to have lost its stucco upper window surrounds. These villas don't appear on a St. Mary's Parish map of 1850, but do appear in 1868 so they can be dated to the 1850s-1860s. They are similar in style and date to James Wagstaff's villas in Highbury and Canonbury. They are fine villas, in an important location.		735	
CRANE GROVE	6 & 8		Nos. 6 & 8	CRANE GROVE	N7 8LE	St. Mary Magdalene		1850s-1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached villas. Basement and two storey. Windows arched with gauged brickwork. Stock brick. Stucco band at first floor level. Brick dentillated course at eaves. Hipped roof with dormers. Later side extensions continuing pattern of arched and gauged brickwork windows. Some original cast iron railings.	01/02/1980	Nos. 6 & 8 Crane Grove make up an imposing pair of mid 1800s Italianate villas, retaining many original features. They both have newer extensions to the side but these continue the original ground floor window pattern, so don't intrude too much. These villas don't appear on a St. Mary's Parish map of 1850, but do appear in 1868 so they can be dated to the 1850s-1860s. They are similar in style to James Wagstaff's villas of the same date in Highbury and Canonbury but there is no evidence that he was the architect. They are fine villas, in an important location.		736	
CRANE GROVE	7 & 9		Nos. 7 & 9	CRANE GROVE	N7 8LB	St. Mary Magdalene		1850s-1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached. Three storey. No. 7 four bays with door centre left, No. 9 also four bays with door centre right. No. 7. has stucco architraves to ground floor windows and pilasters to a console bracketed cornice to the door. No. 9 has lost stucco decoration around the door and all windows elsewhere with rendered surrounds. Stock brick. Pitched roof with overhanging eaves. All original glazing bars to windows including at the rear.	01/02/1980	Nos. 7 & 9 Crane Grove make up an imposing pair of mid 1800s Italianate villas, retaining many original features. No. 7 retains its stucco door surrounds and stucco decoration to the ground floor windows. No. 9 seems to have lost any stucco decoration it once had. These villas don't appear on a St. Mary's Parish map of 1850, but do appear in 1868 so they can be dated to the 1850s-1860s. They are similar in style to James Wagstaff's villas of the same date in Highbury and Canonbury but there is no evidence that he was the architect. They are fine villas, in an important location. They look bigger than they actually are. Seen from the rear it is clear the site is very shallow. They have width onto Crane Grove but very little depth.		737	

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CRESSIDA ROAD	52		No. 52	CRESSIDA ROAD	N19 3BL	Whitehall Park	1892		Late Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Modern shop front with shelves, signage and awning. This may cover some of the original timber and glass frontage listed in 1994 but is difficult to ascertain. One door, access to upper levels. Two brick pilasters, two (half) render brackets. Original detail now removed: Timber frontage; stallriser; clear glass window (one mullion, one transom above two mullions, two panes mottled glass). Fascia (painted name), dentil cornice, awning above. Two wire glass/timber doors, two glass fanlights	30 01 94	The 1890s shopfront originally listed in 1994 has largely been covered over or replaced. Two brick pilasters and two half rendered brackets are all that remain. Otherwise this is now a modern shopfront.	This looks a clear candidate for exclusion. The originally listed shopfront seems to have disappeared.	1538	3.07	
CRINAN STREET	4-14		Nos. 4-14	CRINAN STREET	N1 9XW	King's Cross		c1850	Victorian industrial. Baroque detailing.	Industrial Building	Commercial	Multiple bay factory in two buildings, three storeys and semi-basement flat roof at waters edge of canal basin. Yellow stock brick, red brick window heads to street. Segmental arches street façade: bold pilasters and relieving arches. Red and blue engineering bricks. Strong form Baroque pediment to doorway.	01/05/1979	Nos. 4 - 14 Crinan St and Nos. 42-46 Wharfdale Rd have been combined, with the latter on the corner between the two streets. They were both built around 1850 and were once warehouses on the edge of the Battlebridge canal basin. From 1906, Nos. 4 - 14 Crinan Street became Porter's bottling works. In 1988 the building was internally modified for use by Fitch Benoy, architects. It is now in other commercial use (2017). It has a distinctive design, with yellow stock bricks, red brick window heads and a Baroque pediment to the doorway.		397		
CROSS STREET	2		No. 2	CROSS STREET	N1 2BL	Cross Street	1921		1920s shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront, one of a sequence of shops on the corner of Cross Street and Essex Road. Two are numbered as 2 & 4 Cross Street, the remainder in Essex Road. Balustrade above in poor condition, with sections missing. Fascia of No. 2 missing (2019), revealing steel joist on which the shop name is painted, below bare brickwork. Shopfront: black tiled stallriser, plaster pilasters, timber window frames and panelled door with glazed upper half. Clear main window with transom divided into three by two mullions.	21/09/1993	No. 2 Cross Street is one of a parade of single storey shops with a concrete balustrade, curving around the corner of Cross Street and Essex Road. It was built at the same time as the South Library in Essex Road and so can be dated to 1921. No. 2 is an important example of a shopfront of that era. Parts of the overall structure are in poor condition but enough remains to give this shopfront its value.		1311		
CROSS STREET	4		No. 4	CROSS STREET	N1 2BL	Cross Street	1921		1920s	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. One of a sequence of seven single storey shops with a concrete balustrade, which curves round the corner of Cross Street and Essex Road. Two are numbered as 2 & 4 Cross Street, the remainder in Essex Road. The balustrade is in poor condition, with sections missing. Shopfront: timber with rendered stallriser. Both brackets missing from top of stone pilasters. Main window divided into two by single transom. Timber panelled door with glazed upper half.	21/09/1993	No. 4 Cross Street is one of a parade of single storey shops with a concrete balustrade, curving around the corner of Cross Street and Essex Road. It was built at the same time as the South Library in Essex Road and so can be dated to 1921. No. 4 is an important example of a shopfront of that era. Parts of the overall structure are in poor condition but enough remains to give this shopfront its value.		1312		
CROSS STREET	34	Carleton House	No. 34	CROSS STREET	N1 2BQ	Cross Street	1891		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop Front. Central doors lead to "Carleton House" with name above. Pilasters on either side tiled up to height of transom, then the arch is brick with angled stone coping linking the brackets above the pilasters. Two outermost pilasters are tiled, with stone brackets intact. Shop front: Timber frontage. Timber panelled stallrisers. Main window split in two by central mullion, with four panes above transom frosted glass stained blue/yellow. Clear two-paned side window by recessed timber half-glazed door. Vent strips above windows and door.	21/09/1993	No. 34 Cross Street is listed as a shopfront, part of an apartment block dated 1891 on the facade. It retains many of its original features and is one of a pair of shops on the ground floor of Carleton House. The two shops are linked by the doorway to the upper floors, which is an integral part of the design. They make an attractive grouping.		1313		

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CROSS STREET	36		No. 36	CROSS STREET	N1 2BG	Cross Street	1891		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop Front. Central doors lead to "Carleton House" with name above. Plasters on either side tiled up to height of transom, then the arch is brick with angled stone coping linking the brackets above the pilasters. Two outermost pilasters are tiled, with stone brackets intact. Shop front: Timber frontage. Timber panelled stallrisers. Main window split in two by central mullion, with four panes above transom frosted glass stained blue/yellow. Clear two-paned side window by recessed timber half-glazed door. Vent strips above windows and door.	21/09/1993	No. 36 Cross Street is listed as a shopfront, part of an apartment block dated 1891 on the facade. It retains many of its original features and is one of a pair of shops on the ground floor of Carleton House. The two shops are linked by the doorway to the upper floors, which is an integral part of the design. They make an attractive grouping.		1314		
CROSS STREET	38		No. 38	CROSS STREET	N1 2BG	Cross Street	1860s		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Dual aspect. Timber shopfront with timber panelled stall risers. Slim timber fascia with cut out metal signs on both frontages. Projecting sign with logo over blank façade and door opening to right of Cross Street frontage. Only left bracket intact, on return frontage. Windows divided into three equal parts by two mullions (no transoms). Three-quarter glazed panelled door with transom window in angle, six-panelled door to upper floors to left of return frontage.	21 09 93	No. 38 Cross Street is an attractive dual aspect shopfront, on the corner with Shillingford Road. It has clearly been adapted over the years, but retains its glazing pattern described in the original 1993 listing. It has been well maintained and is an important survivor of a mid to late Victorian shopfront.		1315		
CROSS STREET	40		No. 40	CROSS STREET	N1 2BA	Cross Street	1860s		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Dual aspect shopfront with four-panelled door to upper storeys to left with frosted glass transom window. Slim timber fascia, canopy to front side. Clear glass front and side windows with upper transoms divided into three parts at front and two at side by timber mullions. Cast iron ventilators above transom. Panelled timber stallrisers. Angled three-quarter glazed shop door with clear transom window over.	21/09/1993	No. 40 Cross Street is a former bakery with oven at the rear. It is one of an important pair of shopfronts on the corner of Shillingford Road, facing No. 38 opposite. As with No. 38 it has clearly been adapted over the years, but retains its glazing pattern. It has sadly lost the bakery related frosted glass, advertising cakes and pastries described in the original 1993 listing but it has otherwise been well maintained and is an important survivor of a mid to late Victorian shopfront.		1316		
CROSS STREET	41		No. 41	CROSS STREET	N1 2BB	Cross Street	Late 1800s		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber window/door frames. Painted white, brick stallriser, plain fascia fixed onto brick wall (no pilasters, no brackets). Shop window with two mullions. Separate entrance to upstairs through archway round left side.	21/09/1993	No. 41 Cross Street is a simple timber shopfront, painted white (2019). It is comparatively plain, but an important part of the group of retail premises in this part of Cross Street.		1317		
CROSS STREET	49		No. 49	CROSS STREET	N1 2BB	Cross Street	c1770s		Georgian	Home/Shop	Commercial/residential	Three storey flat-fronted house with shop at ground floor. Single sash windows on first and second floors, London stock brick, gauged lintels. Shopfront with panelled stallriser, main window divided into 6 panes with 3 transom panes above. Two-thirds glazed panelled door with 9 panes and two-pane transom window over. Plain fascia, pilasters and brackets. No separate entrance to upstairs (inner door in lobby)	01/07/1978	No. 49 Cross Street is of roughly the same date, but perhaps not part of, the development in the 1760s and 1770s by Benjamin Williams and John Davis, Islington carpenters, of the grand Georgian houses with elaborate porches which are its near neighbours. It is humbler in scale, with a shopfront which retains much of its timber structure. It is an important part of a rare corner of Georgian Islington.		248		
CROSS STREET	51		No. 51	CROSS STREET	N1 2BB	Cross Street	c1770s		Georgian	Home/shop	Residential	Two storey and attic with double mansard slated roof. Former shop at ground floor. London stock brick with gauged lintel on single first floor double casement window. Sash attic window with tri-partite glazing bars. Shopfront timber with panelled stallriser. Fifteen light main window, no pilasters or brackets, plain fascia. Half-glazed obscured glass former shop door to left, six-panelled residential door to right, both with transom window with oval design and number 51 in centre.	01/07/1978	No. 51 Cross Street is of roughly the same date but perhaps not part of the development in the 1760s and 1770s by Benjamin Williams and John Davis, Islington carpenters, of the grand Georgian houses with elaborate porches which are its neighbours. It is humbler in scale, with a shopfront which retains much of its timber structure. It is an important part of a rare corner of undisturbed Georgian Islington.		249		
CROSS STREET	62		No. 62	CROSS STREET	N1 2BA	Cross Street	1870s		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber frontage. Double door shop entrance plus separate entrance to upstairs on left with fanlight. Dentillated cornice. Plain pilasters and stallriser. Main window divided into three by mullions. Curved fascia over doorway.	21/09/1993	No. 62 Cross Street is a late Victorian shopfront, once a well known landmark as Wicks Stores, ironmongers, with goods spilling out onto the street. It was recorded by artists CJ Fletcher and Ann Osborne. The proprietor Arthur Wicks was the last chairman of the London County Council. Then as GLC member for Islington South and Finsbury he served as its chairman in 1973.		1318		

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CROSS STREET	63		No. 63	CROSS STREET	N1 2BB	Cross Street		c1888	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Set back at an angle to rest of terrace to line up with No. 61 to the east. Brick pilasters rise to top of frontage. Shopfront timber with timber cornice and fascia, brick pilasters and brackets, timber panelled stallriser. Main window divided into three by two mullions. Half glazed door to right with transom window showing No. 63 in red over, no separate entrance to upstairs flat.	21/09/1993	No. 63 Cross Street is no longer a shop but retains its original frontage. It has an important group value with Nos. 65 - 71. It was rebuilt in 1888 as part of the Upper Street widening.		1319	
CROSS STREET	66	Former 'OLD PARR'S HEAD	No. 66	CROSS STREET	N1 2BA	Upper Street North		1700s, Refronted mid 1900s	Georgian with later frontages	Public House	Retail with two flats over	Former pub. Three storey and attic corner building, painted stucco frontages with glazed tiled ground floor. Double half-hipped tiled mansard roof, truncated chimney stack picked out in stucco outline on Cross Street side. Blank window openings below at first and second floor level. Upper Street facade stucco surmounted with pedimented top to Dutch style curved gablet with relief head of Old Parr. First floor windows on both facades topped with triangular heads containing Bacchus roundels. Ground floor covered in glazed tiles in two shades of brown, with the name Old Parr's Head on the Upper Street side and the brewer's name Barclay Perkins & Co. Ltd on the Cross Street side. Rectangular panel with Old Parr's Head Luncheons Daily at the far-right side of the Cross Street facade. Entrance to second and third floor flats to the side of the Upper Street facade, numbered 290.	01/07/1978	No. 66 Cross Street is a former pub, originally The Old Parr's Head, converted to a shop in 2006. A photograph of 1915 shows an earlier facade suggesting the tiling on the frontage was carried out between the wars. In "An Illustrated History of Upper Street Islington" Jim Connell dates the original pub at around 1750. Its history is certainly well documented. Roque's map of 1746 shows no building on this site but "the Parr's Head" was referred to in a press advertisement of 1754. The pub is listed in 1805 in R Dent's survey of Islington properties as "The Parrs Head Public House, The Terrace, Upper Street, occupier Samuel Northwoods". Dent's survey shows that this and the eleven houses of The Terrace (later known as Upper Terrace) were part of a larger parcel of land fronting Upper Street under the ownership of a Mr. Woodrich. An 1886 engraving shows a plain brick structure integral with Upper Terrace beyond, and the brewer's name Reid & Co. Upper Terrace was demolished in the 1880s when Upper Street was widened. In 1896 Barclay Perkins acquired a 60-year lease at £150 a year. The public house closed in 2006 when a Building Preservation Notice was issued by Islington Council, providing for listed building status pending consideration by English Heritage. Their report in 2007 concluded that there were not sufficient original features surviving internally or architectural distinction externally to warrant listing. They concluded that the tiled hipped roof could be a survival of the original 1700s building but the remainder of the fabric had been substantially altered during the 1800s and 1900s. However it remains an important landmark.		258	
CROSS STREET	71		No. 71	CROSS STREET	N1 2BB	Cross Street		c1888	Victorian shop front	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Brick pilasters rise to top of frontage. Shopfront timber with timber cornice, fascia and brackets, timber panelled stallriser, main window divided into three by two mullions. Half glazed door to right with transom window over.	21/09/1993	No. 71 Cross Street has an attractively detailed facade over a well preserved shopfront, which has group value with Nos. 63 - 69 Cross Street. Its cornice, fascia and brackets survive, with mullioned and transomed window.		1320	

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CROSS STREET (SW side) and ESSEX ROAD	0	RAILING TO HIGH PAVEMENT		CROSS STREET (SW side) and ESSEX ROAD	N1 2BH	Cross Street		Mid 1800s replacement of 1700s originals		Other historic structure	Railings to high pavement	Cast iron railings at top of retaining wall with stout retaining uprights flanged and rounded at half height and top with holes for rails. Square sectioned rails. Stone steps for retaining wall of mainly early 1800s brickwork.	01/11/1985	The high pavement running from the corner of Cross Street and Essex Road to the junction of Cross Street with Dagmar Terrace was built to provide a level frontage over the vaults of the terrace of Georgian houses on the south side of Cross Street, built from 1767 – 79. The present railings are probably mainly 1800s, with some 1900s repairs and replacements. The height of the retaining wall reduces from about 85cm above the road surface at the eastern (Essex Road) end to 65cm outside No.21, to 35cm outside No. 35 near the western end, then reducing to 15cm at the junction with Dagmar Terrace, as Cross Street rises up the hill. The railings are interrupted by stone steps down to street level at the eastern end of Cross Street and outside No. 21 in the middle of the run. The retaining wall, mainly of 1800s brickwork with some later insertions, is of harbour wall type. It is capped with a parapet of York stone. There is a significant square area of York stone paving within the section curving round into Essex Road, otherwise the remainder of the pavement is surfaced with modern concrete paving slabs. A pair of cast iron railings of square section is housed in diamond-shaped openings or bosses in the stout cast iron tapering uprights, which are of flat flanged section rounded at half height and top to receive the rails, and are housed in stone blocks set within the brickwork below the parapet. Most blocks have been repaired or replaced with concrete. Most but not all of the uprights are marked SMI suggesting they were installed by the St Mary Islington Vestry before its demise in 1899; a few may be earlier and are unmarked. The rails have been replaced with		1139	
CROSSLEY STREET	2-46 (even) and 17-53 (odd)		Nos. 2-46 (even) and 17-53 (odd)	CROSSLEY STREET	N7 8PD	St. Mary Magdalene		1870s-1880s	Victorian Gothic	Homes	Residential	Three storey buff stock brick with red single brick horizontal decorations. Neo-gothic terrace of pairs - largely unaltered. Recessed, arched doorways with exaggerated keystones on pediments and pilasters under varying leaf ornament capitals. Original panelled front door (mostly) and semi-circular fanlight over. Segment bay window on ground floor with 3 x2 light horned sashes and leaded roof above. All pairs of first floor, flat gauged, painted arched windows (with exaggerated keystones) have (mostly) 2 light, horned sashes. Most have simple rod iron balustrades on elaborate supports. Third floor pairs of proportionately smaller 2x2 pane arched sashes with white painted, ornate arched lintels, stucco corbel supports under overhung stucco cornice and wide, projecting eaves. Partly obscured shallow pitched slate roofs. End corner houses modify the design and rhythm of the terrace to provide 'stops' at the Sheringham road junction (nos. 53 and 46).	01/02/1980	Both terraced sides of this street have been built to the same Gothic Revival style. They remain largely unaltered but have a mix of single skin brick walls separating each house and fronting the pavements. White painted pediments, pilasters, architraves and lintels are intact and are a nice contrast to the dark brickwork.		769	

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CROSSLEY STREET/SHERINGHAM ROAD	2-46 (even) and 17-53 (odd)		Nos. 2-46 (even) and 17-53 (odd)	CROSSLEY STREET	N7 8PD	St. Mary Magdalene		c1878	Victorian Gothic	Homes	Residential	Three storey buff stock brick with red single brick horizontal decorations. Neo-gothic terrace of pairs, largely unaltered. Recessed, arched doorways with exaggerated keystones on pediments and pilasters under varying leaf ornament capitals. Original panelled front doors (mostly) and semi-circular fanlight over. Segment bay window on ground floor with 3x2 light horned sashes and leaded roof above. All pairs of first floor, flat gauged, painted arched windows (with exaggerated keystones) have (mostly) 2 light, horned sashes. Most have simple rod iron balustrades on elaborate supports. Third floor pairs of proportionately smaller 2x2 pane arched sashes with white painted, ornate arched lintels, stucco corbel supports under overhung stucco cornice and wide, projecting eaves. Partly obscured shallow pitched slate roofs. End corner houses modify the design and rhythm of the terrace to provide 'stops' at the Sheringham road junction (Nos. 53 and 46).	01/02/1980	Both terraced sides of Crossley Street were built in the same Gothic Revival style. They remain largely unaltered. They are an important example of the late Victorian movement away from the classical tradition and Italianate models used for earlier Islington terraces. Sir Savile Brinton Crossley was the prospective Conservative MP for West Islington in 1910. He may have been the reason for the street name.		769	
CROUCH HILL	33		No. 33	CROUCH HILL	N4 4AP	Stroud Green		1890s	Victorian classical tradition/Gothic	Shopfront/pub ?	Shopfront.	Shopfront. Timber panelled/glass double door, clear glass fanlight (one mullion). Timber fascia, render cornice. Pilasters with elaborate capitals. Main window two mullions one transom. Side aspect, two pilasters, clear glass window (one mullion, two transom). Brick stallriser (painted).	21/09/1993	No. 33 Crouch Hill is listed as a shopfront, housed in an impressive, eye catching late Victorian building. The dual aspect frontage is largely intact, with excellent detailing. It was perhaps originally a pub.		1507	
CROUCH HILL	14/16		No. 14/16	CROUCH HILL	N4 4SA	Stroud Green		1890s	Victorian classical tradition with Edwardian shop front.	Shopfronts with homes above	Shopfronts with residential above	Four storey brick terrace, part of high street. Some red brick detailing around the upper storey windows. Three bays of windows, modern replacement frames. Roof level on 16 appears to have been altered with the addition of a plain brick pediment. Roof of 14 has dormer window with decorative red brick surround. Four vertical bands of white painted brick work. Ground floor commercial premises timber framed shop front. Four large glass windows framed with fine decorative timber details and elegant curved glass. Central entrance door with black and white chequer board tiles in front. Modern door and secondary entrance with modern door to the left facing. Two supporting slender columns in open porch area.	07/10/1996	This is a rare survival in the Crouch Hill area of an attractive Edwardian shopfront. It adds character and interest to a suburban high street and complements the old dairy building opposite. The timber framed detailing and the curved window glass are elegant and restrained. The terrace itself is unremarkable but the survival of the shop front makes Nos. 14-16 Crouch Hill locally significant.		1561	
CROUCH HILL	0	STATION HOUSE	Station House between Nos. 36 & 38	CROUCH HILL	N4 4AU	Stroud Green		early 1870s	Victorian railway architecture	Public Building and Home	Uncertain/disused	Booking office: single storey brick building with slate roof. Red brick banding around building and above arch of door. Four simple sash windows with central double door and arch window with double light above. Simple stone plinth. Station master's house: two storey with 5 small sash (some altered) windows on first floor and bay windows with bracketed sills on the ground floor. Two chimney stacks. Both buildings make the most of a narrow street frontage. The booking office is on the main street with the house to the rear facing the railway line.	04/12/2012	The station booking office and station master's house are good examples of mid-Victorian local railway architecture. They have survived as a pair though (2017) it is unclear what their future is. The buildings are simple and functional, brick built with restrained decorated red brick banding that enhances their appearance without taking away their utilitarian character. They are unique buildings within the Conservation Area, though they are no longer used by the railway. The booking office is the more complete of the two and retains most of its external detail. The station master's house has lost some of its original windows and (2017) is in a poor state of repair.			

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CROWLAND TERRACE	1-4 (consec)		Nos. 1-4 (consec)	CROWLAND TERRACE	N1 3LP	East Canonbury		1854-59.	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Terrace, Italian influence, three storey and semi-basement, two bays with addition of side porch at end and centre. Stock brick stucco moulded, multi-bracketed, top cornice and surrounds to windows, second floor segmented keystone, ground and first floors flat arched cornice. Parapet steps to entrances. Centre pair with pilastered, corniced paired doorways and large ground floor mullioned windows. Left hand recessed side porch round arched, pilastered, plain capitals, keystone, with cornice. Right hand two storey porch extension, porch similar but rusticated; first floor round arched window and top cornice. Cast iron railings to steps. Victorian glazing bars.	01/01/1986	Nos. 1-4 Crowland Terrace are an important example of largely unaltered mid-Victorian Italianate houses with good proportions and stucco details. They are similar to others in Northchurch Road nearby, also locally listed. The ornamentation is of high quality, particularly the top cornice and the window surrounds. This is an important terrace with strong street value.		1161	
CROWLAND TERRACE	5-8 (consec)		Nos. 5-8 (consec)	CROWLAND TERRACE	N1 3LP	East Canonbury		1854-59.	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Continuation of Nos. 1-4 Crossley Terrace. Similar in reverse to Nos. 1-4 except that Nos. 7 and 8 have plain stucco cornice and surrounds apart from second floor windows (presumably later repairs following damage to moulding) and brickwork of No. 8 is entirely rendered (again presumably a later alteration). No. 5 shares rusticated porch and first floor round arched window with No. 4.	01/02/1987	Nos. 5-8 Crowland Terrace make up an important example of a mid-Victorian Italianate terrace. Although some stucco details have been lost, the terrace is essentially complete. This is a fine terrace with strong street value.		1205	
CRUDEN STREET	1-7 (consec south east side)		Nos. 1-7 (consec south east side)	CRUDEN STREET	N1 8NJ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Classical tradition. Two storey and basement. Stucco ground floor and parapet. Stock brick, first floor with moulded stucco surrounds to windows, corniced. Moulded top cornice. Ground floor rusticated with segmented windows. Early Victorian glazing bars. Panelled doors in deep flat arched recesses. Cast iron spearhead railings.	01/10/1985	This is an attractive group of classical tradition 1850s terraced houses in the Duncan Terrace and Colebrook Row Conservation Area. It was developed by James and Thomas Ward as lessees of the Clothworkers estate, part of a block of land bounded by St. Peter's Street, Rheidol Street and Cruden Street. James Ward did much of the building work himself but also sub-let plots to other builders. Original glazing bars, doors and railings remain, together with fine stucco detailing. This terrace is part of a complete street of similar houses.		1104	
CRUDEN STREET	8-12 (consec south east side)		Nos. 8-12 (consec south east side)	CRUDEN STREET	N1 8NJ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, classical influence. Two storey and basement. Stucco ground floor and parapet. Stock brick first floor, with moulded stucco surrounds to windows, corniced, flat arched. Moulded top cornice. Ground floor rusticated with segmental windows. Early Victorian glazing bars. Doors in deep flat arched recesses. Cast iron spearhead railings.	01/10/1985	This is an attractive group of classical tradition 1850s terraced houses in the Duncan Terrace and Colebrook Row Conservation Area. It was developed by James and Thomas Ward as lessees of the Clothworkers estate, part of a block of land bounded by St. Peter's Street, Rheidol Street and Cruden Street. James Ward did much of the building work himself but also sub-let plots to other builders. Original glazing bars, doors and railings remain, together with fine stucco detailing. This terrace is part of a complete street of similar houses.		1105	
CRUDEN STREET	13-27 (consec north west side)		Nos. 13-27 (consec north west side)	CRUDEN STREET	N1 8NH	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace classical tradition. Two storey and basement. Parapet and ground floor stucco. Stock brick with stucco moulded first floor window surrounds, corniced. Moulded top cornice (partly missing). Rustic stucco up to first floor sill band. Segmented ground floor windows. Victorian glazing bars of period. Panelled doors. Cast iron spearhead railings.	01/10/1985	This is an attractive group of classical tradition 1850s terraced houses in the Duncan Terrace and Colebrook Row Conservation Area. It was developed by James and Thomas Ward as lessees of the Clothworkers estate, part of a block of land bounded by St. Peter's Street, Rheidol Street and Cruden Street. James Ward did much of the building work himself but also sub-let plots to other builders. Original glazing bars, doors and railings remain, together with fine stucco detailing. This terrace is part of a complete street of similar houses.		1106	

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CRUIKSHANK STREET	1 to 4 (consec)		Nos. 1 to 4 (consec)	CRUIKSHANK STREET	WC1X 9HF	New River	1840-3		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	19th century earlier-mid. Symmetrical terrace with projecting wings (Nos. 1 and 4) three storeys and basements. Two windows each. Yellow stock brick. Rusticated stucco ground floor with plain band at first floor level. Gauged flat brick arches to recessed sash windows with original glazing bars. Architraved ground and first floor windows, the latter with console bracketed cornices. Square headed, architraved doorways with attached fluted Doric columns carrying cornice heads, fanlights and panelled doors. Nos. 1, 3, doorways with console bracketed cornices. Cast iron railings with acorn finials.	01/12/1970	Nos. 1-4 Cruikshank Street make up a fine early Victorian terrace, given unity by the stepping slightly forward of Nos. 1 and 4 and the single console bracketed cornice over the central two doorways. They were built in 1840-3 by a bricklayer, Henry Johnson, who did a considerable amount of work for the Seckforde Estate in Clerkenwell. He built up a substantial business and this must have been one of his last projects. He died in 1843, and handed his enterprise on to his son, also Henry. These houses are certainly a monument to the quality of Mr. Johnson's brickwork.		80	
DAGMAR PASSAGE	10	Ansell's Cottage	No. 10	DAGMAR PASSAGE	N1 2DN	Cross Street		c1820.	Georgian	Home.	Residential	Two storey detached cottage in walled garden. London stock brick in Flemish bond with gauged lintels. Two storeys above ground level. Ridged slate roof, chimney stacks at l/s. Down-pipes at either side of front. Carved stone panel 'Ansell's Cottage' at mid-front upper level. Garden wall of yellow brick, Flemish bond, with door of wooden slats to garden under gauged brick arch without moulding.	01/07/1978	No. 10 Dagmar Passage is a two storey detached cottage of London stock brick in a walled garden. It dates from about 1820, connected to the adjacent building in the 19th century and remains so now, connected to the puppet theatre. The plaque on the front refers to Henry Ansell, a local draper and haberdasher and a prominent figure in the church and Council. In 1870 he founded the Henry Ansell Lodge in the former school. It was the first temperance society in Islington, called the Islington Working Men's Total Abstinence Society. The temperance movement began in the early 19th century to campaign against drunkenness and excess. It became an increasing presence in urban life at the time Islington was expanding.		251	
DAGMAR PASSAGE	0	LITTLE ANGEL THEATRE	14.	DAGMAR PASSAGE	N12DN	Cross Street		c1840. Rebuilt 1961	Victorian classical tradition	Educational building	Puppet theatre and associated workshops/administration	and later meeting hall, c1850. Roof (and possibly more) restored 1960s after 1940 bomb damage. Yellow brick set in Flemish bond with flush pointing, pitched slate roof above stucco pedimented gable. At rhs front roof continues at lesser angle over side addition. Parapet carried round from sides to front in a string course at front. Downpipe hidden in brickwork emerging onto pavement at left hand side ground level. Front of building has one central circular window with red brick voussiors above string course and directly above central round-arched mid-bay entrance with moulded surround. Four panelled double door deeply recessed under wooden moulding and two panelled wooden plate (possibly former 'light' above door). Right hand side brick addition has central flat-arched doorway with moulded surround and recessed four panelled double door. Left hand side of building has four round-arched casement windows, mid opening, with eight panes per side (ie 16 per window). Stucco moulded surrounds and sandstone window ledges. Extension is brick building with two sets of double doors one panelled, one rustic, and 15-paned shop-front. Whole building opens onto tree-planted open space flagged with York stone and granite setts where pre-1916 tenements were removed between 1976 and 1981. It forms the entrance to Dagmar Passage.	01/07/1978	The Little Angel Theatre is a single storey former parochial infant school and later Temperance Movement meeting hall. The roof (and possibly more) was restored in the 1960s after 1940 bomb damage. The front of the building has a green Islington People's Plaque commemorating John Wright, Master Puppeteer. The original St Mary's Parochial Infant School was built in c1850 as part of the drive to expand education for poor inhabitants. British History Online records that an Islington school 'established 1847, moved to a new building 1850 in Church Passage [now Dagmar Passage], off Cross Street.' The 1863 Islington Directory records St Mary's Islington Infant School in Church Passage with Miss Alderson as Mistress. Henry Ansell, a local draper and haberdasher and prominent figure in the church and Council purchased the freehold of the hall and in 1870 he founded the Henry Ansell Lodge there. It was the first temperance society in Islington, called the Islington Working Men's Total Abstinence Society. The building was damaged on 9 September 1940 by debris from a bomb on St Mary's Church. It was bought in 1960 by John Wright MBE, a South African artist and puppeteer, and restored as a theatre for marionettes. The green plaque on the building records his work.		253	

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DAGMAR PASSAGE	2, 4, 6, 8		Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8	DAGMAR PASSAGE	N1 2DN	Cross Street		c1830	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition.	Homes/shops	Residential/Commercial	Two storey flat fronted terraced houses in London stock in Flemish bond with gauged lintels. Nos. 4 and 6 share a doorway into an arched passageway. No. 8 is part-rendered. Two storeys above ground, one window each except Nos. 4/6 which has one window. Rounded arched entrances (Except No. 8) over stone thresholds. Plain door jamb with slightly curved concave surround. Gauged brick lintels to Nos. 2a and 2. 4/6 has stucco lintel over brickwork. Doors to Nos. 2, 2a and 4/6 have 4 flush panels. Sash windows with lugs, each sash having two rows of four panes. No. 8 has flat-arched doorway and windows, and render to ground floor. Modern glazed door. All doors open onto the flagstone Dagmar Passage.	01/07/1978	Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 Dagmar Passage make up a late Georgian two-storey, flat-fronted terrace of brick houses (No 8 is part-rendered) in a narrow passage opposite a former public house. Their detailing is plain. The passage was formerly called Church Passage and gave pedestrian access to St Mary's Church from Cross Street. This late Georgian terrace is a rare small scale domestic group behind the grander Cross Street.		250	
DAGMAR TERRACE	9-23 (consec)		Nos. 9-23 (consec)	DAGMAR TERRACE	N12BN	Cross Street		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Fifteen terraced houses on a street which turns a right-angled corner with rounded houses (Nos. 17 and 18) between the straight sections Nos. 9 to 16 and 19 to 23. Yellow brick set in Flemish bond. Roofs obscured by parapets. Chimney stacks at party walls. Three storeys over semi-basement except No. 20 which has a fourth floor. Raised ground floor with an increasing number of steps up to the front door as the houses run downhill towards Essex Road. Stucco cornice and parapet, but no cornice at Nos. 9, 26, 23. Fluted cornice at Nos. 10, 11, 12, otherwise plain. Two windows per storey; first and second floor windows have cambered arch with stucco lintels and plain stucco keystone. Sash windows have curved window frames and six panels, except one window at No. 9, two at No. 17 and all windows at No. 13. Doorways in pairs beneath a common entablature resting on consoles which vary slightly in design along the terrace. Stucco block course above entablature. Stucco decorated/ stippled keystone. No. decorated arch or entablature at Nos. 17 and 18. Single doorways at No. 9 (because of bomb damage to the pair?), Nos. 16 and 19. Doorcase deeply recessed under a second flat arch with plain fanlight (except No. 21), plain jambs. Doorway slightly angled at No. 17 to suit corner entrance. Panelled architraves at side of doorways facing street. Four panelled doors to Nos. 16 and 19.	01/07/1978	Nos. 9-23 Dagmar Terrace make up a fifteen house terraced on a street which turns a right angled corner using rounded frontages. Built in 1869-1870 the terrace was probably named after HRH Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born in 1867, the eldest daughter of the future King Edward VII. The terrace is typical of Islington, but with an unusual way of treating a built corner. Nos. 18 to 23 enclose the open space between them and Dagmar Passage. On the straight parts of the terrace the houses are built in pairs, with the recessed doorways side by side. Some stucco decoration has been lost, but the standard doorway pattern has pairs of brackets supporting a stucco cornice with a central stucco keystone. The ground floor windows echo this pattern, but with single brackets. The second and third floors have cambered arches with stucco lintels. On the corner the stucco decoration on the ground floor was either impractical because of the curve or has been lost.		252	
DAGMAR PASSAGE	0	DAGMAR COTTAGE	DAGMAR COTTAGE	DAGMAR TERRACE	N12BN	Cross Street		c1872	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Detached house, (originally 2 houses) part 3 storey, part 2 storey, both with flat roofs. Rendered on all sides with string course above ground floor, parapet and raised corner edging in render. Chimney stacks at left hand side and rear. Curved arched entrance and 2 windows per storey at front and rear under curved arch. At front 2 panes per central opening sash with 2 panes at either side of central opening sash. First floor window on front 3-storey section is glazed panelled door opening onto balcony. 3 straight-arched recessed windows at rh side first floor, 6 panes per sash. One windows lhs. 2 rear sash windows per storey at rear under curved arch, 6 panes per sash. Front door has plain fanlight under curved arch. Cast-iron railings of different designs around front of house.	01/07/1978	This detached flat-roofed house of two and three storeys, was originally two houses built in the mid 1800s. It is rendered on all sides and its architectural heritage can be seen in the curved arched entrance with a plain fanlight and two windows per storey at the front and rear under curved arches. Cast-iron railings of varying designs surround the front of the house. The significance of the building lies in its position as a visual stop to the three routes which lead to St Mary's church garden: south along Dagmar Terrace and Passage and west along Dagmar Terrace.		254	

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DANBURY STREET	2-6 (even)		Nos. 2-6 (even)	DANBURY STREET	N1 8JU	Colebrooke Row		c1847	Victorian classical tradition	Shop/Home	Residential	Terrace of three houses on east side of the street flanked by the Regents canal and Noel Road, classical Italianate influence. Stock brick with stucco dressings. Three storey and basement. Parapet with moulded top cornice. Flat arched windows with moulded surrounds. 12 pane glazing to upper floors and cast iron decorative balconettes on first floor widows of Nos. 4 and 6. First floor bracketed and corniced ground floor shop fronts or fascia with consoles – completely intact on No.2 and partially to Nos. 4 & 6. Rusticated stucco and round arched windows at ground level, with No. 6 having a pair, its front door being at 45 degrees in the corner in shop tradition. Radial glazing to Nos. 2 and 6. Plain round fanlights to Nos. 2 and 4. Cast iron spearhead railings	01/10/1985	Nos. 2-6 Danbury street make up an elegant three house terrace with a classical Italianate influence. This is perhaps the earliest terrace on the east side of what was then Frog Lane, connecting Lower Road (now Essex Road) in Canonbury with Clerkenwell and carried over the nearby canal by Frog Bridge. Built of stock brick with stucco & cornice to the parapet, it has intact mouldings to its windows. It retains the original shopfront corniced ground floor fascia and consoles in part or whole. It is an important part of the Danbury Street, Burgh Street and Noel Road streetscape.		1109		
DANBURY STREET	7-17 (odd)		Nos. 7-17 (odd)	DANBURY STREET	N1 8LD	Colebrooke Row		c1841.	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace of 6 houses. Georgian style. Two storey and semi-basement with mansards to all but No. 17. Stock brick, with brick parapet. First floor windows flat gauged brick but with stucco moldings to Nos. 11 & 17, 12 pane sash to Nos. 9, 11, 15 and 17. First floor stucco bands. Ground floor round arched windows with molding surrounds, multi-pane radial bars to Nos. 11, 13, and 17. Round arched doors with molding surrounds. Fanlights with 3 pane radial bars. Panelled doors. Cast iron spearhead railings.	01/10/1985	This early Victorian terrace retains its period feel and all the ground floor moulded surrounds. It is important in the local streetscape as it binds Noel Road to Gerrard Street and is prominent in the view from lower Noel Road and Burgh Street. It is perhaps the first terrace to be built on what was then Frog Lane, a route connecting Lower Road (now Essex Road) in Canonbury with Clerkenwell and carried over the nearby canal by Frog Bridge. The developer was probably James Rhodes who developed Elia Street, Vincent Terrace, Sudeley Street and Quick Street.		1107		
DANBURY STREET	10-20 (even)		Nos. 10-20 (even)	DANBURY STREET	N1 8JU	Colebrooke Row		1840-1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, classical traditional three storey and basement. Capped plain stock brick parapets. Roof extensions visible for Nos. 20 and 14. Fencing or railings for roof gardens visible on Nos. 10, 16, 18 and 20. Second floor windows flat gauged brick arches with sash. 12 pane to Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20. First floor in semi-circular brick arched recesses at Nos. 14-20 flat gauged arch to No. 10. All 12 pane glazed. First floor decorative balconettes. Ground floor rusticated stucco, round arched windows with full radial glazing to Nos.10, 16, 18 and 20, partially radial at Nos.12 and 14. Round arched doorways, fanlights single pane, narrower door to No. 10 fanlight with single glazing bar. Panelled doors. Cast iron spearhead railings.	01/10/1985	Nos. 10-20 Danbury St is a fine mid nineteenth century Georgian style terrace of three floors & basements retaining its period features consistently across the terrace. The semi-circular brick recesses for the first floor windows of Nos. 12-14 also give the terrace distinction from others in the street. Danbury Street was at the time of the development a part of Frog Lane, a route connecting Lower Road (now Essex Road) in Canonbury with Clerkenwell and carried over the nearby canal by Frog Bridge.		1110		
DANBURY STREET	23		No. 23	DANBURY STREET	N1 8LE	Colebrooke Row		1848 – 1852.	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Home	Former shopfront at pavement edge, two floors, first floor set back, parapet with stuccoed cornice, flat gauged arch window. Shop front has rendered pilasters to sides with sculpted classical bracket with a door inside of each pilaster. Windowed doors right hand side blanked, with rectangular blanked fanlights. Flanked by the doors is the central timber frontage; with timber stallriser, and two timber pilasters, an arched window with keystone detail, and two internal arches divided by glazing bar.	21/09/1993	No. 23 Danbury Street is an unusual survivor of an elegant early Victorian shopfront, perhaps built at the same time as Gerrard Road. It shares Gerrard Road's ground floor stucco & mouldings. It is also in harmony with the porch to 21A, Danbury Street (the facade of which is part of the Gerrard Road terrace), and with the Earl of Essex pub which abut it on either side. No. 23 Danbury Street and much of the rest of the terrace towards St Peter's Street was built on land that in the previous century had been Watson's nursery which stretched from behind Colebrook Row down to Frog Lane, a route connecting Lower Road (now Essex Road) in Canonbury with Clerkenwell and carried over the nearby canal by Frog Bridge. The nursery was superseded by Thomas Cubitt's brick making. The builder was William Timewell who also built houses in St Mary's Grove & Compton Road in Canonbury at a similar time.		1321		

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DANBURY STREET	25	EARL OF ESSEX	No. 25	DANBURY STREET	N1 8LE	Colebrooke Row		1848 – 1852.	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	The Earl of Essex Public House. Three stories and three bayed with mansard; facade extends to pavement. Parapet with stucco cornice. Stucco quoins flank first and second floor facade. Moulded rectangular second floor windows. Moulded windows on first floor include, at each side, cornice with classically inspired brackets which flank the central moulded window which has pediment supported by scrolled brackets. Ground floor cornice above timber fascia with pub name, lantern hanging from cast iron bracket. Two tiled stallrisers, six tiled pilasters. Three double doors at each side and centre. Doors are windowed with rectangular plain fanlights above. (There is a fourth door of same design and on the same plane at No. 25A which was once part of the shopfront) Door on left retains smoked glass and may be original. Central door flanked by two large mullion windows with two single pane sashes to each.	21/09/1993	The Earl of Essex is a handsome and grand pub in keeping with the local early Victorian character and with a pleasingly proportioned facade. It is a Danbury Street landmark. The Earl of Essex and much of the rest of the terrace in the direction of St Peter's Sreet was built on land that in the previous century had been Watson's nursery which stretched from behind Colebrooke Row down to Frog Lane, an old route connecting Lower Road (now Essex Road) in Canonbury with Clerkenwell and carried over the nearby canal by Frog Bridge. The nursery was superseded by Thomas Cubitt's brick making. The builder was William Timewell who also built houses in St Mary's Grove & Compton Road in Canonbury at around the same time.		1322	
DANBURY STREET	36		No. 36	DANBURY STREET	N1 8JU	Colebrooke Row		1850-1860.	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Commercial. Residential	Part of terrace with two stories and mansard set back from shop front. Parapet with stucco cornice. Stucco vertical bands to sides of facade. Windows flat gauged brick with 12 pane sash. Shop front: timber frontage; timber panelled stallriser with doors and vents; clear glass slightly arched window, two mullions. Timber fascia with painted number, broken remains of one bracket only. Timber panelled door with large rectangular two mullioned fanlight with 2 clear glass panes one filled. Second timber panelled door with separate access to flats on upper levels, large rectangular fanlight with clear glass and two mullions.	21/09/1993	No. 36 Danbury Street is one of only two surviving original early Victorian shop fronts in a row of nine shops; the remainder have been rebuilt in a plainer style. The timber frontage, basic frame for stallriser, window with two mullions and fascia set the tone for the row of shop frontages which reflect the original commercial history of the street.		1323	
DANBURY STREET	37-55		Nos. 37-55	DANBURY STREET	N1 8LE	Colebrooke Row		1850-1860.	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, late classical, Italian influence. Stock brick and stucco. Three storey and basement. Mansards visible to Nos. 37, 39 and 53. Stucco capped parapets with cornice retained at Nos. 37, 51 and 55. Moulded surrounds to windows, second floor line mouldings to Nos. 37, 39, 49, 53 and 55; keystone to No. 51, plain to Nos. 41 - 47. First floor window cornices retained at Nos. 45, 49, 53, 55, keystone at No. 51. Balconettes, 12 pane sash. First and second floor brick on No. 53 has been painted. Rusticated, stucco ground floor with segmented arched windows and round plain fanlights. Multi-glazed bars and panelled doors. Cast iron spearhead railings.	01/10/1985	Nos. 37-55 Danbury Street is an exceptional terrace retaining fine early Victorian Italianate features highlighted in its stucco and window mouldings across all the houses giving them an unusual degree of architectural integrity. The terrace was built on land that in the previous century had been Watson's nursery which stretched from behind Colebrooke Row down to Frog Lane an antique route connecting Lower Road (now Essex Road) in Canonbury with Clerkenwell and carried over the nearby canal by Frog Bridge. The nursery was superseded by Thomas Cubitt's brick making. The builder was William Timewell who also built houses in St Marys Grove & Compton Road in Canonbury at around the same time.		1108	
DANBURY STREET	38		No. 38	DANBURY STREET	N18JU	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Shop	Residential	Mid Victorian shop with three stories above. Stated attic (set further back than its neighbours) above moulded cornice. Pilasters to the sides. Twelve-light sash windows with original glazing bars. Timber shop frontage with louvred stallriser, clear glass window with two mullions, full metal grille. Timber fascia with plastic nameplate. Door not original.	21/09/1993	No 38 Danbury Street is listed as a shopfront, one of a sequence of Victorian shops which must once have been an important shopping parade. None survive as shops and have been converted to office or residential use. No 38 retains much of its shopfront, though the door is a replacement. The mullioned shopwindow survives with three flattened wooden arches below the fascia. Despite its change of use it has kept its Victorian shopfront character.		1324	

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DANBURY STREET	1 to 5 (odd)		Nos. 1 to 5 (odd)	DANBURY STREET	N1 8LD	Colebrooke Row		1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Terrace of 3 houses on west side of the street, No.1 next to the Regents Canal, No. 3 at the corner of Danbury St. & Noel Rd. Built circa 1840s, three storeys and basement. Two windows to first and second floors, one window at ground floor. Yellow stock brick. Parapet with stucco cornice. Rusticated stucco ground floor with plain first floor band. Gauged flat brick arches to first and second floor windows with original glazing bars. First floor windows floor to ceiling length with cast iron ornamented balconettes. Round arched ground floor windows, with 12 bar glazing partially radial at No.1. Doorways with pilastered jambs carrying cornice heads and single pane fanlights. cast iron railings.	01/12/1970	Nos. 1-5 Danbury Street is a three house terrace of three storeys and basement retaining its classical proportions. It was one of the early terraces to be built on what was then Frog Lane, connecting Lower Road in Canonbury with Clerkenwell and carried over the canal by Frog Bridge. The houses have a stucco cornice to the parapets and rusticated stucco on the ground floor: gauged flat brick arches to first and second floor windows with original glazing bars and cast iron ornamented balconettes: round arched ground floor windows, with 12 bar glazing. The terrace overlooks the canal and Graham Street with a view to City Road basin. It is a landmark from the towpath and for traffic entering and leaving Danbury Street at the canal end.		82		
DANBURY STREET	0	FROG LANE BRIDGE (BRIDGE 38)		DANBURY STREET	N1 8LB	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		1848-9	Victorian Industrial canal architecture	Other Historic Structure	Bridge	Road bridge crossing canal at Danbury Street. Typical short span brick arch on east side. Widened on west side, with cast iron beams, supporting brick jack arches. Pedestrian path passes under the north side. Brick parapet.	01/05/1979	Frog Lane Bridge is a small road bridge crossing Regent's Canal at Danbury Street, dating from around 1848. The canal itself was completed in 1820. It has a typical short span brick arch on the east side and widened on the west side, with large cast iron beams, supporting brick jack arches. The name is taken from Frog Lane, now known as Danbury Street. The bridge has value as part of an important and atmospheric section of the canal, from the tunnel entrance to the lock and the City Road Basin. It retains much of its original industrial architecture and is easily accessible from Danbury Street.		1563		
DARTMOUTH PARK HILL	122	DARTMOUTH PARK POTTERY	No. 122	DARTMOUTH PARK HILL	N19 5HT	St. John's Grove		1914 with 1980s additions.		Shopfront	Shopfront	Corner shop with windows each side of the corner; two painted pilasters at the corner and one at each end of each side. Two sets of large nine pane windows each side of the corner with painted stall risers and frames. At the front the two windows are separated by a painted wooden door with glass window, above which is a stained glass fanlight in art nouveau style designed by owner, Charina Oeser in the 1980s. The stained glass continues in a similar pattern above the top window panes inside the windows frames. The whole, apart from lettering "Dartmouth Park Pottery" is painted a mid/dark green.	07/10/1996	This corner shopfront is of early 1900s origin but was largely created by its architect owner, Francis Oeser in 1983. The Dartmouth Park Pottery lettering, large windows at each side of the corner and Art Nouveau style stained glass were created by Charina Oeser, who currently (2019) runs the pottery. It is a distinctive and attractive local landmark in a largely residential area.				
DEVONIA ROAD	1-41 (odd)		Nos. 1-41 (odd)	DEVONIA ROAD	N1 8JQ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		1860-1870	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace with some houses slightly projecting. Same as Nos. 4-34 but No. 1 has three windows and central door with carriage entrance. Several with brick parapets. Others with stucco cornices, some removed. No. 41 with porch.	01/11/1979	This is an attractive row of mid Victorian houses, part of the Devonia Road streetscape. Some houses are grander than others, with porched entrances. No. 1 has a carriage entrance. They have shallow arched doors and windows with prominent stucco keystones, set in stucco rustication on the ground floor.		536		
DEVONIA ROAD	4-34 (even)		Nos. 4-34 (even)	DEVONIA ROAD	N1 8JJ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		1860-1870	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace with intermittent projecting bays. Basement and three storey front. Cast iron railings. Ground floor rusticated stucco. Upper floors stock brick. Stucco cornice at eaves. Ground floor windows, semi-circular head and door. First and second floor two windows with gauged flat brick arches. Some first floor windows with cast iron window guards. No. 28 has single storey stucco porch and stucco architraves to windows at first floor. No. 34 also has porch, stucco architraves to windows at first and second floor with stucco pilasters at corner of building.	01/11/1979	This is an attractive group of classical tradition mid Victorian terraced houses in the Duncan Terrace and Colebrook Row Conservation Area. Some houses are grander with projecting porches. Original glazing bars, doors and railings remain. Some first floor windows retain their cast iron window bars. They all have fine stucco detailing.		535		

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DEVONIA ROAD	36		No. 36	DEVONIA ROAD	N1 8JH	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		1837	Victorian classical tradition with Baroque and Tudor details	Home/Education Building.	Residential/Public Building	Two storey stock brick. Facing Devonia Road: non symmetrical with heavily indented windows (two ground floor, two first floor). Strong rendered surrounds. Rendered Baroque (Vanbrugh/Hawksmoor type) pilasters to elaborate triple chimney. Rendered band at eaves. Door with Tudor arch and flanked by rendered pilasters. Side elevation facing church: ground floor with rendered three light bay, first floor also three light but indented as in the front. Above: rendered band raised to a pediment. Attached at the rear, former school room now a legal centre (2017). Tudor windows with elaborate Baroque former main entrance, with door flanked by windows either side, pilastered and pedimented.	01/11/1979	No. 36 Devonia Road was the rectory and school for Barry's St Peter's church next door. It was built just after the church but before St. Peter's was substantially altered by Roumieu and Gough. to whom Cherry & Pevsner give a firm attribution for this house. It has highly original Tudor and Baroque architectural flourishes which make it stand out from the terraces of Devonia Road. It is a striking building. The school buildings behind are equally striking, particularly the former entrance, which would not look out of place on a Hawksmoor church.		538	
DEVONIA ROAD	43-53 (odd)		Nos. 43-53 (odd)	DEVONIA ROAD	N1 8JQ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		1840s-50s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Same as elsewhere in Devonia Road but with dormer windows and round headed ground floor windows and doorways rather than the flattened arches elsewhere in the road. This justifies the slightly earlier dating. Ornate cast iron balconies at first floor level.	01/11/1979	Nos. 43 - 55 make up an earlier terrace than their neighbours in Devonia Road. They face the 1830s St Peter's Church by Sir Charles Barry over the road, much altered by Roumieu & Gough. This is a fine terrace with excellent detailing and a bit of extra grandeur. It was built by William Timewell, who also built the terraces on the east side of Devonia Road. He built widely in this area, particularly around Danbury Street.		537	
DOWNHAM ROAD	181		No. 181	DOWNHAM ROAD	N1 3HH	East Canonbury		1880s-1890s	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Residential	Former Cheers Off Licence. Dual timber frontage, Downham Road and Sherborne Street. Sherborne Street: Three pilasters listed in 1993 now lost, two stallrisers, two clear glass windows, painted brick wall, blocked window. All round timber fascia with name plates and cornice now lost. Downham Road: Stallriser, two pilasters lost, sash glass window (one mullion), iron vent.	21/09/1993	This former shopfront retains some of its original detailing and even in residential use it can be seen how important it was as a shop to local people. It has been carefully converted and is in a prominent position on a road junction.	Now known as No. 181A Downham Road	1325	
DRESDEN ROAD	1		No. 1	DRESDEN ROAD	N19 3BG	Whitehall Park		1850 - 1860	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Double fronted detached house. Two storeys, pitched roof with heavy eaves. Stucco dressings to bay windows and entrance portico have been maintained to a high standard as have the decorative details. The relatively grand nature of the original building as a large detached house has survived its conversion to flats. It was owned in its early years by the Collett Dobson family, friends of Karl Marx and his wife.	14 08 01	No. 1 Dresden Road is one of the last surviving individual houses on the Hornsey Lane Ridge. Stucco dressings to bay windows and entrance portico have been maintained to a high standard as have the decorative details. The relatively grand nature of the original building as a large detached house has survived its conversion to flats. It was owned in its early years by the Collett Dobson family, friends of Karl Marx and his wife.		1654	
DRESDEN ROAD	89		No. 89	DRESDEN ROAD	N19 3BG	Whitehall Park		Late 1800s early 1900s	Late Victorian/Edwardian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Two brick pilasters, one bracket, (new) brick stallrisers, two clear glass windows with side aspects, recessed timber/glass door, louvered glass fanlight. No fascia/cornice. Despite modern brick stallriser and oddly tiled fascia, the shop front is Edwardian with good timber detailing.	30 01 94	This is the last remaining shopfront in this area of the Whitehall Park conservation area which retains a reasonable amount of the original Edwardian timber shop front detail. There has been some modernisation but the elegant timber window mullions remain. It is listed because of the special interest of its design and craftsmanship.		1539	
DRESDEN ROAD	91		No. 91	DRESDEN ROAD	N19 3BG	Whitehall Park		Early 1900s	Edwardian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Becky's Off Licence. Dual frontage onto Dresden and Cressida Road, original glazing, stallrisers and fascia now covered with modern shelving and signage. Unclear if original details described remain. Brick pilaster, render bracket. (All round plastic/aluminium namebox over fascia (timber?), timber dentil cornice.) Corner: Two narrow clear glass windows, flanking recessed timber/glass door, clear glass fanlight. Cressida Road: Original stallriser now obscured by modern signage / facade, one render bracket.	30 01 94	As originally listed in 1994 this was a valuable shopfront with Edwardian detailing. Much of its dual tiled frontage and unusual art deco glazing has either been hidden behind a modern shopfront or destroyed. It is unclear which. The original rendered brackets remain but stall risers and fascias too are now hidden or lost.	This should clearly be on our list of shopfronts whose listed status should be reviewed.	1540	3.08
EAGLE COURT	10		No. 10	EAGLE COURT	EC1M 5QD	Clerkenwell Green		Early 1800s	Georgian/Victorian industrial	Industrial Building	Commercial	Early 1800s. Three storeys, two windows. Yellow stock brick. Parapet. Gauged flat brick arches to recessed sash windows. Wooden warehouse/shop front with pilasters carrying entablature. Square headed doorway with fanlight and panelled doors.	01/12/1970	No. 10 Eagle Court is a simple three storey brick building in the Georgian style. It has a timber shopfront with a panelled door at ground level which, although modern, retains the building's character. The building is noteworthy because of its simplicity and lack of architectural ostentation and serves as an example of an early 19th Clerkenwell building.		85	

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EASTON STREET	38		No. 38	EASTON STREET	WC1X0DS	Rosebery Avenue		c1890	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Three stories with shop on ground floor. Two windows per storey above. Original glazing bars. Shop front with iron pilasters; iron and timber frontage; fascia with multi-paned window, iron strip vent.	21/09/1993	No. 38 Easton Street is an 1890s shop with two floors above, its front detailed with iron and woodwork. The iron structure means that the detailing remains crisp and clear. It is one of the FJ Chambers cast iron shopfronts to a design which he patented in 1885-6. Variations on the design appear regularly on Rosebery Avenue and they are an important contributor to the character of the street. No. 38 Easton Street, near the corner with Rosebery Avenue, is a particularly fine example of Chambers' work.		1328	
EBURNE ROAD	13	THE GRAFTON ARMS	No. 13	EBURNE ROAD	N7 6AR			1890s	Victorian Baroque/Arts & Crafts	Public House	Public House	Public House. Corner of Eburne Road and Hercules Street. Parapet with pediment facing Hercules Street and stucco lettering "The Grafton Arms". Stock brick with red brick dressings and terracotta decorative panels. Eburne Road five bays, Hercules Street two. Second floor flat arched gauged brick window heads with plain keystones. First floor round arched with more elaborate keystones. Hercules Street, street level frontage: double pilasters at each end with double brackets and segmented pediments. Panelled stallriser. Blank door, wooden fascia. Corner entrance. Eburne Road frontage: four windows with two mullions and single transom. Same pilaster arrangement as Hercules Street.	01/01/1986	The Grafton Arms is an 1890s public house, in a late Victorian Baroque style with Arts & Crafts detailing, particularly the terracotta panels at first and second floor level. The elevation is well balanced and elaborately decorated. The two street frontages survive almost intact, with pillars and pilasters. The central doorway on the Eburne Road frontage is particularly fine. The pub is currently (2019) called "The Swimmer at the Grafton Arms", with lettering on the fascia and above. In addition, at parapet level, it bears its name on a pediment on the Hercules Street frontage. This is a fine late Victorian pub, richly detailed and an important landmark in the relatively humble streets around it.		1159	
ECCLESBOURNE ROAD	21-27 (odd) and Nos. 24-42 (even)		Nos. 21-27 (odd) and Nos. 24-42 (even)	ECCLESBOURNE ROAD	N1 3AF	East Canonbury		c1850-1860	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Villa pairs, derived classical, three storey including semi-basement. Hipped roofs, eaves, stepped brick flat arches, stucco surrounds to ground floor doors and windows, stucco semi-basement. Nos. 24-30 (even) moulded stucco parapet. No. 21 detached. Most with original glazing bars. Some decorative cast iron window guards. New railings.	01/02/1981	These pairs of early Victorian villas face each other across Ecclesbourne Road. They retain most of their original detailing, including sixteen-light glazing bars. Some have unusual cast iron window guards though the rest of the ironwork is not original. They make up a comparatively small-scale group of villas in this area of Canonbury, south-east of the Essex Road.		898	
EDEN GROVE	0.	Former Electric Lighting Station entrance.	No.60.	EDEN GROVE	N7 8EN			1896 on plaque	Victorian Industrial	Industrial Building	Gate house/residential	Gate house of former electricity generating station. Glazed red brick, moulded cornices, sash windows on first and second floors, each with a blind window making three bays. Elliptical archway with wrought iron work, flanked by a blind doorway with roundel window above. Tiled lettering above the archway saying "Electric Lighting Station" and above the first floor saying "The Vestry of St Mary Islington"	01/02/1980	This historically important Islington building is a monument to the electrification of late Victorian London. The Electric Lighting Station was set up by St. Mary's Vestry in 1896, making Islington one of the first local authorities in London to generate and distribute its own electricity. The gatehouse alone remains. At the top of the building is a roundel with the date when the generating station was opened by the Lord Mayor of Islington. Above the first floor is the name of the local authority, St. Mary's Vestry, as it was until the formation of the Metropolitan Borough of Islington in 1900. Above the arch is the building's purpose: Electric Lighting Station. The gatehouse has been thoughtfully integrated into the 21st century block of flats next door.		723	
EDEN GROVE	18	Former Notre Dame de Sion School, now Mount Carmel Nursery	No. 18	EDEN GROVE	N7 8EQ			1874-75	Victorian Gothic/Romanesque	Education Building	Education building	Four storey building in yellow and black brick. Strong design with Norman and Gothic styles inter-mixed. A mixture of single, paired and triple arched windows, enlivened with a row of dormer windows in the roof.	01/02/1980	An outstanding 1870s Victorian convent school building with a mixture of Romanesque and Gothic detailing. It is a substantial structure, twelve bays long with single, paired and triple-arched windows outlined in blue brick, topped off by a row of gabled and corbelled dormers. It is a reminder of the Catholic community in north Islington in the latter part of the 19th century with its growing Irish population.		772	

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EDEN GROVE	62	RC church and clergy house. Sacred Heart of Jesus	No. 62	EDEN GROVE	N7 8EN		1869-70		Victorian Early English	Place of Worship	Church and Presbytery	Church with attached vicarage in yellow brickwork with blue brick decoration. Victorian Early English style. From the left, the main body of the church with two pointed single windows and rose window above. To the right an elaborate Early English style doorway with pilasters, hood moulding and stepped stucco motif above. Next, an entrance arch with windows and gable roof above This links to the clergy house, of three storeys, gabled and turreted with finials above.	01/02/1980	This is a sequence of Victorian Early English facades with an historic significance for the borough. The west front faces the street, with a lean-to north aisle, a large rose window and an unfinished square tower. These are linked to the presbytery by an archway with rooms above. The sequence of buildings was designed by F.H. Powhall who was the Middlesex County Surveyor for 45 years until his retirement in 1898. This is a rare unaltered example of his work. Two of his most substantial buildings, Coldbath Fields Prison and the Middlesex Guildhall in Parliament Square, have been demolished. As with No. 18 Eden Grove, the Sacred Heart of Jesus is of significance to the borough because it shows the growing strength of the Roman Catholic community in this part of Islington in the late 19th century.		773	
ELIA STREET	1-6 (consec)		Nos. 1-6 (consec)	ELIA STREET	N1 8DE	Colebrooke Row	c1840.		Victorian classical tradition.	Homes	Residential	Part terrace. Classical influence. Two storey and basement. Later Mansard roof additions. Simple stucco parapet with cornice, cornice missing on No. 3. Flat gauged first floor windows with cast iron balconettes. Stock brick, rusticated stucco ground floor, No. 2 has vertical stucco strips on the first floor extending from cornice to the ground floor rusticated stucco. Round arched ground floor windows. Mostly multi-glazed bars, Nos. 3, 4, & 5 radial, 2 & 6 gothic. Segmented arched fanlights. Doorframes with fluted 1/4 columns. Spearhead front railings.	01/10/1985	Elia Street (then Albert Street) was laid out for residential development in 1839, two years after Queen Victoria came to the throne. The original houses, of which this group remains, were completed soon after. There was increasing demand for housing as industrialisation and trade in London drew people into Islington. The construction nearby of City Road (1761), the Regent's Canal (1820) and New North Road (1820) was a response to the need for better transport links and a spur to house building. Nos. 1-6 Elia Street have only undergone minor alterations, retain their period feel and continue in residential use. This small scale early Victorian Georgian style terrace, in stock brick, with varied use of stucco and mouldings and with iron railings is a valuable survivor among later development.		1078	
ELIA STREET	7-14		Nos. 7-14	ELIA STREET	N1 8DE	Colebrooke Row	c1840.		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Part terrace. Classical influence. Two storey and basement. Stock brick, rusticated stucco ground floor. Mansards with casements to Nos. 7, 8, & 12. Mansard with facade matching sash to No. 10. Simple stucco top with cornice. Cornice missing on Nos. 7, 9, 11, & 12. Flat gauged arches, first floor windows, except at Nos. 13 and 14 which have stucco moulded surrounds and bracketed cornices. Cast iron decorative balconettes on all except No. 7. Round arched ground floor windows radial on Nos. 8, 10, & 11. Nos. 13 & 14 curved radial. Simple segmented fanlights Nos. 7 - 12, decorative floral fanlights at Nos. 13 & 14. Fluted 1/4 column doorframes. Spearheaded front railings.	01/10/1985	Elia Street (then Albert Street) was laid out for residential development in 1839, two years after Queen Victoria came to the throne. The original houses, of which this group remains, were completed soon after. There was increasing demand for housing as industrialisation and the growth of trade in London drew people into Islington. The construction nearby of City Road (1761), the Regent's Canal (1820) and New North Road (1820) was a response to the need for better transport links and a spur to house building. Nos.7-14 Elia Street have only undergone minor alterations, retain their period feel and continue in residential use. This small scale early Victorian Georgian style terrace, in stock brick, with varied use of stucco and mouldings and with iron railings is a valuable survivor among later development.		1079	
ELIA STREET	15		No. 15	ELIA STREET	N1 8DE	Colebrooke Row	c1840		Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Terrace end, classical influence, side door in Quick Street. Two storey and basement and slated mansard with two sash dormers. Stock brick, rustic, stucco ground floor. Segmented brick arches to first floor windows. Single wood-mullioned window, ground floor. Multi-glazed bars. Round arched side doorway with stucco mouldings. The cast iron decorative balconettes match those of Nos. 8-14, spearhead front railings and bootscraper to front door.	01/10/1985	Elia Street (then Albert Street) was laid out for residential development in 1839, two years after Queen Victoria came to the throne. The original houses, of which this group remains, were completed soon after. There was increasing demand for housing as industrialisation and trade in London drew people into Islington. The construction nearby of City Road (1761), the Regent's Canal (1820) and New North Road (1820) was a response to the need for better transport links and a spur to house building. This group of houses has a charming variation in detail within a standard scale and style. No 15 Elia Street has only undergone minor alterations, retains its period feel and continues in residential use. This small scale early Victorian Georgian style terrace, in stock brick, with varied use of stucco and mouldings and with iron railings is a valuable survivor among later development.		1080	

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ELIA STREET	23		No. 23	ELIA STREET	N1 8DE	Colebrooke Row		c1840.	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	End of terrace, classical influence two storey and basement. Mansard roof with sash windows on both Elia & Sudeley Street. Side entrance in Sudeley Street. Stock brick rustic stucco ground floor, stucco moulded top cornice. Flat gauged arches, first floor windows two on Elia Street side, single small on Sudeley Street. Two large wood-mullioned windows, ground floor one at front, and one at side, flat arched. Round arched side doorway with fanlight, fluted 1/4 columns. Cast iron spearhead railings.	01/10/1985	Elia Street (then Albert Street) was laid out for residential development in 1839, two years after Queen Victoria came to the throne. The original houses, of which this group remains, were completed soon after. There was increasing demand for housing as industrialisation and trade in London drew people into Islington. The construction nearby of City Road (1761), the Regent's Canal (1820) and New North Road (1820) was a response to the need for better transport links and a spur to house building. This group of houses has a charming variation in detail within a standard scale and style. No. 23 is the end of terrace marking the entrance to Sudeley St. It is a classically influenced two storey and basement house. It has a Mansard roof with sash windows on both Elia & Sudeley Street. The mullions are a distinguishing marker for the end of terrace. The house has a round arched side doorway with fanlight and fluted 1/4 columns. It is equipped with cast iron spearhead railings. No. 23 Elia Street has not been radically altered and retains its period feel. It is integral to both Elia Street & Grade II listed Sudeley Street round the corner.		1082	
ELIA STREET	17-21 (consec)		Nos. 17-21 (consec)	ELIA STREET	N1 8DE	Colebrooke Row		c1840.	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Part terrace, vernacular, classical influence. Two storey with basements. Nos. 17, 18 and 19 with roof extensions and dormers with sashes. Stock brick stucco ground floor (simple rustication lines). All except for No 18 have simple upper stucco cornices. Flat gauged arches, first floor. Round arched ground floor widows with multi-glazed bars to all except 17, Nos. 18 & 19 with gothic effect. Fanlights, No 18 with floral glazing. Squared columns to doorways, No 20 fluted 1/4. Cast iron spearhead railings.	01/10/1985	Elia Street (then Albert Street) was laid out for residential development in 1839, two years after Queen Victoria came to the throne. The original houses, of which this group remains, were completed soon after. There was increasing demand for housing as industrialisation and trade in London drew people into Islington. The construction nearby of City Road (1761), the Regent's Canal (1820) and New North Road (1820) was a response to the need for better transport links and a spur to house building. This group of houses has a charming variation in detail within a standard scale and style. Nos. 17-21 Elia Street have only undergone minor alterations, retain their period feel and continue in residential use. This small scale early Victorian Georgian style terrace, in stock brick, with varied use of stucco and mouldings and with iron railings is a valuable survivor among later development.		1081	
ELIZABETH AVENUE	28		No. 28	ELIZABETH AVENUE	N1 3BL	East Canonbury		Late1800s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Residential	Former shop front. Timber frontage: stallriser covered by metal grille, two pilasters, clear glass window (one transom two mullions), fascia with dentillated cornice and brackets either end. Recessed timber/glass door. One step, blank fanlight, two rendered pilasters either side.	21/09/1993	No. 28 Elizabeth Avenue is a pleasant late Victorian former shopfront. It has been carefully restored, though the wooden stallriser has been replaced with metal grilles. It retains its original pilasters and brackets, with a crisply dentillated frieze above the fascia. It is now (2019) in residential use.		1329	
ELLA ROAD	2 - 22 (even)		Nos. 2 - 22 (even)	ELLA ROAD	N8 9EL			c1890	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Two storey terrace, bracketed eaves, stock brick, stucco dressings, square ground floor bay windows, balustrade over. Recessed porch entrances with arched head, cornice and blind balustrade over floral capitals to pilaster jambs and mullions	1 11 79	Nos. 2 - 22 Ella Road are generously detailed terraced houses with high quality stucco and stone dressings. They are clearly set in the classical Italianate tradition of Victorian domestic design. They were built at a time when other terraces in the area were being developed using more Gothic detailing and Ella Road perhaps seemed slightly old fashioned when built. These two terraces facing each other make a strong impact with their profusion of stucco moulding and have a special value as a late Victorian street landscape.		426	

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ELLA ROAD	11 - 17 and 19 -29 (odd)		Nos. 11 - 17 and 19 -29 (odd)	ELLA ROAD	N8 9EL			c1890	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Two adjoining terraces with the end houses gabled with an attic storey. Otherwise similar to Nos. 2 - 22.	1 11 79	Nos. 11 - 17 and 19 - 29 Ella Road are generously detailed terraced houses with high quality stucco and stone dressings. They differ from Nos. 2 - 22 over the road because the terraces are split into two, and the end houses have gable ends and an extra storey. They are clearly set in the classical Italianate tradition of Victorian domestic design. They were built at a time when other terraces in the area were being developed using more Gothic detailing and Ella Road perhaps seemed slightly old fashioned when built. These two terraces facing each other make a strong impact with their profusion of stucco moulding and have a special value as a late Victorian street landscape.		427	
ELLINGTON STREET	14-28 (even)		Nos. 14-28 (even)	ELLINGTON STREET	N7 8PT	Barnsbury		c 1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two storey and basement uniform terrace. Stock brick, parapet roof. Lower ground - 16 pane sash. First storey 24 pane decorative sash, window arched with gauged brick work. Panelled front door with wooden pilasters and overhead semi-circular fanlight with glazing bars. Second storey - two 16 pane sashes and gauged flat brick arches with RH offset from front door below. Parapet with single relief course. 6-8 front steps to front door landing. Inconsistances are: No. 28 has a rendered/ painted basement.	01/02/1980	Nos.14-28 (even) Ellington Street form a two storey plus basement uniform terrace of stock brick with parapet. The interest here is cumulative in their consistency. Set back from the more dominant terrace to the west, they make less of an impression than the four storey plus basement neighbours and remind us that not everything has to be grand to be noteworthy.		612	
ELMORE STREET	29		No. 29	ELMORE STREET	N1 3AJ	East Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition public house	Public House	Residential	Former Prince Albert Public House, dual rendered frontage, Elmore Street and Elizabeth Avenue. Elizabeth Avenue: six pilasters, two stallrisers, three windows (one transom). One window (one mullion, one transom). Recessed double timber panelled door with glass panels, panelled stallrisers. Corner: former double door replaced. Fanlight above remains. Elmore Street: three windows (one mullion), three panelled stallrisers, rendered wall, two recessed timber/glass doors, All round timber painted fascia with rendered cornice and ornamented parapet. Retains painted Prince Albert hanging pub sign on Elmore Street frontage.	21/09/1993	No. 29 Elmore Street is the former Prince Albert public house. It is listed as a shopfront, but it is a fine building as a whole, sited on the corner of Elmore Street and Elizabeth Avenue. It dates from the 1860s with the first licensee a John Maycock in 1866. It retains much of its external pub character in spite of its conversion to residential use and the loss of its frosted glazing described in the original 1993 listing. Prince Albert, the Prince Consort, died in 1861 so many pubs in that decade were named after him. In spite of its change of use, No. 29 Elmore Street retains its painted hanging pub sign, a portrait of the Prince Consort, which provides a fitting reminder of its former grandeur.		1330	
ELTHORNE ROAD	4-6	BELLSIDE HOUSE	Nos. 4-6	ELTHORNE ROAD	N19 4AG			c1900	Late Victorian, Early Edwardian Industrial	Industrial Building	Commercial	Brick, four storey nine bay industrial building of robust character. Bays at extreme left and right slightly narrower and higher. Stock brick piers with arched window openings between. Later metal window frames. Exceptionally fine cast iron railing at ground floor.	1 07 78	This was originally built in the early 1900s as Batavia Mills, an important reminder of Islington's industrial past. It was owned by Bett's & Co., which manufactured thin foils of lead and tin for packaging tea and chocolates, and for making metallic capsules. It was an important employer in the area, second only to the hospital, with 900 employees at its peak. Its name is reflected in the high quality ironwork, which outlines an elaborate letter B. Its overall design is typical of large scale industrial building of its period.		242	
ELTHORNE ROAD	8		No. 8	ELTHORNE ROAD	N19 4AG			c1880	Victorian classical tradition Dutch	Home	Residential	Dutch style. Individual house at end of terrace of a different style. Two storey and attic, shaped gable front, finials with ball decoration on top, square headed windows with stucco surrounds and moulded stucco mullions and transoms. Ground floor bay window with casements. Three windows first floor - double casements with deadlights above. Two above bay combined in form of cross window.	1 11 79	No. 8 Elthorne Road is a fanciful addition to an otherwise humble 1880s terrace. The Queen Anne Baroque variants of Dutch vernacular architecture were beginning to be fashionable in public buildings in the 1880s, particularly in the architecture of the London Board Schools of which Islington has many distinguished examples. It was used less often in small scale domestic design but this house is a delightful example.		425	

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ENGLEFIELD ROAD	77-155 (odd)		Nos. 77-155 (odd)	ENGLEFIELD ROAD	N1 3LJ	East Canonbury		c1860	Victorian classical tradition, Italianate	Homes	Residential	From 77 to 139: sixteen pairs of semi-detached villas. Stock brick basement and three storey, some with stucco architraves to windows, others gauged flat brick arches. Side entrances: two storey, hipped roofs. Dentillated cornice at eaves. Nos. 129-155: parapet roofs. Stucco cornice. Nos. 149-151 windows with red brick surrounds. Dentillated course at first floor level. No. 155, four storey. Stucco with pilasters. Windows with stucco architraves.	01/02/1980	Nos 77-155 occupy the odd number side of Englefield Road, on the left as you walk towards Essex Road. They are substantial three storey semi-detached villas with basements and side porches. Some are plainer than others with the more ornate villas richly decorated with stucco around the windows and doors. They are matched over the road by Nos. 64A to 130 on the even number side of the street. Together they create a fine vista between Southgate Road and Essex Road.		621	
ENGLEFIELD ROAD	64A-130 (even)		Nos. 64A-130 (even)	ENGLEFIELD ROAD	N1 3LG	East Canonbury		c1860	Victorian classical tradition, Italianate	Homes	Residential	Nos. 64-130, pairs of semi-detached villas, basement and three storey. Some arched windows, some with stucco architraves. Parapet roof. Also gauged flat brick arches. Three storey side entrances. Nos. 88-108 stucco surrounds ornate. Nos. 132-138 part terrace. Stucco surrounds ornate.	01/02/1980	Nos 64A -130 occupy the even number side of Englefield Road, on the right as you walk towards Essex Road. They are substantial three storey semi-detached villas with basements and side porches. Some are plainer than others with the more ornate villas richly decorated with stucco around the windows and doors. They are matched over the road by Nos. 77-155 on the odd number side of the street. Together they create a fine vista between Southgate Road and Essex Road.		622	
EPWORTH STREET	24		No. 24	EPWORTH STREET	EC2A 4DL	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		Late 1800s	Victorian Industrial Baroque	Industrial Building	Commercial	Four storey, late Victorian warehouse, three narrow bays, one wide bay, stock brick piers, cast iron glazing bars to windows, with unusual spandrels to some of the windows. Baroque upper detailing with stucco lintels and parapet. Ball finials cap the display. Warehouse crane preserved at third floor level.	01/09/1978	This late Victorian warehouse, with workshop or showroom below, is built in a muscular Victorian Baroque style with flamboyant detailing, particularly at the parapet level and above. It reflects the late Victorian use of Queen Anne style detailing, particularly in the decorative pediment and ball finials above heavy parapets. The warehouse crane is preserved at the third floor level. No. 24 Epworth Street is an important survivor in a street dominated by commercial architecture from the second half of the 1900s. It is also a reminder of how important South Shoreditch was in Victorian London's commercial life, particularly as a centre of the furniture trade.		332	
ERROL STREET	12	ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY	No. 12	ERROL STREET	EC1Y 8LX	St. Luke's		1889	Victorian London Board School style	Education Building	Commercial: Offices	1889, by W.H. Boney (architect) and Holloway Builders. Constructed for the Leysian Mission, which moved to new premises in 1904. Board school Arts & Crafts style of yellow and red brick. Two main storeys with mezzanines off stairs. Multiple gabled elevation to east, single gable to north elevation. Timber multi-paned windows. Date and dedication plaques on north wall. First floor hall with fine exposed trussed roof and semi-circular proscenium arch to stage.	14/08/2001	This former school was designed by W.H. Boney (1863-1944) a north London architect who lived in Highgate and designed the former Highgate Methodist Church, now the Jackson's Lane Community Centre. No. 12 Errol Street occupies a corner site, which shows its varied window patterns and brickwork to good effect. The north elevation is particularly fine, with stepped first floor fenestration, a single gable, round window and date and dedication plaques. It is an important memorial to the early years of the Leysian Mission for which it was built. This was founded in 1886 as a Wesleyan Methodist mission by old boys of the Leys School in Cambridge. It started in Whitecross Street, in 1886, then moved to No. 12 Errol Street in 1890, where it provided facilities for Sunday schools, Boys Brigades and a Girls Parlour. It quickly outgrew Errol Street and moved in 1904 to its headquarters building in City Road. No. 12 Errol Street is now the headquarters of the Royal Statistical Society.		1655	

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ESSEX ROAD	292		No. 292	ESSEX ROAD	N1 3AZ	East Canonbury		c1812, windows inserted 1970s	Georgian Baroque	Industrial Building	Public Building/Commercial	Circa 1812, altered. Double fronted manufactory, with later extensions to rear. Four storeys, three bays with fenestration 2:3:2. Stucco. Giant ionic pilasters rise from first floor carrying entablature with central pediment, flanked by balustraded parapets, flanked by ball finials. Recessed sash windows with original glazing bars. Round headed ground floor openings in recesses linked by impost bands. Lunette window at third floor level in central bay. Windows inserted in the 1970s, since the original listing, at first and second floor levels. Third floor windows inserted after 2014. At some point the original building has lost its central porch on the ground floor.	01/12/1970	No. 292 Essex Road is an important early 1800s landmark. It is also a memorial to a long forgotten industrial process, the manufacture of canvas based decorative floorcloth. It was built in 1812, is recorded on an 1817 map as a "floor-cloth manufactory" and in 1829 was occupied by Samuel Ridley and Company, the leading manufacturer of floorcloth in London. Its height is explained by the need to hang the lengths of canvas for treatment and painting. Floorcloth was a precursor of linoleum and was much in fashion in the 1700s and the first half of the 1800s. It was laid on top of wooden or stone floors, often imitating complex tile, parquet and marble patterns. It was gradually superseded by linoleum, invented in 1855, and by the late 1800s this building was occupied by Probyn's, a beer bottling company which used the elevation of the building to display giant beer bottles. No. 292 Essex Road was taken over by Islington Council in 1972 and turned into offices. It was at this point that the windows were inserted into the front elevation and they make a mess of what was once a coherent Georgian Baroque industrial structure. But if you mentally blank out the windows above the ground floor, you can get a good idea of what was a very grand building for Georgian and early Victorian Essex Road, then Lower Street. Giant ionic pilasters rise from the first floor carrying an entablature with a central pediment and balustrade at the top.		-91		
ESSEX ROAD	93-103 (odd)		Nos. 93-103 (odd)	ESSEX ROAD	N1 2SJ	Cross Street		Late 1800s	Georgian	Homes	Ground floor shops, upper floors residential	Part terrace of six houses, each two bays and three storeys plus attic. Tiled mansard roofs with dormer windows and chimney stacks along party walls. Flat fronted in London stock brick with recessed four light sash windows. Stucco lintels with wedge segments and keystone. Later shop fronts except No. 103. Timber fascia. Timber panelled doors with fanlights. Windows with transom lights. Panelled timber stallrisers,	01/07/1978	This terrace of six flat fronted houses with ground floor shop fronts forms a notable feature on the wide raised pavement at the southern end of Essex Road. They are of three storeys plus attics in stock brick with stucco lintels, tiled mansard roofs with dormer windows. The shop fronts of W G Miller, funeral furnisher, at Nos. 93 and 95 are particularly striking in black and gold. They retain many of their original features, with timber and glass frontages, pilasters on plinths with corbels at No. 93 and mullion windows with transom lights at No. 95.		244		
ESSEX ROAD	110		No. 110	ESSEX ROAD	N1 8XL	Cross Street		Late 1700s	Georgian	Home	Ground floor retail (with no. 112), upper floors residential	Narrow terrace house with one bay and three storeys plus attic. Tiled mansard roof with dormer window and chimney stack. Flat fronted in rendered stock brick with recessed four light sash windows. Later projecting ground floor shop front at slight angle to building. Rendered pilasters on plinths with decorative corbels. Transom lights above timber/glass door and window,	01/11/1985	No. 110 Essex Road is a narrow flat fronted terrace house in rendered brick with a tiled mansard roof and dormer window. The projecting ground floor shop front, added at an angle to the building, still has some traditional features. This house, like the adjacent No. 112, is notably smaller than others in the neighbouring terraces on Essex Road.		1134		
ESSEX ROAD	Nos. 66 & 68		Nos. 66 & 68	ESSEX ROAD	N1 8LR	Cross Street		Late 1700s - early 1800s	Georgian	Homes	Ground floor retail, Upper floors residential	Terrace pair. Classical, traditional three storey, two windows each. Parapet, double pitch mansard with dormers. No. 66 stone parapet, stock brick with red brick gauged flat arches to windows. No. 68 rendered with simple mouldings round windows and stucco parapet. Side aspect on Britannia Row, single window on each floor. Later shopfronts at ground floor level.	#####	Nos. 66 and 68 Essex Road would have been among the first houses to be built along this section of what was then Lower Street, as the area round Popham Street and Britannia Row was developed. They are plain Georgian terrace houses, though as fashions changed in the mid 1800s stucco architraves and cornice were added to No. 68. No. 70, on the other side of Britannia Row, is Heritage England Grade II listed and contains some important early 18th century panelled interiors. Heritage England suggests that No. 70 may have originally been built as a shop, so perhaps the same might apply to Nos. 66 & 68.				

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ESSEX ROAD	112		No. 112	ESSEX ROAD	N1 8XL	Cross Street		Late 1700s	Georgian	Home	Ground floor retail (with no. 110), upper floors residential	Terrace house with one bay and three storeys. Parapet roof and chimney stack. Half hexagonal bay front in rendered stock brick. Three recessed windows per storey, one to front, one to each splay side. Four or six light sash windows except French window first floor centre. Later projecting ground floor shop front at slight angle to building. Consoles on pilasters. Transom lights above double glass/timber doors. Timber stallriser.	01/11/1985	No. 112 Essex Road is a narrow three storey terrace house with a half hexagonal bay front in rendered brick. The projecting ground floor shop front has been added at an angle to the building. The decorative surround to the French window on the first floor, with scrolled consoles supporting a segmental pediment, has been removed and the original balcony is missing.		1135	
ESSEX ROAD	196		No. 196	ESSEX ROAD	N1 8LZ			Mid 1800s	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Ground floor retail (restaurant), upper floors residential	Former public house on street corner, three storeys plus attic with three bays on Essex Road and two pairs of bays on New North Road. Tiled mansard roofs with two dormer windows on each side and chimney stack at corner. Flat fronted in stock brick with projecting cornice below parapet. Two and four light sash windows in moulded architraves. Square framed motifs between bays on upper floor. Keystones and cornices above first floor windows. Triple granite/timber frontage and timber fascia. New North Road frontage: Four rectangular pink granite columns on grey granite plinths topped by capitals with carved faces. Three marble steps to central timber double doors with timber fanlight. Two plain glass windows with transom lights on right. Modern windows on left. Pink and grey granite stallrisers. Recessed side entrance to building with timber panelled door up flight of tiled steps. Corner frontage: Half hexagonal bay front. Marble stop. To panelled timber/glass double door with timber fanlight in centre. Plain glass window to each side aspect. Panelled timber stallrisers. Essex Road frontage: Two cylindrical pink granite columns on hexagonal grey granite plinths topped by capitals with carved faces. Two sets of double timber/glass doors with fanlights on right. Recessed side entrance to building with timber panelled door up flight of tiled steps.	21/09/1993	This former public house, originally the Three Brewers, was one of many built on the street corners along Essex Road. Its impressive frontage features a clock in the decorative fanlight above the bay window between two granite columns topped by capitals with carved faces. The upper storeys in stock brick with mansard roofs and large sash windows have a more austere classical appearance, painted grey.		1337	
ESSEX ROAD	67 & 69		Nos. 67 & 69	ESSEX ROAD	N1 2SF	Cross Street		Early 1800s altered	Georgian	Homes	Shops/residential	Terrace pair. Three storey with dormers. Upper parts reconstructed (since original listing with dormers replacing parapet?). Stock brick and multi stocks. Two windows each. Gauged brick window arches. Later 1800s shopfronts with some original features.	11 01 85	Nos. 67 and 69 Essex Road make a handsome pair of Georgian terraced houses, where the raised area of pavement begins. The upper parts seem to have been reconstructed since the 1985 local listing, with dormers above not in the original description. The shopfronts below retain some of their original features. They are an important part of the sequence of buildings along the raised area of the Essex Road pavement.			
ESSEX ROAD	10		No. 10	ESSEX ROAD	N1 8LN			Late 1800s early 1900s	Victorian shopfront style	Shopfront	Shopfront	Altered since original 1993 listing. Original timber stallriser now tiled as are left hand pilasters. Timber panelled door to upstairs on the right. Both brackets intact. Leaded, multipaned, frosted glass above transom. Thick glass inset in pavement lost. Timber fascia and canopy housing.	21 9 93	Black tiles have been added to the timber stallriser and left hand pilasters since the original listing, but otherwise this shopfront remains intact. The leaded, multipaned, frosted glass above the transom is an attractive feature. It is an important landmark as Islington Green becomes Essex Road.			
ESSEX ROAD	No. 16		No. 16	ESSEX ROAD	N1 8AA			Late 1800s early 1900s	Victorian/Edwardian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Corner shop at junction with Colebrook Row. Low stone stallriser. Timber frontage. Clear glass display windows. Above transom multi-paned stained glass leaded windows. Brackets intact. Timber painted fanlight. Timber framed double glass doors. Frontage curves round into Colebrook Row. Timber fascia with prominent cornice above.	21 9 93	No. 93 Essex Road is a fine corner shopfront curving round into Colebrook Row. It retains most of its original features, including fine leaded stained mottled glass above the transom. It is part of an important sequence of shopfronts as Islington Green becomes Essex Road.			

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ESSEX ROAD	No. 96		No. 96	N1 8LU						Shopfront	Shopfront	This remains James Elliott Butchers, as described in 1993, but the shopfront has been replaced. It no longer has a red tiled frontage, nor a red and white awning. The frontage is now dark red stained wood and the awning is also dark red. The brackets as described have gone. Should this be retained?	21 9 93	This retains few if any of the features described in 1993.	Should this remain on the list?		
ESSEX ROAD	304		No. 304	ESSEX ROAD	N1 3AX	East Canonbury		Early 1800houses. Shopfront inserted later.	Late 1800s	Shopfront	Shopfront	Double shopfront below a pair of semi-detached houses. Timber yard behind. Projecting ground floor shops with later extension. Dual timber/rendered frontage with timber fascia and dentil cornice. Rendered pilasters on plinths with strong decorative corbels. Mullioned and transomed windows. Recessed doorway with tiled floor. Side elevation to Elmore street with same mullioned and transomed window, pilasters and prominent corbels. imber stallriser, recessed doorway with tiling floor.	21/09/1993	No. 304 Essex Road is a pair of fine Victorian shopfronts projecting forward from an older semi detached pair of houses. It is now (2019) a builders merchants. Many original details remain, particularly the powerful pilasters and corbels above. Here 'King of Valentines' had his stationery business and workshop where staff assembled greetings cards from paper, lace and other materials. A collection of the cards is on display at the Museum of London.		1338	
ESSEX ROAD	324-338 (even)		Nos. 324-338 (even)	ESSEX ROAD	N1 3PB	East Canonbury		1835	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Ground floor retail, upper floors residential	Row of four semi-detached houses. Three storeys and three bays on each pair. Gables with bargeboards. Pitched roofs along both axes. One larger bay at each side and one smaller set back in centre of pair. Stock brick with recessed twelve light sash windows in stucco architraves. Later projecting ground floor shop fronts. Timber fascia. Residual pilasters on plinths with decorated corbels at Nos. 324 to 332. Timber stallrisers. Rear similar to front on upper floors of Nos. 324 to 330.	01/02/1980	This row of three storey semi detached houses with gables and pitched roofs is unusual on Essex Road, built in stock brick with stucco surrounds to the recessed sash windows and bargeboards along the gables. These houses, now set behind later shopfront, are all that remains of Islington Market which opened on a fifteen acre site amid much protest in 1836 to divert the slaughter of cattle from Smithfield. It closed a year later. Although altered over the years, the early structures can best be seen at Nos. 224-230.		623	
ESSEX ROAD	382	THE SEVENEY	No. 382	ESSEX ROAD	N1 3PF	East Canonbury		1860s-1880s	Victorian classical tradition. Baroque details.	Public House	Commercial	Former public house: Norfolk Arms, Cardew's, George Orwell, now (2018) The Seveney. Dual render frontage, Essex Road and Mitchison Road. Mitchison Road: six pilasters, two stallrisers, two doors, two windows. All round timber fascia, render dentil cornice - two brackets for hanging signs, though signs gone. Corner: two columns, one stallriser, window, timber door, fanlight. Essex Road: two stallrisers, three pilasters, two windows, one rendered bracket.	21/09/1993	No. 382 Essex Road occupies an important site on the corner of Mitchison Road. Like many public houses it has changed identity many times, from the Norfolk Arms, to Cardew's to George Orwell, to its current identity (2018) The Seveney. It has retained much of its late 1800s pub exterior through these changes of name and is an important survivor on this part of Essex Road. There are attractive details, particularly the doorway on Mitchison Road. It is currently painted a surprising shade of green.		1343	
ESSEX ROAD	412		No. 412	ESSEX ROAD	N1 3RJ	Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Public House	Commercial	Former Royal George public house. Three storey with mansard roof. Pub front ground floor with ornate cornice and pilasters. Fine entrance with detached pillars and stiff leaf capitals. Original name set in mosaic in front of door. First floor three arched windows with stucco hood mould. Second floor windows flat gauged brick arches. Dormers.	01/02/1980	No. 412 Essex Road is no longer a pub and has been through a number of occupants since it served its last pint in 2005. There was an earlier pub on this site with licensees listed as early as 1833. This building is of the 1860s, elaborately Italianate with rich ground floor stucco detailing. Thankfully it retains its original name in a mosaic in front of the main entrance. Upstairs the first floor windows are curved with stucco hood moulds above. A Mansard roof with dormers rises above a prominent stucco cornice at the top. The first licensee in this building was John Austin, who became the landlord in 1861.		625	
ESSEX ROAD	414-424 (even)		Nos. 414-424 (even)	ESSEX ROAD	N1 3PJ	East Canonbury		Mid 1800s	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Ground floor retail (some in residential use), upper floors residential	Part terrace of six houses each two bays and three storeys. Attics with tiled mansard roofs and two dormers on each of four central houses. Chimney stacks along party walls of two outer houses. Flat fronted in London stock brick with gauged brick flat arched windows. Recessed twelve light sash window No. 416 four light). Projecting ground floor shop fronts. Panelled timber doors with fanlights. Pilasters on plinths with lion heads over scrolled corbels supporting cornice at No. 418. Timber stallrisers.	01/02/1980	Nos. 414-424 Essex Road make up a terrace of six flat fronted houses with ground floor shop fronts, three storeys in stock brick with flat arched lintels over recessed sash windows. They have tiled mansard roofs with dormer windows on the four central houses. This terrace, with a public house on the corner, was built on glebe land opposite St Paul's Church at the northern end of Essex Road.		624	

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ESSEX ROAD	144A	GREEN MAN	No. 144A	ESSEX ROAD	N1 8LX			1865	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Public House on street corner; three storeys with two bays on Essex Road and four bays on Greenman Street. Flat roof with chimney stacks along party walls. Façade of London stock brick with frieze across each upper storey. Border pattern in red brick at windowsill level on top storey and arched lintels in dual coloured brick throughout. Round topped windows on top storey and two light sash windows throughout. Dual tile/timber frontage with timber fascia. Greenman Street frontage: timber with four plain glass windows above panelled stallrisers. Recessed doorways between each, two with double timber/glass panelled doors below fanlights. Recessed side entrance to building on far left. Corner: Double timber/glass corner doors below fanlight in recessed doorway. Essex Road frontage: Timber with plain glass window above panelled stallriser. Sealed doorway on right below leaded glass fanlight.	21/09/1993	The Green Man is one of many Victorian public houses built on street corners along Essex Road. Its facade of stock brick is embellished with decorative features notably the high arched lintels in dual coloured brick over the sash windows and the heavily ornate mouldings in between. Built on the site of the Lower Street Meeting House, a chapel for dissenters, the Green Man serves local residents from nearby Peabody Square, one of the early estates providing 'improved dwellings for the industrious classes' since 1865.		1510	
ESSEX ROAD	84		No. 84	ESSEX ROAD	N1 8QW	Cross Street		1830s. Pub exterior 1890s/1900s.	Victorian classical tradition. Late Victorian/Edwardian pub frontage.	Public House	Public House	Dual aspect on corner with Popham Street. Mottled Green tile front up to window level, then plain green tiles up to fascia. Rendered green painted bases to pilasters. Smokey glass on lower half windows. Leaded lattice windows.	#####	This street corner pub has recently (2020) been refurbished and restored. It was locally listed in 1993 as The Half Moon, but is now The Alpaca with the Taylor Walker brewery fascia. It retains its green mottled tiling up to window level and the plain green tiling up to the fascia. The leaded windows also remain. There was a pub on this site from the 1790s, but the current structure is later, with the tiled exterior late Victorian or Edwardian.			
ESSEX ROAD	344-346		No. 344-346	ESSEX ROAD	N1 3PD	East Canonbury		1890s		Shopfront/former bank	Commercial	Former Bank. Dual stone frontage. Essex Road and Englefield Road. Englefield Road: Two pilasters, granite stallriser, fascia, cornice, balustrade. Multi-paned clear glass window. Corner: Two pilasters; two half columns, arch, pediment. Timber panelled double door, multi-paned mottled glass fanlight (five mullion, two transom). Essex Road: Four granite stallrisers, seven pilasters, fascia, cornice, balustrade. Two boarded up doors, mottled glass fanlights (five mullion, two transom) two clear glass windows, same fanlights. Two arched clear glass windows, same fanlights.	21/09/1993	No. 344-346 stands in a prominent position on the corner of Essex Road and Englefield Road. It is built into a terrace of shops dating from around the 1860s. Unlike many late Victorian banks the elevation does not cover the whole building. The frontage is typical 1890s banking Baroque, projecting the image of strength and safety Victorian bankers liked to convey. The floors above are built in a restrained 1860s classical tradition style so the bank below must be a later insertion. It is sadly diminished by its current (2018) role as a betting shop.		1342	
ESSEX ROAD	348		No. 348	ESSEX ROAD	N1 3PD	East Canonbury		Early 1900s	Edwardian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Moulded plaster cornice and corbelled pilaster brackets, early 1900s timber shop front with recessed entrance. Curved glazed display cabinet in entrance recess. Modern additions of plaster fascia and canopy and roller shutter overlay older fabric.	09/09/1999	No. 348 Essex Road is a well preserved early 1900s shopfront. The recessed doorway and curved display cabinet on the right allowed the shopkeeper to show as many of his wares as possible to lure customers inside. No. 348 stands next to the former bank at Nos. 344-346 and the two of them together give a good impression of early 1900s Essex Road shopfront and bank frontage style.		1622	
ESSEX ROAD	310		No. 310	ESSEX ROAD	N1 3AX	East Canonbury		1880s with 1990s onwards alterations	Late Victorian with 2000s additions.	Shopfront	Shopfront	The description below has been completely lost: 'San Market (Grocers). Tiled stallriser, rendered plaster, corbels intact, plain glass, main window, mottled leaded glass above. Marble step to door, tiling to floor. Double timber doors.	21/09/1993	This shopfront is now a modern metal frame. However it retains an elaborate side access door with a fine original fanlight above.	This is a shopfront which may have lost too much to deserve its continued listing.	1339	3.09
ESSEX ROAD & NORTHCHURCH ROAD	312 Essex Road and No. 193 Northchurch Road	The Architectural Forum	No. 312 Essex Road and No. 193 Northchurch Road	ESSEX ROAD & NORTHCHURCH ROAD	N1 3NT	East Canonbury		Late 1800s	Lake Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	The Architectural Forum. Timber frontage, fascia, two panelled doors with security glass fanlights. Tiled stallriser, plain glass window, one mullion, one transom. Leaded mottled glass above window.	21/09/1993	No 312 Essex Road is a corner shop on the junction with Northchurch Road. It has attractive Victorian timber shopfronts facing both streets, with timber panelling and tiled stallrisers. It is an important survivor in a prominent position.		1340	

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ESSEX ROAD	From opposite No. 71 Essex Road to corner of Cross Street		From opposite No. 71 Essex Road to corner of Cross Street	ESSEX ROAD	N1 2SF	Cross Street		Late 1700s early 1800s	Late 1700s early 1800s	Historic Structure	Historic Structure	Four stepped pavement on north-west side of Essex Road, covering former banks and course of New River. Two lengths each side of Dagmar Terrace.	11 1 85	The New River was one of the greatest engineering feats of early 17th century London, taking fresh water from springs in Hertfordshire to the New River Head near Sadlers Wells in Islington. Parts of the river were covered over, hence this area of raised pavement. Apart from its historic interest it makes an important contribution to the character of the street and to the Cross Street Conservation Area.		1137		
ESSEX ROAD / CROSS STREET	93-103	York stone paving in front of 93-103 Essex Road and at upper level on corner	Nos. 93-103	ESSEX ROAD / CROSS STREET	N1 2SJ	Cross Street		Late 1800s-early 1900s		Other Historic Structure	Pavement	Two areas of York stone paving: first on two pavement levels in front of terrace containing Nos. 93-103; and second on high level at corner of Cross Street adjacent to railings.	01/11/1985	The York stone paving on two levels of raised pavement at the corner of Cross Street and down Essex Road provides an attractive setting for the 18th century terrace behind.		1138		
EXMOUTH MARKET	2		No. 2	EXMOUTH MARKET	EC1R 4PX	Rosebery Avenue		1871/1873	Victorian eclectic	Public House	Public House	Former Clerkenwell Tavern and Penny Black Public House. Situated on a corner, curved timber frontage and fascia. Tiled stall riser, damaged. Fine granite pilasters with Ionic capitals. Two fronts: the corner between Exmouth Market and Farringdon Road and that of No. 2 Exmouth Market. First front three storeys, three bays each. Separate door to upper level. Rounded first floor windows, stucco Corinthian capitals and frame on the curves. Windows on the second floor, also topped with stucco Corinthian capitals and frame. Second front, also three storeys and three bays. First floor, stucco Corinthian capitals and frames on the upper part; on the second, similar capitals but red stock brick on the top forming Neo-gothic lancet windows.	21/09/1993	Exmouth Market, is a busy commercial street, given a second chance after a 1990s regeneration project. The earlier street market that took root here in the 1890s had declined, as had the shops that had origins in the early decades of the nineteenth century. The original market developed when Rosebery Avenue was built and traffic diverted. This pub was built as the Clerkenwell Tavern in 1871/1873, part of a larger speculation by George Day, a Camden builder, who stayed on to run the public house. It was later extended to incorporate No. 2 Exmouth Market. It is a fine example of an 1870s Victorian public house, in a prominent position.		1344		
EXMOUTH MARKET	28		No. 28	EXMOUTH MARKET	EC1R 4QE	Rosebery Avenue		1830s	Victorian classical tradition	Home. Shopfront later.	Shopfront	Shopfront in a three storey and two bay house. Shopfront added in 1830s. Shop front with aluminium windows and door, also a timber door to the left to flats above. Corbels and fascia intact.	21/09/1993	Exmouth Market, is now a busy commercial street, after a 1990s regeneration project. The former street market that had taken root here in the 1890s had declined, as had the shops that had origins in the early decades of the nineteenth century. The market developed when Rosebery Avenue was built and traffic diverted. This shopfront was inserted into an older house in the 1830s, which makes it an important survivor of the time before the development of Rosebery Avenue. Only the fascia and corbels of the original remain.		1346		
EXMOUTH MARKET	48		No. 48	EXMOUTH MARKET	EC1R 0JY	Rosebery Avenue		1834. Shopfront later.	Georgian	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront in a building of two storeys plus mansard roof floor and two bays. Shopfront with window with side aspect. Delicate window surrounds with slim pillars and brackets below frieze cornice and fascia. Side aspect leading to recessed doorway. Pilasters and corbels demarcate the front.	21/09/1993	This Exmouth Market shopfront, unlike its slightly earlier neighbours, probably always had a shop at the ground floor, though this shopfront seems later than the 1834 dating of the building as a whole. In 1910 it was occupied by a butcher, then in 1921 by a branch of the chain Peark's Dairies. It remains a shop on the ground floor. It is notable for the delicacy of its detailing, with slim pillars and brackets surrounding the display window and understated pilasters and corbels at the side.		1348		
EXMOUTH MARKET	70		No. 70	EXMOUTH MARKET	EC1R 0HU	Rosebery Avenue		1898	Victorian Baroque	Public House	Commercial and Residential	Former London Spa Public House. Part of a block formed by Nos 62-70 Exmouth market and Nos. 69-71 Rosoman Street, constructed at the same time. Triple timber/tiled frontage, tiled to timber fascia, Ionic capitals. Exmouth Market Frontage: Double timber/glass paneled doors with timber fanlight. Three windows with upper and lower leaded glass. Two central columns. Corner Door Frontage: 1 bay. Double timber/glass paneled doors. Two traditional lanterns either side of carved rendered oval fanlight. Rosoman Street Frontage: Five windows, same design as Exmouth Market. Single timber/glass paneled door, one traditional lantern. Separate timber door to upper/lower levels.	21/09/1993	No. 70 Exmouth Market, the former London Spa public house, was part of a single development of 1898, together with Nos 62-68 and Nos 69 and 71 Rosoman Street. This was the last incarnation of the London Spa, whose name reflects the area's use in the 1800 and earlier. This corner property was given its present form by Henry Hobson Finch, proprietor of the public house. It was designed by the architects W. A. Aickman and J. K. Bateman, in red brick with ample dressings, including heavy moulded cornices and a pilastered green faience ground level. The London Spa name was lost in 2002 when the pub became a restaurant, though the six flats above are still known as London Spa Court.		1350		

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EXMOUTH MARKET	23	EXMOUTH ARMS	No. 23	EXMOUTH MARKET	EC1R 4QB	Rosebery Avenue		1915/1916	Neo Georgian	Public House	Public house	Exmouth Arms Public House in a three storied house on a chamfered corner; triple rendered frontage to timber fascia, decorated with green tiles. Spafield Street frontage: separate door to upper levels. Timber/mottled glass door. Three large windows in the lowest storey, two mullions, one transom, step to door. The date "1915" is inscribed under the cornice. Corner Frontage: Step to sealed double timber/glass door. The whole bay decorated with framed green tiles with inscription, "Courage's, Fine Ales and Stouts". Elevation added on the parapet to host a rounded arch with a keystone which encloses the name of the pub. Exmouth Market Frontage: Two sets of windows on the ground floor, right hand side obscured.	21/09/1993	Exmouth Market is now one of the social and commercial hubs of modern Clerkenwell. It is a busy pedestrian street, after a 1990s regeneration project. The earlier street market that had taken root here in the 1890s had declined, as had the shops that had their origins in the early decades of the nineteenth century. The market developed in the 1890s when Rosebery Avenue was built and traffic diverted. No. 23 Exmouth Street and No. 6 Spafield Street were first built in 1817-19. Thomas Wilson of Yardley Street was the builder. It became the Exmouth Arms beerhouse c1863 and was rebuilt in a neo-Georgian style for the Camden Brewery Co. in 1915-16, by the Bedfordshire builders S. Redhouse & Son. It was ornamented as it currently appears. The large lettered green-tile panel on the canted corner was altered following a takeover by Courage, perhaps in 1935. The pub keeps its century old façade and it remains a focal point for this remarkable street.		1345		
EXMOUTH MARKET	38 - 40		No. 38 - 40	EXMOUTH MARKET	EC1R 4QE	Rosebery Avenue	1766		Georgian	Home	Shopfront	Two shopfronts now with single use. Shop fronts wooden frames with tiled stallriser left hand side, single window housed in wooden frame with pilster and corbel. Small leaded windows above. Large fascia with pilasters and corbels. Awning mechanism and housing survives. Right hand side less surviving but with same heavy brackets supporting cornice and fascia.	21/09/1993	Nos. 38-40 Exmouth Market make up a double shopfront with many original features surviving, particularly in the left hand side of the two frontages. The nine houses at Nos. 28-44 were built following the granting of a lease to Joseph Brayne in 1763. A plaque on the front of No. 34 reads 'Brayne's Buildings 1765'. They were also known as Brayne's Row. Brayne built these houses with a number of other tradesmen, evidently operating in a consortium, the others taking underleases. His partners included Richard Singleton, bricklayer; George Travell, carpenter, of Holborn; and Thomas Weatherill, plasterer. These were originally flat-fronted eight-room houses, of three storeys with basements. By 1775 James Slade, a painter, was in No. 38 where in 1781 Robert Pollard, an engraver and print seller, followed, setting up 'one of the most versatile and enterprising studios in town'. From c. 1795 No. 40 was occupied by John Caley, an antiquary and archivist of public records. His house contained a significant library and drawings collection, as well as many important historic manuscripts and indices, functioning as a kind of public record office, subject to Caley's granting access. He expanded into No. 42 in the early 1820s, and died at No. 40 in 1834. Robert Watt, variously described as a silversmith, jeweler, watchmaker, pawnbroker and general salesman, took No. 40 after the antiquary Caley's death and built over the forecourt, so the shopfront can be dated to around this time. Plenty of its original character remains. .		1347		
FAIRMEAD ROAD	0		24-46 (even) and 43-53 (odd)	FAIRMEAD ROAD	N19 4DF	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		1890s	Victorian classical tradition Venetian villa style	Homes	Residential	Three storey terraces linked in pairs with dominant gable. Stock brick work with pilasters with ornate capitals. Varying window types (Venetian; linked pairs). Varying porch designs and ornamental gables. Many houses altered, but original character and style of street survives, especially nos. 44/46	1 02 80	These villas in Fairmead Road are of the same type as those in neighbouring Yerbury Road. They are of an individual design which is repeated nowhere else in the area. They are dominated by their gable end and the dentillated frieze below eaves level. There has been some degradation and alteration, but enough of their original structure remains to justify their listing.		785		

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FARRINGDON LANE	22	CLOISTER COURT	No. 22	FARRINGDON LANE	EC1M 3HE	Clerkenwell Green		Late 1700s	Georgian			Simple small low three storey building, set back, with side stairs to upper side door, over lintelled vehicle entrance. Gauged brick flat arches to wide original openings, first and second floors. Windows altered.	01/02/80		wrongly listed as Farringdon Road rather than Lane. But No 22 Farringdon Lane does not match this description. It has either been altered beyond recognition or demolished. The lintelled vehicle entrance remains, as does the side entrance. But this is now a five storey building rather than three	692	4.05
FARRINGDON ROAD	60		No. 60	FARRINGDON ROAD	EC1R 3GA	Clerkenwell Green	1872 inscribed in recess		Victorian classical tradition industrial	Industrial building	Commercial	Classical tradition three storey five bay building built in the 1870s as a coachworks. Brick dentillated cornice with stone parapet pediment over centre bay. Recessed stucco centre bay with moulding, three four light windows at first and second storeys with mullions and glazing bars. Segmental archway with pronounced stucco keystone. Recessed twelve light sash windows with glazing bars, brick segmental arches and stone sills, four at first storey and shorter four at second storey. Vertical and horizontal draining niches. On the ground floor, a new glass wall has been set back from the original façade, creating a colonnade open to the street. Cornice and consoles above opening to the left, steel signage panel.	01/02/1980	Built in 1875 by J. M. Macey, builder, for Thomas Charles Robson, wheelwright, this building was used as a coachworks and remained in use by the family firm, latterly makers of commercial vehicle bodies, until 1971. Built in a derived classical style with a prominent pediment to the central bay and pronounced parapet with dentilled cornice, the building is an elegant example of the industrial buildings that once lined Farringdon Road. It is an important contributor to the historic character of the area.		696	
FARRINGDON ROAD	103		No. 103	FARRINGDON ROAD	EC1R 3BN	Clerkenwell Green	1865		Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Built in 1865 as a factory with offices, shop and dwelling. Four storeys in Flemish bond brickwork with brick rustication at either side. Of the shopfront listed in 1993 only the pilasters, consoles, fascia and dentillated cornice survive. The wooden stallriser and doors have gone and replaced with modern glass and doorway.	21/09/1993	No. 103 Farringdon Road was built in 1865 as a factory with offices, shop and dwelling for J. & R. M. Wood & Co., type-founders and printing-press makers. The building was designed by John Butler, architect, as one of the first buildings to line the newly created Farringdon Road. It was listed in 1993 as a shopfront and while the building as a whole largely retains its original appearance the shopfront has lost the stall risers, glazing bars, doorways and fanlights described in the original listing. However what remains is impressive. There are rusticated pilasters on either side, with double brackets above. Above the shopfront is a plain fascia topped by a crisply dentillated cornice. Sufficient remains to justify its continued listing.		1351	
FARRINGDON ROAD	106	Former PENNY BLACK	No. 106	FARRINGDON ROAD	EC1R 3EA	Rosebery Avenue	1872-3		Victorian Venetian gothic	Public House	Commercial	Former pub. listed in 1993 for its frontage. Four storey building with mansard roof. Curved former pub frontage and fascia with exposed timber-framed two-light sash windows and glazed tiled stallrisers below. Six granite pilasters with foliated capitals.	21/09/1993	No. 106 Farringdon Road was erected in 1872-3 as part of the development of Farringdon Road following the arrival of the railway. Nos. 88 – 106 Farringdon Road and No 2 Exmouth Market were commissioned and built by builder George Day to the polychrome Venetian Gothic design of architect Rowland Plumb. No. 106 Farringdon Road was a public house known as The Clerkenwell Tavern, later incorporating No. 2 Exmouth Market, and latterly known as the Penny Black. It is now (2019) a restaurant. It was listed in 1993 for its frontage, not for the building as a whole. The ground floor elevation features exposed timber-framed two-light sash windows with glazed tiles below, divided by six granite pilasters with foliated capitals. It is in an important position on the corner with Exmouth Market.	Also listed as No. 2 Exmouth Market.	1352	4.06

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FARRINGDON ROAD	159	THE EAGLE	No. 159	FARRINGDON ROAD	EC1R 3AL		1889-90		Victorian Queen Anne Revival	Public House	Public House	Public house erected on corner plot in 1889-90. Red and yellow brick with Queen Anne influence ornament. Listed for its frontage only. Ground floor pub frontage with three large plain glass windows each to Farringdon Road and Baker's Row elevations, panelling, wooden pilasters, plinths and entablature. Corner elevation with balusters. Entrance with granite step, timber and smoke etched glazed double doors, transom and plain fanlight with moulded segmental arch and keystone. Glazed, panellied Venetian doorway with steps on Baker's Row.	21/09/1993	No. 159 Farringdon Road was built in 1889-90 as a public house by Kensington builder C. F. Kearley. It is now known as The Eagle and is the successor to a tavern on this site known by 1811 as the Golden Anchor. The present name was in use by the 1850s, now famous as the original 'gastro-pub', opening in 1991. It is an important part of the social and historic fabric of Clerkenwell.		1353		
FARRINGDON ROAD	54 and 56	THE BETSY TROTWOOD	Nos. 54 and 56	FARRINGDON ROAD	EC1R 3BL	Clerkenwell Green	1874-5		Victorian classical tradition	Public house and industrial building	Public house and commercial building	Two storey, 19th century semi-detached building built as a warehouse and public house at a road intersection straddling the railway. London stock brick with stucco dressings, blocking course and dentilled cornice and string course. At the northern end of this island plot, No. 54 (public house) is four storeys in height with monumental corniced chimneys. Mansard roof with two sash dormer windows with segmental pediments to east and west elevations, casement dormer window with segmental pediment to north elevation. Two light sash windows with banded stucco architraves, segmental arches and keystones to second floor, (four to east and west elevations, two to north elevation). Two light sash windows with moulded stucco architraves, segmental arches and keystones to first floor, (four to east and west elevations, two to north elevation). Pub front at ground floor with plain wood pilasters, moulded capitals, cornice and panels. To the south No. 56 (former warehouse) is three storeys. Two recessed six light casement windows and one recessed four light casement window with banded stucco architrave, segmental arches and keystones to first and second floors on west elevation. Shop front with plain wood pilasters, moulded capitals, cornice and panels. Paneled door to the right with two large plain transom lights above and segmental arch with corniced pediment to the left.	01/02/1980	This building was erected over the southern end of the Metropolitan Railway eastern tunnel in 1874-5 as a warehouse and public house for John Earley Cook of Knowle Hill, Cobham. The railway and Farringdon Road had been in place for little over a decade so these buildings played a formative role in establishing the character of the area. They are close to the railway, above it and part of it. The public house was originally known as the Butcher's Arms, but by 1983 it was trading as the Betsy, with the name extended to the Betsy Trotwood by 1992, after a Charles Dickens character from David Copperfield. The purpose built pub and warehouse still retain their original architectural features with a dentilled cornice and recessed windows with stucco architrave and keystones. The pub is still operating and while the warehouse is no longer in use it still retains its crane hoist and openings to the rear. The warehouse was originally occupied by Richard Ambridge, an earthenware dealer, who may have supplied local workhouses, a further connection to the social history of the area.		694		
FARRINGDON ROAD	99, 101, 105 and 107		Nos. 99, 101, 105 and 107	FARRINGDON ROAD	EC1R 3BN	Clerkenwell Green	1887		Victorian Gothic	Industrial building	Commercial	Two warehouse buildings built 1887. Six storeys high, six bays wide, English bond red brick with stucco faced lintels and panels. Fifth floor attic storey with cornice, modern parapet with stone coping, mansard roof with six flat headed windows. Heavy cornice with consoles. Recessed two light sash windows with gauged brick depressed gothic arches at fourth and fifth storeys. Two storey bays with casement windows and stucco paneling and lintels at first and second storeys. Altered shop fronts with banded brick pilasters. 99/101 with original simple iron work shop front. Good early 1900s shop front at 105/107. No 99/101 with original glazed double door openings with lights and lintels to left at first, second and third storeys.	01/02/1980	These buildings were part of the first wave of industrial development on Farringdon Road, above the new Metropolitan Railway line. They were built in 1887 by John Grover & Son, builders, for Alfred Brown, woollen draper. The first occupants were Wanzer & Defries, Patent Safety Lamp Manufacturing Co. Ltd (Nos. 99/101) and Vicars & Poisson, embroidery designers (Nos. 105/107). Nos. 99/101 were later occupied by the American consumer goods company Heinz. They are fine examples of the Victorian Gothic style, adapted to industrial buildings. They retain their original appearance and architectural details.		697		
FIFE TERRACE	16, 17, 18		Nos. 16, 17, 18	FIFE TERRACE	N1 9RA	Regent's Canal West	1820s-1850s		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Row of three artisan terrace cottages, three storey, stock brick. Slate roof, sash windows on all floors. Steps up to each front door with black iron railings. Basement at garden level. Each house has small front garden and private rear garden. Arched brick over front door but no glass light in arched space. Group value.	01/05/1979	Nos. 16, 17 and 18 Fife Terrace make up a group of three early to mid-1800s houses directly overlooking the Regent's Canal, opened in 1820. They are the only houses of this period along this stretch of canal. Everything else has been replaced by blocks of flats over the years, through bomb damage or slum clearance.		406		

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FINSBURY SQUARE	12	LIVINGSTON HOUSE	No. 12	FINSBURY SQUARE								Five floors plus attic. Eight windows wide with middle four forming canted bay through first, second and third floor volutes. Red brick with portland stone ground floor. Third floor cornice and capitals window cases and other details.			Demolished?	602	
FINSBURY SQUARE	39-45	CITY GATE HOUSE	Nos. 39-45	FINSBURY SQUARE	EC2A 1PQ	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square	1930		1930s Baroque	Commercial	Commercial	Seven storeys. Portland stone frontage to Finsbury Square. Grand pediment above entrance with classical details including urns and Corinthian pilasters. Corniced moulding beneath sixth floor windows. Stone balustrade below second floor windows. Arched window above large double door entrance, four steps up from street level. Rear elevation to Lackington Street mirrors frontage but largely in red brick with rusticated stone ground floor arch and pediment over service entrance. Multi-paned timber sash windows, flush to brick face.	14/08/2001	Nos. 39-45 Finsbury Square were designed by Frederick Gould and Giles Gilbert Scott (1880-1960) in around 1930, originally as a gentlemen's club and offices. They have been occupied by Bloomberg since the 1990s. It is an important example of Scott's work. He also designed the Battersea Power Station and Bankside Power Station (now the Tate Modern).		1653	
FINSBURY SQUARE / Lackington Street	12, 14 and 22-25	ALPHABETA & MONTCALM ROYAL LONDON HOUSE	Nos. 12, 14 and 22-25	FINSBURY SQUARE	EC2A 1BR (ALPHABETA) & EC2A 1DX (MONTCALM)	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		1904 Western Building. 1935 Central Extension. 1905s Eastern Extensions	Edwardian Baroque/Art Deco	Commercial	Commercial	Original west corner of six stories with a Mansard roof added in 1982. The ornate clocktower on the corner is shared with City Road, featuring a cupola topped with an urn, two clock faces, figurative seated statues and coats of arms. There are balustrades and cornice with cornice brackets under the sixth floor windows, decorative carved stonework festooning around fifth floor windows. Columns and lintel pieces above third floor windows. Rusticated ground floor and above the former main entrance, the initials of the original occupier, the British coat of arms and broken pediment. Current main entrance arch added during 1982 renovations. 1930s extension designed by J.J. Joass for Royal London Mutual Assurance Society. Eight stories, with a central three stage tower topped with a bronze statue of Mercury. The building has a Portland stone faced corbeled façade, with ground and first floor levels clad in granite. The building is richly decorated with Art Deco and Neo-Grecian carving and statues depicting ancient gods.	01/02/1980	These buildings consist of three distinct sections. The west corner building is the older part, designed by John Belcher in around 1904 for the Royal London Friendly Society in the Edwardian Baroque style. The current main entrance arch was added as part of the 1982 renovations, since the original listing. A 1930s extension was designed by J.J. Joass for the Royal London Mutual Assurance Society. The building is richly decorated with Art Deco and Neo-Grecian carving and statues depicting ancient gods. For a time these two buildings were known as Triton Court, and are now known as Alphabeta. A 1950s extension was designed by H. Bramill and is now The Montcalm Royal London Hotel. The two older sections of building give a sense of grandeur and elegance to the historic Finsbury Square area.		839	
FLORENCE STREET	1-25 (consec)		Nos. 1-25 (consec)	FLORENCE STREET	N1 2DX	Upper Street North		c1840	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Three storey and semi-basement classical terrace of houses. Stock brick with stucco ground floor and semi-basement. Decorated stucco band above ground floor, stucco surrounds to some windows. Much altered.	1 09 78	Nos. 1-25 Florence Street make up a long sequence of terraced houses, following the curve of the road as it turns south from Upper Street. The low numbers at the Upper Street end are blighted by the service station opposite, on the site of the former very grand Vestry Hall (1858). When the new Town Hall was built it became a cinema and then was sadly demolished in 1961. This Florence Street terrace has lost some detail, particularly to the windows and stucco cornice at roof level. One of the most complete examples is No. 16, with a strong cornice above, Italianate stucco surrounds to the upper two storeys' windows, a pedimented porch and a tripartite ground floor window. The ground floor stucco is rusticated. An important detail, common to most of the Florence Street houses is a decorated stucco band separating the ground and first floors, which gives the terrace a unifying theme.		317	

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FLORENCE STREET	45-48 (consec)		Nos. 45-48 (consec)	FLORENCE STREET	N1 2DX	Upper Street North		c 1840	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Three storey and semi-basement classical terrace. Stock brick with stucco ground floor and semi-basement. Decorated stucco band above ground floor. Stucco surrounds to some windows. Much altered.	1 09 78	Nos. 45-48 Florence Street continue the pattern established at Nos. 35-41 and Nos. 1-25. Many have lost their stucco cornices and window surrounds, but the better examples retain a strong cornice above, Italianate stucco surrounds to the upper two storeys' windows, a pedimented porch and a tripartite ground floor window. The ground floor stucco is rusticated. An important detail, common to most of the Florence Street houses is a decorated stucco band separating the ground and first floors, which gives the terraces a unifying theme.		320	
FLORENCE STREET	35-41 (consec)		Nos. 35-41 (consec)	FLORENCE STREET	N1 2DX	Upper Street North		c1840	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Three storey and semi-basement classical terrace. Stock brick with stucco ground floor and semi-basement. Decorated stucco band above ground floor. Stucco surrounds to some windows. Much altered.	1 09 78	Nos. 35-41 Florence Street continue the pattern established in Nos. 1-25. Many have lost their stucco cornices and window surrounds, but the better examples retain a strong cornice above, Italianate stucco surrounds to the upper two storeys' windows, a pedimented porch and a tripartite ground floor window. The ground floor stucco is rusticated. An important detail, common to most of the Florence Street houses, is a decorated stucco band separating the ground and first floors, which gives the terraces a unifying theme.		319	
FLORENCE STREET	50	Former "THE FLORENCE" Public House	No. 50	FLORENCE STREET	N1 2DU	Upper Street North		c1850s. Pub frontage 1890s to early 1900s.	Victorian classical tradition. Pub frontage late Victorian/Edwardian Arts & Crafts	Public House	Residential above. Vacant (2019) below	Corner former pub, three storey, classical Italianate stuccoed upper floors, tall plain parapet. Elaborate tiled ground floor pub frontage with brown tiles and inset Roman/Pompeian decorative panels. Timber doors between tiled areas. High quality frontage of unusual design.	1 09 78	No. 50 Florence Street is a former pub, The Florence, set on the corner of the road as it turns southwards. It was built in the 1850s, perhaps slightly later than the rest of Florence Street. Its first licensee is listed as Charles Lewis in 1862. Its upper levels are plain mid 1800s Italianate classical with a tall parapet and stucco detailing to the windows. But its chief glory is the tiling of the ground floor facades, which is later, of the Victorian and Edwardian Arts & Crafts style. Brown tile panelling is inset with classical decoration on a cream base with darker brown surrounds to highlight them. The Florence is no longer a pub but it retains its high quality facades. It is currently (2019) vacant and deteriorating.		316	
FONTHILL ROAD	149	TOWER HOUSE	No. 149	FONTHILL ROAD	N4 3HF			1890s-1900s	Victorian/Edwardian Baroque	Industrial Building	Commercial	End of terrace, four storey, with octagonal five storey tower. Probably late Victorian/Edwardian. Red brick with plaster window surrounds, string courses and detailed cornice. Tower is significant landmark, corniced with decorative metal railing.	07/10/1996	No. 149 Fonthill Road is first listed as a piano factory in Kelly's Directory in 1913/14, run by Witton & Witton & Co. They were well known British piano manufacturers from around 1900 to the 1930s. They have been described as manufacturers of "basic" British pianos; their grands were "not well made" warns the piano retailer Roberts Pianos, though there still seem to be plenty of their pianos available for second hand sale. The first recorded meeting of the Piano Tuners' Association was held here in around 1915. This is a fine late Victorian or Edwardian Baroque building, at the end of a terrace. It is of five storeys, topped by a tower with a cornice and decorative metal railing. It is also an important part of Islington's industrial history, from a time when far more households had pianos than they do now.	Wrongly numbered in original list. Should be 149	1548	
FONTHILL ROAD	20	WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS Public House	No. 20	FONTHILL ROAD	N4 3HU			1860s	Victorian public house style	Public House	Public House	William Butler Yeats Public House. Former Duke of Edinburgh. Dual timber frontage. Fonthill Road: four panelled stallrisers, six pilasters, four clear glass windows. Single modern door with clear fanlight. Corner: Two sectioned door with clear glass, blank fanlight. All round timber fascia (attached name) and cornice - hanging sign, lantern missing). Moray Road: three panelled stallrisers, eight pilasters, three clear glass windows, two timber panelled with clear glass double doors, clear glass fanlights. Ormate corner bracket above lower section of building at junction with main building.	21/09/1993	This corner public house is listed for its ground floor frontage and not for the building as a whole. It dates from the late 1860s or early 70s. Its first licensee was an Anne Lacy in the early 1870s. It has changed name a number of times, to N4, to The Fonthill and now (2019) the William Butler Yeats. It retains much of its original 1860s frontage with wooden panelled stallrisers, pilasters, all round timber fascia and cornice.		1511	

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FRIEND STREET	7-15 (odd)		Nos. 7-15 (odd)	FRIEND STREET	EC1V7NS	New River	1827-1832		Georgian	Homes	Residential	Three storey terrace with basement in classical Georgian tradition, opening directly onto street. Stock brick. Brick or rendered parapets. Gauged brick window arches, multi-glazing bars.	1 10 85	Friend, Paget and Hermit Streets were built between 1827 and 1832 on land leased from the Society of Friends, hence the name. They are generally three storeys high, with basements. The Friends took some care over the management of their estate which means that these three streets have generally survived in good order. They have a distinctive character. The houses open directly onto the pavement and, apart from the loss of most original front doors, are well preserved. Nos. 7-15 are typical examples.		1050		
FRIEND STREET	8		No. 8	FRIEND STREET	EC1V7NS	New River	1827-1832		Georgian	Homes	Residential	Terrace end with the front door onto Friend Street. Stock brick, parapet. Stucco band, first floor. Three storey and basement. Gauged brick arches. Multi-glazing bars with a blind ground floor window facing Paget Street.	01/10/1985	Friend, Paget and Hermit Streets were built between 1827 and 1832 on land leased from the Society of Friends, hence the name. They are generally three storeys high, with basements. The Friends took some care over the management of their estate so these three streets have generally survived in good order. They have a distinctive character. The houses open directly onto the pavement and apart from the loss of most original front doors are well preserved. No. 8 is at the end of the terrace on Paget Street, with the front door opening onto Friend Street.		1051		
FRIEND STREET	10		No. 10	FRIEND STREET	EC1V7NS	New River	1827-1832		Georgian	Homes	Residential	Terrace end with the front door onto Friend Street. Stock brick with moulded stucco cornice. Three storey and basement. Stucco band on first floor. Gauged brick arches, multi-glazing bars.	01/10/1985	Friend, Paget and Hermit Streets were built between 1827 and 1832 on land leased from the Society of Friends, hence the name. The Friends took some care over the management of their estate so these three streets have generally survived in good order. They have a distinctive character. The houses open directly onto the pavement and apart from the loss of most original front doors are well preserved. As with No. 8 Friend Street, this house is in a prominent position at the end of its terrace in Paget Street. The basement railings are original.		1052		
FROME STREET	13-21 (odd)		Nos. 13-21 (odd)	FROME STREET	N1 8PB	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row	c1840		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Two storey and basement. Stock brick. Brick parapet. First floor: two rectangular 6 over 6 pane sash windows. Ground floor: one rectangular 6 over 6 sash window with white stucco surround and door with rectangular fanlight and stucco architraves. Iron railings.	01/11/1979	Nos. 13-21 Frome Street make up a neat terrace of two storey plus basement houses. As with Nos 23-31 further along the road this early Victorian terrace adds character to a street containing twentieth and twenty first century flats.		539		
FROME STREET	23-33 (odd)		Nos. 23-33 (odd)	FROME STREET	N1 8PB	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row	c1840		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Two storey and basement, stock brick, some with dormers. Brick parapets. Two first floor six over six sash windows with flat gauged brick arches. Rusticated stucco ground floor - one door and window with stucco architraves circular heads and fanlights. Iron railings.	01/11/1979	Nos. 23-31 Frome Street make up a neat terrace of two storey plus basement houses. In contrast to the terrace at Nos. 13-21 they have a rusticated stucco ground floor and circular headed ground floor windows and doorways. Like their wholly stock brick neighbours, they add interest to a street containing twentieth and twenty first century blocks of flats.		540		
FURLONG ROAD	22-24 (even)		Nos. 22-24 (even)	FURLONG ROAD	N7 8LS	St. Mary Magdalene	1840s		Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Villas	Residential.	A pair of very similar semi-detached, stucco three storey villas. Ground floor part rusticated with wide string course. Architraved opening to panelled front door & square single pane fanlight with cornice above. A pair of arched windows beside the front door with simple architraves. Second Floor: three windows with cornice & corbells. Third Floor: three plain, windows. Overhung eaves below shallow pitched, hipped slate roof. Original glazing bars throughout.	01/02/1980	Nos. 22-24 Furlong Road are large Victorian family houses in two semi detached pairs. Furlong Road was laid out in 1839, so these are comparatively early villas for this part of Islington, slightly earlier even than the Wagstaff villas in Canonbury and Highbury. Most of the villas share rusticated ground floors and arched windows, though there are subtle variations between them, as with the Wagstaff villas. They were built at a time when developers and their builders were aiming for wealthy buyers or tenants. Over the next twenty years they became much less ambitious, as for example in Offord Road nearby, aimed at the lower middle or working classes.		748		

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FURLONG ROAD	5		No. 5	FURLONG ROAD	N7 8LS	St. Mary Magdalene		1850s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	Basement & two storey stucco house & attic on acute corner site. Furlong Rd side: First storey, eight steps to panelled front door, square architrave & lintel, cornice over, to the left of door, arched blind window and to the right, arched 6+7 pane sash window with architrave (radial lamb's tail glazing to upper & no lugs) with Juliette balcony & original guard. Wide stucco string course to 1st & 2nd levels Second storey - 1 blind & 2 6+6 pane square windows all with architraves. Dormer in shallow pitched slate roof with overhung eaves. Rounded corner end of house to fit acute angle: First & second stories - 1 window to each as Furlong Rd with clad round roof dormer above. Orleston Rd Side: staggered full height rectangular addition. First storey: front steps, railings to panelled door, 6+7 light arched sash (no architrave) & guard to LH (ditto Furlong). Second storey: 1 x 9+9 pane & 1 6+6 pane sahes (as Furlong) but no architrave. 2 small square, upper windows on east elevation. Dormer in hipped roof with overhung eaves. Stock brick wall surround with 2 railing gates.	01/02/1980	No 5 Furlong Road is a fine mid 1800s villa on a very cramped site on the corner with Orleston Road. It has two stoeyes, plus basement and attic with two distinct aspects. The Furlong Rd side is in proportion in spite of its blind windows, while the Orleston Rd elevation appears as a slightly awkward later addition. It fits well with the grand paired villas to the west and would have attracted the same monied middle class Victorians. The double aspect and blind windows make this house unusual and highly individual.		741	
FURLONG ROAD	18A	Formerly 'LEESON HALL'	No. 18A	FURLONG ROAD	N7 8LS	St. Mary Magdalene		c1870	Victorian classical tradition	Place of Worship	Residential	Single storey hall with stucco, rusticated façade and parapet wall, partly hiding slate roof with a pair of original Victorian glass roof skylights. Porch with panelled front door & semi circular fanlight (radial glazing bars) over. Recessed architrave & capitals to porch door and fanlight. Arched architrave over fanlight has exaggerated key stone and above that a pulvinated (appearing swollen) frieze and cornice. On either side, a pair of arched, recessed sash windows	01/02/1980	The former Leeson Hall is a single storey building with a stucco, rusticated façade and a pair of original Victorian glass roof skylights. This building is attached to No.18 Furlong Road which has a statutory Grade II listing but the hall itself is of great local interest. John Spencer Furlong (d 1895) was a vestry man for St Mary's Ward from 1872 and was a member of the Assessors Burial Board. He may have had links to the Sandemanian Church for whom this hall was built in 1886 by the architect T.S Archer. The Sandemanians, or Glasites, were a religious sect of Scottish origins with many adherents in the 18th and 19th centuries and were for a time based in Barnsbury. More recently it was the headquarters of the local Conservative Party. It is an important memorial to a now extinct religious sect and it is also an important architectural monument. The front elevation originally had a fascia announcing "Leeson Hall" but is otherwise complete in architectural detail.		745	
FURLONG ROAD	2A		No. 2A	FURLONG ROAD	N7 8LS	St. Mary Magdalene		1840s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Commercial/ Residential	Three storey in stock brick with stucco cornice and window surrounds. The terrace is arranged in a staggered formation with the radius on the curved corner at the junctions. Ground floor: stucco rusticated pilasters with elaborate capitals and heavy dentillated cornice. These surround former shopfronts. The left hand shop has been clumsily converted to a garage and the right hand one has modern glazing bars. Main entrance slightly off centre and may have been added later.	01/02/1980	No. 2A Furlong Road is important because of the staggering of the terrace, with curved corners between the units. The upper floors are decorated with a stucco cornice and window architraves in the Italianate fashion of the day. The ground floor has elaborate pediments, capitals and frieze round former shopfronts which may have been inserted later. The staggered two top floors are highly appealing but the ground floor is a mess, with attempts to reproduce mid 1800s detailing misfiring and visually unappealing. No. 2 next door is Grade II listed.		770	
FURLONG ROAD	11-17 (odd)		Nos. 11-17 (odd)	FURLONG ROAD	N7 8LS	St. Mary Magdalene		1840s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Two pairs of semi-detached villas. Stucco basement and three storeys. Ground floor rusticated and windows arched. Recessed entrances. Cast iron window guards. Nos. 11 & 13 three storey recessed side entrance.	01/02/1980	Nos. 11-15 Furlong Road are large Victorian family houses in two semi detached pairs. Furlong Road was laid out in 1839, so these are comparatively early villas for this part of Islington, slightly earlier even than the Wagstaff villas in Canonbury and Highbury. Most of the villas share rusticated ground floors and arched windows, though there are subtle variations between them, as with the Wagstaff villas. They were built at a time when developers and their builders were aiming for monied buyers or tenants. Over the next twenty years they became much less ambitious, as for example in Offord Road nearby, aimed at the lower middle or working classes.		743	

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GASKIN STREET	8		No. 8	GASKIN STREET	N1 2RY	Upper Street (North)		Early 1800s	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Classical tradition, three storey and basement. Parapet, Mansard roof with dormers. Stock brick, with rusticated stucco ground floor. Upper windows with later segmented red brick arches. Ground floor flat arched, keystoned doorway with fluted quarter columns. Decorative semi-circular fanlight (reconstructed) with moulded surround. Parapet with upper wall rebuilt.	01 12 89	No. 8 Gaskin Street is a late Georgian or early Victorian three storey terraced house with basement and attic. It is an important part of the historic feel of the Upper Street Conservation Area. The rusticated stucco of the ground floor contrasts with the stock brickwork of the upper floors. Its features match the other locally listed property of the same period. No. 18 on the other side of Gaskin Street. Details have been altered, including door and surrounds, windows and the ground floor iron work. Gaskin Street was predominantly commercial in the 1800s and tenants at No. 8 included builder George N. Groom in the second half of the century and A. Hawkins at the beginning of the 1900s. Further down the street, No.18 was occupied by an undertaker (Jones & Co.) in the mid 1800s, a carpenter, a motorcar body works (J. Groom & Son, Islington Tin Works) and a machine maker (Haydon & Barrow).		1140	
GASKIN STREET	18		No. 18	GASKIN STREET	N1 2RY			Early 1800s	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Home/Commercial	Residential	Derived classical mainly three storey, parapet, three windows, stock brick rendered to fanlight level. Gauged brick flat arches to windows all with original glazing bars. First floor, two decorative balconettes. Part of 1800s workshop window, reglazed and stallriser lost. Doorway with fluted quarter columns and half round fanlight.	01 12 89	No. 18 Gaskin Street is an early 1800s commercial and residential building adapted for modern residential use but still reflecting its original commercial function. The stallriser and signage in the cornice have been lost but it retains its workshop window. Its stock brick and rendered ground floor match the other locally listed building of the same period, No. 8 on the other side of Gaskin Street. No. 18 is an important example of the original small industrial and commercial character of the street. Tenants included an undertaker (Jones & Co.) in the mid 1800s, a carpenter, a motorcar body works (J. Groom & Son, Islington Tin Works) and a machine maker (Haydon & Barrow).		1141	
GEORGE'S ROAD	15	ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL	No. 15	GEORGE'S ROAD	N7 8HD	St. Mary Magdalene	1854		Victorian Italianate	School	Residential	Four storey former school building. Stock brick. Symmetrical facade. Central bay and two side bays. Arcade at ground floor level. Windows on upper floor flat gauged brickwork. Three towers, pitched roofs, overhanging eaves with brackets. Prominent triple arched windows on first floor of central tower. Keystones on simpler windows elsewhere. Ground floor arcade part blind in stock brick, part open and stucco.	01/02/1980	St. James's school was originally built in 1838 as a District School in the grounds of St. James' church, just to the south in Chillingworth Road. The school was probably built, as was the church, in a Greek Revival style by H.W. Inwood and E.N. Clifton (Inwood was co-architect of St. Pancras church – the first in such a style) In 1854 the school was rebuilt in an Italianate style, possibly by Cooke and Kinloch, and subsequently enlarged in 1861. After World War II, school rolls fell and it was closed. It has been converted into ten flats. This building is highly individual in style with fine detailing and an unusual arcade at ground floor level. It is also an example of pre-London School Board religious foundation educational building, and worth contrasting with the former Catholic Notre Dame de Sion convent in Eden Grove further up the Holloway Road.		750	
GERRARD ROAD	41	Former GERRARD ARMS	No. 41	GERRARD ROAD	N1 8AX	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row		Earlier-mid 1800s	Victorian classical tradition	Public house	Residential	Early mid 1800s. Corner building with two facades. Two storeys, four windows with three windows return (two blank). Stucco. Cornice and blocking course. Square headed, arched sash windows with console bracketed cornices, rosettes in frieze and original glazing bars. Ground floor retains public house frontage and original glazing bars.	01/12/1970	No. 41 Gerrard Road is a tastefully converted former public house in a prominent position on the corner of Gerrard and Devonia Roads. It retains its pub external character. The stucco work is strong and decorative. It retains glazing bars on both floors and original cast iron railings.		101	
GIFFORD STREET		ST. WILLIAM of YORK SCHOOL												Demolished	1651		

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GILLESPIE ROAD	0	ARSENAL UNDERGROUND STATION		GILLESPIE ROAD	N5 1LP		1932		Modernist	Underground station	Underground station	1930s. Large scale rendered façade to street over modern station entrance incorporating dominant London underground roundel in red and blue tile. Long views down Highbury Hill.	21 10 99	The original Gillespie Road station was opened in 1906, one of the Leslie Green designed stations with an oxblood red terracotta tiled exterior, similar to the stations at Caledonian Road and Holloway Road. Arsenal Football Club moved to Highbury in 1913 and one of the advantages of the new site was the proximity of an underground station. However the station site was cramped and access limited, so it was rebuilt and re-opened in 1932. The name was changed to Arsenal, which makes it the only station on the tube network to be named directly after a football club. Its facade is dominated by the roundel, which helps away supporters start their journey home.		1638		
GILLESPIE ROAD	0	GILLESPIE PRIMARY SCHOOL		GILLESPIE ROAD	N5 1LH		1878					1878 LCC Board school. Local landmark building. Good architectural detail and design. Good example of its period.	7 09 98		Grade II listed	1577	2.04	
GLADSMUIR ROAD	1 to 63 (odd)		Nos. 1 to 63 (odd)	GLADSMUIR ROAD	N19 3JY	Whitehall Park	completed 1891		Late Victorian eclectic, Gothic, Queen Anne etc	Homes	Residential	Three storey red brick terraced houses with stucco detailing. Pitched roofs mostly still slate, some spade shaped. Cross gables on top of square bays on front facade. "Gothic" pointed windows in gable on the third storey; second and third storey windows in the bay are three panel sash with stucco pilasters framing the central sash. Strip of decorated glass panels in the top half of the sashes. Recessed porches, some with tiled panels, some with panels painted over; wooden doors with glass panes, some with original leaded stained glass.	01/02/1980	Whitehall Park was one of the last north Holloway estates to be developed. It was designed by R.W. Hall and begun in 1889. Gladsmuir Road was completed in 1891, one of the first streets built in what is now the Whitehall Park Conservation Area. R.W Hall was clearly an architect with a vigorous imagination. Whitehall Park as a whole consists of a variety of eclectic Victorian style terraced houses, to which Gladsmuir's two variants, one on the odd numbered side and one on the even side (see separate entry) make a distinctive contribution. Gladsmuir Road is not as well preserved as its grander neighbour, Whitehall Park, but is better preserved than other streets in the neighbourhood. Many of its red brick terraced houses retain original features such as spade shaped tiled roofs, square bay fronts with gables at the top and, on this side (odd numbers), distinctive pointed third floor windows in the triangle of the gabled front.		848		
GLADSMUIR ROAD	2 to 82 (even)		Nos. 2 to 82 (even)	GLADSMUIR ROAD	N19 3JX	Whitehall Park		c1892	Late eclectic Victorian, Queen Anne etc.	Homes	Residential	Three storey red brick terraced houses similar to those on the odd numbered side but with some notable differences of detail. For example, more ornate gables with double sash windows to the third storey (compared with pointed singled sash ones); sash windows on other storeys are similar to the odd side ones but without the strip of decorated glass panes; ground floor of square bay has an additional bay projecting from it with slate roof tiles, some of which have retained the spade shaped tiles etc. One Mansard roof square topped turret with metalwork on the top at end of row at No. 62. No. 2, the beginning of the terrace, is directly joined to No. 16 Whitehall Park.	01/02/1980	Whitehall Park was one of the last north Holloway estates to be developed. It was designed by R.W. Hall and begun in 1889. Gladsmuir Road was completed in 1891, one of the first streets built in what is now the Whitehall Park Conservation Area. R.W Hall was clearly an architect with a vigorous imagination. Gladsmuir Road consists of a variety of eclectic Victorian style terraced houses, to which Gladsmuir's two variants, one on the odd numbered side and one on the even side, show Hall's designs to their best effect. On this side Hall offers elaborately decorated Flemish gables.		849		

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GOLDEN LANE	109-113	UNIVERSITY OF THE ARTS, LONDON. LONDON COLLEGE OF FASHION	Nos. 109-113	GOLDEN LANE	EC1Y 0TZ	St. Luke's	1888 on gable end		Victorian Queen Anne London Board School style	Educational Building	Educational Building	Dated 1888 in the decoration on the pediment facing Honduras Street. Former Baltic Street Board School. Cramped site with entrance now on Golden Lane though main architectural display faces Baltic Street East. Board School Arts & Crafts Queen Anne style. Three storey stock brick with red brick and stone dressings. Powerful gable end facing Honduras Street with elaborate carving on the pediment.	09/09/1999	This is a fine former London Board school, dated 1888 on the pediment facing Honduras Street. The London School Board built some 400 schools in its thirty or so years of existence between 1870 and 1904. E. R. Robson was appointed its architect in 1871 and remained there until 1884, when T. J. Baily took over. Robson established the design style which the Board was to follow, secular (i.e. not churchy), Arts & Crafts, with Queen Anne and Baroque references. Some of the Board schools look like Queen Anne country houses (see for example Holloway School) and this school refers back to that style, with its grand pedimented gable end on Baltic Street East and Baroque details on the separate Boys, Girls and Infants doorways on the other side of the building. The London Board schools have been called one of Victorian and Edwardian municipalism's greatest achievements and this building is a fine memorial to that success.		1634	
GOLDEN LANE	115	LONDON HOUSE	No. 115	GOLDEN LANE	EC1Y 0TJ	St. Luke's	c1870		Victorian Industrial Baroque	Industrial Building	Commercial: Offices	Circa 1870 four storey gault brick warehouse. Corner site. Three bays facing Golden Lane, five facing Baltic Street East, including crane and hoist bay for access to warehouse floors. Single narrower bay on street corner. Good brick detailing, Ground floor large display windows with pilasters and string course above. Brackets. First and second floors with hood mouldings capped by depressed brick arches and string course. Heavy dentillated cornice above, though not on first two bays on Baltic Street East. Timber window frames on upper floors. Good example of period.	09/09/1999	This well preserved c1870s warehouse is a fine building, on a prominent site on the corner of Golden Lane and Baltic Street East. It has varied and original window detailing on the upper stories capped by a heavy dentillated cornice. It retains its hoist and crane bay on Baltic Street East with external machinery intact. The hoist itself, attached to the top storey, has circular tracery in its spandrel. The ground floor and access bays have been modernised with bronzed metal but do not detract from the overall effect.		1633	
GOODWIN STREET	4 - 5	POSTAL SORTING OFFICE	Nos. 4 - 5	GOODWIN STREET	N4 3HQ		1904		Edwardian Baroque	Industrial Building	Work in progress. (2019)	Single storey purpose built Edwardian Baroque Post Office sorting office. Five bays, red brick, stone dressings, round headed windows with prominent keystones and voussiors, carved timber double doors, carved stone tympanum with lion and unicorn, Edward VII post box. Higher central bay with heavy pediment above. Behind façade simple shed with slate pitched roof and two roof vents.	07/10/1996	This former Postal Sorting Office is clearly dated 1904, and is a fine example of Edwardian Baroque. It was designed by architect Jasper Waber. The Post Office didn't employ its own architects and used those provided by the Government Office of Works. They were civil servants, so their work was often not well publicised in the architectural press. The quality of Waber's work on this building is high, though obviously within the Edwardian Baroque rule-book of the time. Its carved stone dressings are imaginative and it is elaborately decorated on the Goodwin Street facade. The large windows provide plenty of daylight for those working inside. The shed behind is plain and functional. The site is currently (2019) being redeveloped. It is a remarkable survivor, of high architectural quality.		1546	
GOSWELL ROAD	76-78	-	Nos. 76-78	GOSWELL ROAD	EC1V 7DB	Hat and Feathers	-	Late 1880s	Victorian shopfront design	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Antique Jewellery, A. T. Watkinson. Timber shop frontage: timber fascia and cornice with iron and timber awning housing above; three rendered pilasters, tiled stallriser. Recessed timber panelled and glass double door, clear glass fanlight (one mullion) and high level ironwork. To left and above door: arched clear glass window, 11 high-level mullions above arch, two main mullions. Far left, glass with gilt lettering reading 'ANTIQUÉ JEWELLERY, SILVER, CLOCKS AND CHINA', two transoms, metal grille between. Right of door: arched clear glass window, 6 high-level mullions above arch, glass with gilt lettering reading 'A. T. WATKINSON'.	21 09 93	Nos. 76-78 Goswell Road is listed as a shopfront. A.T. Watkinson, a family business in its fourth generation, has been selling 'Antique Jewellery & Silver' here since before World War II. The building dates from the late 1800s and the shop front is relatively untouched since then. It has its original awning mechanism, lost from so many other shop fronts; and large arched windows with wrought iron grilles. Nos. 76-78 Goswell Road is an important surviving late Victorian shopfront		1354	

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GOSWELL ROAD	166	OLD IVY HOUSE	No. 166	GOSWELL ROAD	EC1V 7DT	Hat & Feathers		1850s-1860s.	Victorian classical tradition public house	Public House	Public House	Old Ivy House Public House: Dual frontage, Goswell Road and Seward Street. Goswell Road: painted glazed tile frontage; four pilasters, one stallriser, fascia with painted name. Rendered brackets and cornice. Four lanterns. One timber panelled stallriser, clear glass windows, one mullion. One transom. One clear glass window (three mullions, three transoms), iron strip vent. Recessed timber panelled/glass double door with side aspects, clear glass fanlight, half multi-paned, half clear. Hanging sign. Corner: two pilasters (same), timber panelled/glass door, clear glass fanlight, stone step, tall sign above. Seward Street: same frontage, two stallrisers, three pilasters, fascia, rendered cornice and bracket. Three lanterns. Two panel walls of same frontage, one clear glass window (three mullions, three transoms). Iron strip vent. One clear glass window (four mullions, three transoms and extract). Timber panelled/glass closed door (tripartite), clear glass fanlight and extract. Hanging pub sign on Goswell Road frontage. Painted sign above corner door. Also painted names on parapets at roof level.	21/09/1993	There are records of a pub on this site as early as 1837, though the current building looks a little later than that. It was for many years a Charringtons pub but in the 1980s became part of the real ale brewing revolution in London. In 1979 David Bruce opened the Goose & Firkin on Borough Road where much of the beer was brewed on the premises. The formula was successful and extended to other pubs, among them The Old Ivy House which in the early 1980s became the Pheasant & Firkin. The cramped basement micro-brewery could be viewed through a glass floor. It was much loved by real ale enthusiasts but in 1988 David Bruce sold out and the Firkin formula became tired under other less devoted owners. Sometime after 2001, The Old Ivy House resumed its original identity and became a Shepherd Neame pub, a Kent brewer of real ales. Nothing much has changed since the original listing in 1993. The Old Ivy House signage looks as though it had never been abandoned. On the corner and facing Goswell Road the parapet above the second floor rises in elaborate cartouches with the pub's name in suitably slightly shabby lettering, exactly as it was in early 1900s photographs.		1356	
GOSWELL ROAD	184-186		Nos. 184-186	GOSWELL ROAD	EC1V 7DT	Hat & Feathers		1890s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront with Baroque detailing	Shopfront	Commercial/r restaurant.	Kennedy's restaurant. Six rendered pilasters, rendered fascia, pediments, cornice, stall riser tiled since original listing, when it was rendered. Four windows, two to each shopfront, timber low cornice. Two recessed timber panelled/wire glass doors, concrete strip; circular mottled glass fanlights. Glass nameplate. Elaborate pilastered and pedimented doorways to upper parts at the sides with oval lunettes. Painted glass or plastic nameplate.	21/09/1993	Nos. 184-186 is a pair of late Victorian shopfronts with fine Victorian Baroque detail, now a single restaurant. It has been altered since its original listing in 1993 but retains many of its original features. The doorways to the upper parts on either side are particularly fine. They are framed left and right by fluted pilasters with ionic volutes and pediments, bookending cornices above and below the nameplate. Similar pilasters divide the two shopfronts. The stallrisers have been refaced with tiles and windows and doors have been updated. But the overall effect remains.		1357	
GOSWELL ROAD	249		No. 249	GOSWELL ROAD	EC1V 7JD	New River		Late 1800s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Chamfered corner with shop front giving dual frontage with Goswell Road and Rawstorne Street. Goswell Road: metal shopfront in style of traditional timber frame. Low stall riser, clear glass window with two mullions and two transoms. Fascia with painted name and awning fixture below. Rendered pilaster and bracket to the left. At the corner a metal framed glass door, with extractor between door and fascia. On the Rawstorne Street façade immediately to the corner continuation of metal shopfront with low stall riser, two clear glass windows, one mullion, one transom, then a blocked area that retains original timber frame and stall riser and mullion. Fascia, across both the metal shopfront & the blocked area, with render pilaster and bracket echoing that on the Goswell Road frontage. Beyond the Rawstorne Street shopfront, door with plain single pane fanlight to upper floors, window in same pattern as the higher floors, and finally a double sized door with blocked fanlight and extractor. All these openings arched in redbrick consistent with the other windows.	21/09/1993	No. 249 Goswell Road is a corner shopfront on Goswell Road and Rawstorne Street. The Clerkenwell map of 1813 shows this site as built up, so this late 1800s building is not the first on the site. The land was owned by the Brewers Company as part of the Dame Alice Owen estate and there is a Brewers Company plaque on the corner above the main entrance. Part of the wooden shopfront listed in 1993 has been renewed but some survives, as do the pilasters and brackets. It is visible from City Road and Wakely Street and so contributes strongly to the immediate area's Victorian character. It also provides a fitting introduction to Rawstorne Street and its Grade II listed buildings.		1358	

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GOSWELL ROAD	338-346		Nos. 338-346	GOSWELL ROAD	EC1V 7LQ	Colebrooke Rowe/Duncan Terrace		1933	Art deco	Commercial	Commercial	1933 tobacco warehouse. Dominant townscape presence. Five storeys. Cream faience tiled front façade, with four circular decorative roundels with scenes from the tobacco growing process. Five sets of windows separated by four tiled columns and three decorative transoms. Building wide parapet with a ceramic Prince of Wales feather motif frieze below	07/10/1996	Nos. 338 - 346 Goswell Road is a rare, imposing and for the area unique 1930s art deco style building. It was once the site of the Brethren Meeting House in the 1910s and the premises of James Cousins, an Engraver. Distinctive architectural embellishments include a cream faience tiled front facade, four circular decorative scenes, an impressive parapet supported by a ceramic Prince of Wales feather motif frieze. It is a rose among the thorns of the surrounding buildings.		1552	
GOSWELL ROAD	362		No. 362	GOSWELL ROAD	EC1V 7LQ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row		Early 1800s. Altered	Georgian	Home/shop	Residential	No. 362 is one window wide with parapet painted render. This extends half way down to the modern metal framed second floor window. Gauged brick arch to first floor window with multi pane sash and metal balconette. Ground floor painted render with modern plate glass window, modern door, and modern decorative railing.	01/10/1985	No. 362 Goswell Road is at the Angel end of Goswell Road, an area used for executions and prize fighting before it was developed. City Road was built across it in 1761 and development began in 1803. No. 362 and its neighbours are likely to have been built soon after this and maps from 1817 seem to indicate continuous development. This house is part of a small terrace that is the only Georgian survivor on this part of Goswell Road. Like its neighbours it has been altered over the years but it remains an important contributor to the character of the area.		1062	
GOSWELL ROAD	101-105		Nos. 101-105	GOSWELL ROAD	EC1V 7EZ			Original shopfront late 1800s.		Shopfront	Commercial	Listed as shopfront. Completely replaced. Now black painted shop frontage on ground floor. with multiple plain pilasters and floor to ceiling windows - no remaining stallrisers or tiles. It bears no relation to the 1993 description of: dual frontage; Goswell Road and Compton Street. Goswell Road: Tiled frontage, five pilasters, one stallriser, three painted metal/glass stallrisers with vents. Three half obscured clear glass windows (multi-paned), with external metal grilles. Timber fascia iron awning below fascia. Corner. Same frontage, two pilasters, timber door, clear glass fanlight, timber step, semi-circle awning, external metal grille. Compton Street: same frontage, four pilasters, three stallrisers. One clear glass window. High level transom (three mullions), iron strip vent. Two multi-paned half obscured clear glass windows, iron strip vent. External metal grille, timber fascia, painted name.	21/09/93	This shopfront bears no relation to the original 1993 description and has clearly been completely redeveloped. The description shows what is now in place, with a comparison to the 1993 listing.		1355	3.10
GOSWELL ROAD	354 & 356		Nos. 354 & 356	GOSWELL ROAD	EC1V 7LQ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row		Early 1800s	Georgian	Homes/shop	Residential	Part terrace, three windows wide, classical tradition three storey and part basement. Stock brick, parapet, gauged brick arches to first and second floor windows, all sash and multi glazed, balconettes to first floor windows. Rendered ground floor. Two panelled doors to left with plain semi circular fanlights, three arched sash windows not aligned with upper floors. Cast iron traditional railings. Shopfront described in 1985 listing no longer there.	01/10/1985	Nos. 354 and 356 Goswell Road are at the Angel end of Goswell Road, an area used for executions and prize fighting before it was developed. City Road was built across it in 1761 and development began in 1803. Nos 354 and 356 and the surrounding land are likely to have been built soon after this and maps from 1817 seem to indicate continuous development. These two houses are part of a small terrace that is the only Georgian survivor on this part of Goswell Road. The shopfront described in the original 1985 listing is no longer there, which explains the rather odd arrangement of doors and windows on the ground floor. They remain important contributors to the character of the area.		1060	
GOSWELL ROAD	358 and 360		Nos. 358 and 360	GOSWELL ROAD	EC1V 7LQ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row		Early 1800s with alterations	Georgian	Homes/shops	Residential	Part terrace, Georgian with parapet three stories and basement. No. 358/360 is three windows wide, classical tradition three storey and basement in stock brick. Brick parapet, gauged brick arches to second and first floor windows. Second floor windows modern, first floor windows multi pane sash. Rendered ground floor flanked by panelled door and a door sized single pane window to the left and modern door to right, between large blanked two paned modern shop window, and modern decorative railing.	01/10/1985	Nos. 358 and 360 Goswell Road are at the Angel end of Goswell Road, an area used for executions and prize fighting before it was developed. City Road was built across it in 1761 and development began in 1803. Nos 358 and 360 and the surrounding land are likely to have been built soon after this and maps from 1817 seem to indicate continuous development. These two houses are part of a small terrace that is the only Georgian survivor on this part of Goswell Road. The ground floors have been changed but they remain important early 1800s contributors to the character of the area.		1061	
GOSWELL ROAD	301									Shopfront				Demolished	1360		

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GOSWELL ROAD	303											Shopfront			Demolished	1361	
GRAHAM STREET	38		No. 38												Grade II listed	411	2.05
GRAHAM STREET	131		No. 131	GRAHAM STREET	N1 8LB	Ducan Terrace/Colebrook Row		1880s		Shopfront	Residential	Former Victorian-era shop, now residential. Originally listed in 1993 as a shopfront but worth describing as a whole. Two stories plus attic and basement. Rendered parapet and cornice. Second floor: stock brick with two sash windows and notable rendered fanned window heads. Rendered cornice and fascia. Left bracket is shorter than right. Groundfloor shopfront window, three mullions and one transom. Timber panelled stallriser. Former shop entrance and separate entrance to upstairs. Shop door is now not used and access is by the far right hand door. Door is timber panelled, central knob. Spearhead cast iron railings.	21/09/1993	No 131 Graham Street was listed in 1993 as a shopfront but is now entirely residential. It is built from stock brick with rendered details and unusual fanned window heads. It is no longer a shop but retains many typical period features such as Victorian brackets and spearhead cast iron railings. It is flanked by buildings of a similar era and style and is an important contributor to the character of an attractive and well-preserved street.		????? 131 or 162	
GRAHAM STREET	139	PLAQUEMINE LOCK (FORMER THE PRINCE OF WALES PUBLIC HOUSE)	No. 139	GRAHAM STREET	N1 8LB	Ducan Terrace/Colebrook Row		1930s	Art Deco	Public House	Public House	Plaquemine Lock Pub, formerly Prince of Wales Public House. Listed for pub frontage only. Dual frontage, Graham Street and Sudeley Street. Large modern teal colour glazed tiles on ground floor. Graham Street: four clear glass windows, high transom with leaded clear glass above. Three timber panelled glass doors, clear leaded glass fanlights. Corner: signage spanning storeys two and three. On ground floor, one window with leaded glass transom. Sudeley Street: one clear glass window, high transom with leaded clear glass above, and one narrow (same). Two timber panelled, mottled glass doors, stone step, clear leaded glass fanlights. One door leads upstairs.	21/09/1993	The Plaquemine Lock Pub, formerly Prince of Wales Public House, is a fine example of modest deco-influenced 1930s architecture. Storeys two and three are red brick with herringbone brick panels and gridded sash windows and brackets for hanging plants. The ground floor was superficially renovated in 2017 and clad with modern teal tiles and modern gas lamps but retains its original windows with high leaded transoms. The building contributes character to an already attractive and well-preserved street overlooking Regent's Canal.		1363	
GRAHAM STREET	162											Shopfront		Demolished	1362		
GRANGE GROVE	1, 3 and 5		Nos. 1, 3 and 5	GRANGE GROVE	N1 2NP	Canonbury		Late 1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	An Italianate villa terrace of London stock brick with rusticated stucco ground floor: three storeys with stucco band at second floor level and marginal glazing to windows. Hipped roof with deep eaves. Post 1958 recessed extension, in matching style, to No. 1 and ground floor. bay and garage side extension to No. 5. Original front cast iron railings and gate post, inscribed "No. 3 Newland Villas", to No. 5.	01/02/1980	Nos 1, 3 and 5 Grange Grove make up a fine sequence of 1840s Italianate villas. The extensions to the sides of Nos. 1 and 5 are newer, but do not detract from the overall effect. They are part of the Charles Havor Hill 1840s development of Canonbury Park North and South and Grange Grove. From its origins in the 1840s Grange Grove has undergone a number of re-namings; in 1845 two houses were entered under the non-specific name of Canonbury and two years later this had risen to six houses but under the name of Canonbury Park. By 1851 the name of the road was called, more specifically, Canonbury Park West but the houses, being largely twinned villas, were numbered under house names – e.g. the current Nos. 7-9 Grange Grove were originally 1-2 Dover Villas, Canonbury Park West. Other properties had names such as Rose Villas, Rollesby Villa and Newland Villas. The street was re-numbered and renamed Grange Road in 1866 and finally became Grange Grove in 1938.		584	

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GRANGE GROVE	7 and 9		Nos. 7 and 9	GRANGE GROVE	N1 2NP	Canonbury		Late 1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Late 1840s semi-detached villas in London stock brick. Two storeys with basements and dormers. Hipped roof with heavy stucco cornice and blocking course with central die with flanking scrolls and wreath. Gauged flat brick arches to paired sash windows, those to the ground floor being inappropriately subdivided. Ground floor windows with cast iron pot guards. Side entrance extensions approached by steps.	01/12/1970	Nos. 7 and 9 Grange Grove are exceptionally fine 1840s early Victorian villas. They are substantial residences, with two main stories, a semi basement and dormers. The ornamentation is restrained but with a strong stucco cornice and a central medallion with scrolls either side. They are part of the Charles Havor Hill 1840s development of Canonbury Park North and South and Grange Grove. From its origins in the 1840s Grange Grove has undergone a number of re-namings; in 1845 two houses were entered under the non-specific name of Canonbury and two years later this had risen to six houses but under the name of Canonbury Park. By 1851 the name of the road was called, more specifically, Canonbury Park West but the houses, being largely twinned villas, were numbered under house names – e.g. the current Nos. 7-9 Grange Grove were originally 1-2 Dover Villas, Canonbury Park West. Other properties had names such as Rose Villas, Rollesby Villa and Newland Villas. The street was re-numbered and renamed Grange Road in 1866 and finally became Grange Grove in 1938.		102	
GRANGE GROVE	8 and 10	Rose Villas	Nos. 8 and 10	GRANGE GROVE	N1 2NP	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	1850s pair of semi-detached two storey villas in London stock brick with slightly recessed ends; change of plane marked by stucco quoins. Hipped roof with dormers and large stucco scroll forming kneeler to party wall at eaves level. Stucco architraves to windows and door, the ground floor openings also corniced with console brackets. Central plaque at 1st floor level denotes original name as "Rose Villas".	01/02/80	Nos 8 and 10 Grange Grove are a fine pair of mid 1800s semi detached villas. There is more stucco work than on the larger slightly earlier 1840s villas elsewhere in Grange Grove, with the stucco quoins at the sides and the central scroll only making sense if you stand back and see them as a pair. They are part of the Charles Havor Hill 1840s development of Canonbury Park North and South and Grange Grove. From its origins in the 1840s Grange Grove has undergone a number of re-namings; in 1845 two houses were entered under the non-specific name of Canonbury and two years later this had risen to six houses but under the name of Canonbury Park. By 1851 the name of the road was called, more specifically, Canonbury Park West but the houses, being largely twinned villas, were numbered under house names, e.g. the current Nos. 7-9 Grange Grove were originally 1-2 Dover Villas, Canonbury Park West. Other properties had names such as Rose Villas, Rollesby Villa and Newland Villas. The street was re-numbered and renamed Grange Road in 1866 and finally became Grange Grove in 1938.		585	
GRANGE GROVE	14 and 16		Nos. 14 and 16	GRANGE GROVE	N1 2NP	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	1850s pair of semi-detached villas in London stock brick of two storeys with raised side entrances and stuccoed basement. Gabled roof with brick dentil course at eaves to front elevation. Gauged flat brick arches to marginally glazed windows, those to the ground floor having extended sills and cast iron pot guards. Modern openings formed in gables to both ends.	01/02/1880	Nos. 14 and 16 are a comparatively plain pair of mid 1800s villas set in a road with other fine examples of that type and date. They are part of the Charles Havor Hill 1840s development of Canonbury Park North and South and Grange Grove. From its origins in the 1840s Grange Grove has undergone a number of re-namings; in 1845 two houses were entered under the non-specific name of Canonbury and two years later this had risen to six houses but under the name of Canonbury Park. By 1851 the name of the road was called, more specifically, Canonbury Park West but the houses, being largely twinned villas, were numbered under house names – e.g. the current Nos. 7-9 Grange Grove were originally 1-2 Dover Villas, Canonbury Park West. Other properties had names such as Rose Villas, Rollesby Villa and Newland Villas. The street was re-numbered and renamed Grange Road in 1866 and finally became Grange Grove in 1938.		587	

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GRANTBRIDGE STREET	2-42 (even); Nos. 1-41 (odd)		Nos. 2-42 (even); Nos. 1-41 (odd)	GRANTBRIDGE STREET	N1 8JN	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row	1855		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terraces, basement and three storey. Brick, windows with stucco architraves. Some cast iron ground floor window guards. Stucco links to windows to make vertical feature.	01/02/1980	Cherry & Pevsner note that these terraces "...show the disintegration of the Georgian style in the mid-19th century." The vertical treatment of the windows over all three floors is strikingly different from surrounding streets and draws the eye upwards. The houses in this street show the development of domestic architectural style in Victorian Islington and it is important that the street remains intact. They were built by William Quilter and were originally Oxford and Cambridge terraces, one on each side.		626	
GREAT SUTTON STREET	16	SUTTON ARMS	No. 16	GREAT SUTTON STREET	EC1V 0DH	Clerkenwell Green/Charterhouse Square/Hat & Feathers	1897		Victorian classical tradition public house architecture.	Public House	Public House	Sutton Arms Public House: Dual frontage, Great Sutton Street and Berry Street. Great Sutton Street: Granite/timber stallriser, Two granite pilasters, two lanterns. Clear glass windows (one mullion), iron strip vent. Painted timber fascia, render cornice. Corner: Two granite pilasters, timber fascia, render cornice. Recessed timber panelled/leaded/coloured/mottled glass double door, clear glass windows, iron strip vent. One timber panelled/glass door and clear glass fanlight. One double door (same as above) and same fanlight. One narrow clear glass window. Two lanterns. Painted timber fascia, render cornice. Tiled wall, render stallriser. Two small sash windows, double door as above and curved glass window (one mullion, one transom) and two extracts. Hanging sign.	21/09/1993	The Sutton Arms is a largely unaltered 1897 rebuilding of an earlier pub. It has red brick upper floors and stucco surrounds to segmental headed windows. It retains its original signage, ironwork, external woodwork, lanterns and bar room windows. It is in a prominent position on the corner of Berry Street and Great Sutton Street and was a welcome refuge for workers from the many printworks in this part of Clerkenwell.		1364	
GREAT SUTTON STREET	30A		No. 30A	GREAT SUTTON STREET	EC1V 4LF	Clerkenwell Green/Charterhouse Square/Hat & Feathers	early 1900s		Art deco	Shopfront	Commercial/Shopfront	Shopfront. Painted brick frontage; three pilasters, rendered fascia, brick dentil cornice. Two unequal archways with keystones, the larger one depressed. String courses above, one reflecting the shape of the arches, the other straight. One double timber/glass door, timber frame. Wooden stallrisers. Central timber panelled/glass door (internal bars). Clear glass arched fanlight. Two diamond plaques.	21/09/1993	This is an attractive art deco style shopfront with nice detailing, including illustrated diamond plaques over the left hand arch. Though numbered together with B, C and D Great Sutton Street, it is of a completely different character, clearly later than its neighbours. It provides a nice contrast.		1365	
GREAT SUTTON STREET	30B		No. 30B	GREAT SUTTON STREET	EC1V 0DU	Clerkenwell Green/Charterhouse Square/Hat & Feathers	1887-9		Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial/Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber frontage; half render pilaster and bracket, panelled stallriser, clear glass window (five mullions, two transoms), vented top edge (all). Timber fascia, painted name and dentil cornice. Panelled/glass door, clear glass fanlight; panelled door, clear glass fanlight, access to upper levels.	21/09/1993	This shopfront is one of a sequence on Great Sutton Street, 30 B-D. The row of red-brick houses and shops was built in 1887-9 for Richard Bowman, probably a Goswell Road jeweller. They all retain their stallrisers, fascias and friezes, with strongly detailed brackets between the shopfronts.		1366	
GREAT SUTTON STREET	30C		No. 30C	GREAT SUTTON STREET	EC1V 0DU	Clerkenwell Green/Charterhouse Square/Hat & Feathers	1887-9		Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial/Shopfront	Timber frontage; One and a half render pilasters and brackets, one pilaster, stallriser, clear glass window (two mullions), panelled/glass door, clear glass fanlight. Panelled door, clear glass fanlight (internal bars). Access to upper floors. Door original. Plastic awning. Timber fascia and dentil cornice, fascia covered by timber nameplate (painted).	21/09/1993	This shopfront is one of a sequence on Great Sutton Street, 30 B-D. The row of red-brick houses and shops was built in 1887-9 for Richard Bowman, probably a Goswell Road jeweller. They all retain their stallrisers, fascias and friezes, with strongly detailed brackets between the shopfronts.		1367	
GREEN LANES	11		No. 11	GREEN LANES	N16 9BS	Newington Green	1890s		Late Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Timber frontage, painted tile stallriser, two brick pilasters, one bracket. Clear glass window with side aspect (two mullions, high transom blank above. Timber awning box,	21 09 93	Altered since 1993 listing. Behind metal grille when surveyed.		1368	3.11
GREEN LANES	21		No. 21	GREEN LANES	N16 9BS	Newington Green	1890s		Late Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Restaurant. Two timber fronted, stallriser, clear glass windows with side aspect (two mullions, one transom, above three mullions. One with vented top edge. Panelled glass door. Central brick pilaster with plinth and bracket. Either end abuts brick pilasters of entrance to flats upstairs.	21 09 93	Nos. 21 and 23 make up a single restaurant. Much of the façade remains as described in the original listing in 1993, though the fascia has been covered by modern wooden signage and the original doorways have been lost. However the cornice which links the two pedimented doorways on either side remains and the original fascia may remain under the modern woodwork.		1369	3.12

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GREEN LANES	23		No. 23	GREEN LANES	N16 9BS	Newington Green		1890s	Late Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Restaurant. Two timber fronted, stallriser, clear glass windows with side aspect (two mullions, one transom, above three mullions. One with vented top edge. Panelled glass door. Central brick pilaster with plinth and bracket. Either end abuts brick pilasters of entrance to flats upstairs.	21 09 93	Nos. 21 and 23 make up a single restaurant. Much of the façade remains as described in the original listing in 1993, though the fascia has been covered by modern wooden signage and the original doorways have been lost. However the cornice which links the two pedimented doorways on either side remains and the original fascia may remain under the modern woodwork.		1370	3.13
GREEN LANES	53 - 67 (odd)		Nos. 53 - 67 (odd)	GREEN LANES	N16 9BU	Newington Green		Mid to late 1800s	Victorian classical tradition, Dutch	Homes	Residential	Group of four pairs of stock brick two storey semi-detached villas, with engravances set back in side extensions. Each pair is topped by a truncated Dutch gable. Some pier gateposts remain, missing from Nos 53 and 55. Central windows blank to balance facades. Minimal decoration apart from the gables. Flat gauged arches over the windows, and segmental over the set-back doorways.	1 02 90	This sequence of paired small villas is of an unusual design, with a truncated gable linking the pairs, giving them a Dutch air. Otherwise they are of a simple design, with the porches set back at each side, blank windows in the centre to balance the facades and flat gauged brick arches over the windows, segmented over the doors. They make an attractive grouping on Green Lanes, unlike anything else in the borough.		786	
GREEN LANES	79	THE LECONFIELD	No. 79	GREEN LANES	N16 9BU	Newington Green		1926	Brewers Tudorbethan	Public House	Public House	Three storey plus attic. Brewers' Tudorbethan public house. Red brick with half-timbering and tiling. Tiled pitched roof, three tall red brick chimney stacks at front (one at rear). Prominent half-timbered gables, half-timbering at 3rd storey, beaten lead decoration to splayed projecting bays (2nd and 3rd storeys). Multi-paned leaded casement windows. Ground floor 1st storey clad in black- and stone-coloured tiles with two arched entrances. Timber and glass doors with glazed side panels and fanlight. Projecting pub sign reads 'Rebuilt AD 1926'. Side elevation: half-timbering and tiling as facade. Decorative detail in brickwork. Side arched entrance with timber and glass door. Tiled advertising sign.	24 04 02	Renamed The Leconfield in 2013, this was formerly The Oak Bar and before that the Royal Oak. A pub has stood on this site since at least 1848, with a former landlord convicted in 1902 of diluting beer. The current building dates from 1926. It is Islington's finest example of the Tudorbethan genre, a Tudor revival style popular among brewers at the time. The building is in excellent condition, and has some fine original features including the golden 'Courage's' cockerel above the pub sign at the front of the building, and a tiled 'Courage's' sign on the Leconfield Road side.		1666	
GREEN LANES	169 and 171	CATHERINE COURT	Nos. 169 and 171	GREEN LANES	N16 9DB			1850s-60s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Homes	Semi-detached villa of symmetric palatial Italianate design. Three storey plus basement. Hipped slate roof with projecting eaves and brackets. Single dormers. Stock brick with stucco rusticated ground floor. Projecting end bays up to first floor level. Central Venetian windows to upper ground and first floors with blind recessed niches, porches, quoins and window surrounds. Sash windows with glazing bars (apart from first-floor bays) to all storeys apart from basement.	7 10 96	Nos. 169 and 171 Green Lanes are substantial villas, palatial in their scale. They appear on a map of 1868, when large areas of Stoke Newington were yet to be built up; their distinctive shape, with projecting bays, is clearly seen on this detailed map. They are probably two of the "fourteen large houses ... built fronting Green Lanes" that are mentioned by Eric A Willats' <i>Streets With a Story: The Book of Islington</i> . They are powerful buildings and an important survival.		1551	
GROSVENOR AVENUE	75	THE SNOOTY FOX	No. 75	GROSVENOR AVENUE	N5 2NN			1870s	Victorian classical tradition	Public House and Hotel	Public House	"Snooty Fox" Public House. Three storey curved corner pub. Chimney stacks to both party walls and parapet at front. Yellow stock bricks. Painted decorative architrave to windows. Timber sash windows with no glazing bars. Timber dentilled cornice and painted timber fascia. First storey: ten pilasters with Corinthian plaster capitals, five fixed windows, side entrance with double timber doors, main entrance with double timber doors and internal porch. Timber stallriser.	7 10 96	The rather grand curved facade of this much-loved local pub hints at its original incarnation as The Grosvenor Hotel. Built around 1870, it has sadly lost its original decorative sign, but it is still possible to see the ghosted outlines of two advertising panels that sat either side of the central bay. It has retained many original features including decorative window surrounds and ten pilasters topped with Corinthian capitals. It no longer offers its patrons a bed for the night but its good condition and continued use as a public house make it an important reminder of the area's history, and a social hub for local residents.		1565	

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GROSVENOR AVENUE	87-91 (odd)		Nos. 87-91 (odd)	GROSVENOR AVENUE	N5 2NL			Late 1870s	Victorian classical tradition	Shops/homes	Commercial/residential	Curved parade of shops. Each three storey. Three bay yellow stock brick. Slate roofs: hipped (87) and pitched (89, 91) with dormer windows to all. Eaves cornice. String course between 2nd and 3rd storeys. Stucco surrounds to window heads (more decorative at 2nd storey). Sash windows (87, 89). 1st storey: all with dentillated cornice above metal and plastic shop fascias. Pilasters and brackets. Entrance doors to upper levels. No. 87: Clear glass windows with side aspects, cast iron barley sugar shop front columns with arches and filigree spandrel decoration. Recessed entrance door, stallriser.	1 09 78	Nos. 87-91 Grosvenor Avenue make up a parade of shops with homes above, dating from the late 1800s. They have changed hands many times since. No. 87 was for many years Percy Smith & Co estate agents. From the turn of the last century through to the thirties, No. 89 was Eastman & Son, Dyers and Cleaners. No. 91 was a chemist and Post Office from around 1900 through to at least the 1980s, and remains a Post Office today. All the shopfronts have been altered but No. 87 retains its original 'barley sugar' columns which divide the glazing. Much of the other original shopfront detailing has disappeared since the original listing in 1978.		304	
GROSVENOR AVENUE	0	CANONBURY STATION HOUSE	Adjacent to No. 87	GROSVENOR AVENUE	N5 2NL			1870/1	Victorian classical tradition	Public Building	Residential	Two storey stock brick with hipped exposed slate roof. Dentillated eaves cornice. Second storey: single and triple arched windows. First storey: triple round-headed windows covered by metal security grilles. Gauged brick arches to all, mullions to tripartite windows. Sash windows throughout. Timber and glass door with side panel and fanlight, gauged brick arch above. Render to base of wall.	23 02 02	The original Canonbury Station on this site, opened on 1st December 1870, was demolished after the Second World War due to bomb damage. But the station master's house has survived. It appears to have been re-roofed, but the brick and stonework are in good condition, with fine detailing around the windows. The ground floor triple windows, and doorway echoed on the first floor above, make a powerful statement of the railwaymen's ambitions.		1672	
GROSVENOR AVENUE	93 and 95		Nos. 93 and 95	GROSVENOR AVENUE	N5 2NL			1870	Victorian classical tradition	Shops below, homes above	Shops below, residential above.	Curved parade of shops. Both three storey with attic above. Three bay, yellow stock brick. Pitched slate roofs with dormer windows to both. Eaves cornice. String course between 2nd and 3rd storeys. Stucco surrounds to window heads (more decorative at 2nd storey). Plastic replacement windows (93) and sash windows with no glazing bars (95). First storey: dentillated cornice above metal and plastic shop fascias. Modern shop fronts with metal shutters (93) and awning (95). Entrance doors to upper levels: replacement four panel timber door with double light above, flanked by timber pilasters (93); replacement three panel timber door with panel above (95).	1 09 78	Nos. 93 and 95 Grosvenor Place have suffered from some degradation and alteration but they retain enough of their original character to have group value with the rest of this curved parade of shops (Nos. 87-91). It is difficult to tell how much of the original shop fascias remain behind modern plastic and aluminium signs and many of the windows and doors have been replaced. What they retain of their original detail is concentrated on the first and second floors with high quality stucco decoration above the windows and a strong dentillated cornice at roof level. These alone provide a fine backdrop to the public space between Canonbury station and the pub opposite.		305	
HALLIFORD STREET	1-8 (consec)		Nos. 1-8 (consec)	HALLIFORD STREET	N1 3HE	East Canonbury		1840s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Villa pairs, Italianate simplified two storey including semi-basement. Stock brick, hipped slate roofs with eaves. Two bays with windows in shallow recesses. Segmental brick arches to windows. Stucco semi-basement. Steps to Ionic and Tuscan porches in stucco with square columns, mostly with lost balcony details. Some original glazing bars. No.8 with modern dormer and addition in style. New railings.	01/02/1981	Nos. 1-8 Halliford Street are an important example of a largely unaltered 1840s early Victorian Italianate villa terrace, with good proportions and details. Benjamin Britten and Peter Pears lived at No 8 between 1970 and 1976. Peter Pears unveiled the plaque to Britten in October 1985.		899	
HALLIFORD STREET	52-61 (consec)		Nos. 52-61 (consec)	HALLIFORD STREET	N1 3EQ	East Canonbury		1840s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Villa pairs as Nos. 1 to 8 but with roofs divided by party walls supported by large Italianate brackets (bracket missing at Nos 52/53). Stock brick, hipped slate roofs with eaves. Windows in shallow recesses. Segmental brick arches to windows. Stucco semi-basement. Steps to classical porches in stucco with square columns, mostly with lost balcony details (No 52 unusually has a side porch). Some original glazing bars.. No. 61 with side addition slightly later, stucco with mansard. Good panelled doors.	01/02/1981	Nos. 52-61 Halliford Street are an important example of largely unaltered 1840s early Victorian Italianate terrace villas, with good proportions and details. Their distinguishing mark is their simple porches, though some have lost stucco detail. They make an important street grouping with Nos. 1-8.		900	
HALLIFORD STREET	62		No. 62	HALLIFORD STREET	N1 3HF	East Canonbury		Late 1800s	Late Victorian shopfront design	Shopfront	Commercial	Timber frontage; pilasters, two panelled stallrisers; one double, one single panelled doors, both with clear glass fanlights, two steps to each. Two clear glass windows (one transom), external metal grille, fascia.	21/09/1993	No. 62 Halliford Street is listed as a shopfront. It retains its Victorian timber frontage with pilasters, pair of shop windows with panelled stallrisers, one double, one single, panelled doors with fanlights and its external metal grille and fascia.		1371	

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HALTON ROAD	8		No. 8	HALTON ROAD	N1 2EU	Cross Street	c 1825		Georgian	Home	Residential	Late Georgian flat fronted end of terrace house. Three storey and semi-basement. Parapet. Gauged brick flat arches to first and second floor windows. Ground floor semi circular openings with gauged brick above. Original listing described No. 8 as rendered. This has been removed and the brickwork cleaned. Decorative ironwork first floor balconettes and ground floor railings.	1 09 78	No. 8 Halton Road is at the end of a terrace of similar houses of the same period, though only No. 8 is locally listed. It has lost the render described in the original listing and its brickwork has been cleaned. It is a fine example of a late Georgian end of terrace house in its own right and an important part of this group of Georgian houses on Halton Road.		315	
HAMILTON PARK	2		No. 2	HAMILTON PARK	N5 1SJ	Highbury Fields	c.1850		Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	Double fronted 2 storey and semi-basement house. Shallow pitch hipped roof, eight scrolled eaves brackets, stuccoed front with central porch also in stucco. Sash windows with marginal lights, smaller arched window over porch, first storey windows with raised stucco surrounds. To the right of the house is a paved driveway formerly leading to garden but now leading to Howard Mews.	01/09/1978	No. 2 Hamilton Park is a handsome, well-proportioned mid-Victorian house, by the builder, James Few, probably for his own occupation, with stucco front and attractive decorative features. Few was certainly occupying this house at the time of the 1861 census, when it was known as Home Villa. He was also responsible for the early 1850s houses in the adjoining Raglan Terrace.		231	
HAMILTON PARK WEST	44		No. 44	HAMILTON PARK WEST	N5 1AB	Highbury Fields	c.1875		Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	Detached double-fronted house, two-storey stock brick, low pitched roof with side gables, gauged lintels to windows, centre front stucco porch with Tuscan pillars. Right hand side of the house overlooking garden has ground-floor bay window with single window above and gauged blind roundel in gable. The house is slightly set back from the road with low brick wall surmounted by iron railings.	01/09/1978	No. 44 Hamilton Park West is an attractive and well proportioned Victorian house, similar in style to Nos. 46 and 48 which were built at the same time and by the same builder John Moon. The most striking feature is the handsome Tuscan porch which contrasts boldly with the stock brick of the house. The roof architecture with its asymmetrical gabled ends is also of interest.		295 and 294	
HAMILTON PARK WEST	58-68 (even)		Nos. 58-68 (even)	HAMILTON PARK WEST	N5 1AB	Highbury Fields	1855-1857		Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Three pairs of semi-detached villas. Two storeys and basement (No.66 three storeys, Nos. 62 and 64 roof storey). Stock brick gauged arched windows, ground floor window recessed, shallow pitch hipped roofs, central scrolled eaves brackets, bold stuccoed porches with Tuscan columns.	21/09/1993	Nos. 58-68 Hamilton Park West make up three pairs of mid-Victorian semi-detached villas. Nos. 58-60 have retained their original appearance with no later additions. The third storey added to No. 66 makes for an odd disparity, especially with its neighbour at No. 68. Nevertheless this group of houses, all of stock brick, with attractive window detailing contrasting white Tuscan porches make a harmonious grouping.		299	
HAMILTON PARK WEST	46 and 48		Nos. 46 and 48	HAMILTON PARK WEST	N5 1AB	Highbury Fields	c.1875		Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached double-fronted houses in similar style to no 44. Two storey brick, low-pitched roofs with gabled side walls at ends, gauged lintels to windows, centre front stucco porch with Tuscan pillars. Houses slightly set back with low brick walls surmounted by iron railings (no 46). 48 has pillars connected by iron bar.	01/09/1978	Nos. 46 & 48 Hamilton Park West are attractive, double-fronted Victorian semi-detached villas, very similar in style to No. 44. No 48 has a wisteria growing up the front of the house dating back, it is thought, to c1900. Each villa has a contrasting Tuscan porch in stucco and interesting roof architecture with gabled ends.		296	
HAMILTON PARK WEST	50 and 52		Nos. 50 and 52	HAMILTON PARK WEST	N5 1AB	Highbury Fields	1830s-40s		Georgian /Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached two storey villas, stock brick, hipped roofs, projecting eaves, gauged lintels to windows which have six over six panes. Each villa has a white stucco porch with Tuscan pillars and recessed extensions, possibly originally built as coach houses. No 52 has one storey extension in front replacing former garage built in 2014. The houses are slightly set back from the road with low brick wall surmounted by iron railings.	01/09/1978	Nos. 50 and 52 Hamilton Park West are the oldest extant houses in the road dating back to the mid-1830s. They are attractive small-scale villas with side extensions which may have served as coach houses when the houses were first built. Sash windows have six over six panels and each villa has a prominent stucco porch with Tuscan pillars.		297	
HAMILTON PARK WEST	54 and 56		Nos. 54 and 56	HAMILTON PARK WEST	N5 1AB	Highbury Fields	c. 1852		Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Two-storey semi-detached villas, stock brick with flat fronted extensions originally built as coach-houses, shallow pitch hipped roofs. Slightly arched four-paned sash windows with gauged lintels. Ground floor windows slightly recessed. No 54 has stucco architrave to door with divided fanlight. No 56 has white stucco porch with ionic pillars said to have replaced original porch blown off by bomb damage during the Second World War.	01/09/1978	Nos. 54 & 56 Hamilton Park West are two attractive mid-Victorian semi-detached villas with flat side extensions originally built as coach houses. Unlike the other houses on the west side of the road No 46, has no porch but a handsome stucco architrave instead.		298	

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HARBERTON ROAD	2 - 12 (even)		Nos. 2 - 12 (even)	HARBERTON ROAD	N19 3JR	Whitehall Park		c1893-4	Late Victorian eclectic Italianate	Homes	Residential	Two storey terrace houses with dormers. Red brick and stone. Simple decorative stonework. Triple windows on ground and first floors, slightly bayed forward. The entrances are recessed behind a porch, with pilasters, stiff leaf capitals and stucco decoration below the cornice above. Many of the front doors are original with tiling inside the porches.	1 02 80	Nos 2-12 Harberton Road make up a terrace of late Victorian houses. They are two storey with dormers and with comparatively simple stone decoration round the windows. The doorways are more elaborate with panelled doors with leaded stained glass inserts. The side panels of the porches are tiled. Harberton Road is a remarkable street, clearly designed as a whole, but with subtle variations between the terraces and individual houses, as at Nos. 109 and 110. It is an important part of the Whitehall Park conservation area.		858	
HARBERTON ROAD	109		No. 109	HARBERTON ROAD	N19 3JT	Whitehall Park		1893-4	Late Victorian eclectic, Italian, French, Arts & Crafts	Home	Residential	End of terrace with narrow French chateau type patterned slate roofed turret, supported by wooden brackets. Two storey red brick with stone details. Windows with elaborate original timber glazing bars. Windows paired to the left, single below turret and above entrance porch. Slightly bayed ground floor windows. Elaborate porch with brick pilasters, stone capitals, depressed stone arch with keystone and cornice above.	1 02 80	No. 109 Harberton Road is a fanciful late Victorian architectural concoction, part mini French chateau, part English arts and crafts, and part Italianate villa. It is the highlight of these Whitehall Park terraces. It marks the end of Harberton Road and is in keeping with its neighbours. It is a remarkable building, one of the architectural stars of the northern part of the borough.		855	
HARBERTON ROAD	110		No. 110	HARBERTON ROAD	N19 3JT	Whitehall Park		1892	Late Victorian eclectic, Italian, French, Arts & Crafts	Home	Residential	Turreted end of terrace house. Two storey red brick with stone details Octagonal, raised, conical turret. Slating and stone details.	1 02 80	No. 110 Harberton Road mirrors No. 109 over the road and like No. 109 ends its terrace with a French chateau-like turret. But it is not quite the same. The turret is octagonal and the windows below curve round in a bay. The porch is simpler and the window surrounds are detailed differently. But it still offers the same concoction of styles and is highly individual. It too is one of the architectural highlights of the northern part of the borough.		856	
HARBERTON ROAD	1 - 107 (odd) and 14 - 108 (even)		Nos. 1 - 107 (odd) and 14 - 108 (even)	HARBERTON ROAD	N19 3JS	Whitehall Park		1893-4	Late Victorian eclectic Gothic Italianate Arts & Crafts	Homes	Residential	Two storey red brick, simple, paired, domestic terrace with bays, eaves, gothic stone detail. Many retain existing, decorative, stained glass front doors and fanlights. Small turret at No.1. Decorative stonework and windows. Decorative slate work. Some retain original tiles to front entrances.	1 02 80	Harberton Road is a street of well preserved, brick, late Victorian, repeat design, domestic terraces which remain largely unchanged. The design style is a mixture of late Victorian styles, Gothic and Arts & Crafts, with a very Italianate turret at No. 1. There has been some degradation, particularly to doorways and roof extensions, but the sense of a complete late Victorian terraced street remains.		857	
HARECOURT ROAD	1-10 (consec)		Nos. 1-10 (consec)	HARECOURT ROAD	N1 2LW	Canonbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Three storey attic and semi-basement terrace. Classical derived. Stock brick, rusticated stucco ground floor with cornice at first floor level. Bracketed eaves cornice. Attic dormers some with brick facings with parapets above, some without. Architraved sash windows. Projecting ground floor windows. Projecting plain stucco porches (some altered).	01/11/1979	Nos. 1-10 Harecourt Road make up a short terrace in a street which links St. Paul's Road and the railway. The houses are Italianate with the first and second floors surviving comparatively intact. The attic level has dormers some of them brick faced with parapets above, some without. On the ground floor some of the porches have been altered. This is an important terrace tucked away from the heavy traffic on St. Paul's Road.		460	
HARECOURT ROAD	11-14 (consec)		Nos. 11-14 (consec)	HARECOURT ROAD	N1 2LW	Canonbury		c1855	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Three storey and semi-basement, classical derived, Italianate. Stock brick with stucco dressings. Stucco parapet with heavy scroll bracketed cornice and blind course. Second floor, round arched stucco architraved windows. First floor square headed architraved windows with ornate bracketed cornices. Ground floor stucco bay windows and doorways with pilasters, entablature and cornice. Unlike the terrace opposite, no dormers.	01/11/1979	Nos. 11-14 Harecourt Road make up a short terrace in a street which links St. Paul's Road and the railway. The houses are Italianate with elaborate stucco dressings. The cornice at eaves level is particularly elaborate with scrolled brackets. The second floor windows are arched with stucco architraves and the first floor windows have ornate bracketed cornices. Nos. 11-14 are better proportioned than the terrace opposite because they lack the dormers at the top. This is an important terrace tucked away from the heavy traffic on St. Paul's Road.		461	
HARECOURT ROAD	21-23 (consec)		Nos. 21-23 (consec)	HARECOURT ROAD	N1 2LW	Canonbury		c1855	Victorian classical tradition Italianate.	Homes	Residential	Classical derived. Three storey stock brick. No.23 double fronted corner house. Projecting bracketed eaves, stucco window surrounds. Architraved with brick cornices, ground and first floor. Some cast iron balconies.	01/11/1979	Nos. 21, 22 and 23 Harecourt Road were built facing the North London Railway which was laid out in 1848, so slightly pre-dating them. The building of the suburban railways encouraged development and Harecourt Road is an example of this, built close to Canonbury station. These houses are more elaborate and Italianate than their neighbours Nos. 18, 19 and 20, with bracketed sills and cornices and more liberal use of stucco. No. 23 is double fronted which sets it apart from others in Harecourt Road. This is an elegant short terrace in an out of the way location by the railway.		464	

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HARECOURT ROAD	18, 19 and 20		Nos. 18, 19 and 20	HARECOURT ROAD	N1 2LW	Canonbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Irregular terraced row, grey stock brick with red brick division of house bays projecting bracketed eaves. No. 18 three storey, central doorway architraved windows. No.19 two storey, modern mansard roof with dormer architraved windows (and doorway). No. 20 two storey and dormer architraved windows and doorway.	01/11/1979	Nos. 18, 19 and 20 Harecourt Road were built facing the North London Railway which was laid out in 1848, so slightly pre-dating them. The building of the suburban railways encouraged development and Harecourt Road is an example of this, built close to Canonbury station. Nos. 18, 19 and 20 are plainer and less Italianate than their neighbours round the corner though Nos. 19 and 20 have overhanging bracketed eaves. The stucco architraves are everywhere restrained. No. 18's front door is an unsuitable modern replacement.		463		
HARECOURT ROAD	24, 25		Nos. 24, 25	HARECOURT ROAD	N1 2LW	Canonbury		c1855	Early Victorian	Homes	Residential	Classical derived. Three storey and stucco semi-basement. Architraved window surrounds with scroll brick cornices ground and first floors. Plain stucco porches. No.24 good cast iron window guard ground floor. No. 25 second floor rebuilt without stucco ornament or parapet cornice.	01/11/1979	Nos. 24 and 25 Harecourt Road were built close to the North London Railway which was laid out in 1848, so slightly pre-dating them. The building of the suburban railways encouraged development and Harecourt Road is an example of this, built close to Canonbury station. No. 24 is more complete with stucco parapet and cornice and stucco architraves to the second floor windows. At some point the second floor of No. 25 has been rebuilt and it has lost its stucco decoration. Otherwise these is an elegant pair of houses in an out of the way location by the railway.		465		
HARECOURT ROAD	27		No. 27	HARECOURT ROAD	N1 2LW	Canonbury		c1865	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	Semi-detached villa, rusticated stucco ground floor, three storey with basement. Ground floor window tripartite with bracketed cornice which extends the full width of the house. First floor also tripartite but with a bracketed pediment above. Two storey side entrance with single arched window above and recessed front door set in a stucco porch. Cast iron railing around basement area.	01/11/1979	No. 27 is unlike its neighbours in Harecourt Road. It is in Canonbury and Highbury villa style with a side entrance and overhanging eaves. Its windows are more elaborately decorated, with a bracketed pediment on the first floor and rusticated ground floor. It was built close to the North London Railway which was laid out in 1848, so slightly pre-dating it. The building of the suburban railways encouraged development and Harecourt Road is an example of this, built close to Canonbury station. This is an elegant villa in an out of the way location by the railway.		466		
HAWES STREET	30-33		Nos. 30-33	HAWSE STREET	N1 2DT	Upper Street North		c1840	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Three storey and semi-basement classical terrace of houses of the same design as the Florence Street terraces. Stock brick with rusticated stucco ground floor and semi-basement. Decorative stucco surrounds to most windows. All cornices lost except to No. 31. Decorative stucco band of the Florence Street type between ground and first floors.	1 09 78	Nos. 30 - 33 Hawes Street are of the same design as those in neighbouring Florence Street. All have lost their stucco cornices apart from No. 31, but the stucco window surrounds remain. Taking No. 31 as the example, it retains a strong cornice above, Italianate stucco surrounds to the upper two storeys' windows, a pedimented porch and a tripartite ground floor window. The ground floor stucco is rusticated. An important detail, common to most of the Florence Street and Hawes Street houses, is a decorated stucco band separating the ground and first floors, which gives the terraces a unifying theme.	Previously listed as "30-34 (consec) Florence Street"	318		
HAYWARD'S PLACE	1 to 6 (Consec)		Nos. 1 to 6 (Consec)	HAYWARD'S PLACE	EC1R 0EU			1834. Part rebuilt 1951	Georgian	Homes	Residential	1834, but Nos. 5 and 6 rebuilt 1951 in facsimile. Two storeys, two windows each; Nos. 5 and 6, three windows. Yellow stock brick, stucco ground floor with plain band at first floor level. Parapet with brick corbelling. Gauged flat brick arches to recessed sash windows with original glazing bars. Round arched, architraved doorways with fanlights and panelled doors. No.3 with stone plaque inscribed HAYWARD PLACE 1834.	01/12/1970	Hayward's Place is approached through a low archway from St. John's Street and the terrace of small artisan dwellings you come across on the left hand side is something of a surprise. They are clearly dated 1834 on No. 3 but Nos. 5 and 6 have been rebuilt after bomb damage, which destroyed the other side of the alleyway. They were used as dwellings by distillery workers at No. 201 St. John's Street, built in 1828 by John Blyth. There are few other examples of artisan housing of this date in Clerkenwell and they are an important survival.		112		
HEMINGFORD ROAD	12-42 (even)		Nos. 12-42 (even)	HEMINGFORD ROAD	N1 0JU	Barnsbury		1840s	Victorian classical tradition, Italianate	Homes	Residential	Two storey semi-basement stock brick two windows slate pitched roofs some with hips. Nos. 12 and 26-42, three windows, central door. Semi circular sash windows on ground floor. First floor sash windows with gauged flat brick arches. Stucco band at first floor level. Nos. 14-24 recessed.	01/11/1979	This Hemingford Road terrace is part of the 1840s development of the Thornhill estate. The estate was laid out by its surveyor, Joseph Kay, who worked there from 1810 until his death in 1847. He also worked for the Foundling estate in Holborn, particularly on the eastern side of Mecklenburg Square. This terrace is simpler than the terraces further up Hemingford Road, without the pediments and stucco detailing. But they are still stylish buildings, retaining their glazing bars and elegant fan lights above the doors.		477		

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HEMINGFORD ROAD	80-86 (even)		Nos. 80-86 (even)	HEMINGFORD ROAD	N1 1DD	Barnsbury		c1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Simple terrace, derived classical. Two storey with basement and attics. Parapet. Slate, Mansard roofs with single dormers. Stock brick, stone parapet, rusticated stucco ground floor. Flat arched openings with gauged brick on first floor. Most original glazing bars. Trellis decoration to rectangular fanlights. Some cast iron railings. No. 80 larger than the others, with 3 bays rather than two with a recessed entrance bay to the side.	01/02/1981	This short terrace is part of the Thornhill estate development begun in the 1840s. The estate was laid out by its surveyor Joseph Kay, a pupil of S.P Cockerell, who worked there from 1810 until his death in 1847. His work can also be seen on the Foundling estate in Holborn, particularly the east side of Mecklenburg Square. This terrace's most distinctive feature is the trellis motif in the glazing bars in the rectangular fanlights. Hemingford Road is a long road but it is broken up into comparatively short terraces, like Nos. 80-86. It is therefore never monotonous with each terrace offering different variations on the styles used by the Thornhill Estate developers.		981	
HEMINGFORD ROAD	88-102 (even)		Nos. 88-102 (even)	HEMINGFORD ROAD	N1 1DD	Barnsbury		1845	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Four pairs of semi-detached villas. Stock brick. Hipped roofs. No.94 and 88 with original cast iron railings. Two storey with basements. Two windows each with stucco architraves. Recessed front entrances also with stucco architraves. Doors surrounded by pilasters with rectangular fanlight above. First floor windows with gauged flat brick arches.	01/11/1979	These villas were part of the 1840s development of the Thornhill estate. The estate was laid out by its surveyor Joseph Kay, a pupil of S.P Cockerell, who worked there from 1810 until his death in 1847. He also worked at the Foundling estate in Holborn, particularly on the east side of Mecklenburg Square. These villas are simpler than the terraces further to the south along Hemingford Road, particularly those which are Grade II listed, Nos. 45-91. They are arranged in pairs with perhaps later rendered walls linking them. The stucco decoration is restrained, limited to architraves round the entrances and ground floor windows. The doors are flanked by pilasters with rectangular fanlights. They are elegant villas and important contributors to Hemingford Road's architecture.		550	
HEMINGFORD ROAD	158	HEMINGFORD ARMS	No. 158	HEMINGFORD ROAD	N1 1DF	Barnsbury	1855		Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Public House	Public House	Three storey. Ground floor original pub front with pilasters supporting entablature. Composite capitals to pilasters. Hemingford Road front - first floor three windows. Centre window with console bracketed pediment - all windows with stucco architraves. Second floor three windows with stucco architraves. Upper floor painted brick. Stucco quoins on corners. Heavy stucco dentiled cornice. Offord Road fronting - first and second floors two windows with stucco architraves.	01/11/1979	The Hemingford Arms is one of Islington's best known pubs, if only for the extraordinary profusion of its window boxes and hanging baskets. Unfortunately this obscures much of the architectural detail of its ground floor and only the two upper floors can be seen fully. These show a fine 1860s corner pub, rendered above, with restrained Italianate stucco detailing. The first floor windows are corniced, with the central window facing Hemingford Road pedimented as well. The Hemingford Arms is an important pub in a prominent location.		563	
HEMINGFORD ROAD	169		No. 169	HEMINGFORD ROAD	N1 1DA	Barnsbury		1880s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Sunday Café. Timber frontage. Stallriser, original pilasters and brackets on either side of the frontage. Clear glass window (one mullion). Timber/glass door, clear glass fanlight. Timber panelled door to upper floors to the side, clear glass fanlight. Fascia and cornice, awning box.	21/09/1993	No. 169 Hemingford Road is one of a pair of Victorian shopfronts at the top end of the road, near the junction with Offord Road. This is now a café and although it has lost the original stallriser and windows, enough has been retained to provide the basic framework of a late Victorian shopfront. It is an important part of the streetscape of this part of Hemingford Road, leading up towards the Hemingford Arms.		1372	
HEMINGFORD ROAD	45 to 91 (odd) Nos. 44 to 78 (even)		Nos. 45 to 91 (odd) Nos. 44 to 78 (even)	HEMINGFORD ROAD	N1 1BY	Barnsbury		1843	Victorian classical tradition, Italianate	Homes	Residential	The odd numbered terrace on the western side is now Grade II listed. Nos 44-78 on the eastern side remain on the local list. They are terrace houses arranged in pedimented pairs linked by recessed one window entrance bays. Doorways with pilaster jambs carrying cornice heads, fanlights and panelled doors. The sash windows are arranged in pairs, and are slightly plainer than those opposite. This terrace has been rendered and painted while the Grade II houses opposite have been left plain with stucco decoration. Otherwise they are much the same, though Nos. 44-78 lack the paired upper floor windows in the pediments.	01/12/1970	This terrace was part of the 1840s development of the Thornhill Estate. The estate was laid out by its surveyor Joseph Kay, a pupil of S.P Cockerell, who worked there from 1810 until his death in 1847. His work can also be seen on the Foundling estate in Holborn, particularly the east side of Mecklenburg Square. These terraces have a distinctive style, arranged in pedimented pairs. All on the western side of Hemingford Road are now Grade II listed but these on the eastern side remain on the local list. They are slightly plainer than those opposite without the paired windows on the upper floor within the pediment. They have been rendered and painted white.	Note the partial Grade II listing	114	2.08

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HEMINGFORD ROAD	115 and 117		Nos. 115 and 117	HEMINGFORD ROAD	N1 1BZ	Barnsbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Public House	Public House/Residential	Three storey. One building. Free Italianate style. Stock brick and rusticated stucco. No. 115 corner pub with ground floor entablature, composite capitals to pilasters. First floor to cornice two pilasters at ends. No. 115 with blind upper recesses. First floor, two large windows with ornate stucco pilasters, cornice above. Stone plaque in centre. Second floors five round headed windows. No. 117 ornate cornice bracketed. No. 115 plain brick parapet. Bridgeman Road elevation: pilasters at ends, stone plaque in centre, blind recesses.	01/11/1979	Nos 115 & 117 Hemingford Road make up what was once the Huntingdon Arms public house, now (2019) The Cuckoo. No. 117 is a separate residence though the building's elevation makes clear that they were once all the same pub. It dates from the 1850s, just after the death of Joseph Kay, the Thornhill estate surveyor who laid out the estate for development. The first landlord took the license in 1856. The style is florid Italianate, particularly on the Hemingford Road elevation with a heavy bracketed cornice at roof level. This is not continued round No. 115, either because it was taken down later or the original builder decided not to continue with it. This breaks the unity of the design, though the window patterns on the first and second floors make clear that it was all once a single pub. The Bateman Road facade is plainer, with the Huntingdon coat of arms at second floor level. This is repeated at first floor level facing Hemingford Road. This is a fine pub in a prominent position with a distinctive Italianate style, an important contributor to Hemingford Road's mid 1800s architectural mix.		551	
HEMINGFORD ROAD	171		No. 171	HEMINGFORD ROAD	N1 1DA	Barnsbury		1890s-1900s	Victorian/Edwardian shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Barnsbury Stores. Timber frontage, two panelled stallrisers; two rendered pilasters, one bracket. Two clear glass windows with side aspect (one transom). Metal extract grille to all. Timber/glass door, arched clear glass fanlight, one step. Timber fascia (painted name) and cornice.	21/09/1893	No 171 Hemingford Road is one of a pair of listed shopfronts near the junction with Offord Road. It has been Barnsbury Stores for many years, but in early 2019 a new tenant was being sought. The shopfront retains more of its original late Victorian or Edwardian features than its neighbour with its panelled timber stallrisers, double aspect windows and arched fanlight over the door. It seems of a slightly later date than its neighbour and the pilaster on its right hand side does not match those of No. 169. But it remains an important part of the streetscape of this part of Hemingford Road, leading up towards the Hemingford Arms.		1373	
HERMIT STREET	9-27 (odd)		Nos. 9-27 (odd)	HERMIT STREET	EC1V7NR	New River		1827-1832	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Terrace, classical tradition, three storey and basement. Stock brick stone parapet, simple stucco cornice. Gauged brick flat arched windows, all with multi-glazed bars, some original. Semi-circular barred fanlights, simple doorframes. Cast iron railings with urn finials and spearheads.	01/10/1985	These are handsome houses all in original condition apart from front doors. They were built on land leased from the Society of Friends, who looked after their estate well. The semi circular barred fanlights provide a distinctive detail. Because these houses open directly onto the street there is an intimate feel to the neighbourhood.		1055	
HERMIT STREET	10, 14 and 18		Nos. 10, 14 and 18	HERMIT STREET	EC1V7NR	New River		1827-1832	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Terrace, originally of double fronted houses with central door, flush to street. Three storey. Stock brick. Cement cornice. Concrete coping. Gauged brick openings. Flat arched to upper floors, round arched ground floor. Multi-glazed bars. Barred semi-circular fanlights. Fluted quarter columns framing panelled doors.	01/10/1985	As in the terrace opposite, these are handsome houses in original condition apart from the front doors. The arched ground floor windows provide a contrast to their neighbours. No. 14 has a more elaborate fanlight.		1056	
HIDES STREET	1-4 (consec)		Nos. 1-4 (consec)	HIDES STREET	N78PA			1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Small double fronted terrace on both sides of Hides Street. Two storey, stock brick. Flat gauged arches to windows. Parapet roof. No.1 rendered.	01/02/1980	Nos. 1 - 4 Hide Street are four cottagey double fronted early Victorian terraced houses facing each other in a cul-de-sac hidden away close to Paradise Park. They are an unusual grouping making up an intimate residential street. At about the time these houses were built the area was blighted by the building of Pentonville Prison (1840-42), by the railway across the south side of Arundel Square (1850) and by the building of the Metropolitan Meat Market (1855). So these houses were designed for artisans or the lower middle class and were less grand than in developments to the south towards Barnsbury.		751	

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HIGHBURY CRESCENT	9 & 10		Nos. 9 & 10	HIGHBURY CRESCENT	N5 1RN	Highbury Fields		1848-50	Victorian classical tradition, Italian Renaissance	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached houses. c.1848-50. Developed by James Wagstaff and James Goodbody and probably designed by Wagstaff. Brick, stucco and roofs of slate. Three storeys over half-basement, four windows each. Each house is four bays wide, stepped back between the second and third bays and again between third and fourth. Basement and ground floor stuccoed and decorated with banded rustication; steps up to flat-arched entrance with overlight, set back under a Greek Doric porch in the outermost bay. All windows flat-arched; first-floor windows have stucco architraves with console and cornice to inner two, console and pediment to third, architrave simply to fourth. Second floor has simple architraves. Sashes of original design throughout, those to the ground floor with margin lights. Boxed eaves with brackets. Hipped roof. Third window on ground floor of no 8 has balcony on brackets with cast-iron window-guard. The outer wings of both houses have been raised almost to eaves level at the rear. Both porches have fluted columns and No 10 has a substantial later extension to the side possibly replacing a former coach house.	01/12/1970	Nos. 7 and 8, and 11 and 12 of this group are statutorily listed Grade II. That leaves Nos. 9 and 10 locally listed. These are large semi-detached villas dating from 1848-50, probably by James Wagstaff, of three storeys and basements. They are built of yellow brick with stucco on the ground floor and basement. They make an impressive use of classical and renaissance italian decorative motifs in stucco. They form part of an important group of semi-detached villas built in the 1840s on Highbury Crescent. These villas are well-preserved and pioneering examples of grand Victorian semi-detached villas, a type of building of which many came to be built in Highbury and Canonbury, for example in Alwyne Villas and Road (also by Wagstaff), in Highbury Hill, and in Highbury New Park.	Nos. 7 and 8, and 11 and 12 of this group are statutorily listed Grade II. That leaves Nos. 9 and 10 locally listed.	117	
HIGHBURY CRESCENT	15 and 16	No.15 Northumberland House, No. 16 Cumberland House	Nos. 15 and 16	HIGHBURY CRESCENT	N5 1RA and N5 1RT	Highbury Fields		1848-50	Victorian classical tradition/Italian Renaissance	Homes	Residential	Three storeys and basement with projecting four storey towers. Hipped slate roofs with projecting bracketed eaves. Yellow stock brick with stucco quoins to the towers and rendering to basement. Windows of towers 3rd floor, and main house and towers 2nd floor, straight headed and set in stucco surrounds and under console-bracketed cornices, with ironwork parapets on the eaves. First floor windows round headed, those in the main body of the house set in stucco surrounds with console-bracketed cornice and rosettes, and those on the towers with vermiculated keystones and impost blocks and cast iron balconies. Ground floor tower window to No. 16 same as first floor, main bodies of ground floors of both houses have canted bay windows with round headed windows, topped by a cornice and blocking course. No. 15 has yellow-brick south extension which is fairly clearly a later addition, with three-floor canted bay window. No. 16 has north extension faced in yellow brick, also a later addition, built over and to the north of the entrance porch, with one straight-headed window on each of first and second floors over the porch, and large area of blank brick wall to the north. Fluted Greek Doric columns to porches. No. 15 has entrance porch and door attached to the ground floor of its tower, to where the porch and door have been moved from a position on the south side, while No 16 still has its entrance porch and door to the	01/12/1970	Nos. 15 and 16 Highbury Crescent are large semi-detached villas now mostly divided into flats, dating from 1848-50, probably by James Wagstaff. They make impressive use of classical and Italian renaissance decorative motifs in stucco, with added towers at the outer ends which extend a half-storey above the roof line. This pair of villas forms part of an important group of semi-detached villas built in the late 1840s on Highbury Crescent. They are well-preserved and pioneering examples of grand Victorian semi-detached villas, a type of building of which many came to be built in Highbury and Canonbury, for example in Alwyne Villas and Road (also by Wagstaff), in Highbury Hill, and Highbury New Park.	Should be 15 & 16	119	

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HIGHBURY CRESCENT	17 and 18	Wilmington House (both houses)	Nos. 17 and 18	HIGHBURY CRESCENT	N5 1RA and N5 1RX	Highbury Fields		1848-50	Victorian classical tradition/Italian Renaissance	Homes	Residential	Three storeys and basement with projecting four storey towers. Hipped slate roofs with projecting bracketed eaves. Yellow stock brick with stucco quoins to the towers and rendering to basement. Windows of towers third floor, and of main house and towers second floor, straight headed and set in stucco surrounds and under console-bracketed cornices. On No. 17 the original ground floor bay window has been replaced by a narrower ground and first floor canted bay window with straight-headed windows, and a new set of straight headed windows, one on each floor, have been inserted between the bay window and the tower, and the second floor windows have been enlarged and lost their stucco surroundings. On No. 18 the first floor windows are round headed, those in the main body of the house are a pair set in stucco surrounds with console-bracketed cornice and rosettes, and those on the towers with vermiculated keystones and impost blocks and cast iron balconies. Ground floor tower windows round headed, main body of ground floor of No. 18 has canted bay with round headed windows, topped by a cornice and blocking course with cast iron balustrade above. The southern extension to No. 17 is probably a subsequent addition. Both houses have entrance porches and doors in their original positions to the side of the towers, porches supported by fluted Corinthian columns, doors with pilasters.	01/12/1970	These are large semi-detached villas now mostly divided into flats, dating from 1848-50, probably by James Wagstaff. They make impressive use of classical and Italian Renaissance decorative motifs in stucco, with the added interest of towers at the outer ends which rise a half-storey above the roof line. This pair of villas forms part of an important group of semi-detached villas built in the late 1840s on Highbury Crescent. They are well-preserved and pioneering examples of grand Victorian semi-detached villas, a type of building of which many came to be built in Highbury and Canonbury, for example in Alwyne Villas and Road (also by Wagstaff), in Highbury Hill, and Highbury New Park.		120	
HIGHBURY CRESCENT	19, 20		Nos. 19, 20	HIGHBURY CRESCENT	N5 1RX	Highbury Fields		1848-50	Victorian classical tradition/Italian Renaissance	Homes	Residential	Each house is two storeys and an attic storey above a basement, two and a half bays wide, with a further two storeys a single bay wide set back to the side. No. 20 has in addition a three-storey extension set even further back, possibly a former coach house with additions. The half bays combine to be blank windows across the party wall. All windows straight headed. No.19, stucco; No. 20 brick painted grey. Slated hipped roofs with projecting eaves. Heavy stucco cornice above second floor level and below attic storey. Architraved sash windows with first floor console bracketed dentil cornices. Lighter cornice below first floor windows right across the facade, above a blank frieze and below that the ground floor faced in stucco banded rustication. Front doors inside enclosed porches projecting forward and clad in banded rustication, round arches with heavy keystones over the outer entrance to the porch.	01/12/1970	These are large semi-detached villas now mostly divided into flats, dating from 1848-50, probably by James Wagstaff. They make an impressive use of classical and Italian Renaissance decorative motifs in stucco. The attic storey above a heavy cornice, and the blank windows on the face of the divide between the two villas, are the most notable features. This pair of villas forms part of an important group of semi-detached villas built in the late 1840s on Highbury Crescent. The Highbury Crescent villas are well-preserved and pioneering examples of grand Victorian semi-detached villas, a type of building of which many came to be built in Highbury and Canonbury, eg in Alwyne Villas and Road (also by Wagstaff), in Highbury Hill, and Highbury New Park.		121	
HIGHBURY GROVE	18		No. 18	HIGHBURY GROVE	N5 2EA	Highbury Fields		1793	Georgian	Place of Worship and Residence	Mental health centre	Three storey with basement. Semi-detached double-fronted villa with centrally-placed entrance door, previously terraced but the building on the south side has been demolished. Three bay. Carriageway entrance. Stucco cornice and blocking course. Stucco façade with rectangular string course across the facade below the 1st floor windows, stucco front boundary wall with balustrade. Sash windows. Segmental arch to doorway and rectangular fanlight.	01/11/1979	No. 18 Highbury Grove dates from 1793, with a plain stucco three-bay facade with cornice and string course. This is one of the oldest houses in Highbury Grove, perhaps the oldest. It has been much altered. It was originally a chapel for the Rev Hugh Worthington, and then from 1799 to 1806 used as a chapel by the congregation which moved in 1806 to a custom-built chapel in Compton Terrace and called themselves and their chapel "Union Chapel". This congregation is still in Compton Terrace. This former chapel was later a residence, and is now (2017) a mental health crisis support centre.		483	

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HIGHBURY GROVE	60		No. 60	HIGHBURY GROVE	N5 2AG	Highbury Fields		Late 1700s or early 1800s	Georgian	Home	Residential	Three storey and semi-basement. Yellow stock brick. Recessed sash windows with flat gauged brick arches. Basement area stucco. Mansard roof with semi-circular head dormers. Two bays wide. Stucco cornice. Single storey flat roofed side entrance approached by steps faced in stucco, with front door and semi-circular fanlight set in a recess with flat pilasters on each side. Doorway with smaller pilasters supporting entablature. Cast iron railings.	1 11 79	No. 60 Highbury Grove is a simple three-storey and two-bay Georgian house of the late 18th or early 19th century in stock brick, perhaps contemporary with Nos. 24 and 24A Highbury Grove. It is one of the few houses left in Highbury Grove of that period and retains much of its original appearance.		484	
HIGHBURY GROVE	24 and 24A		Nos. 24 and 24A	HIGHBURY GROVE	N5 2EA	Highbury Fields		1811	Georgian	Homes	Commercial and residential	Semi-detached pair of houses each two and a half bays with one bay extension, the extensions on the north and south sides slightly stepped back. Main block three storeys, basements, and No.24 with dormer windows above a cornice, while No. 24A has a parapet which extends above No. 24's cornice. Multi-coloured stock brick. Gauged segmental brick arches to recessed sash windows most with original glazing bars. Blank window bay shared equally between the houses. No.24 has a one-storey porch extension out to the front boundary of the property, with arched architraved doorway with fanlight and panelled door. No. 24A has its entrance doorway below semi-circular fanlight in the north (two-floor) extension, the door recessed behind opening framed by simple frieze and flat pilasters in stucco. The rear of No. 24A has wide segment headed windows with complicated glazing bars which may be original.	01/12/1970	These are two semi-detached houses dating from about 1811, a simple but elegant late Georgian design in stock brick. They are among the few houses left in Highbury Grove of that period. They retain much of their original appearance including the excellent brick arches over the windows and the glazing bars in the sashes.		123	
HIGHBURY HILL	33		No. 33	HIGHBURY HILL	N5 1SU	Highbury Fields		c1870	Victorian classical tradition/Italian Renaissance	Home	Residential	Two storey. London stock brick and stucco, all windows straight headed. Hipped roof, but with square flat central part bounded by cast iron railings, and with a triangular gable over the stepped forward right-hand half of the front facade. Deeply overhanging eaves. Loft rooms in roof with small dormer windows at rear and sides. 1st floor left half has two windows in flat stucco surrounds with lugged architraves, the right half under the gable has the upper level of two-storey canted bay window faced in stucco with moulded cornice and blocking course at the top. Stucco diamond shaped quoins. String course moulded as an architrave across the facade between the first and ground floor. Ground floor windows and stucco quoins same as the 1st floor. Front door in one storey extension set back on the west side, flat roofed, with stucco quoins, and with cornice and blocking course supported by brackets along the top front. The entrance door set between flat pilasters in stucco and under another cornice supported by pairs of large consoles at each end and small brackets in between. One storey garage attached to east side. Two sets of gate piers, with large stucco pineapple finials to left hand ones.	01/07/1978	No. 33 Highbury Hill dates from about 1870 and is an unusual type of house for Highbury, a mid-Victorian compact detached villa. It is in stock brick with a canted bay window in stucco under a prominent gable, and decorative detail (especially quoins) in stucco. It is a particularly pleasing and well-balanced design, well preserved, and makes an interesting break in what is otherwise a row of large three storey semi-detached houses of the same period.		232	

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HIGHBURY HILL	87-93 (odd)		Nos. 87-93 (odd)	HIGHBURY HILL	N5 1SX	Highbury Fields		c 1865	Victorian classical tradition/Italian Renaissance	Homes	Residential	Three storey and basement, grand scale, London stock brick with basement stucco. Basement partly or mostly above ground level, with ground floor entrance porch and door up external stone staircase. Hipped roofs with flat area on top. Each of the four houses two bays wide. Second and first floor windows headed with gauged brick segmental arches. The dividing line between the houses in each pair marked by a moulded bracket under the eave and a narrow recess in the brickwork running up from the ground floor to half way up the 2nd floor and headed by a gauged brick round arch. The ground floor windows, also segment headed, are set in back in shallow recesses which are themselves headed by gauged brick segmental arches. All the window sashes have margin lights. Nos. 87, 89 and 91 each have, on the Highbury Hill frontage, one ground floor window and the entrance door and porch. The entrance porches, in stucco, have unfluted roman doric columns, flat pilasters each side of the doorway, and frieze and cornice above. Double doors with the upper two-thirds glazed, rectangular window above. No. 93 has two ground floor windows on the Highbury Hill front, and the entrance door up an external staircase at the side in Aubert Park. The Aubert Park frontage of No. 93 is three bays wide, with the entrance door at ground floor centre, and the windows as described for Highbury Hill.	01/07/1978	Nos. 87-93 Highbury Hill date from about 1865, with a relatively simple design for the period, reminiscent of late Georgian. They are made up of two pairs of semi-detached villas with three stock brick storeys and a stucco faced basement, each house with two bays. The most striking features are the segmental arches over the windows and over the recesses in which the ground-floor windows are set, the grand neo-classical porches, and the elongated round-headed recesses marking the party walls. Nos. 25-31 Aubert Park (not locally listed) and 58-68 Hamilton Park West (locally listed) are the same design except that they are two storey instead of three. Together with Nos. 87-93 Highbury Hill they form an impressive group.		233	
HIGHBURY NEW PARK	120-126 (even)		Nos. 120-126 (even)	HIGHBURY NEW PARK	N5 2HG	Highbury New Park		c1880	Victorian Gothic	Homes	Residential	Two pairs of semi-detached 'Gothic' style villas in London stock brick of three storeys with a hipped roof and recessed side entrance loggias, recessed porch, and semi-basement. The lower two floors of the main elevation contain a prominent bay with three pointed windows, the upper bay being stuccoed and surmounted by a stucco panel with triple pointed windows to the first floor and square headed triple windows to the second. Minton encaustic tile banding separates the two upper floor levels. Decoration with stiff leaf capitals, prominent hoodmoulds, spandrel moulding and incised decoration to the deep eaves.	01/09/1978	Nos. 120-126 Highbury New Park, of around 1880, are formed of two pairs of semi-detached 'Gothic' style villas of three storeys in London stock brickwork with a hipped roof and recessed side entrance loggias and semi-basement. Highbury New Park was developed by Henry Rydon from 1851 as an extensive suburb for the middle classes. Many of the detached and paired villas along the wide tree-lined street were probably designed by his architect/surveyor, Charles Hambridge, with a standard plan but in a variety of styles ranging from Greek revival to Italianate, Lombardic and Gothic. These four houses are a good example of the later stages of the estate's development when Gothic detailing becomes prominent although the inventiveness of the design declines. The grouping has special street significance in terms of scale, their relationship with adjacent buildings and their individual architectural detailing. A blue plaque at No. 124 denotes the residence, from 1898-1939, of David Gestetner, developer of office copying machinery.		301	

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HIGHBURY NEW PARK	139		No. 139	HIGHBURY NEW PARK	N5 2LJ	Highbury New Park		c1870	Victorian classical tradition/Italianate	Home	Residential	An 'Italianate' detached house of London stock brick: four storeys with recessed side entrance loggia and stuccoed semi basement. Hipped roof with deep dentilled eaves, classical surrounds to all openings and with stucco stringcourses at G.F. impost level and first and second floor levels. Architectural detailing is emphatic with heavy architraves and keystones to the ground floor round-headed windows and main entrance door and architraves, cornices, console brackets and keystones to the upper windows which are linked by aprons.	01/09/1978	No. 139 Highbury New Park, of around 1870, is an Italianate detached four storey house of London stock brick with recessed side entrance loggia, stuccoed semi basement, hipped roof with deep dentilled eaves and classical surrounds to all openings. Highbury New Park was developed by Henry Rydon from 1851 as a suburb for the middle classes. Many of the detached and paired villas lining the wide tree-lined street were designed by his architect/surveyor, Charles Hambridge, in a variety of styles ranging from Greek revival, Italianate, Lombardic to Gothic. No. 139 has special street significance in terms of its grand scale, its relationship with adjacent buildings and its forceful architectural detailing. The house was occupied by the Goldblum Synagogue (Ashkenazi) between 1925 - c1970		302		
HIGHBURY NEW PARK	141/143	N/A	Nos. 141/143	HIGHBURY NEW PARK	N5 2LJ	Highbury New Park		c1865	Victorian Greek revival/Italianate/Venetian Gothic.	Homes	Residential	Eccentric and eclectic semi-detached villas with three storeys and semi basement; upper floors arched polychrome brickwork to round-headed first floor windows, brick dentilled string course at second floor level and recessed second floor windows. Roof hipped with dentilled eaves. Grecian influenced raised and projecting stuccoed ground floor with recessed entrance porches and panelled piers supporting a panelled frieze and cornice surmounted by paired palmette antefixes.	01/09/1978	Nos. 141/143 Highbury New Park are paired semi-detached villas with three storeys and semi-basement. The upper floors have pointed polychrome brickwork to round-headed first floor windows, a brick dentilled string course at second floor level and recessed second floor windows. The roof is hipped, with dentilled eaves. A Grecian influenced stuccoed ground floor, surmounted by paired palmette antefixes, provides a contrast with the upper floors. Highbury New Park was developed by Henry Rydon from 1851 as a suburb for the middle classes. Many of the detached and paired villas lining the wide tree-lined street were designed by his architect/surveyor, Charles Hambridge, in a variety of styles ranging from Greek revival, Italianate, Lombardic to Gothic. Nos. 141-143, which came relatively early in Hambridge's career, are particularly eccentric for their mix of Greek revival, Italianate and Venetian Gothic motifs within the same building. The pair are effective in the streetscape in terms of their relationship with adjacent buildings and their quirky architectural detailing.		303		
HIGHBURY NEW PARK	0	ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH	St. Augustine, Highbury New Park	HIGHBURY NEW PARK	N5 2DR	Highbury New Park	1869-70		Victorian Gothic	Place of Worship	Place of Worship	A large mixed Early English and Decorated style church of London stock brick, with some polychromatic work, and stone dressings to openings, string courses and buttress copings. An imposing five stage tower with twinned lancets and angle buttresses projects forward of the gabled west end on the southwest corner; a proposed steeple was never built. Two large pointed windows, with geometric tracery, to the west end surmounted by a rose window.	22/10/1999	St. Augustine's is a mix of the Early English and Decorated style, of London stock brick, with some polychromatic work and stone dressings. A five stage tower with twinned lancets projects forward of the gabled west end on the southwest corner. The west end contains two large pointed windows, with geometric tracery surmounted by a rose window. Highbury New Park was developed by Henry Rydon from 1851 as an extensive suburb for the middle classes; by the 1860s some eighty houses had been completed and a 'tin tabernacle' was erected in 1864, seating 850, to serve the estate's spiritual needs. This was replaced by the permanent church, St. Augustine's, in 1869-70, seating 1,150 and costing £10,000. paid for by Rydon himself. The architects were Habershon & Brock. Apart from functioning as a spiritual focal point for the community the church has special street significance in its contrast with the materials and the domestic scale of the adjacent buildings. Its forceful presence is reinforced by the solid tower although the architectural detailing overall is not refined. The footpath and school playground to the south open up long views and make the church more than usually prominent in the street scene.		1641		

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HIGHBURY NEW PARK	37/39	N/A	Nos. 37/39	HIGHBURY NEW PARK	N5 2EN	Highbury New Park		c1860	Victorian classical tradition/Italianate	Homes	Residential	Italianate' semi-detached villas; London stock brick of three storeys with stuccoed semi-basement, three bays of windows and hipped roof. Stuccoed porches, with arched openings and a string course at impost level, project either end. Stucco architraves to all windows, the second floor lugged, the first floor corniced with keystones and console brackets; the end windows over the porches are emphasised with segmental pediments. Ground floor windows are round headed, their keystones supporting a string course with a further string course at impost level.	01/02/1980	Nos. 37/39 Highbury New Park are Italianate semi-detached villas in London stock brick of three storeys with stuccoed semi-basement, three bays of windows and hipped roof. Stuccoed porches, with arched openings, project either end. Highbury New Park was developed by Henry Rydon from 1851 as a suburb for the middle classes; many of the detached and paired villas lining the wide tree-lined street were designed by his architect/surveyor, Charles Hambridge, in a variety of styles ranging from Greek revival, Italianate, Lombardic to Gothic. Nos. 37-39 are straightforwardly 'Italianate', a style soon to be superseded by 'Gothic'. The pair are effective in the streetscape in terms of their scale, relationship with adjacent buildings and their restrained, if rather formal, architectural detailing.		650		
HIGHBURY PARK	18		No. 18	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 2AB	Highbury Fields		1880s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Two rendered pilasters and brackets. Stall riser. Clear glass windows (three mullions) with side aspect. Plastic/aluminium name box over fascia. Cornice removed since 1993 listing. Timber/plain glass recessed door. Panelled door to upstairs on the left.	21 09 93	Altered since 1993 listing. Inclusion should be reviewed.	1376	3.14		
HIGHBURY PARK	26	THE HIGHBURY BARN TAVERN	No. 26	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 2AB	Highbury Fields		1885	Victorian brewers' Baroque	Public House	Public House	Plaster and timber pub front. Dual render/tile frontage. Seven ornate pilasters, four timber stallrisers. Four clear glass windows (one transom) Recessed timber panelled and glass front door. Fascia with pub name and dentillated cornice above. Watney Coombe Reid signage on the corner at first and second floor level.	21 09 93	The present Highbury Barn Tavern was opened in 1885 for the brewer Watney, Coombe, Reid, whose painted signage can still be seen on the corner. It also has an Islington People's Plaque recording that the Peasants' Revolt of 1381 reached this then rural area north of London. There have been tea gardens and ale houses on this site at least since the 1740s. In 1841 more than 3,000 people attended the annual dinner of the licensed victuallers association. In 1854 the Barn staged an ascent by the British balloonist Charles Green. In 1861 Edward Giovanelli took over the license but lost it ten years later after a riot by drunken students from St. Bartholemews Hospital. It reopened in 1885 as the pub we now see.		1377		
HIGHBURY PARK	34		No. 34	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 2AA	Highbury Fields		1871	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Da Mario (Italian Deli). Timber frontage and stallrise, two render brackets, one pilaster, clear glass window with side aspect, recessed timber/glass dor, timber fanlight. High level painted High level painted glass windows and vent. Plastic/timber namebox (over timber frame). Awning and housing.	21/09/1993	No. 34 Highbury Park is a terrace shop dating from about 1871. When it was originally listed in 1993 Da Mario was already a Highbury institution. It remains so today, with the shopfront barely changed over the last thirty years or so. The clear glass window with the high transom allows the delicatessen to display its wares to best effect and the painted glass above the transom adds some decoration. Da Mario and its shopfront is an essential part of this popular traditional shopping street around Highbury Barn.		1378		
HIGHBURY PARK	54-56		Nos. 54-56	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 2XG	Highbury Fields		c 1821	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Three storeys and basements. Stock brick 1st and 2nd floors and rendered ground floors and basements. All windows, apart from those in the southern extension to No 54 and in the basement, straight-headed with georgian or georgian style glazing bars in the sashes, with gauged brick lintels to the windows on the 1st and 2nd floors. A plain parapet with concrete coping tops the front wall of both houses. No.56 has four windows on each of 2nd and 1st floors, 3 windows on ground floor with the entrance door right of centre. Round arched entrance reached up external stone steps, pilaster supporting cornice, semi-circular fanlight. No 54 has the main house with three windows (matching those on No 56) on each floor, and the front door in a slightly stepped-back southern extension with small casement windows on the 1st and 2nd floors. Both houses have the rendered ground floor and basement capped by a plain string course running under the 1st floor windows, with the rendering thinly incised with a masonry pattern.	01/11/1979	Nos. 54 and 56 Highbury Park are a pair of semi-detached villas of about 1821, with three storeys and basement. The ground floor and basement are stucco faced, with stock brick above. Although these two houses are plain and unspectacular, there are few of this date surviving in this area. They are part of an early development by Thomas Cubitt, an important figure in the building and architectural history of London in the first half of the 19th century.		485		

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HIGHBURY PARK	60	St. JOAN OF ARC RC CHURCH	No. 60	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 2XH	Highbury Fields	1960-62		"Modernised Gothic"	Place of Worship	Place of Worship	Modern Gothic style. Tall north tower with deep oblique buttresses and pyramid spire. Nave almost triangular in section with massively ribbed interior. Large triangular headed window in gabled west front, closely mullioned in perpendicular style but with no tracery. Brick-built. Faced in Dutch two-inch bricks of soft orange-yellow colours with dressings of Bath and Clipsham stone. The roof is tiled and the spire copper covered.	7 09 98	St. Joan of Arc Roman Catholic Church was designed by Stanley C Kerr Bate and built in 1960 - 62 by Wyatt Builders of Streatham. Kerr Bate also designed the adjoining school, and the presbytery and offices. He described the style himself as "modernised Gothic" and that is the impression it gives as you stand facing the west end. The pitched roof and the buttresses make its outline almost triangular, with a central window which nods towards the Perpendicular style of late medieval English churches, with tightly spaced mullions, though no tracery. The tower too has a medieval air with its steeple echoing perhaps Rhenish church building style. But the overall effect is entirely modern and reflects the architects own words about the building. He said he wanted to build a "happy church"		1575	
HIGHBURY PARK	72	Broadway House	No. 72	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 2XE	Sotheby Road	1894		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Part of parade of late Victorian shops in Sotheby Road Conservation Area. 3-storey, 9-bay corner shop. Blue enamel sign with white lettering 'The Broadway Highbury Park' beneath window at second bay. Shopfront: dual timber frontage. Highbury Park: two render pilasters and brackets, plain render stallriser, clear glass window (two mullions, one transom). Iron strip vent (partly covered). Timber fascia and dentilled cornice. Corner: painted brick arch with decoration. Recessed timber double door, arched clear glass fanlight with external metal bars, same fascia and cornice. Northholme Road: four render pilasters and brackets; one stallriser, two clear glass windows with mullion and transom, boarded-up windows at high level. Bays 7-8: blocked-up windows with no fascia or stallriser. Same dentilled cornice to all. Entrance to Broadway House: Cornice, ornate render fascia with name and date 'Broadway House 1894 E', brick arch. Timber panelled/wire glass door, leaded/mottled glass arched fanlight and flanking windows.	21 09 93	This parade of shops, dating from 1894, was originally called The Broadway (see enamel sign between the upper storeys of this building). No. 72, the imposing corner building, was named Broadway House (which can be seen, along with the date, on the decorative sign above the doorway on Northholme Road). The building is in good condition, with many surviving original features including the tower with its slate roof, and entrances with decorative surrounds. It was listed in the 1895 Islington Directory as the Ten Per Cent. Wine Co. Ltd., remaining so until the 1950s. It continued as a wine and spirit merchants throughout the 1960s and 70s.		1512	
HIGHBURY PARK	69		No. 69	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 1UA	Highbury Fields	1883		Victorian	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber frontage, tiled stallriser, tiled pilaster, two rendered pilasters and brackets, clear glass window. Timber glass door (replacement), clear glass fanlight.	21 09 93	This shopfront is one of a parade of shops in a terrace dated 1883 on a plaque on the second floor. No. 73, two doors along, has its original fascia with its original trader revealed. This shopfront also retains many of its original features and is part of an important grouping of shops which unusually has a precise dating. The full sequence of pilasters and brackets remains, giving the parade a rare continuity of design.		1379	
HIGHBURY PARK	73		No. 73	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 1UA	Highbury Fields	1883		Victorian	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Three storey red brick corner shop. Two render pilasters, one bracket, render stallriser, clear glass window (one mullion) iron strip vent. Access to upper levels: two steps up to single-panel door, glass fanlight, plain lintel shared with window.	21 09 93	This corner shop retains many of its original features including window surrounds and vents (which can be seen just beneath the shop sign). In uncovering the early painted shop sign, which reads 'F. J. Bulling', the current owner has given us a glimpse into the shop's past. Francis John Bulling is listed in the 1900 Islington Directory as a 'boot maker', and later 'boot dealer'. The shop remained a boot dealer until the Second World War. Its use has changed many times since then and is currently (2019) the Highbury Arts Club, a cafe and restaurant. It has been sympathetically restored.		1380	

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HIGHBURY PARK	76		No. 76	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 2XE	Sotheby Road	1894-95		Victorian shopfront style	Shopfront	Commercial	Part of parade of late Victorian shops. Timber shopfront. Timber fascia and dentilled cornice. Window (covered by modern metal shuttering) divided into two by mullion with timber frame of four lights above in arched formation in patterned opaque glass. Modern heading to timber stallriser. Recessed shop entrance with black and white tiles. Modern door with glass fanlight above. Separate access to upper levels with tongue and groove boarding to lobby. Timber and glass panelled door with multi-paned fanlight	24 07 00	No. 76 Highbury Park is one of a parade of shops built by James Edmondson. He was known as the 'Highbury builder' and developed many of the streets in the surrounding area. It is part of the Sotheby Road conservation area and is of group value with Nos. 72 and 78. No. 76 has retained its original ornate windows, and the original shop front window can just be seen behind the modern shutter. Originally a butcher, No. 76 has also been home to a tailor, a dressmaker and a dental surgeon.		1647	
HIGHBURY PARK	78		No. 78	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 2XE	Sotheby Road		1890s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Timber frontage, render stallriser. Render pilasters and brackets. Two clear glass windows with side aspects. Iron strip vent. Recessed panelled/glass double doors, painted glass fanlight. Awning. Fascia and central cornice.	21 09 93	Behind metal grill.	Behind metal grille but seems altered since 1993 listing. Inclusion should be reviewed.	1513	3.15
HIGHBURY PARK	78		No. 78	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 2XE	Sotheby Road	1894-95		Victorian shopfront style	Shopfront	Shopfront	Part of parade of late Victorian shops. Shopfront: timber fascia covered by modern plastic sign. Modern awning. Timber shop front covered by modern metal shuttering. Tiled stallriser, render pilasters and brackets. Two clear glass windows with side aspects, iron strip vent, recessed panelled/glass double doors, painted glass fanlight. Access to upper levels: modern timber and glass panelled door with multi-paned fanlight above, one timber pilaster.	21 09 93	No. 78 Highbury Park is one of a parade of shops built by James Edmondson. He was known as the 'Highbury builder' and developed many of the streets in the surrounding area. It is of group value with Nos. 72 and 76 and has retained enough of its original detail to justify continued listing. It was originally occupied by Couzens Bros., oilmen and an oil business remained here until the 1950s. It is an important reminder of one of Islington's lost trades and part of a fine grouping of shopfronts.	DUPLICATE NUMBER	1513	
HIGHBURY PARK	90		No. 90	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 2XE	Sotheby		c1890	Victorian classical tradition, Baroque above.	Shopfront	Shopfront	Corner shop now an estate agent (2017). Dual timber frontage shop fronts. Facing Sotheby Road: panelled stallriser, clear glass window (two mullions, arched central) one transom - above leaded/mottled glass, iron strip vent. Two rendered pilasters, two brackets. On the corner: panelled glass double door, clear glass arched fanlight, two rendered pilasters. All round timber fascia with painted name and rendered dentillated cornice. Facing Highbury Park: two rendered pilasters and brackets, rendered stallriser, clear glass window (two mullions, one transom above leaded/mottled glass), one timber panel. Timber awning box.	21/09/1993	This is a well preserved late Victorian shopfront, on the corner of Highbury Park and Sotheby Road, with most detailing intact. It has an imposing arched corner entrance, with an intricate window glazing arrangement. Although the building as a whole is not listed the upper floors are attractive in a late Victorian Baroque style.		1514	
HIGHBURY PARK	117		No. 117	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 1UB			c1880	Victorian classical tradition.	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Renewed timber frontage and stall riser. Two original rendered pilasters and elaborate brackets at either end. Renewed clear glass windows with transom. Renewed flush panelled and glass door, clear glass fanlight. Original fascia and dentillated cornice. Access to upper floors.	21/09/1993	This shop retains many of its original external fixtures, and its alterations have been faithful to the exterior as described at the time of its original listing in 1993.		1515	
HIGHBURY PARK	119		No. 119	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 1UB			c1880	Victorian classical tradition.	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber frontage. Painted wooden stallriser, not original. Two original rendered pilasters and brackets either side. Clear glass windows, with wooden frames, flush timber and glass door, clear glass fanlight, all altered since original listing. Access to upper floors. Original fascia and dentilled cornice.	21/09/1993	This shop retains many of its original external features. It is currently (2017) vacant and deteriorating.		1516	
HIGHBURY PARK	1		No. 1	HIGHBURY PARK	N5 1QJ	Highbury Fields		1880s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Timber frontage, painted tiled stallriser, three pilasters fascia, dentil cornice and awning box removed since 1993 listing. Clear glass window with side aspect (one transom above signage and three panes above transom). Two rendered brackets, timber and glass recessed front door. Door to upper parts to the left.	21 09 93	This shopfront has survived well since its 1993 listing, though without its dentillated cornice and awning box. Otherwise it retains its timber frontage, window arrangement and prominent rendered brackets at either end of the fascia. It is an important element in the range of shopfronts at Highbury Barn.		1375	
HIGHBURY PLACE	0	PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHAPEL												Demolished	1576	1.06	

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HIGHCROFT ROAD	3		No. 3	HIGHCROFT ROAD	N19 3AQ		1879		Victorian Italianate, Gothic details	Home	Residential	Detached house. Double fronted, three storeys, stock brick with stucco window surrounds, double height bay to left of grand Gothic front porch with date above. Heavy eaves with brackets.	7 10 96	No. 3 Highcroft Road was originally the Vicarage to St.Mary's Church, Ashley Road. It is within the Victorian classical tradition in style, but with quirky detail - particularly the entrance porch with stiff leaf decoration and a fleur de lis finial above a sharply pointed tympanum. The stucco detailing on the porch gives a clear date, 1879. It is a grand building, from a time when Victorian vicars expected to live in considerable style,		1554	
HIGHGATE HILL	89	Former WHITTINGTON & CAT	No. 89	HIGHGATE HILL	N19 5NE	Highgate Hill/Hornsey Lane		Late 1800s	Late victorian pub architecture	Public House	Residential	Former public house Refurbished timber frontage; panelled stallrisers. Five pilasters, four clear glass windows, lower half smoked. One transom above fan shaped mullions with leaded/coloured/mottled glass. Two timber panelled wire glass double doors, clear glass fanlight and extract. Timber fascia and dentil cornice.	21 09 93	No. 89 Highgate Hill is no longer a pub but it retains its frontage with most original detail. As often with former public house exteriors it is painted a neutral colour but it still hints at its heyday when trams ran up Highgate Hill to their terminus at the top.		1374	
HIGHGATE HILL	90	OLD CROWN	No. 90	HIGHGATE HILL	N19 5NQ	Highgate Hill/Hornsey Lane		Early 1900s	Edwardian Arts & Crafts	Public House	Public House	Three storey corner building. Edwardian Arts & Crafts. Red brick with stucco details.Fine baronial corner turret with copper spire, Dormers with gables. Right hand bay with mock Tudor gable with timbering.	1 07 78	The Old Crown is a high quality Edwardian public house with exceptional brickwork and elaborate detailing. It may also be a rare example of early 1900s brewers' sense of humour. Opposite stands St. Joseph's with its copper covered cupola. The Old Crown's turret is also copper but slimmer and more elegant.		240	
HIGHGATE HILL	0	HOLBORN UNION INFIRMARY		HIGHGATE HILL	N19 3UA	Holborn Union Infirmary	1877-79		Late Victorian Gothic	Public Building	Uncertain (2019)	Large scale Victorian public building. Dominates its surroundings. Central range with two side ranges. Main range, central bay with tower and spire, Rhenish in style. Four floors with Gothic gabled windows. Side ranges ended with lesser towers and spires, again Rhenish style. Ground floor structures set forward from the main range as part of the overall design.	7 09 98	The former Holborn Union Infirmary is an important building. It was built in stages between 1869 and 1885, designed by the notable Victorian architect Saxon Snell in an imposing Gothic Rhenish style, strictly formal and symmetrical. It dominates the townscape on the north side of Archway and the approaches to Highgate Hill. The main blocks were built as a workhouse infirmary for the Holborn and Finsbury Union. These include a main range, a front range, a north wing and a south wing (subsequently significantly extended) as well as laundry and workshop buildings. It is forbidding in a slightly Transylvanian way but an important survival of pre National Health Service social care.		1571	
HILLDROP ROAD	0	HOLLOWAY SCHOOL	No. 68	HILLDROP ROAD	N7 0JG		1901		Edwardian Queen Anne/Baroque	Education Building	Education Building	London Board School. Grand baroque style. Central four bay, four storey range with steep hipped pitched roof with pinnacles. Taller end ranges also with pinnacles. Symmetric design overall. Red brick with rusticated stone pilasters and stone window surrounds on the first floor.	22/10/1999	This is a fine example of the Queen Anne Baroque architectural style used by TJ Bailey and his colleagues at the London School Board at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. Taken together these board schools are one of Victorian and Edwardian municipalism's outstanding achievements. This school represents a time when there was an important shift in education from religious to local government foundations. The building has a Queen Anne country house air with its hipped pitched roof, large windows and symmetrical elevation.		1639	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	No.596		No.596	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6LB	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		c1880	Victorian classical tradition, Baroque details	Public House	Bar/restaurant	Corner former pub, three storeys, stock brick with stucco dressings. Heavy stucco cornice. Architraved sash windows. First floor segmented arched, second floor round arched. All with stucco keystones and bracketed sills. Good Victorian pub front with polished marble pilasters. Corner entrance, with elaborate scrolled pilastered pediment at roof level, with an elaborate stucco cockerell.	1 11 79	No. 596 Holloway Road is a fine former pub. The Cock, on a prominent corner location next to the former Royal Northern Hospital. Its main features are polished marble faced pilasters on the pub frontage and an elaborate pedimented cockerell motif at roof level. It was closed as The Cock before the original listing in 1979 and is currently (2021) Nambucca.			

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HOLLOWAY ROAD	15	Saint Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church	No. 15	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N19 3EE		1967		Modernist	Place of worship	Place of worship	Concrete structure faced in dark grey bricks in stretcher bond outside and pale bricks inside (since plastered over). The roof is a flat concrete deck surrounded by a raised clerestory whose inner face is glazed and whose outer slope is clad in aluminium. The plan is roughly rectangular with curved corners and aligned on the short axis. There are two square projections at the west, and skylit circular projections to the north and south. The west elevation is structured by two symmetrical glazed projections of square plan with rounded corners. Between them is the foundation stone and above them a concrete bellcote with three bells and a metal cross. The remaining three external walls lack windows to minimise the noise from the busy road. To the north are two small circular projections for shrines and a porch at the northeast, possibly the entrance to the original crying chapel (which required a pram shelter by the door). At the south is a further projection (now a confessional). At the east is a tall projection with a tall hidden window focusing light on the sanctuary.	07/09/1998	This Modernist church, founded in 1967, and designed by architect, Gerrard Goalen, has an unusual ovoid shape with semi-circular projections and very solid appearance. It is made primarily of dark brick, with a concrete and translucent glass porch and a concrete belfry with three metal bells. On three of the elevations there are no windows in order to keep out traffic noise. A hidden clerestory lights the inside. The church's stark design has been softened by the rampant plants climbing up the side, which provide food for debate about issues such as maintaining a building as created by the architect or adapting it to the tastes of those who dislike such a stark style. It is more or less diagonally opposite a traditional Victorian church designed by Sir Charles Barry.		1574	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	31-35		Nos. 31-35	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 8JP	St Mary Magdalene		c1900	Arts and crafts, elements of 17th century English/Flemish and Queen Anne style.	Shops with homes above	Shops. Commercial and residential above.	Four storey. The third floor is a mansard roof with three sets of dormer windows. The outer dormer windows are pairs of segment-headed windows set in a continuation of the brickwork of the lower floors. There are flat pilasters between and on each side of these windows, pilasters which stand on a plain frieze in brick and stretch up to another plain frieze in brick, both friezes with moulded brick cornices. Above the upper frieze there is a large triangular brick gable which flattens off before it comes to an upper point. The more northerly gable has a mini frieze and then a mini gable added to the top of it, while the southerly gable has lost this particular crowning which no doubt it once had. These gables extend above the dormer window structure. The outer dormer windows also have concave brick buttresses to the right and left. The middle dormer window is a smaller structure painted white and probably made of timber and set back from the brick parapet which crowns the centre of the front wall and has metal railings attached in front of the middle dormer. The first and 2nd floors in red brick. The second floor has three pairs of segment-headed windows with keystones in brick, which stand on another plain frieze with moulded brick cornices. There are four flat pilasters framing the three principal bays of the first and second floor facade. The second floor has in the centre a rectangle of moulded brick decoration within the frieze.	01/02/1980	Nos. 31 - 35 Holloway Road dates from about 1900. It is of four storeys, with commercial premises on the ground floor and commercial or residential above. It is of a striking design with excellent red brickwork and decorative features in moulded brick, inspired by English Baroque and Queen Anne style. Much of this end of Holloway Road near Highbury Corner has been redeveloped, so this is an important survival.		771	

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HOLLOWAY ROAD	54	The Lamb, formerly the Flounder & Firkin	No. 54	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 8JL	St Mary Magdalene	1858-1905	c 1900	Arts and crafts/Queen Anne	Public House	Public House.	Early 1900s pub, restored 1980s. Now 'The Lamb', once part of the Highbury Brewery originally built 1815 on this site. Slate clad mansard roof with three dormer windows set in it. Below that first floor in red brick but painted grey apart from the parapet, with three pairs of windows, each pair in a broken-forward surround with moulded lugged architrave, straight heads with prominent keystone, and shaped aprons below. A deep moulded cornice running across above the windows, with a parapet above. The break forward of each window surround is continued on up into the parapet. The ground floor consists of alternate doors and windows (four of each), the doors part-glazed double doors, and the windows of single large panes. Tiled stallrisers under the windows and tiled flat pilasters between each door and window and at the left and right sides of the facade. The stallrisers and the pilasters up to level with the tops of the stallrisers are painted maroon, but the upper parts of the tiled pilasters are free of paint and show an art nouveau influenced pattern. Timber fascia (painted name) and cornice. A pair of console brackets at the south end of the fascia supporting a rounded shell niche, but only one such console bracket survives at the north end. Hanging sign.	21/09/1993	No. 54 Holloway Road is a pub, now 'The Lamb', the ground floor facade dating from about 1900. It has four doors and four windows separated by art nouveau tiled pilasters on plinths the height of the stallrisers. At either end is a tiled panel with brackets above. This creates an excellent rhythm to the facade, best seen from the other side of the road. It is on part of the site of the former Highbury Brewery and was known as the Highbury Brewery Tap until 1985.		1381	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	81		No. 81	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 8LT	St. Mary Magdalene		c1850s-1860s. Pub frontage later	Victorian classical tradition Italianate.	Public House	Commercial	Three storey corner pub. Ground floor tiled pub front, upper floors stock brick. First floor windows arched with stucco architraves. Second floor stucco architraves. Stucco quoins at corners. Pub frontage tiled with original "The Castle" name facing Holloway Road. Frontage restored to good effect.	01/02/1980	No. 81 Holloway Road is the former Castle public house. It was renamed The Bailey in 2008 and the frontage was given a coat of purple paint. This has now (2019) been removed and the original tiling restored, along with much of the old Castle signage. At first floor level it has elaborate Venetian style windows with stucco surrounds and a prominent stucco cornice above the second floor, with stucco quoins at the corners. It is now no longer a pub, but retains its pub insignia and character. The first licensee is listed as Thomas Rawbone in 1851. The villas nearby in Crane Grove are of around this date.		752	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	529 & 531		Nos. 529 & 531	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N 19 4BY	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		c1840	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Homes	Pair of semi-detached classically derived villas. Two storey and semi-basement with dormers. Stock brick with stucco window surrounds and cornice. Brackets and cornices on the ground floor windows. Strong porches with Ionic pillars. Steps up from street level. Plain side aspect to Wedmore Street with single upper window.	1 09 78	This important pair of semi-detached villas was built comparatively early in the development of Holloway Road, in the 1840s. They preceded the development of the nearby Tufnell Park estate from the 1860s, but post date the building of St. John's Church further up the road and the villas behind it in the 1820s and 30s. Like much of the early development either side of Holloway Road they would have been built for comparatively wealthy residents, before the coming of the railways made it possible for those with the means to live further from the centre of London.		263	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	99-113 (odd)	Denmark Place	Nos. 99-113 (odd)	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 8LT	St. Mary Magdalene	1863 (Date below central pediment)		Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Commercial below, residential above	Commercial below, residential above.	"Denmark Place". Four storey seven bay block. Ground floor shops. Display bay at the centre. Stock brick, stucco architraves to windows. Third floor heavy dentillated cornice. Central window three light with arched pediment. Triangular pediment also above central bay at roof level with " 18 Denmark Place 63" on the cornice below. Stucco quoins between the bays and at the corners. Shops below retain many of their pilasters and brackets	01/02/1980	Denmark Place is a remarkably complete survival of a mixed mid 1800s residential and retail terrace. It is hard to appreciate its quality with the A1 traffic thundering by and can only be seen as a whole from the other side of the road. It retains all its stucco detailing above street level. Its central bay is more elaborate than the others, with tripartite first and second floor windows and a pediment at roof level. It is named Denmark Place in the stucco cornice below and is clearly dated 1863. This was the time of the Schleswig-Holstein wars between Denmark and Prussia so the terrace may have been named in honour of the side the British tended to favour. Some of the shopfronts at ground floor level retain their original detailing.		753	

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HOLLOWAY ROAD	Nos. 451 - 453	Safestore	Nos. 451 - 453	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6NZ	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		1930s	Modernist/art deco.	Industrial Building	Industrial Building	Attractive modernist warehouse building with spare art deco decoration on windows and mouldings. Concrete and metal frame construction with metal windows divided by glazing bars. Five bays, four storeys, bays two and four set slightly forward and higher. Mouldings to each section. Canopy at ground floor level. Access doors later, except far right and left.	1 02 87	Nos. 451 - 453 Holloway Road make up an attractive modernist industrial building with art deco detailing. Restrained concrete moulding and window bars add the art deco touches. This is an unusual building on the largely Victorian and Edwardian Holloway Road, part of a small industrial grouping, next to the former billiard factory.	Note numbering change	1203	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	146-152		Nos. 146-152	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 8DD	St. Mary Magdalene		Early 1900s	Edwardian Baroque	Commercial	Commercial	Monumental brick and terracotta. Edwardian. Part mansard roof with dormers. Heavily ornamented Baroque façade with dome and cupola. Ground floor shop front with pilasters and brackets still visible. Other details perhaps remain under plastic fascias.	01/02/1980	The main structure of Nos. 146-152 Holloway Road is set back behind deep shopfronts, which seem to be original. The presumption must be that this was one of the grand Holloway Road shopping emporia of the late Victorian and Edwardian period, not far from the Frank Matcham Marlborough theatre of much the same date which stood further up the Holloway Road on the site of what is now the City & Islington College. In the first edition of his London volume of The Buildings of England Pevsner described the Marlborough Theatre as 'gaudy' and the same adjective could be used to describe Nos. 146-152. It is non-symmetrical with a central pediment heavily decorated with Baroque motifs in brick and terracotta. To the right is a cupola with leaded roof and a tempietto at the top. It is an important reminder of the Edwardian glory of the Holloway Road, much of which is now lost. It is best seen from the other side of the road.		655	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	382	Former 'OLD KING'S HEAD'	No. 382	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6PN			1880s	Victorian classical tradition with Baroque features	Public House	Commercial/c offee shop (2017)	Three storey former pub in brick and stucco. The original name, the Old King's Head, is on a panel in the centre of the pediment above the dentil cornice to the frontage. Shallow pitched roof behind. Three windows each on the first and second floors with stucco surrounds and a swept arch over each with central keystone. The stucco extends to the spandrels which feature low key detailing between the first and second floor but with additional detailing to the central first floor window which also features a triangular pediment. Ground floor converted to retail/commercial use with much original detailing lost.	01/02/1987	No. 382 Holloway Road is a fine 1880s high street public house, with strong Baroque detailing. The Booth Poverty map of 1898-9 shows the premises as red or 'middle class, well to do'. It was built between 1880 and 1890 as part of a new street frontage on Holloway Road, replacing a previous terrace of housing. Pubs, like banks, traditionally used the whole of their buildings to advertise their presence on the High Street and for this reason the upper storeys would form part of the integral design of the building. In this case it includes the name of the pub as a permanent fixture on the frontage. The real attraction however was to be found with the carefully designed wooden interior, some of which remains. The building was in use as a pub until 2011 when it was converted to a coffee shop.		1188	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	403	BARCLAYS BANK	No. 403	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6HL			1890s	Victorian eclectic	Bank	Commercial	Bank. Corner site, Holloway Road and Parkhurst Road, red brick with stone dressings, curved round corner. Holloway Road: three floors, topped by a scalloped Dutch gable end with blank circular opening below. Second floor: two mullioned windows with stone surrounds below double cornice. Modern bank frontage below. Parkhurst Road as Holloway Road but with ground floor three light windows. Stone dressed. Further frontage on Parkhurst Road behind awnings and scaffolding (2019).	01/02/1987	No. 403 Holloway Road is a purpose built late Victorian bank of the 1890s. Its design is an eclectic mix of Tudor and Queen Anne, with good quality brickwork and stone dressings. The Holloway Road ground floor frontage and the door on the corner are modern. It is one of a series of late Victorian and Edwardian buildings constructed when Holloway Road was a more fashionable shopping street than it is now. No. 403 Holloway Road is a prominent corner building at the Nag's Head crossroads and an important contributor to the town centre architecture.		1195	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	410		No. 410	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6QA			1890s	Late Victorian Italianate	Shopfront. Residential above	Commercial	One of a pair of four storey Italianate late Victorian high street facades, shops below, offices or residential above. Red brick with stucco or stone dressings. Cornice at roof not continuous between the two. Three bays each, with first and second floor windows contrasting segmental and triangular pediments above. Ground floor modern shop frontage.	01/02/1987	No. 410 Holloway Road is one of a pair of grand 1890s four storey buildings, retail below, commercial or residential above. The brickwork and dressings are of good quality. Care has been taken over the design of the contrasting pediments over the upper floor windows. They date from the 1890s, when Holloway Road was a smarter shopping centre than it is now, not far from the Frank Matcham theatre on the other side of the road, sadly now demolished. The upper parts of these two shops are a reminder of the Nag's Head's former grandeur.		1189	

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HOLLOWAY ROAD	412-414		Nos. 412-414	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6QA			1890s	Late Victorian Italianate	Shop/Commercial or Residential above	Commercial	One of a pair of four storey Italianate late Victorian high street facades, shops below, offices or residential above. Red brick with stucco or stone dressings. Cornice at roof not continuous between the two. Three bays each, with first and second floor windows contrasting segmental and triangular pediments above. Ground floor modern shop frontage.	01/02/1987	Nos. 412-414 Holloway Road is one of a pair of grand 1890s four storey buildings, retail below, commercial or residential above. The brickwork and dressings are of good quality. Care has been taken over the design of the contrasting pediments over the upper floor windows. They date from the 1890s, when Holloway Road was a smarter shopping centre than it is now, not far from the Frank Masham theatre on the other side of the road, sadly now demolished. The upper parts of these two shops are a reminder of the Nag's Head former grandeur.		1190	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	416-418		Nos. 416-418	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6QD			1890s	Late Victorian Italianate Baroque	Shop/Commercial or Residential above	Commercial	Four storeys three bays, two windows for each bay. Ground floor modern shopfront. First floor also modern. Stone cornice above first floor. Upper two floors restrained late Victorian Baroque with pediment above central bay which breaks above the parapet. Red brick, stone dressings. Rusticated stone pilasters divide the bays and support the pediment.	01/02/1987	Nos. 416-418 Holloway Road is a large three bay purpose built Victorian shop, in a restrained Baroque style. Its main feature is a pediment on the central bay, which breaks above the parapet at roof level. This is supported by rusticated pilasters, which divide the bays. The brickwork is good quality, the dressings are stone. The ground and first floors are modern. It dates from the 1890s, when Holloway Road was a smarter shopping centre than it is now, not far from the Frank Matcham theatre on the other side of the road, sadly now demolished. The upper part of this shop is a reminder of the Nag's Head's former grandeur.		1191	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	386 - 402	Selbys	Nos. 386 - 402	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6PR			1880-90	Victorian Baroque	Shops	Shop	James Selby. Group of buildings which forms an extensive part of this Holloway Road parade of shops. Four storey and basement. Parapet. Seventeen windows wide in four structures. Left hand three similar with moulded or brick bands between floors. Building on the right divided by pilasters holding continuous moulded brick dentillated cornices. Terracotta decorative panels at sides and under cornices	1 11 85	In contrast to Jones Brothers further south, the buildings that make up Selbys show the organic development of a successful high street draper from the 1890s onwards. In 1895 James Selby acquired a small drapery business called Treharnes which consisted of two shops on the Holloway Road. The business progressed and shops either side were purchased, making a sequence of five shops by the outbreak of the First World War. Thereafter the business struggled but just about survived until the Second World War, when it suffered bomb damage internally and to the shop front. This was replaced by 1950 and in 1985 an old internal arcade was demolished and the front doors moved forward to open onto the pavement. So Selbys reflects the growth, decline and revival of Holloway Road as a whole, expanding within and around its original premises. This is reflected in the upper storeys. They are good quality high-street buildings of good materials with nice brick and terracotta decorations.		1143	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	443-445	National Youth Theatre	Nos. 443-445	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6LW	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		1872	Victorian classical tradition, Venetian, Romanesque	Public Building	Public Building	National Youth Theatre. Grand Victorian public building, Victorian classical tradition but with Romanesque and Venetian influences. Two high storeys and basement (three storey equivalent). Six windows wide (first floor). Stock brick, stone and stucco dressings. Strong stucco dentillated moulded cornice below decorative parapet. First floor six decorative Roman arches, stucco on brick piers and stucco decorative capitals. Tympani with decoration. 2021 ground/floor extension to the front.	01/10/1985	What is now (2019) The National Youth Theatre was built in 1872 by the architect George Truefitt. From 1865 to 1890 he was surveyor to the Tufnell Park estate and he designed many of its distinctive villas, particularly in Carleton Road and Anson Road. No. 23 Carleton Road is nationally listed Grade II and No. 24 Anson Road is locally listed. He also designed St. George's Church, grade II listed, on the corner of Tufnell Park Road and Carleton Road. He was a hardworking and prolific architect with buildings still surviving from Aberdeen to Worthing, where he retired and died in 1902. This is an example of his grand public building style, classical but with Romanesque and Venetian influences. It makes an instant impact as you walk by, with its six arched windows on the first floor, decorated tympani, and a heavy dentillated cornice at roof level. It is an important example of work by one of Islington's most creative Victorian architects. The 2021 ground floor extension means that only the upper floors of Truefitt's creation are visible.		1152	

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HOLLOWAY ROAD	457 - 463		Nos. 457 - 463	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6LJ	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace.		1880s-1890s	Victorian Baroque	Homes	Unoccupied (2021)	Terrace of four substantial houses or mansion flats, three storeys plus attic. Red brick. Three bays to each house. Round arched windows to each upper floor with gauged brick surrounds and dog tooth stonework decoration above, rising from cornices above brick pilasters. Stone cornice between first and second floors. Slate mansard roof with round headed dormers. Ground floor bay windows with porches supported by Corinthian pillars. Stucco rustication painted dark red. Right hand porch and bay missing. Return to Mercers Road with attractive five arch blind arcing to first and second floors.	1 02 87	Nos. 457 - 463 Holloway Road make up a terrace of substantial houses or mansion flats, built at the end of the 1800s when Holloway Road was in its prime, as both a cultural and shopping centre. They have high quality detailing, particularly around the upper windows, and substantial porches supported by Corinthian columns. No. 463 is without its porch and bay window, though it is unclear whether it was built that way as a shop or they have been removed. The end facing Mercers Road is decorated with fine blind arcing on the first and second floors. This building is currently (2021) boarded up and in a poor state.		1197		
HOLLOWAY ROAD	483		No. 483	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N19 4DD	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		1850s-1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Three storey with basement. Rendered. Stucco cornice at roof level. Two windows wide with stucco architraves at first and second floor levels. Balconettes at first floor level not original. Ground floor windows arched. Arched front doorway with six pane fanlight. Door not original. Steps to ground floor. Basement single window and door, not original.	01/02/1987	No. 483 Holloway Road is part of a varied Victorian terrace of slightly different dates and styles, some more Italianate than others, attached to Belgrave Terrace next door. Its stucco mouldings are restrained with arched ground floor windows and door adding distinction. It has value as part of a group of surprisingly ambitious Holloway Road houses on the edge of the Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace conservation area.		1199		
HOLLOWAY ROAD	485		No. 485	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N19 4DD	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		1850s-1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	Part of a symmetrical terrace of four houses, Belgrave Terrace. Stock brick and stucco. Three stories and basement. Rusticated pilasters from first floor level, leading up to heavily dentillated cornice at roof level. Three arched second floor windows above a pedimented and pilastered tripartite single first floor window. Stucco balcony with pierced decoration, supported by four consoles above tripartite ground floor window, all stucco. Original ground floor balcony railings. Arched entrance lobby with keystone. Basement not visible.	01/02/1987	No. 485 Holloway Road begins Belgrave Terrace, what must have been a grand row of four mid 1800s houses. Nos. 485 and 491 (not locally listed) provided elaborate end pieces, flanking Nos. 487 and 489, which are plainer. No. 485 is heavy with Italianate stucco detail, with a strong dentillated cornice, rusticated pilasters at the sides, tripartite ground floor and first floor windows and balconies. All this is matched by No. 491 at the other end. In between, Nos 487 and 489 are simpler, still elaborate though they have lost some of their detail. This is an important group of houses at the edge of the Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace conservation area.		1200		
HOLLOWAY ROAD	487		No. 487	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N19 4DD	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		1850s-1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Commercial	Part of terrace. Three stories with later shopfront taking up ground and basement levels below. First and second floors set back slightly. Plain stucco parapet at roof level, dentillation lost. Second floor window openings plain with bracketed sills. First floor central window with bracketed cornice above. Metal railings, not original, above the shopfront.	01/02/1987	No. 487 Holloway Road is part of Belgrave Terrace, a sequence begun by No. 485 next door. It retains little of its stucco detail with only the bracketed sills at second floor level and a bracketed cornice above the central first floor window remaining. All of the ground floor and basement levels have been replaced by a modern shopfront. However it remains of value as part of Belgrave Terrace, and its former elevation can be seen at its neighbour No. 489, which retains more of its original detail.		1201		
HOLLOWAY ROAD	489		No. 489	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N19 4DD	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		1850s-1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Commercial/residential	Part of terrace. Three stories, rendered. Dentillated cornice at roof level. Stucco heads to second floor windows, bracketed sills below. First floor windows with stucco architraves with raised bracketed cornice on the central window. Ground floor set slightly forward with balcony above. Ground floor windows arched. Dooway with stucco hoodmould and keystone. Steps to front door and down to basement. Plain square headed windows at basement level. Ironwork not original.	01/02/1987	Of the four houses which make up Belgrave Terrace, No. 489 is the best preserved. Its stucco ornamentation is all in place and crisply executed. Its ironwork has all been renewed but it is otherwise in good order. It gives an idea of how No. 487 next door would have looked before the shopfront was inserted. On the other side is No. 491 which is not locally listed. All four should be seen together as a rather grand mid Victorian terrace.		1202		
HOLLOWAY ROAD	497-503 (odd)		Nos. 497-503 (odd)	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N19 4DD	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		c1850-60	Early Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, late classical and Italianate influence. Two storey and semi-basement. Stock brick stucco dressings. Parapet. Slate roof to central ridge. Simple moulded top cornice, stucco. Gauged brick flat arches to first floor windows. Ground floor: stucco surrounds to doors, windows with brackets, cornices. Rectangular fanlights, some decorative. Ground floor: some original glazing bars.	01/10/1985	This Victorian terrace is a good example of the scattered groups of villas and terraces that marked the early development of Holloway Road into one of the principle shopping centres of Islington and large parts of North London. The terrace exemplifies the domestic, early Victorian scale and has survived well nestled amongst later developments. It adds character and interest to what is now a very built up area of North London.		1153		

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HOLLOWAY ROAD	504	[THE HERCULES TAVERN] Tommy Flynn's	No. 504	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6JA	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		c1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Public house	Public house	Victorian corner pub. Three storeys with two storey side elevation. Simple moulded stucco cornice, stock brick, stucco moulded windows, first floor window more decorative. Sash windows. Ground floor wood panelled and painted with decorative pilasters. Two storey side elevation has a balustrade above the cornice and pediments above the windows.	01/01/1986	No. 504 Holloway Road is the former Hercules Tavern. Its first licensee was William Blyth in 1866. It was renamed as a branch of Tommy Flynn's in 2013. It is an attractive and prominently situated building with many of its original external features intact. It is a good survivor from the area's late Victorian heyday.		1158	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	505-513		Nos. 505-513	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N19 4BY	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		c1850-60	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Early Victorian terraced housing set back from the road with small front gardens. Five dwellings, two bays, three storeys, raised ground floor. Slate roof with simple moulded stucco cornice, stock brick. Simple stucco decorated pedimented doorway and decorative first floor window surround. Decorative cast iron railings to front steps. Most sash windows remain.	01/10/1985	This Victorian terrace is a good example of the scattered groups of villas and terraces that marked the early development of Holloway Road, before it became one of the main shopping streets of north London. It is small scale and relatively humble and has survived well among later developments. It adds character and interest to what is now a very built up area. It sits higher up the incline from the neighbouring, contemporary terrace at Nos. 497-503. Together they form a valuable grouping of early Victorian domestic architecture.		1154	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	Nos. 350-356	Former Jones Brothers	Nos. 350-356	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6PA		1899		Victorian Renaissance Baroque	Shop	Commercial	Former Jones Brothers department store. Late Victorian commercial emporium with several stylistic influences. Mainly four stories and large attic. Four double window bays plus entrance bay. Strong chateau type tower over main entrance with pinnacled stone parapet and high mansard roof with stone dormers. Baroque gable at tower parapet. Entrance flanked by marble pilasters and columns. Lower buildings at corner with Tollington Road demolished after 1990 and replaced with modern Waitrose.	#####	Nos. 350-356 Holloway Road is what remains of Jones Brothers, in its latter days a John Lewis store, closed by the partners in 1990. The business began in 1867 as a small draper run by two Welsh brothers. It expanded rapidly until by 1892 it had 500 employees. To reflect this expansion they built Jones House, opened in 1899 and designed by the celebrated City of London architects Davis and Emmanuel. They are perhaps best known for their former City of London School on the Embankment, now the London headquarters of J. P. Morgan, the American bank. Their inspiration for Jones Brothers was an exuberant mix of French Renaissance and Baroque Chateau style and is sadly unfinished. The cupola was intended to be in the centre of the building. But in the early 1900s Holloway Road declined rapidly, undermining plans to extend the building to the corner of Loraine Road. What remains is an important reminder of the glory days of the Holloway Road. In the brief period between the 1890s and the beginning of the First World War it was one of North London's grandest shopping centres.	Note change of numbering	1142	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	710		No. 710	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N19 3NH			Late 1800s	Late Victorian Baroque	Public House	Commercial	Corner pub, three stories, red brick with stucco bands. Heavy stucco cornice with brick parapet, carried on piers flanking window bays. Square headed double sash windows (single at corner) with architraved stucco surrounds taking in ornamental medallions. Angled corner and similar frontage to Marlborough Road. Ground floor marble stallrisers to half leaded triple windows, clear glass above the transom. Windows and doorway heads curved with prominent cornice above the fascia.	1 11 79	No. 710 Holloway Road is the former Marlborough Public House, a prominent corner pub at the junction with Marlborough Road. The first licensee was Harry Carter in 1871, though this building looks later than that. It is now (2021) the "Spoke", a bar/restaurant. It is generously decorated with stone and stucco baroque motifs. The quality of materials is high, with coloured marble facings on the pub frontage and original leaded windows. In spite of its changes of identity the former Marlborough pub remains a fine example of late Victorian public house design.			
HOLLOWAY ROAD	No. 456	Former Nag's Head	No. 456	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6QA			c1870	Victorian pub Italianate	Public House	Commercial	Corner former public house. Victorian Italianate. Three stories with ground floor projecting onto Seven Sisters Road side. First and second floors divided by stone cornice, with stepped cornice above. Large ball finials at corners and moulded chimney stacks, some lost. Stucco pilasters on windows with stucco decoration above. Much of the original pub frontage lost, including elaborate swagged pediment above corner entrance in c1900 photograph. Marble facings and pilasters survive at ground level, with brackets and fascia.	1 11 85	The former Nag's Head pub gives its name to one of Islington's most important town centres, with a covered market, street traders and a wide range of chain and family run stores. It is an important and vibrant part of Islington's retail economy. However the former pub itself is no longer a worthy hub. The ground floor, which was once notably grand and elaborate, has lost many of its original features and has been given the gaudy livery of a casino, or "Cashino" in this case. The upper parts are showing signs of neglect and the elaborate glasswork in the ground floor windows has been replaced. In its heyday in the late 1800s and early 1900s, it must have been a grand pub indeed, on one of north London's most stylish shopping streets.		1144	

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HOLLOWAY ROAD	580	NORTHERN HEALTH CENTRE	No. 580	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6LB	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		1888	Late Victorian Franco Flemish	Public Building	Public Building	Former Royal Northern Hospital. A three bay orange brick, 1880s building with ashlar stone detail at ground level and two interconnecting bays. Five storey with basement level and attic level. Each three bay has steep pointed gable with moulded stone decorative panes and stone finials and ball decoration. Interconnecting bays have stone lattice balustrade. Steeply sloping slate roof with four attic dormers. Moulded cornice. Upper floors have simple sash windows, two light and four light with plain stone surrounds. Ground floor large arched windows. Grand, protruding, arched entrance with nine light, leaded coloured glass window panels to either side. Large wooden double entrance door with decorative carved frame. Mini-balustrade balconette sits on top of it. Shallow stone steps to doorway with decorative stone balustrade boundary wall at pavement level.	01/02/1987	The Northern Health Centre is part of what was the Royal Northern Hospital. It is an attractive and well designed landmark on the Holloway Road. It has been variously described as Dutch in style, or Franco-Flemish by Cherry & Pevsner. It was used to treat seriously wounded soldiers in the First World War and round the corner in Manor Gardens is a touching little memorial which was saved from the redevelopment of the rear of the hospital in 1997. It records on two sides of an archway the names of every Islingtonian killed in that war. It was locally listed but is now Grade II listed by Heritage England. It shows the significance of the Royal Northern in British medical history and its importance to Islington in particular.		1194		
HOLLOWAY ROAD	622	THE CROWN	No. 622	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N19 3PA	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		Building 1870s. Frontage 1890-1910s	Victorian/Edwardian arts & crafts public house frontage	Public House	Public House	The Crown public house. Corner pub, dual painted tile frontage, Holloway Road and Landseer Road. Landseer Road: four stallrisers, eight timber pilasters. Windows arts & crafts vaguely Tudor in style, two with recessed bays. Double or triple mullioned with leaded mottled and coloured glass. Consistent pattern across all windows. One double one single recessed panelled door with leaded glass. Same pattern continued on Holloway Road front. Five bays, with single doorway, four bay windows with the same elaborate glazing pattern as Landseer Road. Curved corner stallriser and window. Fascia curves round both frontages.	21/09/1993	The Crown public house is listed for its frontage only. It is a fine example of a late Victorian or Edwardian arts & crafts pub front design. Its highlight is the high quality glazing which is intact. The pattern is consistent over both fronts, with two or three mullions and four transoms, the central ones slightly curved. The glazing is leaded with mottled and coloured glass. The doors are original, panelled with leaded glazing. The whole is topped off with a fascia which curves round the two frontages. This is a very fine pub frontage, largely intact, of an unusual and high quality design.		1517		
HOLLOWAY ROAD	665	THE MOTHER RED CAP	No. 665	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N19 5SE			1890-1910s	Late Victorian/Edwardian Baroque pub front	Public House	Public House	Mother Red Cap Public House. Corner pub on Holloway Road and Witley Road. Dual frontage. Holloway Road: granite stallrisers and five pilasters. Wooden window frames and panelled doors. Two clear glass windows with opaque lower third. Fanlights above windows. Witley Road much the same, granite stallrisers and pilasters, panelled doors. Single blank bay facing the corner. Fascia wrapped around both frontages.	21/09/1993	There has been a Mother Red Cap Inn in the Holloway Road area as far back as the 1600s, for much of that time with a somewhat racy reputation. The current frontage, which is all that is listed, was inserted in the 1890s-1910s, in a late Victorian or Edwardian Baroque style. It is faced with granite, in a comparatively restrained manner when set beside the Hercules nearby. It is an important survival on an important corner site.		1518		
HOLLOWAY ROAD	464		No. 464	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6HT			c1890	Victorian Dutch/Flemish Baroque	Shop/residential	Shop/residential	Gabled, Dutch/Flemish influence. Four stories Red brick, some terracotta moulding and gable coping. Terracotta finial to gable. Decorative frieze and dentillated brickwork above. First floor triple sash windows enclosed by stone arch, which reflects similar arrangement at Nos. 458 - 464 next door. First floor windows later replacement. Ground floor modern shopfront.	1 01 86	No. 464 Holloway Road is dwarfed by its grand and highly decorated neighbour, Nos. 458 - 462 next door, Grade II listed and dated 1891. It copies the second floor window arrangement and the enclosing stone arch, a nice touch. It is rich in terracotta decoration, including the finial of the sweeping Baroque Dutch gable. Presumably it was built just after its larger neighbour which dates it at the beginning of Holloway Road's two decades of great prosperity, until the First World War and the depression that followed it.		1156		
HOLLOWAY ROAD	429 - 431		No. 429 - 431	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6LS	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		Mid - late 1800s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Sort terrace of plain classically derived houses. Three storeys plus semi-basement. Stucco semi-basement and cornice, which is stepped between properties. Plain stucco surrounds to multipane sash windows. Later steps to entrances. Good quality railings to first floor balconettes.	011/102/19 87	Nos. 429 - 431 Holloway Road make up a terrace of plain mid 1800s houses, set back slightly from the Holloway Road. They provide a visual link between the Odeon Cinema and George Truefitt's former Holloway Hall, now the National Youth Theatre. The ground floor is set high above the semi-basement, reached by replacement steps. They retain a full set of first floor railings with a cornice that extends the length of the terrace. They are an important part of the streetscape of this important Holloway Road junction.		1196		

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HOLLOWAY ROAD	734		No. 734	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N19 3JF			1890s	Late Victorian shopfront style. Renovated 1996.	Shopfront	Shopfront	Corner shop (Holloway Road with Fairbridge Road) with large showroom inside. Holloway Road: timber stallriser, two pilasters with capitals, one on the corner. Mullioned display windows, double aspect on the left. Recessed door with original glazing bars. Original floor tiling in door recess. Wooden fascia with cornice above. Fairbridge Road: Two pilasters with capitals above, otherwise blank walls and modern window.	31/01/1994	No. 734 Holloway Road is listed as a shopfront but is now part of the same shop as No. 736. It is of a standard late Victorian or Edwardian type, with strong pilasters and capitals with fascia and cornice above. It was restored in 1996 but retains the basic structure of its facade, including the glazing bars on the front door and the tiling in the door recess. A shop with this frontage is known to have been in existence in 1906 and probably well before that. The shop was known as Silver's Corner after Stanley Silver who ran a business there for about 35 years, ending in 1996. He was a well-known local figure, making children's toys and board games from a workshop inside No. 734. As well as making toys he worked as a Special Constable in the West End for 22 years. He was known as 'Mr. Bubbles', and as 'Kojak' because of his bald head.		1541	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	736		No. 736	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N19 3JF			1890s	Late Victorian shopfront style. Renovated 1996.	Shopfront	Shopfront	Corner shop (Holloway Road with Fairbridge Road) with large showroom inside. Holloway Road: timber stallriser, two pilasters with capitals, one on the corner. Mullioned display windows, double aspect on the left. Recessed door with original glazing bars. Original floor tiling in door recess. Wooden fascia with cornice above. Fairbridge Road: Two pilasters with capitals above, otherwise blank walls and modern window.	21/09/1993	No. 736 Holloway Road is listed as a shopfront but is now part of the same shop as No. 734. It is of a standard late Victorian or Edwardian type, with strong pilasters and capitals with fascia and cornice above. It was restored in 1996 but retains the basic structure of its facade, including the glazing bars on the front door and the tiling in the door recess. A shop with this frontage is known to have been in existence in 1906 and probably well before that. The shop was known as Silver's Corner after Stanley Silver who ran a business there for about 35 years, ending in 1996. He was a well-known local figure, making children's toys and board games from a workshop inside No. 734. As well as making toys he worked as a Special Constable in the West End for 22 years. He was known as 'Mr. Bubbles', and as 'Kojak' because of his bald head.		1519	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	563		No. 563	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N19 4DQ			c1880	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Public House	Public House	Classical corner pub. Three storey with tiled ground floor and stock brick upper floors. Heavy stucco window surrounds and cornice. Pedimented window surrounds at first floor and strongly rusticated quoins.	1 09 78	The former Mulberry Tree pub is now (2021) The Floirin. It is built in the classic Italianate Victorian pub style with heavy pedimented window surrounds at first floor level and prominent rusticated quoins at the corners. It now stands by itself on the corner of what was Rupert Street, backing onto Whittington Park. This area was badly bombed in the Second World War. The remaining houses were demolished and the park created, leaving The Mulberry Tree untouched. It is a fine pub in a prominent location.		265	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	615	VICTORIAN POST BOX Set in Railway Bridge Wall	No. 615	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N19 4DJ			Late 1800s		Other historic structure	Uncertain	Queen Victoria red painted cast iron (?) wall post box with initials VR on the face, until recently in use in railway bridge parapet wall by Holloway Road Overground station. The area was a building site when I visited and the wall had been demolished. The whole box, slightly damaged, was sitting upside down with rubbish bins etc next to the builders' portacabins. See references for details of communications with Royal Mail. Outcome is that Royal Mail is unlikely to replace it in the new wall, which will be of a different construction. (1)	14/01/1997	This post box is no longer in place and is unlikely to be put back. Royal Mail post boxes may be exempt from planning rules anyway.	No longer in situ. Bridge re-built, post box not refitted	1559	1.07

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HOLLOWAY ROAD	381	SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH	No. 381	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 0RN		1927-8		1920s free classical	Place of worship	Place of worship	Set back from the road with a low boundary wall to the front. Symmetrical facade in free classical style, faced in brown brick with white rusticated dressings. Stepped pediment above with two scrolls on the last step. Below, a triangular projection which surmounts a wide central stone arch with brick divisions vertically and horizontally to create two sets of three windows, the upper ones curved. Below this, a wide band of brick inset with stone, the central band carrying the name 'Holloway Seventh Day Adventist Church'. Below, three sets of wooden double doors divided by painted stone pillars with fanlights above. These feature the rectangular glazing found elsewhere in the frontage with an arched glazing bar to echo the arch above. In the upper half of the doors, square glass panels set in wooden glazing bars. On either side, a narrow cornice, mirroring the triangle above the main central arch. This sits above narrower arched windows set in stone frames, which in turn sit above smaller ground floor doors. At the sides narrow staircase bays with arched windows to the first floor and three rectangular windows on the ground floor.	07/09/1998	The Holloway Road Seventh Day Adventist Church was built in 1927-8 by the architect Samuel A.S. Yeo (1885-1966) in a free classical style with a frontage of brown brick and stone dressing. The foundation stone was laid in 1927 and the church opened in 1928. Despite Seventh Day Adventist membership in north London at the time of just 242 the building was designed to seat 650-700. The building is of significance to the history of this congregation in Tufnell Park, where the Seventh Day Adventists began their mission in the 1880s. It is also a fine example of 20th century non-conformist church architecture. It has been little altered (2017). Set back from the pavement, this is a notable building on this section of the Holloway Road.		1573	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	419-427	ODEON CINEMA	Nos. 419-427											Grade II listed	1627	2.07	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	422-434	MARKS & SPENCER (closed 2019)	Nos. 422-434	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6QD		1930s		Marks & Spencer restrained classical.	Shop	Commercial	Marks & Spencer 1930s restrained classical. Three floors including double height first floor. Wide eight bay facade. Deep parapet at roof level. Double height inset metal windows, renewed, at first floor level, separated by monumental pilasters with a simple roundel decoration above each window. Typical Mark & Spencer 1930s mottled stone facade. Ground floor, metal doorframes to the left, with renewed glazing to the right. Shopfront inset, with mirrored glass columns supporting the fascia.	01/02/1987	The Holloway Road Marks & Spencer, which closed in 2019, is from the heyday of the company's store building programme in the 1920s and 30s. It is built in the restrained classical style used throughout the M&S estate in that period, with a mottled stone facade. It makes Marks & Spencer stores instantly recognisable throughout Britain. The ground floor retains some original features, with a metal doorway and a series of mirrored glass columns which support the fascia. The inter war years were a period of standardisation for M&S architecture. In 1934 the company commissioned the son of the great Edwin Lutyens, Robert Lutyens, to design the facades. The rest of the design was done by W.A Lewis & Partners and Albert Batzer in southern England. In overall charge was the in-house architect, Edward Shrewsbury. The Holloway Road branch was shut in 2019 as part of the Marks & Spencer store closure programme.		1192	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	544-554	Albermarle Mansions	Nos. 544-554	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6JA	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace	c1890s		Late Victorian	Homes/shops	Commercial and Residential	Three repeating blocks, five storeys with three central front entrances. Palazzo fronted in Venetian manner. Heavily moulded brick arches. Windows juggled to fit the staircases. White render to front of building. Commercial premises on ground floor all modernised.	01/02/1987	This is an unusual and visually interesting building which demonstrates the breadth of architectural styles found on a small section of Holloway Road. It represents the period between 1890 and 1910 when Holloway Road was at its most fashionable as a shopping centre. It uses an unusual Venetian Palazzo design model which adds character and variety to the architecture on the edge of the Mercers Road and Tavistock Terrace conservation area.		1193	
HOLLOWAY ROAD	490/492		Nos. 490/492	HOLLOWAY ROAD	N7 6JB	None	1900-10			Bank	Bank	Corner former bank building, some Baroque influence. Three storey with parapet. Red brick with stone dressings and ground floor. Triple upper windows to front, single to side. First floor, corniced with triangular moulded pediments. Ground floor round arched keystone windows and doors, fluted pilasters. Stone panels under sills and moulded cornice.	01/01/1986	Nos. 490-492 Holloway Road is an Edwardian bank building on a corner site, with the entrance on the corner. Like all bank buildings of this period it was built to impress, to make clients feel that their money was safe and secure. It is in the Edwardian Baroque style, with an elaborate stone frontage. It has a fine arched door to the upper floors on the Holloway Road facade. It is currently (2019) a NatWest bank.		1157	

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HORNSEY LANE	12	THE HIGHGATE CARE HOME	No. 12	HORNSEY LANE	N6 5LX	Highgate Hill/Hornsey Lane		Early 1800s. Later additions (bay window and porch)	Georgian	Home	Commercial	Hipped roof, three storey attached building; yellow brick front elevation with "Doric" stone porch next to mid/late Victorian style bay window; bay windows have plain glass sashes; other windows have descending number of small panes depending on the floor they are on (6 in each sash on top floor and 8 in each sash on middle floor and 12 in each sash on main ground floor window, which has a relieving arch above it). Original may have been wider. The whole is attached to buildings of 20C or later.	01/12/1970	No. 12 Hornsey Lane is one of a group of early 1800s houses built to take advantage of the view over London and the fresh air above the stink of the city below. It has been enclosed in a range of early 2000s buildings but retains its Georgian character. The bay window is clearly a later Victorian addition, as may be the Doric porch. In 1922 the Augustinian Sisters of Meaux formed a convent, Bethanie, and nursing home at this address, whose sign can still be seen on the adjoining buildings in a 1977 photograph at the Islington Local History Centre. In recent years it has been a nursing home under various ownerships.		124		
HORNSEY LANE	88 to 94 (even)		Nos. 88 to 94 (even)	HORNSEY LANE	N6 5LT	Whitehall Park		c1887-9	Late Victorian eclectic with Jacobean elements.	Homes	Residential	Two pairs of semi-detached red brick houses. Two storeys plus attic floor in pitched roof; octagonal turret with red tiled roof at one end (no 94) and gable with decorated tile work in the triangle of the gable at other end (88); other gables; stone surrounds and details. Jacobean style windows; strong porches.	01/02/1980	This pair of semi-detached red brick Victorian houses are unmistakably part of the Whitehall Park development, designed by R.W. Hill and begun in 1889. He used a variety of styles, with the best examples of his work are at Nos. 109 and 110 Harberton Road and at these Hornsey Lane houses. They were completed as part of the development of the Whitehall Park, Gladsmir Road complex. But in Hornsey Lane they stand out because that road is made up of other styles, 1920s and 30s houses, blocks of flats, and some older nationally listed buildings.		850		
HORNSEY LANE	96 and 98		Nos. 96 and 98	HORNSEY LANE	N6 5LS	Whitehall Park		c1835-37	Regency or early Victorian	Homes	Residential	Pair of semi-detached houses with shallow, hipped roofs, stuccoed facades. Two storeys plus basement. Sash windows. Both degraded with inserted garages. Left hand house with porch and later bay window.	01/02/1980	These two linked houses are important survivors of the Regency and early Victorian villas built on the Hornsey Lane ridge. They had a good view of the city below and escaped the stink of human habitation which by the early 1800s was becoming unbearable. They retain their boundary plinths and substantial front gardens. Their frontages have been degraded by the insertion of garages but they remain one of the earliest survivors of the development of Hornsey Lane and Whitehall Park.		851		
HORNSEY ROAD	30-36	"L'ecole"	Nos. 30-36	HORNSEY ROAD	N7 7AT		1889		Victorian Baroque	Educational building	Residential	Victorian school building. Main part of the façade forming a three storeys half hexagon hosting huge sash windows. Windows are square in the two lower storeys and round topped with square red bricks frames, glazing bars and aprons in the upper. Pilasters in the two central edges topped with pinnacles. Balustrade on the top. Two hexagonal towers attached to the main façade; six storeys, topped each with hexagonal red brick drum, hexagonal cupola and a spire. Three blind round topped windows in each side of the drum and a bull's eye on each side of the cupola. Square windows, presenting the 5th and 6th storeys round arches and tympanums, 6th storey topped with a triangular pediment. Main body of the building, almost square, behind main front and the two towers. Six storeys plus a modern structure on the top (attics). Sides (north and south) have both gable roofs finished in red brick pediments, decorated with a shield of the School Boards for London in the tympanums.	01/02/1987	This is an impressive building, with an imposing frontage and two towers. Built in 1889, it has been used by schools and colleges throughout its history, though it has now been converted into flats (2017). It has a characteristic School Board front, designed as a row of attached hexagons: a large central one and two smaller at the sides, topped with two cupolas and spires. To the rear is the shield of the School Boards of London. As with other Board Schools in Islington (e.g Holloway and Barnsbury) this an important reminder of the change in education in late Victorian and Edwardian London from religious and charitable to municipal foundations.		?????		
HORNSEY ROAD	297		No. 297	HORNSEY ROAD	N19 4HN		1864-18606	c1860s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Timber frontage, stallriser, two render pilasters, opaque glass window (one mullion, one transom). Timber panelled/glass door, opaque glass fanlight. Timber fascia, plastic/aluminium nameplate, dentil cornice, two render brackets.	21/09/93	No. 297 Hornsey Road may date back to as early as 1860 so is an important surviving shopfront. It retains many of its original features, including rendered pilasters, dentillated cornice and brackets.		1520		

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HORNSEY ROAD	427-429		Nos. 427-429	HORNSEY ROAD	N19 4DX		1864-1840 or e6	1840 or earlier	Late Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Homes	No. 427, residential. No. 429, commercial below, residential above	Pair of three storeyed late Georgian semi-detached villas, stock brick, shallow pitch hipped roof with projecting eaves; upper floor windows have flat gauged brick arches; windows on first floor in addition have projecting brick arches over. No. 427 has porch with Doric columns and projecting two-storeyed wing on left, built in similar style but probably of later construction. No. 429 commercial at ground floor level.	01/02/1980	Nos. 427-429 Hornsey Road are a pair of three storied late Georgian semi-detached villas. No. 429 has been converted to commercial use on the ground floor but enough remains of the villa outline to get an impression of their original proportions. Together with No. 466 Hornsey Road (formerly No. 1, Omega Cottages) opposite, they form a group of important residential buildings dating back to the early development of this part of Hornsey Road.		657	
HORNSEY ROAD	428		No. 428	HORNSEY ROAD	N19 4EB		1864-18606	1860s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Residential	The former butcher's shop on the ground floor has been converted into residential accommodation and retains no trace of former architectural features such as tiled stallriser, pilasters and original windows.	21/09/1993	One of a row of three and four storey terraced properties adjoining the former Hanley Arms dating back to the 1860s. Some traces of former shop fronts remain but there is little of any architectural significance.	May have lost too much to survive on the list	1382	3.16
HORNSEY ROAD	466	1, Omega Cottages	No. 466	HORNSEY ROAD	N19 4EE	No	1864-1846	c.1845	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Double fronted, brick built early Victorian house, two storeys with slate pitched hipped roof; a later built two storey coach house on north side. Narrow triple round arched windows at first floor level, reminiscent of Roumier & Gough style at No. 104, Tollington Park. Bay to ground floor left-hand window. House set back from road with brick front boundary wall and gate piers, "Omega Cottages No 1" carved into pier caps. Large wooded garden at rear.	07/10/1996	No 1 Omega Cottages is a rare survivor of a pre-urban period when there were large gardens, orchards, paddocks and fields behind houses, particularly on the east side of Hornsey Road. Despite its battered state it has architectural features of merit, notably the triple windows at first floor level.		1549	
HORNSEY ROAD	534	The Shaftesbury Tavern	No. 534	HORNSEY ROAD	N19 3QN			c. 1858	Victorian classical tradition/Baroque	Public House	Public House with residential above.	A handsome three-storeyed building with dual frontage on Hornsey and Shaftesbury roads. The two upper storeys are chiefly in red brick with contrasting pilasters in London stock. On the Hornsey Road side three large rectangular windows at first floor level with three smaller arched windows, recessed brickwork above. On the Shaftesbury Road side, one blind arch with contrasting brickwork extending over two storeys, two large rectangular windows at first floor level and two smaller windows in same style as Hornsey Road frontage. The ground floor comprising the public house has entrances on both sides. Polished granite pilasters and stallrisers the same on both frontages, two wooden stallrisers at the two corner windows. Six windows with mullions, arches and transoms. One of the windows on Shaftesbury Road has original etched glass. An 1897 extension in London stock at back of building in Shaftesbury Road.	21/09/1993	The Shaftesbury Tavern was built in 1858, by speculative builder Thomas Beall, as the area around it began to be developed. It is a handsome well-preserved building with contrasting brickwork in red and London stock, and pilasters and arches at the upper storey level. The style is reflected in adjoining properties in Hornsey Road, probably also built by Thomas Beall. The impressive ground floor frontage has red polished granite pilasters and stallrisers, arched windows and recessed timber-framed doors.		1521	
HORNSEY ROAD	179		No. 179	HORNSEY ROAD	N7 6RA				Edwardian Baroque /Queen Anne	Education Building	Training Centre	Single storey red brick. Large roof mass interrupted by Dutch and triangular dormers with stone dressings and copings. Fronted by red brick wall with inverted semi-circular arched panels between piers filled with railings. Piers topped with carved stone cappings. Three separate entrances marked "Boys", "Girls" and "M T-C" (Manual Training-Centre), the latter originally led to small separate building built in similar style.	01/02/1980	No. 179 Hornsey Road is made up of two buildings, one a "Special School for Mentally Defective Children" and the other a "Manual Training-Centre" in similar style both of which were built in 1901 and opened in 1902. Both are fine examples of the London School Board style with dormers, stone dressings and copings and attractive boundary walls and railings. A single-storeyed school was thought to be more appropriate for children who might be both mentally and physically weak.		659	
HUDDLESTON ROAD	142		No. 142	HUDDLESTON ROAD	N7 0EG			1884	Victorian Gothic	Home	Residential	Railway architecture style three storey symmetrical gable front with side entrance. Detached, but end of row form. Red brick with grey brick bands. Gauged flat arches, sash windows. Ground floor bay with cast iron guard. First floor double sash window with stucco column-mullion; slender stucco keystones extend upward to form brackets beneath projecting sill to round arched second floor window, with cast iron guard.	01/11/1979	No. 142 Huddleston Road has a strong exterior with fine detailing of an unusual design in this part of Tufnell Park. It is a few years older than the rest of Huddleston Road (it is dated 1884 on the front of the building) and of contrasting materials and decoration. It should be seen as a pair with No. 144. Both buildings are now rather overwhelmed by the entrance to the university accommodation blocks behind with unsympathetic fencing to the side. Both are still residential buildings.		429	

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HUDDLESTON ROAD	144		No. 144	HUDDLESTON ROAD	N7 0EG			c1884	Victorian Gothic	Home	Residential	Railway architecture style two storey , irregular block. Tiled flush gable roof with terracotta pinnacles. Redbrick with grey brick bands. Deeply recessed sash windows, mostly with semi-circular brick arches.	01/11/1979	No. 144 should be seen as a pair with No. 142 on the other side of the entrance to the university residence of Tufnell House. Both buildings have a distinctiveness about them which sets them apart from the slightly later Huddleston Road terraces nearby. These are uniformly constructed of London stock brick rather than the deep red bricks of Nos. 142 and 144. .		430	
HUGO ROAD	0		No 2-30 (even) and 135 (odd)	HUGO ROAD	N19 5EU	Tufnell Park		c1887	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Victorian single and double fronted two storey villas with semi-basement. Brick with elaborate stucco ornament to doors and bay windows. Generally complete and in good condition.	01/02/1980	These villas have a much richer stucco ornamentation than is usual in Tufnell Park. The double fronted sites (Nos. 24-30 even and Nos. 29-35 odd) gave the builder more room to decorate doors and windows, offering a more opulent air than the rest of Hugo Road. The remainder of the houses are single fronted though still with high quality moulding.		777	
HUNTINGDON STREET	58-70 (consec)		Nos. 58-70 (consec)	HUNTINGDON STREET	N1 1BX	Barnsbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storey and basement (and subsequent attic, with gable line showing original roof level). Most with cast iron railings. Ground floor one window with segmental arched head, stucco surround and console bracketed cornice. Wide mullions. Doorway with stucco pilasters and segmental arched fanlight. First floor two windows with stucco surrounds, console bracketed cornices, single cast iron balcony connecting the windows. Second floor two windows with console bracketed cornices, stucco surrounds, cast iron window guards (except No. 58).	01/11/1979	This is a mainly well preserved Victorian terrace. It is generally heavier in appearance than others in Huntingdon Street, suggesting a slightly later date and showing the evolution of the classical tradition style in this part of Islington. This terrace adjoins replacements for houses destroyed by a bomb in World War II.		555	
HUNTINGDON STREET	17-23 (consec)		Nos. 17-23 (consec)	HUNTINGDON STREET	N1 1BS	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storeys and basement. Rusticated stucco ground floor (and stock brick higher up). Doorways with console bracketed cornices and rectangular fanlights. Cast iron railings. Ground floor windows rectangular with original glazing bars. Stucco band at first floor level. First floor windows with console bracketed cornices with pilasters from bracket to sill and (in some cases) cast iron window guards. Second floor windows with stucco architraves. Stucco cornice and blocking course.	01/02/1987	Nos. 17 - 23 are a well preserved section of a terrace starting at No.16 and uniform with it. No.16 is grander and is separately locally listed. The remainder of the terrace has bracketed cornices, fanlights, original glazing bars and stucco bands.		1183	
HUNTINGDON STREET	24-33 (consec)		Nos. 24-33 (consec)	HUNTINGDON STREET	N1 1BS	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storeys and basement. Rusticated stucco ground floor (and stock brick higher up). Doorways with console bracketed cornices and rectangular fanlights. Cast iron railings. Ground floor windows rectangular with original glazing bars. Stucco band at first floor level. First floor windows with console bracketed cornices with pilasters from bracket to sill. Second floor windows with stucco architraves. Stucco cornice and blocking course.	01/02/1987	Nos. 24 - 33 are part of a well preserved terrace starting at No.16 and uniform with it. They have a rusticated stucco ground floor, doorways with bracketed cornices and rectangular fanlights. As with Nos. 17-23, all the Victorian builders' pattern book detailing is on display.		1184	
HUNTINGDON STREET	35-39 (consec)		Nos. 35-39 (consec)	HUNTINGDON STREET	N1 1BP	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storeys and basement. Rusticated (except Nos. 38-39) stucco ground floor (and stock brick higher up). Doorways with console bracketed cornices, rectangular fanlights, pilasters and porches (only Nos. 38-39). Cast iron railings. Ground floor windows rectangular with original glazing bars. Stucco band at first floor level. First floor windows plain but with cast iron window guards (only Nos. 38-39). Second floor windows plain.	01/02/1987	Nos. 35 - 39 are part of the Huntingdon Street sequence of terraces. Most of their original detailing is intact. There is some visual evidence of a transition in style from Nos. 35-39 to Nos. 41-44.		1185	

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HUNTINGDON STREET	40-44		Nos. 40-44	HUNTINGDON STREET	N1 1BP	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storeys and basement. Rusticated stucco ground floor (and stock brick higher up). Doorways with console bracketed cornices, rectangular fanlights, pilasters and porches. Cast iron railings. Ground floor windows rectangular with original glazing bars. Stucco band at first floor level. First floor windows with stucco architraves (except No.40) but with wrought iron window guards. Second floor windows with stucco architraves (except No. 40). Stucco cornice and blocking course.	01/02/1987	Nos. 40-44 Huntingdon Street conform to the pattern of the rest of the street, with three stories and basement, rusticated stucco ground floor and stock brick higher up. However their doorways are more elaborate with pilasters, capitals and cornices topped by lintels. They also have or had cornices and parapets at roof level, though No. 43's does not survive. The line is not continuous, reflecting the rise of the street level. The central two, Nos. 41 and 42, have more elaborate mouldings round the first and second floor windows, with balconies or window guards at first floor level. As with the other houses on Huntingdon Street they are fine examples of 1850s Barnsbury housing development		1186	
HUNTINGDON STREET	45-48 (consec)		Nos. 45-48 (consec)	HUNTINGDON STREET	N1 1BP	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storeys and basement. Rusticated stucco ground floor (and stock brick higher up). Doorways with console bracketed cornices and rectangular fanlights. Cast iron railings. Ground floor windows rectangular with original glazing bars. Stucco band at first floor level. First floor windows with stucco architraves (only No. 48). Second floor windows with stucco architraves (only No. 48). Stucco cornice and blocking course (only No. 48).	01/02/1987	Nos. 45-48 Huntingdon Street continue the terrace line of their slightly more elaborate neighbours to the left. Apart from No. 48 they have either lost or were never provided with the elaborate stucco decoration to windows and doorways of Nos.40-44. No. 48's first floor windows have stucco architraves on the first floor windows, with console bracketed stucco cornices. It also retains its stucco cornice and blocking course at roof level. These Victorian classical tradition houses form part of an almost intact street and No. 48 in particular is a fine example of mid-1800s Islington terraced architecture.		1187	
HUNTINGDON STREET	15		No. 15	HUNTINGDON STREET	N1 1BU	Barnsbury		Before 1855	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	End of terrace with wedge-shaped extension into Crescent Street. Three storeys plus basement plus recent attic floor. Rusticated pink stucco Huntingdon Street and Crescent Street ground floor, and on Crescent Street first floor, with white stucco cornices (and stock brick higher up, except on Crescent Street first floor). Cast iron railings. Three pilasters supporting cornice on Crescent Street ground floor. Stained glass in all windows on Crescent Street ground floor, the rightmost inscribed "Mr. Jackson Surgeon". Huntingdon Street: one window per storey four panes wide, with segmental head, stucco architrave (on first and second floors) and stucco console bracketed cornice and cast iron window guard (on first floor); Crescent Street: recessed rectangular doorway with fanlight, one semicircular headed window (on ground floor), three flat headed windows (on ground floor), one window four panes wide, with segmental head, stucco architrave and cast iron window guard (on first floor) and three blind rectangular windows (on second floor). Stucco band at eaves on Huntingdon Street and Crescent Street.	01/11/1979	No. 15 Huntingdon Street is a distinctive end of terrace building with an unusual shape and evidence of previous occupation. "Mr. Jackson, Surgeon" is inscribed on one of the Crescent Street window panes. The family had a long standing association with the building and the profession. A James Jackson was in the electoral register for 1891, both James Jackson and James Eustace Jackson were in the census returns for 1911, as father aged 69 and son aged 28, both with occupation "surgeon". Richard Eustace Jackson was on the electoral register for 1945.		553	
HUNTINGDON STREET	16		No. 16	HUNTINGDON STREET	N1 1BS	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Three storeys and basement. Rusticated stucco ground floor. and stock brick higher up. Doorway in Crescent Street. with console bracketed cornice and rectangular fanlight. Cast iron railings. Ground floor windows rectangular with original glazing bars. Stucco band at first floor level. First floor windows with console bracketed cornices with pilasters from bracket to sill. Second floor windows with stucco architraves. Stucco cornice and blocking course (in Huntingdon Street).	01/11/1979	No 16 Huntingdon Street is at the end of its terrace, with its rusticated stucco façade wrapped round to an entrance on Crescent Street. It is elaborately detailed, particularly at first floor level, with console bracketed cornices and pilasters from bracket to sill. It retains its original glazing bars and on its Huntingdon Street frontage a stucco cornice and blocking course at roof level. It is a fine example of 1850s Barnsbury housing development.		554	

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ISLINGTON GREEN	31		No. 31	ISLINGTON GREEN	N1 8DU	Angel		1700s or later				18th Century later. Three storeys. Two windows. Brown brick painted. Parapet. Gauged flat red brick arches to recessed sash windows. Ground floor with modern bow window. Square headed, recessed shop and house doorways with fanlights and panelled do			Description does not match building at this address	126	
ISLINGTON GREEN	32		No. 31	ISLINGTON GREEN	N1 8DU	Angel		1700s or later				18th Century. Three storeys. Three windows. Brown brick. Stucco ground floor formerly with band at first floor level. Parapet. Gauged flat red brick arches to recessed sash windows. Mid 19th Century ground floor shop with entablature and projection			Description does not match building at this address	127	
ISLINGTON GREEN	15-17 (consec)		Nos. 15-17 (consec)	ISLINGTON GREEN	N1 2XH	Angel		Early 1800s	Georgian	Shops below, homes above	Commercial below/residential above.	Three storey building with ground floor (originally shop fronts) awaiting redevelopment (2019). First floor gauged flat brick arches - two windows each. Second same. Unadorned brickwork. Stock brick, parapet roof.	1 Nov 79	These three storey buildings with shopfronts have been substantially rebuilt. Compared to a 1962 picture they have been altered considerably, though the upper stories conform to a standard early 1800s style. The roof line is certainly different. The shopfronts have been completely altered, and await development (2019)		528	
ISLINGTON GREEN	10-12 (consec)		No. 10-12 (consec)	ISLINGTON GREEN	N1 2XH	Angel	1897		Late Victorian classical tradition Baroque	Public Building	Commercial	Former Collins Music Hall, now (2019) Waterstone's bookshop. Three storey. Ground floor modern shop front. First floor four windows, surrounded by pilasters supporting stucco cornice. Stucco band at first floor level with stucco plaque "rebuilt 1897". Second floor three windows with stucco surround, fine dentil stucco cornice. Mansard roof with four pedimented dormers. Quoins at ends of building. Painted brickwork. Collins Music Hall burned down in 1958. Only the facade of the original building now remains.	1 Nov 79	Nos. 10-12 Islington Green was originally built in 1863 as the Lansdowne Arms. It was redesigned and rebuilt by A.E. Woodrow and from 1895 to 1958 housed Collins Music Hall. It was extensively restored by Waterstone's in the 1990s. Among artists appearing at the Collins Music Hall were George Robey, Marie Lloyd, Charlie Chaplin, and Harry Lauder. In 1896 the first public film show held in Britain took place here. A fire in 1958 destroyed most of the theatre leaving only the facade and side walls. It is an important memorial to Islington's music hall era.		527	
ISLINGTON GREEN	36		No. 36	ISLINGTON GREEN	N1 8DU	Angel		Late 1800s	Victorian shopfront style	Shopfront	Shopfront	Stone stallriser. Only right side bracket intact. Timber panelled door. Metal fascia. Main window split into two by central mullion. Original fanlight replaced by dark green painted metal which is separated from the door by transom.	21 Sep 93	Listed as a shopfront. Most detail survives from the original 1993 listing, apart from the painted fanlight. No. 36 was clearly originally a pair with No. 35 next door. The balancing bracket is placed to the left of its front door. No. 36 is a good example of an original small scale Victorian shop on Islington Green.		1384	
ISLINGTON GREEN	13 and 14		Nos. 13 and 14	ISLINGTON GREEN	N1 2XH	Angel		Early 1800s	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Three story, stock brick, parapet, two windows. Flat gauged brick arches. No. 14 - high first floor windows, original window bars. Round headed doorways with decorative fanlights, panelled doors. Original cast iron railings.	1 Nov 79	Nos 13 and 14 Islington Green are a pair of Georgian three storey houses. Though they are otherwise largely identical No. 14 has higher first floor windows. Both have round headed front doors with fanlights. They have been sympathetically restored.		447	

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ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	9		No. 9	ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	N1 9LQ	Angel	1891		Victorian Tudor	Shops/commercial	Commercial	Part terrace, four storey, stucco with parapet. Parapet two rows of sixteen embossed squares in stucco, decorated with flower-like motifs in diagonally alternate squares in a tudor style. Each side of parapet encased by pilaster that extends down the facade to the third floor. Below the parapet a key-stoned tudor arch tops a recess that extends down 3 floors to the shopfront. Within this recess the third floor windows have four mullions and with an arch echoing that of the recess. Below this window a stucco cornice below which is the roof of the two storey bay windows. Bay windows are neo tudor stone mullioned, with transom, and with stucco cornice above and stucco sills below. The smaller panes of the lower bay windows are alternately leaded in an ornate pattern that includes some stained glass. Ground floor modern shop front with plastic fascia "VEGAS". Two stucco tipped pilasters either side of fascia supporting the stucco cornice above, and echoing the third floor and parapet pilaster above. The stucco tip of the pilasters is supported by polished granite which is classically sculpted at its base, and which flanks the modern metal shopfront.	01/11/1979	No. 9 Islington High Street was built in 1891 for Hudson Brothers, cheesemongers and provision merchants, by William Shepherd, builder. Its most notable predecessor on the site was the Peacock Inn of about 1700 which covered numbers 9-13. It has fine decorative features including a recessed Tudor style bay, decorative pilasters to lower and upper floors, a stucco frieze to the parapet and stained glass to some windows. The shopfront is new, but is flanked by polished granite supporting pilasters. It makes a fine companion to the campanile next door.		487	
ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	29		No. 29	ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	N1 9LH	Angel	1884 on gable		Victorian Flemish Baroque	Shop and home	Commercial	Four storey. Ground floor modern shop front. Above, florid Victorian Baroque, Flemish influence. Single bay width. First and second floors inset bay, terracotta, red brick rubbers. Third floor arch over bay, with inset window and balustrade. Pedimented gable with central window. Date 1884 on medallions either side of gable.	01/11/1979	No. 29 Islington High Street is a highly ornate Victorian Flemish Baroque building with terra cotta and brick detail crammed into a narrow façade. It was built in 1884 for Alfred Goad, a watchmaker. Goad clearly had money to spend and every floor is a showpiece, including a fine arched balcony on the third floor. At the top, under the crowning scrolled pediment, he displays the monogram AG&S for Alfred Goad & Sons. It's as if Mr. Goad was trying to compete with the new building next door, completed just a few years before. The shopfront has gone but the rest of the building makes up for its loss. You have to risk your life in the middle of the High Street to get the best view.		490	
ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	31-37 (odd)		Nos. 31-37 (odd)	ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	N1 9LH	Angel	1881-3. Rebuilt 1986-7		Victorian Baroque	Shops, homes	Commercial	Built as a terrace of shops with accommodation above and behind. Now a single shop, Boots the Chemist (2018). Late Victorian Baroque, five bays with three windows at the centre set forward, then two and one to either side. Pedimented central and outer bays, Dutch gables with parapets, urns and scrolls. Cornice above second floor. First floor windows with segmental pediments, central and outer bays. Single modern ground floor shopfront.	01/11/1979	Nos. 31-37 Islington High Street is a fine late Victorian Baroque Queen Anne revival symmetrical façade, complete with highly elaborate Dutch gables above the central and outer bays. It was built as a speculative venture, a group of shops with dwellings above and behind. It originally had an arched entrance to a yard within. The shopfronts were of polished granite with plate glass windows. The architect was Arthur Vernon, who was active in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire as well as London in the 1870s and 80s. In 1870 he succeeded his father as land agent to the Earl of Beconsfield (the former Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli) at Hughendon, Bucks. So his credentials were very grand indeed. But, and this is a big but, the date inscribed at the top of the facade, just below the central pediment, is 1987. The whole of Nos. 31-37 was rebuilt in 1986/7 as a brick by brick facsimile of the original by Greater London Properties. What we see is a reconstruction, not the original building. The bricks have matured well, and it matches with its neighbour at No. 29. But it is still a reconstruction.		491	

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ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	39		No. 39	ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	N1 9LH	Angel		1840s. Shaped gable added 1890s	Victorian classical tradition below. Baroque flourish above	Shop. Homes above	Commercial	Ground floor modern shopfront. Three storey three windows. Rendered. Windows with stucco architraves. Cornice. Fine gable in Baroque style added later, scrolls and finial.	01/11/1979	No. 39 Islington High Street continues the sequence of buildings along the junction of Islington High Street and Liverpool Road. The shopfront is modern, the floors above restrained Victorian Italianate, topped off by an exuberant Queen Anne Baroque gable end, scrolls and volutes with a finial on top. A pub on this site burnt down in 1839 and was rebuilt here shortly after. The Baroque gable seems to have been added in 1894 to compete with the grand roof level decorations of the 1880s to the South along the terrace. It seems more playful than its neighbours, perhaps mocking their grandeur.		492		
ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	41		No. 41	ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	N1 9LH	Angel		c1860	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Shop, homes above	Commercial	Classical, Italianate. Three storey, parapet, stock brick with bold stucco pilasters and entablature. One wide tripartite window to each upper floor with pilasters and moulded capitals. First floor pedimented; second floor corniced on broad sill band. Shop front retains some early 1900s details. Maybe others behind fascia.	01/02/1981	No. 41 Islington High Street was part of the 1840s rebuilding after the fire that destroyed the Three Hats public house in 1839. The first occupant was a laceman. The shopfront shows traces of a late Victorian or Edwardian pattern, with a recessed doorway and panelled glazing above. There may be 1855 lion head consoles behind the wooden fascia above the shopfront, recorded by British History Online but not currently visible (2018). Above, there is a pedimented tripartite window at first floor level with a simpler but similar window above, topped off with a cornice. As with all the buildings on this section of Islington High Street it repays casting your eyes above street level.		956		
ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	120		No. 120	ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	N1 8EG	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		1700s. Much altered.	Georgian	Home	Commercial	End of terrace, classical tradition, three storeys with mansard. The whole facade projects from adjoining terrace to the pavement edge. The mansard is slate with paired sash dormers. Rebuilt brick parapet curving up to pedestals at each end, topped with a pineapple motif. Facade stock brick cleaned, renewed, and partly rebuilt. Paired segmented arched windows, to first and second floor renewed in 1700s style with exposed boxing. Modern shop front.	01/11/1985	In 1718 John Pierpont developed a mansion site into "Pierrepoint Row" from which No. 120 derives. The facade of No. 120, as No. 106, projects forward from the rest of the terrace, marking its end, and forming the entrance to Camden Passage. No. 120 has been altered through the years but its facade suggests it may be eighteenth century particularly the windows' exposed boxing. Later builders set the window frames deeper into the brickwork. The rather grand brick parapet curving up to pedestals topped with pineapple is new, but perhaps appropriate for such a strategically placed building. The exposed side of the building on the Camden Passage side has protruding chimney breasts which suggests it may not have always been the end of terrace.		1123		
ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	106 (Frederick's)	Frederick's	No. 106 (Frederick's)	ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	N1 8EG	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		Mid 1800s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate with later pub front.	Public House	Commercial	Frederick's. Three bayed with shopfront, stock brick with stucco dressings, mainly Italianate. Three storey with parapet and a bold moulded upper cornice. Upper stories are projected forwards from neighbours in terrace. Moulded surrounds to first and second floor windows, all 12 pane sash. Second floor windows with tudor hood moulds, and cornice at sill level. First floor windows have heavy bracketed cornices above and cornice at sill level visible behind a cast iron decorative continuous balcony resting on the edge of the small projection to pub front. Left hand side exposed projecting wall has large antique moulded sign "Duke of Essex". Wrapped across the projecting corners are two large illustrated pub signs. The ground floor is a later 1800s pub front, with four panelled stucco pilasters with Corinthian capitals, the larger two marking the edge of the facade, the narrower two mark the large entrance to the right, and to the left a large window above panelled stallriser. Between the two smaller pilasters two large windows above panelled stallrisers, these windows appear hinged and may open up, above these two clear glazed windows.	01/11/1985	No 106 Islington High Street is now (2019) Frederick's restaurant. In 1718 John Pierpont owned a mansion here that was cleared and the site developed as "Pierrepoint Row". The Row contained as early as 1804 a public house called 'The Gun' at No. 18 Pierrepoint Row. By 1834 its name had been changed to 'The Duke of Sussex'. The building later became 'Payton's Music Shop and Practice Rooms' of No. 106 Islington High Street. Since the 1970s this has been Frederick's restaurant named after the Duke of Sussex who was HRH Augustus Frederic – notable for his liberal sympathies, illegal marriages and "giving away" Victoria at her wedding to Albert. The three storeys and parapet facade projects forward from the rest of the terrace, giving it prominence. It has a bold cornice and Italianate window mouldings, with a cast iron continuous balcony resting on the edge of the slight projection to the pub front. On the left side exposed projecting wall there is a large moulded sign "Duke of Essex", and wrapped around the two corners are large illustrations of Frederic. Below this there is the Victorian pub front with four panelled stucco pilasters topped by Corinthian capitals.		1121		

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ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	27		No. 27	ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	N1 9LH	Angel		Early 1830s, extra storey added in 1852	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Shop with home above.	Commercial	Corner building, No. 27 facing Islington High Street, with Nos. 27 A&B opening onto White Lion Street. Four storey. Ground floor modern shop front. Front elevation two windows, stucco architraves, first floor windows with cornices. Stock brick. Parapet. Side elevation facing White Lion Street: first floor double windows, single windows above. 27 A&B two storeys stock brick, gauged brick arched windows and front door to 27B. 27A, stucco arched door with moulded fanlight.	01/11/1979	No. 27, Islington High Street was built in the 1830s for Alexander Samuel Braden, tea dealer. He raised it an extra storey in 1852, the work done by John Ashton, builder. It is hard to see the join between the top two floors, and all the window mouldings seem to be of this date. They appear in a shop card of 1870 when the tea business had changed proprietor to Tod Brothers & Co. The window arrangement facing White Lion Street has changed since then, and 27A & B do not match the 1870 picture, though they look to be of the same date, if not earlier. The shop front has been lost but otherwise No. 27 is an important survivor of the 1830s line of buildings on this side of Islington High Street.		489	
ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	23/25	LION HOUSE	Nos. 23/25	ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	N1 9LJ	Angel		1898 (on plaque)	Victorian Baroque.	Public House	Commercial	Four storeys. Neo-Baroque Victorian pub now (2018) bank. Red brick with stucco pilasters. Ground floor (composite pilasters) carrying entablature. Rounded first floor windows (three) Second floor windows with central keystone (four). Third floor windows rounded (four). Dentillated cornice. Bell gable with three urns. One centre, one at each end. Centre window in gable. Side elevations two stone lions in niches. Stucco board and cornice at third floor level. Tall chimney stacks with elaborate projecting cornices.	01/11/1979	Nos. 23-25 Islington High Street was an important cattle drovers' inn on the route to the London meat markets, from at least the 1660s. It was rebuilt in 1714, a date which is recorded on an original panel on the White Lion Street frontage, with the monogram of Henry Penton, owner of the surrounding land. It was then rebuilt again, in 1898, for Eli Perry, victualler, of Oakley Square, Camden Town. This too is recorded on a panel, with the lion motif facing that of 1714. The pub closed in the 1960s and is now (2018) a branch of HSBC, a bank. It is a fine late Victorian Baroque structure, elaborately gabled on the Islington High Street frontage with three urns soaring high above the roof line. Even higher are the heavily corniced chimney stacks which top off the Queen Anne detailing. At ground floor all that remain of the pub frontage are the granite pilasters, with elaborate acanthus leaved capitals, particularly on the street corner. Nos. 23-25 Islington High Street is an important building, with historic links to Islington's past role as provider of accommodation to the cattle drovers coming to London from the north. It has adapted well to its new role as a bank. Rebuilt in near facsimile in 1984.	Rebuilt in near-facsimile 1984 Plann.App. No. 840105	488	
ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	112 and 114		Nos. 112 and 114	ISLINGTON HIGH STREET	N1 8EG	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		No. 112 early 1700s. No. 114 early 1800s	Georgian	Shop. Homes above	Commercial	Part terrace. No.112 three storey, as remains of 1700s larger building. Slate mansard with one sash window, brick parapet capped. Stock brick with red brick surrounds to first and second floor windows, and to the edge of facade, partly removed by rebuilding. First and second floor windows segmental arched with multi paned sash, all probably 1700s. The two windows to second floor of uniform height but different widths. Between first and second floor windows, a brick cornice. Two existing first floor windows, but a third, partially cut by the facade of No. 112, is brick filled. Ground floor shopfront projecting to pavement probably inserted later. No.114 is three storey with slate mansard with two sash windows and capped brick parapet. Facade is stock brick two flat arched windows to both second and first floor with red brick surrounds echoing its older neighbour at No. 114, shopfront projecting to pavement (probably inserted later). A pilaster with moulded bracket survives between the shopfront of Nos. 112 and 114. Both shopfronts are sympathetic and modern with wooden stallriser and large wooden framed windows. Above wooden fascia with name.	01/11/1985	In 1718 John Pierpont owned a mansion on this site that was cleared to allow the development of "Pierrepoint Row". No. 112 is the remains of a larger building that probably dates back to the original terrace. The blocked and truncated third window of the first floor and the lack of uniformity between the first and second floor windows is evidence of evolving adaptation across the centuries. The contrasting red brick surrounds to the windows are reproduced on the early nineteenth century facade of No. 114, linking the two buildings together. Modern shop fronts project forward to the pavement with surviving nineteenth century pilasters between them. No. 112 is a rare survival of an early eighteenth-century terrace.		1122	

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ISLINGTON PARK STREET	44		No. 44	ISLINGTON PARK STREET	N1 1PX	Barnsbury		Early to mid 1800s	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Three storeys with a later wooden structure visible on the roof. Stock brick stucco cornice and blocking course. Double fronted with three sash windows with shouldered architraves on second and first floors, stone sills with small bracket below, outer windows unequally divided in three with thick wooden bars. Ground floor windows with console, bracketed cornices, vestige of cast iron balcony support on facing left window. Stucco portico with cornice and blocking course. Round arched doorway with flanking pilasters, archivolts, patterned radial fanlight and panelled door. String course with basement below.	1 12 70	This classical tradition early 1800s double fronted house is an important survivor on Islington Park Street. It has bold detailing to its windows, a fine porch and is a rare double fronted house in a street of varied terraces and commercial buildings.		129		
ISLINGTON PARK STREET	28		No. 28	ISLINGTON PARK STREET	N1 1PX	Barnsbury		Early 1800s	Georgian	Home	Residential	Three storeys with later dormer windows above parapet. Yellow stock brick with gauged red brick lintels to recessed sash windows with glazing bars. Top three floors have pairs of sash windows with nearly full height windows at first floor level with cast iron balconette. Offset right, single window of three lights at ground floor level. Offset left, doorway in arched recess with pilasters carrying archivolt, patterned fanlight and panelled door. Basement with patio doors.	1 12 70	No. 28 Islington Park Street is one of a terrace of similar early 1800s houses. They have been altered at various times, particularly at roof level and some have been colour washed. This area was developed from the 1790s onwards as landowners took advantage of the demand generated by the building of Pentonville in Clerkenwell. No. 28 in particular retains its arched doorway with pilasters and capitals either side, and fanlight above. It is an understated but attractive part of a street of varied architectural character.		128		
ISLINGTON PARK STREET	264													No No. 264 in Islington Park Street	136			
ISLINGTON PARK STREET	59 and 60		Nos. 59 and 60	ISLINGTON PARK STREET	N1 1QB			Mid 1800s	Victorian classical tradition	Unknown.	Commercial/Retail/Restaurant. Residential above	Two storey building; strongly moulded upper cornice. Stucco in poor state; quoins. Two crossed metal tie rods. First floor, five windows (two apparent pairs with an asymmetrical central window) surmounted by round arches with impostes and rusticated keystones. Ground floor modern shop front.	1 01 85	This two storey building is important because of its upper storey. It survives more or less as built with elaborate windows and strong detailing. The ground floor has been adapted as a shop/restaurant. It remains an important part of the Islington Park Street streetscape.	Rear of 206 Upper Street	1041		
ISLINGTON PARK STREET	15		No. 15	ISLINGTON PARK STREET	N1 1RJ	Barnsbury		Late 1700s with later additions	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Residential	A corner site formerly King's Arms Public House converted to residential use c1996. The Liverpool Road facade built over several periods, the original flat fronted in stock brick with sash windows on the second floor, topped by gauged flat brick arches. On the first floor, below a blocking course is a rectangular red brick bay extension with two sash windows surmounted with arches and with low cast iron balcony. To the right a stone plaque inscribed PARK PLACE, ISLINGTON 1790. On the ground floor an angled bay with wooden front door to the left by metal walkway. Pub-style windows. Basement. Side elevation (Islington Park Street), three storey joined to a two storey extension. Upper floors stock brick with some brick colour distinctions; sash windows, some bricked up; ground floor stuccoed with blocking course above. Mixed fenestration at ground floor level, inset front door with plain rectangular fanlight above. Rear extension, two storeys, stuccoed with sign "Watney Combe Reid Kings Arms" and a grisaille picture of a stag (the brewery operated from the Stag Brewery in Victoria).		Its 1790 stone plaque suggests this former public house dates from the end of the 1700s but it has been altered substantially since. The 1790s was when local landowners began to take advantage of demand stimulated by the building of Pentonville in Clerkenwell. Evidence of this building's life as a pub remains, with its brewer's name and Stag Brewery symbol. It retains many of its Victorian public house architectural detailing. It was converted to residential use in the late 1990s. Its frontage to Islington Park Street is plain, but facing Liverpool Road more decorative. The 1790 plaque has a characteristic 1700s typeface.	I have looked at this and the address is 15 Islington Park Street. There is a doorway on Liverpool Road but it has no number on it even though it would be 264 if it was numbered. I think we should go with the Islington Park Street address. The original address was wrong.		4.07	
JERUSALEM PASSAGE	9 and 10		Nos. 9 and 10	JERUSALEM PASSAGE	EC1V4JP	Clerkenwell Green		Late 1700s or early 1800s.	Georgian	Shop/Home	Commercial below, residential above.	Simple design, classical tradition two windows wide, stock brick, parapet. Four storey. Original or early glazing bars. Sixteen light windows. Painted bricks on edges of window openings. No 9. retains some Victorian wood workshop frontage. Now (2018) single restaurant frontage.	01/02/1980	This is a plain late 1700s or early 1800s pair of shops or workshops in an atmospheric location following the medieval Clerkenwell street-line. The floors above are in their original condition with fine 16 light sash windows. Part of the Victorian workshop frontage remains on No. 9. It is now (2018) occupied by a single restaurant.		701		

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JUNCTION ROAD	1	THE LION PUBLIC HOUSE	No. 1	JUNCTION ROAD	N19 5QT			1860s or later.	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Commercial	Curved corner pub three storey with tiled ground floor, stucco, upper floor windows arched at first floor square at second floor. Strong cornice and parapet.	1 09 78	No.1 Junction Road is an imposing stucco corner building which provides a local landmark at the intersection of Holloway Road and Junction Road. There was a pub here from 1866 (licensee Thomas Lovegrove), but this building, or perhaps just the frontage, may be from the 1880s. The classicism of the upper floors is unadorned, apart from the distinctive arched windows on the first floor. Though no longer a pub the ground floor frontage retains many of its original features. It closed in 2014 and is now (2019) a branch of Starbucks. It retains at first floor level a magnificent lion rampant.		264		
JUNCTION ROAD	9		No. 9	JUNCTION ROAD	N19 5QT			Early 1900s	Edwardian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Listed in 1993 as a shopfront, when it was a traditional butcher's shop with an Edwardian fascia and good interior with tiling. Now (2019) plastic fascia, awning and open fronted shop with no stallriser and windows. Side pilasters and brackets remain.	7 09 98	No. 9 Junction Road was originally listed as a shopfront, when it was a traditional butchers shop (Webber and Sons Butchers). The original interior tiling remains and perhaps the fascia under modern plastic signage. The flanking pilasters and brackets also remain, but not stallrisers and windows.		1570	3.17	
JUNCTION ROAD	132 - 150		Nos. 132 - 150											Demolished soon after listing in the 1970s		341		
JUNCTION ROAD	167		No. 167	JUNCTION ROAD	N19 5PZ			c1880	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Three stories red brick with stucco window surrounds. First and second floors with Venetian windows repeated elsewhere in the street and in other roads nearby (Campdale Road). Timber and glass front. Separate access to upper floors. Recessed door to shop.	07/10/1996	No. 167 Junction Road is the best preserved of a shop terrace type repeated elsewhere in this part of north Islington, in Campdale Road. It has nice detailing above with Venetian windows and stucco surrounds. Most of its shopfront woodwork has been retained.		1567		
JUNCTION ROAD	32	ROYAL LONDON FRIENDLY SOCIETY BUILDING	No. 32	JUNCTION ROAD	N19 5RE	St John's		1903	Edwardian Baroque	Commercial below, residential above.	Ground floor coffee shop (2017). First Floor offices. Second the third floors residential		07/10/1996	The Royal London Friendly Society building in Junction Road is a 1903 exercise in Edwardian Baroque, by Hodman and Goodrham, with an exuberant, well-thought out asymmetrical design. By the late 1800s there were around 27,000 registered Friendly Societies which held savings and offered support in times of illness and old age. The government encouraged membership and an Act of 1875 initiated a system of auditing and registration which encouraged their growth. The development of the welfare state led to a decline in membership and many, like the London Friendly Society, were absorbed into larger financial organisations, in this case Royal London insurance. The richness of the design of this building, from the elegant copper cupola to the ornate entrances, remains as a reminder of what the Friendly Societies achieved.		1560		
JUNCTION ROAD	130C		No. 130C							Shopfront				Demolished		1566		
JUNCTION ROAD	175 and 177	Stonehouse Estates	Nos. 175 and 177	JUNCTION ROAD	N19 5QA			c1880	Victorian classical tradition	Shops	Estate agent	Corner shop with door on the corner and frontages to either side. Same red brick and Venetian windows as No 167. Door to upper floors in side street. Pilasters with decorative corbelled brackets. Timber mullions	07/10/1996	As with No. 167 this is an excellent example of an attractive north Islington Victorian shopfront with stylish detailing and Venetian windows above. .		1568		

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KING HENRY'S WALK	57		No. 57	KING HENRY'S WALK	N1 4NH	Newington Green		Mid 1800s	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Well preserved floor shop front with recessed doorway. Timber fascia. Rendered pilasters with decorative corbels. Four plate glass windows. Timber panelled door with fanlight. Timber panelled stallriser with ornate metal grille in centre.	07/10/1996	No. 57 King Henry's Walk is a well preserved shopfront though no longer used as such. The doorway is recessed to one side, timber panelled with fanlight. Its fascia is timber, with rendered pilasters and decorative corbels. The display window is divided by three mullions and the stallriser has an ornate metal grille in the centre. No. 57 King's Walk is a fine surviving example of a mid 1800s shopfront.			1562	
KING'S CROSS ROAD	4		No. 4	KING'S CROSS ROAD	WC1X 9QA	New River		c1830, rebuilt 1877	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Uninhabited and disused (2017)	Three storey, first and second floors still have original windows. Ground floor - timber frontage; two stone wall pilasters. Two clear glass windows with side aspect, iron strip vent. Recessed timber/clear glass door, tiled floor, opening clear glass fanlight. Timber fascia, painted name and cornice.	21/09/1993	John Carr, a publican, offered to redevelop the Union Tavern and the surrounding buildings on the corner of King's Cross Road and Lloyd Baker St (then Baker St), at the time Lloyd Baker built his estate between 1820 and 1843. No. 4 King's Cross Road is the only surviving part of John Carr's development and had been added as part of Union Place which included the building of the original bow-fronted Union Tavern, around 1830. The Union Tavern was rebuilt in its present form in 1877 after damage from the building of the Metropolitan Railway around 1865. It stands on a busy corner and is important because of its age and its status as part of the William Lloyd Baker redevelopment. It is a plain brick built three storey building with the original windows in the floors above the shop front, which has been changed over the years.	Also under Lloyd Baker Street	1386	4.08	
KING'S CROSS ROAD	6-8	Albert House	Nos. 6-8	KING'S CROSS ROAD	WC1X 9QA	New River	1913		Edwardian	Shops below, homes above	Commercial and residential	Albert House (1913). Top three floors each with three double wooden sash windows with brick lintels. Ground floor, two render pilasters and brackets. Metal stallriser, clear glass window with side aspect, high transom. Recessed timber door, blank fanlight and extract. Right: Same except tiled stallriser, wired glass/timber door, wired glass fanlight. Both timber fascia and cornice. Centre: Two stone pilasters, support store pediment, tiled frontage, timber panelled door with clear glass fanlight, two steps.	21/09/1993	Nos. 6-8 King's Cross Roads is listed for its shopfront. It is part of Albert House, built in 1913 as mansion flats with shops at ground level. The imposing pedimented entrance links the pair of shops with the name of the building and the date above the door. Between the pilasters the main doorway is framed with green tiles and there are also tiles in the shop stallrisers. These shopfronts are deteriorating but the basic framework, and the strongly detailed main entrance, remain. Albert House was built as flats for the Metropolitan Railway Surplus Lands Committee. The flats were bought by Islington Borough Council and updated in 1987.			1387	
KING'S CROSS ROAD	150-156		Nos. 150-156	KING'S CROSS ROAD	WC1X 9DH	King's Cross		1902-3	Eadwardian arts and crafts	Commercial	Commercial	Four bayed red brick with stone dressings Arts and Crafts building of the early 20th century. Each of the four bays is headed by an ornate Dutch gable whose upper part is a semi-circle with projecting stone keystone separated by a short horizontal run from a projecting moulding (cymarecta) resting on stout moulded projecting voussoirs (a wedge shaped stone used to construct an arch). The coping bricks on each gable have recently been covered with stainless steel sheet. A tall narrow ventilation openings puncture the centre line of each gable. The second (top) floor has three tall and rather narrow window openings with stone sills linked the full length of the building by a stone string course. Window arches are shallow segmented arches in red rubbers. The gable line is emphasised by projecting moulded brickwork. . Ground and first floors (possibly originally a single tall ground floor) have four full width arched openings of rusticated brickwork with stone voussoirs and keystones. Ground floor windows replaced. Group value with Nos. 158-170.	14/08/2001	This is an ambitious well proportioned building of 1902-3, probably built for a developer called J. J. Connelly who also leased Nos. 172-176. It was originally planned as shops with rooms above. Nos. 154 and 156 had goods hoists and winches, which no longer survive. It has imposing gables in rubbed brick with stone dressings and four large arched openings encompassing ground and first floors. The groundfloor shopfronts have been modernised and the building converted to offices.			1657	

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KING'S CROSS ROAD	158-162		Nos. 158-162	KING'S CROSS ROAD	WC1X 9DH	King's Cross	1829-1800s2	Mid 1800s	Victorian classical tradition	Shops/homes	Commercial/residential	Three mid-Victorian three storey houses, originally with shops on the ground floor. Each has a later roof extension. Window mouldings are lost on all three though some stucco architraves remain. Cornice lost on all three. The ground floor of No. 158 has lost its shop front in favour of a painted facade with two windows, aligned with those above. No original shop fronts remain except three corbels, although in Nos. 160 and 162 attempts have been made to retain shop doorways.	14/08/2001	Nos. 158-162 King's Cross Road are important survivors, though much of their detailing has been lost. They were all originally part of a row of four shops with dwellings above, of which one has been demolished. No. 158 is now attached to the office building next door (Nos. 150-156, also locally listed). The remainder have lost their shopfronts and much of their stucco window detailing and cornice. They may be the oldest buildings to survive in this part of King's Cross Road and have a value more as a group than as individual buildings.		1658	
KING'S CROSS ROAD	164-170		No. 164-170	KING'S CROSS ROAD	WC1X 9DF	King's Cross		1913	Edwardian Arts and Crafts	Public Building	Commercial/hotel	Edwardian Arts and Crafts, built in 1913 as Mary Curzon hostel. Red brick with stone dressings. Basement plus three storeys plus attic. Steeply pitched roof easily visible from King's Cross Road. Chimney stacks and pots to end gables. Although a tall building compared to all its neighbours, its good horizontal proportions and strong modelling allow it to sit comfortably in its surroundings. Upper part of basement has windows behind attractive railing panels set in stone facing. Above rise the five bays of wide semi-circular arched windows to the ground floor (echoing nicely with similar features at 150-156). These have stone mouldings, keystones, stone panelled aprons and are linked at voussoir level by a moulded stone string course. Each window arch retains a well proportioned hood. Windows themselves have been lost, except one at basement level at 164. The recessed main entrance door, at the western end of the facade, has a similar semi-circular arch above it. Three steps lead up to the doors. The pattern of panelling in the two doors (four panels of decreasing height upwards) is exactly reflected in the stone panelled reveals. At first floor level runs a moulded stone cornice punctuated at its two ends with a triglyph motive. Above these, two storeys of brickwork with 12 window openings, paired sashes except the two ends which have	14/08/2001	The Mary Curzon Hostel was built by Lord Curzon in memory of his wife Susan, who died in 1906. He was encouraged by the work of social reformer Mary Higgs who brought the conditions faced by female vagrants in poor wards to his attention. The architects were Lovegrove and Papworth and the contractor J Grover & Son. It provided women with low priced comfortable accommodation and was opened by Queen Alexandra on 22nd November 1913. The hostel was upgraded over the years and became the Susan Lawrence hostel when the LCC acquired the freehold in 1955. It remains (2017) a hotel.		1659	
KING'S CROSS ROAD	172-176		Nos. 172-176	KING'S CROSS ROAD	WC1X 9DH	King's Cross		1899-1900	Victorian Arts and Crafts	Industrial building	Commercial	Two storey brick building now painted white. The heads of the pilasters at first floor level are pedimented, at parapet level they gain emphasis by forward setting of the parapet mouldings. Two large plain window openings at first floor in central double bay, another in vehicle entrance bay. Two third-width plain window openings in two narrow bays. Front door pilasters incorporate decorative moulding, also at entablature level over arched entrance. A central double bay contains an entrance which was originally intended to be central, and is flanked by two narrow bays. An additional wider bay is added at the eastern end, making the building less symmetrical, which probably incorporated an arched vehicle entrance way at ground floor level (now bricked up and containing a window). The facade is divided into rectangles by horizontal mouldings at first floor parapet levels and brick pilasters, marking out the bays. Front door set back slightly behind moulded arch with prominent keystone. Ground floor has a number of openings in addition to the main front door (four in all), which do not seem to have formed part of the original composition.	14/08/2001	Much of this building has been kept in its original state, with tiled rooms and wooden Arts and Crafts fittings. The window frames on the first floor are not original and the arrangement of modern window openings on the ground floor spoils the balance of the facade. But it retains its fine overall composition and detailing.		1660	

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KING'S CROSS ROAD/PENTONVILLE ROAD	247-251 Pentonville Road and Nos.186 and 188 King's Cross Road		Nos. 247-251 Pentonville Road and Nos.186 and 188 King's Cross Road	KING'S CROSS ROAD/PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9NG	King's Cross		c1870	Victorian classical tradition	Homes/commercial	Commercial/residential	Four storey triangular block with curved corner. 1870s tenement. Parapet cornice. Ground floor shops with flats above. Shops divided by pilasters supporting heavy cornice above, curving round the corner. Red brick arches to windows, now painted grey. Modernised and restored with additional story on top. Group value and contribution to streetscene.	07/09/1998	This building is on a triangular site, curving round from Pentonville Road to King's Cross Road. The upper parts have a rather grim Victorian tenement feel to them, though they have been cheered up by a 2010s restoration. The shopfronts retain much of their original detailing, particularly the strong projecting cornice dividing the shops from the upper parts. This is an important building at the junction between Pentonville and King's Cross Roads.		1607		
KINGSDOWN ROAD	1		No. 1	KINGSDOWN ROAD	N19 4LD			1860-70s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	Double fronted detached house. Three storeys and semi-basement. Three bays. London stock brick with stucco window surrounds. Projecting eaves with brackets below. Second floor windows with stucco keystones, moulded surrounds and bracketed sills. First floor windows stucco mouldings with keystones and brackets. Central window more highly decorated, with central arch motif in cornice above moulded floral decoration. Ground floor left hand window tripartite with cornice above. Right hand window bayed but without any stucco decoration. Elaborate arched entrance with pilasters, capitals, pediment and keystone. Arched fanlight above door which is placed off centre, presumably not the original arrangement. Plain semi basement below.	01/07/1978	No. 1 Kingsdown Road comes as something of a surprise just off the Holloway Road. It is double fronted, with elaborate Italianate stucco decoration and a very grand front entrance. The street as a whole stands in marked contrast to the humbler streets around it and shows that Victorian developers sometimes aimed for a higher class of occupant than the market could provide. Kingsdown Road is not in a conservation area and some of the locally listed houses are showing signs of deterioration.		235		
KINGSDOWN ROAD	3		No. 3	KINGSDOWN ROAD	N19 4LD			1860s-70s	Victorian classical tradition, Italianate	Home	Residential	Detached house though with later connection at the back. Three storeys and semi-basement with gable, London stock with stucco details. Entrance bay set back to the left hand side. Gable and entrance bay roofs with projecting eaves, bracketed below. Second floor below gable, single window with gauged brick above. No stucco which may have been lost in renovations. Tripartite single window on first floor, again no stucco. Ground floor, plain bay window. The entrance bay is much more elaborate. Second floor single arched window with stucco surround and keystone. First floor square headed window with stucco surround. Ground floor double arched entrance porch with pillars, capitals keystones and cornice above.	01/07/1978	Like No. 1 next door, No. 2 Kingsdown Road is a substantial villa and comes as something of a surprise so close to Holloway Road. Taken as a whole Kingsdown Road is much grander than surrounding streets and No. 2 is one of its grander houses. Changes in the brickwork on the gabled frontage suggest some rebuilding and some stucco has been lost. But this is made up for by the exceptional entrance way, double arched, pillared and pedimented with stone ballustrade surrounds. The railings are original. Its developer was clearly aiming at high status tenants or buyers.		236		
KINGSDOWN ROAD	5-11 (odd)		Nos. 5-11 (odd)	KINGSDOWN ROAD	N19 4LD			1860s-1870s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached villas. Three storeys and semi-basement. London stock brick with stucco details. Some rendered. Single storey entrance to the side. Elaborate stucco window surrounds, particularly at second storey level with prominent arch and balconette on central window. Central window also emphasised on first floor, with scrolled pedimented cornice above and balconette below. Plain single bay window at ground floor level.	01/07/1978	Nos 5-11 Kingsdown Road are substantial semi detached villas with highly elaborate stucco detailing. The central windows on second and first floors are emphasised with an arch and balconette on the top floor and a scrolled pediment and balconette on the first. As with the other villas on Kingsdown Road they contrast strongly with the more humble dwellings in surrounding streets. Nos. 5-11 are very grand, aimed at prosperous tenants or buyers who by the time they were built were looking to live further out in the suburbs rather than in the Upper Holloway of Mr Pooter.		237		

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KINGSDOWN ROAD	13-27 (odd)		Nos. 13-27 (odd)	KINGSDOWN ROAD	N19 4LD			1860s-1870s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Terraced houses. Three storey and semi-basement in linked pairs with continuous eaves. London stock with stucco details. Some details similar to Nos. 5-11. Elaborate stucco decoration to upper windows, particularly the scrolled pediments and balconettes on the first floor. Two storey entrance bays to the sides, with pilasters and cornices.	01/07/1978	Like their neighbours to the west, these terraced houses are grander than one might expect in this part of Holloway, where most houses are relatively humble. As the developer worked his way along the road, some of the more elaborate detailing disappears and he clearly was more careful to cram as much as possible onto the available plots of land. So we move from detached, to semi-detached to terrace in one comparatively short sequence. As developers in the Tufnell Park estate on the other side of Holloway Road were discovering, the demand for larger houses in the 1860s in this part of Islington was disappearing as more wealthy people looked further out into the suburbs.		238	
LADY MARGARET ROAD	89-123 (odd)		Nos. 89-123 (odd)	LADY MARGARET ROAD	N19 5ER	Tufnell Park		c1880	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storey semi-detached villas with attics. Stone and stucco ornament to bay windows and doorways with nice, crisp detailing round the doorways in particular. Ornamented gables facing the street.	01/02/1980	This is a fine series of semi-detached villas, rising from Huddleston Road on a gentle curve up to Brecknock Road. Their crisp linear stone and stucco detailing contrasts nicely with the more florid decoration on other locally listed terraces in nearby Hugo Road and Corinne Road. They are well preserved and provide an important streetscape up the hill towards the borough border.		778	
LAMBERT STREET	1-13 (odd)		Nos. 1-13 (odd)	LAMBERT STREET	N1 1JE	Barnsbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two storeys and basement. Ground floor one window and door. Circular head over door with fanlight. Ground floor window with gauged flat brick arches and tripartite glazing bars. First floor two windows. Pitched slated roofs. No.9 with ground floor cast iron window guard. Some with original front cast iron railings.	01/11/1979	Nos. 1-13 Lambert Street are on a smaller scale than many of their neighbours on the former Thornhill estate. They were originally called Maria Terrace, only taking their current addresses when the street was named in 1891. During the mid 1800s the ambitions of builders and developers in this part of Islington were scaled back. The wealthier customers were looking further out into the suburbs for somewhere to live, encouraged by the rapid spread of the railways. Maria Terrace was clearly aimed at artisan and lower middle class tenants. This gives Lambert Street an intimacy which is sometimes lacking in the wider, grander streets of the Thornhill development.		556	
LAMBERT STREET	6-12 (even)		Nos. 6-12 (even)	LAMBERT STREET	N1 1JE	Barnsbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Simple terrace. Two storeys and semi-basement. Parapet, Mansard roof with dormers. Stock brick, stucco surrounds to flat headed openings; plain to windows, mouldings to doors. Original tripartite glazing bars, ground floor. Decorative cast iron railings to front and steps and cast iron window guards, ground floor.	01/02/1981	Nos. 6-12 Lambert Street are on a smaller scale than many of their neighbours on the former Thornhill estate. They were originally called Phoenix Cottages, only taking up their current addresses when the street was named in 1891. During the mid 1800s the ambitions of builders and developers in this part of Islington were scaled back. The wealthier customers were looking further out into the suburbs for somewhere to live, encouraged by the rapid spread of the railways. Phoenix Cottages were clearly aimed at artisan and lower middle class tenants. This gives Lambert Street as a whole an intimacy which is sometimes lacking in the wider, grander streets of the Thornhill development.		987	
LAMBERT STREET	2 and 4		Nos. 2 and 4	LAMBERT STREET	N1 1JE	Barnsbury		1839-41	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	1839-41. Semi-detached villa pair of similar design to 29 and 31 Ripplevale Grove (Grade II listed). Two stories with basement. Two bays, with entrances to the side, No. 2 single storey, No. 4 with a window above. Ground floor windows recessed with depressed gauged arch above supported by thin stucco cornice. Panels below windows and basement rendered. First floor windows plainer with gauged bricks above. Original glazing bars. Entrances rendered, with pilasters either side of doorways. Hipped roof, with overhanging eaves.	22/10/1999	Nos. 2 & 4 are an important pair of Thornhill estate villas, grander than the rest of Lambert Street. They are similar in elevation to Nos 29 and 31 around the corner in Ripplevale Grove which are Grade II listed. Pevsner & Cherry date these as 1839-1841, part of the long-running Thornhill estate development. The estate was laid out by its surveyor and architect, Joseph Kay, who worked there from 1810 until his death in 1847. He also worked for the Foundling estate in Holborn, particularly on the eastern side of Mecklenburg Square. Nos. 2 & 4 Lambert Street are a distinguished pair of villas with excellent architectural detailing, particularly the depressed bricked gauged arches above the ground floor windows.		1643	

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LAMBERT STREET	14 and 16		Nos. 14 and 16	LAMBERT STREET	N1 1JE	Barnsbury		c1850/60	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	1850s/60s semi-detached pair, two storeys plus basement, pitched hipped slate roof with overhanging eaves, central chimney stack, single storey side entrance, timber sash windows. Similar design features to Nos. 2 & 4, at the other end of Lambert Street with recessed arches framing the ground floor windows. But redbrick replaces stock brick in the gauging in the window surrounds and at the corners. Single windows rather than pairs.	22/10/1999	This semi-detached pair of villas is slightly different in character to the rest of Lambert Street. It bears some similarity to Nos. 2 & 4 at the other end of the street with the same single storey side entrances and similar arched recesses over the ground floor windows. But unusually for this part of Islington the details are picked out in red brick rather than the uniform stock brick elsewhere in the street. This suggests a slightly later date, after the death of the surveyor of the Thornhill estate, Joseph Kay in 1847. In spite of this they are distinguished villas with an important position in the streetscape at the corner with Lofting Road.		1642	
LANDSEER ROAD	37	Landseer Public House, formerly Stanley Arms	No. 37	LANDSEER ROAD	N19 4JU			c1870	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Three storey corner building. London stock with stucco cornices and scrolled and curved pediments to first floor windows.	01/07/1978	The Landseer is a fine 1870s public house on a prominent corner location. It is well detailed with strong first floor window mouldings and parapet. It is an important building for the neighbourhood and a popular pub in this area of north Islington, to the east of Holloway Road.		239	
LAYCOCK STREET	6	Laycock Centre	No. 6	LAYCOCK STREET	N1 1TH		1883-4		Victorian eclectic London Board School style	Education Building	Training and conference centre	Asymmetrical building. Pitched tile roof rises from Highbury Station Rd. facade and at right angles, another to the right gable end. A third pitched roof rises in parallel to the Highbury Station Rd. facade, and a further one at right angles to the Laycock St facade. Glazed light wells at the centre of the building between roofs and to right of Laycock St gable facade. Extended stock brick chimney stacks with red brick details. Highbury Station Road facade, four double dormer windows below small gables. Below these gables and symmetrical to a vertical axis through the central two are three storeys with four bays containing three windows, the length of which increases towards the ground floor. Stock brick with red brick used for aprons, windows surrounds, arches and pilasters; red brick string course between ground and first floor. On the ground floor the windows sit beneath red brick arches and include two, probably modern, access doors. To the right along the same plane as the facade a three storey gable with rectangular plaque below the apex and structural tie cross underneath. Third floor central pair of long round headed sash windows, three lights wide, gauged red brick surrounds with central white keystone, red brick aprons. On either side of these windows, smaller round headed sash windows with similar surrounds. Second floor, above four fixed rectangular windows a large horizontal stone beam. Crowned	9 09 99	What is now the Laycock Centre is an important TJ Bailey designed London School Board former school. As with all the board's schools it has fine architectural detailing (gables, chimneys, use of red brick to define structure). The board schools were one of Victorian and Edwardian London municipalism's outstanding achievements. During its thirty years of existence the board built some 400 schools across London, mostly in a Queen Anne style, reacting against the florid Gothicism of fashionable Victorian architecture. As with other examples in Islington this building has an historical as well as architectural significance.		1631	
LECONFIELD ROAD	62		No. 62	LECONFIELD ROAD	N5 2SN			1860s - 1870s	Victorian classical tradition, Baroque	Home	Residential	Two storey "pavilion" with single storey side extension set in a bend in the road, in a row of three storey houses. Circular blind windows in side extension. Dark brickwork with complete stucco ornament. Full height rusticated pilasters at the corners and either side of central windows. No capitals. Projecting eaves supported by brackets. First floor windows with bracketed sills. Stucco band between floors. Ground floor windows and entrance door with cornices, supported by pilasters and entablature. Doorway set to the right.	1 02 80	No. 62 Leconfield Road is a stand alone villa, unlike all others in its street. Its design suggests that it may predate the rest of the street and was built to stand alone in its own grounds. Leconfield Road was laid out in 1873 so that might date No. 62 to the late 1860s. The four rusticated pilasters on its frontage add a Baroque touch to the facade which increases the impact of its design. This is an unusual building for this part of Highbury, with strong individual character and completeness of ornament.		787	

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LEEDS PLACE, off Tollington Park	1a		No. 1a	LEEDS PLACE, off Tollington Park	N4 3RQ	Tollington Park	1893		Victorian Gothic	Industrial Building	Commercial	Late Victorian red brick and terracotta building. Three floors, ground floor obscured by outbuildings etc. Three bays, separated by broad projecting buttresses with recessed terracotta panels. Projecting central first and second floor bay window with central brick pediment above; plaque with date of building in relief. Large traceried windows to the bay with semi-circular arches flanked by narrow triangular arched windows on the splay. Flanking bays with similar round arched window on first floor; triangular arched windows with a slender column/mullion on second floor.	01/11/1979	This handsome building, originally a piano factory and warehouse, was built in 1893. It was immediately behind what was then No. 57 Tollington Park, the home of Walter Grover, one of a dynasty of piano manufacturers. His son, Douglas, was the founder of the well-known Bentley Piano Company which moved from London to the Cotswolds in 1911. The building is somewhat hidden away down Leeds Place, a former footpath, part of a late Victorian industrial complex. It makes a rewarding discovery.		435		
LEVER STREET	9		No. 9	LEVER STREET	EC1V3QU		c1890		Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	This shopfront has been much altered and retains only one pilaster and bracket and the dentillated frieze from the original 1993 listing description. The stallriser and wooden shopfront has been replaced by a metal glazed frame.	21/09/1993	This late Victorian shopfront has been altered since its original listing in 1993. But it retains a pilaster and dentillated frieze which raises it above its neighbours on this terrace of shops. (see also No. 3A which retains more of its original features).		1389	3.18	
LEVER STREET	3A		No. 3A	LEVER STREET	EC1V3QU		c1890		Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front. Rendered stallriser, one timber pilaster (right), one painted brick (left). Timber door, clear glass window, one mullion. Timber fascia. Dentillated frieze at the top, which continues over the gated entrance to premises at the rear.	21/09/1993	This is a fine late Victorian shopfront which has been altered since its first listing in 1993. However it still retains many of its original features, particularly the pilasters and dentillated frieze. It is an important survivor in an otherwise undistinguished parade of shops.		1388		
LEVER STREET	87		No. 87	LEVER STREET	EC1V3RA		1906		Edwardian	Shopfront	Shopfront	Timber frontage; stallrisers, two clear glass windows (with side aspects), one high transom, fascia and cornice. Recessed panelled/glass door, stone step, mosaic floor, painted glass fanlight. Metal extractor grille, stone surround, rendered fascia and cornice.	21/09/1993	This Edwardian shopfront is part of the 1906 Chadworth Buildings LCC flats, attributed "probably" by Cherry & Pevsner to J.G. Stephenson. It is the only one of the small parade of shops attached to Chadworth House that retains its original features. It is attractive, sparsely detailed and an important survival.		1390		
LINTON STREET	17-31 (odd)		Nos. 17-31 (odd)	LINTON STREET	N1 7DU	Arlington Square	1850		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Generally as Arlington Avenue: Terrace, two storeys with semi-basement, stucco cornice. First floor: two curved headed sash windows (6 over 6 panes) with stucco architraves, stucco band between first and ground floors. ground floor: one curved headed 6 over 6 sash window with stucco architraves, pitched pedimented front door with simple corbels, stucco architraves and rectangular skylight. Rusticated stucco semi-basement. No. 31: three storey with basement. Second floor with small segmental windows and stucco mouldings, above main cornice with second cornice to parapet.	01/02/1981	This mid-19th century terrace is well maintained and typical of surrounding streets in the Arlington Square conservation area. No. 30 in the same street retains a rare reference to the date of construction.		933		
LINTON STREET	24-46 (even)		Nos. 24-46 (even)	LINTON STREET	N1 7DU	Arlington Square	1850		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Generally as Nos. 17-31 Linton Street and Arlington Avenue. Some with dormers. No. 30: divided into semi-basement flat and upper ground/first floor flat. Plaque below cornice: 'Grimwood Cottage 1850'. No. 24: side entrance to Bevan Street with straight moulded cornice; stucco bands carried round.	01/02/1981	This terrace of well kept 1850 houses echoes the terrace opposite and surrounding streets, No. 30 retains a rare reference to the date of construction.		934		
LINTON STREET	35-39 (odd)		Nos. 35-39 (odd)	LINTON STREET	N1 7DU	Arlington Square	1850		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Generally as 17-31 Linton Street (Serial No. 933). In addition: stucco bands first floor level; side entrances to 35 and 39. Double height sash window visible at rear of 39.	01/02/1981	As with the rest of Linton Street, this small section of three terraced houses encapsulates the style and order of this conservation area. No. 30 retains a rare reference to the date of construction, 1850.		935		
LINTON STREET	41-69 (odd)		Nos. 41-69 (odd)	LINTON STREET	N1 7DU	Arlington Square	1850		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Generally as 17-31 Linton Street in addition: stucco bands, first floor level. 51-59 slightly forward. Most with mansards or dormers, excluding 61 and 65. 41, side entrance. Variation in brick colour mid-terrace.	01/02/1981	As other Linton Street listings. This terrace of well kept 1850 houses echoes the terrace opposite and surrounding streets, No. 30 retaining a rare reference to the date of construction.		936		

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LINTON STREET	48 - 60 (even)		Nos. 48 - 60 (even)	LINTON STREET	N1 7DU	Arlington Square	1850		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, cottage scale derived classical. Two storey plus semi-basement. Parapet, two windows wide. Stock brick with stucco decoration; cornice, window and door moldings, rusticated semi-basement. Windows: first floor flat headed; ground floor segmented.	1 02 81	Linton Street is part of the Henry Rydon development of Church Commissioners' and Clothworkers' Estate land, between 1847 and 1852. He parcelled out the land between a number of builders, though he seems to have kept tight control of the design template. Few of his builders were responsible for more than a handful of contiguous houses. In all he built 95 houses on Clothworkers' land and 240 on Church Commissioners'. Shortly afterwards he went on to develop the much grander houses a few miles away in Highbury New Park.		937	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	57		No. 57	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 0RJ	Barnsbury		early 1900s	Edwardian public house style	Public House	Public House.	Former The George. Now (2019) the Angelic. Listed for its Edwardian pub frontage, not for the building as a whole. Triple aspect. Marble starrisers all sides. Cornice round each facade, fascia above with the pub's name. The Tolpuddle St facade has a pair of single windows and a separate nine light window. On the Liverpool Rd facade two sets of glazed double entrance doors flanked with engaged pilasters, alternating with windows above marble stall risers. Double entrance doors squarely inset below the turret with a freestanding column with pedestal and capital at the outer edge. Ritchie St facade with similar double doors, windows and stall risers similar to Liverpool Rd. Window pattern the same on two main facades: divided by two transoms, upper third with sunrise effect, semi-circle and two diagonals. Lower third divided by two mullions. Central third clear. Fascia altered from original Crown Letting house. On the corner of Liverpool Rd and Theberton St. Corner site. Listed for frontage only. Main building three storeys with attic. Single storey extension to the rear. Theberton St. frontage: cornice with fascia above ground floor, render with horizontal banding. Pilasters on pedestals with Corinthian capitals on either side of window and glazed double entrance door; panelled stall riser below window. At corner of building, typical curved brickwork from roof level to cornice and continued in render to ground. Principal facade on Liverpool Rd, similar to Theberton St. pilasters, two windows above panelled stall riser, glazed double entrance door. Ground floor Liverpool Rd facade comprises five bays, one of which is in the extension. From Theberton St, two bays are large windows with transoms and panelled stall risers below, then a double entrance door, and another two windows, one double in the extension, with panelled stall risers. Between each of the bays is a pilaster on a pedestal and topped by a capital. The single storey red brick extension is unified with the main building by a cornice running above the whole ground floor and a parapet wall above. Extension perhaps originally a billiard hall (from plans viewed at the Metropolitan Archives) and has horizontal stone banding. There are also keystones to the arches over two of the windows and to the three central arches over the entrance	21 09 93	No. 57 Liverpool Road is listed for its pub frontage only. This magnificent Edwardian pub was originally The George but is now (2019) the Angelic. Its highly elaborate stone, marble and wood frontage is largely intact, apart from the fascia which has been adapted to its new name. The glazing pattern on the two main frontages is particularly original. It is one of the main landmarks at the Angel end of Liverpool Road and a monument to the art of Edwardian pub design.		1391	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	80	THE PIG AND BUTCHER	No. 80	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 0QD	Barnsbury		1880s	Victorian Baroque pub frontage	Public House	Public House	From original Crown Letting house. On the corner of Liverpool Rd and Theberton St. Corner site. Listed for frontage only. Main building three storeys with attic. Single storey extension to the rear. Theberton St. frontage: cornice with fascia above ground floor, render with horizontal banding. Pilasters on pedestals with Corinthian capitals on either side of window and glazed double entrance door; panelled stall riser below window. At corner of building, typical curved brickwork from roof level to cornice and continued in render to ground. Principal facade on Liverpool Rd, similar to Theberton St. pilasters, two windows above panelled stall riser, glazed double entrance door. Ground floor Liverpool Rd facade comprises five bays, one of which is in the extension. From Theberton St, two bays are large windows with transoms and panelled stall risers below, then a double entrance door, and another two windows, one double in the extension, with panelled stall risers. Between each of the bays is a pilaster on a pedestal and topped by a capital. The single storey red brick extension is unified with the main building by a cornice running above the whole ground floor and a parapet wall above. Extension perhaps originally a billiard hall (from plans viewed at the Metropolitan Archives) and has horizontal stone banding. There are also keystones to the arches over two of the windows and to the three central arches over the entrance	21 09 93	No. 80 Liverpool Road was originally the White Horse, then Minogues Bar at the time of its 1993 listing, then the Islington Tap in 2001, and from 2012 the Pig and Butcher. There has been a pub on this site since the 1820s and the core of this building may be of that date. But the locally listed ground floor frontage is of the late Victorian Baroque type with most of its original details remaining. It also has a strongly designed and detailed rear extension, which seems to be of the same date as the frontage. From plans at the London Metropolitan Archive the extension may have been built as a billiard hall. This is a fine pub frontage, in a prominent position on Liverpool Road and Theberton Street.		1392	

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LIVERPOOL ROAD	156		No. 156	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LA	Barnsbury		c1820	Georgian	Home	Residential	Part of terrace of two storey with basement flat fronted stock brick houses. Two dormer windows in attic storey. with two dormer windows. From the parapet wall to the top of the ground floor appears to have been rebuilt. First floor two sash windows under brick lintels. On the ground floor, to the side under a brick arch with a segmental fanlight and inset up 6 stairs is the front door, wood panelling to the side. In the centre of the ground floor wall inset under a relieving arch is a sash window with a brick lintel and stone sill and later cast iron window box holder.	1 11 78	This part of Liverpool Rd has a number of early terraced houses, many of them changed so significantly that they no longer merit inclusion on the local list. No 156 is an exception with a number of additional architectural features, principally the entrance to the front door with wooden panelling on the sides. The gauged brickwork above the entrance and the ground floor window give it added distinction. Nos. 150 and 152 are also locally listed, and No. 158 next door is Heritage England Grade II listed, so No. 156 is part of an important comparatively early Liverpool Road terrace.		359	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	160		No. 160	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LA	Barnsbury		c1820	Regency/late Georgian	Commercial and residential	Residential	Three storey terraced house. Stock brick. Second floor, two sash windows with opaque glass panels on either side. First floor, double french doors with glazed panels on either side under brick lintel, giving access to roof garden above ground floor. Projecting ground floor shop fronts with cornice above and flanked by pilasters topped on each side by a moulded corbel. Modern double panelled doors to left with rectangular fanlight above, three opaque windows with transoms and panelled wooden stall risers below.	01/11/78	No. 160 Liverpool Road is tucked behind later shopfronts. The house presumably followed the original streetline before the shops were inserted. The elevation is distinguished by a gable which unifies the two houses. No. 160 is an important survivor of the early development of Liverpool Road.		361	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	200		No. 200	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LF	Barnsbury		1879	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Commercial/office and residential	Former corner pub, three storey, three bay to Liverpool Road, seven bay to Barnsbury Street, bracketed cornice and corner panel with The Rainbow 1879 to parapet, stock brick upper two floors, stone dressings to second floor windows, round arched windows on first floor, bricked up windows on angle of first and second floor and second windows also bricked up on Barnsbury Street facade. Classical ground floor frontage with pediments above and flat pilasters with some fluting, capitals above showing foliage, mythological animals and classical heads. Front door on Liverpool Road up modern metal stairs. Between pilasters the space is divided between modern windows and plain panelling.	1 02 80	No. 200 Liverpool Road is a fine former pub with name and date on a corner panel. Despite its change in usage it retains its public house character with elaborate moulding and other detailing. It is an important survivor on a prominent corner on Liverpool Road and Barnsbury Street.		882	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	213		No. 213	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LX	Barnsbury		Late 1700s/early 1800s with more recent additions.	Georgian	Home	Residential	Flat fronted terraced house set back from street, stock brick, two storeys with loft extension featuring two dormer sash windows. First floor has gauged brick arches above two twelve light sash windows with stone sills. Ground floor extension to pavement (former shop?) with three adjoining fixed windows and front door up two steps to right.	1 11 78	No. 213 Liverpool Road is part of a terrace of late Georgian houses, some better preserved than others. No. 213 has a later ground floor shop extension to the front which has changed its appearance. See also No. 215 next door.		366	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	215		No. 215	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LX	Barnsbury		late 1700s-early 1800s	Georgian	Home	Residential	Flat fronted terraced house set back from street, stock brick, two storeys with loft extension, two dormer sash windows. First floor has two twelve light sash windows with stone sills and flat gauged brick arches. Ground floor has one sash window with semicircular arch above to the left and up three steps front door with segmented fanlight above. Basement with single sash window, stone lintel above. Iron railings (not original) to street. Renewed brickwork above ground floor level.	1 11 78	No. 215 Liverpool Road is one of a terrace of late 1700s or early 1800s houses, the only one without a later shop extension to the front. Because of that it is set back from the street line, with a small front garden. It has been carefully restored, with renewed brickwork above ground floor level, but remains a good example of a small Liverpool Road house of this period. It has an arched ground floor window and front door, with gauged brick surrounds		-367	

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LIVERPOOL ROAD	253		No. 253	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LX	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Commercial/ Office and residential	Timber frontage, timber stallriser. Multi-paned front window/side window. Recessed door with boarded fanlight. Separate upstairs entrance with unusual long panels and vertical letterbox. No brackets. Fanlight window to upstairs door has central mullion. Three storey stock brick with later mansard roof set back from street. Two sash windows on second and first floor under gauged brick arches.	21 09 93	No. 253 Liverpool Road is listed as a shopfront with multi-paned front and side windows. Its door is recessed with unusual panelling and fanlight. It is an important surviving shopfront in a prominent Liverpool Road parade.		1393	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	281		No. 281	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LX	Barnsbury	1872		Victorian Italianate	Public Building	Residential	Two storey with pitched roof. Main front elevation has central round window with seven lights arranged in a petal shape, gauged red brick surround with an outer ring of thin black bricks. Where the wall edge meets the roof are stone impost-like decorations. Ground floor two round headed four light sash windows with a continuous course of red brick topped by a single course of thin black brick run from the wall edge into Florentine arches over both windows with central white stone keystones, stone sills; rectangular stone plaque between windows with inscription. To the side a single slate roofed storey two sided porch with a curved red brick string course above; at ground level a free standing column with a foliate capital and two pilasters with fluted capital. Florentine arches with same red and black brick arches. Front door inset with another red brick Florentine arch and herringbone brickwork above the door. Three sided single storey beside porch with similar red brick string course above with round headed sash window on each side with the same decoration as the main building. Corner turret at separate address in Barnsbury Street.	1 02 80	No. 263 Liverpool Road is an Italianate Victorian former Registry Office, architecturally and artistically significant, despite its relatively modest size. It stands out in Liverpool Road with its multi-coloured brick detailing, particularly around the windows. It also has historic and local significance as the Registry Office for the nearby Barnsbury workhouse. The corner turret is now at a separate address. described by Pevsner as "quicky".		883	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	483		No. 483	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N7 8PG	St Mary Magdalene		After 1871	Victorian Baroque shopfront style	Shopfront	Commercial	Shopfront. Corner of Liverpool Road and Crossley Street. Crossley Street: inset front door under a semi circular porch with a prominent keystone and impost to the side. Distinctive stone ornamentation above and below the cornice on either side of the doorway. On one side of the door, stuccoed brick work and on the other a large window with four panes and panelled stall riser below. On the recessed diagonal between Crossley Street & Liverpool Road, double entrance door with rectangular fanlight above. On Liverpool Rd facade, a pilaster runs to a plinth at ground level. Below the cornice, wooden fascia, window divided by three mullions above a panelled stall riser.	21 09 93	No. 483 Liverpool Road is listed as a shopfront, on the corner with Crossley Street. The shopfront itself is simple and restrained. But round the corner in Crossley Street the access door to the upper floors is a more elaborate exercise in late Victorian shopkeeper's Baroque, with pilasters, consols, capitals and arched doorway. The cornice continues round the corner, making it a nicely unified design.		1394	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	201-203	The Regent	Nos. 201-203	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LX	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Two storey public house on corner site. Stucco parapet wall at roof level. First floor stock brick, three sash windows on each facade with cornices above supported by corbels, stone dressings and sills. On the ground floor below another cornice, pilasters with Corinthian capitals between large, multi-paned windows and double doors. Wooden-clad plinths with mouldings below windows.	1 11 78	The Regent is a good example of an Islington neighbourhood pub, in a prominent position with attractive Victorian detailing. It remains a pub in an area where many have been converted to residential or other commercial uses.		363	

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LIVERPOOL ROAD	223 and 225		Nos. 223 and 225	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LX	Barnsbury		c1820	Georian/Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	A pair of flat fronted terraced houses set back from street, stock brick, two storeys with loft extension featuring two dormer sash windows. First floor two twelve light sash windows below gauged brick lintels (notable difference in height of windows between 223 & 225). Brick string course between first and ground floor in 225. Ground floors have single sash window to the left beneath brick arch (again difference in height between 223 & 225). Up steps to front door at right, fanlights above, 223 segmented. Both have basements. Iron railings in front of basement in 225. Both have (later?) railings to street front.	1 11 78	Both these Liverpool Road terraced houses retain their distinctive period character. Many buildings around them have been altered and Nos 223 and 225 are important survivors.		369	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	263 and 265		Nos. 263 and 265	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LX	Barnsbury		Early 1800s	Georian/Victoria n classical tradition	Shopfront/Ho me	Shopfront/Residential	No. 263 has three storeys with parapet at roof level on street front, upper two floors stucco. Side elevation has three bricked up windows on second and first floors. Front elevation two pairs of twelve light sash windows on second and first floors. Ground floor shop front with entrance doors on either side. No. 265 also has three storeys, stock brick, with a mansard roof above a parapet with two sash windows. Second floor has two twelve light sash windows below gauged brick lintels, stone sills. First floor has two twelve light sash windows below gauged brick lintels, extending to line of rusticated stucco covering ground floor. First floor windows with cast iron balcony supported by brackets. Ground floor has one round headed sash window to the left and a front door to right with a segmented fanlight. Iron railings to street and basement.	1 11 78	Nos. 263 and 265 are a pair of terraced houses in a prominent position on Liverpool Road, one with a shopfront, one without. The shopfront is undistinguished but No. 265 is a fine flat fronted terraced house with twelve light first floor windows and an attractively detailed stucco ground floor. This has a curved headed sash window to the left and front door with segmented fanlight to the right. It retains its original spear headed railings round the basement. No. 265 is one of the few houses of distinction on this part of Liverpool Road.		372	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	150 and 152		Nos. 150 and 152	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LA	Barnsbury		c1820	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Part of two storey plus basement terrace. Flat fronted stock brick. Sash windows ground and first floor. Altered lintels and part refronted. No. 150 rendered and colour washed since original listing. Attic storey with pairs of dormer windows, not identical. On the ground floor, both have front doors to the side, up steps. The fanlight to No. 152 is under a brick arch while that to No. 150 has been set forward and has lost its period proportions. Both have basements with modern windows.	1 11 78	Nos. 150 and 152 Liverpool Road are part of an 1820s terrace. They are fine examples of small scale flat front stock brick houses of a comparatively early period for Liverpool Road. One of the other buildings in the terrace is Herutage England Grade II listed (No. 158) and another (No. 156) is also on the local list. Nos. 150 & 152 may have been altered, No. 150 in particular has been rendered and colour washed since the original 1978 local listing, but they remain important for their special group value in in this Liverpool Road terrace,		358	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	160a, 160b and 162		Nos. 160a, 160b and 162	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LA	Barnsbury		c1820 or Earlier	Regency/early Victorian	Commercial and residential	Residential	Three storey terraced houses, second and first storey with central low pitch gable above, stock brick (which appears to have been rebuilt). Nos 160A & 160B have casement windows on second and first floors. Nos 162C & 160 have sash windows on second and first floors. Projecting ground floor shop fronts with doors giving access to nos 162A, 162B, 162C, 162, 160B & 160A. With regard to the listed buildings, on the ground floor are four front doors, two to nos 160A & 162C at the outer side (presumably giving access to the upper floors) with six light windows above while the doors to nos 160B & 162 form part of the shop-style facade with obscured glass panels and wooden stall risers. It is not clear whether nos 162B and 162A, which broadly mirror no 160, are the result of a change in numbering or were omitted from the original listing for some reason.	1 11 78	Nos. 160 a & b and 162 Liverpool Road are tucked behind later shopfronts. The houses presumably followed the original streetline before the shops were inserted. The elevation is distinguished by a gable which unifies the two houses. Nos. 160 and 162 are an important survivor of the early development of Liverpool Road.		362	

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LIVERPOOL ROAD	140		No. 140	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LA	Barnsbury		Early to mid 1800s. Altered 2017 with extra storey added.	Georgian	Home/Shop	Residential	Three storey flat-fronted house with added top floor and dormers. Renewed Victorian shop front at ground floor. Stock brick, heavy stucco surrounds to windows. Shop front timber stallriser (renewed). Display window clear glass with one transom, two light windows above. Shop entrance and entrance to upper floors panelled, renewed. Strong double brackets above pilasters at the side. Prominent dentilled cornice.	01/11/1978	No. 140 Liverpool Road is a three storey flat fronted house with a shopfront below. A fourth floor with dormer windows has been added since the original listing (2017). The first and second floor windows are richly decorated with stucco surrounds. The shopfront has prominent pilasters, brackets and dentilled cornice but the rest has been renewed with poor quality materials on the doors and sills. Nevertheless, this is an important building, part of a sequence of varied residential and commercial buildings, in the narrower part of Inner Street.		355	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	142-144		Nos. 142-144	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LA	Barnsbury		c 1805-1817	Georgian	Home and commercial	Residential and commercial ground floor	Four storey commercial building with shop front at ground floor and central archway to rear, red brick and terracotta panels, sash windows. Marble faced pilasters to central carriage entrance. Central decorative pedimented gable end at roof level.	01/11/1978	Nos. 142-144 Liverpool Road is a late Victorian red brick commercial building, with ground floor shop fronts. Like many of its type and age in Islington it is liberally decorated with brick and terracotta detailing, and a pedimented gable at roof level. Its central carriage entrance is flanked by marble faced pilasters. It is a good example of late Victorian commercial development.		356	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	487		No. 487	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N7 8PG	St Mary Magdalene		After 1871	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Corner of Liverpool Road and Sheringham Road. Same basic design as No. 483. Stone cornice runs above the ground floor. On Sheringham Rd an inset front door under a semi circular porch with a prominent keystone and impost to the side. Distinctive stone ornamentation above and below the cornice on either side of the doorway. To the right of the door, four windows at high level with boarding below. On the recessed diagonal between Sheringham Rd & Liverpool Rd, double entrance door with red fascia above. On Liverpool Road facade, plain stallriser, window divided by mullions, fascia not original. To the left shared pilaster with console and capital.	21 09 93	No. 487 Liverpool Road is listed as a shopfront. It mirrors No. 483 on the corner with Crossley Road, but has lost its original stallrisers, window bars and fascias. But as with No. 483, round the corner in Sheringham Street the access door to the upper floors is a more elaborate exercise in late Victorian shopkeeper's Baroque, with pilasters, consoles, capitals and arched doorway. The cornice established in that design continues round the corner, making it a unified design. No. 487 is less well preserved than No. 483 but it is still an important survivor of a nicely designed later Victorian group of shopfronts.		1395	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	489		No. 489	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N7 8NS	St. Mary Magdalene		1872	Victorian classical tradition Baroque	Public House	Commercial	Former corner pub. Adam and Eve. Three storey. Ground floor pub front with pilasters and ornate composite capitals with entablature. Upper levels, stock brick with arched windows. Ornate panel on the corner which has lost its original Baroque gable end.	01/02/1980	No. 489 Liverpool Road is a grand former public house, the Adam and Eve, on the corner of Liverpool Road and Sheringham Road. There was a pub on this site from the 1830s, though this building is from the 1870s. It retains its ground level frontage and upper level detail, apart from a lost grand Baroque flourish at the top of the panel on the corner which identified it as "Adam & Eve wine and spirit store". There is a fine photograph of the Adam & Eve in 1909, when A.E Bates was the licensee. His name is under the corner panel. There are three gentlemen on the pavement outside, the one in the front presumably Mr Bates. No. 489 Liverpool Road is no longer a pub but it is an important historic landmark on this part of Liverpool Road.		761	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	509-513 (odd)		Nos. 509-513 (odd)	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N7 8NS	St. Mary Magdalene		Early 1800s (building & gdnns on 1827 map)	Victorian classical tradition	Other Historic Structure	Railings	Cast iron railings about 675mm high. Uprights with barley sugar twist, panelled cubic blocks for fixing rails and square moulded caps and bases. Swept curved brace to uprights. Rails in square diamond section.	01/10/1985	Important original (perhaps updated) cast iron railings		1098	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	509-519 (odd)		Nos. 509-519 (odd)	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N7 8NS	St. Mary Magdalene		Early 1800s (building & gdnns on 1827 map)	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Other Historic Structure	Flagstones	York stone flagstones including heavy flags as terrace edging and base of cast iron railings except at No. 515.	01/10/1985	These are an important survival of Georgian or early Victorian York stone flags. Most York paving stones have disappeared from surrounding streets. These stones add to the character of the raised terrace above Liverpool Road, dividing the terraced houses from the iron railings which frame the raised area.		1100	

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LIVERPOOL ROAD	515		No. 515	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N7 8NS	St. Mary Magdalene		Early 1800s	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Vernacular, four storey and basement (with overhead security bars). Ground floor of stucco with wide string course both continuous with neighbours. Three upper levels rendered brick and painted. Ground floor: recessed entrance with moulded wooden cornice above to panelled front door and square single pane fanlight over. Wide mullioned, single 6+6 pane, recessed sash to the left-hand side with 2+2 pane sashes on either side. All sashes with horns and lamb's tail glazing bars. Second story: Single sash as ground floor. Third and Fourth storeys: A pair of proportionately smaller, recessed 6+6 light sashes (with horns). The building is higher than those on either side and has an extra fourth floor. The roof, at least in part, is flat with box guttering - implying alteration. On a raised walkway terrace with simple tubular railings and an access railing gate to the terrace basement from street level.	01/10/1985	No. 515 Liverpool Road is a four storey and basement flat fronted early 1800s dwelling. The building has been altered and its original design was functional. It has no special architectural merit on its own but it is part of a row of substantially unaltered Grade II listed houses with some of the same period features. It shares the unusual raised walkway with access to the basement from street level.		1097	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	519		No. 519	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N7 8NS	St. Mary Magdalene		Early 1800s (building & gdns on 1827 map)	Victorian classical tradition. Later alterations.	Other Historic Structure	Railings	Cast iron railings about 675mm high. Uprights with barley sugar twist, panelled cubic blocks for fixing rails and square moulded caps and bases. Swept curved brace to uprights. Rails in square diamond section.	01/10/1985	Important original (perhaps updated) cast iron railings featuring distinctive barley sugar twist.		1099	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	525 and 527		Nos. 525 and 527	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N7 8NS	St. Mary Magdalene		Late 1800s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Substantial identical pair of late Victorian mansion flats. Roof-line higher than neighbours. Stock and red brick with elaborate Baroque detailing, particularly above the doorways and above the ground and first floor bays. Prominent keystones over second floor windows. Semi-basements and pillars supporting area railings rendered. Railings original.	01/02/1980	These are two identical four storey buildings in a terrace of four storey neighbours and are a fine example of late Victorian decorative brickwork. They are heavy with Baroque detailing though the basic elevation is conventional in outline. A "ghost" advertisement can just be made out above the second floor, with "W. Finimore" in large black lettering. William Finimore manufactured piano keys in No. 525 between 1915 - 1943. The signage appears centrally so it is reasonable to assume he used No. 527 as well. Nos. 525 and 527 appear on an 1827 map but were rebuilt in the late 1800s.		760	
LIVERPOOL ROAD	146 and 148		Nos. 146 and 148	LIVERPOOL ROAD	N1 1LA	Barnsbury		c 1805-1817	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Part of two storey and basement terrace. Flat fronted, stock brick with gauged lintels, sash windows, panelled doors with steps to the street. Some cast iron railings.	01/11/1978	Nos. 146 and 148 Liverpool Road are both two storey simple flat fronted houses abutting the pavement. No. 148 has been rendered while No. 146 is plain stock brick. No. 148 has dormers which is the pattern for the rest of the terrace while No. 146 has none. No. 148 has twelve light windows, No. 146 four light. They are an important part of this section of the Liverpool Road streetscape.		357	

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LLOYD BAKER STREET	52 "Union Tavern" Public House	UNION TAVERN	No. 52 "Union Tavern" Public House	LLOYD BAKER STREET		New River		1877/1878	Victorian classical tradition. Mixed Italianate and Gothic.	Public House	Public House and Residential	Union Tavern Public House. King's Cross Road and Lloyd Baker Street, with chamfered corner. Three storeys, irregular ground floor height due to a gradient. Dual granite pub frontage, clear stock brick the rest. Stucco line between parapet and second floor. Small stucco cornice between first and second floor. Large cornice with corbels between ground and first floor topped with a balustrade. King's Cross Road. Four bays. Round topped sash windows, semi-circular on the second. Windows ornamented with a cornice in the three-quarter height, keystones (one on the second floor, three on the first) and a white surrounding stucco band. Round stucco flowered shape medallions on the first floor. Pub front: Three stall risers, five pilasters topped with Corinthian capitals, framed round arches with keystones. Two clear glass arched windows, two timber glass doors (both closed), clear glass. Lloyd Baker Street. Three bays, both with Venetian sash windows. Small bay in the middle presenting a semi-circular topped window with stucco capitals and frame on the second floor. On the first floor, a small pediment with the inscription 'The Union Tavern' and a clock. Pub front: Two stallrisers, five pilasters topped with Corinthian capitals, three clear glass and windows with transoms and fanlights. One recessed timber panelled/clear glass door, the other recessed panelled/clear glass door.	21/9/1993	This pub was named the Union Tavern in 1807, probably in response to the union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801. In 1818, when William Lloyd Baker and his surveyor, John Booth, were planning the development of the Lloyd Baker estate, a publican called John Carr applied to take over and rebuild the tavern. Booth seized the opportunity to improve the entrance to his intended new development, a foretaste of the fine architecture which Booth and his employer envisaged for the new houses they were planning. So the rebuilding of the Union in 1819-20 effectively began the development of the Lloyd Baker estate. The building of the Metropolitan Railway seems to have caused damage to the original pub that led to its rebuilding in 1877-8, for the landlord Frederick Guyer. His architect was John Viney, a prolific pub specialist, and the builders were Atherton & Latta. The elevations are in the mixed Italianate and Gothic idiom common at that time, with a granite base giving way to brick upper storeys. The present fittings, including etched and cut-glass screens, and decorative wrought ironwork, probably date from 1891-2 when a saloon bar was created. As part of the 1870s rebuilding, the 1820s brewhouse and stables were replaced by shops, Nos. 2a and 2b, in similar style to the tavern but plainer. The upper parts of both buildings were converted to flats in 1976, when a third floor was added to No. 2a.	This is also listed under King's Cross Road.	1385	
LOFTING ROAD	83-93; 95-99 (odd), 102-110 (even)		Nos. 83-93; 95-99 (odd), 102-110 (even)	LOFTING ROAD	N1 1JF	Barnsbury		1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Nos. 83-93 are a group of three houses, identical in plan and elevation. Nos. 83-87 and 89-93. Nos. 83-87 have heavy eaves beneath saddleback roofs. Stock brick. Two storeys with stuccoed basements below string course. Entrances to Nos. 83 & 87 set back and up steps, single sashes on first floor with gauged brick lintels above and stone sills. Front door to No. 83 set forward, to No. 87 inset with modest pilasters and impostes to side, both with rectangular fanlights above. Main parts of Nos. 83 & 87 and all No. 85 have pairs of sash windows with gauged brick lintels and stone cills on first floor. Nos. 83 & 87, similar pairs of sash windows on ground floor. No. 85 also has a pair of sash windows at first floor level (twelve light as opposed to four). At ground level No. 85 has single sash window, offset from first floor pair, (original?) low cast iron balcony on stone sill. To the left up steps front door, slightly inset, fluted pilasters to the sides, fanlight above. Nos. 89-93, another group of three houses, saddleback roofs, heavy eaves, two storeys, stock brick with stuccoed basement. Nos. 89 & 91 are very similar with three sash windows on first floor, all sixteen light with narrower panes at the outer vertical edges, under gauged brick lintels, two outer sashes wider than the central sash (bricked up in 91), stone sills. At ground floor level Nos. 87 & 89 have two sash windows below and identical to upper storey sashes in centre up steps to front.	1 11 79	Lofting Road, then called John Street, was part of the Thornhill Estate development in the 1840s and 50s, under its surveyor, Joseph Kay. Kay laid out his terraces in comparatively short runs. Here Nos. 89-99 and 102-110 follow the same pattern with No. 91 being modified to take account of the street plan. Nos. 83-87 form an interesting bookending unit attached to No. 89. These Lofting Road houses are an important part of the Thornhill Estate's development, with strong local character.		557	

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LOFTING ROAD	101-105 (odd)		Nos. 101-105 (odd)	LOFTING ROAD	N1 1JF	Barnsbury		1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three house terrace attached to Nos. 95-99 but set forward. Parapet wall with valley roof behind. Stock brick. Two storeys and basement. First floor two sash windows beneath gauged flat brick arches, stone sills. Ground floor to the right up steps, front door with pilasters at sides and plain semi-circular fanlight beneath gauged brick arch. To the left single sash window with curved, leaf-style cast iron window box supports to stone sill. String course between ground floor and basement. Basements either painted or plain stock brick. Cast iron railings from front door and along street front.	1 02 80	Lofting Road, then called John Street, was part of the Thornhill Estate development in the 1840s and 50s, under its surveyor, Joseph Kay. Many of the Thornhill terraces were quite grand, for example along Hemingford Road, but these houses are humbler, more like the Lambert Street development, aimed at less wealthy occupants. It was clearly not a nice place to live. There was an open sewer running behind Mountford Terrace and Lofting Road which residents complained about in 1848, but nothing had been done about it as late as 1853. The development of the Caledonian Market and the prison did not help matters and these streets quickly lost their appeal, only really recovering in the late 1900s. In spite of those early setbacks, this group of houses shows architectural distinction on a modest scale and has a distinctive local character.		888	
LORENZO STREET	1		No. 1	LORENZO STREET	WC1X 9DJ	King's Cross		Mid 1800s	Victorian industrial	Industrial Building	Commercial	Two storey industrial or warehouse building in London stock brick, mid-19th century. Top shaped brick-edged parapet wall with a raised secondary gable. Above the central window to Lorenzo Street, in the gable ends, is a circular window, with circular metal frame window still in place. Three window openings with round arched heads in blue engineering brick at first floor level facing Lorenzo Street. Wide ground floor opening below fitted with glass doors. Contemporary window each side of front opening, not lined up with top windows. Small single storey extension to the right.	14/08/2001	This is a fine industrial building of stock brick of around 1850, and has remained intact with a few improvements, mostly in a sympathetic manner. It has a gabled frontage with a top circular window and three blue brick arched windows, an attractive combination.		1656	
LYSANDER GROVE	4-10 (even)		Nos. 4-10 (even)	LYSANDER GROVE	N19 3QY	Whitehall Park		1850s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate/Palladian	Homes	Residential	Three storey and semi-basement symmetrical group of terraced houses. Nos. 4 and 10 with pedimented gables, London stock brick stucco semi-basement and window surroundings, Palladian style. Fine classical detailing and proportion.	1 07 78	Lysander (then Alfred) Road, and Miranda (then Albert) Road were two of the first roads to be laid out in the Whitehall Park area and were planned together. Nos. 4-10 Lysander Grove were started by builders Harrison and Bowles and leased half built in 1852 to another builder, Joseph Barnes. They were complete by February 1856. They make up a restrained early Victorian terrace of exceptional quality. The developer was clearly aiming for aspirational tenants or purchasers and the exterior detailing promises the style of life they might have aimed for. As with Belgrave Terrace on Holloway Road (also locally listed) it offers two grander houses at each end of a terrace of four, though this Lysander Grove terrace is less ornate.		260	
MACKENZIE ROAD	88-106 (even)		Nos. 88-106 (even)	MACKENZIE ROAD	N7 8RE			1850s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Shops & Homes	Commercial & Residential	A three storied terrace of London stock brickwork broken into four blocks by slight changes of height to accommodate an eastward fall in road level. Roofs are concealed behind a flat parapet with continuous stuccoed cornice and blocking course and vestigial pilasters to Nos. 100-106 only. Stucco architraves to 1st and 2nd floor sash windows, those to Nos. 100-106 with marginal glazing. Modern shop frontages to ground floors, but those to nos. 100-106 in timber and to a traditional form.	01/02/1980	Mackenzie Road was originally named St James' Road and dates from 1841. It was renamed in 1938 after the Rev. William Bell Mackenzie, the first vicar of the nearby St. James' church. The street and surrounding area was badly damaged during the Second World War. The worst incident was when The Prince of Wales pub was hit by a V2 on Boxing Day 1944. Seventy-one people were killed, 56 seriously injured and 202 slightly wounded. The terrace is one of the few surviving 1800s structures left after post war redevelopment.		762	

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MANOR GARDENS	10-18	Beaux Arts Building	Nos. 10-18	MANOR GARDENS	N7 6JT			1909-1911	Edwardian Baroque	Public Building	Residential	Enormous ten story Edwardian Baroque pile which dominates all around it, "on a harsh and scarcely comprehensible scale" according to Cherry & Pevsner. Massive dressed stone entrance bay, with elaborate corner towers. Heavy overhanging pediments and cornices with elaborate supports. Dressed stone window surrounds. Otherwise red brick. It follows the "Beaux Arts" style, after the classicism of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. It was converted into flats in 1995-97 as the "Beaux-Arts Building"	09/04/2010	Nos. 10 - 18 Manor Gardens is the former Post Office Money Order Office built in 1909 and added to in the 1930s to the designs of F. A. Llewellyn. The sheer size of this building and the angular exuberance of its detailing make it impossible to ignore. The north extension is "calmer" say Cherry & Pevsner, with "a hint of Lutyens". It remains an important example of the "Beaux Arts" style in London. It was converted into flats in 1995-7.			1602	
MANOR GARDENS	0	WAR MEMORIAL												Grade II listed	1629	2.08		
MARLBOROUGH ROAD	55-63 (odd)		Nos. 55-63 (odd)	MARLBOROUGH ROAD	N19 4PA			Late 1800s	Late Victorian classical tradition, Arts & Crafts	Shops below, homes above.	Residential	Terrace of five late 1800s, three storey shops with residential above. Stock brick with red brick dressings to windows and string course, Prominent stucco bracketed cornice and string course. Splayed corner to Kiver Road with return frontage. Good quality timber shop fronts remain but have been converted to residential use or remain unused. Stone pilasters provide a framework with wooden fascias and cornice above. Varying glazing patterns, but some original glazing bars remain. .	7 10 96	Nos. 55-63 Marlborough Road make up an important group of late Victorian shopfronts with homes above. Some design care has been taken with them and the grouping is strengthened by a unifying bracketed cornice above. The second floor sills are also bracketed, but to a different pattern and a string course also unifies the terrace. The first floor windows are arched with prominent elongated keystones and again a unifying string course. The shops below are no longer used as such, but retain most of their Victorian shopfront detailing. Nos. 55-63 Marlborough Road provide a welcome dash of building quality in an otherwise rather drab area. One property has an Islington Green Plaque noting the fact that Marie Stopes opened the first woman's clinic of its kind at the property, 1921 - 1925.			1556	
MARY STREET	1-9 and 2-10 (cons.)		Nos. 1-9 and 2-10 (cons.)	MARY STREET	N1 7DL	Arlington Square		c1850-60	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Generally as 17-31 Linton Street. In addition: stucco bands, first floor level. No.2 with first floor curved arch incorporating replacement door opening above projecting gated entrance to "The Bottle Factory, Hanbury Mews". Also at no 2, Victorian bay windows, ground and first. Rusticated stucco semi-basement.	01/02/1981	Mary St is in keeping with the pattern of surrounding streets, in particular with Nos. 17 - 31 Linton Street. The exception is the addition of a later Victorian bay and first floor door at No.2. It opens over the entrance to the gated residential Hanbury Mews, named The Bottle Factory after the industrial building it replaced.			932	
MATILDA STREET	58-60 and 67-69		Nos. 58-60 and 67-69	MATILDA STREET	N1 1BG	Barnsbury		1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storeys and basement. Rusticated stucco ground floor and stock brick higher up. Doorways with console bracketed cornices with rosettes, rectangular fanlights and pilasters. Cast iron railings. Ground floor windows segmental arched with original glazing bars. Stucco band at first floor level. First floor windows with console bracketed cornices with rosettes and with pilasters from bracket to sill. Second floor windows with stucco architraves with bracketed sills (except No. 69). Stucco cornice and blocking course.	01/11/1979	These Victorian classical tradition houses are important as an entry route to Thornhill Square which is Grade II listed. They are also important in their own right, three storeys and basement with rusticated ground floors and stucco bands and cornices. They have fine doorways, original glazing bars and iron railings.			479	
MATTHIAS ROAD	67 - 71		Nos. 67 - 71	MATTHIAS ROAD	N16 8NW	Newington Green		c1860	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Public House/Home	Commercial /Residential	Former 1860s public house and adjoining workshop buildings. Three storeys symmetrical three bays wide prominent to the street. Inscribed cornice "Reid and Company Entire" former public house frontage retained but adapted for domestic use. No. 67 to the left with gable and single elaborate oriel window with pilasters, capitals and stepped cornice.	23 04 02	Nos. 67 - 71 Matthias Road make up a mixed group of buildings, with a former pub on the right, workshops in the middle and perhaps a residence on the left. They are a remarkable survival in an area which has been entirely redeveloped. They were derelict in 1981, now restored, and while the pub frontage has been lost the rest of the building retains much of its original character. This includes the inscribed cornice REID & COMPANY'S ENTIRE. "Entire" is a brewing term which refers to Porter which uses the entire mash, from strong, (the first mash) to weak (the third). There are other explanations, but this seems the most plausible. The left hand building, No. 67, is narrow, a single window wide, but with a highly elaborate oriel bay window at first floor level. This is a valuable group of buildings with a highly individual character.			1667	

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MATTHIAS ROAD	1-3	THE ARMY & NAVY PUBLIC HOUSE	No. 1-3	MATTHIAS ROAD	N16 8NN			c1930				Also known as Port Royal Place. 1930s public house built as part of the Mayville Estate. Symmetrical brick composition with corner bay. Two storeys plus steep tiled Mansard. Queen Anne style with art deco detailing. Unusual level of design	23 04 02		Grade II listed	1665	2.09
MAYTON STREET	84	Former LCC Holloway Fire Brigade Station	No. 84	MAYTON STREET	N7 6QT		Date on plaque 1908		Edwardian Arts and Crafts	Public Building	Holloway Neighbourhood Group with flats above.	Edwardian fire station, with flats above. Five storeys with mansard roof, and tall chimney stacks rising high above. Red brick with rendered projecting bays and reveals to second storey. Ground floor exterior walls are faced with glazed red tiles. A tiled fascia reads: "LCC Holloway Fire Brigade Station". Timber access doors for fire engines. Nice plaque commemorating the station's opening in 1908.	07/10/1996	This building is Edwardian Arts and Crafts at its best, with public services below and accommodation above. It makes an important contribution to the townscape of this part of Holloway and shows how former fire stations can be converted to community use. The tiling and detailing on the floors above are attractive and well crafted. The soaring chimney stacks add drama to the roofscape.		1550	
MERCERS ROAD	13-19 (odd); 25-31 (odd); 33-39 (odd)		Nos. 13-19 (odd); 25-31 (odd); 33-39 (odd)	MERCERS ROAD	N19 4PH	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three groups of linked pairs of villas, two storeys, grey stock brick (some rendered or painted) hipped roofs with projecting eaves, small eaves brackets.	01/09/1978	These Mercers Road villas are well preserved and stylish with an unusual pale grey brick colouring. They are part of a sequence of two storey Victorian villas at the Holloway Road end of Mercers Road. They have elaborate art stone porches and bay windows and were clearly aimed at comparatively well off residents. Mercers Road is named after the City of London Mercers' Company, on whose land it was laid out.		292	
MERCERS ROAD	38		No. 38	MERCERS ROAD	N19 4PJ	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Stand alone three story villa with semi basement and hipped roof, with heavy overhang supported by prominent brackets. Bay windows on the ground and first floors. Two storey entrance extension to the side with paired windows above. Square pedimented and pilastered front door. Prominent position facing up Yerbury Road.	01/09/1978	No. 38 is of the same date as the two storey Mercers Road Villas leading back towards Holloway Road, but grander and higher. It has a separate entrance bay to the side, with paired windows above and elegant steps and balustrade adding extra class. No. 38 is at a prominent position facing the junction with Yerbury Road.		290	
MERCERS ROAD	43-61 (odd)		Nos. 43-61 (odd)	MERCERS ROAD	N19 4PP	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		c1880	Victorian Gothic	Homes	Residential	Semi detached villas, three storeys, red brick. Tall gables with timber finials and fretted bargeboards. Art stone bay window and lintels, ironwork decoration on porches.	01/09/1978	Nos. 43 - 61 Mercers Road are attractive gabled semi-detached houses with stone, stucco, wood and ironwork detailing. They are an important part of the Mercers Road streetscape, with the red brick contrasting with the London stocks elsewhere in the street. The gable ends facing the street and the high quality wooden fretwork and ironwork give these houses a Gothic feel.		288	
MERCERS ROAD	1 and 3, 2-16 (even) 22-36 (even)		Nos. 1 and 3, 2-16 (even) 22-36 (even)	MERCERS ROAD	N19 4PH	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace.		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached villas. Two storey stock brick with red horizontal bands, art stone bay windows, lintels and sills, hipped roofs with projecting eaves and eaves brackets.	01/09/1978	These are substantial two storey villas, a strong contrast to the later three storey terraces further up Mercers Road and elsewhere in Tufnell Park. The exteriors are elegantly detailed. As a group these houses are fine examples of early to mid-Victorian domestic architecture.		289	
MERCERS ROAD	9 and 11		Nos. 9 and 11	MERCERS ROAD	N19 4PH	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace.		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached villas, two storey and semi-basement and roof storey, bayed ground floor and semi basement, grey stock brick, stone and stucco bay windows and porches, deep cornice and parapet, hipped mansard roof with dormers.	01/09/1978	This pair of villas adds variety to the two storey semi-detached houses around it. The bay windows, more elaborate detailing, strong cornice, semi basement and dormer windows in the roof make them stand apart.		293	
MERCERS ROAD	18 and 20		Nos. 18 and 20	MERCERS ROAD	N19 4PJ	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace.		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached villas with three storey flat fronted side extensions.	01/09/1978	This pair of villas is part of the sequence of stylish Mercers Road Victorian houses. They add the extra variety of flat fronted side extensions		291	
MILDMAY GROVE SOUTH	106	Former 'EARL OF RADNOR public house	No. 106	MILDMAY GROVE SOUTH	N1 4PJ	Newington Green		C1860	Victorian classical tradition pub style	Public House	Residential	Three storey, purpose built public house, circa 1860, occupying prominent corner site to King Henry's Walk and Mildmay Grove South. Converted to residential use but pub frontage and detailing remain. Ground floor pub front, early 1900s, including leaded-light windows and doors, stained glass. Fine Victorian lamp and bracket to corner. Upper floors, five bays to Mildmay Grove, four bays to King Henry's Walk. Stock brick with stucco window surrounds (altered), heavy cornice, string course, blind windows to corner.	23/04/2002	This former pub, the Earl of Radnor, stands in a narrow angled site on the corner of Mildmay Grove South and King Henry's Walk. It has been converted to residential use but retains all its external pub detail. It is basically an 1860s purpose built pub, with an early 1900s frontage. The hanging signage and lamp are particularly magnificent. It opens onto the road junction, which makes its entrance bay tightly curved, like a ship's prow. It forms a group with the shopping parade north of the railway, the church, the school and the vicarage.		1664	

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MILDMAY PARK	84		No. 84	MILDMAY PARK	N1 4PR	Newington Green		1860s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial/residential (?)	Shopfront (in restoration). Timber frontage, panelled stallriser. Clear glass windows with side aspect (one mullion) three transoms (above two extra mullions), iron strip vent. Recessed panelled/glass door, clear glass fanlight. Render fascia and cornice. Two brackets. Railing round front area. Timber panelled door. Blank fanlight separate access to upper levels.	21/09/1993	No. 84 Mildmay Park is a former shop with fine Victorian detailing. It is part of the 1860s Mildmay estate development that filled in the available land either side of the new railway. The parade of shops extends up to the grand Lady Mildmay public house on Newington Green. None of them is currently in use as a shop but the character of the grouping remains. No. 90 is also locally listed.		1396	
MILDMAY PARK	90		No. 90	MILDMAY PARK	N1 4PR	Newington Green		1860s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Former Anna's Place (Restaurant). Timber frontage; panelled stallrisers replaced by glass, two clear glass windows (one transom above one mullion) with side aspects. Recessed timber/glass double door. Rendered fascia and dentillated cornice. Former timber panelled door now glazed, clear glass fanlight, separate access to upper floors. Iron railings.	21/09/1993	No. 90 Mildmay Park is a former shop and restaurant with fine Victorian detailing. It is part of the 1860s Mildmay estate development that filled in the available land either side of the new railway. The parade of shops extends up to the grand Lady Mildmay public house, next to No. 90, on Newington Green. None of them is currently in use as a shop but the character of the grouping remains. No. 84 is also locally listed. For many years in the 1970s and 80s No. 90 Mildmay Park was Anna's Place, a Scandinavian restaurant run by the formidable Anna herself. She is said to have introduced gravadlax to Britain in the early 1970s. It was a fashionable place to go and a regular in many of the good food guides of the time. The old restaurant area on the ground floor has been converted into an office, but much of the Victorian shopfront detailing has been retained.		1397	
MIRANDA ROAD	2		No. 2	MIRANDA ROAD	N19 3RB	Whitehall Park		c1860	Victorian classical tradition Italianate.	Home	Residential	Victorian Italianate villa style. One of a pair with No.4, semi-detached. Three storey and semi-basement. Stucco, Window bay set forward with pedimented gable. Main facade also pedimented which gives a double pediment effect. Single windows second and first floor. Ground floor paired with simple stucco architrave and cornice above. Recessed entrance bay to full height with parapet above, though not next door on No. 4. Entrance arch with simple pilasters and keystones. Front doors set back inside porch.	1 09 78	Miranda Road and Lysander Road (then Albert and Alfred Road), were the two first streets to be laid out in the Whitehall Park area, in the 1850s. No. 2 Miranda Road is one of a pair with No. 4 next door. They are fine early to mid Victorian Italianate villas, almost identical apart from the parapet which No. 4 has lost. They give the impression of greater height because of the double pediment effect above the second storey, both on the main body of the house and on the window bay. Otherwise the detailing is very spare, with the merest suggestion of pilasters either side of the arched entrance. They are an important pair of buildings and complement each other well.		261	
MIRANDA ROAD	4		No. 4	MIRANDA ROAD	N19 3RB	Whitehall Park		c1860	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	Victorian Italianate villa style. One of a pair with No.2. Three storey with semi basement. Semi-detached. Stucco, Window bay set forward with pedimented gable. Main facade also pedimented which gives a double pediment effect. Single windows second and first floor. Ground floor paired with simple stucco architrave and cornice above. Recessed entrance bay to full height though without a parapet. Entrance arch with simple pilasters and keystones. Front doors set back inside porch.	1 09 79	No. 4 Miranda Road is one of a pair with No. 2 next door. They are fine early to mid Victorian Italianate villas, almost identical apart from the parapet which No. 4 has lost. They give the impression of greater height because of the double pediment effect above the second storey, both on the main body of the house and on the window bay. Otherwise the detailing is very spare, with the merest suggestion of pilasters either side of the arched entrance. They are an important pair of buildings and complement each other well.		262	
MITCHISON ROAD	1-53 (odd), 4-30 (even)		Nos. 1-53 (odd), 4-30 (even)	MITCHISON ROAD	N1 3NJ	East Canonbury		1861-62	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terraces. Derived classical, two storey and basement. Parapet roof. Gauged brick arches to windows. Stucco pilaster and capitals and cornice to doors. All front cast iron railings complete. Stucco cornice at eaves. Nos. 4-30 (even) similar. Stucco pilaster and capitals and cornice to doors. Cast iron railings complete.	01/02/1980	Nos. 1-53 (odd) and Nos. 4-30 (even) are a pair of mid 1800s terraces facing each other across Mitchison Road. They are of a smaller scale than many in neighbouring streets on this side of Essex Road, just two stories and a basement. They have nice detailing with stucco pilasters, capitals and cornice to the front doors, gauged red brick arches over the windows and a stucco cornice at the eaves (some lost). They make a pleasant Canonbury streetscape, leading up to Essex Road and the former George Orwell pub on the corner.		620	

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MOUNT PLEASANT	11		No. 11	MOUNT PLEASANT	WC1X 0AR	Rosebery Avenue	1891-3		Late Victorian Baroque influence	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front. First Class cafe (2018). Timber frontage. Tongue and groove stallriser. One clear glass window (one mullion). One same (narrow). Timber panelled/glass double door. Clear opening glass fanlight. Awning. High level glass window (five mullions) with Cafe painted on the central four panes. Two extracts. Timber fascia. Two granite pilasters, render brackets and cornice.	21/09/1993	No. 11 Mount Pleasant is a largely original, if shabby (2018), shopfront, facing the Mount Pleasant Royal Mail sorting office. It is part of the James Hartnoll designed Bideford Mansions, one of a series by Hartnoll which give Rosebery Avenue much of its character. While one can't imagine Hartnoll giving this shopfront much attention, it does have grand granite pilasters to either side, with elaborate brackets and heavy cornice above, in keeping with the style of the mansion block as a whole. James Hartnoll made his fortune as architect and developer of mansion flats and working class housing in London. He died at the age of 46 in 1900.		1398	
MULKERN ROAD	2 (Flats 1-15)	BIRKBECK HOUSE	No. 2 (Flats 1-15)	MULKERN ROAD	N19 3GG			1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate pub architecture.	Public House	Residential	The former Birkbeck Public House. Dual painted tile frontage. Courtauld Road: Two stallrisers (one render), four render columns (good Corinthian capitals), clear glass window (four transoms, four mullions), clear glass window (one transom) and blank arch. Timber door, blank timber window. (All round render fascia and cornice). Corner: timber panelled/wire double door, blank fanlight. Mul Kern Road: Four render columns, one plaster, three stallrisers, render wall, five clear glass multi-paned windows (two clear glass windows, two smaller). One blank window, one timber panelled/wire glass double door.	21 09 93	No. 2 Mul Kern Road is the former Birkbeck public houses, listed for its pub frontage only. The Birkbeck closed as a pub before its original listing in 1993 but its frontage has been well preserved. It remains an important landmark on the corner of Mul Kern and Elthorne Roads, with strong Baroque features to its frontage.		1522	
MYDDELTON STREET	27 to 37 (consec)		Nos. 27 to 37 (consec)	MYDDELTON STREET	EC1R1UA			c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Shops and homes	shops and residential	Mid 19th Century terrace. Three storeys and basement. Stock brick. Parapets with stone coping. Gauged flat brick arches to recessed windows with glazing bars. Most have cast iron balconies on brackets at first floor level. Nos. 28-33, doorways with fluted quadrant pilasters and patterned fanlights to Nos. 32 and 33. No.27, entrance on return. Nos. 27 and 34-37, wooden shop front; Nos.34 and 37, earlier 19th Century with pilasters carrying entablature; Nos. 27, 35 and 36 later 19th Century, altered.	01/12/1970	Nos. 27 to 37 Myddelton Street make up a mid-19th century terrace, with a mix of shops and residences. The shopfronts retain their original woodwork, the doorways are largely intact and the ironwork balustrades and railings remain on some of the houses and shops.		144	
NEW NORTH ROAD	138-164 (even)		Nos. 138-164 (even)	NEW NORTH ROAD	N1 7BH	Arlington Square	1846-7		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Mildly Italianate terrace three storey and semi-basement, between Baring Street and the entrance to Wilton Square. Parapet. Stock brick and stucco. Stucco moulded surrounds to upper windows. First floor with cornices. Ground floor round gauged brick arched windows and doorways. Mostly original glazing bars and panelled doors. Cast iron decorative railings to steps and front with floral finials. Lost stucco cornice. Stucco brackets to cornices of first floor window.	01/02/1981	Nos. 138-164 (even) are part of the earliest of the New North Road terraces to be developed. By the end of the 1820s the Regent's Canal had been built and New North Road laid out. The Clothworkers Company, which owned the land, was beginning to parcel out plots to developers. This area was leased to a printer, Richard Field, and the terraces were built by local builders Robson & Estall and William Bear. They are comparatively plain in design but with the distinctive Islington round arched ground floor windows and front door. They make a fine vista on the right as you come northwards across the bridge over the Regent's Canal.		905	
NEW NORTH ROAD	166-178 (even)		Nos. 166-178 (even)	NEW NORTH ROAD	N1 7BH	Arlington Square	1846-7		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Mildly Italianate terrace three storey and semi-basement. Parapet. Stock brick and stucco. Stucco moulded surrounds to upper windows. First floor with cornices. Ground floor round arched windows and doorways. Mostly original glazing bars and panelled doors. Cast iron decorative railings to steps and front with floral finials. Lost stucco cornice. Access to No. 166 round the corner up steps, with fine crisp stucco surrounds and cornice. No. 178 stone clad with unsuitable door and windows.	01/02/1981	Nos. 166-178 (even) are part of the earliest of the New North Road terraces to be developed, starting from the access road to Wilton Square. By the end of the 1820s the Regent's Canal had been built and New North Road laid out. The Clothworkers Company, which owned the land, was beginning to parcel out plots to developers. This area was leased to a printer, Richard Field, and the terraces were built by local builders Robson & Estall and William Bear. They are comparatively plain in design but with the distinctive Islington round arched ground floor windows and front door. They make a fine vista on the right as you come northwards across the bridge over the Regent's Canal. The entrance to No. 166 is round the corner in Wilton Place with excellent crisp mouldings and cornice. Unfortunately No. 178 has been stone clad, and original door and windows replaced.		904	

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NEW NORTH ROAD	180-186 (even)		Nos. 180-186 (even)	NEW NORTH ROAD	N1 7BH	Arlington Square	1846-7		Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Two pairs, simple Italianate villas. Two storey and semi-basement. Stock brick and stucco. Hipped slate roofs, eaves. Ground floor stucco window cornices and doorheads with brackets. Nos. 180 and 182: cast iron decorative railings and window guards. Two story access bay which links the villas, with single window above, added later. Not mentioned in original 1981 listing so probably since then.	01/02/1981	Nos. 180-186 were built at around the same time as the two terraces on the same side of the road nearer the Regent's Canal, by one of the same builders. By the end of the 1820s the Regent's Canal had been built and New North Road laid out. The Clothworkers Company, which owned the land, was beginning to parcel out plots to developers. This strip of land was leased to a victualler, Richard Elcom, who was also the licensee of the pub next door. These restrained Italianate pairs of villas were built in 1864-7 by William Bear on a comparatively small scale. They are nicely detailed, with stucco window cornices and doorheads with brackets. Some have their original sixteen light glazing bars on the upper windows. The effect is spoiled somewhat by a late 1900s or early 2000s two storey access bay which connects the two pairs of villas.		903	
NEW NORTH ROAD	190	NORTH BY NORTHWEST Public House	No. 190	NEW NORTH ROAD	N1 7BJ	Arlington Square	1846-7		Victorian classical tradition public house	Public House	Public House	Derived classical three storey stucco, with parapet, cornice, rounded corner to yard. First and second floors: four windows wide on front, one curved on corner. Bracketed cornices to first floor windows. Mid 19th Century pub front: foliated capitals to pilasters, consoles, other wood mouldings. Return elevation: cornice and blind windows, Elaborate pedimented and pilastered door to New North Road. Three bay stock brick extension on same front with arched indented first floor windows, one blind. Three sash windows above.	01/02/1981	No 190 New North Road is currently (2018) the North by North West public house, an Alfred Hitchcock themed pub in recognition of the former Gainsborough Studios nearby where Hitchcock began his career. It was part of the former Elcom Place development which included the villas Nos. 180-186 next door, also locally listed. Richard Elcom was the developer, a victualler who was the first licensee of this pub from 1848. It was originally known as the North Pole. It is a fine corner public house, with a sharply curved bay facing up New North Road. It has an elaborate pub frontage, with a particularly fine pilastered and pedimented entrance facing New North Road. It is an important part of the view northwards on the right hand side as you come across the bridge over the Regent's Canal.		902	
NEW NORTH ROAD	212		No. 212	NEW NORTH ROAD	N1 7BF	East Canonbury		1830s-1840s	Georgian/Victoria in classical tradition	Home	Residential	One of terrace opening directly onto the pavement. Three storeys. Two windows. Multi-coloured stock brick. Stucco parapet and band at first floor level. Gauged flat brick arches to recessed sash windows with original glazing bars on first and second storeys. First floor windows in arched recesses. Round arched ground floor window and doorway. Original ground floor sash window lost, probably since original listing in 1970. Doorway with fluted quarter columns, fanlight and panelled door.	01/12/1970	No. 212 New North Road predates the Richard Field, Henry Rydon and Richard Elcom developments further south on New North Road. The terrace of which it is part was probably developed in the 1830s at the same time as other terraces in Shepperton Road and Northchurch Road. No. 212 is important as part of its terrace as well as an individual house. It has good quality brickwork with the effect strengthened by the arched recesses. It retains its original glazing bars on the upper two floors, though sadly the ground floor window has been replaced with unsuitable modern glazing, since the original 1970 listing. This is an important building and terrace, part of the almost complete 1800s vista south from the junction with Shepperton Road..	Shouldn't the whole terrace be listed?	149	4.10
NEW NORTH ROAD	229-263 (odd)		Nos. 229-263 (odd)	NEW NORTH ROAD	N1 7AT	Arlington Square	1847-1852		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Similar to Nos. 166-178 (even) opposite, but rusticated stucco ground floor with rectangular ground floor openings and moulded stucco doorways. Stucco brackets to cornices of first floor windows.	01/02/1981	While Richard Field was developing the terraces opposite on Clothworkers Company land, Henry Rydon was developing the area of the Church Commissioners estate bounded by Linton Street, Arlington Square, New North Road and the canal. He began with this terrace, Nos. 229-263 New North Road, in 1847 and the development was complete by 1852. He used a number of builders, few responsible for more than a handful of houses. They are slightly more elaborately detailed than the houses over the road, with stucco round the doorways. Together they form a fine vista as you come northwards over the Regent's Canal Bridge.		906	

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NEW NORTH ROAD	273-281 (odd)		Nos. 273-281 (odd)	NEW NORTH ROAD	N1 7AA	Arlington Square	1847-1852		Victorian classical tradition	Homes/shops	Commercial/residential above	Three storey terrace. Stock brick with stucco parapet with cornice, moulded stucco window surrounds. Original glazing bars. Shop fronts, most original details lost	01/02/1981	Nos. 273-281 New North Road are a row of shops with homes above, part of the 1847-1852 development of New North Road. The even number side was developed by Richard Field and Richard Elcom, victualler, who became the landlord of the North Star (now North by Northwest) pub opposite which he developed himself. The odd number side was developed by Henry Rydon and these shops show that he and his co-developers understood the needs of the people they sold or leased the houses to. They needed shops and this short parade provided for that. The churches, another essential for respectable Victorian families, came later. The shopfronts retain few original details but the upper parts, particularly the curved cornice, show the efforts these developers made to attract buyers and renters.		907	
NEW NORTH ROAD	283 and 285		Nos. 283 and 285	NEW NORTH ROAD	N1 7AA	Arlington Square	1847-52		Victorian classical tradition	Homes/shops	Commercial/residential above	Part terrace with 1-3 Basire Street. Three storey parapet, stucco cornice and moulded surrounds to windows. Modern shop front. Nicely detailed plastered, bracketed, corniced and pedimented doorway on St Paul Street flank.	01/02/1981	Nos. 283 & 285 New North Road complete the series of terraces developed between 1847 and 1852 by Richard Field, Richard Elcom and Henry Rydon, on Clothworkers Company and Church Commissioners land north of the Regent's Canal. This pair of shops with homes above have lost almost all of their Victorian shopfront details, but round the corner in St Paul's Road there is a fine doorway, with pilasters, brackets, cornice and pediment. This sequence of terraces, pub and shops are an important memorial to the efforts of mid Victorian developers in this part of South East Islington.		908	
NEW WHARF ROAD	12 - 13	LONDON CANAL MUSEUM	Nos. 12 - 13	NEW WHARF ROAD	N1 9RT	King's Cross/Keystone Crescent.	1904-06 re-building of 1860s original. Restored 1989		Edwardian industrial	Industrial Building	Public building	Ice warehouse (1904) of Carlo Gatti (now London Canal Museum). Three storey, three bay building with high ground floor arch placed centrally. Double pitched roof with gable ends to building. Ground floor in engineering brick topped by stone course which forms springing points for central arch. Yellow stock with red string courses and window heads above.	07/09/1998	The London Canal Museum is housed in an Edwardian warehouse, showing the rich history of the London's canal network. The three-level, yellow brick building was built by Carlo Gatti in around 1857 to store imported Norwegian ice. Carlo Gatti moved to London in 1847 from Switzerland, and established himself in the catering and confectionary trade, exhibiting his chocolate making machine at The Great Exhibition in 1851. He was one of the first ice-cream sellers in London. This building contains a Victorian timber roof and a fine Edwardian frontage and unique horse ramp, allowing horses access to the first floor. It is an important building in the history of Islington's forgotten trades and lends its name to the adjacent Ice Wharf development.		1616	
NEW WHARF ROAD / REGENT'S CANAL	17	ICE WHARF	No. 17	NEW WHARF ROAD	N1 9RF	King's Cross/Keystone Crescent.		Early 1900s	Edwardian	Industrial Building	Residential	Five storey warehouse (now converted) with later additional penthouse storey on top, set back from parapets. Six bays deep, three bays wide (two at front on basin). Metal windows to east façade (maybe original) with opening central portion. Modern double pane windows to south facade. Stock brick with engineering brick bay divisions on first two storeys to north and east facades.	07/09/1998	Ice Wharf's name refers back to one of London's forgotten trades, the importing of ice from Norway for caterers. It is now a residential development. It is an Edwardian, stock-brick, five-storey warehouse, with a later addition to the top floor, in glass and metal, set back from the original building's parapets so doesn't intrude too much. Ice Wharf is an imposing building because of its height and is an important part of the group of historic buildings close to Regent's Canal.		1617	
NEWINGTON GREEN	46 & 47		Nos. 46 & 47	NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	N16 9PX	Newington Green		Early to mid 1700s	Georgian	Homes	Shops/residential	Mid 1700s, altered. Three storeys, two windows each. Multi-coloured stock brick with red brick dressings. No. 47 with rebuilt second floor and bricks painted red. Slats and tile roofs. Shop extensions and fronts added later. Both in poor repair (2021)	1 12 70	Newington Green in the mid 1700s was a relatively dense community, along with settlements nearby in Kingsland and Balls Pond. These two houses, though hidden behind later Victorian shop extensions, are from that era and are an important survival. Nos. 52 - 55 are even earlier, from the 1650s, a rare survival of domestic housing from that time, and Grade I listed. Nos. 46 and 47 offer a glimpse of what mid 1800s Newington Green must have been like, the most telling detail being the dentillated stone cornice between the first and second floors.			

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NEWINGTON GREEN	44-45	ALLIANCE HOUSE Formerly CHINA INLAND MISSION	Nos. 44-45	NEWINGTON GREEN	N16 9QH	Newington Green		Early 1900s	Edwardian classical Baroque	Religious Building	Residential	Four storey, twelve bay mission building. Flat roof with parapet. Red brick with decorative stone features including window dressings, pillars (fourth storey), and carved lettering HAVE FAITH IN GOD; CHINA INLAND MISSION. Timber window frames throughout, mainly square-headed sash, with two round windows to 4th storey. Double archway entrance, brick arch with keystone, leading to rear of site. Entrance door at first storey.	22 10 99	The grand facade and entrance arch form part of the former headquarters of the China Inland Mission (CIM), now OMF International, which was founded in 1865 by James Hudson Taylor. Taylor believed that Chinese clothing and queue (pigtail) should be worn when engaged in missionary work in China. He also believed that churches built in China for Chinese Christians should have a "thoroughly Chinese style of architecture" Other buildings on the site have been demolished, but the frontage survived a 2004 development. It was refurbished and now (2019) provides accommodation for students of City University.	Parts demolished. Nos. 45 - 47?	1671	1.08
NEWINGTON GREEN	56		No. 56	NEWINGTON GREEN	N16 9PX	Newington Green	1882/3		Late Victorian shopfront style	Shopfront	Commercial	Timber shop frontage. Two render pilasters with capitals, brackets and spiked half-ball finials. Stallriser with three small timber double doors. Recessed panelled glass double door to shop entrance, clear glass fanlight. Modern awning. Painted timber fascia and cornice. Access to upper levels: replacement panelled side door with clear glass fanlight.	21 09 93	No. 56 Newington Green is a well preserved Victorian shopfront. It retains much of its original detail. It is part of an important group of shopfronts on the northern side of Newington Green.		1399	
NEWINGTON GREEN	60		No. 60	NEWINGTON GREEN	N16 9PX	Newington Green	1882/3		Late Victorian shopfront style	Shopfront	Commercial	Shopfront. Tongue and groove panelled stallriser, two render pilasters and brackets. Timber fascia and dentilled cornice. Awning box and modern awning below fascia. Two clear glass windows with side aspect (one mullion). Air grille to right-hand aspect (others are covered/not seen). Timber and glass double door. Tiled entrance porch. Access to upper levels: timber door.	21 09 93	Built by I. Edmondson and Son Limited in 1882/3. No. 60 has a fine double frontage. In the 1990s it had a plastic/aluminium shop sign and plastic door, but these have been replaced with a timber fascia and timber door. It has lost its original windows, but enough detailing remains to make this an important survivor of the Edmondson shop style.		1400	
NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	59	The Alma	No. 59	NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	N1 4QU	Canonbury		1880s building. Pub frontage later, early 1900s?	Victorian pub Baroque	Public House	Public House	Listed for its groundfloor frontage only. Double fronted with central and side doors and curved bays. Multi-paned glazing and marble faced stallriser and pediments. As with the Weavers Arms nearby it is of a symmetrical design with windows either side of a central doorway.	7 09 98	The Alma's pub frontage is of an unusual design, which suggests it might be a later addition to the standard mid to late 1800s pub exterior of the two floors above. It was saved from redevelopment in 2013 by its naming as an Asset of Community Value by Islington Council, which means it cannot be sold on for non-pub use without the agreement of the local community.			
NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	125	The Cellars	No. 125	NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	N1 4RA		1880s		Classical tradition Italianate	Public House	Public House	The Cellars public house, though retains the original name The Edinburgh on the corner. Dual timber frontage. Newington Green Road: five pilasters, two panelled stallrisers, two clear glass windows, double panelled clear glass door. Clear glass fanlight. Pyrland Road, five pilasters, panelled stallrisers, four clear glass windows. Corner entrance, double panelled clear glass door. Clear glass fanlight. Black glass fascia, gold lettering. Dentilled cornice.	21 09 93	The Cellars is a fine corner pub, on the junction of Newington Green Road and Pyrland Road. It was previously known as The Edinburgh and retains that name above the corner door in vertical lettering. It has been handsomely restored in its transformation to its new identity.			
NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	98	Weavers Arms	No. 98	NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	N1 4RG			Early 1900s	Baroque	Public House	Public House	Elaborate timber pub front. Heavy moulded and dentilled cornice above fascia. Four pilasters with moulded capitals. Three bays to shop front. Timber panelled stallriser.	7 09 98	The Weavers Arms is listed for its pub frontage only. The building above is set back from the street line, which gives the ground floor room for its elaborate exterior. It is of a symmetrical design of the same type as The Alma nearby, with a central doorway, windows either side, and then further entrances set back deeper either side.			
NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	74 & 76		Nos. 74 & 76	NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	N1 4RN			c1890	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Unusual end of terrace corner houses, three storey stock brick with stucco surrounds to windows and doors, stucco cornice and parapet.	9 1 78	Nos. 74 and 76 Newington Green Road have a curious plan form, in which the builder has dealt with a curve in the road by a matching curve in the brickwork in the two houses. The effect is rather clumsy, particularly for No. 76. No. 74 has lost its stucco cornice, but otherwise the exteriors are strongly decorated, with unusual medallions on the keystones. They make an interesting pair of houses, as the road turns towards Newington Green.			

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NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	1		No. 1	NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	N1 4QP	Canonbury		c1830s-40s	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Small, double fronted terraced cottage, two storey stuccoed, altered.	01/09/1978	No. 1 Newington Green Road (not to be confused with No. 1A on the corner with St. Paul's Road) is an important survivor from an early group of houses at the corner of Balls Pond Road and Newington Green Road. It is earlier than the terraces nearby in St. Paul's Road and St Paul's Place, which are 1841-43. It is attached to No. 3 Newington Green Road, but may be slightly earlier. There is stucco moulding around the door, but otherwise little decoration.		308	
NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	3		No. 3	NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	N1 4QP	Canonbury		c1830s-40s	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Single fronted terraced house. Two storey stock brick painted, projecting eaves, recessed porch, arched windows.	01/09/1978	No. 3 Newington Green Road is an important survivor from an early group of houses at the corner of Balls Pond Road and Newington Green Road. It seems slightly earlier than the terraces nearby in St. Paul's Road and St Paul's Place, which are 1841-43. It is attached to No. 1 Newington Green Road, but may be slightly later. Its overhanging eaves give it an attractive Regency air.		309	
NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	6		No. 6	NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	N1 4RX	Canonbury		Early 1900s	Edwardian shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Early 1900s shop front. Some of the "excellent timber detailing" described in the original 1998 listing now lost or covered over. The coloured glass leaded lights have been replaced with plain glass and the glazed stallriser panelled over. The recessed entrance with metal gates remains. Brick pilasters at the sides with wooden brackets and cornice. Fine metal hanging bracket above, with sign for the Islington Piano Galleries.	07/09/1998	This early 1900s shopfront at No. 6 Newington Green Road retains many of its original timber details, though some have been lost since the original 1998 listing. Also lost are the coloured glass leaded lights. Above is a fine bracketed sign for the Islington Piano Galleries. In spite of its lost detail this is an important surviving shopfront.		1589	
NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	16-20		Nos. 16-20	NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD	N1 4RX	Canonbury		c1790	Georgian with Victorian single storey shop extensions	Homes	Residential	Remnants of late 1700s crescent with Victorian single storey shop fronts. Two storey and double tiled pitch roof with dormers, stock brick, single wide arched window at first floor, No. 22 demolished since original listing. Nos. 18 and 20 refronted c 1880, No. 16 later.	01/09/1978	This small group of late 1700s houses is an important survival of the early years of development of the Newington Green, Kingsland and Balls Pond areas. They were part of a terrace with a crescent at its centre backed by a lane from Newington Road (as it then was) to Balls Pond Road. These three remaining houses must have been part of the crescent. In around 1880 single storey workshops or shops were built at the front of Nos. 18 and 20 with surprisingly distinguished arched entrances. They clearly haven't been used as shops for many years. As a group these Georgian houses are in a very poor state, though some of the windows above are well maintained. The former party wall with the demolished No. 22 is in a particularly exposed condition. Nos. 16-20 Newington Green Road are a valuable memorial to the early development around Balls Pond and it is important that they survive.		310	
NOEL ROAD	76		No. 76	NOEL ROAD	N1 8HB	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		c1840	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Early Victorian, two storeys with basement and dormers. Two bays. Stucco, rusticated ground floor. Cornice and blocking course. Recessed sash windows with original glazing bars. Round arched ground floor openings. Doorway with fluted Doric columns carrying cornice head, fanlights and panelled door. Cast iron railings.	01/12/1970	No. 76 is an important house on its own account, part of the terraces in the canal-side Noel Road. All original details remain with excellent stucco mouldings. It has an elaborate front door with Doric columns supporting the cornice head, and original railings.		155	
NOEL ROAD	89-105		Nos. 89-105	NOEL ROAD	N1 8HD	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		c1840	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Mid-19th century. Three storeys and basements, two windows each. No. 105 double fronted with three windows. Yellow stock brick. Stucco ground floor with first floor bands. Stucco cornice and blocking course, removed in places. Recessed sash windows, some with console bracketed cornices. Round arched ground floor openings. Doorways with attached Greek Doric columns carrying cornice head, some fanlights and panelled doors. Cast iron railings with urn finials.	01/12/1970	Noel Road with the lower numbers to the West of Danbury Street is Grade II listed. This continuation by the canal is also important, with fine 1840s terraces around the Grade II listed "Island Queen" pub at No. 87. The double fronted No. 105 is particularly fine. They have nice attached Doric columns round doorways, fanlights, panelled doors and railings.		153	

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NOEL ROAD	56 to 74 (even)		Nos. 56 to 74 (even)	NOEL ROAD	N1 8HB	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		c1840	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Mid-19th century, similar to nos. 55-61 (odd). Two storeys, basements and dormers. Two windows each. Yellow stock brick. Rusticated stucco ground floor. Stucco cornice and blocking course. Gauged flat brick arches to recessed sash windows with original glazing bars. Round arched ground floor openings. Doorways with plaster jambs carrying cornice heads, most with fanlights and panelled doors. No. 56, modern doorway on return. Cast iron railings with tasselled spearhead finials.	01/12/1970	Noel Road with the lower numbers to the West of Danbury Street is Grade II listed. This continuation by the canal is also important, with fine 1840s terraces around the also Grade II listed "Island Queen" pub at No. 87.		154	
NORTH ROAD	38-41	OMNIBUS HOUSE, UNITED HOUSE	No. 38-41	NORTH ROAD	N7 9DP			1900-1905, converted 1990.	Victorian/Edwardian Industrial	Industrial Building	Commercial	Former London General Omnibus Company works. 47 bays long on south side of North Road - broken into four blocks by slight changes of level. Stocky rectangular chimneys and railing at roof level. Two storey stock brick, string course at first floor level. Gauged brick arched metal windows plus semi basement metal grilles at the bottom of the hill. Cobble entrance ways at each end. Several entrances, the central one with London General Omnibus Company just about legible above.	01/02/1980	This former London General Omnibus Company works building is long, 47 bays, and is hard to take in all at once. It is of functional design, built as the coachbuilding works for the bus company. The LGOC was founded in 1855 to amalgamate and regulate the many horse drawn omnibus companies in London. It began using motor omnibuses in 1902, about the time this building was put up, and soon began manufacturing its own. This was its coachbuilding works so it is an important part of the history of the development of the motor omnibus in London. It is now Omnibus House, providing office space for small businesses.		728	
NORTH ROAD	39A		No. 39A	NORTH ROAD	N7 9DP		1865		Picturesque/Flemish Revival with classical overtones	Home	Commercial	A narrow three storey red brick house with a shallow two storey canted bay spanning three-quarters of the frontage. The tiled roof is dominated by a tile hung and barge-boarded projecting gable surmounting the bay. Bay windows have stone surrounds and are subdivided by heavy stone mullions and transoms; upper lights are multi-paned. The gable window is tri-partite and also multi-paned. The entrance door, with semi-circular fanlight and stone surround, is capped by a swan-neck pediment supported by large console brackets; the first floor window over the door is similar to the bay windows.	24/07/2000	No. 39A North Road is an early work of Ernest George (1839 – 1922). Although now largely forgotten, George was an architect of some importance in the late 19th and early 20th centuries specialising mainly in domestic work. He was also a water-colourist of considerable stature. In 1861 he formed a partnership with Thomas Vaughan (1839 – 1875) and, following Vaughan's death, entered into a second partnership with Harold Peto (1854 – 1933). After Peto resigned from the practice, in 1891, George established a third partnership with a former pupil, Alfred Bowan Yeates. During the 1880s there were two London practices where any ambitious young architect would aspire to work – those of Richard Norman Shaw and George & Peto. The latter practice was known as the "Eton of architects' offices" and among its many pupils and assistants were Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker. The practice developed a rich and novel domestic architecture by grafting motifs from the old urban dwellings of northern Europe upon the stock of the plainer Queen Anne style and led subsequently towards the Arts and Crafts movement. George was president of the RIBA from 1908 -1910 and received a knighthood in 1911 retiring at the age of 81 in 1920.	Previous List misidentified this building as located in "Highbury Park/North Road)	1646	
NORTHAMPTON GROVE	2-4 (consec)		Nos. 2-4 (consec)	NORTHAMPTON GROVE	N1 2PL	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	1850s artisan terrace of two storeys; Nos. 2 and 3 in London stock brick, No. 4 stuccoed, all with stucco band at 1st floor level. Roofs concealed behind flat parapet; stucco cornice to no. 4 but missing from Nos. 2/3. Original stucco architraves to 1st floor windows and doors now much altered or missing.	01/11/1979	Northampton Grove was built on the site of a former nursery, founded in 1791 by Thomas Barr at Ball's Pond, on the west side of Newington Green Road. It was enlarged in 1796 and by 1806 covered over 11 acres of land known formerly as Hopping Field. Samuel Brooks, Barr's partner from 1819, later took over the nursery, which in 1822 had a good reputation and even sent orders to plant collectors overseas. Brooks left for Chicago in 1832 and the land was sold off for building. South of the new North London Railway line (begun in 1850) the whole area was covered by 1865. Northampton Grove was fully developed by 1862.		467	

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NORTHAMPTON GROVE	5-6		Nos. 5-6	NORTHAMPTON GROVE	N1 2PL	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	In pathway off street and set forward from Nos. 2, 3 and 4. 1850s artisan terrace of two storeys in London stock brick, No. 5 painted. Roofs concealed behind flat parapet with a simplified corbelled and bracketed brick cornice. Gauged flat brick arches to windows with a scroll bracketed continuous cornice over paired central doorways.	01/11/1979	Northampton Grove was built on the site of a former nursery, founded in 1791 by Thomas Barr at Ball's Pond, on the west side of Newington Green Road. It was enlarged in 1798 and by 1806 covered over eleven acres of land known formerly as Hopping Field. Samuel Brooks, Barr's partner from 1819, later took over the nursery, which in 1822 had a good reputation and even sent orders to plant collectors overseas. Brooks left for Chicago in 1832 and the land was sold off for building. South of the new North London Railway line (begun in 1850) the whole area had been covered by 1865. Northampton Grove was completely developed by 1862.		468	
NORTHAMPTON GROVE	10-15 (consec)		Nos. 10-15 (consec)	NORTHAMPTON GROVE	N1 2PL	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	1850s artisan terrace of two storeys in London stock brick. Roofs concealed behind a flat parapet with continuous stucco cornice and blocking course. First floor windows have stucco architraves, those on the ground floor additionally having cornices and scrolled console brackets. Surrounds to the fan-lit paired doorways are plain with a scroll bracketed continuous cornice over.	01/11/1979	Northampton Grove was built on the site of a former nursery, founded in 1791 by Thomas Barr at Ball's Pond, on the west side of Newington Green Road. It was enlarged in 1798 and by 1806 covered over eleven acres of land known formerly as Hopping Field. Samuel Brooks, Barr's partner from 1819, later took over the nursery, which in 1822 had a good reputation and even sent orders to plant collectors overseas. Brooks left for Chicago in 1832 and the land was sold off for building. South of the new North London Railway line (begun in 1850) the whole area had been covered by 1865. Northampton Grove was completely developed by 1862.		469	
NORTHAMPTON GROVE	16		No. 16	NORTHAMPTON GROVE	N1 2PL	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	1850s double fronted artisan house of two storeys in London stock brick (assumed - brickwork painted) with roof concealed behind flat parapet - cornice missing. First floor windows have stucco architraves those on the ground floor additionally being corniced with scrolled console brackets. Surround to the fan-lit offset doorway is plain with a scroll bracketed cornice over.	01/11/1979	Northampton Grove was built on the site of a former nursery, founded in 1791 by Thomas Barr at Ball's Pond, on the west side of Newington Green Road. It was enlarged in 1798 and by 1806 covered over eleven acres of land known formerly as Hopping Field. Samuel Brooks, Barr's partner from 1819, later took over the nursery, which in 1822 had a good reputation and even sent orders to plant collectors overseas. Brooks left for Chicago in 1832 and the land was sold off for building. South of the new North London Railway line (begun in 1850) the whole area had been covered by 1865. Northampton Grove was completely developed by 1862.		470	
NORTHAMPTON GROVE	18-21		Nos. 18-21	NORTHAMPTON GROVE	N1 2PL	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	1850s artisan terrace of two storeys in London stock brick. Roofs concealed behind flat parapet with continuous stucco cornice except No. 20. First floor windows have stucco architraves except No.21. Ground floor windows are additionally corniced with scrolled console brackets except No. 18, where the brackets are missing and No. 20 where they are mutilated. Nos. 19 and 20 have fan-lit paired doorways with a scroll bracketed continuous cornice over. The doorway to No.18 is located on the side elevation. No. 21 is double fronted and terminates the terrace with an acute angled side elevation to Northampton Park. There is a continuous cornice over both windows and door at first floor level, with scrolled console brackets but much mutilated. First floor timber sashes have been replaced by metal casements.	01/11/1979	Northampton Grove was built on the site of a former nursery, founded in 1791 by Thomas Barr at Ball's Pond, on the west side of Newington Green Road. It was enlarged in 1798 and by 1806 covered over eleven acres of land known formerly as Hopping Field. Samuel Brooks, Barr's partner from 1819, later took over the nursery, which in 1822 had a good reputation and even sent orders to plant collectors overseas. Brooks left for Chicago in 1832 and the land was sold off for building. South of the new North London Railway line (begun in 1850) the whole area had been covered by 1865. Northampton Grove was completely developed by 1862.		471	

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NORTHAMPTON PARK	14-32 (even)		Nos. 14-32 (even)	NORTHAMPTON PARK	N1 2PJ	Canonbury	1842-1864	c1853-1865	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Five pairs of semi-detached villas. Three storey and basements. Hipped slate roofs. Stucco arched windows (except No. 14) some with ornate bracketed cornices. Steps to entrances with stucco porches (except No. 14). Some with cast iron window guards. Nos. 14 and 16 have bracketed eaves. Nos. 14-16: Unmatched pair of semi-detached villas. Three bays each. No. 14: gauged brick arch over three-segment sash window. Steps to front door with stucco pilasters and architrave, and fanlight. No. 16: Stucco architraves to first floor sash windows. Stucco string courses above ground and first floor windows. Stucco three-segment Oriel sash window with brackets to sloping slate roof on ground floor. Steps to enclosed and glazed stucco porch. Ornamental iron railings appear to be original. Nos. 18-20 and 22-24: Two pair of semi-detached villas, two bays each. Vertical channel in brickwork marking party wall. Ground floor and basement three-segment windows with stucco mullions, stucco pilasters to ground floor windows. Nos. 26-28: Pair of semi-detached villas, two bays each with further recessed entrance bays either side. Stucco band below eaves and string course above ground floor windows. First floor windows with bracketed architraves, ground floor windows with pilasters to architraves. Cast iron fence railings. Nos. 30-32: Pair of semi-detached villas, two bays each.	01/02/1980	These are five 1850s-1860s Victorian pairs of semi-detached villas, all three storey with basements. They stand at the head of a historic road built c1840 by developer Charles Havor Hill. Northampton Park was laid from the north end of St. Paul's Place in an arc to join St. Paul's Road. With the exception of No 14, these handsome villas all feature stucco arched windows, some with ornate bracketed cornices, and steps to entrances with stucco porches.		588	
NORTHAMPTON PARK	6, 8 Pulbro Lodge and Stanton Lodge		Nos. 6, 8 Pulbro Lodge and Stanton Lodge	NORTHAMPTON PARK	N1 2PJ	Canonbury	1842-1870 (Stanton, Pulbro Lodges)	c1845 (nos 6,8) c1870 (Stanton, Pulbro Lodges)	6 & 8 Victorian classical tradition. Stanton, Pulbro lodges Victorian Gothic	Homes	Residential	Victorian semi-detached houses. Yellow brick set in Flemish bond. stucco, hipped slate roofs. Two storeys over basement with dormers in attic, three windows each, the houses divided by a shallow vertical recessed panel. Basement and porch stuccoed. Steps up to flat-arched entrance in slightly recessed outer bay, the entrance set within a shallow porch with engaged Doric antae, plain entablature, overlight and panelled door of original design; heads of gauged brick to all windows; one broad, segmental-arched, tripartite window to ground floor set within a shallow segmental-arched panel; flat-arched windows to first floor; sashes original design. Stanton Lodge and Pulbro Lodge: Irregular semi-detached villa of later Victorian style than Nos 6 and 8 Northampton Park. Basement and two storeys. Pulbro Lodge: two bays with further recessed bay to right with front door. Stanton Lodge: one bay with further recessed bay to left with front door. Hipped roof (slate Stanton Lodge, tiled Pulbro Lodge) with double brackets to soffits and stepped bracket to soffit at party wall. Pair of shared period chimney stacks and further stack to side of hip for Pulbro Lodge. Yellow brick with red brick bands stretching above and below first floor windows, and below ground floor window. First floor sash windows with stone cills, cast-iron bracketed. Ground floor through	01/02/1980	These early Victorian semi-detached houses of distinct architectural merit would be Grade II listed like their matching neighbours if weren't for their insensitive and out-of-scale extensions and dormers. The same architectural features of Nos. 2,4 and 10,12 -- handsome brickwork, graceful fenestration -- are present in Nos. 6,8. Of Georgian simplicity, these houses make a significant contribution to the built heritage of Northampton Park. Stanton and Pulbro Lodges are of a later date, architecturally significant in their own right. They are part of a progression of Victorian architectural developments along Northampton Park. Their names are carved on the capstones of their gate pillars.		589	

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NORTHCHURCH ROAD	66-96, 104, 106, 110-116, 126-132 (even)		Nos. 66-96, 104, 106, 110-116, 126-132 (even)	NORTHCHURCH ROAD	N1 3NX / 3NY	East Canonbury		1860s or earlier	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Seven matching sets of four houses and one of six. Italianate.. Similar apart from gaps between the sets to facing terrace Nos 77-185 (odd). Three storey and semi-basement, generally comprising sets of four houses of two bays, pairs of houses in centre of sets recessed, addition to houses at the ends of sets of deeply recessed entrances. Stock brick, stucco moulded, multi-bracketed, top cornice and surrounds to windows, second floor segmented keystones, ground and first floors flat arched corniced. Paired houses in centre of sets, paired doorways with flat arched, pilastered, corniced and large ground floor mullioned windows keystoned with Egyptian motifs (no motifs on Nos 74-88 and 120-148); Houses at ends of sets deeply recessed doorways paired with adjacent houses except between Nos 72 & 74, 80 & 82, 88 & 90, 96 & 98; ground floors flat arched corniced windows. Parapet steps to entrances. Cast iron railings to steps. Victorian glazing bars.	01/02/1987	These north side houses on Northchurch Road are important examples of an exceptionally long and largely unaltered mid-Victorian Italianate set of matching houses with good proportions and details. Northchurch Road was laid out in 1841 but development was delayed until after the nearby Islington cattle market closed in the 1850s. The detailing on these houses is restrained Italianate and the developer understood how to build terraces without making them too monotonous. Northchurch Road is one of the best in the East Canonbury conservation area for the consistency of its design and stucco detailing.		1213	
NORTHCHURCH ROAD	77-173 (odd) (South Side)		Nos. 77-173 (odd) (South Side)	NORTHCHURCH ROAD	N1 3NU - N1 3NY	East Canonbury		1860s or earlier	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Long terrace, similar in scale and form to Nos. 1-8 Crowland Terrace. Italianate, three storey and semi-basement, generally comprising sets of four houses of two bays, pairs of houses in centre of sets recessed, addition to houses at the ends of sets of two storey entrances paired with the adjoining set. Stock brick, stucco moulded, multi-bracketed, top cornice and surrounds to windows, second floor segmented and keystoned, ground and first floors flat arched corniced. Paired houses in centre of sets paired doorways with flat arched, pilastered, corniced and large ground floor mullioned windows keystoned with Egyptian motifs. End houses deeply recessed paired doorways, round arched, pilastered, plain capitals, keystoned, with cornice, ground floors flat arched corniced windows, first floor round arched window and top cornice. Parapet steps to entrances. Cast iron railings to steps. Victorian glazing bars.	01/02/1987	Nos. 77-173 Northchurch Road is an unusually long terrace of a sustained design throughout its length. This was unusual for developers in this part of Islington because they tended to use builders for small packages of work, making design consistency difficult. This terrace is broken up by the recessing of the entrance bays every four houses, which gives the design rhythm and breaks the monotony. These houses make up an important example of an exceptionally long and largely unaltered mid Victorian Italianate terrace with good proportions and details.		1212	
NORTHCHURCH ROAD	134-140 even		Nos. 134-140 even	NORTHCHURCH ROAD	N1 3PA	East Canonbury		1860s or earlier	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Terrace turning corner, Italianate. Three storey and semi-basement. Similar to facing terrace Nos. 77-185 (odd). Ground and first floor windows with pronounced cornices, brackets. Side elevation: two large mullioned windows, centre portico with columns. Paired centre and recessed right end porticoes with Ionic columns, right end with upper window. Cast iron spearhead railings to frontage.	01/01/1986	Nos. 134 - 140 Northchurch Road are an important example of a largely unaltered mid Victorian Italianate terrace. Northchurch Road was laid out in 1841 but development was delayed until after the nearby Islington cattle market closed in the 1850s. The detailing on these houses is restrained Italianate and the developer understood how to build terraces without making them too monotonous. Northchurch Road is one of the best in the East Canonbury conservation area for the consistency of its design and stucco detailing.		1162	

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NORTHCHURCH ROAD	142-146 (even) (North Side)		Nos. 142-146 (even) (North Side)	NORTHCHURCH ROAD	N1 3PA	East Canonbury		1860s or earlier.	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Terrace, Italianate. Similar to facing terrace Nos 77-185. Three storey and semi-basement, two bays with addition of recessed two storey paired entrance for Nos. 146 and 147. Stock brick, stucco moulded, multi-bracketed, top cornice and surrounds to windows, second floor segmented keystone, ground and first floors flat arched corniced. Paired doorways with pilastered, corniced and large ground floor mullioned windows, ground floors flat arched corniced. recessed paired doorways round arched, pilastered, plain capitals, keystone, with cornice, first floor round arched window and top cornice. Parapet steps to entrances. Cast iron railings to steps. Victorian glazing bars.	01/02/1987	Nos. 142-146 Northchurch Road are important examples of a largely unaltered mid Victorian Italianate terrace with good proportions and details. They have very fine Ionic porticoes which set them apart from their neighbours. Northchurch Road was laid out in 1841 but development was delayed until after the nearby Islington cattle market closed in the 1850s. The detailing on these houses is restrained Italianate and the developer understood how to build terraces without making them too monotonous. Northchurch Road is one of the best in the East Canonbury conservation area for the consistency of its design and stucco detailing.		1214	
NORTHCHURCH ROAD	175-185 (odd)		Nos. 175-185 (odd)	NORTHCHURCH ROAD	N1 3NT	East Canonbury		1860s or earlier	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Terrace, Italian influence. Three storey and semi-basement. Similar to adjacent terrace Nos 77-173 (odd). All upper windows segmental keystone. Ground floor windows; all large, double mullioned, keystones with Egyptian motifs. Front doors pilastered and corniced.	01/01/1986	Nos. 175-185 Northchurch Road are important examples of largely unaltered mid Victorian Italianate terraced houses with good proportions and details. Northchurch Road was laid out in 1841 but development was delayed until after the nearby Islington cattle market closed in the 1850s. The detailing on these houses is restrained Italianate and the developer understood how to build terraces without making them too monotonous. Northchurch Road is one of the best in the East Canonbury conservation area for the consistency of its design and stucco detailing.		1163	
NORTHCHURCH ROAD	191	Mr All Sorts	No. 191	NORTHCHURCH ROAD	N1 3NT	East Canonbury		Late 1800s	Late Victorian shop front	Shopfront	Shopfront	Mr. All Sorts (2019). Timber frontage; three pilasters, stallriser, clear glass window (two mullions), double timber door, painted glass fanlight (all extract metal grille). Fascia (painted name), cornice, awning housed above cornice. Narrow timber panelled door, mottled glass fanlight (one transom) two render brackets.	21/09/1993	No. 191 Northchurch Road is a largely unaltered late Victorian timber shopfront. It retains many of its original details, including a six light display window. It adds character at the end of the long sequences of Northchurch Road terraces to the east.		1402	
NORTHCHURCH ROAD	148		No. 148	NORTHCHURCH ROAD	N1 3PA	East Canonbury		1860s or earlier	Victorian classical tradition, Italianate	Home	Residential	Forms end of terrace with Nos 142-146 (even). Three storey and semi-basement, two bays. Stock brick, stucco moulded, multi-bracketed, top cornice and surrounds to windows, second floor segmented keystone, ground and first floors flat arched corniced. Recessed side entrance with single storey above, with arched window. Porch with plain Doric pillar and pilaster. Cornice and parapet above. Steps to entrances. Cast iron railings to steps. Victorian glazing bars.	01/02/1987	No. 148 Northchurch Road is the end of terrace for Nos. 142-146. It is of the same basic construction, with the addition of an elaborate recessed side entrance, with portico and Doric pillar and pilaster. Northchurch Road was laid out in 1841 but development was delayed until after the nearby Islington cattle market closed in the 1850s. The detailing on these houses is restrained Italianate and the developer understood how to build terraces without making them too monotonous. Northchurch Road is one of the best in the East Canonbury conservation area for the consistency of its design and stucco detailing.		1215	
NORTHCHURCH ROAD	150		No. 150	NORTHCHURCH ROAD	N1 3PA	East Canonbury		1860s or earlier.	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	Part of terrace, Italian influence. Similar to facing terrace Nos. 77-185 (odd). Three storey and semi-basement. All upper windows segmental keystone. Ground floor windows; all large, double mullioned, keystones with Egyptian motifs. Cast iron spearhead railings to frontage. Recessed side entrance with arched window above but without the portico of No. 148	01/02/1987	No. 150 Northchurch Road is at the end of a short terrace, an important example of largely unaltered mid Victorian Italianate terrace architecture with good proportions and details. Northchurch Road was laid out in 1841 but development was delayed until after the nearby Islington cattle market closed in the 1850s. The detailing on these houses is restrained Italianate and the developer understood how to build terraces without making them too monotonous. Northchurch Road is one of the best in the East Canonbury conservation area for the consistency of its design and stucco detailing.		1216	

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NORTHCHURCH ROAD	152		No. 152	NORTHCHURCH ROAD	N1 3PA	East Canonbury		1860s or earlier	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	Part of terrace, Italian influence. Similar to facing terrace Nos 77-185 (odd). Three storey and semi-basement. All upper windows segmental keystone. Ground floor windows; all large, double mullioned, keystones with Egyptian motifs. Cast iron spearhead railings to frontage.	01/02/1987	No. 152 Northchurch Road is an important example of largely unaltered mid-Victorian Italianate terraced house with good proportions and details. Northchurch Road was laid out in 1841 but development was delayed until after the nearby Islington cattle market closed in the 1850s. The detailing on these houses is restrained Italianate and the developer understood how to build terraces without making them too monotonous. Northchurch Road is one of the best in the East Canonbury conservation area for the consistency of its design and stucco detailing.		1220	
NORTHCHURCH ROAD	154		No. 154	NORTHCHURCH ROAD	N1 3PA	East Canonbury		1860s or earlier	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	End of terrace, Italian influence. Similar to facing terrace Nos 77-185 (odd). Three storey and semi-basement. All upper windows segmental keystone. Ground floor windows; all large, double mullioned, keystones with Egyptian motifs.	01/02/1987	No. 154 Northchurch Road is an important example of largely unaltered mid-Victorian Italianate terrace house with good proportions and details. Northchurch Road was laid out in 1841 but development was delayed until after the nearby Islington cattle market closed in the 1850s. The detailing on these houses is restrained Italianate and the developer understood how to build terraces without making them too monotonous. Northchurch Road is one of the best in the East Canonbury conservation area for the consistency of its design and stucco detailing.		1221	
NORTHCHURCH ROAD	73 and 75		Nos. 73 and 75	NORTHCHURCH ROAD	N1 3NU	East Canonbury		1860s or earlier	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	End of terrace houses. Italian influence. Similar to adjacent terrace Nos. 77-173 (odd). Three storeys, three bays. Stock brick, stucco moulded top cornice and surrounds to windows (moulding missing from cornice and surrounds to upper windows on No. 73). Upper windows arched (flat at first floor No. 73). Parapet. Steps to centre doorway with moulded stucco architraves pilastered with plain capitals	01/02/1987	Nos. 73 & 75 Northchurch Road are substantial symmetrical three storey brick houses with moulded stucco cornices, window surrounds and central doorcases. They are double fronted which gives them a grander air than their neighbours. Northchurch Road was laid out in 1841 but development was delayed until after the nearby Islington cattle market closed in the 1850s. These two houses are externally substantial mid-Victorian houses with restrained Italianate detailing. The are similar to adjacent terraces and an important part of the Northchurch Road streetscape.		1211	
NORTHCHURCH ROAD	62 and 64		Nos. 62 and 64	NORTHCHURCH ROAD	N1 3NY	East Canonbury		1860s-70s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Pair of semi-detached villas. Italianate influence. Basement and two storey. Painted stock brick. Parapet cornice and balustrade - very ornate. Two bays, entrance bay with full height pilasters with brackets to parapet cornice and windows with stucco pilasters and cornice. Adjacent bay with double windows with pedimented mullions.; first floor with stucco pilasters with shell pediments, ground floor with stucco architraves and cornice. Rusticated pilasters and keystone head to entrance door.	01/02/1980	Nos. 62 & 64 Northchurch Road are a pair of semi-detached villas with high quality ornate design. Northchurch Road was laid out in 1841 but development was delayed until after the nearby Islington cattle market closed in the 1850s. This pair of villas is unlike others in the neighbourhood and they are highly individual, with Italianate detail which spares no expense, particularly the shell motif above the first floor windows and the parapet at roof level. The rusticated, bracketed and corniced doorways are also particularly fine. They are an important pair of villas with great street value.		619	
NORTHCHURCH ROAD	69 and 71		Nos. 69 and 71	NORTHCHURCH ROAD	N1 3NU	East Canonbury		1860s, maybe earlier.	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Part of terrace, Italian influence. Similar to adjacent terrace Nos 77-185 (odd). Three storey and semi-basement. All upper windows segmental keystone. Ground floor windows; all large, double mullioned, keystones with Egyptian motifs. Doorways with simple pilasters and cornices without brackets.	01/02/1987	Nos. 69 and 71 Northchurch Road are part of a short terrace of largely unaltered mid-Victorian Italianate houses with good proportions and details. Northchurch Road was laid out in 1841 but development was delayed until after the nearby Islington cattle market closed in the 1850s. They are finely detailed, with a strong parapet and cornice above, with prominent keystones above the windows with an Egyptian character to them. They are important as individual buildings and as part of the local streetscape.		1210	

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NORTHDOWN STREET	54 - 66 (even)		Nos. 54 - 66 (even)	NORTHDOWN STREET	N1 9BS	Keystone Crescent		c1830 - 40	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Similar to Nos. 48 and 50. Narrow basement areas with decorative cast iron front railings. All apart from No. 60 with Mansard roofs and attic windows. Some original glazing bars and panelled doors.	1 02 81	Northdown Street was developed in the 1830s and 40s on land leased by the Penton estate to a builder, William Horsfall, who was also involved in the development of Battlebridge Basin. It is one of the oldest streets to survive west of Penton Street after the redevelopment of the area in the post World War II years. This terrace is similar to Nos. 48 and 50 but the houses have basements, with areas surrounded by cast iron railings. All but one have a Mansard roof with dormers. Otherwise they conform to the pattern of two storey small scale terraced houses of this period, with stucco ground floor, stock brick above and moulded cornice at roof level. They are an important part of the landscape of Northdown Street.		975	
NORTHDOWN STREET	65		No. 65	NORTHDOWN STREET	N1 9BS	Keystone Crescent		c1830 - 40	Georgian	Home	Residential	Terrace building derived classical. Three storey and basement. Parapet stock brick with stucco moulded cornice with rusticated ground floor. Flat gauged brick arches to upper windows. Arched rustication with keystone above front door.	1 02 81	Northdown Street was developed in the 1830s and 40s on land leased by the Penton estate to a builder, William Horsfall, who was also involved in the development of Battlebridge Basin. It is one of the oldest streets to survive west of Penton Street after the redevelopment of the area in the post World War II years. No. 66 is different from its neighbours with its three stories rather than two and arched rustication above the front door. It is stepped slightly forward and opens directly onto the street. It adds to the variety of the terraces in Northdown Street, otherwise of two stories with basements.		976	
NORTHDOWN STREET	67 - 73 (odd)		Nos. 67 - 73 (odd)	NORTHDOWN STREET	N1 9BS	Keystone Crescent		c1830 - 40	Georgian	Home	Residential	Similar to Nos. 54 - 66 (even) opposite, apart from the Mansard roofs and dormers.	1 02 81	Northdown Street was developed in the 1830s and 40s on land leased by the Penton estate to a builder, William Horsfall, who was also involved in the development of Battlebridge Basin. It is one of the oldest streets to survive west of Penton Street after the redevelopment of the area in the post World War II years. This terrace is similar to Nos. 54 to 66 over the road, but without the Mansard roofs and dormers. Otherwise it conforms to the pattern of two storey small scale terraced houses of this period, with stucco ground floor, stock brick above and moulded cornice at roof level. They are an important part of the landscape of Northdown Street.		977	
NORTHDOWN STREET	48 and 50		Nos. 48 and 50	NORTHDOWN STREET	N1 9BS	Keystone Crescent		c1830 - 40	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Cottages. Derived classical. Two storey, parapets. Stock brick with stucco moulded cornice and rusticated ground floor. Directly adjoining street. Flat gauged brick arches. First floor some glazing bars.	1 02 81	Northdown Street was developed in the 1830s and 40s on land leased by the Penton estate to a builder, William Horsfall, who was also involved in the development of Battlebridge Basin. It is one of the oldest streets to survive west of Penton Street after the redevelopment of the area in the post World War II years. This terrace is made up of just two houses, one of them double fronted, perhaps reflecting the restrictions of the site. Otherwise they conform to the pattern of two storey small scale terraced houses of this period, with stucco ground floor, stock brick above and moulded cornice at roof level. They open directly onto the pavement and are an important part of the landscape of Northdown Street.		974	
NORTHDOWN STREET	87 and 89		Nos. 87 and 89	NORTHDOWN STREET	N1 9BS	Keystone Crescent		c1830 - 40	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Pair of terraced houses. Matching No. 65 at the other end of the terrace. Derived classical three storey. Parapets but no stucco decoration. Stock brick and stucco. Rusticated stucco ground floor. Flat gauged brick arches to upper windows. Round arched doorways.	1 02 81	Nos. 87 and 89 Northdown Street match No. 65 at the other end of the terrace, but with no stucco cornice at roof level. Northdown Street was developed in the 1830s and 40s on land leased by the Penton estate to a builder, William Horsfall, who was also involved in the development of Battlebridge Basin. It is one of the oldest streets to survive west of Penton Street after the redevelopment of the area in the post World War II years. Nos. 87 and 89 are different from their neighbours with three stories rather than two and round arches above the front doors. They are stepped slightly forward and open directly onto the street. They add to the variety of the terraces in Northdown Street, otherwise mainly of two stories with basements.		978	

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OAKLEY ROAD	37 - 47 (odd)		Nos. 37 - 47 (odd)	OAKLEY ROAD	N1 3LL	East Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Italian influence. Three storey with semi-basement. Broadly similar to 1 - 4 Crowland Terrace, also locally listed. Strong bracketed cornice at roof level, first and second floor windows with keystones and stucco surrounds. Ground floor tripartite windows with brackets and dentillated cornices. Front doors in pairs, double bracketed, corniced and pilastered. Semi-basements rusticated stucco. Terrace end houses set slightly forward with entrances at the side.	1 02 87	These Oakley Road villas make up an important group of terraced dwellings, with similar high quality stucco detailing, pilasters, consoles and cornices. Some retain their original railings. The end of terrace villas have side entrances, with windows above. They have important group value with the villas elsewhere on Oakley Road, also locally listed. They form a fine streetscape.		1164		
OAKLEY ROAD	26 - 64 (even)		Nos. 26 - 64 (even)	OAKLEY ROAD	N1 3LS	East Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Five terrace blocks of four houses each. Italian influence. Three storey with semi-basement. Broadly similar to 1 - 4 Crowland Terrace, also locally listed. Strong bracketed cornice at roof level, first and second floor windows with keystones and stucco surrounds. Ground floor tripartite windows with brackets and dentillated cornices. Front doors in pairs, double bracketed, corniced and pilastered. Semi-basements rusticated stucco. Terrace end houses set slightly forward with entrances at the side.	1 02 87	These Oakley Road villas make up an important group of terraced dwellings, with similar high quality stucco detailing, pilasters, consoles and cornices. Some retain their original railings. The end of terrace villas have side entrances, with windows above. They have important group value with the villas elsewhere on Oakley Road, also locally listed. They form a fine streetscape.		1165		
OAKLEY ROAD	66 - 72 (even)		Nos. 66 - 72 (even)	OAKLEY ROAD	N1 3LR	East Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Italian influence. Three storey with semi-basement. Broadly similar to 1 - 4 Crowland Terrace, also locally listed. Strong bracketed cornice at roof level, first and second floor windows with keystones and stucco surrounds. Ground floor tripartite windows with brackets and dentillated cornices. Front doors in pairs, double bracketed, corniced and pilastered. Semi-basements rusticated stucco. Terrace end houses set slightly forward with entrances at the side. Cast iron front and side porch railings with poppy-heads. Decorative cast iron railings to steps.	1 02 87	These Oakley Road villas make up an important group of terraced dwellings, with similar high quality stucco detailing, pilasters, consoles and cornices. Some retain their original railings. The end of terrace villas have side entrances, with windows above. They have important group value with the villas elsewhere on Oakley Road, also locally listed. They form a fine streetscape.		1166		
OAKLEY ROAD	5,7, 13, 17, 21-29, 35 (odd) (North Side)		Nos. 5,7, 13, 17, 21-29, 35 (odd) (North Side)	OAKLEY ROAD	N1 3LL	East Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Groups of three storey with basement terraced villas, some with two storey entrance bays at the side. Stucco cornice at roof level (some lost). Second floor windows arched with keystones, stucco surrounds. First floor windows square headed with keystones, stucco surrounds. Ground floor windows square headed with stucco surrounds, pilasters, consoles and cornices with dentillation. Entrance bay, two stories with cornice. Single first floor window with plainer stucco surround, cornice with dentillation. Entrance pilastered with consoles and dentillated cornice above. The terraced houses have similar door surrounds. Some panelled doors original, some not. Basement level rendered, some original railings.	01/02/1987	These villas on the north side of Oakley Road make up an important group of terraced dwellings, with similar high quality stucco detailing, pilasters, consoles and cornices. Some retain their original railings. The end of terrace villas have side entrances, with windows above. They have important group value with the villas on the other side of Oakley Road, also locally listed. They form a fine streetscape.		1206		
OAKLEY ROAD	65 - 71, 75, 77		Nos. 65 - 71, 75, 77	OAKLEY ROAD	N1 3LW	East Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two terraces, minus No. 73 which has been altered, and the last house in the second terrace which is numbered round the corner. Italian influence. Three storey with semi-basement. Broadly similar to 1 - 4 Crowland Terrace, also locally listed. Strong bracketed cornice at roof level, first and second floor windows with keystones and stucco surrounds. Ground floor tripartite windows with brackets and dentillated cornices. Front doors in pairs, double bracketed, corniced and pilastered. Semi-basements rusticated stucco. Terrace end houses set slightly forward with entrances at the side.	1 02 87	These Oakley Road villas make up an important group of terraced dwellings, with similar high quality stucco detailing, pilasters, consoles and cornices. Some retain their original railings. The end of terrace villas have side entrances, with windows above. They have important group value with the villas elsewhere on Oakley Road, also locally listed. They form a fine streetscape.		1207		

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OAKLEY ROAD	16, 18-24 (even) (South Side)		Nos. 16, 18-24 (even) (South Side)	OAKLEY ROAD	N1 3LS	East Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Groups of three storey with basement terraced villas, some with two storey entrance bay at the side. Stucco cornice at roof level (some lost). Second floor windows arched with keystones, stucco surrounds. First floor windows square headed with keystones, stucco surrounds. Ground floor windows square headed with stucco surrounds, pilasters, consoles and cornices with dentillation. Entrance bay, two stories with cornice. Single first floor window with plainer stucco surround, cornice with dentillation. Entrance pilastered with consoles and dentillated cornice above. The terraced houses have similar door surrounds. Some panelled doors original, some not. Basement level rendered, some original railings.	01/02/1987	These villas on the south side of Oakley Road make up an important group of terraced dwellings, with similar high quality stucco detailing, pilasters, consoles and cornices. Some retain their original railings. The end of terrace villas have side entrances, with windows above. They have important group value with the villas on the other side of Oakley Road, also locally listed. They form a fine streetscape.			1208	
OAKLEY ROAD	74 - 80 (even)		Nos. 74 - 80 (even)	OAKLEY ROAD	N1 3LR	East Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, Italian influence. Three storey with semi-basement. Broadly similar to 1 - 4 Crowland Terrace, also locally listed. Strong bracketed cornice at roof level, first and second floor windows with keystones and stucco surrounds. Ground floor tripartite windows with brackets and dentillated cornices. Front doors in pairs, double bracketed, corniced and pilastered. Semi-basements rusticated stucco. Terrace end houses set slightly forward with entrances at the side.	1 02 80	These Oakley Road villas make up an important group of terraced dwellings, with similar high quality stucco detailing, pilasters, consoles and cornices. Some retain their original railings. The end of terrace villas have side entrances, with windows above. They have important group value with the villas elsewhere on Oakley Road, also locally listed. They form a fine streetscape.			1209	
OCKENDON ROAD	2 - 94 (even)		Nos. 2 - 94 (even)	OCKENDON ROAD	N1 3NP	East Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Basement and three storey. Part terrace with stucco console bracketed cornice and keystone above windows.	1 02 80	Ockendon Road was built on land vacated by the Essex Road (then Lower Street) cattle market. It was built in 1836 in an attempt to get live cattle out of Smithfield. It quickly failed and was replaced in 1855 by the London Metropolitan cattle market off the Caledonian Road. The area was quickly covered by houses, including Ockendon Road. Nos. 1 to 79 is a long terrace, broken up into groups of four with the end houses having set-back doorways to the side. The central two houses of each group have more elaborate tripartite windows on the first floor and all have a high level of stucco decoration. Some have arched second floor windows. If the developer and his builders had continued with the same elevation for the full length of the terrace the effect would be monotonous. As it is they create an interesting and varied vista and streetscape.			618	
OCKENDON ROAD	1 - 79 (odd)		Nos. 1 - 79 (odd)	OCKENDON ROAD	N1 3NN	East Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Derived classical. Basement and two storey except three storey Nos. 1-3. Stock brick stucco cornice to eaves. Stucco architraves to windows. Some first floor windows with stucco console bracketed cornices. Doors with stucco pilasters and cornices.	1 02 80	Ockendon Road was built on land vacated by the Essex Road (then Lower Street) cattle market. This was built in 1836 in an attempt to get live cattle out of Smithfield. It quickly failed and was replaced in 1855 by the London Metropolitan cattle market off the Caledonian Road. The area was quickly covered by houses, including Ockendon Road. Nos. 1-79 are mainly of two stories plus basement in groups of four, with the end houses having set back entrances. Nos. 23 - 29 have a pediment. As with the houses over the road the developer has varied the sequence by breaking the terrace line up into groups. Without that, the effect would have been monotonous. As it is the houses on both sides of Ockendon Road provide a fine vista, particularly looking towards Essex Road.			617	

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OFFORD ROAD	38		No. 38	OFFORD ROAD	N1 1DL	Barnsbury		c1855-1860	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Residential, with shop in ground floor	Three storeys. Tiled walls on ground floor (in Offord Road and Crescent Street), painted stock brick walls on first and second floors (in Offord Road and Crescent Street), and stucco cornice and blocking course (in Offord Road and Crescent Street) with 'Prince Alfred' inscribed at the top (in Offord Road). Now (2017) bathroom showroom. Ground floor altered by change of use permitted in 1999. The building as described at the time of listing said: on Offord Road eight pilasters, one stallriser, one clear glass window and extract, one timber panelled/glass door, blank fanlight (external metal bars); at the corner timber panelled/glass door, blank fanlight (external metal bars); on Crescent Street eight pilasters, six stallrisers (one timber opening), six clear glass windows, one timber panelled/glass door, blank fanlight (external metal bars); on Offord Road and Crescent Street timber fascia (painted name) and four lanterns. These have been altered.	21/09/1993	This building was locally listed as a public house in 1993. A change of use application was permitted in 1999 and it is now a shop on the ground floor and residential above. There are remains of its earlier use, tiled walls and the "Prince Alfred" inscription. Otherwise much detailing has been lost or obscured but it is an important landmark on Offord Road.		1404	
OFFORD ROAD	84		No. 84	OFFORD ROAD	N1 1PF	Barnsbury	1841-1854	1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Home & commercial ground floor	Residential	Shopfront. Basement below, with spear headed railing surround. Brick stallriser. three paned display window with two delicate mullions. Plain fascia and cornice above. Pilaster and corbel to the left. Panelled entrance door and matching door to upper parts, separated by slim pilasters.	21/09/1993	No. 84 Offord Road is no longer a shop but its frontage has been well preserved. It retains its spear headed railings and delicately mullioned three pane display window. The shop entrance and door to the upper floors are panelled and divided by slim pilasters. No. 84 is an attractive shopfront which retains most if not all its original features.		1405	
OFFORD ROAD	140	Former Royal Oak Pub	No. 140	OFFORD ROAD	N1 1PF	Barnsbury		1864/65	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Home & commercial ground floor.	Red brick, four storey and basement end of terrace/ corner site (Offord Rd and Thornhill Rd) - former pub "The Royal Oak". No. 140 Offord Road (front) - First Storey: Stucco. Three pilasters and brackets (dentil cornice, timber to all fascia). Granite stallriser, large clear glass window (iron strip vent). Arched clear glass window on right-hand side and one transom with arched brick over and exaggerated keystone. Corner: Two granite columns and plinths with brackets. Timber panelled /glass door with cornice, clear glass fanlight with horizontal glazing bars. Fascia board with cornice/ drip ledge above & corner pub sign "The Royal Oak". Second storey: Three 24 light sashes, brick arches above and exaggerated keystone. Third storey: ditto First. Fourth storey: Three 12 pane smaller ditto First but center window has large semi circular stucco florette and brick arch surround Steep pitched slate roof and brick gable end with painted half oval pediment. Street railings with spear finials and gate to stucco basement.	21/09/1993	The red brick, four storey & basement Royal Oak former pub stands on a corner site, (Offord Rd & Thornhill Rd). It is built of good quality materials and craftsmanship, and is of an ambitious design. It was an important part of the social history of the area as a meeting point for Barnsbury residents. Refurbished in the 1990s, the exterior elevations are in good order and visually appealing.		1406	

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OFFORD ROAD	81 and 83		Nos. 81 and 83	OFFORD ROAD	N1 1PG	Barnsbury	1841-1854	1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Nos. 81 and 83 Offord Road (c1841-1859) three storey and basement. Both have stucco to first storey, recessed front panelled door with stucco pilasters and plain glass square fanlight, entrance surrounded by stucco pilasters, 5 front steps and brick rendered/ painted side flanking walls, original cast iron railings (no gate on No.81) on rendered/ painted brick plinths and overhung eaves under shallow pitched slate roof. No 81 is end of terrace with a hipped roof and stock brick side return. First storey - front door and 12 pane sash surrounded by stucco pilasters. Second floor - two 12 pane sashes with flat guaged brick arches and cast iron balustrades. Third floor - two 12 pane sashes, proportionally smaller but same in height. No.83 is recessed from the RH terrace. First storey - front door and narrower, unadorned 12 pane sash to the RH. Second storey - two 12 pane sashes (the RH is smaller) with flat guaged brick arches (no balustrades). Third floor - two 12 pane sashes, proportionally smaller but same in height.	01/11/1979	Nos. 81 and 83 Offord Road form a pair of part stucco fronted, three storey plus basement houses at the end of, and recessed from, a terrace. They are distinctive in that their neighbours do not have stucco to the first storey. Most Victorian features are present and although in poor condition, they have to be viewed in the context of the Victorian terrace beside and in front of them. These are the only houses in the vicinity which have porches.		572	
OFFORD ROAD	125 to 131 (odd)		Nos. 125 to 131 (odd)	OFFORD ROAD	N1 1PH	Barnsbury		c1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Symmetrical terrace of two central houses and two projecting end bays (Nos. 125 and 131). Three stock brick storeys, basements and parapet. Railings and gates (Nos. 127 and 129 only) with Tintagel finials. Second storey of all four each have two 12 pane sashes (flat brick semi round arch for Nos. 125 and 131 and flat for Nos. 127 and 129). The third storeys of each have two smaller nine pane arched sashes with flat guaged brick arches. The first storey for Nos. 127, 129 and 131 is ruled stucco and one step to round arch, left-handside panelled front door with fluted quarter columns and cornice heads (Nos. 127 and 129) and pilasters (No. 131) and a round arch 12 pane sash to the right-handside. The first storey for No. 125 front - wooden shop/office front and pilasters with four joined 12 pane sashes and right-handside panelled door with pilasters and semi-circular fanlight. No. 125 side end of terrace - First storey ruled stucco side return to St Clements St., with two steps to panelled left-handside front door, rectangular clear fanlight in porch and right-handside 12 pane sash. Side return Second storey - 12 pane sash, flat guaged brick arch. Third storey - nine pane smaller sash with brick arch.	01/12/1970	Nos 125 - 131 Offord Road are four Victorian terraced houses with two end bays and two recessed in the middle. They are of three storeys with ruled stucco ground floor and plain stucco basement. They have two pairs of sash windows on the second and third storeys. The craftsmanship of the many period features (especially doorways), the size and layout in design, all compare well with the other terraced rows of houses in this street. No.125, as a mixed use dwelling, reflects the social history of the street (there are photographs of it as H Tiffin & Son Ltd 1969 and Thos. Cole Builders in 1977). The terrace is less well maintained than it was when photographed in 1966.		156	
OFFORD ROAD	4		No. 4	OFFORD ROAD	N1 1DL	Barnsbury		c1855	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront	Residential	Shopfront similar to No. 6 next door; the pair forward of No. 8. Timber frontage, panelled stallriser, three pilasters, rendered fascia and cornice. Clear glass transom lights and windows below, frosted to chest height (three mullions, one transom). Timber panelled door, four-paned rectangular blank fanlight.	21/09/1993	No. 4 Offord Road is a well preserved and sympathetically converted example of an original, though restored, mid 1800s shopfront, at the end of a residential street of the same era. It is next door to a similar shopfront and opposite a large corner public house. The low stall riser is panelled and the display window divided into four by three slim mullions. A single transom at the top has four clear panes above it. The panelled entrance door has a four light rectangular fanlight above. A plain wooden fascia is topped by a wooden cornice. No. 4 is separated from No. 6 next door by a single pilaster and bracket.		1403	

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OFFORD ROAD	31-59 (odd); nos. 61-67 (odd)		Nos. 31-59 (odd); nos. 61-67 (odd)	OFFORD ROAD	N1 1EA	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storeys and basement. Stock brick (Nos. 31-59) or rusticated stucco (Nos. 61-67) ground floor and stock brick higher up. Some with cast iron railings. One rectangular window with stucco architraves and cornices. Door with stucco pilasters and cornice (Nos. 31-59) to recessed door entrance (Nos. 31-59). First floor two windows with stucco architraves and cornices (Nos. 31-59) or stucco segmental arches (Nos. 61-67) and in some cases cast iron window guards. Second floor windows with stucco architraves. Parapet in largely rebuilt stock brick or with stucco cornice and blocking course (only No. 63).	01/11/1979	This terrace was built on land owned by Thomas Cubitt and previously used for brickworks for his developments elsewhere in London. By the time these houses were built the area was being blighted by the building of Pentonville Prison (1840-42), by the railway across the south side of Arundel Square (1850) and by the building of the Metropolitan Meat Market (1855). So these houses were designed for artisans or the lower middle class and were less grand than their neighbours to the south in Barnsbury. This terrace is largely well preserved and with a good range of original detailing.		567	
OFFORD ROAD	44-74 (even)		Nos. 44-74 (even)	OFFORD ROAD	N1 1EB	Barnsbury		c1850-1860	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential, with shop in ground floor of no. 44	Three storeys and basement. Rusticated stucco ground floor and stock brick higher up. Doorways with console bracketed cornices and rectangular fanlights. Cast iron railings. Ground floor windows rectangular with original glazing bars and in some cases cast iron window guards. Stucco band at first floor level. First floor windows with console bracketed cornices with pilasters from bracket to sill. Second floor windows with stucco architraves. Stucco cornice and blocking course.	01/11/1979	This is a mainly well preserved Offord Road terrace, an important part of the local streetscape. By the time these houses were built the area was being blighted by the building of Pentonville Prison (1840-42), by the railway across the south side of Arundel Square (1850) and by the building of the Metropolitan Meat Market (1855). So these houses were designed for artisans or the lower middle class and were less grand than their neighbours to the south		566	
OFFORD ROAD	85-105 (odd)		Nos. 85-105 (odd)	OFFORD ROAD	N1 1PG	Barnsbury		1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Nos. 85-105 (odd) Offord Road is a terrace of 11 flat fronted houses of similar characteristics: three storeys of stock brick with two steps and flanking railings to a panelled front door and semi-circular fanlight with intricate glazing bars (see those missing below). Stucco basement and overhung eaves under a shallow pitched slate roof. Pavement railings (no gates) and spears (some missing) on low brick rendered/ painted plinths. First storey - panelled front door with arched brickwork on end and 12 pane sash arched window with arched brick to match. Second storey - two 12 pane sashes with flat gauged brick arch. Third storey - two 12 pane sashes with flat gauged brick arch of smaller height. The inconsistencies are: Nos. 91, 97, 99, 101, 105 have plain glazed fanlights and No. 95 has painted brick arches to first and second storey openings.	01/11/1979	Nos. 85 - 105 Offord Road make up eleven flat fronted houses in a terrace of consistent derived classical style. They are of three storeys of stock brick with arched window on the ground floor and two pairs of twelve pane windows on the two storeys above. The proportion and balance of the windows give the terrace a strong rhythm and the original decorative features appear to be mainly intact.		571	

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OFFORD ROAD	92-138 (even)		Nos. 92-138 (even)	OFFORD ROAD	N1 1PF	Barnsbury		1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Twenty four Victorian houses in a stepped terrace. Three storey stock brick with basements. Overhung eaves under shallow pitched slate roofs. 4 steps with flanking railings and spear finials to panelled front door with clear glass, rectangular fanlight over (see differences below). Pavement railings/ spear finials on low brick painted plinths (for gates see below). First storey and basement - ruled stucco. Front door on left-hand side and 12 pane arched sash on right-hand side. Second storey - two 12 pane sashes (offset from door below) and cornice with stucco frame on scroll pilasters. Third storey - two 12 pane sashes (reduced in height) with stucco frame. Variations: the following have railing gates and handrails to basement: Nos. 92, 96, 106, 114, 116, 120, 122, 124, 130, 132. The following have one central mullion in fanlight: Nos. 112, 114, 116, 120 to 134. Nos. 136 and 138 have two mullions. These also have variations: Nos. 92, 108, 112, 136 - dark sashes, No. 94 - spike finials, Nos. 100, 104, 106, 108 have five front steps, No. 118 four tiled steps, No. 122 - first and second storey rendered and painted taupe, No.s 132 to 138 - three front steps, No. 136 has front door on the right.	01/11/1979	Nos. 92 - 138 Offord Road make up twenty four Victorian houses in a stepped terrace. They are of three storeys with ruled stucco ground floor and plain stucco basement, with two pairs of sash windows on first and second storeys. They are of historic value as a complete 1850s terrace with strong and consistent craftsmanship. All of the houses except Nos. 126 and 132 are well preserved. Except in detail, the terrace mirrors the terraced houses opposite.		573	
OFFORD ROAD	107-117 (odd)		Nos. 107-117 (odd)	OFFORD ROAD	N1 1PQ	Barnsbury		1841-1859	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	6 Victorian terraced houses. Three storey stock brick with basements & painted parapet. 4 steps with flanking railings & finials to panelled front door with clear pane arched fanlight over (see differences below). Original pavement railings/ various fleur de lys finials on low stone plinths (for gate see below). First storey - ruled stucco & plain stucco basement. Front door on RH & 12 pane arched sash on LH. Second storey - two 12 pane sashes (offset from door below) & cornice with stucco frame on short scroll pilasters. Third storey - two 12 pane sashes (reduced in height) with stucco architrave. Variations: No.109 - pavement railing gate & handrail to basement; No.113 - 8 pane sash at first storey; No.111 - fanlight with circular glazing bar & 113,115 & 117 with one central mullion; No.s 113,115 & 117 - iron window guards; No.107 is end of terrace & has the front door on the LH side & rendered/ painted side return along Barnsbury Grove; No.s 109 & 111 both have joined window cornices & No.117 has plain, painted lintels & no pilasters at second storey.	01/11/1979	Nos. 107-117 Offord Road make up a terrace of six houses, of three storeys with ruled stucco ground floor and plain stucco basement. They are of a consistently high level of craftsmanship, particularly in the window architraves and the stock brick and stucco work. This terrace, in large part, mirrors the terrace opposite and both suffer from Offord Road's heavy traffic.		570	

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OFFORD ROAD	142	Barnsbury Complex incorporating 3 separate houses - Gore, Pissaro and Bayes and one block of Gilman, Dickson and Manson Houses. Formerly Barnsbury Girls School Complex.	no. 142	OFFORD ROAD	N1 1NR	Barnsbury		1902-05, redeveloped 2009/10	Edwardian Baroque	Education Building	Residential	Group complex of four buildings: three blocks circa 1900 renovated and converted to residential use 2009/10. Stock brick, terracotta dressings and baroque detailing with mostly exposed tile roofs, overhanging eaves with dentils, brick gables, multi-paned timber windows and one contemporary block built to part match the original three. 1. Gore House c1900 - main four/ five storey building. 2. Bayes House c1900 - one/ two storey. 3. Pissaro House c1900 - two/ four storey house. 4. Gilman, Dickson & Manson Houses c 2009/10 - rebuild of four stories and basement from former school outhouses with three entrances. Good brick and terracotta boundary wall to Offord Road with elaborate entrance. Queen Anne style elevation visible from Barnsbury Park to the rear.	09/09/1999	This Edwardian group of buildings of 1902-5, now within a gated residential development, was originally a London Board School. It was locally listed as such in 1999 but has been converted to a complex of residential blocks since then. It is a fine example of the distinctive London Board School architectural style by T.J. Bailey and his colleagues and an important memorial to the development of municipal education in London. Three of the original buildings have been converted to residential use and retain, externally, the terracotta dressing, baroque details, wooden sash windows and decorative brick construction. The fourth building is of 2009/10 and is on the site of former school outbuildings. The Barnsbury school buildings within the complex are of significance for the quality of their design, as a landmark in the local area and as a testament to the value the Edwardians placed on education. It is worth walking round the back into Barnsbury Park to see an especially fine elevation, lower than the main blocks, built in the style of a 1700s country house. Also in Barnsbury Park is the infants school entrance.				
OLD STREET	98		No. 98	OLD STREET	EC1V 9AY			Late 1800s early 1900s	Victorian/Edwardian Baroque	Shopfront	Shopfront	Listed as a shopfront in 1993 as follows: "Empty Shop. Two render pilasters, timber stallriser, large boarded up window (iron strip vent) with side aspect. Brackets intact; recessed boarded up door, clear glass fanlight. Timber fascia and dentil cornice. Stone step". The shop is now (2019) occupied but altered from the listing details. The fascia and part of the dentillated cornice are covered or have been replaced by a plastic sign. The display windows and doorway have been replaced by metal framed glazing. Pilasters and corbels at the sides remain. Stone step no longer in place.	21/09/1993	Listed as a shopfront, No. 98 Old Street probably retains its fascia and dentillated cornice under a plastic shop sign. It retains its pilasters and corbels at the sides. However the display windows and doorway have been replaced with modern metal.		1408	3.19	
OLD STREET	142-146 (even)	Churchill House	Nos. 142-146 (even)	OLD STREET	EC1V 9BW	St Luke's		1910-16	Edwardian Baroque	Industrial Building	Commercial	Five storey classical commercial building. Four bays, large granite pilasters to ground and first floors, upper floors in stone with windows with lintels on second floor, slightly arched on third floor, round arched on fourth floor. Dentil cornice separating third and fourth floor.	01/11/1978	No. 142-146 Old Street is a five storey building with extensive glazing (re-windowed) constructed mainly of stone that dates from the early 1900s. It is notable for the giant pilasters at the ground and first floor levels and the smaller columns and arched windows at the upper levels. It is a distinctive building along this stretch of Old Street with a striking mix of glazing and decorated stonework on the facade		334		
OLD STREET	92	J&A Café	No. 92	OLD STREET	EC1V 9AX			1890s-1900s	Victorian/Edwardian Baroque	Shopfront	Shopfront	Dual frontage, Old Street and Whitecross Street. Old Street: Timber stallriser, three render pilasters, clear glass window (one mullion, one transom) and metal extract grille. One large, one small clear glass window, timber/glass door with clear glass fanlight and extract. (all with extract metal grille). Timber door, panel, fanlight and separate access. Timber fascia with painted name, render cornice, brackets in tact. Corner: Recessed timber/glass double door (metal grille), arched blank fanlight, render turret base and dentil cornice. Old awning housing. Whitecross Street: Timber stallriser, two render pilasters, clear glass window, one mullion, one half blocked. Metal extract grille, plastic/aluminium nameplate box. Rendered cornice.	21/09/93	No. 92 Old Street is a substantial double fronted shopfront at the junction with Whitecross Street. It retains much of its original shopfront detailing with strong late Victorian or Edwardian pilasters with dentillated cornice above. The corner doorway is particularly fine.	Incorrectly identified as "No. 92 Offord Street" in Original List		1407	
OLD STREET	106		No. 106	OLD STREET	EC1V 9AY	St. Luke's		Early 1900s	Edwardian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront, The Legend, Gents Hair Saloon. Timber frontage. Panelled stallriser Two pilasters. Clear glass window with side aspect. Clear glass timber door. Multi pane square fanlight. Fascia.	21 09 93	No. 106 is listed as a shopfront. It has been altered but is of much the same date as the building above, which is early 1900s. The glazing has been changed since the original 1993 listing and the cornice seems to have been lost. Otherwise this is a nice, characterful shopfront in an important location	Altered since original listing.			

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ORLESTON ROAD	2		No. 2	ORLESTON ROAD	N7 8LH	St. Mary Magdalene		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Pair of mirror image semi-detached villas. Stucco basement, buff stock two upper storeys and clad dormer. The left-hand side is described here. Recessed, rendered/ painted side entrance: Three storey with flat roof. 8 coated steps to first floor, plain front door with semi-circular three pane fanlight (inc. radials) and arched ogee architrave over on scroll corbels. One 6x6 light sash above at second storey with plain openings. Basement: modern descending steel treads and railings to concrete apron and one 4x4 light sash and one 6x6 light sash. Wide stucco string above. First storey front: pair of 6x6 light, arched sashes (inc. radials) with arched architrave of white stucco quoins and keystones and indented sill. Relief brick string course above. Second storey front: a pair of square 6x6 light sashes - plain relief architrave with ogee top horizontal and indented sill. Overhung eaves and shallow pitched, hipped, slate roof with clad, two pane dormer.	01/02/1980	No. 2 Orlestone Road forms a pair of semi-detached two storey and basement semi-detached Victorian villas. They are the only Victorian homes remaining in Orlestone Rd. They are marooned between two access roads and there is an electricity sub-station to the right of Flats A&B. Nevertheless they are solid and impressive structures with most of the symmetric detail intact.		763		
PACKINGTON STREET	8-39 (consec)		Nos. 8-39 (consec)	PACKINGTON STREET	N1 8QB	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Long terrace descending in steps with blocks set forward and back. Three storey and basement. Parapet. Stock brick, stucco moulded top cornice, first floor window surrounds and rusticated ground floor. Second floor: flat gauged brick arches, first floor: moulded surrounds to flat arched windows with bracketed cornices. Ground floor: segmented arched windows, flat arched doorways all with keystones, most reticulated. Victorian glazing bars. Some decorative ground floor cast iron window guards front spearhead railings.	01/11/1985	Dating from around 1850 this three storey plus basement terrace forms a slight curve along the descent from Essex Road into the grid of streets of comparable age and style of buildings. The terrace is generally in fair to good condition. The restoration of the severely bomb damaged buildings in the street blends in with the originals. The terrace is one of many in the grid of residential streets in St Peter's Ward and it provides an impressive streetscape and entrance to the ward. The terrace retains its original rooflines, which enhance the appearance of the long unbroken sequence. The rear elevations of the terrace are also unbroken, a near complete example of the roof configuration common to this age of housing.		1125		
PACKINGTON STREET	146-151 (consec)		Nos. 146-151 (consec)	PACKINGTON STREET	N1 8RA	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Generally as described for Nos. 8-39 Packington Street. Restored terrace, mostly rebuilt above second floor level. Dentilled moulded top cornice. No window guards.	01/11/1985	Dating from around 1850 this three storey plus basement terrace is in good condition. The extensive restoration in the 1980s has added significantly to the overall appearance of the street. No. 145 suffered severe WW2 bomb damage and was demolished. The terrace is one of many in the grid of residential streets in St Peter's Ward and it provides an impressive street scape and entrance route to the ward. The terrace retains its original rooflines without any attic additions. The regular pattern of the rear elevation of the terrace is a good example of the roof configuration common to this age of housing.		1126		
PACKINGTON STREET	154-159 (consec)		Nos. 154-159 (consec)	PACKINGTON STREET	N1 8RA	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Generally as described for 8-39 Packington Street. Simpler top cornice with no window guards.	01/11/1985	Dating from around 1850 this three storey plus basement classical tradition terrace is generally in good condition. The terrace is one of many in the grid of residential streets in St Peter's Ward and it provides an impressive streetscape and entrance route to the ward. The terrace retains its original lines and symmetry without roof additions. The rear elevation of the terrace is a near complete example of the roof pattern common to mid-1800s housing.		1128		
PACKINGTON STREET	162		No. 162	PACKINGTON STREET	N1 8LN	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Industrial Building/warehouse	Commercial.	Original rear part of building comprises long, high ground floor and basement building. Derived classical. Strong upper moulded cornice supported by 13 pilasters with Tuscan capitals; all stucco; 12 segmented arched large windows between and central doors. Panelled parapet reflects main elevation. Front part of building altered for commercial use.	01/11/1985	This was originally a Post Office sorting office of the 1850s. The Essex Road frontage was converted to a very ornate cinema (The Coronet) in 1911 by AW Hudson and was used as such until 1941. The building has historical importance because of its variety of uses and adaptations to suit evolving needs. During its time as a cinema it was a local landmark and an important social meeting place. The Packington Street frontage has a fine rhythmic classical grace.		1129		

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PACKINGTON STREET	152 & 153		Nos. 152 & 153	PACKINGTON STREET	N1 8RA	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Generally as Nos. 8-39 Packington Street. Top cornice lost and all first floor moulded surrounds and cornices to windows lost. Upper parts of front elevation rebuilt using common bricks not London stock bricks to match the original brickwork. First and second floor (no window guards). Brickwork of flank wall of No. 152 recently rendered over original brickwork. Front elevation of No. 152 is unique in the street in having three windows rather than two on the front elevation.	01/11/1985	Dating from around 1850 this three storey plus basement terrace is part of an overall streetscape that forms an important entrance to the grid of streets of comparable age and style in St Peters Ward. The repairs to these properties have not restored original features so they are visually different from the adjoining houses. However they retain the line and symmetry of the street, without roof additions.		1127		
PAGET STREET	6 - 14 (consecutive)		Nos. 6 - 14 (consecutive)	PAGET STREET	EC1V 7PA	New River	1827 - 1832		Georgian	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Classical tradition three story and basement. Stock brick, parapet plain brick. Stucco band, first floor. Gauged brick flat arched windows, multi glazing bars. Round fanlights, moulded doorframes. Torch finials to cast iron railings.	1 10 85	Friend, Paget and Hermit Streets were built between 1827 and 1832 on land leased from the Society of Friends. They are generally three storeys high, with basements. The Friends took some care over the management of their estate which means that these three streets have generally survived in good order. They have a distinctive character. The houses open directly onto the pavement and, apart from the loss of most original front doors, are well preserved. These houses have multi glazing bars, some original, fanlights, some decorated, moulded doorframes and cast iron railings. Paget Street is intimate and atmospheric, of important architectural and historic interest.		1054		
PAGET STREET	15 - 23 (consecutive)		Nos. 15 - 23 (consecutive)	PAGET STREET	EC1V 7PA	New River	1827 - 1832		Georgian	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Classical tradition. Three storey and basement. Stock brick. Parapet. Some moulded stucco cornice. Others plain. Stucco band first floor. Gauged brick openings, flat arched to windows. All with multi glazing bars, some original.	1 10 85	Friend, Paget and Hermit Streets were built between 1827 and 1832 on land leased from the Society of Friends. They are generally three storeys high, with basements. The Friends took some care over the management of their estate which means that these three streets have generally survived in good order. They have a distinctive character. The houses open directly onto the pavement and, apart from the loss of most original front doors, are well preserved. These houses have multi glazing bars, some original, fanlights, some decorated, moulded doorframes and cast iron railings. Paget Street is intimate and atmospheric, of important architectural and historic interest.		1053		
PARKHURST ROAD	35-43 (odd)		Nos. 35-43 (odd)	PARKHURST ROAD	N7 0LR			Mid 1800s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Typical derived Georgian three storey terrace of stock bricks and strong stucco ornament, especially on the two remaining porches. Original first floor window ironwork on Nos. 37 and 39.	01/02/1980	This is a mid-1800s Victorian terrace with some original porches and ironwork. Nos. 35 and 37 are particularly well preserved. They are an important survival of domestic architecture on a busy street, part of a sequence of locally listed buildings on the north side of Parkhurst Road.		780		
PARKHURST ROAD	39	PRINCE EDWARD	No. 39	PARKHURST ROAD	N7 0SF			c1880,	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Simple three storey stock brick and stucco building on road junction. Pub front with decorated tile ornament between windows. Elaborate iron lighting bracket on the Parkhurst Road front.	01/02/1980	The Prince Edward is a good example of a comparatively unaltered Victorian pub in an area of Islington where pub architecture is otherwise undistinguished. It has a nicely proportioned exterior with decorated ornamental tiles and elegant ironwork. Original features remain inside though the bar has been replaced.		779		
PARKHURST ROAD	51/53		Nos. 51/53	PARKHURST ROAD	N7 0LR			c1840	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two storey and semi-basement pair of semi-detached villas. Simple derived Georgian design with mainly complete stucco ornament to windows and to the door surround to 51.	01/02/1980	These are nicely proportioned villas of a relatively early date (1840s, in comparison to those in Tuftnell Park which are 1860s-1890s). The stucco detailing is complete apart from the loss of No. 53's porch.		781		
PARKHURST ROAD	55/57		Nos. 55/57	PARKHURST ROAD	N7 0LR			c1840	Victorian mixed classical tradition and Gothic	Homes	Residential	Two storey and semi-basement, derived Georgian semi-detached of elegant and simple design and proportions. Semi-circular arched ground floor windows. Original ironwork to windows and steps, well preserved stucco porches with depressed pointed Gothic arches	01/02/1980	The design of this elegant pair of semi detached houses is more fanciful than its neighbours. The ground floor has severe semi-circular arched windows which contrast nicely with the pointed Gothic porches. They are both well preserved.		782		
PARKHURST ROAD	63		Nos. 63	PARKHURST ROAD	N7 0LR			Mid 1800s	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Two storey and semi-basement detached villa of striking symmetrical neo-classical design. Wide overhanging eaves, Corinthian columns and pilasters, porch and cast iron window rails all intact.	01/02/1980	This fine and dignified villa is of a strikingly original design. It is set apart and is a prominent landmark at the Holloway Road end of Parkhurst Road. Its two Corinthian pilasters reach the full height of the building and give it extra distinction. Its porch is solid and dignified.		783		

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PAUL STREET	27-33 St. Paul's Works.		Nos. 27-33 St. Paul's Works.	PAUL STREET	EC2A 4JU	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		1890s	Victorian Baroque	Industrial Building	Commercial	Four storey commercial building with Dutch influence. Predominantly red brick and stone. Brick parapet above five window bays at fourth storey level. Stone cornice between fourth and third storey levels with five arched windows along the third storey. Five window bays at second storey level one of which is an oriel window, all topped with stone lintels above which are plain rectangular stone panels. Two arched entrances, one doorway and one arched window at ground floor level. Arches incorporate keystones that have been covered in grey render. Grey render used extensively at ground floor level	1980-83	South Shoreditch was the centre of London's furniture trade from the mid 1800s to the end of the Second World War. The surviving industrial buildings are divided between Hackney and Islington, with Tabernacle Street and its neighbours containing the best Islington examples. The area encompassed all the furniture trades, from woodyard to show room, and many of the best buildings had showrooms on the ground floor with workshops above. Nos. 27-33 Paul Street is of this type, a four storey brick and stone commercial building which dates from the late 19th century. Its size and level of external decorative features make it a particularly striking building.		840	
PAUL STREET	23 and 25		Nos. 23 and 25	PAUL STREET	EC2A 4JU	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		1890s.	Victorian Baroque	Industrial Building	Commercial	Neo-baroque influence. Four storeys. Light red brick with strong stone arches and decoration. Baroque scroll gable and segmental moulded pediment with two windows. Three bays of arched windows at third storey level and three bays of flat window openings at second storey level. Moulded keystones to ground floor including bold carriage entrance. Two lanterns flank either side of the ground floor.	01/11/1983	South Shoreditch was the centre of London's furniture trade from the mid 1800s to the end of the Second World War. The surviving industrial buildings are divided between Hackney and Islington, with Tabernacle Street and its neighbours containing the best Islington examples. The area encompassed all the trades, from woodyard to show room, and many of the best buildings had showrooms on the ground floor with workshops above. Nos. 23 and 25 Paul Street is a four storey predominantly brick building which dates from the late 19th century. It has been built in a neo-baroque style and the baroque scroll gable is particularly distinctive. At ground floor level there are two entrances, the larger of which would have previously been used as a carriage entrance. The style used in its facade makes it a particularly striking building.		1011	
PEAR TREE COURT/ FARRINGDON ROAD	58		No. 58	PEAR TREE COURT/ FARRINGDON ROAD	EC1R 3GA	Clerkenwell Green		c1870	Victorian classical tradition/Baroque	Industrial Building	Commercial	Round arched, mildly Italianate, three storeys. Pale buff brick. Moulded brick openings. Stone keystones and parapet. Large ground floor round arched keystoned doorways. Ground floor stuccoed. Three doorways on the Farringdon Road facade, one window on Pear Tree Court facade.	01/02/1980	No. 58 Farringdon Road is a commercial building that stands on the corner of Farringdon Road and Pear Tree Court and dates from the late 1800s. The upper floors are made of yellow stock brick with Italianate window openings on both. The ground floor is high compared to the upper storeys and is covered in a heavy white stucco with black keystones above the doorways on the Farringdon Road facade. The white stuccoed ground floor makes the building stand out but also makes it appear somewhat unbalanced between the ground and upper storeys.		695	
PEMBERTON GARDENS	5-11 (odd)		Nos. 5-11 (odd)	PEMBERTON GARDENS	N19 5RR	St. John's Grove		c1870	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached linked villas two storey plus semi-basement and attic. Two storey link. Ground storey bay windows, First floor pair of tripartite windows bracketed and corniced. Each has a pair of round arched dormer windows in low pitched hipped slate roof. Front door pilastered with capitals and cornice. Grey stock brick with stone and stucco detail.	1 11 78	Nos. 5-11 Pemberton Gardens make up a sequence of semi-detached villas, stock brick with stucco and stone ornament in contrast to the full stucco at Nos. 1&3. They have fine wide double entrance doors and distinctive round arched dormer windows. They make an important grouping with Nos. 1&3 and Sir Charles Barry's 1828 St. John's Church.		343	
PEMBERTON GARDENS	13-27 (odd)		Nos. 13-27 (odd)	PEMBERTON GARDENS	N19 5RR	St. John's Grove		1870s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached, linked villas, three storey plus semi-basement, two storey links, grey stock brick with stone three storey bay windows, low pitched hipped slate roof, sash windows.	1 11 78	Nos. 13-27 are substantial 1870s semi-detached linked villas. They have similarities with Nos. 5-11 further down towards the church but lack their distinctive round arched dormer windows. Instead they have an extra storey and a bay frontage rising three floors from the basement. Together with the other villas in Pemberton Gardens they make up an important complete architectural grouping.		344	
PEMBERTON GARDENS	29		No. 29	PEMBERTON GARDENS	N19 5RR	St. John's Grove		1870s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storey and semi-basement villa linked at one side, grey stock brick with stone three storey bay window, low pitched hipped slate roof, sash windows. Two storey non-symmetrical extension to the side.	1 11 78	No. 29 Pemberton Gardens is a detached villa, linked only on one side to its neighbours. These Pemberton Gardens villas are substantial buildings for their time. Elsewhere in Holloway developers' ambitions were being scaled down as demand fell for large individual residences and rose for smaller terraced houses. No. 29 is a fine building and an important example of an 1870s stand alone villa.		345	

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PEMBERTON GARDENS	31-37 (odd)		Nos. 31-37 (odd)	PEMBERTON GARDENS	N19 5RR	St. John's Grove		1870s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached, linked villas, three storey plus semi-basement, two storey links, grey stock brick with stone three storey bay windows, low pitched hipped slate roof, sash windows.	1 11 78	Nos. 31-37 Pemberton Gardens make up a group of semi-detached linked villas, surprisingly substantial for their date. In the 1870s developers in Holloway were beginning to scale back their designs to target buyers or renters who wanted smaller terraced houses. Together with the other villas in Pemberton Gardens they make up an important complete architectural grouping of large 1860s-1870s houses.		346	
PEMBERTON GARDENS	1 and 3		Nos. 1 and 3	PEMBERTON GARDENS	N19 5RR	St. John's Grove		c1870	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached villa pair, two storey and semi-basement, stuccoed tripartite sash windows, low pitch hipped slate roof. Doorway up steps, pilastered and corniced	1 11 78	Nos. 1&3 Pemberton Gardens are a fine pair of villas, stuccoed with good quality detail. They make up an important grouping with Sir Charles Barry's St John's Church (1828) and the school buildings next door. Nos. 1&3 were some of the first houses to be built in Pemberton Gardens, in around 1870. They are important buildings in a grand location.		342	
PEMBERTON GARDENS	60 & 62		Nos. 60 & 62	PEMBERTON GARDENS	N19 5RU	St. John's Grove		c1860	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Mid-Victorian derived Italian style. Three storeys including semi-basement. Low pitched slate roofs, hipped. Stock brick and stucco. Moulded stucco surrounds to windows. First floor with brackets to cornices. Ground floor bays with rounded windows and moulding. Dormers, perhaps later, or altered, though matching. Pilastered porches with simple Tuscan capitals and moulded entablature. Moulded stucco balustrades to entrance steps.	1 11 78	Nos. 60 & 62 Pemberton Gardens are a pair of semi-detached, linked villas, of three storeys plus a semi-basement. They are substantial houses, built at a time when developers elsewhere in Holloway were turning towards smaller terraced houses aimed at less wealthy buyers or renters. Together with the other villas in Pemberton Gardens they make up an important complete architectural grouping of large 1860s-1870s houses.		1012	
PEMBERTON GARDENS	64 & 66		Nos. 64 & 66	PEMBERTON GARDENS	N19 5RU	St. John's Grove		c1860	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Generally as Nos. 60 & 62 but altered. Plain brick dormers. Bays altered to plain parapet. Original spearhead railings.	1 11 78	Nos. 64 & 66 Pemberton Gardens are similar to their neighbours at Nos. 60 & 62 but have lost some of their detailing, particularly to the ground floor windows. They are substantial houses, built at a time when developers elsewhere in Holloway were turning towards smaller terraced houses aimed at less wealthy buyers or renters. Together with the other villas in Pemberton Gardens they make up an important complete architectural grouping of large 1860s-1870s houses.		1013	
PENN ROAD	2-27 and 32-33		Nos. 2-27 and 32-33	PENN ROAD	N7 9RD	Hillmarton		1862-63	Victorian, some classical tradition Italianate, some Gothic details.	Homes	Residential	A street of homes consisting of three types of semi-detached villas, two with Italianate detail, one with Gothic. Three windows wide, stock brick and stucco. Three storeys including semi-basement, high ground floor steps to stucco entrance porches. Low pitched slate roofs with attic dormers.	1 11 83	Penn Road was developed in the 1860s when the surrounding area was expanding rapidly. The railway, the prison, and the new Metropolitan Cattle Market made poor neighbours, so houses were designed for artisans and clerks rather than the wealthier residents catered for south of Offord Road. The remaining open land north of the cattle market was built on in the 1860s and early 1870s possibly by H. C. Bunkell, a Holloway builder turned auctioneer and estate agent, who lived in Penn Road. St. Luke's church (architect Charles Lee 1803-80) on the corner of Penn Road and Hillmarton Road, was built in 1857. Penn Road itself and the south-west side of Hillmarton Road was built in c1862/3. Around this period the predominantly classical domestic style was being challenged by the Gothic for popularity and in this development the builder gave his purchasers an architectural choice, although speculative housing would continue for decades to be basically in the classical tradition, with only superficially Gothic detailing.	divided as, 8-9, 12-13, 16-17, 22-23, 26-27	1014 1015 1016	
PENTON STREET	38		No. 38	PENTON STREET	N1 9QA	Chapel Market and Penton Street	1778-1786		Georgian with Victorian alterations	Home	Residential	Late 1700s with some Victorian alterations and rebuilding. Three storeys and basements. Two windows. Yellow stock brick. Parapet. Gauged flat brick arches to recessed sash windows. Round arched doorway with fluted quarter columns carrying cornice head with patterned fanlight. Cast iron balcony to first floor windows. Cast iron railings with urn finials.	01/12/1970	This is one of the few surviving original houses on the street, with no shopfront added. No. 38 and its neighbours to No. 32 were all originally built by Charles Douglas, a carpenter, so it can be assumed that all the houses to White Lion Street were originally the same as No. 38. A Thomas Cromwell lived in this house in the 1810s. His book "History and Description of the Parish of Clerkenwell" (1828), makes him an early historian of the area. He described Penton Street as the 'High Street' of Pentonville.		157	

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PENTON STREET	10		No. 10	PENTON STREET	N1 9PS	Chapel Market and Penton Street	1778-1786 rebuilt c2000		Georgian	Shopfront	Shopfront	Timber frontage. Two pilasters, panelled stallriser, two render pilasters and brackets, dentil cornice, fascia. Old awning housed above cornice described in 1993 listing but no longer in place. Clear glass window (two mullions described in 1993, now a single mullion). Panelled door part glazed since original listing. Clear glass fanlight. Separate panelled door to upper parts, also now part glazed. Clear glass fanlight. Terrace, three storeys.	21/09/1993	No. 10 Penton Street was listed as a shopfront. In the second half of the 20th century, before it was rebuilt, it was a well known hardware shop, GJ Chapman's, and its current appearance reflects its old function and importance to the neighbourhood. Although it has been almost entirely rebuilt, the original Georgian appearance of the facade has been preserved. The shopfront has been altered since the 1993 listing but retains some of its character.	Shopfront substantially changed.	1410		
PENTON STREET	18		No. 18	PENTON STREET	N1 9PS	Chapel Market and Penton Street		1770s-1780s	Georgian	Shopfront	Shopfront	Timber frontage, stallrisers, fascia, plastic nameplate, awning. Render pilasters and brackets. Two clear glass windows with side aspects, recessed timber panelled/glass double door, painted glass fanlight. External metal grille to all. End of terrace, three storeys.	21/09/1993	From the 1880s until 1994 the building was the long established baker's, Restorick's, with a bakehouse wing to the rear. The Restoricks had been master bakers since the last decades of 19th century. The building had become unstable by 2001 and the entire property, except the front elevation, was rebuilt and joined to No. 20. It was then converted into offices.	Shopfront no longer exists.	1411		
PENTON STREET	58	Former SALMON & COMPASSES Public House	No. 58	PENTON STREET	N1	Chapel Market and Penton Street	1775 with Victorian pub frontage alterations		Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House/Restaurant	Originally Salmon and Compasses Public House. Dual tile frontage, Penton Street and Chapel Market. Penton Street: Four pilasters, one stallriser, one blocked door, one step, clear glass fanlight. Side panel to door; panelled timber, mottled glass louvres. Timber panelled/wired glass double door, blank header, clear glass fanlight. Clear glass window. All round timber fascia with painted name and cornice. Render brackets. Chapel Market: Five pilasters, three stallrisers, three clear glass windows (arched). Timber panelled/mottled glass double door, one step, clear glass fanlight. Timber panelled door, side panels, blank leader and clear glass fanlight. Timber panelled door, clear glass fanlight. Two timber/painted glass/wired glass/louved glass windows.	21/09/1993	This pub was originally named the Salmon and Compasses after the carpenter, William Salmon, who built it in 1775, perhaps the first building to be completed on the east side of Penton street. It has been altered since and extended at the back in the mid 1800s to make room for musical and comedy performances. It is listed for its frontage only, which is of the late 1800s. It has been through a number of changes of identity, but its tiled exterior has survived remarkably well.		1412		
PENTONVILLE ROAD	116		No. 116	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9JB	Chapel Market Penton Street		Mid to late 1800s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront (unoccupied 2019)	Currently unoccupied. Shutters down obscuring view of front. Previous description: Shop front. Render frontage. Two pilasters, stallriser, cornice, timber fascia. Clear glass window with side aspect (two mullions, one transom above three mullion and mottled). Recessed timber/glass door, clear glass fanlight (one transom).	21/09/1993	No. 116 Pentonville Road was listed as a shopfront. It is currently unoccupied and if there are any remaining features as described in 1993 they are invisible behind metal shutters.	Shuttered. Its unclear what, if anything, remains behind.	1415	3.21	
PENTONVILLE ROAD	96-98	THE LEXINGTON PUBLIC HOUSE	Nos. 96-98	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9JB	Chapel Market Penton Street	Frontage 1875-6		Victorian Baroque pub front	Public House	Public House	The Lexington', formerly Belvidere (sic) Public House. Dual painted tile frontage, Pentonville Road and Penton Street. Pentonville Road: six pilasters (half tile, half render), two stallrisers, one timber opening stallrisers, two clear glass windows, iron strip vent, smaller clear glass window (one transom). Two recessed double timber doors, three steps, timber surround, mottled glass fanlight (two mullions, one transom). (All round, timber fascia (painted name) render, dentil cornice.) Corner: timber stallriser, clear glass window (one transom), iron strip vent. Penton Street: same pilasters, stallrisers, windows. Timber panelled double door, clear glass fanlight and extract and iron strip vent. Plain render wall.	21/09/1993	What is now known as The Lexington public house is listed for its frontage only. It was originally built in the 1780s and until about 2012 was the Belvidere. Its frontage was updated in 1875-6, at around the same time as other Pentonville Road pubs, in the late Victorian Italianate style. Its architect was W.E Williams and builder Robert Marr. For many years the Belvidere was known for its racquets court and as a venue for well attended political meetings. It is a fine pub, with most of its frontage details retained, in a prominent position on the corner with Penton Street.		1413		
PENTONVILLE ROAD	108		No. 108	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9JB	Chapel Market Penton Street		Mid to late 1800s	Victorian shopfront style	Shopfront	Shopfront (unoccupied 2019)	Currently (2019) unoccupied. Currently visible: tile stallrisers, previously 'Poppin Snack Bar'. Shop front. Painted tile stallrisers - black border on white tile with 'cafe' & 'teas'. to left and right of the front door. Windows, fascia and doorway all boarded up. Two rendered pilasters and brackets visible.	21/09/1993	108 Pentonville Road is listed as a shopfront but is currently (2019) unoccupied. All that is visible are tiled stallrisers with 'cafe' and 'teas' spelt out. Otherwise all is boarded up, apart from pilasters and brackets at the sides. Its original windows and door may remain behind the boarding.	This shopfront is boarded up but enough may remain to justify listing.	1414	3.20	

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PENTONVILLE ROAD	166-170 and 172-174		Nos. 166-170 and 172-174	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9JL			1884-5	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfront/re-sidential	Commercial/residential	A pair of four storey late Victorian tenements, symmetrically placed astride Affleck Street. Yellow stock brick with red brick arches and spandrel panels. Ground floor modern shop fronts. Heavy rendered cornice to front and side street elevations. Good examples of their type. The left hand block has an additional attic storey added since the original listing.	07/09/1998	Nos. 166-70 and 172-4 Pentonville Road are important survivors of late Victorian tenement housing on Pentonville Road. They were built on the site of the London Female Penitentiary (prison) which moved to Stoke Newington in 1884. A local businessman Alfred Altheave took over the site, demolished the penitentiary and built tenements along Affleck Road. The blocks facing Pentonville Road, with their shops below, were designed by architects Carritt & Monier Williams. The remainder of the blocks were designed by William Gilbee Scott, who also designed the locally listed former Salvation Army Citadel in Ronalds Road. Apart from these surviving locally listed buildings on the Pentonville Road the Affleck Road blocks were demolished in 1970.		1593		
PENTONVILLE ROAD	178-186 (evens)		Nos. 178-186 (evens)	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9JP			Late 1700s	Georgian	Homes	Commercial/Residential	Terrace of five late 1700s houses, set back behind long projecting shop fronts, each two bays wide. Nos. 176 and 178 ground, first, second and mansard. Nos. 180 and 182 ground, first, second and third. No. 184/186 ground, first and second. Stock brick, sash windows (some altered), slate roofs. Original houses which fronted Pentonville Road. Historical interest.	07/09/1998	Nos. 178-186 Pentonville Road show the progression of the street from gentlemanly Georgian residences to vigorous Victorian commercialism. They were built under the provisions of the New Road Act of 1756 which required a 50ft. gap between carriageway and house. Gradually this was built over, hence the long shop extensions in front of these Georgian origin buildings. They are important survivors of their type on Pentonville Road.		1592		
PENTONVILLE ROAD	245		No. 245	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9NG	King's Cross		Mid to late 1800s	Victorian Gothic revival	Home	Commercial	Projects forward from the entrance to the Grade II Listed Gothic revival former Welsh Chapel, perhaps its former manse or caretaker's lodging. Reflects the church's Gothic revival style. Steep pitched roof, gabled flank. Tripartite windows to first and second floors. Rendered.	7 09 89	No. 245 Pentonville Road may have been the manse to the Welsh Chapel next door, which is Grade II listed, and seems to have been built later than the chapel. The church was built in 1854 and its western entrance added c1870. A picture of 1904 clearly shows the house and it seems to have been in existence in 1865. It has an important group value with the former chapel though it is now in commercial use.		1595		
PENTONVILLE ROAD	278		No. 278	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9NL			c1860	Victorian classical tradition	Homes above, ground floor retail	Residential or commercial above. Ground floor shop	Corner site; four storey c1860. Elaborate classical facade (two bays) to Pentonville Road; plain return (four bays plus three bay extension) to Caledonian Road. Rendered upper floors. Pediment window heads to first and second floors. Quoin corners. Modern ground floor shop front.	07/09/1998	No. 278 Pentonville Road is an 1860s corner building with an elaborate two bay classical facade to Pentonville Road, and a plainer front to Caledonian Road. It is a fine building on an important site.		1608		
PENTONVILLE ROAD	46-52		Nos. 46-52	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9HF	Chapel Market Penton Street		c1860. Rebuilt 1990s.	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Commercial	Terrace, three storey, apparently originally of three small houses. Stock brick, stone parapet, slate roof. Carriage entrance made later under unit with exposed concrete beam. Segmented gauged brick arches to windows. Completely rebuilt in the 1990s.	01/02/1981	Nos. 46-52 Pentonville Road were built at a time when the street was changing in character. It was originally smart and residential, and under the terms of the New Road Act of 1756 houses had to be built 50ft back from the roadway. This was still the case for this short row of houses but by the time they were built Pentonville Road was becoming more commercial, with shop extensions on the front of buildings and commercial premises at the back. These buildings may have begun as three small houses but they clearly quickly became commercial premises with carriage entrance and yards at the back. However they were rebuilt in the 1990s as pastiche Georgian/early Victorian and may have lost the reason for their original listing.	According to British History Online these buildings were rebuilt in the 1990s, since the original listing.	958	4.11	
PENTONVILLE ROAD	296 - 300	Bravingtons																
PENTONVILLE ROAD	280, 282, 284		Nos. 280, 282, 284	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9NR			c1860	Victorian classical tradition	Homes above, ground floor shopfronts	Residential above or commercial. Ground floor shops.	Terrace of three, 4 storey buildings circa 1860. Stock brick, mostly painted. No. 282 enlarged single first floor window. Modern ground floor shop fronts.	07/09/1998	This short group of buildings is formed of two four storey mid-19th century yellow stock brick structures above shops, together with a stone faced block which appears to be the oldest of the three. It is of historical value as a group.		1609		

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PENTONVILLE ROAD	286-292.	former Williams and Glyn's Bank.	Nos. 286-292.	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9NR			c1900-1910	Edwardian Italian Renaissance	Public Building/Bank	Residential or commercial above. Shops below	Derived Italianate renaissance. High four storey. Stock brick, stucco dressings. Strong moulded cornice to Nos. 290-292. Bank building cornice missing. Windows with heavy bracketed pediments and cornices. Bank rusticated with terracotta ashlar, marble lower panels and hardwood doors.	03/12/1982	This Italianate Renaissance style building contains an elaborate Edwardian former bank which retains many of its original features. Its heavy rustication and strong looking doors project the air of safety and reliability that Victorian and Edwardian bankers liked to promote to their customers. This is a fine building on a major London arterial road.	Nos 286-288 formerly Williams and Glyn's Bank.	1005	
PENTONVILLE ROAD	266, 268 & part 270		Nos. 266, 268 & part 270	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9JR			Early 1900s	Edwardian Baroque	Commercial	Residential or commercial above/retail below	Derived renaissance three storey plus dormers. Stone front, horizontal rustication, cornices. Parapet balustrade with ball pier finials. Moulded surrounds to openings. Stucco dormers with high classical pediments.	03/12/1982	This former bank was built at the turn of the 20th century as the London & County Bank, later the National Westminster Bank, in Portland stone and red brick. It retains most of its architectural features, including its signage and the night safe. It is now (2017) a Sainsbury's Local supermarket. It is an important landmark on a major arterial road in a former industrial and now railway terminus area.		1002	
PENTONVILLE ROAD	237		No. 237	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9NG	King's Cross		1889	Victorian Arts & Crafts	Tenement homes with ground floor shops.	Commercial	A tenement building of five storeys. Yellow and red stock brick. Symmetrical ground floor with three arches and central entrance. Pair of small gables, slate pitched roof. Good quality ornament and design.	7 09 98	No. 237 Pentonville Road is one of a pair of five storey tenement blocks built in 1889 by the architect W. Youlle, of Great James Street, Bedford Row, for City solicitor, James Gordon Walls. They were originally called Gibson House and Gordon House (No. 237). Each building contained eight three-roomed dwellings, arranged over four floors above ground floor shops. Early occupants included the families of a railway clerk, an American meat agent, an actress and her lodger. By 1901 they included the household of a packing-case maker, shoe-blacks and a laundry assistant, perhaps reflecting the general decline of the area. There is evidence that the building and its pair were still tenements at least until 1910 and may have continued as such after that. In more recent years the buildings have been used as offices. No. 237 is a good quality late Victorian Arts & Crafts building, well designed and with excellent detailing.		1606	
PENTONVILLE ROAD	241-243		Nos. 241-243	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9NG	King's Cross		1902-3	Edwardian Arts & Crafts	Public House/shop	Commercial	Pair of three storey yellow stock brick buildings with red brick detailing and ornate terracotta panels on the façade. On the eastern side they are attached to No. 237 (a taller 'tenement' building) and on the western side they project out from a Grade II listed church.	14 08 01	Nos. 241-243 Pentonville Road make up a pair of three storey, unequally-sized buildings, one containing the former City of Bristol public house and the other a shop. They date from 1902-3 when they were rebuilt by the Forest Hill Brewery Co. A pub, or at least a beer shop, predates that. Beer retailer John Swain is first recorded at the site in 1869. The external design of Nos. 241-243 is plain although there are some notable architectural features: decorative terracotta plaques, red brick dentils along the roof line and stone corbels with pedimented heads above the ground floor. The simple mix of yellow stock and red brick adds decorative interest to the buildings. Most of the original sash windows have been replaced.		1661	
PENTONVILLE ROAD	256-260 (even)		Nos. 256-260 (even)	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9JY	King's Cross		1912	Edwardian Queen Anne Baroque	Shops/homes above	Commercial/r residential	Edwardian Baroque/Dutch. Four storeys. Ground floor shops. Each upper storey three windows wide. Red brick with stone dressings, swags at second floor level. Three high swept up Baroque gables with segmented stone pediments. Dentillated cornice at third floor level.	3 12 82	Nos. 256-260 make up a sequence of Edwardian Baroque buildings with high quality detailing. The shops at ground floor level have lost their Edwardian frontages, apart from pilasters and capitals, but if you look above ground floor level you can see the developer's ambition. The stone swags, heavy dentillated cornice, rusticated brick pilasters and soaring Dutch gables make up an impressive frontage.		1001	
PENTONVILLE ROAD	246 & 248		Nos. 246 & 248	PENTONVILLE ROAD	N1 9JY	King's Cross		1887-8	Victorian classical tradition, Baroque	Homes/shop	Commercial/r residential	Pair of four storey classically derived mid to late 1800s buildings with Baroque details. Red brick with heavy moulded window surrounds. First floor with triangular bracketed pediments, second floor segmented. Strong dentillated cornice to front and flank parapets. Modern shopfronts but original pilasters and corbel brackets remain right and left.	7 09 98	This pair of red brick and stone houses was built in 1887-8 for William Hollingsworth, then owner of most of the properties nearby. They were built as residences with shops below, though they have had various occupants since then, including a cinema between 1911 and 1915. They make a fine pair of restrained late Victorian Baroque terraced buildings.		1594	

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PETHERTON ROAD	12-24 (even)		Nos. 12-24 (even)	PETHERTON ROAD	N5 2RD		1852-1875	Early 1870's	Victorian Gothic	Homes	Residential	Three storey London stock brick terrace with attic and stuccoed semi-basement. Larger projecting end units, with gables to front and flank elevations, forming terminating pavilions. Raised stucco overthrows and shallow two centred arched heads to 1st floor windows. 1st floor balcony, with cast iron railings, continuous across central range and supported on projecting ground floor entrance porches and window bays. Stiff-leaf capitals to ground floor windows and porches.	01/02/1980	Nos. 12-24 Petherton Road, built in the early 1870s, is a three storey London stock brick terrace with attic and stuccoed semi-basement. Larger projecting end units, with gables to the front and flank elevations, form terminating pavilions. Its Victorian Gothicism is one of the variety of eclectic styles used in the Highbury New Park Estate. The terrace is on a grand scale, with strong architectural detailing and consistency of design. It also represents an early departure from the estate's detached and semi-detached housing types.		788	
PIPER CLOSE	1 to 6 (consec)		Nos. 1 to 6 (consec)	PIPER CLOSE	N7 8TY			c1870				Formerly housing for railway workers. Two storey terrace of stock brick, hipped tiled roof with party walls. Plain doorways, sash windows, projecting string course.	1 02 80	Good examples of the period. Street value.	Demolished	725	1.09
PRAH ROAD	28 - 42	CITY AND ISLINGTON COLLEGE	Nos. 28 - 42	PRAH ROAD/BLACKS TOCK ROAD	N4 2DG							Former LCC Board school. Robust design with good detailing. Good example of the period.	7 09 98	Now incorporated into City & Islington College. See Blackstock Road.		1579	
PREBEND STREET	28-32 (even)		Nos. 28-32 (even)	PREBEND STREET	N1 8PT	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	A terrace of three, two bay, houses. London stock brick of two storeys with roof concealed behind stuccoed parapet cornice and stuccoed semi-basement. Segmental heads and stucco architraves to windows with original marginal glazing to the ground floor. Rather narrow doors with fanlights and pediments with console brackets. Original cast iron railings to front areas and entrance steps. Parapet cornice detailing missing from Nos. 28 and 30. The parapet cornice returns on the corner house, No. 32, which has a side entrance with segmental head, fanlight and stucco architrave; the sole window matches the front elevation. .	01/02/1981	Nos. 28-32 Prebend Street, of around 1850, is a terrace of three, two bay, London stock brick houses, of two storeys with roofs concealed behind a stuccoed parapet cornice. The area was developed around the late 1840s, largely by Henry Rydon, on land purchased from the Clothworkers' Guild and the Church Commissioners' estates, although other builders also took land on their own account. In contrast with Rydon's much more socially ambitious development at Highbury New Park a few years later, the rather low, stucco trimmed, houses in the Prebend Street area were built to a standard plan and were of unexceptional character. Within 50 years Charles Booth's Poverty Map (1898-99) described the occupancy of the area as 'mixed- some comfortable, others poor'. The terrace is a good example of urban housing of the mid-19th century and, along with its neighbouring terraces, has generally retained its completeness of overall design and architectural detailing.		927	
PREBEND STREET	36-70 (even)		Nos. 36-70 (even)	PREBEND STREET	N1 8PS	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	A terrace of eighteen, two bay, houses. London stock brick of two storeys with roof concealed behind stuccoed parapet cornice and stuccoed semi-basement. Houses step down eastwards and nos. 48-58 break forward. Segmental heads and stucco architraves to windows with some original cast iron pot guards. Rather narrow doors with fanlights and segmental heads with console brackets. Original cast iron railings to front areas and entrance steps. No. 70 (end of terrace) has traditional style roof extension behind parapet cornice which returns. Side entrance door has pedimented head, fanlight and stucco surround.	01/02/1981	Nos. 36-70 Prebend Street, of around 1850, is a terrace of eighteen two bay houses, in London stock brick of two storeys with roofs concealed behind a stuccoed parapet cornice. The semi-basement is also stuccoed. The area was developed around the late 1840s, largely by Henry Rydon, on land purchased from the Clothworkers' Guild and the Church Commissioners' estates, although other builders also took land on their own account. In contrast with Rydon's much more socially ambitious development at Highbury New Park a few years later the rather low, stucco trimmed, houses in the Prebend Street area were built to a standard plan and were of unexceptional character. Within 50 years Charles Booth's Poverty Map (1898-99) described the occupancy of the area as 'mixed- some comfortable, others poor'. This terrace is a good example of urban housing of the mid-19th century and has generally retained its completeness of overall design and architectural detailing.		928	

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PREBEND STREET	76-98 (even)		Nos. 76-98 (even)	PREBEND STREET	N1 8PR	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	A terrace of thirteen two bay houses. London stock brick of two storeys with roof concealed behind stuccoed parapet cornice and stuccoed semi-basement. Houses step down eastwards and nos. 74-84 break forward. No 98 also breaks forward on corner of Basire Street forming pavilion end, with the frontage directly on the street and the ground floor stuccoed. Segmental heads and stucco architraves to all windows with some original cast iron pot guards. Stucco string courses at 1 st floor and 1 st floor cill levels. Rather narrow doors with fanlights and pedimented heads with console brackets. Cast iron railings to front areas and entrance steps. No. 74 (1980s rebuild) has traditional style roof extension behind parapet cornice. Cornice missing to nos. 80-82.	01/02/1981	Nos. 76-98 Prebend Street, of around 1850, is a terrace of thirteen two bay houses in London stock brick of two storeys with roofs concealed behind a stuccoed parapet cornice. The semi-basement is also stuccoed. The area was developed around the late 1840s, largely by Henry Rydon, on land purchased from the Clothworkers' Guild and the Church Commissioners' estates, although other builders also took land on their own account. In contrast with Rydon's much more socially ambitious development at Highbury New Park a few years later the rather low, stucco trimmed, houses in the Prebend Street area were built to a standard plan and were of unexceptional character. Within 50 years Charles Booth's Poverty Map (1898-99) described the occupancy of the area as 'mixed- some comfortable, others poor'. The terrace is a good example of urban housing of the mid-19th century and, along with its neighbouring terraces, has generally retained its completeness of overall design and architectural detailing.		929	
PRICE'S MEWS Rear of Matilda Street (former Price's Yard)	1 - 6		Nos. 1 - 6	PRICE'S MEWS	N1 0SG			1840s	Victorian Industrial	Industrial Building	Residential?	Workshop buildings, south end open sided barns at time of original listing, now enclosed. Workshop building north end, granite setts in yard.	1 02 87	At the time of the original listing these workshop buildings were in Price's Yard, now renamed Price's Mews. It is now private and gated. Looking through the gates it is clear that the buildings and granite setts still exist, though they have been renovated and converted since the original listing.	Private. No access.	1177 et seq	4.12
QUEEN'S HEAD STREET	39	MUCKY PUP Public House	No. 39	QUEEN'S HEAD STREET	N1 8NQ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Corner public house: London stock brick of three storeys with rounded, stuccoed, corner and roof concealed behind stuccoed, dentilled, parapet cornice. Both facades are similar with segmental heads and stucco architraves to 2 nd floor windows, the central window of three being blind. Windows to 1st floor are corniced with console brackets; the central window emphasised with pediment and console brackets. Heavy cornice to the much altered ground floor pub fascia.	01/02/1980	The Ram and Teazel is a mid-Victorian corner pub of London stock brick with three storeys, a rounded stuccoed corner and Italianate detailing to the first floor windows. The pub is similar in scale and general style to the adjacent terrace houses, and was most likely put up by the same builder. However the emphatic architectural detailing of the first floor windows and the plate glass windows around the two facades on the ground floor, even though much altered, mark out the pub from the surrounding housing. The pub was renamed The Ram Bar in 1997 and The Mucky Pup, after the then licensee's bull mastiff, in 2003. Now (2017) it is a club, pub and comedy venue.		634	
QUEEN'S HEAD STREET	43-55 (odd)		Nos. 43-55 (odd)	QUEEN'S HEAD STREET	N1 8NQ	Duncan Terrace Colebrooke Row		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, basement and two storey stucco surrounds to windows cornice at eaves and pilasters to doors. Doors with rectangular fanlights. Stock brick.	1 Feb 80	Nos. 43-55 Queen's Head Street are of the Henry Rydon Arlington Square development type, though on the edge of his Clothmakers Company land leaseholdings. He employed many builders in his 1840s and 50s developments and they may have worked on their own account out of his development area. These are well preserved 1850s terraced houses with good quality stucco details.		627	
QUEEN'S HEAD STREET	44-60 (even)		Nos. 44-60 (even)	QUEEN'S HEAD STREET	N1 8NG	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, basement and two storey. Stucco surrounds to windows, cornice at eaves and pilasters to doors. Doors with rectangular fanlights. Stock brick.	1 Feb 80	Nos. 44-60 Queen's Head Street are of the Henry Rydon Arlington Square development type, though on the edge of his Clothmakers Company land leaseholdings. He employed many builders in his 1840s and 50s developments and they may have worked on their own account out of his development area. These are well preserved 1850s terraced houses with good quality stucco details.		628	
QUEEN'S HEAD STREET	59-63 (odd)		Nos. 59-63 (odd)	QUEEN'S HEAD STREET	N1 8NQ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Road		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, basement and two storey stucco surrounds to windows cornice at eaves and pilasters to doors. Doors with rectangular fanlights. Stock brick.	1 Feb 80	Nos. 59-63 Queen's Head Street are of the Henry Rydon Arlington Square development type, though on the edge of his Clothmakers Company land leaseholdings. He employed many builders in his 1840s and 50s developments and they may have worked on their own account out of his development area. These are well preserved 1850s terraced houses with good quality stucco details.		629	

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QUEEN'S HEAD STREET	62-84 (even)		Nos. 62-84 (even)	QUEEN'S HEAD STREET	N1 8NG	Duncan Terrace Colebrooke Row		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, basement and two storey stucco surrounds to windows cornice at eaves and pilasters to doors. Doors with rectangular fanlights. Stock brick.	1 Feb 80	Nos. 62-68 Queen's Head Street are of the Henry Rydon Arlington Square development type, though on the edge of his Clothmakers Company land leaseholdings. He employed many builders in his 1840s and 50s developments and they may have worked on their own account out of his development area. These are well preserved 1850s terraced houses with good quality stucco details.		630	
QUICK STREET	1-4		Nos. 1-4	QUICK STREET	N1 8HL	Colebrooke Row		1838-1842	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Classical influence but vernacular proportions with some variations to doors, windows. Visible set back roof extensions to Nos. 2 & 3. Patterned brick cornice to Nos. 3 & 4, plain brick to Nos. 1 & 2. Stock brick, stucco ground floor to first floor sill band for Nos. 1, 3, & 4 - first floor sills are raised above the band in No. 2. Segmented arched first floor windows. First floor windows are 12 pane for Nos. 3 and 4; 8 panes to Nos. 1 & 4 pane to No. 2. No 4 extends over the entrance to the mews situated behind the terrace. Moulded segmented and round arches to ground floor windows in Nos. 3 & 4, arched but not molded to No. 2, rectangular to No. 1. Multi glazed all, with echoing arch to Nos. 2 - 4, 12 pane to No. 1. Doors with fanlights arched to Nos. 1 - 3, rectangular to No. 1. Cast iron front railings with spearheads.	01/10/1985	Quick Street was laid out for residential development in 1839/1840 shortly after Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837. There was increasing demand for housing as industrialisation and trade drew people into Islington in this period. The construction nearby of City Road (1761), the Regent's Canal (1820) and New North Road (1820) was a response to the need for better transport links and a spur to further house building and population growth in early Victorian Islington. Nos. 1- 4 are part of the original classically inspired development which has a variation in detail within a standard scale and style. Facades have brick parapet, segmented arched first floor windows with stucco to sill level. No 4 extends over the entrance to the mews situated behind the terrace. Nos. 3 & 4 have moulded arched ground floor windows & doorways, with another arched window in No. 2. Multi-glazed windows with echoing curves in Nos. 2 - 4. Fanlights to Nos. 2 - 4. These houses have only undergone minor alterations and retain their period feel.		1072	
QUICK STREET	5		No. 5	QUICK STREET	N1 8HL	Colebrooke Row		1838-1842	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Terrace house. Classical influence. Two storey basement with parapet, stock brick, stucco to band, at first floor sill level. Segmented brick arched first floor sash windows with 12 paned glazing. Plain round arched doorway with fanlight. Arched ground floor window. Cast iron front railing with spearheads.	01/10/1985	Quick Street was laid out for residential development in 1838-1842. There was increasing demand for housing as industrialisation and trade drew people into Islington in this period. The construction nearby of City Road (1761), the Regent's Canal (1820) and New North Road (1820) was a response to the need for better transport links and a spur to further house building and population growth in Islington. No. 5 is part of the original development with a variation in detail within a standard scale and style. It supports the overhang of the terrace above the entrance to the mews behind and so is an important part of the terrace as a whole. It has only had minor alterations and retains its period feel.		1073	
QUICK STREET	9-11		Nos. 9-11	QUICK STREET	N1 8HL	Colebrooke Row		1838-1842	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Part terrace. Four houses, with No. 9A half the standard frontage. Classical influence, two storey with roof extensions and basement. Nos. 11 & 9 Mansard with slate and sash, Nos. 10 and 9A share a modern addition with roof garden above. Stock brick, stucco ground floor. Plain parapet coping, but with stucco & cornice to No.11. Gauged flat arched windows, at first floor with multi glazed 12 pane sash. Projecting band, to first floor stucco. Rectangular ground floor windows with 12 pane glazing, except No. 11 which is arched with gothic glazing. Round arched doorways, with fluted columns at No. 10. Decorative fanlights except for No. 9A where arched fanlight is single glazed. Panelled doors. Cast iron spearhead railings.	01/10/1985	Quick Street was laid out for residential development in 1838 and completed in 1842. There was increasing demand for housing at this time as industrialisation and trade drew people into Islington. Nos. 9-11 are part of this early Victorian development. They have a fine variety of detail within the standard scale and style of its period. These houses have undergone relatively minor alterations and retain their period feel. They continue in residential use and contribute to the architectural quality of the area.		1076	

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QUICK STREET	12-18 (consec)		Nos. 12-18 (consec)	QUICK STREET	N1 8HL	Colebrooke Row		1838-1842.	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Part terrace. Classical influence. 8 houses with No. 13A having half the usual frontage. Two storey and basement with some roof extensions visible in all except No. 18. Mansards with slate and sash to Nos.12, 13A, 14, and 15. Other set back arrangements to Nos. 13, 16, and 17. Stucco parapets and cornice. Stock brick, with stucco ground floor capped with cornice. Flat gauged arches to first floor windows with 12 pane glazing. Round arches to ground floor openings at Nos. 12 and 13 with Gothic style glazing. Rectangular ground floor windows to Nos. 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, and 13A. 12 pane glazing to ground floor at Nos.15, 14 and 13A. Nos. 16 - 18 have ground floor 20 pane glazing with narrower bars at sides. Nos. 12 and 13 have round arched doorways with decorative fanlights. Nos. 13A - 18 have rectangular fanlights, with 4 pane horizontal glazing to Nos. 14 - 16, 2 pane to No. 17, ornamental to No. 18, and 4 square to No. 13A. Panelled doors. Cast iron spearhead railings.	01/10/1985	Quick Street was laid out for residential development in 1838 and completed in 1842. There was increasing demand for housing at this time as industrialisation and trade drew people into Islington. Nos. 12-18 are part of this early Victorian development. They have a fine variety of detail within the standard scale and style of its period. These houses have only undergone relatively minor alterations and retain their period feel. They continue in residential use and contribute to the architectural quality of the area.		1077	
QUICK STREET	8a		No. 8a	QUICK STREET	N1 8HL	Colebrooke Row		1838-1842	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	End of terrace house. Classical influence. Two storey and basement, with mansard. Parapet with stucco cornice. Moulded surrounds to the two first floor flat arched windows, with 12 pane glazing. Stucco support brackets to sills. Moldings too to ground floor window & front floor with rectangular finish & cornice. 12 pane glazing bars. Rectangular fanlight, panelled door. Cast iron spearhead railings.	01/10/1985	Quick Street was laid out for residential development in 1838 and completed in 1842. There was increasing demand for housing in Islington as industrialisation and increasing volumes of local trade drew people into Islington. No. 8A is the end of the terrace on the east side of the street. Terraces of the same period in neighbouring Sudeley Street are grade II listed. No. 8A has two storeys and a basement, with a Mansard roof. Its stucco is striking. Its parapet has stucco cornice, there are moulded surrounds to the two first floor flat arched windows, and to the single ground floor window. All sills have elegant stucco support brackets. The ground floor window has a stucco cornice, echoed by one on the moulded front doorway which has a rectangular fanlight and panelled door. There are 12 pane glazing bars to ground and first floor windows. The house has only undergone minor alterations and retains its period feel. It continues in residential use and is integral to the area's period character.		1075	
QUICK STREET	6,7 and 8		Nos. 6,7 and 8	QUICK STREET	N1 8HL	Colebrooke Row		1838-1842	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Part terrace, classical tradition. Two storey, basement, with parapet. Stock brick and stucco. Stucco moulded top cornice, 2 first floor moulded window surrounds to sash, 12 pane at Nos. 7 & 8. Stucco up to first floor sill with band. Moulded surrounds to ground floor arched window, multi galzed bars with additional bordered glazing at Nos. 7 & 8. Moulded arched doorways with round arched fanlights. Cast iron front railings with spearheads. Panelled doors.	01/10/1985	Quick Street was laid out for residential development in 1838 and completed in 1842, shortly after Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Demand for housing was increasing as London industrialised and trade increased, drawing people into Islington. The construction of City Road, the Regent's Canal and New North Road was a response to the need for better transport and a spur to further house building and population growth. This group of houses in Quick Street reflect this development, with high quality detailing within the standard period architectural style. Terraces of the same period in neighbouring Sudeley St are grade II listed. These houses have only undergone minor alterations and continue in residential use. They contribute strongly to the architectural quality of the area.		1074	

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RALEIGH STREET	8-13 (consec)		Nos. 8-13 (consec)	RALEIGH STREET	N1 8NN	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Similar to Nos. 1-7. Ground floor windows more decorative with original glazing bars.	01/02/1980	The three Raleigh Street terraces have a unity of design which shows the hand of a single builder. The land around St. Peter's Church was owned by Thomas Cubitt for his brickworks and he developed some streets himself and others were sub-contracted to developers like James Rhodes or to individual builders. William Timewell, for example, built some of the terraces nearby in Devonian Road. In Raleigh Street the elevations do not vary at all, with the stucco arches over windows and doors rising from the rusticated ground floor and semi basement. The first floor windows have identical stucco architraves and the unity is emphasised by the stucco cornice above. Mainly original railings enclose the semi-basements. These are distinctive houses in a generously wide street.		632	
RALEIGH STREET	20-26 (consec)		Nos. 20-26 (consec)	RALEIGH STREET	N1 8NP	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Similar to Nos. 1-7. Ground floor windows more decorative, with original glazing bars.	01/02/1980	The three Raleigh Street terraces have a unity of design which shows the hand of a single builder. The land around St. Peter's Church was owned by Thomas Cubitt for his brickworks and he developed some streets himself and others were sub-contracted to developers like James Rhodes or to individual builders. William Timewell, for example, built some of the terraces nearby in Devonian Road. In Raleigh Street the elevations do not vary at all, with the stucco arches over windows and doors rising from the rusticated ground floor and semi basement. The first floor windows have identical stucco architraves and the unity is emphasised by the stucco cornice above. Mainly original railings enclose the semi-basements. These are distinctive houses in a generously wide street.		633	
RALEIGH STREET	1-7 (consec)		Nos. 1-7 (consec)	RALEIGH STREET	N1 8NW	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, two storey and basement. Rusticated stucco ground floor. Stucco arches over windows on ground floor and cornice at eaves. Stock brick upper storeys. Stucco architraves to first floor windows.	01/02/1980	The three Raleigh Street terraces have a unity of design which shows the hand of a single builder. The land around St. Peter's Church was owned by Thomas Cubitt for his brickworks and he developed some streets himself and others were sub-contracted to developers like James Rhodes or to individual builders. William Timewell, for example, built some of the terraces nearby in Devonian Road. In Raleigh Street the elevations do not vary at all, with the stucco arches over windows and doors rising from the rusticated ground floor and semi basement. The first floor windows have identical stucco architraves and the unity is emphasised by the stucco cornice above. Mainly original railings enclose the semi-basements. These are distinctive houses in a generously wide street.		631	

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RAWSTORNE PLACE	3		No. 3	RAWSTORNE PLACE	EC1V 7NQ	New River	1801-02		Georgian	Industrial Building	Commercial	A brick and timber building of uncertain origin, probably dating from 1801-02. Of two and a half storeys, with some timber framing and a tiled mansard roof with modern dormers. A full width bressummer beam supports the front wall with a modern glazed screen below and five multi paned conjoined windows over. First floor access is by a modern external stair within a glazed enclosure. The external granite-set floorscape is given an indication of the building's earlier utilitarian function. Restored 2001 by Bennetts Associates.	01/10/1985	No. 3 Rawstorne Place is a brick and timber building of two and half storeys, with some timber framing and a tiled mansard roof. The Barn, as it is known locally, has been much altered for a succession of uses. The basic structure, of uncertain origin, was probably built about 1801-2 for Francis Gillyatt as an outbuilding to the rear of his house at No. 326 St John Street. It was possibly some sort of workshop, stabling or storage building. Gillyatt's other outbuildings here included a brewhouse. It is unlikely to have predated the building of the houses around it in St John Street and Rawstorne Street. In its original form it may have been a wholly timber structure and possibly was open on the ground floor on the north side. After years of dilapidation it was restored in 2001 by Bennetts Associates, Architects, and incorporated into their office complex. Rawstorne Place appears to have been built up with small houses, workshops and stables in the 1790s and early 1800s. During part of the early nineteenth century a private theatre existed here, at which the actor Samuel Phelps, later the manager of Sadler's Wells, made his debut and performed regularly from the early 1820s until 1826.	Note the change of address. Rear of No. 326 St. John Street and adjacent No. 3 Rawstorne Place (on south side of yard)	1059		
RAWSTORNE STREET	54		No. 54	RAWSTORNE STREET	EC1V 7NJ	New River Head	1789-90		Georgian	Shopfront. Homes above.	Ground floor shop. Residential above.	A tall, rather austere, three storey corner house of London stock brick with a shop on the ground floor. Flat fronted and without basement, the house directly confronts the pavement on both sides. Roof concealed behind flat stone coping. Four multi-paned windows within cambered heads to upper floors of Rawstorne Street and two plain windows and six panelled door to Rawstorne Place. A multi-paned shop front, probably of the late 1800s, wraps around the corner with half glazed door/ fanlight, rendered stall risers, timber fascia and cornice. All pilasters are missing their plinths.	21/09/1993	No. 54 Rawstorne Street is listed as a shopfront. This area is a well preserved remnant of lower-class late 1700s London housing. It was laid out in 1789 by Thomas Rawstorne, who built some fifty houses here, of which Nos. 3-19 on the south side and Nos. 51-61 on the north side survive, with some rebuilding. No 54 on the corner of Rawstorne Place is a good surviving example of a corner shop of this period. In 1843 it was listed as a grocery shop but more recently it was a Post Office. Currently (2017), it is advertised online as a film location offering "an ideal location for those looking for historic and/or derelict housing interiors".		1416		
RAY STREET	0	BOLLARD at corner of Ray Street, Crawford Passage		RAY STREET	EC1R 3DJ		Late 1700 - early 1800s			Other historic structure	Other historic structure	Cast iron "cannon" bollard. Inscription obliterated	1 Feb 80	This bollard has been moved since the 1980 listing to a position where Crawford Passage narrows to a pedestrian only walkway. Real canon were used as bollards in the late 1700s and early 1800s, particularly after the Battle of Waterloo. After the supply ran out, imitations were cast, often with a "cannon ball" half projecting from the muzzle, with moulding around the vent. The imitations were usually hollow castings but the best are quite convincing. Bollards of all shapes and sizes are relatively common in London, but this one is particularly fine, even though it may be an imitation. It is an important piece of street furniture where Crawford passage narrows, to keep motor vehicles out.		703		
RAY STREET	26/28	Former COACH & HORSES, now THE COACH	Nos. 26/28	RAY STREET	EC1R 3DJ	Clerkenwell Green/Charterhouse Square/Hat & Feathers	1897		Victorian Baroque	Public House	Public House	Neo-Baroque pub. Three storeys to parapet plus dormers. Light red brick rubbers with Portland stone and stucco bands. Broken pediment above parapet. Round and Moorish arches to window recesses with keystone decoration. Decorative terracotta reliefs, first floor. Pub front with marble pilasters and wood fluted columns, painted wood Ionic and Corinthian capitals.	01/02/1980	The former Coach & Horses, now The Coach, is a fine late Victorian neo-Baroque public house decorated outside with the fanciful motifs popular at the time. It is squeezed onto a corner site, with the main entrance facing up the hill. At roof level is a cartouche with the pub's original name, a challenge to later attempts to rename it. Above that is an elaborate broken pediment in Portland stone. Elsewhere the pub's exterior is decorated with a mixture of brick, stucco, terracotta and Portland stone. The ground floor pub frontage is impressive, with marble pilasters and wooden fluted columns. They are topped with painted wood Ionic and Corinthian capitals. This is a fine 1897 pub, at the borough boundary with Camden.		705		

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RECTOR STREET	1 to 5 (consec)		Nos. 1 to 5 (consec)	RECTOR STREET	N1 7DG	Arlington Square	1847-1852		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Short terrace of mid 1800s houses. Generally as Nos. 7-13 Basire Street but fronting directly onto street. Simple segmental moulded window heads but more elaborate segmental doorheads with moulded cornices, bracketed, similar to Nos. 42-80 St. Paul Street. Cast iron decorative railings. No semi-basement.	01/02/1981	This short terrace is part of the Henry Rydon development of the area north of the Regent's Canal, built between 1847 and 1852 on Church Commissioners and Clothworkers Company land. The design details of its windows and doorways clearly come from the same pattern book used by builders in the surrounding streets, particularly St. Paul Street and Basire Street. Henry Rydon made an important contribution to the development of this part of South East Islington. Altogether he built 96 houses on Church Commissioners land and 240 on Clothworkers Company land, maintaining a tight design discipline on the many builders he used. Rector Street is on the edge of the Rydon development, an important outlier among later building.		924	
REES STREET	1-19 (odd) and 18		Nos. 1-19 (odd) and 18	REES STREET	N1 7AR	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Generally as 16-26 Arlington Avenue: most mansarded, flat headed windows to first and raised ground floor, horizontal stuccoed pediments over doors. Rusticated stucco semi-basement. No. 1: three windows wide with large first floor window and addition of projecting garage at ground floor over front area.	01/02/1981	Rees Street is built on land leased by Henry Rydon from the Clothworkers and Church Commissioners. This is one of the first areas he developed, bounded by Linton Street, Arlington Square, New North Road and the canal, between 1847 and 1852. The builder he used for most of the east side of Arlington Square, the next terrace along, was John Hill, so maybe he also built Rees Street. Rydon seldom subcontracted to builders for more than a few contiguous houses so it is hard to tell who built what. But he did keep a tight control on design. Rees Street continues the style of the eastern end of Arlington Avenue with its simple design of flat headed windows and doors and a unifying stucco cornice above. It offers subtle variation to the other streets in the Arlington Square conservation area. But overall the effect is the same.		938	
REES STREET	2-16 (even)		Nos. 2-16 (even)	REES STREET	N1 7AR	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Generally as 16-26 Arlington Avenue and very nearly as 1-19 Rees Street. Mansards and dormers at 4,10,12,14. First floor with moulded window box ledges. Several decorative cast iron window guards at first and ground floor.	01/02/1981	Rees Street is built on land leased by Henry Rydon from the Clothworkers and Church Commissioners. This is one of the first areas he developed, bounded by Linton Street, Arlington Square, New North Road and the canal, between 1847 and 1852. The builder he used for most of the east side of Arlington Square, the next terrace along, was John Hill, so maybe he also built Rees Street. Rydon seldom subcontracted to builders for more than a few contiguous houses so it is hard to tell who built what. But he did keep a tight control on design. Rees Street continues the style of the eastern end of Arlington Avenue with its simple design of flat headed windows and doors and a unifying stucco cornice above. It offers subtle variation to the other streets in the Arlington Square conservation area. But overall the effect is the same.		939	
REGENT'S CANAL	0	Canal-side wall, Albert Wharf, New Wharf Road		REGENT'S CANAL	N1 9RB	Regent's Canal West		1820s or later		Other Industrial Structure	Other Industrial Structure	Masonry retaining wall at waters edge. Variegated stone blocks.(Regent's Canal, each corner of Battlebridge Basin)		This canal retaining wall dates from some time after the Regent's Canal's opening in 1820. Battlebridge Basin was developed quickly by local builder William Horsfall, using spoil from the excavation of the Islington tunnel. The area around it was built up with warehouses by 1822, so these retaining walls may date from that time. This section of the canal, the Regent's Canal West Conservation Area, contains some of its most evocative industrial architecture: the basin, Regent's Wharf, the Caledonian Road and York Way bridges and the portal to the tunnel under Islington. William Horsfall also developed houses in nearby Northdown Street, which are also locally listed.	1 05 79	398	

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REGENT'S CANAL	0		Lock 5	REGENT'S CANAL	N1 8GJ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row	Opened in 1820 with later Victorian alterations		Georgian/Victorian industrial	Other Historic Structure	Other Historic Structure	Canal lock and fittings, two parallel brick lock chambers, one only used with gates, the other reconstructed as a weir. Cast iron and timber beams, paddle gear, bollards, sluice. Brick steps on island.	01/05/1979	This is an important landmark on the Regent's Canal, at its junction with the City Road Basin, a busy spot on the London canal system. The basin superseded Paddington as the main goods distribution point for London, which shows how important the building of the Regent's Canal was for the city's commercial life. Lock 5 is a working lock with canal boats moored above and below. It retains most of its fittings, though the second parallel chamber is no longer used. The canal was engineered and designed by James Morgan, who was an assistant to the architect John Nash.		412	
REGENT'S CANAL	0		Lock 5	REGENT'S CANAL	N1 8GJ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		1820 or later		Other Historic Structure	Bollards	Iron and oak bollards on towpath.	01/05/1979	These bollards are part of the fittings around Lock No. 5 on the Regent's Canal just before the junction with the City Basin. They are made of iron and oak and add to the historic detail on this important section of the canal.		413	
REGENT'S CANAL	0		Below Lock 5	REGENT'S CANAL	N1 8GJ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		Mid 1800s		Other Historic Structure	Paving	Granite sett paving at ground level behind towpath, laid to falls in ridge and furrow pattern and stone paving.	01/05/1970	This granite sett paving is an important part of the environment around City Road Dock and the towpath below Lock 5. It also has an interesting pattern.		415	
REGENT'S CANAL	0	FROG LANE BRIDGE (BRIDGE 38)		DANBURY STREET	N1 8LB	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		1848-9	Victorian Industrial canal architecture	Other Historic Structure	Bridge	Road bridge crossing canal at Danbury Street. Typical short span brick arch on east side. Widened on west side, with cast iron beams, supporting brick jack arches. Pedestrian path passes under the north side. Brick parapet.	1 05 79	Frog Lane Bridge is a small road bridge crossing Regent's Canal at Danbury Street, dating from around 1848. The canal itself was completed in 1820. It has a typical short span brick arch on the east side and widened on the west side, with large cast iron beams, supporting brick jack arches. The name is taken from Frog Lane, now known as Danbury Street. The bridge has value as part of an important and atmospheric section of the canal, from the tunnel entrance to the lock and the City Road Basin. It retains much of its original industrial architecture and is easily accessible from Danbury Street.		408	
REGENT'S CANAL	0	MAIDEN LANE BRIDGE (East half)		YORK WAY / REGENT'S CANAL	N1C 4BZ	Regent's Canal West		1819 - rebuilt 1852, 1923, and 1998	Victorian Industrial	Other Historic Structure	Bridge	Cast iron single-span road bridge over canal, with cast iron beams and parapet, and brick jack arches. Rusticated sandstone quoins.	1 05 79	Maiden Lane Bridge has had several significant reconstructions over the past century, to accommodate traffic and comply with European load bearing legislation. However, it has retained its historic, Victorian, elements in the red-brick work forming the bridge pillars either side of the canal, complete with Canal Trust plaque detailing the significance of the structure.			
REGENT'S CANAL	0			REGENT'S CANAL	N1 8GJ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row	1838-19003	Late 1800s		Other Historic Structure	Retaining wall	Brick retaining wall with buttresses (rendered). Pinkish stock brick now rendered and painted black since original 1979 listing.	01/05/1979	This retaining wall is an important part of the environment around City Road Dock and the towpath below Lock 5. It is now (2017) rendered, painted black and covered with children's art from the primary school above it.		416	
REGENT'S CANAL	0	CANALSIDE WALL NORTH SIDE	Canal-side wall, north side of towpath, Regent's Canal, each of York Way to Treaty Street	REGENT'S CANAL	N1 0XF	Regent's Canal West		c1820	Georgian with later repairs	Other Historic Structure	Retaining wall between flats and canal path	Brick boundary and retaining wall mostly in pinkish London stock brick. The wall carries on up the steps to York Way at the far western end with an attractive curved section built in front of the original wall, containing a rising stepped slope, (about 18m long). The original wall is mainly around 2.1m tall in old brick. The old wall from York Way to Treaty Street is about 200m long and mostly in good condition. A few pairs of tie bar supports remain to the western end. A gap halfway along the wall, about 12m, has been made as an entrance to Tiber Garden. The eastern end of the wall, about 50m length from Treaty Street, has been damaged and reduced to about 65cm but rebuilt in places with a thinner buttressed wall, which has also been damaged in parts.	01/05/1979	This is an important well preserved section of canal wall. It is mostly in its original state, although repaired along its length. This wall was built when the canal was opened in 1820 or shortly after. The canal was engineered and designed by James Morgan, who was an assistant to the architect John Nash.		396	

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REGENT'S CANAL	0	CANALSIDE WALL N SIDE (from the tunnel to Danbury Bridge)	Regents Canal: Canal-side wall, north side of towpath, east of Islington tunnel to Danbury Street. (boundary of the gardens of 20, Colebrook Row, 4 – 54 Noel Road, and 1 Danbury St.)	REGENT'S CANAL	N1 8LE	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		1840s		Other historic Structure	Retaining wall	Retaining wall up to about 2m. height, topped by various garden walls; original rubble panels of fused brick wasters and piers, plinth and coping of pinkish stock brick. Eighteen panels curling down from Colebrook Row and down to the centre of No. 18 Noel Road. Those at No. 14 Noel Road with concave curve, then modern brick only to No. 22, a pleasing replica at No. 24, and at No. 26 two curving panels survive, from there new brick up to No. 44 and broadly intact from then on with some rebuilding by the Danbury Street bridge.	01/05/1979	This is an unusual stretch of canalside retaining wall made up of panels of fused brick wasters with piers, plinths and coping of pinkish stock brick. There are eighteen panels curling down from Colebrook Row to Danbury Street bridge and supporting the "hanging gardens" of Noel Road. The wall seems to date from the laying out and development of Noel Road rather than the construction of the canal. In an illustration of 1837 the wall is lower and only supports a very gentle slope. It is unusual and makes a contribution to the period character of the area and the particular charm of this stretch of the Regents Canal.		409	
REGENT'S CANAL	0	CANALSIDE WALL NORTH SIDE (below Danbury Bridge to upper boundary of Hanover School)	Regents Canal: Canal-side wall, north side of towpath, below Danbury Street to upper side of Hanover School premises. (boundary of the gardens of 56 - 76 Noel Road, and upper boundary of Hanover School)	REGENT'S CANAL	N1 8BD	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		c1845		Other Historic Structure	Retaining Wall	Boundary wall about 1.5 m high of fused brick wasters, with regular courses of stock brick and brick coping. Nothing survives before boundary of Nos. 62/64 Noel Road, best surviving between Nos. 62/64 and No. 70. From Nos. 72-76 parts remain and evidence of survival with the upper boundary of Hanover School, the wall then disappears behind canal side buildings.	01/05/1979	Along the towpath below Danbury Bridge and extending to the back of Hanover School are some unusual surviving portions of the supporting wall. The materials are fused brick wasters (brick that had failed and would only be useful as rubble) with regular stock brick coping. This dates from the development of the lower part of Noel Road around 1845. Illustrations of this stretch of canal before Noel Road just show a gently sloping field. Though only small portions survive, it enhances the period feel of the canal, tow path and surrounding area.		407	
RHEIDOL TERRACE	16-26		Nos. 16-26	RHEIDOL TERRACE	N1 8NS	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Basement and three storey. Ground floor stucco rusticated. Cast iron front railings. Stucco cornice at eaves. Upper floors windows with flat gauged brick arches. Stock brick.	01/02/1980	The land around St. Peter's Church was owned by Thomas Cubitt for his brickwork. He built some streets himself and others were sub-contracted to developers like James Rhodes or to individual builders. William Timewell, for example, built some of the terraces nearby in Devonia Road. Rheidol Terrace was part of the James Rhodes development that stretched north east towards the Clothworkers land around Arlington Square developed at around the same time by Henry Rydon. This terrace dating from the mid 1800s is generally in original condition and forms part of a significant area of residential building of that date. The cafes in the street mark the transition between the wholly residential area and the cluster of local shops in adjoining St Peter's Street. It has fine single ground floor arched windows and some original street railings and balcony iron work.		636	
RHEIDOL TERRACE	1A-10 (consec)		Nos. 1A-10 (consec)	RHEIDOL TERRACE	N1 8NT	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes. Shop in No. 1A	Residential. Commercial in part of No.1A	Terrace. Basement and three storey. Ground floor rusticated stucco. Upper floors stock brick. Flat gauged brick arches to windows. No. 1A ground floor shop front and carriageway. Doors with arches and pilasters and semi-circular fanlights. Cast iron front railings. Parapet.	01/02/1980	This terrace dates from the mid-1800s. It has seen many changes and developed an inconsistent appearance over time, but still retains its character. The fine single ground floor arched windows are its best feature. It retains original street railings and balcony iron work.		635	

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RHEIDOL TERRACE/PREBEND STREET	29-31 (consec) 29 Renumbered Westgate House, 2A Prebend Street		Nos. 29-31 (consec) 29 Renumbered Westgate House, 2A Prebend Street	RHEIDOL TERRACE/PREBEND STREET	N1 8NT	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	No. 29 commercial. Nos. 30 and 31 residential	Corner buildings. Basement and three storey. Stock brick. Stucco, architraves to windows. First floor some with console bracketed cornices. Plasters to doors. Nos. 30 and 31 have curved frontages including curved sliding sash windows.	01/02/1980	Nos. 30 and 31 are houses of strong character with curved front walls incorporating curved sliding sash windows. No. 29, although of the same period of construction, has been altered in a style that is out of character with the other buildings in the group.		637		
RICHMOND AVENUE	5-23 (odd) and Nos. 4-20 Richmond Avenue		Nos. 5-23 (odd) and Nos. 4-20 Richmond Avenue	RICHMOND AVENUE	N1 0NE	Barnsbury		c1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace. Nos. 5-23, three storeys and basement. Some with original front railings. Stucco ground floor. One door and one window. Door with pilasters and rectangular fanlight. Nos. 5 and 7 stucco pilasters from ground floor to cornice on each side also nos. 21 and 23. No. 23 with two storey side entrance. First and second floors. One large window with circular head. Nos. 9-19 two windows on first and second floors with gauged flat brick arches. Brick dentil cornice at eaves. Upper floors stock brick. Nos. 4-20 on other side of road, a repeat.	1 11 79	This Georgian style terrace dates from the 1840s. The land it was built on was owned by George Thornhill, and was part of the wider Thornhill Estate which gives this area its distinctive character. The area was laid out by Joseph Kay but this terrace was funded and built by speculative builders. The terrace retains a striking uniformity and a number of Georgian features such as the stucco ground floor and iron-work. This terrace contributes to the overall character of this conservation area which is rich in Georgian and early Victorian terraces.		574		
RICHMOND AVENUE	49-59 (odd) Richmond Avenue		Nos. 49-59 (odd) Richmond Avenue	RICHMOND AVENUE	N1 0LX	Barnsbury		c1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Six terraced houses. Three storey and basements. Ground floor rusticated stucco, stock brick above ground floor, one window and door except nos. 49 and 59, two windows and single storey side entrance. Steps up to door which has pilasters with rectangular fanlight. First floor two windows each with cast iron window guards. Second floor two windows - all with gauged flat brick arches. Nos. 57 and 51 have stucco cornice at eaves. Cast iron boundary railings	1 11 79	This Georgian style terrace dates from the 1840s. The land it was built on was owned by George Thornhill and was part of the wider Thornhill Estate which gives this area its distinctive character. The area was laid out by Joseph Kay, the estate surveyor, but this terrace was funded and built by speculative builders. The terrace retains a striking uniformity and a number of Georgian features such as the rusticated stucco ground floor and iron-work. This terrace contributes to the overall character of this conservation area which is rich in Georgian and early Victorian terraces.		575		
RICHMOND AVENUE	91-107 (odd) Richmond Avenue		Nos. 91-107 (odd) Richmond Avenue	RICHMOND AVENUE	N1 0LT	Barnsbury		c1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Nine Terraced houses, flat fronted, basement and three storey, two bay stock brick and roof obscured by parapet. Ground floor rusticated stucco topped by a string course, front doors have fanlights. Stucco surrounds to windows and horizontal stucco courses to demarcate each house. Cast iron window guards to first floor windows, decorative urn and spearhead boundary railings. No. 107 (corner house) has a side hall entrance with arched door surround and dentil cornice	1 02 80	This Georgian style terrace dates from around 1841 and was originally called St George's Terrace. The land it was built on was owned by George Thornhill, and was part of the wider Thornhill Estate. The area was laid out by the estate surveyor Joseph Kay but this terrace was funded and built by speculative builders. It retains a striking uniformity and a number of Georgian features such as the rusticated stucco ground floor and iron-work. This terrace contributes to the overall character of this conservation area and is sited opposite a grade II listed terrace		884		
RICHMOND AVENUE	74 Richmond Avenue	Former DUKE OF WELLINGTON Public House	No. 74 Richmond Avenue	RICHMOND AVENUE	N1 0NA	Barnsbury		c1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Residential	Former public house, now residential building. Georgian proportions, detached, corner property. Flat fronted, basement and three storey, three bay stock brick and roof obscured by parapet. Stucco ground floor with double-width door with fanlight and porch and round-topped Greek order pilasters. Stucco pilasters between each bay from first floor to cornice. Balustrade with repeating flower motif, mirrored in porch and adjacent houses. Boundary railings		This former public house began trading in 1843 and was called the Duke of Wellington until it closed in 1984. It retains striking Georgian proportions and its detailing with round-topped pilasters, which contain a flower design, are repeated in the nearby Grade II listed terrace. It is an excellent example of an early Victorian Georgian-style building in an area rich in the architecture of this period.	No listing date	1417	4.13	
RICHMOND AVENUE	115 to 125 (odd)		Nos. 115 to 125 (odd)	RICHMOND AVENUE	N1 0LR	Barnsbury		c1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Six terraced houses, flat fronted, basement and three storeys with dormers. Two bay, yellow stock brick. Parapets with plain stucco band below. Rusticated stucco ground floor, second floor sill string. Architraved windows with first floor cornices. Square headed doorways with pilaster jambs carrying cornice heads, fanlights (some patterned) and panelled doors. Cast iron railings with urn finials.	1 12 70	This Georgian style terrace dates from the 1840s. The land it was built on was owned by George Thornhill, and was part of the wider Thornhill Estate which gives this area its distinctive character. The area was laid out by Joseph Kay but this terrace was funded and built by speculative builders. The terrace retains a striking uniformity and a number of Georgian features such as the rusticated stucco ground floor and iron-work. This terrace contributes to the overall character of this conservation area which is rich in early Victorian terraces.		165		

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RIPPLEVALE GROVE	33-55 (odd)		Nos. 33-55 (odd)	RIPPLEVALE GROVE	N1 1HS	Barnsbury		c1840	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Stepped terraces, villa-type derived classical. Two storeys and semi-basement. Eaves with slate roofs. Stock brick, with stucco window and door mouldings and stucco semi-basement. Flat headed openings. Mostly original glazing bars. Panelled doors. Decorative cast iron railings to front and steps.	01/02/1981	Ripplevale Grove was part of the redevelopment the Thornhill estate under its surveyor Joseph Kay, from 1810 to his death in 1847. Nos. 33-55 Ripplevale Grove make up a mainly well preserved terrace rising uphill with a range of two storey cottages. Some were linked in pairs and terraces from the beginning, others have been linked later. Most have nice classical detailing.		982	
RIPPLEVALE GROVE	38		No. 38	RIPPLEVALE GROVE	N1 1HT	Barnsbury		c1840	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Three storeys and semi-basement. Eaves with slate roof. Stock brick, with stucco semi-basement. Flat headed openings with gauged brick arches. Ground floor window in segmental gauged arch recess. Original glazing bars. Decorative cast iron railings to front and steps.	01/02/1981	Ripplevale Grove was part of the redevelopment of the Thornhill estate under its surveyor Joseph Kay, from 1810 to his death in 1847. No. 38 is a well preserved house in the Ripplevale Grove streetscape. It stands out with three stories plus semi-basement, rather than the two stories of its neighbours on the left, and it is the last house before the terrace changes character on the right to a rusticated stucco ground floor. But it matches the higher numbers with its gauged arched window recess.	[Listed as No.39 in LBoI List]. The description matches No. 38, with the gauged arch above the window, rather than No 39, which does not, and is already included under Nos. 33-35 above.	984	
RIPPLEVALE GROVE	40-62 (even)		Nos. 40-62 (even)	RIPPLEVALE GROVE	N1 1HT	Barnsbury		c1840	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Stepped terraces, villa-type derived classical. Two storeys and semi-basement (and in some cases subsequent attic). Eaves with slate roofs. Stock brick, with stucco semi-basement. Flat headed openings with gauged brick arches. Ground floor window in segmental gauged arch recess. Most with original glazing bars. Most with decorative cast iron railings to front and steps. Stucco fronts (only nos. 44 and 62). Bracketed moulded doorhead (only no. 44). Covered mews entrance (only no. 54).	01/02/1981	Ripplevale Grove was part of the redevelopment of the Thornhill estate under its surveyor Joseph Kay, from 1810 to his death in 1847. Nos. 40 - 62 make up a mainly well preserved terrace rising uphill with a range of two storey cottages. Some were originally linked in pairs and terraces and some were linked later. Most have nice classical detailing.		985	
RIPPLEVALE GROVE	61-73 (odd)		Nos. 61-73 (odd)	RIPPLEVALE GROVE	N1 1HS	Barnsbury		c1840	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Stepped terraces, villa-type derived classical. Two storeys and semi-basement (and in some cases subsequent attic). Eaves with slate roofs. Stock brick, with stucco window and door mouldings and stucco semi-basement. Flat headed openings. Mostly original glazing bars. Panelled doors. Decorative cast iron railings to front and steps. Some arranged to have doorways adjacent.	01/02/1981	Ripplevale Grove was part of the redevelopment the Thornhill estate under its surveyor Joseph Kay, from 1810 to his death in 1847. Nos. 61 - 73 make up a mainly well preserved 1840s terrace, with a range of two storey cottages. Most have delicate classical detailing.		983	
RITCHIE STREET, now BACHELOR STREET	6	Former PENTON PRIMARY SCHOOL	No. 6	BACHELOR STREET	N1 0EY		1891		Victorian Baroque Queen Anne	Education Building	Residential	Opened 1891 as Ritchie Street Board School. Late 19th century Victorian board school, three story, asymmetric plan, towers facing Bachelor Street. Big windows. Hipped roofs with an S shape, the remaining roof surface originally may have been a roof-top playground. Preserved separate gates for boys and girls on Ritchie Street. Indented central section of the facade on Ritchie street. Stock brick and red brick with terracotta ornaments on the side of the main tower, half round stucco design over top larger windows, brick aprons below windows	1 02 87	This is a fine example of the Queen Anne Baroque architectural style used by TJ Bailey and his colleagues at the London School Board at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. Taken together these board schools represent one of Victorian and Edwardian municipalism's outstanding achievements. As was customary, this school has separate entrances for boys and girls. The exterior is largely unchanged, though converted into flats. The Board schools were built in the decades after the 1870 Education Act, when elementary education became compulsory and eventually free. This school is a memorial to one of the most important stages in London's educational history.	Address now Batchelor Street	1176	

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ROCLIFFE STREET	2-6 (even)		Nos. 2-6 (even)	ROCLIFFE STREET	N18DT	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row		c1850 - 1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three terraced houses, mid 19th century with some Italian influence. Stock brick set in Flemish bond, stucco panel and moulded top cornice on No. 4. Rooves obscured by parapet, except No. 4 slate. Two storeys over semi-basement, two windows each. No. 4 has two dormer windows making a second floor. Nos. 2 and 6 were apparently rebuilt substantially above ground floor level after WWII bomb damage. Semi-basements stuccoed to ground floor level with string course at the top except No. 2. Round-arched entrances up five steps, with panelled pilasters on 4 and 6, stuccoed cornice with stippled keystone on No. 4. Plain stucco arch on No. 2, gauged brick arch on No. 6. Half-circle plain fanlights. Flat arched doorways. Ground floor windows curved arches: 4 and 6 have moulded curved stucco arches and window surrounds. Plain arch on No. 2. Nos. 4 and 6 have curved window tops. First floor windows curved arched with gauged brick heads. Four-light sash windows in Nos. 2 and 6, twelve-light sash windows in No. 4. Stacks to party walls either side of No. 4. Cast iron spearhead railings of original design to entrance steps and pavements, a few missing.	01/11/1985	Nos. 2 - 6 Roccliffe Street are mid Victorian terraced houses of yellow brick set in Flemish bond with 2 storeys over the semi-basements, two windows each. The terrace was built in the late 1850s to early 1860s as Islington expanded. Angello Tommaso, a maker of barrel organs or hurdy-gurdies came from Italy in 1880 to live in Roccliffe Street where he died in 1953. The heritage value of the houses lies in their contribution to the terrace as a whole, despite parts being rebuilt after bomb damage in 1940. Only No. 4 retains its stucco cornice at roof level. The terrace shows the attractive rhythm of repeated, similar, white stucco features and railings of domestic Victorian architecture.		1111	
ROCLIFFE STREET	10		No. 10	ROCLIFFE STREET	N18DT	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row		c1850s - 1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Terrace house. Generally as Nos. 2-6 (even) Roccliffe Street. One of four houses stepped forward by the depth of one brick (c 6") and adjacent to one of two taller houses forming the centrepiece of the terrace. Yellow brick set in Flemish bond, roof obscured by parapet. Two storeys over semi-basement, two windows each. Semi-basement stuccoed to ground floor level with string course at the top. Round-arched entrances up five steps, with panelled pilasters, stuccoed cornice with keystone. Plain half-circle fanlight. Flat arched doorway. Ground floor window flat arched under trapezoid shaped cornice, no mouldings and early Victorian ten-paned sash windows (4 narrow (half) panes either side of 3 wider panes on each sash.) First floor windows under curved arch with gauged brick heads of double end-on bricks. Sash windows with 6 panes and 3 panes per sash and small lugs (possibly original windows?) Stacks to party wall on lhs Cast iron railings of original design, some missing. ground floor.	01/11/1985	No. 10 Roccliffe Street is a mid-Victorian terraced house of yellow brick set in Flemish bond with two storeys over a semi-basement, with two windows each floor. The house is one of four which are central in the terrace and stepped forward by a brick's depth. The house was built in the late 1850s to early 1860s as Islington expanded in Victorian urbanisation. Angello Tommaso, a maker of barrel organs or hurdy-gurdies came from Italy in 1880 to live in Roccliffe Street where he died in 1953. The heritage value of the house lies in its contribution to the terrace as a whole which has the attractive rhythm of repeated, similar, white stucco features and railings of domestic Victorian architecture.		1112	

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ROCLIFFE STREET	12		No. 12	ROCLIFFE STREET	N18DT	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Terraced house, some classical influence. One of two taller houses forming the centrepiece of the terrace and one of four houses stepped forward by the depth of one brick (c 6"). Stock brick set in Flemish bond, stucco unpainted panel, roof obscured by parapet. Three storeys over semi-basement, two windows each, high hall floor. Semi-basement stuccoed to ground floor level with string course at the top. Round-arched entrance up five steps, with wood panelled pilastered surround, stuccoed cornice with stippled keystone. Plain half-circle fanlight. Ground floor window flat arched with gauged red-brick head. The windows appear to be original with thin astragals, ten panes per sash, no lugs. Exaggerated round stucco arch on scroll design consoles: the lion's head on the adjacent house No. 14. The whole window is recessed by one brick's depth (c 6 inches). First and second floor windows flat arched arch with gauged brick heads painted in the same design as the gauged brick head of the ground floor. Sash windows with 6 panes and no lugs (possibly original windows?). Stacks to party wall on right hand side Cast iron spearhead railings of original design to front and entrance steps, some missing. Corner finials of a different pattern remain.	01/11/1985	No. 12 Roccliffe Street is a mid Victorian house, one of a pair of three storey houses central to the terrace in yellow brick set in Flemish bond with stucco features to entrances and original windows and cast-iron railings. The taller houses of Nos. 12 and 14 form a visual stop to City Garden Row. Both have an unusual exaggerated round stucco arch on scroll design consoles – an Italianate influence. Built in the 1850s to 1860s they housed tradesmen and skilled craftsmen. Angello Tommaso, a maker of barrel organs or hurdy-gurdies came from Italy in 1880 to live in Roccliffe Street where he died in 1953. The heritage value of the house lies in its function as the centrepiece of the terrace and in the attractiveness of the terrace as a whole with its rhythm of repeated white stucco features and railings.		1113	
ROCLIFFE STREET	14		No. 14	ROCLIFFE STREET	N18DT	Duncan Terrace/Colebrooke Row		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Terraced house, 1850s, one of two taller houses forming the centrepiece of the terrace and one of four houses stepped forward by the depth of one brick (c 6"). Render to frontage above hall floor, roof obscured by parapet. Three storeys over semi-basement, two windows each. Semi-basement stuccoed to ground floor level with string course at the top. Round-arched entrances up five steps, with panelled pilasters, stuccoed cornice with stippled keystone. Plain half-circle fanlight. Ground floor window straight arched. Exaggerated round stucco arch on scroll design consoles with lion's head on the pediments. The whole window is indented by one brick's depth (c 6 inches). Sash window of six panes per sash and lugs. First and second floor windows flat arched. Sash windows with three panes per sash on first floor and two panes per sash on 2nd floor; wider astragals than No. 12 and lugs on sashes suggest late Victorian glazing. Cast iron spearhead railings, a few missing.	01/11/1985	No. 14 Roccliffe Street is a mid Victorian house, one of a pair of three storey houses central to the terrace with rendered façade but retaining some stucco features and cast-iron railings. The taller houses of Nos. 12 and 14 form a visual stop to City Garden Row. The house has an unusual exaggerated round stucco arch on scroll design consoles with lion's head on the pediment – an Italianate influence. Built in the 1850s to 1860s they housed tradesmen and skilled craftsmen. Angello Tommaso, a maker of barrel organs or hurdy-gurdies came from Italy in 1880 to live in Roccliffe Street where he died in 1953. The heritage value of the house lies in its function (with No 12) as the centrepiece of the terrace and in the attractiveness of the terrace as a whole with its rhythm of repeated white stucco features and railings.		1114	

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ROCLIFFE STREET	18-26 (even)		Nos. 18-26 (even)	ROCLIFFE STREET	N18DT	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		1850s - 1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Five terraced houses, some Italian influence. 18 -24 in yellow brick, 26 substantially rebuilt in a variety of bricks, all set in Flemish bond, stucco panel, rooves obscured by parapet. 24 and 26 two storeys over semi-basement, 18, 20, 22 have dormer windows. High hall floor. Two windows each storey. Semi- basements stuccoed to ground floor level with string course at the ground floor level except Nos 24 and 26. Round-arched entrances up five steps, with panelled pilasters except 22 (no pilasters) and 18 (fluted), stuccoed arch over entrance with stippled keystone except No 26. Stuccoed entrance surround on Nos 24 and 26. Half-circle plain fanlights. Flat arched doorways. Ground floor windows curved arches: stucco banded cornices except No 26 which has plain, flat-topped cornice and small keystone not of original design and No 22 which has no banding. First floor windows curved arched with flat stucco cornice and stippled keystone . 12-light sash widows without lugs except 22 and 26. Chimney stacks to party walls. Cast iron spearhead railings; some missing. No finials at 26. A few original corner finials	01/11/1985	Nos. 18 - 26 Roccliffe Street are five mid Victorian terraced houses, four in yellow brick, one in mixed brick, all set in Flemish bond with two storeys over the semi- basements. They have two windows each and three of them have dormer windows in the roof. The terrace was built in the late 1850s to early 1860s as Islington expanded. Angello Tommaso, a maker of barrel organs or hurdy-gurdies came from Italy in 1880 to live in Roccliffe Street where he died in 1953. The heritage value of the houses lies in their contribution to the terrace as a whole, despite some alterations and the substantial rebuilding of No. 26. The terrace shows the attractive rhythm of repeated, similar, white stucco features, projecting window sills and the railings of domestic Victorian architecture in Islington.		1115	
ROMAN WAY	1		No. 1	ROMAN WAY	N7 8XG			1850s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront in 1850s one bay terrace of three storeys in London stock brick. Ground floor shop flanked by pilasters with brackets supporting a painted timber fascia and sub-divided by five pilasters. Half glazed shop entrance door, with fanlight over, flanked by clear glass windows, over timber stall-risers. Side entrance to upper floor with clear glass fanlight over.	21/09/1993	In 1853 the builders' Charles Thompson and William Crosswell started developing the area south of Pentonville Prison and it is likely that this terrace is one of their developments. But the railway, prison, and new cattle market made poor neighbours and houses had to be designed for artisans and clerks rather than the wealthier residents catered for south of Offord Road. No. 1 Roman Way's shopfront retains many of its original features and is an attractive part of this short parade of shops.		1420	
ROMAN WAY	2		No. 2	ROMAN WAY	N7 8XG			1850s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront in an 1850s terrace of three storeys in London stock brick. Ground floor shop frontage sub-divided by four timber pilasters supporting a painted timber fascia. Half glazed shop entrance door, with fanlight over, with adjacent clear glass window sub-divided by two mullions and a transome, over timber stall-risers. Panelled side entrance door to upper floors with clear glass fanlight over.	21/09/1993	In 1853 the builders' Charles Thompson and William Crosswell started developing the area south of Pentonville Prison and it is likely that this terrace is one of their developments. But the railway, prison, and new cattle market made poor neighbours and houses had to be designed for artisans and clerks rather than the wealthier residents catered for the other side of Offord Road. No. 2 Roman Way's shopfront retains many of its original features and is an attractive part of this short parade of shops.		1421	
ROMAN WAY	4		No. 4	ROMAN WAY	N7 8XG			1850s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Former shopfront in an 1850s terrace of three storeys in London stock brick. Original ground floor shop largely rebuilt; frontage infilled and rendered below original cornice and sub-divided by four applied timber pilasters. Panelled entrance door, with clear fanlight over, adjacent to rounded corner of property and new sash window inserted to align with upper windows.	21/09/1993	No. 4 Roman Way has been converted to residential use since the original 1993 listing. It retains some of its shopfront details and is part of an important parade of 1850s shops, all but one of which are locally listed. In 1853 the builders' Charles Thompson and William Crosswell started building south of Pentonville Prison and it is likely that this terrace is one of their developments. But the railway, prison, and new cattle market made poor neighbours and houses had to be designed for artisans and clerks rather than the wealthier residents catered for the other side of Offord Road. No. 4 Roman Way's shopfront retains at least some of its original features and is an attractive part of this short parade of shops.		1422	3.22

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ROMAN WAY	114	Former "CITY OF ROME" PUBLIC HOUSE	No. 114	ROMAN WAY	N7 8XJ		1853		Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Public House	Residential	Corner Public House with flanking elevations now exposed by adjacent demolitions: London stock brick of three storeys with semi-basement to front elevation and roof concealed behind stuccoed, dentilled, cornice with blocking course. Stucco quoins terminate both elevations and flank the recessed, rounded, corner. The Wheelwright Street elevation has three bays, the first floor windows having stucco architraves, segmental heads and keystones, the second floor windows plain stucco architraves; both central windows are blind. The main, Roman Way, elevation is similar but the central windows have richer detail; that of the second floor being lugged and the first floor of tri-parite form with pilasters and a deep frieze with central segmental head. The ground floor pub frontage has been much altered with its original glazing replaced by high level smallish windows; the heavy, dentilled, cornice and pilasters, however, survive intact	01/02/1980	No 114 Roman Way is a former corner public house now left exposed by the demolition of the houses either side of it. It retains its upper floor details, particularly a fine tripartite window facing Roman Way. In 1853 the builders' Charles Thompson and William Crosswell started developing the area south of Pentonville Prison with the City of Rome public house and some houses at the east end of Market Street. However, the presence of the railway, prison, and new cattle market made poor neighbours and houses had to be designed for artisans and clerks rather than the wealthier residents catered for south of Offord Road. The former City of Rome is a fine building sadly isolated on its corner site.		764	
ROMAN WAY	1A		No. 1A	ROMAN WAY	N7 8XG		1850s		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront in two bay terrace of three storeys in London stock brick. Ground floor restaurant (La Taberna) Frontage flanked by classical pilasters, with console brackets, supporting a painted timber fascia with awning. Main clear glass window, over timber stall-riser. Two paired entrances, to restaurant and upper floors respectively, flanked by timber pilasters with clear glass fanlights over; doors (modern replacements) panelled and half glazed.	21/09/1993	In 1853 the builders' Charles Thompson and William Crosswell started building south of Pentonville Prison and it is likely that this terrace is one of their developments. But the railway, prison, and new cattle market made poor neighbours and houses had to be designed for artisans and clerks rather than the wealthier residents catered for the other side of Offord Road. No. 1A Roman Way's shopfront retains many of its original features and is an attractive part of this short parade of shops.		1418	
ROMAN WAY	2A		No. 2A	ROMAN WAY	N7 8XG		1850s		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront in an 1850s terrace of three storeys in London stock brick. Ground floor frontage flanked by classical pilasters, with console brackets, supporting a painted timber fascia. Main clear glass window subdivided by two mullions and one transom, over panelled timber stall-riser. Combined panelled entrance door to both ground and upper floors, with clear glass fanlights over.	21/09/1993	In 1853 the builders' Charles Thompson and William Crosswell started building south of Pentonville Prison and it is likely that this terrace is one of their developments. But the railway, prison, and new cattle market made poor neighbours and houses had to be designed for artisans and clerks rather than the wealthier residents catered for the other side of Offord Road. No. 2A Roman Way's shopfront retains many of its original features and is an attractive part of this short parade of shops.		1419	
ROMAN WAY/CORNELIA STREET	10	Former RAILWAY TAVERN Public House	No. 10	ROMAN WAY/CORNELIA STREET	N7 8BA		c1850		Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Residential	Former public house, now converted into flats on a corner site. Originally part of a terrace (the rest was demolished 1960s). On Roman Way facade three storeys, stock brick, parapet with loft extension above; pairs of sash windows, on first and second floor with stone dressings; on ground floor below string course three and a half windows set between pilasters mimicking pub facade. Side elevation (Cornelia Street), profile of loft extension largely stock brick, short wrapped sections of parapet and string course from main facade. Stuccoed ground floor with three unequally spaced entrances with small replacement windows. Two storey rear extension with loft extension at right angles to main building, stuccoed with sash windows on ground floor only.	22 10 99	This former public house is the sole survivor of a terrace demolished in the 1960s and it retains some of its pub detailing. It is an important reminder of the original Victorian terraces of Roman Way and Cornelia Street.		1644	

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RONALDS ROAD	1-9 (odd)	CITADEL COURT	Nos. 1-9 (odd)	RONALDS ROAD	N5 1XH	St Mary Magdalene	1891		Victorian Gothic	Place of Worship	Commercial	Two floors. First floor in red brick, apart from the lintels above the straight-headed windows and some embellishments to the pinnacles. The first floor is crowned by asymmetrical parapets and pinnacles which extend some distance above the hipped roof and are purely decorative. At the left-hand end there is a higher piece of parapet with triple blank arcading below, with on the right side of it a part which is corbelled forward and appears to have an arrow slit in it. In the middle of the facade there is another raised parapet, above more blank arcading, and framed by two square turrets with pyramidal tops, the latter in stone or stucco and painted white. At the right-hand end there is another raised parapet above blind arcading, with attached to it at the outer end a round pinnacle with a conical top also in stone or stucco and painted white. The first floor has six asymmetric bays separated by flat brick plasters. The first three from the left have a single window each, the second from the left being narrower and having a narrower window than the other two. The fourth bay from the left is under the central parapet and has two windows, then the next one to that has a single window. The bay at the right-hand end, under the parapet with the round turret, has three windows. The windows are all straight headed, with white painted lintels, and with grid-pattern glazing bars. They are not sash windows. The lower part of each window seems to be fixed in	07/10/1996	Citadel Court is made up of a former Salvation Army meeting hall at the back and four shops at the front which retain many of their original features. There is a wide entrance to the meeting hall on the Ronald's Road front, and another on Holloway Road. The architect was William Gilbee Scott (1857-1930) and it dates from 1891. He also designed the Gower Street Memorial Chapel (now the Chinese Church in London), the Salvation Army Chapel in Sheffield, and the London and Provincial Bank in Enfield. The facade is fairly conventional, of orange brick, irregularly fenestrated, embellished with moulded bricks and Tudor style oak doors. The upper floor is more original, in red brick with gothic pinnacles and details and a precarious looking corner turret. It was damaged by bombing in the Second World War, renovated in the 1950s but closed in 1963. The building is now in commercial use. It is a fine memorial to this interesting architect, a slightly mad Gothic fantasy with a historic connection to the Salvation Army.		1558	
RONALDS ROAD	73		No. 73	RONALDS ROAD	N5 1XB		1851-1895	1893	Victorian late classical tradition	Shop with home above	Residential	Three floors, first and second floors red brick. Corner location, one face in Ronalds Road, one in Battledean Road, with a splayed corner. All the first and second floor windows are headed by shallow segmental arches in brick. The second floor has two windows on the Ronalds Road front, one window on the splayed corner wall, and one window on the Battledean Road face. The first floor has the same arrangement of windows. The ground floor is a shopfront on all three walls apart from a door originally for access to the upper floors at the left-hand end of the Ronalds Road face. A paneled front door with rectangular fanlight, and a shallow segmental brick arch above. The former shop fronts retain the brackets at the ends of the fascia, and the moulded cornice over the fascia, but has what look like replaced shop windows in surrounds of timber painted blue, one large pane on the Ronald Road face, another on the Battledean Road face with a small rectangular window to the right, and a smaller window on the splayed corner replacing the original entrance door to the shop, with a blocked rectangular former fanlight above which is painted black. There is a double row of small pane glazing across the upper part of the two large window panes.	07/09/1998	No 73 Ronalds Road dates from around 1893. There is a shopfront on the ground floor and two storeys above in red brick. With Nos. 1A and 1B Battledean Road (also locally listed) it makes up a group of shops with accommodation above in the simple but robust design used in the 1890s housing developments in the area. Now in wholly residential use.		1586	

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ROSEBERY AVENUE	70	ROSEBERY HOUSE	No. 70	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4RR	Rosebery Avenue	1897		Victorian Baroque/Queen Anne	Industrial Building	Commercial	Red brick and red sandstone. Four bays plus stairway. Large gable over centre two bays which have elliptical arched openings on ground floor. Principle window round arched with strong glazing bars.	01/02/1980	No 70 Rosebery Avenue is a fine piece of late Victorian industrial Baroque architecture. It was built in the Queen Anne style fashionable in many public buildings at the time and makes generous use of sandstone on the front elevation on the ground floor and the plaster strips. Architectural details are similar to the former LCC Weights & Measures office at No. 5 Rosebery Avenue. No. 70 was built as the former London County Council gas metre testing station, for all meters from domestic to industrial. It was closed in 1929, when it was taken over by Edwin Jones & Sons, a firm of engravers, printers and paper merchants. After they left in the 1970s it was derelict for some years until sold by the GLC. It has now been converted into offices. This is an important building historically for Islington and for London as a whole.		604	
ROSEBERY AVENUE	7-15 (odd)		Nos. 7-15 (odd)	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4SP	Rosebery Avenue	1891-3		Victorian Baroque Arts & Crafts	Industrial Building	Commercial	Shopfront, housed in eleven bay, part four, part three storey building with parapet. Timber shop frontage. Three glazed showcases with white fascia, glazed French door at the midpoint of the central showcase. Glazed stallrisers replace timber in original listing. Two timber panelled and glazed doors at building extremes replaced with modern doors. Central timber panelled doors glazed since 1993 listing. Display windows with single transom and some mullions.	21 09 93	Nos. 7-15 Rosebery Avenue is listed as a shopfront, altered and updated since the original listing. However the shopfront is part of an important building as a whole and should be viewed as such. Rosebery Avenue was created as a new highway for Clerkenwell in the late 1800s, with the route opening in 1892. London County Council was instrumental in the development of the street, and was keen to ensure a high standard of construction. Nos. 7-15 was designed by developer-architect Frank Job Chambers, a major figure in the development of Rosebery Avenue and built between 1891 and 1893. This building is plainer and more utilitarian than Nos. 20-26 opposite, by the same architect. For more than 40 years, it housed the Temple Press which published <i>Cycling</i> magazine, the first mass-market illustrated magazine for cyclists.		1423	
ROSEBERY AVENUE	21		No. 21	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4SP		1890s		Victorian Gothic	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront: Timber frontage, stallriser and panelled door with glass. Granite and plaster pilasters. Glass fascia with four mullions. Separate timber panelled door to upper/lower levels. Above: attic storey - tall, pointed gable with central circular window. First and second floors both have four, narrow, two light sash windows with decorative plaster/stone arched panels above and fine stone frames. Ground floor level appears to have been altered with poor quality fixtures and fittings although original, double timber framed door with panels remains along with arched plaster facade above.	21/09/1993	No. 21 Rosebery Avenue is listed as a shopfront but it stands in an attractive late Victorian commercial building. It is red brick, three storey, with attic gable. The upper floors remain in use as office space with the lower floor as commercial premises. The continued print shop presence is typical of commercial activity in this area dating back to the early 20th century. It sits well next to its imposing neighbour and its simplicity of design makes good use of the plot. The shopfront has been altered but maybe not irreversibly.		1424	
ROSEBERY AVENUE	23		No. 23	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4SP		1892		Victorian Baroque	Ground floor shopfront, homes above	Ground floor shopfront. Residential above	Shopfront: timber frontage, stallriser, fascia. Granite and plaster pilasters. Main window with side aspect. Obscured glass with vent on top side aspect. Timber carved vent above window. Slight recessed doorway with timber framed and obscured glass. Door contains four transoms, two mullions. Above the shopfront an 8 storey red brick mansion block. The attic storey is step gabled with decorative white banded stone/plaster work throughout the facade. The upper storey windows are two light sash with highly elaborate moulded plaster work friezes above. The decoration includes elaborate foliage, festoons and swags as well as human faces. A series of cartouches display the architects initials 'JH' intertwined and the date of construction as '1892'. Moulded string course and polygonal pilasters.	21/09/1993	No. 23 Rosebery Avenue is a fine example of a late Victorian shop front sitting beneath a mansion block. It is part of a group of blocks commissioned in the 1890s by the Metropolitan Board of Works as part of the slum clearance in Clerkenwell. Its highly decorative design was aimed at attracting a 'higher class of resident'. James Hartnoll was the architect and developer, and this project followed on from the Rosebery Square Buildings in 1891-3. Like his mansion blocks elsewhere, these are tall lively buildings in red brick, with stepped gables, stone dressings and carved panels, a manner derived from Norman Shaw's Franco-Flemish designs of the 1880s. The shopfront retains its timber frontage, with granite and plaster pilasters. The main window has a side aspect and the doorway is slightly recessed. As with many of these Rosebery Avenue shopfronts it is worth seeing them in the context of the buildings above.		1425	

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ROSEBERY AVENUE	25		No. 25	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4SP		1892		Victorian Baroque	Ground floor shopfront, homes above	Ground floor shopfront. Residential above	Shopfront: timber frontage, panelled door with glass. Granite and plaster pilasters. Plastic covered stallriser. Main window with side aspect. Aluminium vent in window. Carved timber vent above window. Slight recessed doorway with black and white tiling to floor. Aluminium box fascia with nameplate. Above the shopfront an 8 storey red brick mansion block. The attic storey is step gabled with decorative white banded stone/plaster work throughout the facade. The upper storey windows are two light sash with highly elaborate moulded plaster work friezes above. The decoration includes elaborate foliage, festoons and swags as well as human faces. A series of cartouches display the architects initials 'JH' intertwined and the date of construction as '1892'. Moulded string course and polygonal pilasters.	21/09/1993	No. 25 Rosebery Avenue is a fine example of a late Victorian shop front sitting beneath a mansion block. It is part of a group of blocks commissioned in the 1890s by the Metropolitan Board of Works as part of the slum clearance in Clerkenwell. Its highly decorative design was aimed at attracting a 'higher class of resident'. James Hartnoll was the architect and developer, and this development followed on from the Rosebery Square Buildings in 1891-3. Like his mansion blocks elsewhere, these are tall lively buildings in red brick, with stepped gables, stone dressings and carved panels, a manner derived from Norman Shaw's Franco-Flemish designs of the 1880s. The mansion block is an interesting and complete example of the improvement works carried out in this area in the late 1800s. As with many of these Rosebery Avenue shopfronts it is worth seeing them in the context of the mansion block above.		1426	
ROSEBERY AVENUE	30-36 (even)		Nos. 30-36 (even)	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4TA		1892		Victorian Baroque	Ground floor shopfront, homes above	Ground floor shopfront. Residential above	Shopfront: timber frontage, panelled stallriser. Granite pilasters. Four recessed doorways and sealed all three main windows with side aspects. Painted glass above. Carved timber vent above windows. Three central granite columns with corbels. Above the shopfront an 8 storey red brick mansion block. The attic storey is step gabled with decorative white banded stone/plaster work throughout the facade. The upper storey windows are two light sash with highly elaborate moulded plaster work friezes above. The decoration includes elaborate foliage, festoons and swags as well as human faces. A series of cartouche's display the architects initials 'JH' intertwined and the date of construction as '1892'. Moulded string course and polygonal pilasters.	21/09/1993	Numbers 30-36 Rosebery Avenue is an attractive commercial premises below an impressive mansion block. The shopfront retains its original form with large windows and panelled timber framing. Granite and plaster pilasters divide up the bays and enhance the appearance of the shop front. The current print and stationers shop has been in business since 1965. The mansion block is part of a group commissioned in the 1890s by the Metropolitan Board of Works as part of the slum clearance in Clerkenwell. Its highly decorative design was aimed at attracting a 'higher class of resident'. James Hartnoll was the architect and developer, and this development followed on from the Rosebery Square Buildings in 1891-3. Like his mansion blocks elsewhere, these are tall lively buildings in red brick, with stepped gables, stone dressings and carved panels, a manner derived from Norman Shaw's Franco-Flemish designs of the 1880s. The mansion block is an interesting and complete example of the improvement works carried out in this area in the late 1800s.		1427	
ROSEBERY AVENUE	33		No. 33	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4SL		1892		Victorian Baroque	Ground floor shopfront, homes above	Ground floor shopfront. Residential above	Shopfront: timber frontage. Granite and plaster pilasters. Corbels intact. Illuminated box sign on right hand side pilaster. Window with side aspect and mullions on main window. Timber carved vent above window. Plastic fascia. Timber panelled and glass door with metal handrail. Above the shopfront an 8 storey red brick mansion block. The attic storey is step gabled with decorative white banded stone/plaster work throughout the facade. The upper storey windows are two light sash with highly elaborate moulded plaster work friezes above. The decoration includes elaborate foliage, festoons and swags as well as human faces. A series of cartouches display the architect's initials 'JH' intertwined and the date of construction as '1892'. Moulded string course and polygonal pilasters.	21/09/1993	No. 33 Rosebery Avenue has a fine shop front below an impressive mansion block. It retains its original form with a large display window and granite and plaster pilasters. The doorway is slightly recessed and with black and white tiling to the floor and a single panel, timber and glass door. Above is the mansion block. It is part of a group of blocks commissioned in the 1890s by the Metropolitan Board of Works as part of the slum clearance in Clerkenwell. Its highly decorative design was aimed at attracting a 'higher class of resident'. James Hartnoll was the architect and developer and this development followed on from the Rosebery Square Buildings in 1891-3. Like his mansion blocks elsewhere, these are tall lively buildings in red brick, with stepped gables, stone dressings and carved panels, a manner derived from Norman Shaw's Franco-Flemish designs of the 1880s. The mansion block is an interesting and complete example of the improvement works carried out in this area in the late 1800s.		1428	

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ROSEBERY AVENUE	39		No. 39	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4SH		1892		Victorian Baroque	Ground floor shopfront, no mezzanine above	Ground floor shopfront. Residential above	Shopfront: timber frontage, stallriser, fascia, recessed doorway. Main window with side aspect. Timber panelled and glass door. External security grille. Illuminated box sign. Above the shopfront an 8 storey red brick mansion block. The attic storey is step gabled with decorative white banded stone/plaster work throughout the facade. The upper storey windows are two light sash with highly elaborate moulded plaster work friezes above. The decoration includes elaborate foliage, festoons and swags as well as human faces. A series of cartouches display the architects initials 'JH' intertwined and the date of construction as '1892'. Moulded string course and polygonal pilasters.	21/09/1993	No. 39 Rosebery Avenue is a well preserved shop front sitting below an impressive mansion block. It retains its original form with a large display window, timber frontage and timber panelled door. It is part of a group of mansion blocks commissioned in the 1890s by the Metropolitan Board of Works as part of the slum clearance in Clerkenwell. Its highly decorative design was aimed at attracting a 'higher class of resident'. James Hartnoll was the architect and developer and this development followed on from the Rosebery Square Buildings in 1891-3. Like his mansion blocks elsewhere, these are tall lively buildings in red brick, with stepped gables, stone dressings and carved panels, a manner derived from Norman Shaw's Franco-Flemish designs of the 1880s. The mansion block is an interesting and complete example of the improvement works carried out in this area in the late 1800s.		1429		
ROSEBERY AVENUE	41		No. 41	ROSEBERY AVENUE	WC1X 0AR	Rosebery Avenue	1892		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront with fascia bordered at either end with partial fluted pilasters. Timber frontage, stallriser, panelled door with glass. Recessed doorway. Main window with side aspect. Canvas awning	21/09/1993	The shop is part of Bideford Mansions which was built in 1892 with shops at ground floor level. It has a timber and glazed front with a canvas awning. The architect was James Hartnoll who was responsible for a number of buildings along Rosebery Avenue. The shop is one element of Bideford Mansions along with the other commercial units built at ground floor level and the impressive residential buildings above.		1430		
ROSEBERY AVENUE	43		No. 43	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4SH	Rosebery Avenue	1892		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Two storeys. Frontages on Rosebery Avenue and Mount Pleasant with curved bay section overlooking the junction between the two. Triple glazed and timber frontage overlooking the junction at both levels with fascias. Granite and plaster pilaster. One granite and plaster pilaster column on left and right frontages. Timber and glass panelled door on Rosebery Avenue side which has metal security shutter covering. Bay Corner: three windows, all with two high mullions. Mount Pleasant: large window divided by one central mullion and one transom, two high mullions. Smaller window with two high mullions.	21/09/1993	The shop is part of Bideford Mansions, which was built in 1892, at the north-eastern tip of the wedge shaped building. It has two storeys and has timber and glazed frontages on its three sides. The architect was James Hartnoll who was responsible for a number of buildings along Rosebery Avenue. The shop projects slightly from the main building so it stands out compared to the other commercial units along this part of Rosebery Avenue. It overlooks a listed telephone box.		1431		
ROSEBERY AVENUE	49-53 (odd)		Nos. 49-53 (odd)	ROSEBERY AVENUE	WC1X 0DS	Rosebery Avenue	1896-1900		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Single storey shop which occupies a corner between Easton Street and Rosebery Avenue. A short decorated railing runs along part of the edge of the roof line. Cast iron and glazed frontages on both Rosebery Avenue and Easton Street divided by nine columns with capitals. Three cast iron and glazed doorways, one of which is currently not in use. A former fourth doorway may have existed on Easton Street where the building meets the neighbouring structure which appears to have been bricked up.	21/09/1993	The building was constructed in the late 19th century and is a single storey shop. It has a number of decorative features such as the columns that are capped with capitals and a short decorated railing that runs along part of the roofline. Much of its frontage is of cast iron which was a feature the architect, F. J. Chambers, often used in his buildings. This building, together with other single storey shops along this stretch of Rosebery Avenue, were known as the Facade when they were built in the late 1890s.		1432		
ROSEBERY AVENUE	55-57		Nos. 55-57	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4SD	Rosebery Avenue	1896-1900		Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Single storey shopfront. Cast iron pilasters either side of central doorway and larger pilasters either side of shopfront. Two large plain glass windows above timber stallrisers.	21/09/1993	The single storey shop frontage was built in the late 19th century and was one of a number of buildings on either side of Rosebery Avenue by the architect F.J. Chambers. Collectively these buildings were called the Facade. This shop consists of a central doorway framed by decorated cast iron pilasters and large windows on either side. Initially the buildings were intended to be cheap and temporary and it was the intention of the architect to replace them after 21 years with something more substantial. This, however, did not happen and the buildings survive and retain many of their original features.		1433		

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ROSEBERY AVENUE	56-58		Nos. 56-58	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4RR	Rosebery Avenue		1896-1900	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Single storey with frontages on Rosebery Avenue and Spafield Street. Large pediment above the length of the Rosebery Avenue frontage. Timber fascia with a form of dentiled cornice along both frontages with smaller pediment above doorway at corner of Rosebery Avenue and Spafield Street capped by a brown amphora. Predominantly glazed frontage with large windows on stone effect stallrisers divided by cast iron pilasters. An extra window on Rosebery Avenue appears to have been blocked. The predominantly glazed entrance doorway is entered between two pillars on bases.	21/09/1993	This single storey building was built in the late 1890s by the architect F. J. Chambers on the corner of Spafield Street and Rosebery Avenue. It was part of a number of single storey commercial properties that were built between 70 Rosebery Avenue and Pine Street. Similar properties were constructed on the north side of Rosebery Avenue. While features such as flanking entrance pillars and a large pediment have been added since its construction it retains a number of original features, such as its cast iron pilasters. Cast iron in shop frontages was a design element frequently used by Chambers.	Address should be changed to 56-60	1434	
ROSEBERY AVENUE	61		No. 61	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4SD	Rosebery Avenue		1890s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Restaurant. Modern shopfront. With none of the original detail as listed in 1993 remaining. Original listing: rendered pilasters, stallriser, frontage, timber fascia and door. Three windows, rendered column. This shopfront has been completely removed and replaced by a black painted brick front.	21/09/1993	In 1896 the architect developer F.J. Chambers took on the leases of plots of land between Easton Street and Yardley Street. He erected shops with cast iron fronts to a system he had patented in 1885-6. These were designed to fit into very restricted spaces. Including timber backing, the front walls were only three inches thick. They were designed to be temporary, but remarkably some of them have survived. This sequence of shops, from Nos. 49-53 on the corner with Easton Street to No. 67 on the corner with Yardley Street were complete but Nos. 59-61 (listed in 1993) and Nos. 63-65 have been replaced with modern shopfronts. A fine example of how they must have originally looked is round the corner in Easton Street. So Nos. 49-53 and 55-57 survive, together with No. 67 which is separately listed. The iron frames provide a frontage with pilasters at the side and between the windows with brackets above. The frame curves below an upper line of smaller windows with fascia and frieze above. The stall risers and doors are wooden. The design is delicate and unusual, making these shops important survivors of late Victorian shopfront style. F.J. Chambers also designed Nos. 62-68 Rosebery Avenue, opposite, which is separately listed.	The shopfront at No. 61, as listed has been replaced. The numbering is confusing. Each shop has been given two numbers, so this is actually 59-61. There are other Chambers shopfront in this parade of shops and the council could consider listing them while delisting No. 59-61. Nothing remains of it.	1436	1.11
ROSEBERY AVENUE	62-68 (even)		Nos. 62-68 (even)	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4RR	Rosebery Avenue	1897 on pediment		Victorian Baroque industrial	Industrial Building	Commercial	Four floors. Warehouse. Symmetrical façade of five and two bays separated by narrow loading bays with end stairway. Ground floor glazed brick piers and square windows. First and second floors: cast iron window frames with segment arches on second floor. Smaller segment arched windows on third floor. Stock brick. Brick dentil course at eaves. Central pediment with date above.	01/02/1980	Nos. 62-68 Rosebery Avenue is an exceptionally fine late Victorian warehouse designed by F.J. Chambers, who had an important influence on this part of Rosebery Avenue. He also built sequences of iron framed shopfronts some of which still survive, with a particularly fine example at No. 38 Easton Street nearby. This building is symmetrical with five central bays and two at either end, separated by an access bay, with the crane surviving on the left hand side. The iron framed window sizes are generous, rising to a cornice and pediment with date at the top. In 1910 Chambers himself converted the ground floor into a cinema for a client called David Barnard, the Avenue Picture Palace. It closed in 1914, perhaps because of competition from Sadler's Wells which was turned into a cinema in that year. This building has been less altered than many of the 1890s commercial buildings in Rosebery Avenue, with its original iron window frames, loading bays and cranes.		603	

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ROSEBERY AVENUE	67		No. 67	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4SD	Rosebery Avenue		1890s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial/s hop	Dual rendered frontage. Pilasters. Yardley Street: two windows, divided by central rendered column. Corner door: timber and glass panelled door. Rosebery Avenue: two windows divided by central rendered column. Separate entrance to upper/lower levels.	21/09/1993	No 67 Rosebery Avenue is one of a sequence of architecturally and historically important shopfronts. In 1896 the architect developer F.J. Chambers took on the leases of plots of land between Easton Street and Yardley Street. He erected shops with cast iron fronts to a system he had patented in 1885-6. These were designed to fit into very restricted spaces. Including timber backing, the front walls were only three inches thick. They were designed to be temporary, but remarkably some have survived. This sequence of shops, from Nos. 49-53 on the corner with Easton Street to No. 67 on the corner with Yardley Street were complete until comparatively recently, but Nos. 59-61 (listed in 1993) and Nos. 63-65 have been replaced with modern shopfronts. An example of how they must have originally looked is round the corner in Easton Street. No 67 is almost completely covered by the accretions of a modern newsagent but one has to assume that the original shopfront survives behind the 2000s muddle. Chambers' iron frames provide a frontage with pilasters at the side and between the windows with brackets above. The frame curves below an upper line of smaller windows with fascia and frieze above. The stall risers and doors are wooden. The design is delicate and unusual, making these shops important survivors of late Victorian shopfront style. F.J. Chambers also designed the warehouse Nos. 62-68 Rosebery Avenue, opposite, which is separately listed.		1437	
ROSEBERY AVENUE	72-82	THE MARKET BUILDING	Nos. 72-82	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4RW	Rosebery Avenue	1905. Two further storeys added, 1998 and 2000.		Edwardian Baroque	Industrial Building	Commercial	Shopfront. 'Five bays, two doorways. One typical bay: rendered pilasters; wired multi-paned glass stallrisers with metal grille. Large clear glass windows (one mullion, high transom, iron strip vent). Timber fascia, render cornice. Doorway: rendered brackets, cornice above, recessed timber panelled/wire glass double doors, four steps, wired glass fanlight.	21/09/1993	Nos. 72-82 Rosebery Avenue was listed as a shopfront in 1993, which survives. But it has a broader architectural significance than that. It was built by Lewis Solomon in an Edwardian Baroque style in 1905. He also designed a number of other warehouses and industrial buildings further north along Rosebery Avenue in the triangle with Hardwick Street and Amwell Street. These have all been demolished so this is an important surviving example of Solomon's work. Its chief glories are the two original entrances with sweeping curved consoles. He used the same architectural flourishes in his Shacklewel Lane Synagogue which he designed at around the same time.		1438	
ROSEBERY AVENUE	84		No. 84	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4QY	Rosebery Avenue	1894-5		Victorian Baroque	Public Building/Bank	Commercial/ Restaurant. Residential above.	Former bank. Almost symmetrical facades to Rosebery Avenue/Tysoe Street. Rusticated ground floor in Portland stone with round arched windows with carved keystones separated by coupled columns. Upper floors: red brick, stone window surrounds. Parapet above with carved stone pediments at ends of each façade. Round corner tower of four storeys with cupola. Carved wooden door at entrance level.	01/02/1980	No. 84 Rosebery Avenue is a former bank on a prominent corner site. Its architect was Edward Gabriel who designed several branches for the London & South Western Bank, in Kilburn, Willesden Green, Wimbledon, and here in Rosebery Avenue. Above the banking hall, which survives, was a two storey flat for the manager. When the bank closed in the 1980s the manager's flat was converted into a loft apartment. No. 84 is a fine example of the late Victorian Baroque banking style, with lavish detailing. It has a prominent corner cupola faced on the ground floor in granite and above in stone dressed red brick. The ground floor is now (2018) a restaurant, La Porchetta.		605	

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ROSEBERY AVENUE	96-106 (even)		Nos. 96-106 (even)	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4TL	New River		c1840-50	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace opening directly onto the pavement. Derived classical/Italianate. Three storeys with parapets. Stock brick, rusticated stucco ground floor. Flat arched upper windows with moulded stucco surrounds; first floor with cornices. Original glazing bars. Simple doorways, panelled doors.	01/02/1981	Nos. 96-106, together with 108-110 listed separately, were built in the 1840s and so predate the construction of Rosebery Avenue (1887-1892). They were built on land originally owned by the Lloyd Baker Estate on leases from the Rev. Thomas Browne and Benjamin Browne who owned the land through marriage into the Lloyd Baker family. The builders were Thomas Vickers of Sydney Street, City Road and G. Dawson of Northampton Row. For simple terraced houses opening directly onto the street they are surprisingly richly detailed with stucco surrounds to the windows, a cornice above and rusticated ground floor. Most have their original panelled doors. Look left on the bus as you turn right from St. John Street and they make an attractive entrance into Rosebery Avenue.		972	
ROSEBERY AVENUE	181-189 (odd)		Nos. 181-189 (odd)	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4TJ	New River	1853-4		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, derived classical. Two windows wide. Three storey plus semi-basement. Parapet. Stock brick. Corniced stucco ground floor. All openings with moulded stucco surrounds. First and second floors flat headed with some first floor with flat cornices. Ground floor: round arched moulded openings with small pilasters and brackets to sills. Mostly original glazing bars. Keystoned doorways, panelled doors. Decorative cast iron front and steps railings.	01/02/1981	Nos. 181-189 were built in 1853-4 by George Payne, of Wharf Road, King's Cross. The land was leased from Mary Anne Lloyd Browne, nee Lloyd Baker, who married the Rev. Thomas Murray Browne, the developer of the terrace opposite. Nos. 181-189, then known as St. John's Terrace, originally began at No. 177 which was demolished for the rebuilding of Sadler's Wells in the 1920s. More recently and since the original listing in 1981, No. 179 was demolished for the 1990s rebuilding of the Wells. As with the terrace opposite, they predate the construction of Rosebery Avenue (1887-1892). On the ground floor they have round arched moulded openings with small pilasters and brackets to the sills. Most have original glazing bars. They have keystoned doorways with panelled doors above steps over the basement areas, and decorative cast iron front and steps railings. So they are more elaborate than the development over the road. Together they make an attractive entry into Rosebery Avenue from St. John's Street.	Previously listed as 179-189 Rosebery Avenue	970	
ROSEBERY AVENUE	191-195 (odd)		Nos. 191-195 (odd)	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4TJ	New River	1853-4		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, derived classical. Two windows wide. Three storey plus semi-basement. Parapet. Stock brick. Corniced stucco ground floor. All openings with moulded stucco surrounds. First and second floors flat headed with some first floor with flat cornices. Ground floor: round arched moulded openings with small pilasters and brackets to sills. Mostly original glazing bars. Keystoned doorways, panelled doors. Decorative cast iron front and steps railings. Parapet cornices.	01/02/1981	Nos. 191-195 were built in 1853-4 by George Payne, of Wharf Road, King's Cross. The land was leased from Mary Anne Lloyd Browne, nee Lloyd Baker, who married the Rev. Thomas Murray Browne, the developer of the terrace opposite. Nos. 181-195, then known as St. John's Terrace, originally began at No. 177 which was demolished for the rebuilding of Sadler's Wells in the 1920s. More recently and since the original listing in 1981, No. 179 was demolished for the 1990s rebuilding of the Wells. As with the terrace opposite, they predate the construction of Rosebery Avenue (1887-1892). On the ground floor they have round arched moulded openings with small pilasters and brackets to the sills. Most have original glazing bars. They have keystoned doorways with panelled doors above steps over the basement areas, and decorative cast iron front and steps railings. So they are more elaborate than the development over the road. Together they make an attractive entry into Rosebery Avenue from St. John's Street.		971	

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ROSEBERY AVENUE	197		No. 197	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4TJ	New River	1895-6		Victorian classical tradition, Baroque details.	Shopfront	Commercial	Shop front. Timber, multi-paned, late 1800s/1900s, wide frontage. Three rendered pilasters, cornice, three panelled timber stallrisers. Clear glass window (six mullions, three transoms); two clear glass windows with side aspect (two mullions, three transoms). Recessed timber panelled/glass door, tiled floor, one step, clear glass fanlight. Timber fascia. Timber panelled door, one step, clear glass fanlight.	21/09/1993	This corner shopfront and homes above was built at the end of the Rosebery Avenue development in the 1890s, in an area of terraced houses and shops which predated the Avenue's construction. The plot had been cleared to widen the junction with St. John's Street and in 1895-6 the London architect developer H. Hardwicke Langstone put up shops with apartments above which curve round the corner with St. John's Street. Hardwicke Langstone was also a builder and restorer of churches in Hertfordshire, Leicestershire and Rutland at this time. The basic framework of the shopfront survives, with well preserved details. The overall structure is brick with some stone dressings and a stone balustrade to the roof. This is an important late 1800s shop front survival in a prominent position.		1440	
ROSEBERY AVENUE	108 and 110		Nos. 108 and 110	ROSEBERY AVENUE	EC1R 4TL	New River	c1840-50		Victorian classical tradition.	Shops/Homes	Commercial below, residential above.	Terrace, derived classical/Italianate. Three storey plus basement (unusable). Parapets stock brick, rusticated stucco ground floor. Flat arched upper windows with moulded stucco surrounds; first floor with cornices. Original glazing bars. Simple doorways, panelled doors. Stock brick. 19th Century shop fronts with moulded fascias.	01/02/1981	Nos. 108-110, together with Nos. 96-106 listed separately, were built in the 1840s and so predate the construction of Rosebery Avenue (1887-1892). They were built on land originally owned by the Lloyd Baker Estate on leases from the Rev. Thomas Browne and Benjamin Browne who owned the land through marriage into the Lloyd Baker family. The builders were Thomas Vickers of Sydney Street, City Road and G. Dawson of Northampton Row. For simple terraced houses and shops opening directly onto the street they are surprisingly richly detailed with stucco surrounds to the windows, a cornice above and rusticated ground floor. Look left on the bus as you turn right from St. John Street and they make an attractive entrance into Rosebery Avenue.		973	
RYDON STREET	1		No. 1	RYDON STREET	N1 7AL	Arlington Square	c 1850		Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Single house of three storeys. Painted brickwork. Projecting forward of adjacent terrace to pavement line. Roof concealed behind plain parapet with string course replacing cornice. Two bays of segmental headed sash windows to first and second floors. Original stucco architraves possibly removed. Ground floor with banded rustication. Single window, similar to the upper floors, and a narrow entrance door with fanlight and vestigial architraves. Flanking, bold, console brackets show the ground floor was once a shop.	1 01 81	Rydon Street was named after Henry Rydon, a former tailor, who developed this part of Islington in the 1840s on land leased from the Clothworkers Guild and the Church Commissioners estates. Other builders also took land on their own account or through Rydon. In all Rydon built 95 houses on the Church Commissioners land and 240 on the Clothworkers. Rydon went on to develop the grander and more socially ambitious Highbury New Park a few years later. The Rydon streets in this part of Islington were built to a standard design, with variations between the builders who took on the different terraces. No. 1 Rydon Street is slightly different, maybe because it was built as a shop or public house. Charles Booth's Poverty Map (1898-99) described the occupancy of the area as 'mixed - some comfortable, others poor'.		917	
RYDON STREET	2-13 (consec)		Nos. 2-13 (consec)	RYDON STREET	N1 7AL	Arlington Square	c 1850		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Sequence of twelve terrace houses. London stock brick. Two storeys with banded rustication to semi-basements. Roof concealed behind parapet cornice with blocking course [missing to No 13]. All have dormers of a later date, that to No 13 being set back behind a roof terrace. A continuous string course runs at 1st floor level and a subsidiary band, connecting the sills of the first floor windows, runs between Nos 2-5. Two bays of segmental headed sash windows to first floors with stucco architraves; ground floor with single similar windows. Narrow doors with fanlights and stucco surrounds with pediments and simple console brackets. Original cast iron railings to front areas and entrance steps.	1 02 81	Nos. 2-13 Rydon Street were built as part of the rapid early Victorian development of south east Islington. The street is named after Henry Rydon, a former tailor, who developed the area in the 1840s on land leased from the Clothworkers Guild and the Church Commissioners, although other builders also took land on their own account or through Henry Rydon. In all Rydon built 95 houses on the Church Commissioners land and 240 on the Clothworkers and went on to develop the grander and more socially ambitious Highbury New Park a few years later. The Rydon streets in this part of Islington were built to a standard design, with variations between the builders who took on the different terraces. Charles Booth's Poverty Map (1898-99) described the occupancy of the area as 'mixed - some comfortable, others poor'. The terrace is a good example of urban housing of the 1800s and has generally retained its completeness of overall design and architectural detailing.		911	

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RYDON STREET	14		No. 14	RYDON STREET	N1 7AL	Arlington Square		c 1850	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	One of a semi-detached pair of cottages of two storeys in London stock brick with stucco ground floor to street elevation, stepping down at its east end; the garden elevation faces a triangular street corner. Roof concealed behind plain brick parapet with tile creasing. Garden elevation has two bays of segmental headed sash windows, with stucco architraves, to first floor and a similar, single, window to the ground floor. The street elevation has a single segmental headed sash window, but with no architrave, at the west end and an entrance door with fanlight, pilasters and stucco cornice with console brackets at the east end.	1 02 81	No. 14 Rydon Street is one of a semi-detached pair of cottages of two storeys in London stock brick with a stucco ground floor to its street elevation. Rydon Street is named after Henry Rydon, a former tailor, who developed the land in the late 1840s on land leased from the Clothworkers and Church Commissioners estates, although other builders also took land on their own account or through Henry Rydon. Rydon built 95 houses on the Church Commissioners land and 240 on the Clothworkers and went on to build the more socially ambitious Highbury New Park a few years later. The low stucco trimmed houses in the Rydon Street area were built to a standard design which the various builders followed carefully. Within 50 years Charles Booth's Poverty Map (1898-99) described the occupancy of the area as 'mixed - some comfortable, others poor'.		912		
SEVEN SISTERS ROAD	172		No. 172	SEVEN SISTERS ROAD	N7 7PX	None		1890s	Late Victorian/Edwardian classical tradition pub front	Public House	Commercial/café	Former Medina and Snow Brothers Public House, now (2019) Le Rif Cafe & Restaurant, with most pub fascia details remaining. Fascia with dual render frontage. Seven Sisters Road: four pilasters, two stallrisers, two clear glass windows (multi-paned), iron strip vent, timber panelled/wire glass double door, clear glass fanlight and extract. One bracket. (All round bevelled/cut glass and timber fascia, timber dentil cornice). Corner: Two pilasters, blank door, clear glass fanlight, iron strip vent. Medina Road: Two stallrisers, four pilasters, one single timber panelled/wire glass door. One small clear glass window (multi-paned). Flanking wire glass windows to door, clear glass fanlight. Blank render wall and extract. Timber panelled door - access to upper floors. Two painted tile stallrisers, two clear glass windows (two transoms above top, one mullion). Recessed timber panelled/wired glass door, clear glass fanlight and extract (one mullion, one transom)	21/09/1993	No 172 Seven Sisters Road is no longer a public house and its frontages have deteriorated since its original listing. However many details remain and beneath the clutter you can make out the fine fascia, pilasters, multi paned windows and doors as originally listed and described in 1993. It stands on the corner of Seven Sisters Road and Medina Road and is a prominent feature on this part of the busy Seven Sisters Road.	Previously listed in MEDINA ROAD	1525		
SEVEN SISTERS ROAD	254-256		No. 254-256	SEVEN SISTERS ROAD	N4 2HZ			1910s	Edwardian Baroque	Banking hall frontage	Commercial. Bank	Barclays Bank: Dual stone frontage. Three floors plus corner tower. Ground floor, Seven Sisters Road: Three granite columns, stallriser, marble panel, metal/glass double door, etched fanlight, clear glass window (two stone mullion and one transom). All round stone fascia and cornice; plastic/aluminium namebox and attached name. Ground floor, St. Thomas's Road: Six granite columns, four clear glass windows (two stone mullion and one transom). Three stallrisers, one brick stallriser. Entrance door to chambers above with stone pediment	21/09/1993	No. 254-256 Seven Sisters Road is listed as a banking hall frontage, but the building as a whole has a significant presence with a prominent corner tower. It is a fine example of Edwardian bankers' Baroque, built to impress. Most of the details of its two frontages survive. It is the only building of any significance on a busy crossroads by Finsbury Park station.		1527		
SEVEN SISTERS ROAD	240	Former GEORGE ROBNEY Public House									Demolished			Demolished	1547			

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SEVEN SISTERS ROAD	34-36	THE ENKEL ARMS	Nos. 34-36	SEVEN SISTERS ROAD	N7 6AA			1875-76	Victorian Italianate	Public House	Public House	Corner public house. Painted brickwork of three storeys with five windows to each floor, the central windows. The main elevation fronts the Seven Sisters Road with the side elevation on Hertslet Road. Roof concealed behind a dentillated parapet cornice with blocking course. Both first and second floor sash windows are round-headed but with flush brick pointed arches; windows are linked horizontally by a decorative brick string course at impost level. The original ground floor pub frontage is largely intact, surmounted by a deep fascia and cornice. Both elevations are similar consisting of five bays of unequal widths, divided by red granite faced pilasters on high plinths. Main windows, in the wider bays, are round headed with clear glass and stallrisers; entrance doors, with semi-circular fanlights sit in narrower bays. The end bay on Hertslet Road projects forward slightly and the pub frontage terminates at this point; the difference in treatment indicates this bay might have formed the entrance to separate accommodation on the upper floors.	21 09 93	The Enkel Arms public house, on the corner of Hertslet Road, dates from 1875/6. The first publican was Robert Alexander Enkel, presumably a descendant of the original land owner. A feature of the elaborate exteriors of pubs of this period is the use of marble and granite. This was made possible by the opening of the North British Railway connecting Aberdeen with St. Pancras, making Scottish and Scandinavian granites more easily available. The Enkel Arms features Imperial Red granite & Emerald Pearl Larkite, both sourced from Scandinavia.		1523		
SEVEN SISTERS ROAD	216									Shopfront				Demolished	1526			
SEVEN SISTERS ROAD	160	THE BEDFORD TAVERN	No. 160	SEVEN SISTERS ROAD	N7 7PT			1869	Victorian Italianate	Public House	Public House	Corner public house of three storeys fronting Seven Sisters Road, in plain stucco with banded rustication to ground floor. Berriman Road elevation. Roof concealed behind cornice with original pierced parapet now blocked in. Two bay windows to front elevation first floor with shallow projecting decorated panel between; each bay is surmounted by a pierced parapet balcony with second floor sash window behind. The heavy balcony cornice returns down the Berriman Road elevation as a string course. The three first floor windows of this elevation have stucco architraves with segmental pediments and console brackets; second floor windows over have simple stucco architraves. The ground floor pub frontage projects forward and is subdivided by red granite faced pilasters with composite capitals, surmounted by a deep fascia, cornice and original pierced balustrade now blocked in; the frontage returns on Berriman Road by one bay, the corner being splayed. Windows generally are multi-paned with stallrisers.	21 09 93	The Bedford Tavern Public House occupies a site on the corner of Berriman Road, named after a Dr. W. Berriman, a once celebrated author and divine, Fellow of Eton College, who died in 1749-50. The Bedford Tavern public house dates from c1869 and the first publican was a John Williams. A feature of the elaborate exteriors of pubs of this period is the use of marble and granite, made possible by the opening of the North British Railway line connecting Aberdeen with St Pancras. This enabled the mass import of more affordable Scottish granites. The Bedford Tavern uses Peterhead granite.		1524		
SHEPPERTON ROAD	2	ROSEMARY BRANCH	No. 2	SHEPPERTON ROAD	N1 3DT	Arlington Square		1840s-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Rosemary Branch Public House and Theatre. Dual painted tile/render frontage, Shepperton Road and Penally Place. Shepperton Road: Six pilasters, three stallrisers. One single, one double timber panelled/glass door, clear glass fanlight (double), mottled glass and extract (single). Three clear glass windows, iron vents, centre-high transom. (All round timber fascia (painted name) render cornice.) Corner: Curved clear glass window, iron strip vent, curved tiled stallriser. Penally Place: Two doors, timber panelled/glass door, clear glass fanlight (double), mottled glass and extract (single). Three clear glass windows (one high transom). Three stallrisers, render wall, panel sign. Metal staircase to theatre exit.	21/09/1993	The Rosemary Branch public house is an important old pub, built soon after the cutting of the Regent's Canal and the construction of the New North Road in the 1820s. It once housed a music hall, now a theatre. It shares design details on its elevation with the Baring Arms nearby and makes a handsome pair with the Southgate Arms (also locally listed) next door. There must have been plenty of custom from the barges a few yards away, though the Southgate Arms sadly lost the battle for survival with its grander neighbour in the early 2000s and is now closed. The Rosemary Branch is still going strong, part of an important group of buildings at the junction by the bridge over the Regent's Canal.		1442		

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SHEPPERTON ROAD	55-61	Former SHEPPERTON ROAD SCHOOL	Nos. 55-61	SHEPPERTON ROAD	N1 3DH	Arlington Square	1879		Victorian Queen Anne/Arts and Crafts	Educational Establishment	Residential	1879, former Board School. Three storeys, yellow and red brick with stone dressings. Symmetric front and rear elevations. Central element with three gables to street. Flanking wings, projecting with taller gables. Steep pitched clay tile roofs and chimney stacks. Large multi-paned timber sash windows and top opening lights. Side elevations with red brick arches. Stone plaques on front elevation, flanked by carved stone statues. Arts and Crafts railings to street. Good level of detail and ornament.	14/08/2001	The London Board Schools were one of Victorian and Edwardian municipalism's great achievements. They were built after the 1870 Education Act to make education a civic responsibility, taking it away from the church and low quality private and charitable ventures. The buildings are magnificent and Islington has many of them, of which this former Shepperton Road School is a fine example. The design template was established by the first architect to the board, E.R Robson, then taken over by his successor T.J Bailey. They built their schools to a mixture of Queen Anne and Arts & Crafts designs, deliberately not churchy. This school was called plain Shepperton Road School, not named after a saint as Anglican or Catholic foundations tended to. The elevation is comparatively plain, more Arts and Crafts than Queen Anne, but decorated with a pair of moulded panels, one saying London Schools Board, the other Shepperton Road School. They are flanked by pairs of naked putti.		1662	
SHEPPERTON ROAD	79		No. 79	SHEPPERTON ROAD	N1 3DF	Arlington Square	1859		Victorian eclectic. Baroque details	Educational establishment (?)	Commercial/residential	1859 (stone inscription over door). Two storey red brick with stone dressings. Classical style. Institutional building, probably school. Windows altered, exposed pitched slate roof, behind parapet and gables. Elaborate carved stone doorcase and pediment, with carved brick insets, panelled door and fanlight.	14/08/2001	No. 79 Shepperton Road is an attractive small scale Victorian institutional building now rather dwarfed by its neighbours. It is unclear what its original function was, perhaps a school. Its main feature is an elaborate carved brick and stone doorcase, with pilasters and stiff leaf capitals. It is topped by an equally elaborate pediment carved and dentillated, with the building's date, 1859, in the centre. This is an unusual and nicely detailed building.		1663	
SHILLINGTON STREET	2		No. 2	SHILLINGTON STREET	N1 2DP	Cross Street	1880s			Shopfront	Shopfront	Narrow shopfront in single window building. All timber frontage. Panelled stallriser. Clear glass display window angled towards entrance. Single mullion. Both front and side windows divided by single transom. Painted timber fascia. Plain square fanlight above timber entrance door.	21 09 93	No. 2 Shillington Street is a narrow shopfront, squeezed between two larger buildings. It is part of a well preserved parade of shops at the corner of Shillington Street and Cross Street. Perhaps because of the constraints of the site, the front is angled slightly towards the entrance door. This part of Cross Street was once a lively shopping area. The shops may have moved upmarket a touch, but it still retains some of its atmosphere.		1443	
SKINNER STREET	49A		No. 49A	SKINNER STREET	EC1R 0HR	Clerkenwell Green		Late 1700s terrace. Shopfront later.	Georgian. Early Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Dual timber frontage, Skinner Street and Woodbridge Street. Skinner Street: stallriser, one pilaster, clear glass window (three mullions, two transoms). All round, timber fascia, cornice. Corner: panelled glass door (double), blank timber fanlight and awning. Stone step. Woodbridge Street: stallriser, one pilaster, two clear glass sash windows.	21 09 93	No. 49A Skinner Street is a well preserved corner shopfront at the junction with Woodbridge Street. It comes at the end of an isolated late 1700s terrace, Nos. 35-45 Skinner Street which is Heritage England Grade II listed. It is no longer used as a shop and has clearly been adapted over time, but it retains many of its Georgian or Victorian shopfront details. Its curved fascia at the corner above the entrance is particularly distinctive. No. 49A Skinner Street is an attractive shopfront and makes an important contribution to the local streetscape.		????	4.14
SOUTH PLACE	3	COVENTRY HOUSE	No. 3	SOUTH PLACE	EC2M 2AF			c1900				Free renaissance - neo Baroque. Nearly symmetrical to coner, five bays in each street, west corner bay. Rusticated buff stone ground floor with round arched windows. Upper floors red brick with stone window frames.	01/021980	Stone ornament. Good representative of the period. High quality of ornament and workmanship. Street value.	Demolished	672	1.12
SOUTHERN STREET	1-8 (consec)		Nos. 1-8 (consec)	SOUTHERN STREET	N1 9AY	Keystone Crescent		1842-3	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Basement and two storey. Stock brick. Some with original front cast iron railings. Door circular fanlight, quarter columns. Ground floor one window circular head with gauged brick work. First floor two windows with gauged flat brick arches. Brick parapet No. 8 door and ground floor. Window with stucco architraves over head only.	01/11/1979	This is an attractive terrace of stock brick houses with iron railings to the front, some with original small paned windows. It was built in the early 1840s and almost fills a side of the block from Calshot St to Killick St, with a green area opposite.		579	

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SOUTHGATE ROAD	1	Former SOUTHGATE ARMS public house	No. 1	SOUTHGATE ROAD	N1 3JP	Arlington Square		1850-60s. Pub frontage 1890s-1910s	Victorian classical tradition Baroque above. 1890s-1900s pub exterior below.	Public House	Residential	1850s public house with late Victorian or Edwardian tiled frontage. Corner site facing Southgate and Shepperton Roads. and the canal. Three floors. Heavy projecting cornice round all three sides, rising facing Shepperton Road to cover The Southgate Arms signage and a stucco fan motif. Second floor stock brick, first floor rendered. Three windows each floor flanked by pilasters facing Shepperton Road. Central second floor window also flanked by pilasters. Elaborate strap work and mouldings above first floor windows. Two windows each floor facing Southgate Road with less elaborate stucco work. Ground floor fully tiled with original wooden windows and doors. Single bay entrance front on the corner facing the canal. Tiled fascia with Barclays Ales & Stout and Southgate Arms in tiled lettering.	21/09/1993	No. 1 Southgate Road is a very fine former pub, The Southgate Arms, prominently positioned at the junction with Shepperton Road, facing the canal. It has a strong overhanging cornice at roof level, with elaborate stucco work decorating the two upper floors. The basic structure is of the 1850s-60s. The ground floor is an excellent example of late Victorian or Edwardian brewers tiling, in good condition with original wooden window frames and doors. It is sadly no longer a pub, having clearly lost the battle for custom with the Rosemary Branch next door, which still survives as a pub. It has been well restored and has lost less in its conversion to residential use than many other former Islington pubs.		1444	
SOUTHGATE ROAD	113	THE DE BEAUVOIR ARMS	No. 113	SOUTHGATE ROAD	N1 3JS	East Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition pub style	Public House	Public House	The De Beauvoir Arms Public House. Dual painted tiled/ender frontage. Southgate Road and Northchurch Road. Southgate Road: two recessed bay windows, coloured/mottled/leaded glass (two mullions, two transoms). (All round timber fascia (attached name), rendered cornice). Hanging sign, double timber panelled/coloured/mottled/leaded glass door. Clear glass fanlight and extract. Northchurch Road: one window coloured/mottled/leaded glass (two mullions, two transoms). Two double timber panelled/coloured/mottled/leaded glass doors, one lantern. Painted tile stallriser and render above.	21/09/1993	No. 113 Southgate Road is a well preserved, comparatively unchanged, 1860s public house, built at the same time as the terraces around it. It stands at the boundary between Islington's Canonbury and Hackney's De Beauvoir Town and now (2018) bears the name of that distinguished Hackney neighbourhood. For more than a century it was called the Jolly Farmers, but declined in clientele and reputation. It was sold and called the Dog and Duck by its new owner, who took the name because there was only one other pub of that name in the country. In 2013 it changed hands again and was renamed the De Beauvoir Arms, a more locally relevant name. It is an elegant building, with a heavy cornice at roof level, and stucco window surrounds with sills and cornices. The ground floor has 1900s tiling and the window arrangements have been changed. But overall it has the air of a dignified Victorian pub, serving the communities around it.		1445	
SPAFIELD STREET	6		No. 6	SPAFIELD STREET	EC1R 4QB	Roseberry Avenue	1817-19		Georgian	Home	Commercial/Residential	Shopfront in three storey stock brick building with commercial space at ground floor level. Flat roof with two windows at third and second storey levels. Ground floor is flanked by two cast iron pilasters. Timber/glass door, louvred glass fanlight, one step. North elevation covered in white render with two projecting chimney breasts.	21/09/1993	No. 6 Spafield Street's shopfront stands in a simple three storey brick building that dates from the early 1800s. It was built by Thomas Gooch, a local watchmaker, who was involved in the development of the north side of Exmouth Street. Rosebery Avenue was created between 1888 and 1892 and many of the buildings to the north of No. 6 were demolished and the northern facade of No. 6 had to be adapted accordingly. Elements of the shopfront survive.		1446	
St. JAMES'S WALK	22a & 24													Grade II listed	126		
ST JOHN STREET	97		No. 97	ST JOHN STREET	EC1M 4AS	Clerkenwell Green	1895		Victorian Baroque	Industrial Building	Commercial	Three storey red brick building with a pediment above the third storey displaying the date 1895 in two decorated roundels. Modern storey built above the third storey but set far enough back so that it isn't easily visible from the street. Four windows at second and third storey levels with decorated terracotta panels above the third storey windows. Projecting brickwork pilasters between windows on upper storeys. Decorated cornice between first and second storey with similar pattern to the one above the third storey windows. Two entrances at ground floor level one of which is a doorway. The other may have led to a rear yard but is now blocked by four timber doors.	01/02/1980	No. 97 St John Street is a brick building with decorative terracotta panels and a roundel in the pediment which displays the date 1895. Along with others along this stretch of St John Street which were built at a similar time it is an important example of late 19th century architecture in this part of Clerkenwell.		811	
ST JOHN STREET	381	Entrance gates	No. 381	ST JOHN STREET	EC1V 4LD	New River		Modern		Gates	Gates	The current gates are modern and do not match the 1970 description. It seems clear that the original gates have been removed.	01/12/70	Original gates replaced.		174	

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ST JOHN STREET	402, 404, 408 and 410		Nos. 402, 404, 408 and 410	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4ND	New River	1842		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Commercial/r residential	Terrace form, divided by 406. Derived classical, two windows wide. Three storey and some basements, plus mansard roofs with attic dormers in slate roofs. Parapets, stock brick with moulded stucco decoration to parapets and window surrounds. Original glazing bars. 20th Century shop fronts.	1 02 81	Nos. 402, 404, 408 and 410 St. John Street were built on the site of the original Alice Owen almshouses and school. When the old buildings were cleared, the land was leased to William Griffiths, builder and surveyor of Edgware Road, who may have designed them himself. They have the stucco window surrounds of their time and probably had stucco ground floors as well, the shopfront being inserted later. These houses are attractive early Victorian buildings on a historic site, where Alice Own began her charitable work in the early 1600s. No. 406 is locally listed separately.		967	
ST JOHN'S VILLAS	41-53 (odd)		Nos. 41-53 (odd)	ST. JOHN'S VILLAS	N19 3EE	St. John's Grove	1870s		Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Terrace of three storey plus semi-basement double fronted houses, three bays wide with central Tuscan porticoes (missing on Nos. 41, 51, 53) grey stock brick gauged lintels, sash windows, brick pilasters between each house. strong stucco cornice above first floor. Forty-five degree pitch roofs with heavy overhanging eaves. .	1 11 78	Nos. 41-53 St. John's Villas are substantial double fronted houses, which must have been aimed by their developers at well-to-do buyers. Most of them retain their grand Tuscan porches. The brick pilasters and heavy cornice above the first floor windows add interest to the facades. St. John's Villas is a fine street of Victorian villas and these strongly detailed double fronted houses are a central element of its largely intact architectural grouping.		352	
ST. JOHN STREET	221		No. 221	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4LY	Clerkenwell Green	1828		Georgian	Public House	Commercial	Originally a public house on the apex of the junction of St. John and Sekforde Streets. Three storey stuccoed building with slated mansard roof/dormers above cornice with blocking course. Four multi-paned sash windows to first and second floors of both St. John and Sekforde Streets. Windows to corner elevation corniced with console brackets; the first floor emphasised by a three light window. Ground floor entirely reconfigured since 1970 survey. Public house/shop frontage subsequently infilled below previous fascia/cornice to match stucco above, with multi-paned sash windows to both main elevations and double panelled doors on corner. Modern mild steel railings protect narrow basement openings.	01/12/1970	No. 221 St. John Street, originally a public house, is located on the apex of St. John and Sekforde Streets. It is a restrained three storey stuccoed building, with multi-paned sash windows to first and second floors. It stands at the point where the street begins to curve eastwards making the building particularly prominent. This is especially so from the north approach where the classical architectural detailing of the windows to the short corner elevation provides a pronounced and individualistic focal point. The scale of the building is well mannered and appropriate. The infilling of the original public house frontage has led to a loss of architectural character at ground level but the replacement work is appropriate. In 1828, as part of the Sekforde Estate redevelopment, the site of No. 130 St. John Street, subsequently renumbered in 1851 as No. 221, was 'improved and enlarged' with the construction of the Golden Anchor Public House. Records of The Sun Fire Office, however, indicate that a pub of this name occupied the site as early as 1811. The Post Office Directory lists the licensees from 1841 up until 1919 when final licensee, Elizabeth Cass, closed the pub. In 1923 the occupancy is recorded as H. Righton : Metal Manufacturers, in 1943 as Woof & Sons : Engineers' Furnishers and c1960s as Powis Electrical Co Ltd. Sometime after 1970 the ground floor was reconfigured and the property became offices.		170	
ST. JOHN STREET	99		No. 99	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1M 4AS	Clerkenwell Green	Late 1800s		Victorian Dutch Baroque	Industrial Building	Commercial	Dutch influence. Four storey stock brick with stucco for external features. Entablature with decorative cornice beneath swan necked gable containing a semi-circular window and highlighted by Doric columns in relief. Unique layout of middle two floors, with central decoration of two Doric columns and three engraved icons in relief surrounding six double paned windows. Two Ionic style columns in relief either side up to entablature. Ground floor plain white stucco around glass-fronted shop.	01/02/1980	No. 99 St. John Street makes a fine contrast with its neighbour, which is a in more restrained Dutch influenced Queen Anne style. No. 99 has turned the corner into the late Victorian Baroque revival with Dutch details at the gable and strongly detailed pilasters and dentillated cornices, all highlighted in white stone and stucco against the red brick construction. This is a good example of the style and an unusual survivor.		812	
ST. JOHN STREET	122		No. 122	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4JS	Clerkenwell Green	Early 1800s		Georgian	Home/Shop	Residential and Commercial	Simple terrace building, three storey and dormers, stone parapet. Painted stock brick. Gauged brick flat arches. Some original glazing bars. Earlier 19th century wood shop front with arched, fixed frames, pilasters and stallriser, part panelled. Traditional trade use.	01/02/1980	The origins of this sober stock brick building are uncertain. It was re-fronted in the 1850s and the interior was altered later. Its facade also shows signs of alteration over time. But it keeps its Victorian shopfront, dating probably also from the 1850s.		714	

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ST. JOHN STREET	126		No. 126	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4JS	Clerkenwell Green		Early 1800s altered	Georgian	Home/Shop	Residential and Commercial	Part or simple stock brick terrace with parapet. Moulded stucco window surrounds added mid 19th century over original gauged brick flat arches. Probable late 19th century shop front. Upper windows altered and front patched. Traditional trade use, ground floor.	01/02/1980	The origins of this stock brick building are uncertain. It was re-fronted in the 1850s and the stucco window frames added. It retains a 19th century shop front.		715	
ST. JOHN STREET	144		No. 144	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4UA	Clerkenwell Green	1930-31		Neo Georgian	Industrial Building	Commercial and Flats	Three storeys and two bays house plus mansard roof with dormer. Red stock brick. Square windows. Stone cornice on the top and parapet. Shop front, currently vacant. Metal and glass frontage. Central metal and glass doors. Single metal/glass door on each left and right hand sides.	21/09/1993	No. 144 (then numbered 38) was the original premises in the late 1830s and early 1840s of the tobacconists Lambert & Butler. The house was refronted and partly rebuilt in 1930-1 by C. P. Roberts & Co. as offices, workshops and showrooms for the Permanent Bronzing and Restoring Syndicate Ltd, electroplaters; the architect was A. Burnett Brown, estate surveyor to the Charterhouse. Its good quality neo-Georgian façade is of red brick laid in English bond, with gauged brick and stone dressings; the original casement windows have been removed, but the shopfront has been preserved.		1447	
ST. JOHN STREET	146		No. 146	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4UA	Clerkenwell Green	1996-7		Modern	Home	Residential	Three storeys and two bays house plus penthouse and terrace. Stuccoed façade, cornice and parapet. Square sash windows. Shop front removed. Metal and glass frontage. Two single metal/glass doors, one on each side, and a double central metal/glass one in the centre.	21/09/1993	No. 146 consists of the former Hoop and Adze (later Crown) public house, probably rebuilt c. 1803 and later stuccoed. Two storey workshops were added at the rear in the mid-1890s for a firm of electroplaters who had leased the recently closed pub. These very modest structures were transformed after the 1993 listing in 1996-7 by Derek Wylie Architecture into an open-plan family dwelling, but with a large office to meet planning requirements for 'live/work' rather than purely residential use. The style is minimalist, and contrasts sophisticated finishes and fittings with rough bare brickwork. The glazed ground-floor front, looking on to the office, has been recessed behind a security gate. The listed shopfront no longer exists.	Shopfront no longer exists.	1448	3.23
ST. JOHN STREET	181		No. 181	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4LS	Clerkenwell Green		Late 1700s	Georgian	Shop and Home	Shop. Residential above	Part terrace simple form in classical tradition. Four storey with parapet. Stock brick, two windows wide. Gauged brick flat arches to sash windows. Ground floor modern shop front shared with 183.	1 02 80	No. 181 St. John's Street is part of a group, with Nos. 183 and 185, of Georgian shops and houses described by Pevsner as "a little c18 group". They make up an important comparatively early survival in St. John Street.		718	
ST. JOHN STREET	326		No. 326	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4NT	New River		c1789	Georgian	Home	Residential	Four storey building, two windows wide, including semi-basement plus attic made of brick with white stucco at ground floor and semi basement levels. Dormer in pitched slate roof with a single window at its centre. The windows at first and second floors have gauged brick flat arches. Stucco door surround with bracketed corniced head and panelled door.	01/02/1981	This building was constructed by the developer Thomas Rawstorne and is an example of an original building from the late 1700s. It retains features typical of domestic buildings of the Georgian period.		961	
ST. JOHN STREET	328-338 (even)		Nos. 328-338 (even)	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4NT	New River		1775-1780	Georgian	Homes	Residential	A group of brick built terraced houses topped with a small stone parapet which are three storeys high and two windows wide with basements. No. 334 has an attic with a dormer roof and a single window at its centre. Most of the doors are surrounded by stucco with keystones although Nos. 332 and 338 appear to lack keystones but this could be due to them being obscured by the stucco. The ground floor of No. 332 is covered in stucco while Nos. 328 and 330 have a stucco band over the doors and window heads. Each of the buildings have steps leading to the front door and a small front garden which is fronted with iron railings.	01/02/1981	This Georgian terrace was developed by Thomas Rawstorne who was responsible for much of the development in this part of Clerkenwell. It is thought that Nos. 332-338 along with a further four buildings to the north which have been demolished were built in the mid 1770s while Nos. 328 and 330 were erected around 1780. Together they form a group that possesses a number of features typical of Georgian residential buildings such as the uniformity of windows and the use of stock brick. They represent a survival from the period when the area close to the Angel was first developed.		962	

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ST. JOHN STREET	360	Former EMPRESS OF RUSSIA Public House	No. 360	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4NR	New River		1870s	Victorian Italianate	Public House	Public House	Four storey building in an Italianate style covered in white stucco at first, second and third storey levels and black stucco at ground floor level. Two windows wide on Owen's Row facade and five windows wide on St John Street facade. Wider windows at ground floor level. Cornice at the third floor level punctuated with decorative brackets with smaller cornices at first and second floor levels with long panels below the second floor cornice. Lintels above first floor windows with stucco panels below. Panelled pilasters at ground floor level.	01/02/1981	This public house has a long history. It is thought that No. 1 Owen's Row was built around 1774 by Thomas Rawstorne and a house next to it at No. 360 St John Street was built around the same time by Thomas Chandler. The 1st Ordnance Survey edition shows the two buildings as being separate although No. 1 Owen's Terrace is marked as a public house. The buildings were later amalgamated, perhaps in 1871 when the brewing company Whitbread obtained the lease for the building. The building presumably obtained its current appearance during that amalgamation since the Italianate style was popular between the 1860s and 1890s. An extra floor was also added. The pub changed its name in the 1990s, and is now called The Pearl and Feather. The building is significant because public houses play an important role in the local community and this building was a pub before it gained its current appearance. It is unclear if any materials from the earlier 18th century building remain within the fabric of the building but the existing facade is valuable in its own right.		963	
ST. JOHN STREET	392		No. 392	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4NN	New River		2002-2017				The building described in the spreadsheet is not the building that is currently on the site which appears to be modern. A planning application on the Islington website which dates from 2002 (P21808) is for "Demolition of existing building fronting St.John Street and redevelopment to provide two live/work units (Use Class C3/ B1) and six 2 bed flats in a new basement and four storey building, together with the conversion of retained building to the rear to provide one 2 bed and three 1 bed flats." It appears that this work has taken place and the former building no longer exists.	24/07/00	Demolished	Demolished?	1652	
ST. JOHN STREET	394	Former CROWN & WOOLPACK Public House	No. 394	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4NA	New River		1827	Georgian	Public House	Residential	Four storey predominantly brick building, three windows wide on St John Street frontage with quoins and moulded surrounds to windows. Parapet at roof line with a cornice just below. Square windows at third floor level, larger windows at second floor level with triangular lintels on the side windows and a semi circular lintel over the central window. Even larger windows at first floor level with semi circular lintel over the central window and flat lintels over the two other windows. On the Owen Street frontage there are three windows, one on each storey, which are in a similar style to those of the St John Street frontage before a set of quoins. There is also a narrow window next to the window on the first floor level. The section of building beyond the quoins appears to be an extension in which there are two sets of windows in a similar style to those on St John Street although the set furthest from St John Street are blank. There is a fascia running above the windows along the length of the ground floor on both the St John Street and Owen Street frontages. There is a cast iron column at the corner of Owen Street and St John Street and most of the ground floor windows are surrounded by glazed tiles. Some of the ground floor windows are partially opaque.	01/02/1981	This former pub was designed by the architect W.F. Pocock (1770-1849) in 1827. He was the son of an Islington builder, an early member of the Institute of British Architects and built a practice which extended to Ireland and Canada. This part of Islington has a rich array of historic pubs and while this no longer functions as a pub it still has the appearance of one and is part of the local area's social history.		965	

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ST. JOHN STREET	420		No. 420	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4NJ	New River		Mid 1700s. Altered	Georgian	Home	Commercial/Residential	Early terrace building, vernacular, stone parapet. Two windows. Painted stucco, probably original. Exposed brick. Two bands, second floor and below parapet. Windows with exposed boxing slightly inset from wall face. Later 1800s glazing bars. Early 1900s shop front.	1 10 85	No. 420 St. John Street (with No. 422, separately listed) appears to have been converted from the middle building of three wide-fronted houses, the southernmost of which was the Old Red Lion, (shown on Horwood's map of 1792-3 and more precisely on Thomas Horner's survey of 1808), traditionally said to date from 1415. The original date of building is uncertain, probably not later than the early eighteenth century, and both houses have been refronted and extensively altered.		1066		
ST. JOHN STREET	422		No. 422	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4NJ	New River		Mid. 1700s. Altered.	Georgian	Home	Commercial/residential	Early terrace building. Vernacular, classical influence, three storey, stone parapet. Two windows. Stucco probably original. Exposed brick. Two bands, second floor and below parapet. Windows reset behind reveals, 1800s. Late 1800s shop front altered.	1 10 85	No. 422 St. John Street (with No. 420, separately listed) appears to have been converted from the middle building of three wide-fronted houses, the southernmost of which was the Old Red Lion, (shown on Horwood's map of 1792-3 and more precisely on Thomas Horner's survey of 1808), traditionally said to date from 1415. The original date of building is uncertain, probably not later than the early eighteenth century, and both houses have been refronted and extensively altered.		1067		
ST. JOHN STREET	424		No. 424	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4NJ	New River		1880s	Victorian Venetian Italianate style	Shop/home	Commercial/residential	Gothic and Romanesque influence. Three storey and parapet. Red brick with stone decoration. Top cornice supported by side pilasters. One triple window, first and second floors lower Gothic, upper Romanesque arched with brick, each divided by threequarter columns with foliated capitals. Arch springers continued as frieze in similar decoration. Ornamented band, second floor. Modern shop front.	1 10 85	No. 424 St. John Street is in a vaguely Venetian style, seen through late Victorian Ruskinian eyes. It was built after the construction of the adjoining bank buildings in the early 1880s, the flank of which carries the outline of the roof of the earlier house on the site. So it can be dated about 1884, when the freehold changed hands. It must have been built with a shopfront below, with the flanking marble pilasters, entablature and cornice an integral part of the design.		1068		
ST. JOHN STREET	120		No. 120	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4JS	Clerkenwell Green		Late 1700s-early 1800s	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Commercial/Hotel	Individual building, original classical form, with later terrace adjoining. Four storeys to parapet and dormers in double pitch mansard. Rendered, with plain stucco window surrounds. Original window openings. Windows altered to wood casements. Covered vehicle entrance to rear yard of 18th century. Entrance with wood fascia cornice and console, a full length early 19th century moulded cornice to shop front.	01/02/1980	The origins of this building are uncertain. It was enlarged in 1880 and converted to a lodging house, keeping the same frontage with a restrained and practical appearance to its exterior. It is now "The Priory Hotel", part of the 19th century Leo Yard.	120 St. John Street and entrance to Leo Yard	713		
ST. JOHN STREET	238 '240	THE PEASANT formerly George and Dragon	No. 240	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4PH							George and Dragon Public House. Triple timber and granite frontage. Granite pilasters and stallriser. Skinner Street Frontage: timber/glass front with recessed doorway. Granite columns with ornate rendered carvings above door to cornice. Timber fascia. Three windows. Corner frontage: Small stone step to double timber/glass recessed doorway. Ornate rendered carving above door. Plain glass fanlight. St. John's Street Frontage: Left hand side, three windows, large triple aspect recessed porch-way. Granite step and coloured tiling to floor.	21/09/93	Grade II listed	Grade II listed	1450	2.10	

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ST. JOHN STREET	381	Georgian House	No. 381	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4LD	New River	1823-24		Georgian	Home	Commercial	Double fronted symmetrical two storey villa with three multi-paned sash windows to first floor, stone coping and superimposed brick pediment over two bays. Central doorway with gauged three centred arch, pilaster jambs and fanlight; flanking multi-paned sash windows have similar gauged heads. No windows are original. Brickwork is London stock, in Flemish bond, and notable for its original tuck pointing.	01/12/1970	No. 381 St. John Street is a late Georgian villa set back from the road in a yard behind two-storey workshops. This double fronted, symmetrical, two storey building is topped by a brick pediment over two bays, the roof concealed behind stone coping. A central doorway with gauged three centred arch, pilaster jambs and fanlight is flanked by windows having similar gauged heads. The three first floor sash windows are of standard multi-paned design. An interesting survival of the original fabric is the tuck pointing to the front elevation. The villa was first called Arlington Cottage. It was used as a builder's yard for many years from the 1850s and may originally have been livery stables. These were probably supplying a need arising from the rebuilding of the Angel in 1819-20, when its stabling was greatly reduced. The building is currently (2017) used as a workshop by Sadlers Wells Theatre.		173	
ST. JOHN STREET	406 and 412-416 (even)		Nos. 406 and 412-416 (even)	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4ND / 4NJ	New River	1842		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Commercial/residential	Terrace form. No. 406 separated by Nos. 408 and 410. Classical tradition. Four storey, parapets, two windows wide. Stock brick. Flat arched windows with moulded stucco surrounds; first floor with pediments. No. 416: one broad window each floor: first with pediment, second with cornice and brackets. No. 406: rusticated stucco ground floor with moulded openings. Modern shop fronts.	1 02 81	No. 406 and Nos. 412-416 St. John Street were built on the site of the original Alice Owen almshouses and school. When the old buildings were cleared, the land was leased to William Griffiths, builder and surveyor of Edgware Road, who may have designed them himself. In contrast to the lower numbered houses in the terrace, they have four storeys plus parapet and pedimented windows on the first floor. They have the stucco window surrounds of their time and probably had stucco ground floors as well, the shopfronts being inserted later. These houses are attractive early Victorian buildings on a historic site, where Alice Owen began her charitable work in the early 1600s. They make a nice contrast to the three storey buildings in the same Griffiths development, separately listed.		968	
ST. JOHN STREET	91		No. 91	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1M 4NQ	Clerkenwell Green	1887		Victorian Queen Anne/Dutch Revival	Industrial building	Commercial	Previously listed as no. 89. Numbered now as 91, engraving of '1887' on gable matches date of previous description, surrounded by new builds. Three storey red brick and stucco, painted lower level with archway creating access to St John's Lane through 'Passing Alley'. Four relief columns on 1st and 2nd floors, decorative cornices above ground and 1st floor.	01/02/1980	No. 91 St. John's Street is a well designed red-brick, gabled building, an important feature on St John Street, with access to Passing Alley on the left of its ground floor. The date '1882' on the Dutch gable places the building in the Victorian Queen Anne Revival period which inspired much public building, particularly schools, at this time. It is surrounded by new buildings so is an important survivor.	Previously listed as 89	836	
ST. JOHN STREET	116/118		Nos. 116/118	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4JW	Clerkenwell Green	1874-6		Victorian/Venetian Gothic	Public House/Hotel	Commercial/Residential	Former public house and hotel. Dual frontage: St John Street and Clerkenwell Road. Ground floor former pub frontage: green tiling on stallrisers and bottom of pilasters, white painted above. Upper floors: Victorian Italian Gothic. Heavy dentillated cornice. Stone dressings. First floor; round stone arches above decorated moulded string course. Carved stone medallions and cartouche with shield. Cut stone lintels to second and third floors. Parapet brick cornice with decorated corbelling. Left hand bay on St. John's Street front a 1920s addition matching the original design. Cartouche with shield on the corner.	01/02/1980	No. 116/118 St. John Street is a former pub and hotel, The Criterion, built in the mid 1870s in an Italian palazzo style. It closed in the 1960s but has retained some of its pub frontage, particularly the green tiling. Above the ground floor it is lavishly decorated with medallions and a grille and cartouche with shield on the corner. This building is well maintained and gives character to the busy junction between St. John's Street and Clerkenwell Road.	C/o Clerkenwell Road	712	
ST. JOHN STREET	47-53	GRANT HOUSE	Nos. 47-53	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1R 4TT	Clerkenwell Green	1892		Victorian Baroque industrial	Industrial building	Commercial	Late Victorian Baroque three storey corner brick building, painted. Six full length pilasters rusticated at ground level. Gable with volute edging, altered windows, decorated cornice on top floor. Engraving on gable: '1892'. Ground floor shop front painted. Three stallrisers and door either end, arched with keystone on the left.	01/02/1980	Nos. 47-53 St. John Street is an 1890s late Victorian Baroque building with its date, 1892 on the gable end. Its facade follows the curve of the street, which show off its pilastered and corniced frontage to its best effect. Some of the late Victorian buildings on this part of St. John Street were speculatively built, as demand from the meat trade at Smighfield was so high. This may have been one of them. It is a fine building in a prominent position.		835	

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ST. JOHN STREET	383 to 399 (odd)		Nos. 383 to 399 (odd)	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4LD	New River	1823-24		Georgian	Ground floor shop. Home above.	Ground floor shop. Residential above	A terrace of nine, two bay, houses built 1823-24. London stock brick of three storeys with roofs concealed behind plain parapet coping. Nos. 383-389 have semi-basements with cast iron railings and urn finials. Ground floors have round headed windows and doorways with plain glass fanlights and fluted quarter columns carrying cornice heads. The ground floors to Nos. 383-385 are stuccoed. Ground floors of Nos. 387-397 are late 19th c. shops of varying design; the shop front to No 399 returns into Chadwell Street, terminates in banded rustication and dates from 1928. The upper floors to Nos 383-397 are all similar with gauged flat brick arches to multi-paned windows; the first floor windows reach floor level and have cast iron guards. No 399 was rebuilt c1845 and has a chamfered corner with single multi-paned windows to St. John Street but paired on the return elevation. The first floor windows have stucco architraves, frieze, and cornices with console brackets; second floor windows, sitting on a broad string course, have stucco architraves.	01/12/1970	This is a terrace of nine, three storey, late Georgian houses, of London stock brick with roofs concealed behind plain parapet coping. Nos. 383 – 399 are the only surviving New River Company houses on the street north of Rosebery Avenue. Mostly of the standard type found on the company's estate, they were constructed in 1823-4 by George Bishop, a Holborn bricklayer, for Daniel Toohey of Clerkenwell, victualler. No. 399 was probably much rebuilt about 1845 for John Bland, a butcher, and apart from a brief period around the end of the 1900s it has remained a butcher's shop. It retains an attractive shopfront and interior fittings, installed in 1928 by J. Cannon & Son, builders and shop-fitters of Stoke Newington.		175		
ST. JOHN STREET	128 and 130		Nos. 128 and 130	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4JS	Clerkenwell Green		Mid 1700s	Georgian	Home	Residential and Commercial	Terrace, classical traditional altered. No. 130 on corner. Three storeys to parapets, with double pitch mansard and dormers. Stock brick. Original brick band course, No. 128 cemented on 130. Parapets rebuilt in matching brick, stone coping. Original first and second floor openings on front, with gauged brick flat arches. Mid 18th Century exposed box windows at No. 130, glazing bars removed. Stucco window surrounds removed. No. 128 windows altered and late 19th century shop front. No. 130 flank to Gt. Sutton Street - round and flat headed windows with stucco surrounds of mid 19th century. Traditional use at No.128.	01/02/1980	These buildings have uncertain origins, probably built in the mid 1700s. They are built in a refurbished Georgian style, in stock brick, with No. 130 on corner. They are three storeys to parapets, with double pitch mansard and dormers. No. 28's façade was refurbished in the mid 1800s. A 1930s photograph in the People's Collection of Wales shows that No. 130 was a dairy owned by William Evans and No. 128 was a jeweller.		716		
ST. JOHN STREET	183, 185		Nos. 183, 185	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4LS	Clerkenwell Green		Late 1700s	Georgian	Shop and Home	Shop. Residential above	Part terrace in classical tradition. Three storeys to parapet with dormers in natural slate, double pitch mansards. Stock brick, each two windows wide. Gauged brick flat arches to sash windows; No. 183 has twelve lights while No. 185 has only two light sashes. Modern shop fronts at ground level. No. 183 shares shop front with 181.	1 02 80	Nos. 183 and 185 St. John's Street are part of a group with No. 181 of Georgian shops and houses described by Pevsner as "a little c18 group". They are an important early survival in St. John Street.		719		
ST. JOHN STREET	398 and 400		Nos. 398 and 400	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1V 4ND	New River		1840	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Commercial at ground floor, residential above	A pair of houses of four storeys constructed of brick which are relatively plain. Small parapet along the roof line. Each house is two windows wide with the windows on the fourth storey not as long as those on the third and second storey. Shop fronts at ground floor level. Recent glazing.	24/07/2000	This pair of houses are dated 1840 though they look earlier. They were designed by Thomas Matthews and were built when the area as a whole was being developed and becoming increasingly urban. They have been relatively unaltered since then, apart from the shopfronts below.		1649		
ST. JOHN STREET	44/46		Nos. 44/46	ST. JOHN STREET	EC1M 4DF	Clerkenwell Green		1877	Victorian industrial classical influence Italianate	Industrial Building	Ccommercial	Italianate former warehouse. Three storey with two columns on groundfloor, entrance set back, large metal gate on left as entrance to rear of the building. Stucco front. White painted building with entablature, moulded string course, pilasters and window edgings painted light blue. Modern tiles in ground floor columns. First floor with fine two-paned arched windows, 2nd floor with five two-paned rectangular windows.	01/02/1980	Nos. 44 and 46 St. John Street were built in 1877 as part of the rebuilding after the disastrous fire at Formiloes in 1868. They were built for Edward Richard Parker, provision merchant, designed by architect Charles Bell and built by J Woodward of Finsbury. British History Online has a picture of the former bacon stoves in Smokehouse Yard at the back. Nos. 44 and 46 were designed in the Italian Palazzo style favoured for industrial buildings of the time. The window arrangement on the first and second floors has a strong rhythm to it. This is a fine building with an important local history.		834		

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ST. JOHN'S GROVE	11-16 (consec)		Nos. 11-16 (consec)	ST. JOHN'S GROVE	N19 5RW	St. John's Grove	c. 1850s		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three pairs of semi-detached linked villas, two storey plus semi-basement, stucco porches, stock brick with two storey stuccoed links, tripartite windows with stucco surrounds. Original railings.	01/11/1978	These are attractive and generously proportioned linked two storey villas with semi-basements. St John's Grove, formerly known as St John's Park Road, was a development of superior residences, built by James Barrett between the mid 1850s and the mid 1860s, on land leased from the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.		350		
ST. JOHN'S GROVE	17-26 (consec)		Nos. 17-26 (consec)	ST. JOHN'S GROVE	N19 5RW	St. John's Grove	c. 1850s		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Five pairs of linked pairs of villas, three storeys and basement, stock brick with stucco basement and ground floor bay windows, full height links, tripartite windows at first and second floor level, low pitch hipped roofs to villas, parapets to links.	01/11/1978	These linked three storey villas lack the generous proportions of other villas on this side of the road. St John's Grove, formerly known as St John's Park Road, was a development of superior residences, built by James Barrett between the mid 1850s and the mid 1860s, on land leased from the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.		390		
ST. JOHN'S GROVE	41-46, 49/50, 60-64		Nos. 41-46, 49/50, 60-64	ST. JOHN'S GROVE	N19	St. John's Grove	c. Mid 1860s		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached villas, three storey and basement, two storey bay windows, stock brick, stucco porches and window surrounds; tripartite second floor windows, low pitch hipped roof.	01/11/1978	These villas, built in the mid 1860s, have two storey bay windows and tripartite windows above. St John's Grove, formerly known as St John's Park Road, was a development of superior residences, built by James Barrett between the mid 1850s and the mid 1860s, on land leased from the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. Sadly the intervening houses, Nos 51-59 were destroyed by enemy action in WW2		394		
ST. JOHN'S GROVE	35/36 and 47/48		Nos. 35/36 and 47/48	ST. JOHN'S GROVE	N19 5RP	St. John's Grove	c. 1860s		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two pairs of semi-detached villas built in similar style; three storey and basement, three storey bay windows; stucco porches and window surrounds; Stock brick, low pitched hipped roof.	01/11/1978	Windows dominate these villas with three storey bay windows and largish tripartite windows at the top storey. St John's Grove, formerly known as St John's Park Road, was a development of superior residences, built by James Barrett between the mid 1850s and the mid 1860s, on land leased from the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.		392		
ST. JOHN'S GROVE	1 and 2		Nos. 1 and 2	ST. JOHN'S GROVE	N19 5RW	St. John's Grove	mid 1850s		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Pair of semi-detached villas, three storey and basement in white stucco; low pitch hipped roof with dentilled eaves; recessed wings, rusticated quoins. No. 1 has three storey bay windows; No.2 pedimented windows.	01/11/1978	Nos 1 and 2 St John's Villas are one of only two pairs of villas in white stucco built in what was formerly known as St John's Park Road. They are part of a development of superior residences, built by James Barrett between the mid 1850s and the mid 1860s, on land leased from the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.		388		
ST. JOHN'S GROVE	3 and 4		Nos. 3 and 4	ST. JOHN'S GROVE	N19 5RW	St. John's Grove	mid 1850s		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Pair of semi-detached villas, three storey and semi-basement, low pitched hipped slate roof, stock brick with rusticated stucco quoins, stucco window surrounds, pedimented ground floor windows, scrolled central eaves bracket, sash windows. Similar in style to Nos. 37-38 and 39-40.	01/11/1978	Nos. 3 and 4 St. John's villas are an pair of semi-detached villas, similar in style to Nos. 37-38 and 39-40, built in what was formerly known as St John's Park Road. They are part of a development of superior residences, built by James Barrett between the mid 1850s and the mid 1860s, on land leased from the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.		347		
ST. JOHN'S GROVE	5 and 6		Nos. 5 and 6	ST. JOHN'S GROVE	N19 5RW	St. John's Grove	mid 1850s		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Pair of semi-detached villas, three storey and basement, stock brick; low pitched hipped slate roof; red brick quoins and gauged lintels, stucco porches; stucco window surrounds at basement and first floor level.	01/11/1978	This pair of semi-detached villas is unique in having red brick quoins and gauged lintels. St John's Grove, formerly known as St John's Park Road, was a development of superior residences, built by James Barrett between the mid 1850s and the mid 1860s, on land leased from the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.		389		
ST. JOHN'S GROVE	7 and 8		Nos. 7 and 8	ST. JOHN'S GROVE	N19 5RW	St. John's Grove	c. 1850s		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Pair of semi-detached villas, three storey and semi-basement stock brick, low pitch hipped slate roof; rusticated brick pilasters, gauged brick lintels to sash windows, .	01/11/1978	Nos. 7 and 8 St. John's Villas are an impressive pair of semi-detached villas, St John's Grove, formerly known as St John's Park Road, was a development of superior residences, built by James Barrett between the mid 1850s and the mid 1860s, on land leased from the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.		348		
ST. JOHN'S GROVE	9 and 10		Nos. 9 and 10	ST. JOHN'S GROVE	N19 5RW	St. John's Grove	c.1850s		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached villas, three storey and semi-basement, low pitched hipped slate roof; derivative Italianate style, linked to no.11 by two storey link, stuccoed, tripartite sash windows,	01/11/1978	This rather plain pair of villas is redeemed by its well-preserved, tripartite windows. St John's Grove, formerly known as St John's Park Road, was a development of superior residences, built by James Barrett between the mid 1850s and the mid 1860s, on land leased from the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.		349		

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ST. JOHN'S GROVE	27/28		Nos. 27/28	ST. JOHN'S GROVE	N19 5RW	St. John's Grove		c.1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Pair of semi-detached villas linked to No. 26, two storey and basement, three bays wide, stock brick with stucco window surrounds and rusticated quoins, paired eaves brackets to low pitch hipped roof.	01/11/1978	This pair of villas is unique in the group of St. John's Grove villas in having three single windows each at ground and first floor level. St John's Grove, formerly known as St John's Park Road, was a development of superior residences, built by James Barrett between the mid 1850s and the mid 1860s, on land leased from the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. Three further semi-detached villas, Nos. 29-30,31-32 and 33-34 were also built on but these were destroyed in WW2.		391	
ST. JOHN'S GROVE	37/38 and 39/40		Nos. 37/38 and 39/40	ST. JOHN'S GROVE	N19 5RP	St. John's Grove		c. 1860	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached villas, three storey and basement, stock brick, pedimented windows, recessed wings with round arched gauged first floor windows rusticated quoins. Similar to Nos. 3/4.	01/11/1978	These are the earliest villas built on the south side, very similar to Nos. 3-4 with brick work predominating rather than windows. St John's Grove, formerly known as St John's Park Road, was a development of superior residences, built by James Barrett between the mid 1850s and the mid 1860s, on land leased from the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.		393	
ST. JOHN'S LANE	1		No. 1	ST JOHN'S LANE	EC1M 4BL	Clerkenwell Green		Original: Late 18c	Contemporary	residential	offices - AKQA and Save the Children	5 storey yellow brick, metal and glass office block. Top two levels modern construction of metal and glass. Bottom three tier's corner in yellow brick, surrounded by projecting walls on both sides in same material as top two levels. Electric glass door reception entrance past internal porch underneath modern projection. 4 steps up to entrance porch with metal handrails and entrance ramp. Previous Description: Classical, domestic three storey and dormer. Yellow stock brick. Ground floor altered.	01/02/80	This large, modern office building, mainly of metal and glass, shows reference to the 18th century architectural style of St John's Lane through the three-storey, yellow-brick, corner construction embedded in the projecting contemporary elements. The large offices currently house the design-media agency AKQA, and the charity Save the Children.	Has it been demolished? Clearly not as described in the 1980 listing.	806	
ST. JOHN'S LANE	27		No. 27	ST. JOHN'S LANE	EC1M 4BU	Clerkenwell Green		1887	Victorian Queen Anne Revival	Industrial Building	Offices	Three storey red brick building. Repaired. Simple gable with red brick tablet engraved '1887' set in plaster. Six multi-paned windows on middle floors, ground floor painted white with two arches: one gated, the other an entrance to Passing Alley. 'Passing Alley' engraved above arch.	01/02/1980	No. 27 St. John's Lane is a simple Victorian Queen Anne revival red-brick building, near the early Tudor gate. It shows a high degree of craftsmanship, particularly in the brickwork. The double-arched, white-painted ground floor contains an entrance to Passing Alley, which is engraved above the archway. The building is currently part of the St John Ambulance offices, close to the St John Ambulance museum located in the historic gate.		813	
ST. JOHN'S LANE	30		No. 30	ST. JOHN'S LANE	EC1M 4BU	Clerkenwell Green		Late 1800s	Victorian, Flemish/Dutch influence.	Public House	Commercial/residential	Slight Dutch influence. Four storey red brick (terracotta), with white plastered ground floor. Four windows on each of top three floors. Shop front on ground floor with four sets of modern, single-paned windows and entrance to the right. Two Dutch dormers with window in each.	01/02/1980	No. 30 St. John's Lane is a simple Dutch or Flemish influenced Victorian, four storey red-brick building. It has two highly individual Dutch dormers which enhance the roof line. It was the Old Baptist's Head pub from 1792-1970 but has now been converted into offices. 2010s redevelopment has left most individual features intact.		831	
ST. JOHN'S LANE	26		No. 26	ST. JOHN'S LANE	EC1M 4DA	Clerkenwell Green		1903	Edwardian Medieval	Religious Building	Public Building	Adjoining St. John's Gate on south side. Three storey, four window building of coursed Kentish ragstone. Square headed mullioned windows (ground and first floor) and large traceried windows (second floor) and embattled parapet, designed in keeping with the gate and listed on that account.	01/12/1970	No. 26 St. John's Gate is an Edwardian medieval style, Kentish ragstone building on three levels, designed by John Oldrid Scott in 1903. It adjoins the historic St John's Gate. This building, along with the gate itself, houses the offices, function spaces, and museum of the Order of St John and St John Ambulance. The Museum opened in 1978. The building's design adds to the grandeur and local narrative of the area, as well as demonstrating how effectively architecture and design can borrow from historic periods and styles.		184	
ST. JOHN'S LANE	36/37		No. 36/37	ST. JOHN'S LANE	EC1M 4BJ	Clerkenwell Green		Late 1700s	Georgian	Homes	Commercial	Simple, traditional Georgian. Parish boundary plate dated 1797. Four storey four bay wide. Yellow stock brick. Altered windows. Modern (2003) timber shop front. Erection of a new mansard roof to provide additional office space underway, after planning approval in 2016, reflecting similar extensions along the street.	01/02/1980	Nos. 36/37 St. John's Lane, together with No. 35, are the only pre-Victorian buildings left in St. John's Lane. They were originally three separate buildings, probably of the late 1700s. A parish boundary plate dated 1797 is set in the wall. The shop frontage, now modern, was probably inserted later. Development is currently (2018) underway on the top floor to create modern office space, approved on the grounds that the new construction shows sensitivity to the original style of the building, maintaining the character of St John's Lane.		832	

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ST. JOHN'S LANE	0		St. John's Lane Bollards at kerbside	ST. JOHN'S LANE	EC1M 4PN	Clerkenwell Green		Late 1700s-mid 1800s	Georgian	Other Historic Structure	Bollards	Adjoining St. John's Gate to north and south. Cast iron cannon and ball type bollards behind kerb. Two inscribed "St. James's Clerkenwell". One inscribed "St. Luke Middlesex" presumably replaces original.	01/02/1980	These late 1700s bollards inscribed with 'St Luke Middlesex' and 'St James's Clerkenwell' are a part of the historic environs of St John's Gate. They function to limit access to the gate and its forecourt. They are significant examples of Georgian cast iron design and are important survivors from Georgian London.		706		
ST. JOHN'S SQUARE	40	Marking setts	No. 40	ST. JOHN'S SQUARE	EC1V	Clerkenwell Green		c1930		Other Historic Structure	Other Historic Structure	Three lines of granite setts in public carriageway and public footpath, forming band about 30cm (12 ins.) wide as arc of circle between Priory Buildings and frontage of 42-47 to mark position of early medieval round church of Knights of the Order of St. John. Small detached length of arc adjoining north west corner of existing church ground.	01/02/1980	The setts in St John's Square mark the outline of the medieval church of the Knights of the Order of St John. They are hard to distinguish among the cobbled stones of St John's Square but they provide an interesting link with the area's past.		707		
ST. JOHN'S SQUARE	0	PRIORY BUILDINGS	St. John's Square Priory Buildings - frontage range of St. John's Priory Church and Cloisters. Between 36 and Priory Church.	ST. JOHN'S SQUARE	EC1V 4JJ	Clerkenwell Green		1951-1958	neo-Georgian	Public Building	Public Building	The main building, sometimes described as the guard house, is two storeys faced in predominantly purple grey brick with dressings of red brick. Its parapet is topped with two stone urns that are in line with the main entrance below. Six sash windows on the first and second storeys with the main entrance located off centre. The main entrance is flanked by stone columns beneath a stone pediment which includes the emblem of St John. The building to the north has a single storey with a curved front with five windows and the same type of purple grey brick with red dressings.	01/02/1980	This set of buildings dates from the 1950s and was part of the rebuilding that took place after the church had been damaged during the war. The brick buildings are in a neo-Georgian style to match elements of the church's facade which date from the 18th century. The buildings act as an effective screen between the square and the memorial garden and church and contain a robing room and vestibule and a caretaker's flat. The entrance-way to the memorial garden passes through the building and is flanked by stone columns beneath a stone engraving of the badge of St John. The buildings are an effective frontage for the ecclesiastical buildings at the eastern end of the square and create a buffer between the traffic that passes through the square and the peace and tranquility of the memorial garden and church.		708		
ST. JOHN'S SQUARE	0	ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM	Priory Church Gardens, St. John Street. Gates to garden.	ST. JOHN'S SQUARE	EC1V 4JJ	Clerkenwell Green		1951-1958		Other Historic Structure	Other Historic Structure	Wrought iron pair of gates, facing street. Spear-headed, approximately 2 1/2 ins high, with decorated finials and panels.	01/02/1980	The gates were donated by the Docwra family. They create an entranceway through the Priory buildings to the memorial garden for members of the St John's Ambulance Brigade who lost their lives in the two world wars		711		
ST. JOHN'S VILLAS	25-39 (odd)		Nos. 25-39 (odd)	ST. JOHN'S VILLAS	N19 3EE	St. John's Grove		1870s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Semi-detached linked villas, three storey plus semi-basement, stock brick, stucco window surrounds, low pitch hipped roofs, two storey plus semi-basement links.	1 11 78	Nos. 25-39 St. John's Villas make up a fine series of semi detached Italianate villas with recessed entrances at the side. They have overhanging eaves with restrained Italianate detail. They make up an important complete architectural grouping.		351		
ST. JOHN'S VILLAS	41-53 (odd)		Nos. 41-53 (odd)	ST. JOHN'S VILLAS	N19 3EE	St. John's Grove		1870s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Terrace of three storey plus semi-basement double fronted houses, three bays wide with central porches (missing on Nos. 41, 51, 53) grey stock brick gauged lintels, sash windows, brick pilasters between each house, strong stucco cornice above first floor. Forty-five degree pitch roofs with heavy overhanging eaves.	1 11 78	Nos. 41-53 St. John's Villas are substantial double fronted houses, which must have been aimed by their developers at well-to-do buyers. Most of them retain their grand Tuscan porches. The brick pilasters and heavy cornice above the first floor windows add interest to the facades. St. John's Villas is a fine street of Victorian villas and these strongly detailed double fronted houses are a central element of its largely intact architectural grouping.		352		

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ST. JOHN'S WAY	131		No. 131	ST. JOHN'S WAY	N19 3RQ		1889		Victorian Italianate	Public Building	Place of Worship (?)	Former Eastgate wing of the Islington Workhouse, closed in 1972 and demolished. Simple two storey Victorian brick building, institutional style. Yellow stock bricks with red brick ornament and string courses. Semi-circular bay at ground floor rear, with conical roof. Assembly of simple shapes and wings built at various dates. Balustraded porches at either end of central block.	1 02 80	No. 131 St. John's Way is the only remaining part of the Islington Workhouse and was one of the two entrance wings. The main range of the workhouse, further back up the hill, was designed by R.H. Burden and built in 1869-70. This surviving building was the Eastgate Wing, built at a later date as a board room and office block for the workhouse, in 1889, designed by a Mr. W Smith, architect. It was all that was left when the rest of the workhouse was demolished in the 1970s. It is a substantial building. The central section is seven bays wide, in stock brick with red brick dressings, and stone keystones and other detailing. There two porches, with red brick string courses, stucco arches with keystones, stucco cornices and balustrades. The overall design composition, particularly of the central part, is surprisingly powerful. It is one of the few survivors of charitable buildings in this part of Islington. In addition to the workhouse, the Alexandra Orphanage and the Asylum of the Aged Pilgrim's Friends Society have both been demolished. Only this fragment of the workhouse remains.		665	
ST. MARY'S GROVE	6 and 8		Nos. 6 and 8	ST. MARY'S GROVE	N1 2NT	Canonbury		1840s-50s. St Mary's Grove (road) dates from 1848	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Pair of semi-detached mid-Victorian villas. Hipped slate roof. Shared period chimney stack with multiple pots. Two storey with basements. Stock brick. Steps with balustrades leading to panelled front doors at the side with stucco pilasters and lintels above fanlights. Sash windows with stucco architraves; first floor windows with stucco panel below. No 6 features a brick wall with stone ball topped pillars to gateway.	01/02/1980	Nos. 6 and 8 stand at the beginning of St Mary's Grove next to the historic Canonbury Tavern. They are reminders of a time when this street was lined entirely by similar Victorian villas. With Nos. 34-36, it is the only survivor in St Mary's Grove of a lifestyle in Canonbury where single families with servants occupied large homes supported by one working professional. It is architecturally intact where many others have been lost. With Nos. 34-36, it provides an endpoint on the south side of St Mary's Grove for a line of post WWI housing.		591	
ST. MARY'S GROVE	34 and 36		Nos. 34 and 36	ST. MARY'S GROVE	N1 2NT	Canonbury		1840s-50s St Mary's Grove (road) dates from 1848	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Pair of semi-detached villas, each of two bays with recessed side extensions to front doors. Yellow brick with rusticated quoins and matching rusticated band between houses. Basement and three storeys. Hipped roof, pair of dormers, and side dormer to No. 36. Period pair of chimneys. Windows with stucco architraves and decorative iron window guards on ground and first floors. Ground and first floor windows with console bracketed cornices. Two storey side extensions with steps with balustrades leading to stucco doorways. No. 34 with double brackets to lintel, possibly a replacement; No 36 with columns with ionic capitals. Front cast iron railings on stone-capped brick base (No. 36).	01/02/1980	With its commanding height and prominent rusticated quoins, Nos. 34-36 speaks of a grander past on St Mary's Grove which was once lined with similar Victorian villas. Its three-storey presence in a double streetscape of one storey residential housing (with the exception of two storey 6-8) marks the end of a street and the end of an era. Along with Nos. 6-8, it is the only survivor of a former lifestyle in Canonbury where single families with servants occupied large homes supported by one working professional. It is intact where dozens of others have been lost. With its only fellow Victorian villa at the top of St Mary's Grove (Nos 6-8), it stands as a bookend for the south side of St Mary's Grove for a line of post WWI housing.		29222	
ST. MARY'S PATH	3	CHURCH COTTAGE	No. 3	ST. MARY'S PATH	N1 2RR	Upper Street North		Early 1700s, before 1735	Queen Anne/Georgian cottage	Home	Residential	Two storey and attic with small dormer, detached cottage. Stock brick, gauged slightly arched lintels. Mullioned windows to the rear, ground and first floor.	01/07/1978	Church Cottage is a wonderful little building, well worth hunting out down St. Mary's Path from the bustle of Upper Street. One authority dates it to the time of Queen Anne and its outline is certainly shown on the earliest printed map of Islington in 1735. It appears much as it looks today in a 1788 engraving and in an 1839 watercolour in the Islington History Centre. It seems to have been built as the sexton's cottage and was for a time the parish soup kitchen. More recently it housed St. Mary's curates, among them the cricketer bishop the Rev. David Shepherd and, in the early 1960s, the future Archbishop of Canterbury, George Carey. In 1977 the cottage was sold by the church and is now privately owned. Church Cottage is an historic little building for Islington, one of the oldest locally listed in the borough, and deserves to be better known.		255	

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ST. PAUL STREET	1		No. 1	ST. PAUL STREET	N1 7AH	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Basement plus 2 storeys with modern roof addition. Stock brickwork and rendered ground floor. Sliding sash windows with stucco surrounds. One of semi-detached pair of cottages, nearly as 14 Rydon Street, but with bracketed doorhead.	01/02/1981	No. 1 St. Paul Street conforms to the Henry Rydon 1840s and 1850s development pattern for the Arlington Square area. It is similar to No. 14 Rydon Street but with a bracketed doorhead. Its modern roof addition does not prevent it from blending in with the design and style of the street.		913	
ST. PAUL STREET	2-24 and 28-40 (even)		Nos. 2-24 and 28-40 (even)	ST. PAUL STREET	N1 7AB	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, cottage style, generally as 7-13 Basire Street with additional stucco band at first floor. Some original glazing bars and decorative cast iron window guards.	01/02/1981	These small scale classically derived terraces are characteristic of the Henry Rydon 1840s and 1850s development of the Arlington Square area. The slight variations of design reflect Rydon's practise of using different builders for small groups of houses. These terraces in St. Paul Street are similar to Nos. 7-13 Basire Street with the addition of a stucco band at the first floor.		914	
ST. PAUL STREET	3		No. 3	ST. PAUL STREET	N1 7AH	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Corner house in style and scale the same as Nos. 5-17. Three windows wide at the first floor level. Single ground floor window at slightly lower level than its neighbours. Entrance to the side with bracketed cornice and panelled door. Stucco cornice at roof level continues round the corner but not on the blank facade facing St. Philip's Way.	01/02/1981	No. 3 St. Paul Street stands at the end of its terrace and its design features change slightly to fit the cramped corner site. It has three windows at first floor level and the ground floor window is set slightly lower than its neighbours'. As with all these Henry Rydon developments in the Arlington Square area it conforms to the same small scale pattern, with slight variations in the detailing.		918	
ST. PAUL STREET	5-17 (odd) and 23-31 (odd)		Nos. 5-17 (odd) and 23-31 (odd)	ST. PAUL STREET	N1 7AH	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terraces, cottage style, generally as Nos. 7-13 Basire Street. In addition a single stone band linking first floor sills; mostly original glazing bars. No. 17: Plain stucco door surround. Nos. 23-29; second broad stucco band. First floor level. No. 31: side entrance with lost pediment. Some decorative cast iron window guards.	01/02/1981	These small scale classically derived terraces are characteristic of the Henry Rydon 1840s and 1850s development of the Arlington Square area. The slight variations of design reflect Rydon's practise of using different builders for small groups of houses. These terraces in St. Paul Street are similar to Nos. 7-13 Basire Street with the addition of a stucco band at the first floor. Some retain their decorative cast iron window guards.		919	
ST. PAUL STREET	26		No. 26	ST. PAUL STREET	N1 7AB	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two storey and semi-basement. Individual building four windows wide. Stock brick with moulded stucco surrounds to segmental headed windows and door with bracketed, pedimented doorhead. Rusticated stucco piers and flat arch on entrance to the mews. Set slightly forward of its neighbours.	01/02/1981	No. 26 St. Paul Street sets itself apart from its neighbours, it is four windows wide at the first storey with an entrance at the side to workshops behind the terrace. Builders would sometimes provide slightly grander houses for their own use in the terraces they built, and this entrance could have given access to a builders yard behind. The opening is rusticated with a flat arch. Its pediment has been lost. Otherwise No. 26 conforms to the Henry Rydon development style, similar to the houses at Nos. 7-13 Basire Street.		915	
ST. PAUL STREET	33-49 (odd)		Nos. 33-49 (odd)	ST. PAUL STREET	N1 7DJ	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Cottage style, classical derived terrace different from other terraces in the street with slate covered pitched roof sloping to the front and rear incorporating attic dormer windows at the front and sliding sash windows at attic level at the rear. Some decorative cast iron window guards. First floor, original glazing bars. Elaborate brackets to doorway pediments. No. 33 with side entrance and stucco bands. London stock brick to ground and first floors rendered at basement level. Stucco surrounds to windows and front door.	01/02/1981	These small scale classically derived terraces are characteristic of the Henry Rydon 1840s and 1850s development of the Arlington Square area. The slight variations of design reflect Rydon's practise of using different builders for small groups of houses. This terrace in St. Paul Street has a pitched roof behind the parapet with dormer windows at the front and sash windows at the rear. Some cast iron window guards remain.		920	
ST. PAUL STREET	42-64 (even)		Nos. 42-64 (even)	ST. PAUL STREET	N1 7DA	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Victorian Italianate terrace, cottage scale. Two storey, stock brick basement or semi-basement rusticated stucco. Parapets, stucco mouldings; cornices; surrounds to segmental-headed windows; doors with segmental cornice heads and bold, visually plain brackets. Decorative cast iron window guards and spearhead railings to front and steps. Mews entrances at 54 and 66 with segmental stucco moulded arches.	01/02/1981	These small scale classically derived terraces are characteristic of the Henry Rydon 1840s and 1850s development of the Arlington Square area. The slight variations of design reflect Rydon's practise of using different builders for small groups of houses. This terrace has a slightly different treatment to its doors and windows with segmental cornice heads and bold plain brackets supporting them. There are entrances to the mews behind at Nos. 54 and 66, with segmental stucco moulded arches.		921	

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ST. PAUL STREET	66-80 (even)		Nos. 66-80 (even)	ST. PAUL STREET	N1 7DA	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Victorian classically derived terrace, cottage style. Two storey, stock brick basement or semi-basement rusticated stucco. Parapets, stucco mouldings; cornices; surrounds to segmental-headed windows; doors with segmental cornice heads and bold, visually plain brackets. Decorative cast iron window guards and spearhead railings to front and steps. Mews entrances at 54 and 66 with segmental stucco moulded arches. Elaborately decorative brackets to segmental cornices on ground floor windows and doors. No. 66: mews entrance with segmental stucco moulded arches). No. 76: Victorian shop front with side entrance now removed. No. 78: with plain side door. Decorative cast iron window guards.	01/02/1981	These small scale classically derived terraces are characteristic of the Henry Rydon 1840s and 1850s development of the Arlington Square area. The slight variations of design reflect Rydon's practise of using different builders for small groups of houses. This terrace has a slightly different treatment to its doors and windows with segmental cornice heads and bold plain brackets supporting them. There are entrances to the mews behind at Nos. 54 and 66, with segmental stucco moulded arches.		922		
ST. PAUL'S ROAD	97-107 (odd)		Nos. 97-107 (odd)	ST. PAUL'S ROAD	N1 2NA	Canonbury	1842-1854	c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Shopfronts below. Homes above	Shopfronts above	An irregular terrace of 15 bays comprising six shops each of two bays except No. 97 with three bays, separated by a gated alley between Nos. 101 and 103. Nos. 101 and 103 are recessed as is the end bay of No. 97 which appears to be a remnant of houses shown in a 1966 photograph now demolished and replaced by a modern building. Nos. 97, 99 and 101 feature a tiled hipped roof with three dormers, 1 shared chimney stack (Nos. 99 and 101). The end bay includes a semi-circular arched sash window that identifies it as a remnant of a now missing house. Nos. 103, 105 and 107 feature a hipped tiled roof, two shared period chimney stacks and three dormers. Alternating rectangular and recessed semi-circular sash windows with stone architraves on first floor. The semi-circular windows of Nos. 103, 105 and 107 have keystones. Apart from Nos. 97 and 107, the rectangular sash windows have neo-Georgian window bars. The ground floor is made up of six shop fronts. Nos. 97, 99 and 101 all have fascias with cornice above and central doors, recessed in the case of No. 97 and No. 101, between shop windows with stallrisers below and between pilasters for Nos. 99 and 101. No. 101's ground floor including the shop front extends beyond the original building into the alleyway between the shops. Doors to upstairs flats are on the left of Nos. 97 and 99. No. 97 has modern plate glass shop windows. Nos. 99 and 101	01/11/1979	These six shop fronts with upstairs accommodation form a classic Victorian shopping parade. They are testimony to economic and social development in mid-Victorian Islington. They retain many of their original embellishments including arched sash windows, Greek columns, fanlights and stallrisers. They stand out amid the general neglect of this section of St Paul's Road, one of Canonbury's busiest thoroughfares. Despite some insensitive alterations, these commercial buildings are distinctive and contribute greatly to the streetscape.		455		
ST. PAUL'S ROAD	100		No. 100	ST. PAUL'S ROAD	N1 2QP	Canonbury		c 1861-62	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Residential	Corner building with three bays fronting St Paul's Road and three bays fronting Northampton Park. Brick with rendered balustrade and pilasters at corners. Rectangular sash windows on first and second floor with corbelled dripstones on first floor. Ground floor curved headed timber windows in square openings, except window to right of original front entrance on St Paul's Road. Later stuccoed two-story bay with new front door and single story extension added on Northampton Park frontage in similar style. Fascia bands above ground floor windows stating former pub name. Ornamental lamp bracket and hanging lamp on corner where pub sign used to hang. Refurbished in 1996 and 2015/16.	07/10/1996	The New Crown is a handsome Victorian former public house and a focal point of the St Paul's Road streetscape. It stands in the surrounding Grade II listed period housing on a prominent corner site at a five-ways junction. It features brick with classic mid-Victorian stucco ornamentation. Its original exterior appearance has been substantially restored, from pub and later restaurant, to residential flats. It demonstrates how a heritage building can be sensitively adapted.		1564		

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ST. PAUL'S ROAD	134-138 (even)		Nos. 134-138 (even)	ST. PAUL'S ROAD	N1 2LP	Canonbury	1842-60, 4	1850-60, known as York Terrace in 1859	Victorian classical tradition	Homes, possible shopfronts	Residential	Three storey terrace, with basements. Derived classical, stock brick and stucco parapet cornice intact. Each with two bays. Second and first floor windows with stucco architraves supported by brackets on the first floor. Ground floor stuccoed, with horizontal channels on Nos. 136 and 138. Front cast iron railings to gates. Recessed doorways: No. 138 with one pilaster and capital, other partially covered by stucco wall of Builders Arms pub next door. No. 136 two pilasters; No. 134 with added stuccoed porch. No. 134 has different bricks and a modern pilaster.	01/11/1979	Nos. 134-138 make up a sequence of mid 1800s three-storey properties with basements on busy St Paul's Road. They complete a slightly taller terrace of the same date stretching the full length of the block to Harecourt Road.		458	
ST. PAUL'S ROAD	140		No. 140	ST. PAUL'S ROAD	N1 2LP	Canonbury		c1855	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Residential	Corner building, projecting end bay with frontage on St Paul's Road. Three storey with four bays on first and second floors. Yellow brick. Stucco cornice and rusticated quoins. Rectangular windows sash windows on first and second floor with stuccoed brackets and entablature on first floor. Ground floor stucco pub front with rusticated pilasters, entablature and cornice. Double front door with fan light. Frontage on Harecourt Road similar but no windows on first and second floors.	01/11/1979	The Builders Arms, as it was known, is a handsome Victorian former public house that commands the corner of St Paul's and Harecourt Roads. With its characteristic Victorian embellishments including rusticated quoins and pilasters, the former pub remains a focal point of the St Paul's Road streetscape. Its original exterior is intact. Now residential.		459	
ST. PAUL'S ROAD	142-216 (even)		Nos. 142-216 (even)	ST. PAUL'S ROAD	N1 2LL	Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Mainly residential, some commercial	Terrace stock brick. Three storey and basements. Some windows with stucco architraves. Some with entrance porches. Some with ground floor in stucco. Some original cast iron front railings. Most ground floor windows with stucco pilasters and with composite capitals. 212,214,216 ground floor shop fronts. Stucco pilasters and with composite capitals.	01/02/1990	Nos 142-216 St. Paul's Road make up a long terrace, curving to the right as you look towards Essex Road. They vary in their elaboration, some with porches, some with elaborate stucco volutes and cornices to the doorways, some with elaborate ironwork. The shops at the end of the terrace by the junction with Highbury Grove are no longer in use but retain many of their shopfront details. The state of repair of the houses in the terrace varies and they are battered by the relentless traffic along St. Paul's Road. But they make up an important vista along the road, accentuated by its curve to the right.		593	
ST. PAUL'S ROAD	222		No. 222	ST. PAUL'S ROAD	N1 2LL	Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Timber front, bare brick stallriser (green tiled stallriser with ventilation grid lost since original 1993 listing). Dentillated cornice. On Highbury Grove/St.Paul's Road junction. Yard access to the left. Separate access to upstairs with leaded bubbled glass-edged window above.	21/09/1993	Not much is left of No. 222 St Paul's Road's Victorian shopfront for which it was listed. The main door is now plasticated metal. However No. 222 is an important part of the beautifully moulded terrace that turns the corner between St. Paul's Road and Highbury Grove, with stucco surrounds to the windows, some arched, and with a strong cornice above. Each stage is curved and edges forward, which creates a stage-set effect. It is something to look at waiting at the traffic lights on the corner to Highbury Grove.	This was listed as a shopfront, most of which is lost. But there is a case for retaining because of the rest of the building.	1451	3.24
ST. PAUL'S ROAD	224-246 (even)		Nos. 224-246 (even)	ST. PAUL'S ROAD	N1 2LJ	Canonbury		1840s-50s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes/shops	Commercial below, residential above	Terrace, three storey with ground floor shop fronts. Stock brick. First floor windows with stucco architraves and console bracketed cornice. Second floor windows: stucco architraves - rounded. No. 246 rendered. Console bracketed cornice.	01/02/1980	This curved terrace on the corner with Highbury Grove is listed as a terrace rather than a line of shopfronts. It is important because of its comparatively early date, with the flat arched second floor windows and lack of a rendered cornice showing it might be earlier than other terraces nearby. The shopfronts may have been inserted later, or at least updated with late Victorian details. Some traces of these remain, with an occasional acanthus scroll headed pilaster and dentillated frieze above.		893	

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ST. PAUL'S ROAD	248-274 (even)		Nos. 248-274 (even)	ST. PAUL'S ROAD	N1 2LJ	Canonbury		1840s-50s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace, three storey and semi-basement. First floor windows: stucco, architraves with console bracketed cornice. Second floor windows: stucco architraves, arched stucco ground floor with Corinthian porticoes to entrances - most now removed. Console bracketed cornice.	01/02/1980	Nos 248-274 St. Paul's Road continue the line of the two upper floors from the terrace at Nos. 224-246. They have the same lack of cornice along the roof line and the plain stucco window surrounds. This may date them in the 1840s-50s rather than the 1860s terraces further down St. Paul's Road. Many of them retain their porticoes, unexpectedly grand for comparatively small houses. The ground floors are rusticated with tripartite windows, pilastered with consoles below the cornice which runs along the terrace. Like the terraces further along St. Paul's Road they are battered by the traffic but form an important sequence as you head towards Balls Pond Road.	Previously misnumbered 246-274	-894	
ST. PAUL'S ROAD	4		No. 4	ST. PAUL'S ROAD	N1 2QN	Canonbury		1833-4 (Pevsner)	Georgian 'Gothick' Tudor	Home	Residential	'833-4 Georgian 'Gothick' Tudor villa. Two storeys; attic and basement. Two windows including one window recessed, entrance bay and battlemented one storey extension. Stucco. Gable with ornamental barge boards with spike. Entrance bay with small gable. Recessed windows, some with patterned lights and drip moulds. Ground floor with splayed bay window. Square headed doorway with crenellated pseudo parapet over, patterned fanlight and panelled door.	01/12/1970	No. 4 St. Paul's Road is an exceptional example of a late Georgian or Regency Tudor style cottage. At the time it was built, 1833/4, it stood by itself, with Nos. 1 and 3 Newington Green Road (also locally listed) round the corner and 1790s terraces on the other side of Newington Green Road, of which traces survive at Nos. 16-20 (also locally listed). The gap between St. Paul's Place (built 1837) and No. 4 St Paul's Road was not filled until the 1850s, so it must have fitted the late Georgian early Victorian ideal of romantic rural life until it was subsumed into the rapid scramble for mid Victorian housing development. It has the necessary Gothick/Tudor details, hood moulds with stops, stucco battlements, bargeboard gable and finial. It is something nice to look at while you sit on the bus at the lights at the junction to Essex Road.		186	
ST. PAUL'S ROAD	102/104		Nos. 102/104	ST. PAUL'S ROAD	N1 2LR	Canonbury		c1842 (Cherry & Pevsner for 102). 104 maybe later.	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Classical tradition irregular semi-detached pair. Yellow brick. No. 102, also known as Priory Cottage, two storey modern mansard roof with dormers, single bay on St Paul's Road, three bays on Wallace Road with entrance in middle bay. Stuccoed lintels and string course below first floor window. French windows ground and first floor, cast iron balconies to first floor French windows, blind window bays to left of door. Brick garden wall. Corner extension of two bays to right of Wallace Road side connecting it to 1 Hope Villa with mansard roof and dormers (1974-75). Further developments are taking place (2016-17). No. 104 three storey, two bays, stucco cornice and blocking course. Stuccoed lintels and string course below first floor windows. French windows ground and first floor, cast iron balcony to first floor French window, blind window bay over doorway. Brick garden wall with stone-topped pillars to gate.	01/11/1979	This classical tradition semi-detached pair of houses is among the oldest in north Canonbury. With its symmetrical facades, French windows and ornate iron balconies, it is a graceful presence on the corner site between St Paul's and Wallace roads. Cherry & Pevsner date No. 102 (Priory Cottage) as 1842.		452	
ST. PAUL'S ROAD	41 & 43		Nos. 41 & 43	ST. PAUL'S ROAD	N1 2LT	Canonbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Group Nos. 41-55 (odd) of rather plain Italianate villas, semi-detached and in groups of three. Grand scale, three storey and basement, shallow hipped roofs. Projecting eaves with plain stucco band. Stock brick with stucco dressings. Semi-detached pair. End entrance bays set back, but under same roof. Stucco window surrounds, architraved on first floor recessed porch entrances, stucco.	01/11/1979	Nos. 41 and 43 are a pair of grand Italianate villas, part of a group on the left hand side of St. Paul's Road, going north. Some are semi-detached, some in groups of three. They have shallow hipped roofs, with projecting eaves above a plain stucco band with large supporting brackets. On this pair, Nos. 41 and 43, the entrance bays are to the side, set back but rising to the full height of the villa. The recessed porches are arched, echoed in the arched panelling of the original doors. They are architecturally fine buildings, if a little gloomy under the trees, and an important part of the streetscape of St. Paul's Road. They are similar to the James Wagstaff villas in Canonbury and Highbury and of the same date, so may be part of his Canonbury development.		449	

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ST. PAUL'S ROAD	45,47 and 49		Nos. 45,47 and 49	ST. PAUL'S ROAD	N1 2LT	Canonbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Similar to Nos. 41/43. Side entrances to Nos. 45 and 49. Stucco window surrounds, ground floor architraved with scroll-bracketed cornices (also doorway). Original panelled door to 47.	01/11/1979	Nos. 45, 47 and 49 are a trio of grand Italianate villas, part of a group on the left hand side of St. Paul's Road, going towards Highbury Corner. Some are semi-detached, some in groups of three. They have shallow hipped roofs, with projecting eaves above a plain stucco band with large supporting brackets. On Nos. 45, 47 and 49 the two outer entrances are at the side under a plain entablature and cornice. No 47's is at the front, with the same entablature and cornice, matching that of the ground floor windows. The door is original. The upper windows have tripartite glazing. They are architecturally fine buildings and an important part of the streetscape of St. Paul's Road. They are similar to the James Wagstaff villas in Canonbury and Highbury and of the same date, so may be part of his Canonbury development.		450	
ST. PAUL'S ROAD	51, 53 and 55		Nos. 51, 53 and 55	ST. PAUL'S ROAD	N1 2LT	Canonbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Similar to 45-49, but plain entablature and cornice over ground floor openings. Entrances at the side for 51 and 55, with two windows above. Tripartite glazing to upper floor windows.	01/11/1979	Nos. 51, 53 and 55 are a trio of grand Italianate villas, part of a group on the left hand side of St. Paul's Road, going north. Some are semi-detached, some in groups of three. They have shallow hipped roofs, with projecting eaves above a plain stucco band with large supporting brackets. On Nos.51, 53 and 55 the two outer entrances are at the side under a plain entablature and cornice. No 53's is at the front, with the same entablature and cornice, matching that of the ground floor windows. The upper windows have tripartite glazing. They are architecturally fine buildings and an important part of the streetscape of St. Paul's Road. They are similar to the James Wagstaff villas in Canonbury and Highbury and of the same date, so may be part of his Canonbury development.		451	
St. PETER'S STREET	69-83 (odd)		Nos. 69-83 (odd)	ST. PETER'S STREET	N1 8JR	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential. One commercial	Simple two storey with basement and dormers in Mansard roof. Two with third storey. Stucco. Some rusticated ground floors. Some with multiple glazing bars. Some with strong stucco cornice. Some original cast iron railings.	21 Sep 93	This short terrace is of the Henry Rydon type, developer of the streets around Arlington Square in the 1840s. He commissioned small builders to develop individual packets of land, which explains the variety of styles used. This short terrace has lost some of its original details, and a modern shopfront has been inserted in one of the houses, but it is an important survivor of the 1840s development of this part of Islington.		645	
St. PETER'S STREET	119	The Narrowboat Public House (Regent's Canal)	No. 119	ST. PETER'S STREET	N1 8PZ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		c1860	Victorian classical tradition public house	Public House	Public House	Small public house, two storey with basement at canal level. Stucco facades to streets, round-headed windows and lunettes on canal side. Rounded pediment end to Wharf Road.	1 May 79	The narrowboat public house is very much part of the Regent's Canal, with the thirsty working barges its main custom. It is nicely detailed, with round arched windows facing the canal and an attractive rounded pediment gable end facing Wharf Road.		420	
ST. PETER'S STREET	30	Duke of Cambridge Public House	No. 30	ST. PETER'S STREET	N1 8JW	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		1850-60	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Public House	Public House	Three storey corner pub. Ground floor pilasters and cornice pub front. First floor stucco arched windows with swag. Stucco band and surrounds. Stucco cornice and panel - stock brick upper floors.	1 Feb 80	No. 30 St. Peter's Street is a fine 1850s public house designed as a whole with frontage and upper parts in mid Victorian Italianate style. The first licensee is listed in 1855 as Thomas Smith. It is topped by a stucco cornice with a scrolled gable above. The arched first floor stucco window surrounds are decorated with swags. It is a fine building on a prominent corner position between St. Peter's Street and Danbury Street.		641	
ST. PETER'S STREET	51-67 (odd)		Nos. 51-67 (odd)	ST. PETER'S STREET	N1 8JR	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Shop/Homes	No. 51 shop. Residential Above. Rest Residential.	Terrace. Basement and three stories. Ground floor stucco, upper floors stock brick. flat gauged brick arches to windows. No. 51 modern shopfront. Rebuilt above. No. 53 retains shopfront brackets and cornice. Residential ground floor rebuilt.	1 Feb 80	Nos. 51-69 St. Peter's Street are on the Henry Rydon development side of the road but don't conform to the pattern of his streets around Arlington Square. As with many of his projects they would have been sub-contracted to a single builder with his own ideas of what the market would require. These are straightforward houses, comparatively unadorned. The shop at No. 51 is modern and the brickwork above seems renewed.		643	

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ST.PETER'S STREET	62-84 (even)		Nos. 62-84 (even)	ST.PETER'S STREET	N1 8NG	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		c1860	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Part terrace. Basement and three storey. Ground floor rusticated stucco. Upper storeys stock brick. Stucco architraves to windows. Parapet. Stucco cornice at eaves. Cast iron front railings.	1 Feb 80	Nos. 62-84 St. Peter's Street make up a long terrace of basement and three storey houses. The ground floors are rusticated stucco. Some front doors retained fluted pilasters at the sides, with arched fanlights. There has been some alteration to the basements, but overall these houses retain their distinctive Islington terrace character.		630	4.15
ST.PETER'S STREET	2-8, 8A and 10A		Nos. 2-8, 8A and 10A	ST.PETER'S STREET	N1 8JG	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		c1860	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Part terrace. Basement and three storey. Ground floor rusticated stucco. Upper storeys stock brick. Stucco architraves to windows. Parapet. Stucco cornice at eaves. Cast iron front railings. First floor windows have cast iron window guards.	1 Feb 80	Nos. 2-8, 8A and 10A St. Peter's Street are on the opposite side of the road from the Clothworker's Company and Church Commissioners development in the block bounded by St. Peter's Street, Rheidol Terrace, Cruden Street and Queen's Head Lane. These were developed in the 1840s and this short terrace has been dated slightly later, in the 1860s. It is an important terrace, with cast iron window guards and railings in good condition and nice architraves to the first floor windows.		638	
ST.PETER'S STREET	10-16		Nos. 10-16	ST.PETER'S STREET	N1 8JG	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		c.1860	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Part terrace. Basement and three storey. Stucco cornice at eaves. Flat gauged brick arches. Stock brick. Stucco ground floor. Arched windows on ground floor. First floor windows - some cast iron balconies. Nos 20, 22 and 24 have cast iron balconies on 1st floor. No balconies on No 26 first floor.	1 Feb 80	Nos. 10-16 St. Peter's Street continue the terrace down the road towards St.Peter's Church and Devonia Road. The lower numbers in the terrace towards Essex Road are separately locally listed. They continue the pattern, with stucco ground floors, arched ground floor windows and a strong unifying stucco cornice at the eaves.		639	
ST.PETER'S STREET	20-26 (even)		Nos. 20-26 (even)	ST.PETER'S STREET	N1 8JW	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row	1837-1841		Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Part terrace. Basement and three storey. Stucco cornice at eaves. Flat gauged brick arches. Stock brick. Stucco ground floor with arched windows. First floor windows, some cast iron balconies.	1 Feb 80	Nos. 20-26 St. Peter's Street were built as part of a terrace in 1837-41 by Thomas Cubitt himself, on land he owned for his brickworks. At about this time he gave the land for the building of the nearby St. James's Church and school. So this terrace is of roughly the same date as the James Rhodes developments elsewhere on Cubitt's land and on the Clothworkers Company land on the other side of the street. They make up a fine terrace, with, as one would expect from Cubitt, excellent brickwork.		640	
ST.PETER'S STREET	32-42 (even)		Nos. 32-42 (even)	ST.PETER'S STREET	N1 8JT	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		c.1860	Victorian classical tradition	Shops/homes	Commercial/Residential.	Terrace. Three storeys. Ground floor shopfronts. Projecting stucco cornice at eaves level. Plasters between units at first and second floor levels. Windows with flat gauged brick arches. Shopfront retain many original details, though few remain as shops.	1 Feb 80	Nos. 32-42 St. Peter's Street is a mixed terrace of shops with residences above. Unusual care was taken by the developer with the design of the upper parts, with a strong projecting stucco cornice and pediments between the houses. The ground floor shops retain enough of their original details to give a feel for what they must have been like when they served the needs of the local community, with prominent pilasters and capitals, wooden stallrisers, millioned and transmoed widows and woodene fascias.		642	
ST. PHILIP'S WAY	1-3 and 4-8 (consec)		Nos. 1-3 and 4-8 (consec)	ST. PHILIP'S WAY	N1 7AJ	Arlington Square		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two terraces, such as 17-31 Linton Street: two story with semi-basement, stucco parapet, stock brick, two slightly curved headed sash windows with stucco surrounds at first floor level, also stucco bands at first floor, one slightly curved headed sash window with stucco surround at upper ground level, pitched pediment front door with simple corbels and rectangular sky light, iron spear headed railings at step and street level, rusticated stucco at lower ground floor level with one flat headed sash window.	01/02/1981	The short terraces on St Philip's Way, a diagonal street in the grid of Arlington Square Conservation Area, follow the pattern of adjoining Linton Street. These small scale classically derived terraces are characteristic of the Henry Rydon 1840s and 1850s development of the Arlington Square area. The slight variations of design reflect Rydon's practise of using different builders for small groups of houses. These terraces in St. Paul Street are similar to Nos. 17-13 Linton Street.		916	
STROUD GREEN ROAD	119		No. 119	STROUD GREEN ROAD	N4 3PX	Stroud Green		1890s	Late Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Original listing: timber shopfront and two render pilasters half column bracketed. Three pilasters, two stallrisers. Two clear glass windows. Iron strip vent. Panelled glass door. Clear glass fanlight. Iron strip vent. Fascia and cornice. Current state: the half column pilasters survive, as do the brackets on either side. Clear glass windows now part misted. Fascia may conceal original fascia as described in original listing. Dentillated cornice still survives.	21/09/1993	At the time of its original 1993 listing No. 119 Stroud Green Road was clearly a shopfront worth preserving. Its current frontage is fine for a Mexican restaurant but pays no respect to its Victorian origins. As with many of these listed shopfronts, if you strip the accretions away, the original frontage may still remain.	As with many of these shopfronts the lurid new signage may only cover up the original Victorian detail. This may be one to watch and not delist.	1528	

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STROUD GREEN ROAD	163		No. 163	STROUD GREEN ROAD	N4 3PZ	Stroud Green		1890s	Late Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Funeral parlour. Late 1800s-early 1900s shop front with modern plastic fascia. Splayed recessed entrance. Ornate rendered pediments.	09/09/1999	No. 163 Stroud Green Road is a simply presented late Victorian or early 1900s shopfront. It has been updated with a plastic fascia but otherwise remains undisturbed. It is a fine shopfront survivor in an important Islington high street.		1625	
STROUD GREEN ROAD	181		No. 181	STROUD GREEN ROAD	N4 3PZ	Stroud Green		Early 1900s	Edwardian bankers Baroque	Bank	Public Building	Former bank. Dual frontage. Stone at street level, brick and stucco above. Ground floor, Stroud Green Road: Two stallrisers, three columns, fascia (attached name) and cornice. Two clear glass arched windows (one transom). Corner: Timber panelled door, ornate render pediment, one step. Ground floor, Hanley Road: five stallrisers, six columns, five clear glass arched windows (one transom and reinforcing), same fascia and cornice.	21/09/1993	No. 181 Stroud Green Road was built as a bank and therefore to impress with its strength and solidity. It has lost its former function, but remains a good example of Edwardian bankers Baroque at the height of its power. It is an attractive, distinctive and significant presence in the street scene.		1529	
SUNNYSIDE ROAD	87	SUNNYSIDE SERVICE STATION	No. 87	SUNNYSIDE ROAD	N19 3SL	Whitehall Park		Late 1800s		Other Historic Structure	Commercial	Two storey yellow brick, with hipped roofs, cross gables and lantern at centre. Ornate brick work and blind arches on the facades. High patterned chimney stacks and pots. Steps to entrance on upper floor.	07/10/1996	No. 87 Sunnyside Road, now (2019) part of a garage and service station, was the coach house of a demolished mansion. There are decorative initials carved in the facade which may be those of William Thomas Sargent, who is recorded as having bought and sold land in the area in the mid 1800s. The central 'T' is a rock pick. William Sargent's sons were "colonial metal brokers." This is an odd survivor of demolished grand Holloway Victorian houses and the lives of the families that built them.		1553	
SUSSEX WAY	1	Greek Orthodox Church of St. Anthony The Great and St. John the Baptist	No. 1	SUSSEX WAY	N7 6RT	No	1873 (1)	1873	Victorian Gothic	Place of worship	Place of worship	Small Victorian Gothic church with pitched concrete tiled roof containing ventilator and front gable; façade stock brick with render and stone dressings; tripartite Gothic style window with simple tracery on upper floor of front façade; single pointed arch windows each side of double painted doors each with pointed arch and simple mouldings; buttresses and further Gothic style windows down right hand passageway; left side appears attached to residential end of terrace house next door.	07/10/1996	This small Victorian Gothic Church was built as a Welsh Calvinist chapel in 1873. It was designed by A.G. Hennell and built by Williams and Son of Thornhill Square. It was bought by the Greek Orthodox Church in 2004. It is a small chapel sized church, only just noticeable in the run of terraced houses to which it is attached and is overpowered by the modern buildings the other side of the road. Only the front façade is clearly visible although in the alley down the right hand side there are buttresses and Gothic windows. When it was a chapel, it was described by Pevsner as having an unremarkable Gothic brick exterior but was well preserved inside. There have been changes since and access is now restricted.		1555	
TABERNACLE STREET	27	THE WINDMILL	No. 27	TABERNACLE STREET	EC2A 4DE			1890s	Victorian Baroque	Public House	Public House	Windmill Public House: dual frontage, Tabernacle Street and Epworth Street. Epworth Street: Granite stallriser, large multi-paned clear/mottled/coloured/leaded glass window and smaller of similar design. Timber panelled/clear glass door, arched clear glass fanlight. Four granite/ender pilasters. Rendered painted fascia. Separate timber panelled door, blank fanlight (all rendered cornice). Timber arch pediment, suspended wrought iron lantern. Corner: Timber panelled/glass double door, engraved glass fanlight, central lantern (same above). Tabernacle Street: Three granite/ender pilasters (all brackets intact) granite stallriser, large window as above. Rendered fascia with attached name, both frontages.	21/09/1993	The Windmill is a prominent public house on a corner site between Tabernacle Street and Epworth Street. Its late Victorian pub frontage is intact, with granite stallrisers, multipaned leaded glass windows, panelled doors, pilasters and its original street signage. It is a fine old pub built to serve workers in the Victorian industrial and commercial area north of Finsbury Circus. As a building it provides a more florid contrast to the rather austere classicism of the Victorian and Edwardian warehouses nearby.		1453	
TABERNACLE STREET	30		No. 30	TABERNACLE STREET	EC2A 4UE	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		Late 1800s	Victorian Baroque	Industrial Building	Commercial	Four storey warehouse with attic storeys added since original listing. Grey brick pilasters with large area of glazing between. Plain cast iron mullions and lintels and shallow brick faced spandrels. Metal framed windows in twos and threes, earlier shashes replaced. Embellished with projecting and moulded brickwork. Dentillated cornice above fourth floor. Corner site with Epworth Street.	01/02/1980	No 30 Tabernacle Street is a powerful piece of late Victorian industrial design, in a restrained Baroque style, occupying a prominent corner site. Large areas of glazing separate brick pilasters. A heavy dentillated cornice caps the elevation. The later attic storeys do not intrude. No. 30 is an important part of the sequence of Victorian warehouses/showrooms on Tabernacle Street. This street is comparatively narrow and runs North to South, so gets little sun. It has a rather gloomy industrial air about it and must have been even gloomier when all its warehouses were caked in soot.	Original Listing 30-34 Tabernacle Street or 8 Epworth Street, EC2.	606	

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TABERNACLE STREET	41		No. 41	TABERNACLE STREET	EC2A 4AA	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		1870s-1890s	Victorian Industrial	Industrial Building	Commercial	1870s or later furniture trade industrial building, with basement, three storeys plus 'weavers' attic. Red brick with good detail. Two entrances with single sash windows on the floors above them. Central showroom or workshop above grilled stallriser. Twelve paned display window. Triple sash windows above, nine or twelve panes in the upper halves,	07/09/1998	No. 41 Tabernacle Street is an attractive Victorian industrial building, built for the furniture trade which dominated this part of South Shoreditch between about 1860 and 1945. It has a showroom on the ground floor, with manufacturing space and storage above, with separate access. It retains the architectural detail in its windows and brick work and particularly in the showroom exterior on the ground floor. It is in a good position facing up Clerie Street which means it is not so hemmed in as its neighbours to the north. It is important for its own value as a piece of Victorian industrial architecture and as part of the group next to it, Nos. 43-79. It also has historical value as one of the most attractive former furniture trade buildings in south Shoreditch.		1582	
TABERNACLE STREET	46-50 (even)		Nos. 46-50 (even)	TABERNACLE STREET	EC2A 4SJ	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		Late 1800s - early 1900s	Victorian/Edwardian classical industrial	Industrial Building	Commercial	Four storey warehouse with ground floor showrooms. Yellow brick pilasters. Stone mullions, lintels, cornices at each floor level. Heavy cornice at the top, with finials capping the pilasters.	01/02/1980	No. 46-50 is part of a sequence of mostly former furniture showrooms, workshops and warehouses on both sides of Tabernacle Street. From about 1860 to 1945 south Shoreditch was the centre of the London furniture manufacturing business. From wood importing and storage to upholstery and fabrics, businesses small and large were crammed into the area between Old Street and Finsbury Square, City Road and Great Eastern Street. This warehouse and showroom is of four storeys with yellow brick pilasters and stone mullions, lintels and cornices. It is in a restrained classical style, utilitarian but dignified.		607	
TABERNACLE STREET	52-58 (even)		Nos. 52-58 (even)	TABERNACLE STREET	EC2A 4NJ	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		Late 1800s	Victorian classical industrial	Industrial Building	Commercial	This building is now attached to No. 60, with the address No. 52-60 Tabernacle Street. Only No. 52-58 are listed. Five storey warehouse type. Yellow brick with glazed dark red brick ground floor and blue brick plinth. Bright red brick windowheads. Red brick frieze at third and fourth floor. Red brick pilaster design at ground floor level. Twin segmented headed sash windows separated by slim cast iron mullions.	01/02/1980	Nos. 52-58 Tabernacle is a fine late Victorian warehouse/showroom in the same restrained classical style as most of its neighbours. It has been attached to the non-listed No. 60 which now serves as the building's entrance. The styles are the same and they share some of the same detailing. The ground floor red and black brick pilaster design with a white stone band on the plinth give it character. As with most of the other Victorian warehouses on Tabernacle Street it has been well restored. Like its neighbours it is a monument to the importance of the furniture business in this part of South Shoreditch between the 1860s and the end of the Second World War.		609	
TABERNACLE STREET	21 - 25													Demolished	337		
TABERNACLE STREET	53		No. 53	TABERNACLE STREET	EC2A 4AA	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		Late 1800s	Victorian Gothic	Industrial Building	Commercial	Corner building, three storeys. Three bays only facing Tabernacle Street, longer down Kutner Close. Yellow brick with red brick Gothic windowheads. Simple cornice. Narrow cast iron windows. Stone mullions and sills. Paler brick banding between the floors.	01/02/1980	No. 53 Tabernacle Street stands out from its neighbouring restrained classical warehouses. Its style is a primitive early Gothic with red brick pointed windowheads, stone mullions and sills, and paler brick rustication round the windows. It has a narrow three window facade to Tabernacle Street but extends further back, with a series of three and two window bays down Kutner Close. It is an oddity original building among the other Victorian warehouses.		608	
TABERNACLE STREET	55-61		Nos. 55-61	TABERNACLE STREET	EC2A 4AA	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		1880s-1890s	Victorian classical/Baroque	Industrial building	Commercial	Late 1800s furniture trade showroom/warehouse, fronting Tabernacle Street and Leonard Street. Four storeys plus basement. Brick pilasters with timber windows. Strong stone capitals complete the pediments at third floor level. Heavy stone cornice. Ground floor showrooms with stallrisers and fascias above. Round arched entrance on the corner.	07/09/1998	From about 1860 to 1945 south Shoreditch was the centre of the London furniture manufacturing business. From wood importing and storage to upholstery and fabrics, businesses small and large were crammed into the area between Old Street and Finsbury Square, City Road and Great Eastern Street. No. 55-61 was a showroom and warehouse as were other locally listed industrial buildings along Tabernacle Street. It has architectural value with its strong Baroque motifs on the floors above, and an important historical value as the most prominent former furniture warehouse and showroom on Tabernacle Street.		1584	

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TABERNACLE STREET	43, 45, 47 and 49		Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49	TABERNACLE STREET	EC2A 4AA	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		Mid 1800s	Victorian classical Industrial/No. 47 Baroque	Industrial Buildings	Commercial. Some residential above.	This is a group of mid-victorian warehouses, in sequence on the West side of Tabernacle Street. They are all of the same basic type but their design details are different, so will be described separately. No. 43: Three bays four stories, with hoist and loading bay to each floor on the right. Stock brick with red brick bands. Brick dentillation between ground and first floor and stepped brick cornice at the top. Ground floor workshop with grilled stallriser and access doors either side. Double sash windows in the central bay on first and second floors, triple at the top, divided with pilasters. Single sash windows above main entrance on all floors. Crane remains at top floor, above the loading openings in the right hand bay. No. 45: similar to 43 but with stucco or stone cornices between ground and first floors and at the top. Ground floor workshop with grilled stallriser. Entrances to left and right. The crane remains at the top floor above the loading openings, this time in the left hand bay. Sash windows on all floors above workshop and main entrance. No. 47: more Baroque in style, four floors, red brick with stone cornices and sills. Showroom front with pilasters and double brackets at each end. Rusticated brick pilasters on upper floors, stone pilasters dividing pairs of sash windows. Terracotta band between third and fourth floors. Heavy brick and stone dentillated cornice at the top, supported by double brackets between those on the	07/09/1998	This group of four mid to late 1800s warehouses, workshops and showrooms is an important survival. They were all involved in the furniture trade, which was centred in south Shoreditch between about 1860 and 1945. Nos 43, 45, 47 and 49 Tabernacle Street were locally listed in 1998 after a planning appeal for redevelopment had been dismissed. Since then they have been well treated and carefully restored with most external details retained. Nos. 43 and 45 retain their original cranes and loading bays for the warehouse floors and their workshop or showroom frontages on the ground floor. No. 47 is more extravagant, with strong Victorian Baroque detailing and a well preserved ground floor showroom front, with grand pilasters and double brackets. As a group, together with the other locally listed warehouse and showrooms on Tabernacle Street, they give a strong sense of the furniture making industrial history of this part of south Shoreditch.		1454	
TAVISTOCK TERRACE	6-14 (even)		Nos. 6-14 (even)	TAVISTOCK TERRACE	N19 4DB	Mercer's Road/Tavistock Terrace		1841-1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two-storey flat-fronted terraced houses with semi basement and front area with coalshed and storage. Most with a domed metal grill over the area. Roofs 40 degree pitched with prominent chimney stacks. Front parapet with cornice. Doors reached up steps over the area. Frontage: stock brick with three Georgian-style, 12-pane sash windows, with front doors side by side in pairs. Decoration above the doors consists of a white, flat stucco triangle, most featuring the original decorative moulded face in art stone, also white. The adjacent windows feature a similar flat triangle and face, plus pediment and scrolls above a projecting sill, most of which still feature the decorative cast iron railing. The areas and steps are bounded by cast iron railings topped by finials. Most at the Holloway Road end have a domed metal grill over the area. The Tavistock Terrace houses were almost certainly built using pattern books and the detailing above doors and windows is similar to those made of Coadestone, but of a later date and unlike Coadestone not integral to a keystone. They may be Pulhamite from a later supplier of similar material, James Pulham and Son of Tottenham, until 1840 when they moved to Broxbourne.	01/09/1978	Nos. 6-14 Tavistock Terrace are part of a particularly cohesive and well-proportioned street of houses developed over a period of about 30 years, apparently by the same developer, retaining original detailing. The 1841 census indicates that the first five buildings were inhabited by that year with a further eight built but not yet inhabited. Deeds showed No. 11 sold as newly built in 1845. Number 21 was built in 1852 (a mint coin, placed for good luck, was found during renovations in 1893) and the terrace was presumably finished after that. They are an important part of Tavistock Terrace, a relatively narrow street for this part of Islington, with a strong residential community feel to it.		268	

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TAVISTOCK TERRACE	15-59 (Odd)		Nos. 15-59 (Odd)	TAVISTOCK TERRACE	N19 4BZ	Mercer's Road/Tavistock Terrace		1841-mid 1850s.	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two-storey flat-fronted terraced houses with semi basement and front area with coalshed and storage. Most with a domed metal grill over the area. Roofs 40 degree pitched with prominent chimney stacks. Front parapet with cornice. Doors reached up steps over the area. Frontage stock brick with three Georgian-style, 12-pane sash windows, with front doors side by side in pairs. Decoration above the doors consists of a white, flat stucco triangle, most featuring the original decorative moulded face in art stone, also white. The adjacent windows feature a similar flat triangle and face, plus pediment and scrolls above a projecting sill, most of which still feature the decorative cast iron railing. The areas and steps are bounded by cast iron railings topped by finials. Most at the Holloway Road end have a domed metal grill over the area. The Tavistock Terrace houses were almost certainly built using pattern books and the detailing above doors and windows is similar to those made of Coadestone, but of a later date and unlike Coadestone not integral to a keystone. They may be Pulhamite from a later supplier of similar material, James Pulham and Son of Tottenham, until 1840 when they moved to Broxbourne.	01/09/1978	Nos. 15-59 Tavistock Terrace are part of a particularly cohesive and well-proportioned street of houses developed over a period of about 30 years, apparently by the same developer, and retaining original detailing. These houses have a comparatively well documented building history. The 1841 census indicates that the first five buildings were inhabited by that date with a further eight built but not yet inhabited. Deeds showed No. 11 sold as newly built in 1845. No. 21 was built in 1852 (a mint coin, placed for good luck was found during renovations in 1893) and the terrace was presumably finished after that. They are an important part of Tavistock Terrace, a relatively narrow street for this part of Islington, with a strong residential community feel to it.		269	
TAVISTOCK TERRACE	30-36 (even)		Nos. 30-36 (even)	TAVISTOCK TERRACE	N19 4DB	Mercer's Road/Tavistock Terrace		Nos. 32 and 34 1830s. Nos. 30 and 36 1880s.	Victorian classical tradition /Baroque	Homes	Residential	Terrace of houses, two storeys and semi-basement, stock brick. Nos. 32 and 34 same as Nos. 24 and 26. 30 and 36 later infill housing, more ornate with a bay the full height of the building. The roofs of Nos. 30 and 36 are slate with contrasting red ridge tiles over the half hexagonal roofs to the bays which terminate in a small metal finial. Swept head windows accentuated by extensive modelling to the white lintels and pillars on the ground and first floor, which sit above a projecting sill on scroll brackets. Door inset in an open porch with a narrow projecting horizontal portico with a column on either side which terminate in ornate capitals, mirroring the decoration on the windows. All four houses retain their cast ironwork, those of number 30 and 36 in a more complex 'cross' pattern than the traditional bars and finials.	01/09/1978	Although built five decades apart, the earlier properties in the 1830s and the later ones in the 1880s, this section of Tavistock Terrace is notable for the way the siting and scale of the infill properties respect and contribute to the street as a whole. Despite the difference in date they are all well preserved examples of the speculative building which created the London we know today. The building material for both periods of building was the local London brick, with Georgian style windows on the older buildings and bigger bay windows on the two later ones, both sets featuring attractive period decoration including cast iron detailing. They are an important part of Tavistock Terrace, a relatively narrow street for this part of Islington, with a strong residential community feel to it.		273	

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TAVISTOCK TERRACE	38-52 (even)		Nos. 38-52 (even)	TAVISTOCK TERRACE	N19 4DB	Mercer's Road/Tavistock Terrace	1864-1890s6	1830s and 1890s.	Nos. 40, 42, 48 and Victorian classical tradition. Nos. 38, 44, 46 and 52 Victorian Gothic.	Homes	Residential	This section of Tavistock Terrace is made up of the original semi-detached villas, together with later infill, built to create terraced housing. The original houses, Nos. 40, 42, 48 and 50 resemble closely the houses on the opposite side of the road, two-storey terraced houses with semi-basement and front area, in London stock brick leading up a flight of six steps passing over the area storage to a front door and three windows, most Georgian inspired 12-panel sash style. Most of the modelled detailing remains on the frontage where in addition the upper floor window lintels feature stucco decoration in the form of stones. Nos. 38, 44, 46 and 52 are the infill houses, an extra storey higher with a steep, slate mansard roof housing dormer windows which mirror the fenestration below. The frontage is in dark red brick with a shallow rectangular bay with two windows divided by a brick column and topped by a shaped stone lintel on the ground and first floors, the extended sill on the ground floor window decorated with a cast iron rail. The windows are particularly attractive being in the form of 12-panel sashes, the glass panels slightly narrower than the older houses adjacent, with the additional detailing of triangular patterning in the top three panels of each window to create a 'gothic' style.	01/09/1978	Although built six decades apart, the earlier properties in the 1830s and the later ones in the 1890s, this section of Tavistock Terrace is notable for the manner in which, while different in style, the siting and scale of the infill properties respect and contribute to the street as a whole. Despite the difference in date they are all well preserved examples of the speculative building which created the London we know today. The building material for the older houses was the local London brick with Georgian style windows while the later properties are in dark red brick from outside London and feature prominent windows on all four floors, including the attic. Both sets of houses have attractive period decoration including cast iron railings. They are an important part of Tavistock Terrace, a relatively narrow street for this part of Islington, with a strong residential community feel to it.		274	
TAVISTOCK TERRACE	2 and 4		Nos. 2 and 4	TAVISTOCK TERRACE	N19 4AU	Mercer's Road/Tavistock Terrace		1830s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two storey residential villas with semi-basement. Shallow pitch hipped roof into projecting eaves and prominent central chimney stack. Frontage in stock London brick, entered by a raised front door with two windows above and one to the side of the door. Sash windows, the window to the ground floor with a semi-circular arch of radiating bricks to match the same above the semi-circular fanlight above the front door. Number 2 features four-pane sash windows on the second floor and number 4 two-pane sash windows.	01/09/1978	These 1830s early Victorian villas, are part of a cohesive and well-proportioned street of houses developed over a period of about 30 years, predominantly by the same developer. They retain much of their original detailing. They are well preserved, comparatively early examples of the speculative building which created the Holloway and Tufnell Park we know today. They were built using the local London brick with derived classical windows and detailing. Some detailing has been reinstated but the overall effect remains. They are an important part of Tavistock Terrace, a relatively narrow street in Tufnell Park, with a strong residential community feel to it.		266	

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TAVISTOCK TERRACE	5-13 (odd)		Nos. 5-13 (odd)	TAVISTOCK TERRACE	N19 4BZ	Mercer's Road/Tavistock Terrace		1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two-storey flat-fronted terraced houses with semi basement and front area with coalshed and storage. Most with domed metal grill over the area. Roofs 40 degree pitched, originally slate, with prominent chimney stacks. Small front parapet with cornice. Doors reached up a flight of steps over the area. Frontage stock brick with three derived classical, 12-pane sash windows, with front doors side by side in pairs. Decoration above the doors, a white, flat stucco triangle, most featuring the original decorative moulded face in art stone, also white. Adjacent windows feature a similar flat triangle and face, with pediment and scrolls above a projecting sill, most with cast iron railing. The areas and steps have iron railings topped by finials. The Tavistock Terrace houses were built using pattern books and the detailing above doors and windows is similar to those made of Coadestone, but of a later date and unlike Coadestone not integral to a keystone. They may be Pulhamite from a later supplier of similar material, James Pulham and Son of Tottenham until 1840, when they moved to Broxbourne.	01/09/1978	Nos. 5-13 Tavistock Terrace are part of a particularly cohesive and well-proportioned street of houses built over a period of about 30 years, predominantly by the same developer. These houses, built between 1841 and the 1850s, are well preserved examples of the speculative building which created the Holloway and Tufnell Park we know today. They were made using the local London brick in traditional manner with Georgian style windows, decorated with stucco, art stone and cast iron railings. Some detailing has been restored but the overall effect remains. They are an important part of Tavistock Terrace, a relatively narrow street for this part of Islington, with a strong residential community feel to it.		267		
TAVISTOCK TERRACE	16 and 18		Nos. 16 and 18	TAVISTOCK TERRACE	N19 4DB	Mercer's Road/Tavistock Terrace		1830s.	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Pair of linked villas, two storey and semi-basement. Stock brick with art stone surrounds to doors and windows, shallow pitch hipped roof with projecting eaves. Handsome cast iron railings to ground floor window sills and restored railings to steps and front boundary.	01/09/1978	Although separate from the terraced section of Tavistock Terrace, this pair of villas forms part of a particularly cohesive and well-proportioned street of houses developed over a period of about 30 years, by the same developer, and retaining original detailing. These houses, built in the 1830s, are well preserved relatively early examples of the speculative building which created the Holloway and Tufnell Park we know today. They were built using the local London brick in traditional manner with Georgian style windows, but decorated with fashionable detailing. They are an important part of Tavistock Terrace, a relatively narrow street for this part of Islington, with a strong residential community feel to it.		270		
TAVISTOCK TERRACE	20 and 22		Nos. 20 and 22	TAVISTOCK TERRACE	N19 4DB	Mercer's Road/Tavistock Terrace		1830s.	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two linked two-storey plus semi basement villas with 40 degree slate pitched roofs over Georgian style 12-panel sash windows, the frames of the ground floor window with flat stucco pediment and intel supported by scrolls. The door with similar frames including a simple band to decorate the pilasters either side. The door is reached up steps which are protected by plastered walls and the front boundary treatments appear to be modern.	01/09/1978	Although separate from the terraced section of Tavistock Terrace, these villas form part of a particularly cohesive and well-proportioned street of houses developed over a period of about 30 years, by the same developer, and retaining original detailing. These houses, built in the 1830s are well preserved relatively reary examples of the speculative building which created the Holloway and Tufnell Park we know today. They were built using the local London brick in traditional manner with Georgian style windows, but decorated with fashionable detailing. They are an important part of Tavistock Terrace, a relatively narrow street for this part of Islington, with a strong residential community feel to it.		271		

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TAVISTOCK TERRACE	24 and 26		Nos. 24 and 26	TAVISTOCK TERRACE	N19 4DB	Mercer's Road/Tavistock Terrace		1830s.	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two linked two-storey plus semi-detached villas with 40 degree pitch slate roof over Georgian-style 12-panel sash windows, with art stone lintels to ground floor window on scroll brackets, and pilasters to the front door with narrow course decoration. The door is reached up five steps and both houses retain their front boundary cast iron railings and no. 24 the cast iron rail to the ground floor window sill.	01/09/1978	Although separate from the terraced section of Tavistock Terrace, these villas form part of a particularly cohesive and well-proportioned street of houses developed over a period of about 30 years, by the same developer, and retaining original detailing. These houses, built in the 1830s are well preserved relatively rarely examples of the speculative building which created the Holloway and Tufnell Park we know today. They were built using the local London brick in traditional manner with Georgian style windows, but decorated with fashionable detailing. They are an important part of Tavistock Terrace, a relatively narrow street for this part of Islington, with a strong residential community feel to it.		272	
TERRETT'S PLACE	0	YARD SURFACE		TERRETT'S PLACE	N1 1QZ	Upper Street North		1700s		Other Historic Structure	Paving	York stone paving slabs.	01/01/1985	Terrett's Place itself has a historic character with its dog leg plan and imposing elevations. One of the surrounding buildings is Heritage England listed at Grade II* and dates from 1720. The paving presumably dates from a similar time and makes a significant contribution to the historic character of Terrett's Place.		1031	
THANE VILLAS	6 - 14 (even)		Nos. 6 - 14 (even)	THANE VILLAS	N7 7PH			1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Two villa pairs and one semi-detached. Italian influence. Similar to Nos. 11 - 21 (odd), but no linking wings. Recessed side porches with upper floor above. No 8 with later side extension and two floors above. Door has lost pediments and capitals.	1 11 85	Thane Villas is a small grouping of grand 1860s houses, built before the development of nearby Holloway Road as a late Victorian and Edwardian shopping and cultural centre. Other groups of villas were built from the 1820s onwards on either side of Holloway Road, some of which survive in Crane Grove, Camden Road, Parkhurst Road and Tollington Road. Others were demolished in favour of later Victorian terraces aimed at less wealthy buyers and renters. Nos. 6 - 14 make two three villa pairs and one semi detached. They are more or less identical to Nos. 11 - 21 opposite but with no linking wings. No. 8 has a wider, higher and much later recessed side entrance with no attempt to match its windows to the main house. Apart from that, these are well-preserved survivors in an unlikely location off Seven Sisters Road.		1148	
THANE VILLAS	11 - 21 (odd)		Nos. 11 - 21 (odd)	THANE VILLAS	N7 7PH			1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Three villa pairs. Italian influence. Two pairs linked at Nos 13 and 15 with later high two storey and semi basement recessed wings, containing recessed porches above high steps and upper windows. Villas three storey and semi basement with set back side porches. Ground floor bay windows. Segmental pediments above tripartite windows on first floor.	1 11 85	Thane Villas is a small grouping of grand 1860s houses, built before the development of nearby Holloway Road as a late Victorian and Edwardian shopping and cultural centre. Other groups of villas were built from the 1820s onwards on either side of Holloway Road, some of which survive in Crane Grove, Camden Road, Parkhurst Road and Tollington Road. Others were demolished in favour of later Victorian terraces aimed at less wealthy buyers and renters. Nos. 11 - 21 make up three villa pairs, two of which, Nos. 13 and 15, are linked by later three storey and semi basement recessed entrances. These are of uncertain date, though the top dormer storey has been added since the 1985 original listing. Similar linkages have been built connecting villas of the same type in Tollington Park and they too spoil the elevations of paired villas with side entrances. Nos. 11 - 21 have more elaborate Italianate external decoration than Nos. 7 & 9 next door; side entrances with pilasters and stiff leaf capitals, ground floor bay windows and first floor segmental pediments. Apart from the linking extension between Nos. 13 and 15 these are well-preserved survivors in an unlikely location off Seven Sisters Road.		1147	

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THANE VILLAS	7 and 9		Nos. 7 and 9	THANE VILLAS	N7 7PH			c1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Villa pair, some Italian influence, mainly derived Georgian two storey and semi basement, high hall floor. Slate hipped roof to projected eaves. Stucco moulded bracket at party wall. Flat gauged brick window arches. Multi glazed windows noted in 1985 original listing replaced by unsuitable modern top swing windows. Also first floor with false external shutters. Both with fine moulded porches with depressed arch and keystone, and cornice above. Ground floor decorative guard rails to windows.	1 11 85	Thane Villas is a small grouping of grand 1860s houses, built before the development of nearby Holloway Road as a late Victorian and Edwardian shopping and cultural centre. Other groups of villas were built from the 1820s onwards on either side of Holloway Road, some of which survive in Crane Grove, Parkhurst Road and around St. John's Church to the north. Others were demolished in favour of later Victorian terraces aimed at less wealthy buyers and renters. Nos. 7 & 9 Thane Villas are a matching pair, less grand than their neighbours, with the front doors part of the facade rather than recessed at the side. Their porches are of good quality with prominent keystone and cornice. Both have had their original sash windows replaced with modern top-swing windows, and the first floor has false external shutters. Other than that Nos. 8 & 9 Thane Villas are important survivors in an unlikely location off Seven Sisters Road.		1146	
THE DRIVE, CALEDONIAN ROAD	4 & 5	Governor's Residence	Nos. 4 & 5	THE DRIVE, CALEDONIAN ROAD	N7 8TT			1840-50	Victorian classical tradition/Italianate	Home/Public Building	Prison Offices.	Mid 1800s Victorian residence, strong classical influence. South facing with west side towards Caledonian Road. Two storeys with three story tower at one corner. Entrance front with three uneven bays. Strong moulded cornice below high parapet wall with moulded top. Moulded string courses. Moulded chimney stacks. Windows, some with moulded surrounds, some double or triple mullioned with wide boxing and twelve-light glazing bars. Moulded pediment over front door.	01/10/1985	The Governor's Residence at Pentonville Prison is an important early Victorian Italianate villa, perhaps by Sir Charles Barry. His work at the prison is listed by J.M. Colvin ("A Biographical Dictionary of English Architects 1660-1840"), but does not specifically include the Governor's Residence. It has strong moulded detail and a pleasant varied facade towards the south. The windows are particularly attractive with original twelve light glazing bars. This building is not included in Historic England's Grade II listing for the main blocks of Pentonville Prison and therefore its local listing is important.		1093	
THEBERTON STREET	7 (Street frontage only)		No. 7 (Street frontage only)	THEBERTON STREET	N1 0QY	Barnsbury		Early 1800s	Late Georgian/Early Victorian	Home/Yard access	Residential	Three storey terrace flat-fronted house. One window on each of second and third storeys. Gauged flat brick arches to recessed sash windows with original glazing bars. Multi-coloured stock brick. First floor window in arched recess. Square headed carriage entrance with flanking pilasters carrying entablatures with projecting cornice and patterned frieze.	01/12/1970	No. 7 Theberton Street contains a late Georgian/early Victorian arch with rooms above, a reminder of the yards behind many Islington Inns. The arch gives 'Pied Bull Yard' as the address. In Dent's 1805 survey Pied Bull Inn Stables Yard has a private road (called 'Theberton Street' by 1828) to Back Road (called 'Liverpool Road' by 1828). It was owned by Captain Gibson (of the Milner-Gibson estate) and occupied by John Thompson. Though the name of the yard persisted on maps throughout the nineteenth century, the inn had presumably gone by 1836, when Theberton Street was laid out, and is not mentioned in later street directories until 1935, when the site was occupied by United Dairies.		199	
THEBERTON STREET	89		No. 89	THEBERTON STREET	N1 0QY	Barnsbury		1830s	Late Georgian or early Victorian shopfront.	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront in three storey terrace flat-fronted house. Timber shop front; stallriser with vent, one pilaster, fascia and dentil cornice. Two render pilasters and brackets. Clear glass window with side aspect (three mullions), iron strip vent. Panelled/glass door. Stone step, clear glass fanlight. Panelled door, stone step, clear glass fanlight. 'C.E. Adams dairy and provisions' painted on shop front fascia.	21/09/1993	No. 89 Theberton Street is listed as a shopfront. Theberton Street was developed between 1829 and 1836 and although this shopfront may have been altered over the years it retains its Victorian character. Mrs Charlotte E Adams is listed in the 1935 street directory as a chandler. Miss Emma James is similarly listed in the 1924 street directory. Before then, in 1901, it was a baker. It is no longer used as a shop (2019) but it retains its shopfront detail. It is an important reminder of pre-supermarket era neighbourhood shopping.		1460	

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THORNHILL GROVE	5-9 (consec)		Nos. 5-9 (consec)	THORNHILL GROVE	N1 1JG	Barnsbury		c1840	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Simple terrace, derived classical. Two storey and semi-basement. Eaves, slate roof. Stock brick, stucco semi-basement. Flat gauged brick arches to openings. Panelled doors. Decorative cast iron railings to front and steps.	01/02/1981	This terrace was part of the 1840s development of the Thornhill Estate. The estate was laid out by its surveyor Joseph Kay, a pupil of S.P Cockerell, who worked there from 1810 until his death in 1847. This terrace reflects his style, which can also be seen in his work for the Foundling estate in Holborn, particularly the east side of Mecklenburg Square. It conforms to the pattern used by Kay elsewhere on the estate, particularly on Hemingford Road, with short terraces of contrasting styles, some more elaborate than others. In Thornhill Grove Nos 5-9 face the grander and more elaborate Nos. 1-4, which are Grade II listed. Nos. 5-9 are simpler, though well proportioned and dignified with sixteen light glazing bars on the ground floor, twelve on the first. The only stucco is to the basement. Thornhill Grove is a cul de sac. The two terraces face each other over a comparatively narrow street, which gives it a pleasing intimacy, like Lambert Street nearby.		986	
THORNHILL ROAD	10	THE ALBION	No. 10	THORNHILL ROAD	N1 1HW	Barnsbury		c1830s	Late Georgian/Regency	Public House	Public House	Individual, derived classical. Two storey plus basement. Five windows wide. Stone parapet. Stock brick, stucco mouldings to flat arched openings. One large first floor window over porch. Mostly original glazing bars to first floor. Bracketed, corniced doorheads. Wooden porch canopy supported by tapering wooden columns with simple bases and capitals.	01/02/1981	The Albion was built as a tea room for visitors to the rural peace of Barnsbury in the 1830s by a local landowner, Thomas Albion Oldfield. So it predates the development of the surrounding Thornhill Estate in the 1840s. There was a cricket pitch to the west, until it was moved to Denmark Fields in 1834. Its first licensee as a pub was a James Roberts in 1843. Since then it has become a local landmark, expanding into neighbouring buildings. It is now overgrown with wisteria, which confuses the elevation. The locally listed part of the pub is best seen in a 1950s photograph, which shows the central five bays and the columned portico more clearly. The porch is wooden, with tapering columns and simple bases and capitals. There is a stone parapet at roof level, with simple stucco mouldings to the windows. It was bombed in the Second World War, and the landlady and a barmaid were killed. The Albion is a fine building and an important part of Barnsbury history.		992	
THORNHILL ROAD	12		No. 12	THORNHILL ROAD	N1 1HW	Barnsbury		c1830s	Georgian	Home	Residential	Terrace form, two storey, stone parapet. Three windows wide. Stock brick. Flat arched windows and round arched doorway and entrance to passage to rear; all arches stucco. Decorative cast iron railings to front.	01/02/1981	No. 12 Thornhill Road is part of the 1830s street line which includes the Albion pub next door and seems to be of around the same date. It therefore predates the development of the surrounding Thornhill estate which was begun in the 1840s. It is a simple cottage style building with flat stucco heads to the windows and curved arches to the doors. There are cast iron railings to the front.		993	
THORNHILL ROAD	14		No. 14	THORNHILL ROAD	N1 1HW	Barnsbury		c1830s	Georgian	Home	Residential	Terrace form. Three storey and basement, parapet, two windows wide. Stock brick, stucco ground floor. Flat gauged brick arches to upper windows. Round arched ground floor window and door with fanlight. Moulded wood door frame and head. Multiple glazing bars. Modern curved carriage arch. Decorative cast iron railings to front, steps and carriage entrance.	01/02/1981	No. 14 Thornhill Road is part of the same streetline that includes the Albion pub two doors down and is probably of the same 1830s or slightly earlier date. It therefore predates the later development of the surrounding Thornhill estate, which was begun in the early 1840s. It has a carriage arch at the side which led to a small business or stables at the back. This street has only comparatively recently become smart, as can be seen from the 1950s picture of the Albion public house, attached to that entry. No. 14 Thornhill Road has a stucco ground floor, without the rustication you might expect. It has an arched ground floor window and arched front door with fanlight. Cast iron railings remain at the front. It is an important part of the streetline in this comparatively small scale row of Barnsbury buildings.		994	

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THORNHILL ROAD	16		No. 16	THORNHILL ROAD	N1 1HW	Barnsbury		Early 1800s	Georgian	Home	Residential	Individual, part of a terrace but may originally have been free standing. Three storey plus basement. Five windows wide. Stock brick with stucco porch. Stone parapet. Flat gauged brick arches to windows. Multiple glazing bars. Bold porch with simplified Tuscan columns, Greek revival decoration to entablature, cornice and blocking course. Individual recent cast iron railings on low stucco wall.	01/02/1981	No. 16 Thornhill Road is a grand double fronted late Georgian house which must predate the buildings on either side. It was perhaps the residence of Thomas Albion Oldfield who owned the surrounding land with its cricket pitch and tea gardens, a place for Londoners to enjoy rural pleasures in the early 1800s. Oldfield built the Albion as a tea house in the 1830s for visitors to the Barnsbury countryside and it was in the decade afterwards that the surrounding Thornhill estate was laid out and developed. So this corner of Barnsbury can be imagined in its brief period of village life, before the developers moved in. It is comparatively plain, but with an elaborate porch with Tuscan columns.		995		
THORNHILL ROAD	24		No. 24	THORNHILL ROAD	N1 1HW	Barnsbury		Building c1850. Shopfront 1890s	Victorian classical tradition.	Shopfront	Shopfront	All timber frontage. Dentil ornate cornice. Timber panelled centre door. Solid timber over right window. Stained glass fanlight.	31/01/1994	No. 24 Thornhill Road is listed as a shopfront, though its upper parts are important too, with Italianate stucco to the window surrounds and stucco cornice. The shopfront has a delightful art nouveau fanlight above the doorway, which must set its date as the 1890s or early 1900s. The shopfront is wooden, with an ornate dentilated cornice and panelled front door. At the time of this survey (2018) it housed the Barnsbury Gallery.		1543		
THORNHILL ROAD	18 & 20		Nos. 18 & 20	THORNHILL ROAD	N1 1HW	Barnsbury		c1850	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Italianate terrace pair, altered, on bend of the road. Two storey, parapet. Stock brick, stucco decoration. No.20 upper parts painted brick. Heavy moulded upper cornice; first floor window surrounds with bracketed cornices and rosette decoration; rusticated ground floor. Multiple window bars.	01/02/1981	Nos. 18 & 20 Thornhill Road are later and more Italianate than their neighbours to the south. The first floor moulding is elaborate with added rosettes between the brackets and below the cornices on the windows. They were built on the line of the slight curve in the road and so are an important element of the streetscape of this part of Barnsbury. The ground floors may have been altered but these houses add an extra element of Victorian stucco decoration to Thornhill Road.		996		
THORNHILL ROAD	41/43		Nos. 41/43	THORNHILL ROAD	N1 1JS	Barnsbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Pair of villas, two storey and basement. Part of terrace but individual in character. One stucco, one stock brick. No. 41's door with pilasters and circular fanlight, two windows; one large window with circular head. Stucco band at first floor level. Second floor three windows, one large window above ground floor window. Slate mansard with dormer. No. 43 plainer without stucco detailing.	01/11/1979	Nos. 41 and 43 Thornhill Road make a fine pair of mid 1800s Victorian villas. The Thornhill Estate was laid out for development by the architect Joseph Kay, a pupil of S. P. Cockerell. It is unclear how many of the estate villas were designed by him and how many were left to individual builders to develop but this pair has some distinction and individuality. No. 43 is plainer and lacks the stucco decoration of its neighbour. The state of its brickwork suggests it may have been reconstructed at some point. But they make an impressive pair and are an important landmark on Thornhill Road.		576		
TOLLINGTON PARK	37		No. 37	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3QP	Tollington Park		c1850	Victorian classical tradition Italianate.	Home	Residential	Two storey and semi-basement. Half of semi-detached pair. Italianate, stucco. Hipped roof with pronounced projecting eaves. Dormer window perhaps later addition. Side entrance extension. Architrave surrounds to windows with shell decoration.	1 11 79	No. 37 is from the 1850s and demonstrates the variety of design used during the slow pace of development of the Tollington estate. This villa is of a more Regency style than the other villas, with the distinctive overhanging eaves of that period. It is also notable for the high quality of the stucco work on the window architraves, with shell decoration and hood moulds topped by scrolls and feathers. The effect is spoiled by the other half of the pair, which was unsympathetically rebuilt in around 1960. But seen by itself, this is a high quality villa, with unusual ornamentation and is an important contributor to the Tollington Park streetscape.		445		
TOLLINGTON PARK	41		No. 41	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3QP	Tollington Park		c1840	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	Three storeys and semi-basement. Set back side entrance. Stucco, ground floor rusticated. Plain stucco band between ground and first floor. Prominent moulded cornice between first and second floors. Parapet. Ground floor arched windows with original glazing bars. First floor rectangular, 12 pane, top floor six pane. Side extension infill maybe later.	1 03 98	The Tollington estate was laid out and planned for development from around 1840, but proceeded slowly. No. 41 is perhaps one of the earlier villas to be built. It is conventional in design, in contrast to the Roumieu & Gough villas further along the road (e.g No. 104). The Tollington Park villas have been much degraded over the years, but No. 41 has survived comparatively unscathed. It is therefore of great value to the landscape of Tollington Park		1225		

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TOLLINGTON PARK	43		No. 43	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3QP	Tollington Park		c 1840	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	As No. 41. Three storeys and semi-basement. Set back side entrance. Stucco, ground floor rusticated. Plain stucco band between ground and first floor. Prominent moulded cornice between first and second floors. Parapet. Ground floor arched windows with original glazing bars. First floor rectangular, 12 pane, top floor six pane. Side extension infill maybe later.	1 03 98	The Tollington estate was laid out and planned for development from around 1840, but proceeded slowly. No. 43 is perhaps one of the earliest villas to be built. It is conventional in design, in contrast to the Roumieu & Gough villas further along the road (e.g No. 104). The Tollington Park villas have been much degraded over the years, but No. 43 has survived comparatively unscathed. It is therefore of great value to the landscape of Tollington Park		1226	
TOLLINGTON PARK	45		No. 45	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3QP	Tollington Park		c1840	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	As No. 41 but with original balcony ironwork. Three storeys and semi-basement. Set back side entrance. Stucco, ground floor rusticated. Plain stucco band between ground and first floor. Prominent moulded cornice between first and second floors. Parapet. Ground floor arched windows with original glazing bars. First floor rectangular, 12 pane, top floor six pane. Unsuited side extension infill of uncertain date.	1 03 98	The Tollington estate was laid out and planned for development from around 1840, but proceeded slowly. No. 45 is perhaps one of the earlier villas to be built. It is conventional in design, in contrast to the Roumieu & Gough villas further along the road (e.g No. 104). The Tollington Park villas have been much degraded over the years, and No. 45 is an example of the damage that can be done with the addition of two stories above the entrance bay.		1227	
TOLLINGTON PARK	47 - 51		Nos. 47 - 51	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3QP	Tollington Park		c1840	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	As No. 41 but with original balcony ironwork. Three storeys and semi-basement. Set back side entrance. Stucco, ground floor rusticated. Plain stucco band between ground and first floor. Moulded cornice between first and second floors lost. Parapet. Ground floor arched windows with original glazing bars. First floor rectangular, 12 pane, top floor six pane. Unsuited side extension infill of uncertain date.	1 03 98	The Tollington estate was laid out and planned for development from around 1840, but proceeded slowly. Nos. 47 - 51 is perhaps one of the earlier villas to be built. It is conventional in design, in contrast to the Roumieu & Gough villas further along the road (e.g No. 104). The Tollington Park villas have been much degraded over the years, and No. 47 is an example of the damage that can be done, with the addition of two stories above the entrance bay. It is in poor condition and has lost the moulded cornice between the ground and first floor.		1228	
TOLLINGTON PARK	89		No. 89	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 4LP			1840s-50s	Victorian Italianate	Home	Residential	Two storey and semi-basement, detached villa, Italianate. Hipped roof, projecting eaves, stucco band, carried on corner pilasters. Symmetrical design with central classical entrance portico. Stock brick, rusticated stucco. Iron balconettes to entrance-level flat arched sash windows with small stucco pediments.	01/11/1979	No. 89 Tollington Park is the sole survivor of a larger group of substantial Victorian detached villas. The Tollington Park estate was laid out for development in about 1840, in the area between Stroud Green Road and Hornsey Road. Building progressed slowly and irregularly and, as Cherry & Pevsner say, "has been much eroded since". So No. 89, once part of what must have been an impressive line of villas, now stands as the sole survivor. It is a grand building, with corner pilasters which rise its full height. Its eaves have a pronounced overhang, which is characteristic of villas of this date. The front door is up an imposing flight of steps, with cast iron balconettes on the windows on either side. It is a fine detached house and a reminder of Tollington Park's past glories.		444	

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TOLLINGTON PARK	104		No. 104	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3RB	Tollington Park		c1840	Victorian quirky Italianate	Home	Residential and Commercial	Centrepiece of former group. Shallow hipped roof with projecting eaves. Stock brick. Projecting stucco entrance bay with round arched centre window over doorway. Either side triple sash square bay windows with wrought iron railings above as balcony to first floor windows these triple arches sashes with stucco surrounds.	01/11/1979	No. 104 was the centre piece of a formal group of Tollington Park villas designed by A.D Gough of the partnership Roumieux & Gough. They were based in Islington and were active in the borough, responsible among other things for the building of Milner Square. Of the rest of the villas Nos 96-102, 106 & 108 survive but most have been altered beyond recognition. The Tollington Park estate was laid out for development in about 1840, in the area between Stroud Green Road and Hornsey Road. Building progressed slowly and irregularly, and as Cherry & Pevsner say, "has been much eroded since". However No 104 survives largely intact, in spite of the insertion of garages in the linking bays to the side. Sir John Summerson called the style used here by Roumieu & Gough "Italianate grotesquerie". It is certainly an imaginatively designed villa, with triple windows either side of a grand front door. Above are arched triple windows under double low pitched roofs with projecting eaves. In the middle is a Roman triumphal arch in miniature, which by itself justifies Sir John Summerson's description of the style. No. 104 Tollington Park is one of the most important early Victorian buildings in north Islington and a fine example of the work of one of Islington's most original Victorian architects .		443	
TOLLINGTON PARK	106		No. 106	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3RB	Tollington Park		c.1840	Victorian quirky Italianate	Home	Residential	One of pair of Italianate villas by Gough (architect of Milner Square). Originally part of formal group of semi-detached villa pairs each side of No. 104. Details as No. 104. Villas now linked by various bitty extensions. Much altered, especially windows.	01/11/1979	No. 106 was part of a formal group of Tollington Park villas designed by A.D Gough of the partnership Roumieux & Gough. They were based in Islington and were active in the borough, responsible among other things for the building of Milner Square. Of the rest of the villas Nos 96-102, 104 & 108 survive but most apart from No. 104 have been altered beyond recognition. The Tollington Park estate was laid out for development in about 1840, in the area between Stroud Green Road and Hornsey Road. Building progressed slowly and irregularly, and as Cherry & Pevsner say, "has been much eroded since". Sir John Summerson called the style used here by Roumieu & Gough "Italianate grotesquerie". It is certainly an imaginatively designed villa and a fine example of the work of one of Islington's most original Victorian architects .		442	
TOLLINGTON PARK	144-158 (even)		Nos. 144-158 (even)	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3AD	Tollington Park		c1870	Victorian classical tradition	Shops below. Homes above	Residential and commercial	Uniform terrace of 3 storeys with attic. Ground floor premises are shops and cafes, stepped out from the main block. Shop fronts are a mix of timber framed glass panels and modern metal shutters. Each is divided by a decorative pilaster and most retain a decorated cornice. Wide access doors to the side of each shop front lead to the upper levels, mix of styles, mainly timber with a single lantern above. Upper storeys are of yellow stock brick with white stucco bands running horizontally the length of the terrace. Windows have all been replaced with UPV and are decorated with a simple classical stucco pediment with brackets supporting the sills. Each house is two bays wide with two small dormer windows in the roof. Slate roof and large chimney stacks. Above the classical moulded cornice sits a decorative stone pediment running the length of the terrace.	01/03/1988	Nos. 144-158 Tollington Park is a distinctive and attractive terrace, displaying elegant proportions and classical detailing. Its uniformity contributes to the streetscape and provides another example of Victorian architecture within this street of many styles.		1232	

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TOLLINGTON PARK	164 "Park Tavern" Public House	PARK TAVERN	No. 164 "Park Tavern" Public House	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3AD	Tollington Park		c1870	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Victorian pub in austere classical style with terracotta tile decoration and lively colour scheme. Two frontages make use of the corner aspect. Side aspect; four ground floor entrances with dividing moulded pilasters painted in lime green. Leaded glazed windows along length of side aspect. Tile decoration signage 'Park Tavern' above main entrance and No. 164 tile plaque above door, look to be later additions. Main block is three storeys high with rear block two storeys high. Side aspect has three classical windows with sashes and solid moulded details. There are also five blind window openings with similar moulded details, two of which have modern signage in. Moulded cornice. Yellow stock brick with painted render to ground level. Front aspect: three bay, three storey classical style. six windows, one blind. Upper storey original glazed sash, first storey windows look to be crittal windows. Central entrance door with leaded glazed panels, decorative pilasters. Large, ground floor window with leaded glazed panels.	01/03/1988	The Park Tavern is an attractive public house with solid proportions and later changes that enhance its appearance. It has strongly detailed vaguely Egyptian pilasters and nice decorative glazing. It sits well on its corner site.		1233	
TOLLINGTON PARK	54/56 (St. Mark's Mansions 1-8) St. Mark's Mansions 54-60. Nos. 58/60 (St. Mark's Mansions 9-16)		Nos. 54/56 (St. Mark's Mansions 1-8) St. Mark's Mansions 54-60. Nos. 58/60 (St. Mark's Mansions 9-16)	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 4BX	Tollington Park		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two blocks of semi-detached villas, now split into flats. Three storey with a basement level. Brick and stucco. Decorative brackets under projecting eaves. Each villa is three bays wide, third bay is set back from main building. Top floor has large tripartite sash window with decorative stucco surrounds. Raised ground floor and second floor large bay with three sash windows, stucco surrounds and decorative supports. Steps up to a grand porch with double columns, one set ionic capitals. Plain, solid pediment, classical style. Wide wooden doors with lantern.	01/11/1979	Tollington Park was planned c1840 but built up slowly and "much eroded since" say Cherry & Pevsner. The survivors display the full range of fashionable classical design in the mid 1800s. Nos. 54-60 Tollington Park form a grand and imposing terrace. The mid-Victorian classical style gives the buildings elegance and adds interest and variety to the conservation area.		436	
TOLLINGTON PARK	59 and 61		Nos. 59 and 61	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3QW	Tollington Park		c1840	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two, semi-detached, yellow stock brick villas. Later slate roof with dormers. Three storeys with basement. Double bay with raised ground floor grand entrance portico. Simple columns support a large, plain pediment. Wide wooden doors with lantern. Main window, large 15 light sash, surrounded by stucco and a classical pediment. Upper storeys, two 12 light sash windows, plain sill. Decorative quoin bricks to entrance bay and band of darker bricks splitting the property in two.	01/03/1988	Tollington Park was planned c1840 but built up slowly and "much eroded since" say Cherry & Pevsner. The survivors display the full range of fashionable classical design in the mid 1800s. Nos. 59-61 are an attractive pair of early Victorian villas. They have a simplicity of style and a light, elegant appearance typical of earlier Victorian architecture. They add interest and character to this superior Victorian development.		1230	
TOLLINGTON PARK	62 and 64		Nos. 62 and 64	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3RA	Tollington Park		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two simple classical villas. Stock brick. Slate roof with projecting eaves, decorative eave bracket, in middle of property. Modern painted decoration to eaves depicting swallow birds. Three storeys with basement and raised ground floor entrance steps to heavy stucco porch. Simple moulding decoration. Single wooden door with lantern. Two bays wide, windows are 12 light and 16 light sash, with decorative brick detail above.	01/11/1979	Tollington Park was planned c1840 but built up slowly and "much eroded since" say Cherry and Pevsner. The survivors display the full range of fashionable classical design in the mid 1800s. Nos. 62 and 64 Tollington Park are an attractive pair of Victorian villas. Simple and relatively plain compared to their neighbours, they add character and variety to this superior Victorian development.		439	

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TOLLINGTON PARK	74 to 86 (even)		Nos. 74 to 86 (even)	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3RA	Tollington Park		c1870	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Part of the superior residential development planned in the 1840s. Uniform terrace of originally seven individual houses, now converted into flats. All properties are four storeys, raised ground floors with front door accessed by flight of stairs. Two bays wide, with raised ground floor and 1st floor sash bay windows. Smaller arched sash window above entrance door. Stock brick with plain white stucco decoration around windows. Moulded porch with slim pilasters and decorated key stone. Decorative border to cornice. Double, painted wooden doors with glazed fanlight above.	01/03/1988	Tollington Park was planned c1840 but built up slowly and "much eroded since" say Cherry and Pevsner. The survivors display the full range of fashionable classical design in the mid 1800s. Nos. 74-86 Tollington Park make up a simple and elegant terrace which retains many of its original features and has survived as a distinct unit within this street of a variety of Victorian styles. It contributes to the streetscape and illustrates a complete Victorian terrace.		1231	
TOLLINGTON PARK	96, 98, 100, 102, 108		Nos. 96, 98, 100, 102, 108	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3RB	Tollington Park		c1840	Victorian quirky Italianate	Homes	Residential	Series of linked low semi-detached villas. Some rendered, some stock brick. Altered so there is no discernible pattern left. Some remaining original windows.	07/09/1998	This sequence of early Victorian villas was designed by A.D Gough of the partnership Roumieux & Gough. They were based in Islington and were active in the borough, responsible among other things for the remodelling of Sir Charles Barry's St. Peter's Church and for the building of Milner Square. Sadly this line of villas no longer makes coherent sense, because it has been so comprehensively altered. But seen together with the centre piece, No. 104, separately listed, they form an important group of what must once have been a grand group of villas.		1581	
TOLLINGTON PARK	8/10		Nos. 8/10	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3QX	Tollington Park		c1860	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	Semi-detached pair. Three storeys and semi-basement. Gault brick, shallow hipped roof with projecting bracketed eaves. Two storey bay window. Stucco doorways with pediments. Stone lintels.	1 11 79	Nos. 8 and 10 are later than the 1840s villas that dominate the streetscape of Tollington Park and show the development of Victorian villa design in the intervening period. They are more economical with space and the use of moulded decoration has become more varied. The pedimented doorways are more elaborate but the overall impression is more domestic than grand. This type of three storeyed house, with or without the semi-basement, was the template for many other terraces in north Islington.		438	
TOLLINGTON PARK	39, 39b		Nos. 39, 39b	TOLLINGTON PARK	N4 3QP	Tollington Park		c1840	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Home	Residential	As No. 41. Three storeys and semi-basement. Set back side entrance. Stucco, ground floor rusticated. Plain stucco band between ground and first floor. Prominent moulded cornice between first and second floors. Parapet. Ground floor arched windows with original glazing bars. First floor rectangular, 12 pane, top floor six pane. Effect spoiled by ill proportioned forward extension with poor massing, openings and details.	1 03 88	The Tollington estate was laid out and planned for development from around 1840, but proceeded slowly. No. 39 is perhaps one of the earlier villas to be built. It is conventional in design, in contrast to the Roumieu & Gough villas further along the road (e.g No. 104). The Tollington Park villas have been much degraded over the years, and No. 39 is an example of the sort of poor quality unsympathetic extensions which have been tacked onto otherwise high quality buildings.		1224	
TOLLINGTON PLACE	2	THE WHITE LODGE	No. 2	TOLLINGTON PLACE	N4 3QR	Tollington Park		c1830-40	Victorian classical tradition/Regency	Home	Residential	Semi-detached, Italianate villa. Large, double bayed central block, three storeys with single side bays of two storeys and basement. Shallow slate roof with projecting eaves. White render. First floor central windows are large 12 light sashes with simple moulded surrounds. Second floor windows are small 12 lights sashes with no decoration. Raised ground floor main windows are modern replacements. Steps up to a simple wooden door with arched lantern.	01/03/1988	No. 2 Tollington Place is a mostly intact early Victorian stucco late Regency style villa. Its early date and styling make it stand out. It must have been one of the first houses to be built when the Tollington Park development was laid out.		1234	
TOLLINGTON PLACE	5		No. 5	TOLLINGTON PLACE	N4 3QS	Tollington Park		1830-40	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Georgian/Early Victorian style detached villa, now converted into flats with a modern extension to the rear. Shallow, hipped slate roof. Three storeys with basement level. Three bays wide. Raised ground floor entrance centre bay. Wooden door with lantern. 5 uniform sash windows, 16 light. Rendered brick. Inappropriate alterations to windows and frontage.	01/03/1988	No. 5 Tollington Place is an elegant house that adds character to the street. Its early date and styling make it stand out. Together with No. 2 it must have been one of the first houses to be built when the Tollington Park development was first laid out. It provides a good contrast to the surrounding high Victorian architecture and contributes to the historical interest of the area.		1235	

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TOLLINGTON PLACE	8		No. 8	TOLLINGTON PLACE	N4 3QR	Tollington Park		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential	Impressive, tall and narrow Victorian villa. Raised side entrance door set in stucco moulded arch with plain pediment. Three storeys with basement level. Two bays wide. Ground and first floor windows large sash surrounded with decorative mouldings and arched pediment, decorative brackets. Third floor, plainer sashes with stucco mouldings. Yellow stock brick.	01/03/1988	No. 8 Tollington Place is a tall stand-alone villa of three storeys above a semi basement. Its windows are generously decorated with bracketed segmental pediments on the ground and first floors and with plainer architraves on the second. The entrance is set to the side with an arched surround with key stone. It sits high above the street with steps leading up to the front door. It is an attractive house with interesting proportions and great character.		1236	
TREATY STREET	0	COPENHAGEN PRIMARY SCHOOL		TREATY STREET	N1 0WF		1886		Victorian Gothic	Education Building	Education building	Three storey London Board School. Ogee bell tower. Stone pediments with decorations including figures reading and writing and the word "LUXMIHLAUS". Open tracery panels on parapet. stock brick with red brick piers and gauged lintels, sash windows. Separate building at ground floor in same style which is now used as kitchen.	01/11/1978	Copenhagen Primary School is a fine example of a brick-built Victorian four storey board school, with stone pediments decorated with figures. When built in 1886 it was known as Buckingham Street School and opened in 1887 with 1,033 pupils. It was renamed Copenhagen Council School in 1938. In 1979 the nursery classes were added and the school roll has been around 230 for the last 20 -30 years.	Formerly Buckingham Street School)	382	
TRINDER GARDENS and COACHYARD MEWS	1-7 Trinder Gardens and rear of 48 Trinder Road (now Nos. 1-4 Coachyard Mews)		Nos. 1-7 Trinder Gardens and rear of 48 Trinder Road (now Nos. 1-4 Coachyard Mews)	TRINDER GARDENS and COACHYARD MEWS	Trinder Gardens N19 4QX; Coachyard Mews N19 4AP		1874-87	c. 1880-85	Late Victorian classical tradition	Homes with stables below.	Residential	Nos. 1-7 Trinder Gardens, two storey flat-fronted late 19th century artisan cottages, forming courtyard. Red multi and yellow stock brick with segmented arches over windows, timber sashes. Plain timber plank front doors. Welsh slate pitched roofs. Nos. 1-4 Coachyard Mews; c. 2001 gated development of four converted terraced cottages in former coachyard.	07/10/1996	Nos. 1-7 Trinder Gardens form an attractive group of late 19th century artisan cottages in which traces of its original purpose as a stables block with courtyard are clearly discernible. It is a rare survival dating from an era before the age of the motor-car when horses and carriages were still being used by the better-off classes. The large rectangular brick structure of the same period occupying the fourth side of the courtyard has now been converted into modern cottages, with separate gated entrance. The rear of the building has been preserved essentially in its original condition		1545	
TUFNELL PARK ROAD	5		No. 5											Demolished	434	1.13	
TUFNELL PARK ROAD	13, 15, 17 and 17A		Nos. 13, 15, 17 and 17A											Grade 11 listed	432	2.11	
TURNMILL STREET	92		No. 92	TURNMILL STREET	EC1M 5QU	Clerkenwell		1880s	Victorian shopfront style	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront in 1880s four storey building in Flemish bond London stock brick. Original shop frontage with large ten light window with transom and mullions. Cornice with console above, three moulded panels beneath. Glazed door with two light fanlight above.	21/09/1993	No. 92 Turnmill Street is listed as a shopfront. Most of its detailing remains, with pilasters either side with capitals and cornice above, pilasters either side of the doorway and a ten light transomed window.		1461	
UNION SQUARE	1 and 2		Nos. 1 and 2	UNION SQUARE	N1 7DE	Arlington Square		c1850-60	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Two storey stock brick, slate butterfly roofed terrace with basements, parapet, two slightly arched sash windows at first floor level with stucco surrounds, one slightly arched sash window with more elaborate surround and decorative corbels. Front door also slightly curved headed with decorative corbels. Rusticated stucco basement. Spearhead iron railings at step and street level. No. 1, side: stock brick window indents at first floor level.	01/02/1981	Nos. 1 and 2 Union Square are 1850s houses at the north end of the square and differ from all other houses on it. They are similar to terraces in surrounding streets but with additional decorative detail on corbels and more elaborate window surrounds at raised ground level which are unique in this area.		923	
UPPER STREET	0	ST. MARY'S VICARAGE		UPPER STREET	N1 2TX	St Mary's		c1870	Victorian Baroque	Home	Residential/Commercial	Three storey red brick corner house. Classical with strong dentil cornice and rich ornamentation.	1 Jul 78	St. Mary's Vicarage is an imposing red brick town vicarage that uses simple features to good effect. Of note are the plain brick quoins and ground floor arches. The first floor windows use simple architraving and pedimentation. For various reasons the Georgian and early Victorian Vicars of St Mary's chose to live in houses elsewhere in Islington, which explains the comparatively late date of the current vicarage.		257	

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UPPER STREET	1		No. 1	UPPER STREET	N1 0PQ	The Angel		c1850	Victorian classical tradition, Italianate	Shop/residential	Commercial	Rebuilt in classical style with Italianate features render/stucco. Three storey and attic. Corner building with facades on Upper Street and Liverpool road. Upper Street side: Four bayed from mansard to first floor. Slate mansard with sash dormers. Stucco parapet with groups of classical balusters in front of each dormer, stucco cornice below parapet and single cornice band above second floor windows. Second floor six paned sash windows with moulded surrounds including brackets to sills. Below window at corner a stone plaque marked "CLARKS PLACE". First floor windows single pane sash, moulded surrounds with window cornice. Shopfront curves round into Liverpool Road. Painted fascia with painted cornice above and below. Central glassed door recessed into a curved back alcove. Short stall risers to each side, slim mullions divide the plate glass, flanking the door with curved glass window, and by 3 flat windows beyond and a stucco pilaster to the right, on the left a further curved glass window reaches round into Liverpool Road. A transom gives a further narrow pane of glass before the fascia. Liverpool Road facade: Four stories rendered. Parapet with rendered cornice. The parapet drops down in two uneven steps to meet the parapet of the Upper Street facade. Three third floor windows with stucco surrounds, six pane sash, below these the parapet cornice matches and	01/02/1980	No 1 Upper Street is an imposing shop building with theatrical Italianate features. This part of Islington has been built up for many centuries, and is where the parishes of St Mary's Islington and St James Clerkenwell meet, as shown by the two cast iron plaques on the Liverpool Road façade dated 1855, and 1883. Before the creation of London boroughs in 1889, parish vestries were the most important arm of local government. Drawings of this corner site made in 1839 (LMA 1839) and 1843 (LHC 1843) show it as being a similarly sized three bayed plain Georgian building, possibly the Italianate features were added as part of a rebuild around 1850. The building has been renovated or rebuilt in recent years in keeping with its Italianate style.	Whole building Rebuilt	846		
UPPER STREET	12	THE NAG'S HEAD	No. 12	UPPER STREET	N1 0PQ	The Angel		1880s	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Four storey ground floor public house. Pilasters support the entablature. First, second and third floor windows with stucco surrounds. Stucco band at third floor level. Strong cornice. Stock brick mansard roof with two dormers. Forms part of terrace.	01/11/1979	This is a well preserved example of the late 1800s classical tradition Victorian public house. It forms part of the raised terrace of commercial premises in this part of Upper Street, an important contributor to the Angel streetscape.		493		
UPPER STREET	13		No. 13	UPPER STREET	N1 0PQ	The Angel		Late 1700s	Georgian	Homes and commercial.	Residential or commercial above, modern shopfront below.	Three storey. Ground floor modern shop front. Two windows, not original. Painted brick. Gauged flat brick arches and recessed windows. Tiled roof with dormers.	01/11/1979	As with Nos. 10 and 11 Upper Street the upper part of this building is an important survivor of the original 18th century terrace on this raised part of Upper Street. It is altered and the shopfronts below are modern but if you look upwards you can get an impression of what the 18th and early 19th century street line looked like.		494		
UPPER STREET	14		No. 14	UPPER STREET	N1 0PQ	The Angel		Late 1700s	Georgian	Homes and commercial	Residential or commercial above, modern shopfront below.	Three storey. Ground floor modern shop front. Two windows, not original. Stucco rounded gable a Victorian addition.	01/11/1979	No. 14 is part of the streetscape described in the earlier numbers of this Upper Street terrace. It is much altered and the rounded gable is not original but it continues the line of the late eighteenth century buildings in this part of Upper Street		495		
UPPER STREET	20		No. 20	UPPER STREET	N1 0PJ	The Angel		c1890	Victorian 'Franco-Flemish'	Homes/commercial above. Shop below.	Residential/commercial above. Shop below.	Three storey. Ground floor modern shop front. Grey stock brick. First floor, three windows - narrow with ornate stucco head; second floor two windows with stucco heads and sills and cast iron guard rails. Dentil stucco cornice with gabled dormer. Slate roof.	01/11/1979	This is the beginning of the second group of surviving upper parts above the shops of Upper Street. No. 20 fits the Cherry & Pevsner "Victorian Franco-Flemish" characterisation of some of these buildings. It is elaborately detailed, with good stucco and ironwork. As with so many buildings along Upper Street it shows the value of lifting your eyes above street level.		496		
UPPER STREET	25		No. 25	UPPER STREET	N1 0PQ	The Angel		c1890	Victorian classical tradition	Residential/commercial above. Shop below	Residential/commercial above. Shop.	Four storey. Ground floor modern shop front. First floor large window with stone surround. Second and third floor rounded brick arches to recessed sash windows. Stock brick. Dentillated red brick cornice and stucco parapet.	01/11/1979	This residential and commercial building is part of the raised Upper Street streetscape. Like its neighbours it is an important survivor.		497		
UPPER STREET	26		No. 26	UPPER STREET	N1 0PQ	The Angel		c1880	Victorian Baroque	Residential/commercial above. Shop below	Residential/commercial above. Retail below.	Three storey. Modern ground floor shop front. Painted brick above. First floor three light bay. Brick pilasters either side of front elevations. Second floor two windows with cornice. Pedimented gable in centre with scroll work. Mansard slate roof behind.	01/11/1979	This mixed-use building is part of the Georgian/Victorian sequence of buildings on the raised part of Upper Street. The Victorian Baroque frontage is richly decorated with elaborate stucco work above.		498		

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UPPER STREET	27		No. 27	UPPER STREET	N1 0PN	The Angel		c1880	Victorian Baroque	Residential/commercial above. Shop below.	Residential/commercial above. Shop below.	Four storey. Ground floor modern shop front. First floor single window with stone arch and pediment. Second and third floors two windows with stone keystones. Parapet roof. Red brick.	01/11/1979	This mixed-use building is part of the Georgian/Victorian sequence of buildings on the raised part of Upper Street. It is richly decorated with high quality brickwork above. The Victorian Baroque window design on the first floor is particularly distinguished.		499	
UPPER STREET	28		No. 28	UPPER STREET	N1 0PN	The Angel		c1880	Victorian Baroque	Residential/commercial above. Shop below.	Residential/commercial above. Shop below.	Three storey. Ground floor modern shop front. Painted brick. First floor three light bay. Second floor windows two rounded. Pedimented gable in centre with scroll work with central window.	01/11/1979	This mixed-use building is part of the Georgian/Victorian sequence of buildings on the raised part of Upper Street. Richly decorated windows and stucco work above. Almost identical to No. 25 Upper Street.		500	
UPPER STREET	29		No. 29	UPPER STREET	N1 0PN	The Angel		Mid 1800s	Victorian classical tradition	Residential/commercial above. Shop below.	Residential/commercial above. Shop below.	Three storey. Ground floor modern shopfront. Single three light window at first and second floors. Stucco parapet roof.	01/11/1979	This mixed-use building is part of the Georgian/Victorian sequence of buildings on the raised part of Upper Street. It is plainer and earlier than its neighbours but still an essential part of this group of buildings.		501	
UPPER STREET	30		No. 30	UPPER STREET	N1 0PN	The Angel		1700s-early1800s.	Georgian	Home	Commercial	Four storey. Ground floor modern shop front. Three windows with stucco architraves, first, second and third floors. Stucco cornice. Third floor centre window blanked in. Continuous cornice at third floor level. Parapet roof.	01/11/1979	No. 30 Upper Street is part of the 1700s line of houses along Upper Street, before it became a shopping street in the later 1800s. Nos. 37 & 38 nearby, which are Grade II listed, are from the early part of that century and some of these buildings have the remains of Georgian domestic interiors. The shopfront is modern but above that you can see the original outline of Georgian residential Upper Street. No. 30, together with No. 31, is an important survivor of that era. It must have been a fine residence before the shopfront was inserted.		502	
UPPER STREET	31		No. 31	UPPER STREET	N1 0PN	The Angel		1700s-early1800s	Georgian	Home	Commercial	Similar to No. 30 but three storey and with more elaborate stucco architraves round windows. Stucco cornice above second floor windows with a more pronounced cornice at roof level. Single bracket on the right hand side to the upper cornice, which suggests the stucco decoration may have been added in the mid 1800s. Modern shopfront.	01/11/1979	No. 31 Upper Street is part of the 1700s line of houses along Upper Street, before it became a shopping street in the later 1800s. Nos. 37 & 38 nearby, which are Grade II listed, are from the early part of that century and some of these buildings have the remains of Georgian domestic interiors. The shopfront is modern but above that you can see the original outline of Georgian residential Upper Street. No. 31, together with No. 30, is an important survivor of that era. It must have been a fine residence before the shopfront was inserted.		503	
UPPER STREET	34		No. 34	UPPER STREET	N1 0PN	The Angel		1890s	Victorian eclectic	Shop/home	Commercial	Three storey. Ground floor modern shop front. First floor decorative. Semi-circular single recessed window in strong stone arched surround with keystone. Decorative ironwork window with street number. Stone dentil cornice at second floor. Second floor three windows, gauged flat brick arches. Gable with oeil-de-boeuf window.	01/11/1979	No. 34 Upper Street's main glory is its first floor window. It is surrounded by a flat rusticated arch, with a prominent keystone. Within is a suggestion of gothic metal window tracery with a variety of panes of different sizes. The overall effect is almost art nouveau. Higher up is a dentillated frieze and a gable with a circular window. The shop front is modern, but look above and you see how original and inventive some late Victorian retail architecture was.		504	
UPPER STREET	36		No. 36	UPPER STREET	N1 0PN	The Angel		1840/50	Victorian classical tradition	Shop/Home	Commercial	Four storey. Modern ground floor shop front. Two windows. First and second floor window gauged flat brick arches. Third floor windows rounded arch. Parapet roof. Painted brick work.	01/11/1979	No. 36 Upper Street is a comparatively plain 1840-1850 construction, probably built as a shop. This is in contrast to the earlier Georgian houses at 30 & 31 and 37 & 38 (Grade II listed), which would have been built as houses and converted to shops later. It is an important part of the streetline in this part of Upper Street. The shopfront is modern.		-505	
UPPER STREET	43		No. 43	UPPER STREET	N1 0PN	The Angel		Early 1800s	Georgian	Shop/Home	Commercial	Two storey. Ground floor shop. First floor two windows, gauged flat brick arches. Ormate cornice. Painted brickwork. Slate Mansard roof with single dormer. Stock brick.	01/11/1979	No. 43 Upper Street sits well below the roof line of its neighbours and it is unclear whether it was built as a shop or workshop, or as a residence. If it was a house it would have been very small. This part of Upper Street was a residential terrace until the 1850s and 1860s when it began to develop as a shopping centre. It is of only two storeys, with a single window in a Mansard roof. It has an elaborate cornice above the first floor windows which are linked with a thin stucco strip. It makes a nice contrast to the larger buildings around it.		508	

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UPPER STREET	56	Former THREE WHEATSHEAVES Public House	No. 56	UPPER STREET	N1 0NY	The Angel		1860s	Victorian classical tradition pub architecture	Public House	Commercial	Former Three Wheatsheaves public house. Three storey. Ground floor public house frontage retained. First floor three window with stucco console bracketed pediments. Stucco architraves to windows. Stucco pilasters at each end of front elevation. Stucco band at second floor level. Second floor windows stucco architraves. Console bracketed stucco cornice at parapet. Balustrade on parapet, decorated panel inset and urns. Painted brickwork.	01/11/1979	No. 56 Upper Street was the Three Wheatsheaves public house, a longstanding Upper Street pub with licensees recorded as far back as 1791. Rebuilding began in 1863 to take advantage of extra custom from the newly completed Agricultural Hall. The contractors were urged to hurry so it would be ready for the cattle show on December 7. But just before noon on November 26 the floors and walls collapsed into the basement. Two men were killed and several others severely injured. There is a memorable print of the rescue of those trapped inside. The current building dates from when it was completed after the collapse. Like many public houses along Upper Street its original name was moulded into the frontage which helps it keep its identity, even after many changes of use and name. It is currently (2018) a bar and restaurant. Its design is typical of its time, with pilasters and consoles at either end of the groundfloor pub frontage, consoles and pediments above the first floor windows and a balustrade with urns at each end above. In the centre is a crisply sculpted pub name with three sheaves of wheat above it. This remains an historic Islington pub in an important location in spite of its change of use.		511	
UPPER STREET	57		No. 57	UPPER STREET	N1 0NY	The Angel		Late 1800s	Victorian classical tradition. Restrained Baroque details	Shop/home	Commercial	Three storey. Ground floor shop front with pilasters and consoles either side, Two first floor windows with brick pilaster finished with stucco composite capitals. Windows with round arches. Brick dentil course at second floor level. Second floor two windows. Corbelled parapet. Red brick at time of original listing. Painted white since then.	01/11/1979	Nos. 57 and 58 Upper Street were until 1857 numbered as 1 & 2 York Buildings and were traded in as a single shop from about 1840 for many years by a watchmaker and jeweller Robert Cufflin. The Express Dairy moved in in 1910, and then a furniture company from 1955-1987. Clearly at some point the upper part of No. 57 was rebuilt while No. 58 was left as it was. It has a Flemish Baroque styling to it which re-occurs elsewhere in the Upper Street lines of shops. Since 1987 Nos. 57 and 58 have been divided and trade separately. No 57 has an attractive late Victorian facade which contributes to the variety of the line of shops facing Islington Green. It retains its pilasters and consoles either side of the shopfront.		512	
UPPER STREET	58		No. 58	UPPER STREET	N1 0NY	The Angel		Early 1800s	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Shop/Home	Commercial	Three storey. Ground floor shop front. First floor two windows with stucco architraves. Second floor two windows stucco architraves. Red brick at time of original listing, now painted white. Slate hipped roof. Dormer window	01/11/1979	Nos. 57 and 58 Upper Street were until 1857 numbered as 1 & 2 York Buildings and were traded in as a single shop from about 1840 for many years by a watchmaker and jeweller Robert Cufflin. The Express Dairy moved in in 1910, and then a furniture company from 1955-1987. Clearly at some point the upper part of No. 57 was rebuilt while No. 58 was left as it was. It retains its earlier 1800s stucco window architraves and its hipped roof with dormer. Since 1987 Nos. 57 and 58 have been divided and trade separately. No 58 has an attractive late Georgian or early Victorian facade which contributes to the variety of the line of shops facing Islington Green.		513	
UPPER STREET	60		No. 60	UPPER STREET	N1 0NY	The Angel		Early 1700s	Georgian	Home	Commercial	Three storey. Ground floor modern shop front. First floor one window and second floor (altered). Slate roof behind parapet. Windows off centre. Stucco. Early glazing bars on first floor. Medallions above first floor windows.	01/11/1979	Nos. 60 and 61 Upper Street are much earlier than their neighbours and were once part of a group of buildings called Oddy's Row. Philip Oddy was a local man who died in 1738 and is buried in St. Mary's churchyard. So these buildings may predate his death and would have been houses rather than shops, with the shopfronts inserted later. They are important survivors of Georgian Upper Street and may be even earlier than that.		514	
UPPER STREET	61		No. 61	UPPER STREET	N1 0NY	The Angel		Early 1700s	Georgian	Home	Commercial	Three storey. Ground floor modern shop front. First floor one window and second floor (altered). Slate roof behind parapet. Stucco. Early glazing bars and sash windows on first floor.	01/11/1979	Nos. 60 and 61 Upper Street are much earlier than their neighbours and were once part of a group of buildings called Oddy's Row. Philip Oddy was a local man who died in 1738 and is buried in St. Mary's churchyard. So these buildings may predate his death and would have been houses rather than shops, with the shopfronts inserted later. They are important survivors of Georgian Upper Street and may be even earlier than that.		515	

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UPPER STREET	62		No. 62	UPPER STREET	N1 0NY	The Angel		1840s	Victorian classical tradition. Italianate	Shop/Home	Commercial	Three storey. Ground floor shop front runs into half 63/64. First floor two windows architraves and pedimented stucco. Stucco band at second floor level. Second floor two windows rounded. Parapet roof.	01/11/1979	No. 62 Upper Street dates from the mid 1800s and was probably built as a shop, unlike its earlier neighbours which would have been terraced houses with shopfronts inserted later when Upper Street developed as a shopping centre. It has elaborate stucco architraves round its first floor windows with cornices above. A more pronounced cornice separates the first from the second floor, where the windows are plainer. No. 62 was a stationer and bookseller, under various owners, from the 1840s to 1900. A photographer had rooms above. No. 62 is a pleasant building, apart from the rather garish shopfront below and adds to the varied line of Upper Street terraced shops facing Islington Green.		516	
UPPER STREET	67		No. 67	UPPER STREET	N1 0NY	The Angel		Late 1700s	Georgian	Home	Commercial	Three storey. Ground floor modern shop front. First floor and second floor three windows, all without original glazing bars. Rounded gauged brick arches. Tiled roof with single dormer.	01/11/1979	No. 67 Upper Street is unmistakably late 1700s in origin from the shape and spacing of its windows. However not much else remains of that date from what must have been a fine residence facing Islington Green. The window glazing bars have been replaced and the brickwork painted. It predates the development of Upper Street as a shopping centre in the mid 1800s, so the shop front would have been inserted at around that time. Nothing remains of this, unless it is hidden behind the modern fascia. But like its neighbours between Nos 56 and 69 Upper Street it contributes to an important historic streetline facing Islington Green.		518	
UPPER STREET	68		No. 68	UPPER STREET	N1 0NY	The Angel		Early to mid 1800s	Georgian/Victoria in classical tradition	Home	Commercial	Three storey. Ground floor modern shop front. First floor three windows with stucco architraves. Stucco band at second floor level. Second floor windows stucco architraves. Stucco façade. Mansard with three dormers.	01/11/1979	No. 68 Upper Street is an important part of the mainly mid 1700s to mid 1800s sequence of buildings facing Islington Green. Many of them are early enough to have been built as residences, with shop fronts inserted later as Upper Street developed into a shopping centre in the later 1800s. No. 68 has the stucco window architraves and cornices of a mid 1800s terraced house but these may have been added to an earlier building. The shopfront is modern, though earlier features may be hidden behind the fascia.		519	
UPPER STREET	69		No. 69	UPPER STREET	N1 0NY	The Angel		Above: early to mid 1800s. Ground floor 1870s-1880s.	Victorian classical tradition above. Victorian Baroque below	Home/Shop	Commercial	Three storey. Ground floor fine Victorian Baroque bow window shop front. Elaborate front entrance, with pilasters, exaggerated consoles and oeil-de-boeuf blind panel above. Original paneled door. Bay window with stucco mullions above a stalliser with windows to a semi basement. Plaster to the right console supporting curved fascia. Curved cornice above. First floor, three windows, altered. Second floor windows also altered. Parapet roof. Stuccoed cornice and parapet with raised centre panel.	01/11/1979	No. 69 Upper Street has the only original Victorian shopfront in the sequence of buildings facing Islington Green, starting at the Three Wheatsheaves at No. 56. As with many of its neighbours it would have begun life as a residence, with the ground floor shop inserted when Upper Street was developed as a shopping centre in the latter part of the Victorian era. And it is a magnificent shopfront, bow windowed with steps up to a highly elaborate front door, with all the features of Victorian Baroque splendour. No. 69 was a dental surgery from 1880 to 1940 and the shopfront may date from the year the dentist set up business there. This is an important Upper Street building, one of the most distinctive along the entire length of Upper Street, from Liverpool Road to Highbury Corner. It is a shame that it is currently (2018) spoilt by its lurid green and yellow paint.		520	
UPPER STREET	70		No. 70	UPPER STREET	N1 0NY	The Angel		Early 1700s	Georgian	Home	Residential and commercial	Three storey flat-fronted three-bay house (plus Mansard roof attic storey). Ground floor shop front. First and second floors each have three windows with flush sash boxes and gauged flat brick arches. Double pitch mansard roof with two dormers. Brick. Roof retiled.	01/11/1979	No. 70 Upper Street is an early Georgian terraced house with later shopfront inserted. It is a reminder of the continuity of English urban house styles. In Dent's 1805 survey the properties in this stretch of Upper Street are called 'Oddey's Row' and are houses with gardens. Behind their gardens were other gardens and stables and then a paste board manufactory, extending to Back Road (called 'Liverpool Road' by 1828).		521	
UPPER STREET	74	None	No. 74	UPPER STREET	N1 0NY	The Angel		Early 1800s	Georgian	Home	Commercial/residential	Four storey flat-fronted three-bay house. Ground floor shop front. First floor windows with stucco architraves and console bracketed cornices. Second and third floor window with stucco architraves. Parapet. Painted brickwork. Strong main cornice. Modern shop front.	01/11/1979	No. 74 Upper Street started life as a late Georgian or early Victorian terraced house, with a shopfront inserted later. It is a reminder of the transformation of Upper Street from a residential to a shopping street from the 1860s to the 1880s.		524	

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UPPER STREET	83	THE SCREEN ON THE GREEN	No. 83	UPPER STREET	N1 0NU	The Angel	1913		Edwardian fantasist	Commercial/cinema	Commercial/cinema	Designed by F. Boreham Son and Gladding of London Wall, 1913. Brick built with corrugated metal roof and stuccoed front elevation, retaining segmental pediment with cornice and keystone detail, masking brick gable of auditorium and operating chamber above. Corner blocks with blind windows and brick pilasters to return to Providence Place. Light standards to corner blocks reinstated 1980s. Sound box added to the rear in the early 1930s when 'talkies' were first introduced. New screen installed in the mid 1950s when the proscenium was removed. Interior otherwise retains original coffered barrel vault ceiling and plaster ceiling decoration evident on architect's drawing and curved walls of original recessed entrance.	21/10/1999	The Screen on the Green is one of the oldest continually running cinemas in the UK. It was opened in 1913 as a purpose built cinema by the Pesaresi brothers, after the passing of the Cinematograph Act of 1909. The architects were the local firm of Boreham & Gladding, of London Wall, who also designed among many other things the extension along Goswell Road of Davina House, on the corner with Percival Street in Clerkenwell. This cinema is far from the sober office blocks the firm otherwise built. It is more Clacton than Islington, and adds a bit of Edwardian glamour to the otherwise sober Islington Green. The exterior is largely as built, though the interior has been modified. It remains one of Upper Street's most important landmarks.		1635	
UPPER STREET	89		No. 89	UPPER STREET	N1 0NP	The Angel		Early-Mid 1800s	Late Georgian/Early Victorian classical tradition	Home	Residential and commercial	Three storey flat-fronted two-bay house. Parapet. Painted brick, stone parapet, with brick pattern continuing from no 88. Flat gauged brick arches to windows. Modern window furnishings. Modern shop front.	01/02/1981	No. 89 Upper Street predates the purpose built shops further north. The shopfronts would have been added in the 1860s-80s as Upper Street developed as a shopping centre. The upper levels show what the original street line would have been like before Upper Street became fashionable for its clothes shops in the late 1800s.		946	
UPPER STREET	103		No. 103	UPPER STREET	N1 1QN	Barnsbury		Early 1800s	Georgian	Home	Commercial	Part terrace, classical traditional three storeys, two windows wide, capped parapet. At the time of the original listing in 1985 the upper parts were stock brick, now rendered and painted. Windows with gauged brick arches, first floor in brick arched recesses, again rendered and painted. Victorian sashes recorded in original listing now lost. Modern windows. Modern shop front shared with No. 104.	01/01/1985	No. 103 Upper Street has deteriorated since its original listing. It has been rendered and painted, which conceals the brickwork, and it has lost its Victorian windows. However it is an important element in the original line of Upper Street houses, with a shopfront probably inserted later. Upper Street began to develop as a shopping centre in the 1860s-1880s and many of the shops in this part of the street were drapers. Their hey-day did not last long. Many of them had closed by the beginning of the First World War and the types of shop became more varied. In spite of its degradation, No. 103 remains an important survivor of Upper Street's residential origins.		1018	
UPPER STREET	104		No. 104	UPPER STREET	N1 1QN	Barnsbury		Early 1800s	Georgian	Home	Commercial	Painted render three storey and attic. Hipped slate mansard, with one modern window. Parapet with railing. Two windows to second and first floors with stone sills, and on the first floor within arched recesses. Modern shopfront shared with 103 Upper St.	01/01/1985	No. 104 matches its neighbour, No. 103, but with an added Mansard roof. It has been rendered and painted, which conceals the brickwork. However it is an important element in the original line of Upper Street houses, with a shopfront probably inserted later. Upper Street began to develop in the 1860s-1880s and many of the shops in this part of the street were drapers. Their hey-day did not last long. Many of them had closed by the beginning of the First World War and the types of shop became more varied. In spite of its degradation, No. 103 remains an important survivor of Upper Street's residential origins.		1019	
UPPER STREET	129	THE MITRE	No. 129	UPPER STREET	N1 1QP	Upper Street (North)		1840-50	Victorian Italianate	Public House	Under reconstruction as part of the Islington Square Development (2019)	Three storey. Three windows. Stock brick, simple stucco parapet cornice with 'Mitre' shaped top, probably later. Incised name no longer present. Gauged brick arches. Mid to late 1800s pub front with decorative stucco pilasters, woodwork and leaded glass. (The leaded glass is to be replaced with clear glazing according to the approved elevation). Moulded fascia. Under reconstruction/restoration as part of the Islington Square development, with shop units to the rear.	01/01/1985	The Mitre is one of Islington's older pubs. A public house has been on this site since the 1700s but this building is later and in the Victorian tradition of pub architecture. It was originally listed because of the quality of decoration of its frontage and in particular for its woodwork and leaded glass. It was known in the 1960s and 70s for its association with the sport of boxing. Its landlord was Jimmy Wheeler who fought over 300 professional bouts in the 1930s. It is currently (2019) being redeveloped and it is unclear whether its frontage will remain as originally listed.	Being redeveloped	1023	

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UPPER STREET	138		No. 138	UPPER STREET	N1 1QP	Upper Street (North)		1890s-1910s	Late Victorian/Edwardian bank frontage	Bank/shopfront	Shopfront	Listed for frontage only. Former bank. All marble frontage, stallriser, pilasters, pillars. Fascia modern, though may hide original behind. Timber window frames and timber panelled double doors. Pavement lights in foreground.	21/09/1993	No. 138 Upper Street is listed for its ground floor frontage only. It is a former bank and is an important memorial to the development of high street banking in Islington. The frontage was built by the London and South Western Bank (founded in 1862) onto what had been a registry for servants. As Upper Street developed, banking services were needed for the increasing numbers of customers and businesses. The London and South Western's idea was to match London's banking power with modest account holders in the south west of England, mainly in Devon and Cornwall. It was bought by Barclays in 1918 which built a grander branch close by. Banks in the late Victorian and Edwardian eras were undercapitalised and vulnerable to losses of public confidence. To compensate for this they built solid stone and marble frontages, of which Islington has many fine examples.		1464	
UPPER STREET	147		No. 147	UPPER STREET	N1 1RA	Upper Street (North)		After 1847	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Listed as shopfront without description in 1993. Replaced in 1994 though respects the traditional stallriser and pilaster construction of shopfronts of its period.	21/09/1993	No. 147 Upper Street is listed as a shopfront, which has been replaced since the original listing. With No. 148 it shares a handsome building with an interesting façade and considerable historic interest as the home for many years of Kate Greenaway. The shop at No. 147 was from 1852 until 1885 a milliner's shop run by a Mrs Greenaway. Her daughter was Kate who became a noted writer and illustrator of books for children. Her residence there from 1852-73 is remembered by an Islington green plaque on the front of the building. The shopfront, although modern, respects the traditional stall riser and pilaster construction and continues a short way on the left hand return into Terrett's Place to end at an original pilaster with scrolled console bracket	the volunteer had added No. 148 to this listing, because the shopfronts occupy the whole of one building. The shopfront as listed in 1993, but not described, was replaced in 1994 so it is unclear whether it should remain listed or not. However the connection with Kate Greenaway is important so the listing should remain	1465	3.25
UPPER STREET	169		No. 169	UPPER STREET	N1 1RG	Upper Street North		1700s core but partly rebuilt	Georgian	Probably a home. Shop on ground floor since 1850s	Commercial	Three storey corner building and attic with dormer. Three windows. Rendered front. Openings as original but windows altered. Original 1700s hipped Mansard roof, slated with dormer. Rounded corner with filled in window openings. Modern shop front.	01/01/1985	No. 169 Upper Street is recognisably Georgian, particularly on the Barnsbury Street frontage. It retains its original 1700s hipped Mansard roof and dormer. The corner of Upper Street and Barnsbury Street is rounded with two blind windows. The Upper Street frontage has been rendered and though the window openings are original the window frames are not. It was first recorded as a shop in the 1850s, so may have been a residence before then. It housed various drapers, mercers and haberdashers until 1946. After a brief spell as headquarters of the South West Islington Conservative Association, it was a carpet dealer until Pizza Hut took over in the 1970s. The shopfront is modern. No. 169 is an important Georgian survivor on this part of Upper Street and provides a familiar landmark on the corner with Barnsbury Street.	Corner of Barnsbury Street	1045	
UPPER STREET	171		No. 171	UPPER STREET	N1 1RG	Upper Street North		Late 1700s altered	Georgian	Home	Commercial	Four storey including Mansard top floor. Two windows. Classical traditional. Painted brick. Gauged brick flat arches. Original glazing bars. Mansard with two casement dormers, probably altered. Modern shop front.	01/01/1985	As with No. 169, No 171 was a private house until the 1840s, when the ground floor became an upholsterer, cabinet maker and carpet dealer, William Dawe & Sons, until 1885. Since then it has remained a shop, though for a time in the 1990s it housed the editorial department of the Islington Gazette. It is an important reminder of the Georgian and earlier residential core of this part of Upper Street before it developed as a shopping centre in the 1840s and 50s.		1046	

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UPPER STREET	172		No. 172	UPPER STREET	N1 1RG	Upper Street North	Late 1700s altered		Georgian	Home/shop	Commercial	Four storey including Mansard top floor. Two windows. Classical traditional. Gauged brick arches. Mid 1800s consoles. Modern shop front.	01/01/1985	As with its neighbour No. 171, No. 172 was probably built as a private house and converted into a shop in the 1840s, when it was occupied by a tailor. It has been many things since then, including, in the 1960s and 70s, Annie the milliner who would not accept decimalisation and always talked in old money. In 1989 it became The Workers' Cafe, which it remains today (2018). It is an important reminder of the Georgian and earlier residential core of this part of Upper Street before it developed as a shopping centre in the 1840s and 50s.		1047	
UPPER STREET	175		No. 175	UPPER STREET	N1 1RG	Upper Street North	Late 1700s altered		Georgian	Home	Commercial	Three storey and attic dormer. Two windows. Late 1700s Mansard roof. Rendered. Original 18th Century window openings. Dormer windows 1800s or later. Modern windows and shop front.	01/01/1985	As with some of its neighbours, No. 175 was probably built as a private house and converted to a shop in the 1840s. Its first occupant was a tea, wine and beer dealer John Cropp, followed by a fishmonger, a furrier, a ham dealer and a grocer. It is an important reminder of the Georgian and earlier residential core of this part of Upper Street before it developed as a shopping centre in the 1840s and 50s.		1048	
UPPER STREET	176		No. 176	UPPER STREET	N1 1RG	Upper Street North	Late 1700s with 1800s alterations		Georgian/Victorian Italianate additions	Home	Commercial	Three storey. Two windows. Rendered front. 1700s window openings, with elaborate Italianate moulded surrounds and parapet added later. Early glazing bars. Modern shop front.	01/01/1985	As with some of its neighbours, No. 176 Upper Street was probably built as a private house and converted to a shop or business premises in the 1830s and 1840s. It was occupied by a variety of businesses, the longest lasting being James Wagstaff who combined the professions of surveyor, auctioneer, estate agent and architect. He was a prominent architect in Islington in the mid 1800s and developed and designed many villas in Highbury and Canonbury, playing a part in the development of the distinctively Italianate style of mid century Islington villa architecture, with examples in Highbury Crescent, Alwyne Road and Belitha Villas. The elaborate upper storey window surrounds and parapet on No. 176 Upper Street owe something to James Wagstaff's Italianate style, so could be by him. During the Second World War No. 176 was the headquarters of the Islington Air Raid Precautions (ARP). As well as its interesting history and association with Wagstaff it is a reminder of the Georgian and earlier residential core of this part of Upper Street before it developed as a shopping centre in the 1840s and 50s.		1049	
UPPER STREET	181	Former HARE & HOUNDS. Now DEAD DOLLS HOUSE	No. 181	UPPER STREET	N1 1RQ	Upper Street North	Mid 1800s		Mid Victorian classical tradition pub style	Public House	Public House	Three storey three windows. Parapet. Painted brick and stucco. Strong moulded top cornice. Simple cornices and decorative panels over first floor windows of Victorian design. Large painted relief panel of hounds at chase, second floor. Pub front and flank; hardwood mouldings and bay window on corbel. Settled carriage entrance to yard. Access door to upper floors to the right with ogee style moulding in the rectangular fanlight above.	01/01/1985	The former Hare & Hounds public house dates back to 1813 but was completely rebuilt some time after 1840. It has a yard at the back and its entrance adds to the attraction of the pub façade. It is sadly diminished since its glory days between 1910 and 1934 when it was run by Edward Joel for the Barclay Perkins Brewery. He was sufficiently well established to have his name on the fascia. It is now (2018) painted white which makes much of the original detail less pronounced than in its original state. Most of the old signage has been removed as the pub has gone through various name changes. It is currently known as Dead Dolls House. However any attempt to change its name is mocked by the large moulded panel relief between the windows at the second floor level. It depicts a hare being vigorously chased by a pack of hounds. The front and side windows remain with their original glazing bars, though reglazed. To the right is an access door to upper floors with a remarkable rectangular fanlight above, with ogee moulding. This is a fine old pub, though diminished by its modern external redecoration.		1036	

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UPPER STREET	186		No. 186	UPPER STREET	N1 1RQ	Upper Street North		Late 1800s early 1900s	Late Victorian /Edwardian	Shopfront	Shopfront	Timber frontage. Shop front. Large clear window (no transom/no mullions) which surrounds round to a recessed entrance on right side. Fascia with brackets at each end. Only one mullion on round corner, side window clear. Opposite right side window holds shelves against a mirrored back wall. Timber door with large pane of glass inset, timber fascia hides security grille box behind.	21/09/1993	No. 186 Upper Street is a late Victorian or Edwardian shopfront with an almost art deco feel to its simple design. Its large windows, curved glazing and recessed entrance allowed shoppers to see as much as possible to entice them inside. No 186 is recorded as a shop as early as 1840, but this shopfront is much later than that. It was occupied in the 1890s to 1914 by Brown's, a china and glass dealer, so maybe the glass frontage dates from his tenure. This is an attractive and unusual shopfront for Upper Street.		1466	
UPPER STREET	189		No. 189	UPPER STREET	N1 1RQ	Upper Street North		1880s?	Victorian classical tradition shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front. Timber frontage. Timber panelled stallriser, four windows above transom. Painted timber fascia with a line of smaller windows below. Stone pilasters and ornate brackets. Two lamps fixed onto pilasters on either side have been lost since the original 1993 listing. .	21/09/1993	No. 109 Upper Street is a late Victorian shopfront with stallriser, pilasters, brackets and fascia largely intact. The window arrangement seems later and doesn't match earlier photos. From the 1830s this shop was occupied by the Loomes family, pork butchers for almost a century, during which time they must have updated the frontage. From the early 1920s George Marsden opened a wine lodge here and though it changed hands it operated for many years under the same name. The Marsden's Wine Lodge signage at first floor level has recently been painted over. This is an historic Upper Street shopfront, with many original features intact.		1467	
UPPER STREET	190		No. 190	UPPER STREET	N1 1RQ	Upper Street North		Late 1800s	Late Victorian/Edwardian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber stallriser. Stone pilasters and brackets. Large dentillated cornice above timber fascia. Main window divided into four by mullion and transom. Recessed clear glass double door. Curved side windows with central mullion.	21/09/1993	The 1880s and 90s were one of Upper Street's high points. It was a grand fashionable shopping street, with a wide variety of traders to choose from. Charles Hammond ran a manufacturing stationers in No. 190 from the 1850s until 1892. In the early 1900s it became a bookshop, then a leather goods seller for 70 years or so. In 1978 it became a bookshop again followed by its current occupant (2019), Gill Wing, the cookshop. It has been well looked after with attractive curved side windows by the entrance. It retains its wooden shopfront with pilasters at the sides and a prominent dentillated frieze above the fascia.		1468	
UPPER STREET	191		No. 191	UPPER STREET	N1 1RQ	Upper Street North		Late 1800s	Late Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front. Timber frontage. Large fascia. Dentil cornice. Only one bracket on right side of canopy. Timber panelled stallriser and clear window above lost since original listing. Full timber door with small stone step to separate entrance upstairs and side entrance to shop.	21/09/1993	No. 191 Upper Street is part of the same structure as the larger No. 190 but has mainly functioned as a separate shop. Joseph Dunn, bookseller, occupied it for 20 years from 1850, then Hammonds the stationer expanded into it from next door. More recently it was the Gill Wing jewellery shop though since its original listing in 1993 it has lost its stallriser and window. However it retains its ample fascia and dentillated cornice above, with a single pilaster and bracket on the right hand side. It remains an important part of this short parade of Upper Street shops.		1469	
UPPER STREET	192		No. 192	UPPER STREET	N1 1RQ	Upper Street North		Late 1800s	Late Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber front. Small dentillated cornice. Timber stallriser, clear windows with central recessed entrance. Both side windows are clear and timber door has one piece glass inset. Small stone step to entrance. Extra fascia piece above door.	21/09/1993	No. 192 Upper Street was occupied by the Automatic Knitting Machine Company from 1885 until well into the 1900s. It was a car accessory dealer for a time, then part of the Gill Wing group of shops. It is now (2019) a ladies clothes shop, which suits its spacious display windows. It retains its wooden shop front with an ample fascia topped by a neat dentillated cornice.		1470	
UPPER STREET	193		No. 193	UPPER STREET	N1 1RQ	Upper Street North		Late 1800s-1930s	Late Victorian/early 1900s shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front. Timber frontage. Full clear main window with steel frame for security grille obstructing. Only one bracket on left and only one pilaster on left. Deep recessed entrance with decorative 1930s tiled floor with "Bellers" logo inset. Both side windows are clear. Bracketed fan light above entrance. Low timber stallrisers.	21/09/1993	The recessed entrance to No. 193 Upper Street has a nice, though damaged, tessellated floor with the name Bellers inset into the pattern. Miss Kitty Bellers set up a shop providing clothing and other accessories for "larger ladies" in the 1930s, where you could buy whalebone stays, outside corsets and bloomers as well as larger size dresses, skirts and blouses. The lower part of the shopfront seems to be of Kitty Bellers' date, the 1930s, with perhaps a late Victorian fascia, brackets and cornice above. Apparently Upper Street had a number of "outside" clothing shops and No. 193 is a nice memorial to them all.		1471	

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UPPER STREET	204		No. 204	UPPER STREET	N1 1RQ	Upper Street North		1890s	Victorian Queen Anne revival	Shop with residence above	Commercial with residence above	Shopfront, set in two storey Victorian Queen Anne revival building and contemporary with it. Wooden circular-section mullions to the main shop windows and multi-paned small stained glass windows, in glazing bars in a geometrical pattern of 16th century derivation, above an ornate dentil transom above the main windows. There are stone pilasters and brackets each side of the facade. Rendered stallriser. Canopy above timber fascia. The entrance door to the shop is set back and the approach to it is over a mosaic pavement with the name "Mason" included in it.	21/09/1993	No. 204 Upper Street is listed as a shopfront, with one storey of residential accommodation above dating from about 1890. The upper floor is in a Queen Anne revival style, faced in a warm red brick. The shopfront appears to be the original one or at any rate late 19th century, a rare survival in Upper Street. Wooden mullions surround the main windows which are topped by a band of small stained glass lights in a geometrical glazing bar pattern. The original brackets at each end of the fascia also survive and there is a mosaic pattern on the floor in front of the shop door with the name "Mason", which is the name of an umbrella manufacturer who had a shop there between 1910 and 1914. No. 204 is an important and charming survival from 19th-century Upper Street.		1472	
UPPER STREET	205		No. 205	UPPER STREET	N1 1RQ	Upper Street North		Late 1700s-early 1800s	Late Georgian	Shop with home above	Commercial with residence above	Four storey. Shop front and three residential floors above faced in brick, headed by a parapet with simple coping. A pair of straight-headed sash windows on each upper floor, each sash having a single central vertical glazing bar in the usual mid-Victorian fashion. The brickwork of the upper floors painted white, with the brickwork headings to the window openings picked out in grey paint. Newly reconstructed ground floor shop front in a Victorian revival style, including a new bracket at the south end of the fascia.	01/01/1985	No. 205 Upper Street is a plain late 1700s or early 1800s four-storey building consisting of a shop with residential accommodation above. The upper floors' brickwork has been painted. The original shopfront was probably inserted later. What exists now is modern but in keeping with the period. This building makes an important contribution to the variety and streetscape of Upper Street.		1039	
UPPER STREET	206		No. 206	UPPER STREET	N1 1RQ	Upper Street North		Late 1700s or early 1800s	Late Georgian	Shop/home	Commercial with residence above.	Four storey corner building. Ground floor shop front, and three upper floors rendered and painted white. Pairs of sash windows to each upper floor on the Upper Street face. The windows to the top two floors have moulded surrounds, and sashes without glazing bars. The two first floor windows have moulded cornices above them as well as moulded surrounds, and sashes with Georgian glazing bars. On the Islington Park Street side the upper floors are also faced in white-painted render and there are two sash windows on the first floor and one each on the second and third floors, none having glazing bars. Modern shop front, headed by a prominent moulded cornice over a line of dentils which is probably from the 19th century, and with a Victorian bracket at the south end of the fascia on the Upper Street side.	01/01/1985	No. 206 Upper Street is a plain late 18th or early 19th century four-storey building consisting of a shop with residential accommodation above, the upper floors faced in rendering painted white. It may originally have been a house, with the shop inserted later. The existing shopfront is modern. The windows of the upper floors have moulded surrounds in stucco and there are moulded cornices over the two first floor windows. The first floor windows retain Georgian glazing bars while the second and third floor windows have 19th century or later sashes. The building contributes significantly to the variety and streetscape of Upper Street.	Corner of Islington Park Street	1040	

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UPPER STREET	218		No. 218	UPPER STREET	N1 1RR	Abuts Upper Street North Conservation Area (CA19)	1953		Modern	Bank	Bank (Vacant 2020)	The principal, east, elevation to Upper Street is of three storeys, plus a small, set-back roof access structure on the roof. At ground floor the elevation is five bays wide and is comprised of Devon grey granite with entrance surrounds to the former bank and bank chambers in Nobresina marble, with teak window frames and entrance doors. The facing bricks to the first and second floors are mixed Bedford Grey hand-made sand faced facings. The fenestration on the upper floors echoes the five bay arrangement below with three crittal-style windows in stone surrounds with brick pilasters between over the three central bays, and single windows over the remaining two bays at each end of the building. The principal elevation features idiosyncratic classical motifs in three roundels between the second floor windows and roof parapet, and the teak doors each feature two large bronze coins inlaid to the door handles, copied from British, Irish and ancient Greek coins being a continuation of the designs of earlier NPB architect, W.F.C. Holden	5 Nov 20	Originally National Provincial Bank, Latterly National Westminster Bank The National Provincial Bank of England moved its Islington branch from premises at 173 Upper Street to 218 Upper Street in 1873. In September 1940, the 19th century building was all but destroyed by a bomb and so the branch moved to temporary premises at 23 Compton Terrace. In 1953 the existing building at 218 Upper Street was built for National Provincial Bank to replace the damaged building. Post-war branches were designed in an entirely new environment, with planning controls having been introduced and a reaction against pseudo-Georgian commercial designs by local authorities. NPB continued to demonstrate its commitment to contemporary architecture with a series of new modernist banks designed by B.C. Sherren as Chief Architect, including the building at 218 Upper Street		not known	
UPPER STREET	235	THE LIBRARY Public House.	No. 235	UPPER STREET	N1 1RU	Upper Street North		Edwardian or slightly later.	Plain 1900s classical	Public House	Public House	Listed for its frontage only. Corner building Upper Street/Laycock Street, with much wider facade in Laycock Street, both facades the same design apart from the difference in width. Pub with three storeys above. The ground floor projects forward a little from the upper floors. The frontage has stallrisers of wood on brick bases, extensive windows with Georgian-style glazing bars, wooden entrance doors, and pillars and bases to stallrisers on the Laycock Street front faced in brown glazed brick. It seems that the corner pillar and the Upper Street face had pillars and bases which were also faced in brown glazed brick, but which have been rendered over and painted. The ground floor woodwork and rendered brickwork is all painted.	21/09/1993	No. 235 Upper Street is a 1910s public house on the site of the old Angel and Crown. It is currently (2019) called The Library but has been through a number of changes of identity. It retains its early 1900s restrained classical frontage, though the original brown glazed bricks have been painted over. It is in a prominent location on the corner with Laycock Street and is an important part of the Highbury Corner end of Upper Street.		1473	
UPPER STREET	246		No. 246	UPPER STREET	N1 1RU	Upper Street North	1885 (Date on building)		Late Victorian Baroque, Arts & Crafts	Shop/homes	Shop/residential	Of a pair with No. 247 next door. Four storey and attic. Dormer gable scrolled, Baroque and Arts & Crafts influence. Dark red brick. Gauged brick flat arches with simple decoration. Projected central bays, first and second floors. Brick classical mouldings. Terracotta decoration. Scrolled panel with "AD" and "1885" and floral design. Modern shop front.	01/01/1985	Above its modern shopfront No. 246 Upper Street has four upper storeys of decorative Baroque and Arts & Crafts brickwork, dating from 1885. The red brick facing is decorated with cornices, friezes and terracotta panels with a scrolled panel which dates the building precisely at 1886. The first and second floor facade is substantially taken up with canted bay windows. The gable which frames the fourth floor attic dormer window has on each side a triangular buttress and a parapet, both topped by a coping with scrolled ends. No. 246 adds a note of late Victorian Baroque distinction as Upper Street merges with Highbury Corner.		1043	
UPPER STREET	247		No. 247	UPPER STREET	N1 1RU	Upper Street North		C 1885 (stylistic similarity to no 246 next door)	Late Victorian Baroque, Arts & Crafts.	Shop/homes	Shop/residential	Of a pair with No. 246 next door but with clear differences. Four stories and attic with dormer larger but plainer than next door. Unifying dentillated cornice with No. 246. Single wooden bay at first floor level, in contrast to No. 246's two storey brick bay. Modern shop front.	01/01/1985	Above its modern shopfront No. 247 Upper Street is a four storey late Victorian Baroque and Arts & Crafts building dating from 1885 (the date which appears in moulded brick on the second floor of the adjacent No. 246 which is of a similar design). The upper storeys are faced in red brick with moulded brick relief decoration and moulded brick cornices at various levels. The first floor facade is substantially taken up with canted bay window in timber painted white. The gable which frames the fourth floor attic dormer windows has on each side a curved triangular buttress and a pediment. No. 247 adds a note of late Victorian Baroque distinction as Upper Street merges with Highbury Corner.		1044	

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UPPER STREET	250		No. 250	UPPER STREET	N1 1RU	Upper Street North		1920s or later		Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Perhaps 1920s but maybe later. Dual aspect with Hampton Court. Metal frontage over timber. Large timber fascia. Black tile stallriser. Recessed timber door with clear side windows. Metal mullions.	21/09/1993	No. 250 Upper Street is listed as a shopfront. The original 1880s front does not survive and what does remain could be from the 1920s. It was once a florist and retains the wide glass frontage and recessed door which suits the display of flowers. It is now (2019) a branch of Starbucks. It is plain and unshowy but retains its 1920s character.		1475	
UPPER STREET	260		No. 260	UPPER STREET	N1 2UQ	Upper Street North		1880s with later additions	Late Victorian shopfront modernised	Shopfront	Commercial	Shop front. Chemist's shop on splayed corner with Canonbury Lane. Late 1800s with modern additions. Decorative stone pilasters. Unusual glazing pattern to side elevation, long hidden behind hoarding, revealed at time of original listing in 1999, now covered over again. Mosaic to corner splay.	09/09/1999	This parade of shops, starting at No. 260 on the corner of Canonbury Lane, was built in the 1880s when Upper Street was widened. No. 260 has been a chemist from the time it was built and at various times its original shopfront has been covered over or replaced, leaving the current (2019) rather bland exterior. The entrance was moved from the corner to the Upper Street frontage in the 1970s. The pilasters and scrolls at the ends of the two frontages remain, together with the fascia and cornice. Perhaps other details are hidden behind the modern window panels, particularly the window as described in the original 1999 listing.		1623	
UPPER STREET	262		No. 262	UPPER STREET	N1 2UQ	Upper Street North		1880 with 1910s additions.	Late Victorian/Edwardian shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Shop front. Timber frontage. Stone pilasters. Timber stallriser. Unique fascia with c1912 ornamental black and gilt names of Schram & Scheddle. Recessed double timber door entrance; large glass front window with single central transom. curved bracketed corners, grille below the name plate. Panelled timber separates entrance to upstairs. Stone tiles, black and white chequered entrance.	21/09/1993	This parade of shops, starting at No. 260 on the corner of Canonbury Lane, was built in the 1880s when Upper Street was widened. No. 262 looks almost complete, particularly with the ornamental black and gilt fascia of the women's tailors Schram & Scheddle who ran their business here from 1912 to 1949. This was revealed in 1980 when a newer nameplate was taken down. The woodwork is of good quality and the stone pilasters and brackets strongly detailed. No. 262 gives a taste of what Islington shops must have been like in the early 1900s.		1476	
UPPER STREET	266		No. 266	UPPER STREET	N1 2UQ	Upper Street North		1880s	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Shop front. Stone pilasters with brackets and dentillated cornice. Timber frontage, timber fascia, timber panelled stallriser with inset vent in central panel. Clear main and side window and recessed door, timber panel below, clear glass above. Large distinct fanlight that opens on base hinges. Globe light hanging in recessed part. Separate entrance upstairs on left.	21/09/1993	This parade of shops, starting at No. 260 on the corner of Canonbury Lane, was built in the 1880s when Upper Street was widened. From 1900 No. 266 was occupied by an undertaker. Daniel Cooksey set up the business in 1830 in Amwell Street and his grandson moved here in 1900. His great grandson Cecil Cooksey, born in 1902, ran the business until 1979 when he sold up and retired. It continued trading under the Cooksey name until 1989, when the Upper Street business was closed. No. 266 has a fine shopfront with the strong pilasters, brackets and dentillated cornice common to the whole parade of shops. It is an important survivor and an important part of local Islington history.		1477	
UPPER STREET	277		No. 277	UPPER STREET	N1 2TZ	Upper Street		1864	Victorian classical tradition public building	Public Building	Residential	A five bayed astylar classical building of three storeys with semi-basement; originally built as a police station the building is now effectively detached although up until the mid-20th C. it was flanked by buildings to the north and south. Of London stock brick with channel rustication to the G.F. and giant brick pilasters, also rusticated, to the corners. The G.F. central bay (the pre 1909 main entrance) breaks forward and a bay window, also dating from the 1909 alterations, occupies the two northern bays of the ground floor. The panels between the windows at third floor level are recessed and string courses demarcate floor levels - that to the second floor being of dog toothed brickwork. The roof is concealed behind a flat parapet with a heavy, dentilled, stucco cornice. First floor windows are round headed with flat brick lugged architraves and heavy keystones; ground floor windows are similar but with segmental heads. The relocated main entrance, with stonework surround, is on a raised level.	01/07/1978	Until the 1850s Nos. 276-78 Upper Street was the site of a nursery garden worked by Matthew Head. In 1857 the freehold of part of the site was sold to the Metropolitan Police, who had previously occupied leased accommodation in Essex Road, and a new station was opened in 1864. The station was enlarged and modernised between 1906-09, external alterations at this time including the formation of a bay window and the relocation of the entrance from a central position to one bay southward. Closed on the 7th April 1992, its blue lamp symbolically removed, the police station was relocated in Tolpuddle Street and the old building subsequently converted into flats.		259	

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UPPER STREET	281		No. 281	UPPER STREET	N1 2TZ	Upper Street		Late 1880s - early 1890s	Victorian classical tradition commercial	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front flanked by pedestalled classical pilasters supporting a deep timber fascia. Pilaster console brackets are twinned with a recessed square panel over. Main window, over low timber stall riser, with central timber mullion and mid and upper transoms. Recessed entrance with panelled door and mullioned and transomed glazing over. Side window has upper transom only. No. 281 now combined with No. 282.	21/09/1993	A major change to Islington in the late 19th century was the widening of Upper Street, between the Green and the Unitarian Church, adjacent to the 1864 police station. From the early 1880s property was bought by the Metropolitan Board of Works and cleared. The widened Upper Street was reopened early in 1888 and the remaining land auctioned off as building plots and filled with substantial terraces of shops. Occupants of Nos. 281/282 have frequently been on a short term basis, sometimes with the two shops combined, varying from the South Liberal & Radical Association, through confectioners, tailors and a servants' registry, to upholsterers and costumiers. Frederick Halladey & Sons Ltd, wholesale tobacconists took the two shops from the 1940s to 1962 when two antique dealers moved into No. 281. In 1966 Canonbury Wallpapers Ltd., specialists in fitted kitchens and DIY, opened in No. 282 subsequently expanding into Nos. 283 and 284.		1479		
UPPER STREET	282		No. 282	UPPER STREET	N1 2TZ	Upper Street		late 1880s - early 1890s	Victorian classical tradition Commercial	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front flanked by pedestalled classical pilasters supporting a deep timber fascia. Pilaster console brackets are twinned with a recessed square panel over. Main window, over low timber stall riser, with clear lower panel and mullioned and transomed upper panel. Recessed entrance with half glazed modern "georgian" door and mullioned and transomed glazing over - lower panes blocked in. No. 282 now combined with No. 281.	21/09/1993	A major change to Islington in the late 19th century was the widening of Upper Street, between the Green and the Unitarian Church, adjacent to the 1864 police station. From the early 1880s property was bought by the Metropolitan Board of Works and cleared. The widened Upper Street was reopened early in 1888 and the remaining land auctioned off as building plots and filled with substantial terraces of shops. Occupants of Nos. 281/282 have frequently been on a short term basis, sometimes with the two shops combined, varying from the South Liberal & Radical Association, through confectioners, tailors and a servants' registry, to upholsterers and costumiers. Frederick Halladey & Sons Ltd, wholesale tobacconists took the two shops from the 1940s up to 1962 when two antique dealers moved into No. 281. In 1966 Canonbury Wallpapers Ltd., specialists in fitted kitchens and DIY, opened in No. 282 subsequently expanding into Nos. 283 and 284.		1480		
UPPER STREET	285		No. 285	UPPER STREET	N1 2TZ	Upper Street		Late 1880s - early 1890s	Victorian classical tradition commercial	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front flanked by pedestalled classical pilasters supporting a deep timber fascia. Pilaster console brackets are twinned with a recessed square panel over. Main window, over low timber stall riser on rendered base, with central timber mullion. Flush entrance with glazed door and glazing over. Traditional canvas blind within blind box over shop front.	21/09/1993	A major change to Islington in the late 19th century was the widening of Upper Street, between the Green and the Unitarian Church, adjacent to the 1864 police station. From the early 1880s property was bought by the Metropolitan Board of Works and cleared. The widened Upper Street was reopened early in 1888 and the remaining land auctioned off as building plots and filled with substantial terraces of shops. Following an auctioneer and a bookbinder, Giuliano Ajello & Sons made pianos at No 285 from c1900 into the 1920s, the trade continuing until the early 1940s by the Homes & Piano Supply Company. Buywell Traders in the 1950s and '60s were followed in the '70s by Ark Antiques.		1481		
UPPER STREET	286		No. 286	UPPER STREET	N1 2TZ	Upper Street		Late 1880s - early 1890s	Victorian classical tradition commercial	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front flanked by pedestalled classical pilasters supporting a deep timber fascia. Left hand pilaster console bracket is twinned with a recessed square panel over - right hand pilaster is halved with a raised termination to the fascia cornice. Fully glazed main window and side window over rendered stall riser. Recessed entrance with glazed door and glazing over Traditional canvas blind within blind box over shop front with modern roller blind under.	21/09/1993	A major change to Islington in the late 19th C. was the widening of Upper Street, between the Green and the Unitarian Church, adjacent to the 1864 police station. From the early 1880s property was bought by the Metropolitan Board of Works and cleared. The widened Upper Street was reopened early in 1888 and the remaining land auctioned off as building plots and filled with substantial terraces of shops. From the 1890s No. 286 was a doctors' surgery and remained so, under several practices, until the early 1940s. A manufacturer of malt products and a health food shop were there until 1960 when Buywell Traders extended from No. 285. The Upper Street Gallery had No. 286 from 1970 until 1978 with Ashton Conferences Ltd, taking both shops from 1981 to 1988, when the boutique Diverse took over.		1482		

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UPPER STREET	292		No. 292	UPPER STREET	N1 2TU	Angel and Upper Street		c1887-1888	Victorian Baroque. Cross Street aspect may have earlier elements.	Shopfront	Shopfront	Dual aspect corner shop front in a 4 story building, with flats and offices above. Stone pilasters topped by elaborate scroll brackets. Timber fascia on both aspects of shop with name in gold letters. Two display windows, main on Upper Street has 2 mullions with "claw" tops, Cross Street has one. Divided transom windows above display windows obscured by fascia. Ceiling inside appears to have been lowered. Stone step up to angled recessed panelled wooden entrance door with modern door furniture on corner of Upper Street and Cross Street with clear glazed transom window above. Timber door to upstairs with clear transom window above on Cross Street, sash windows 2nd and 3rd floors to right of door. Bricked in windows on 2nd and 3rd floor.	21/09/1993	Corner shopfronts have an important visual and practical role to play in shopping areas, performed admirably by No. 292. Its facade is distinguished by its stone pilasters topped by elaborate brackets. When viewed from Upper Street, the shop is set in fine views down Cross Street.		1483	
UPPER STREET	293		No. 293	UPPER STREET	N1 2TU	Angel and Upper Street		c1887-1888.	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront in 4 floor building, 3 upper floors of offices and flats. No visible entrance to upper floors. Timber frontage. Timber fascia. Unused bar, possibly for a previous awning. Stone pilasters and, ornate brackets, both partially painted one colour to match adjoining shops on either side and another colour for this shop. Entrance door wood-panelled on lower third, glazed upper part surmounted by clear transom panel. Central mullion dividing large glazed shop window. The left half of the shop window and the door now appear to be topped by further smaller glazed panels themselves divided by mullion. These are partially obscured by property ads. Timber panelled stall riser.	21/09/1993	The shop is part of an integrated terrace and alteration to the shop would detract from the architectural, historical and aesthetic value of the entire terrace. The shopfront itself is well maintained and attractive even though it may show some changes from its original design. This section of Upper Street and its shops was demolished to widen the road in the 1880s, and new terraces of shops with offices and flats above were constructed. A laundry business opened at No. 293 in about 1900, becoming the New Albany laundry in the 1930s until 1970.		1484	
UPPER STREET	295		No. 295	UPPER STREET	N1 2TU	Angel and Upper Street		c1887-1888.	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	1993 listing referred to a new timber fascia covering original fascia. Small central wooden piece over door below present fascia could be the original. Present fascia with shop name is attractive and may have replaced the one described in 1993. Frame in timber with stone pilasters on either side of the building. Two large clear windows with no mullions but with transoms above each divided by a small mullion and divided from larger window with transom with attractive tracery-detailed. Probably metal and may function as vents. Tiles to centre recessed, timber entrance door with timber frame and timber panelling on lower third, topped by inset glass and then clear transom window. Panelled stall risers under display windows. Separate natural panelled timber door upstairs on the left topped by glazed transom window.	21/09/1993	No. 295 Upper Street is part of an integrated terrace of shops. In the 1880s this section of Upper Street and its shops was demolished to widen the road, and new terraces of shops with offices and flats above were constructed. No. 295 was for 70 years the offices of the Islington South-West Labour Party (Islington South and Finsbury from 1974)		1485	

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UPPER STREET	296		No. 296	UPPER STREET	N1 2TU	Angel and Upper Street		c1887-1888	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front with three floors [one built into roof] of offices and flats above. Timber frontage. Large "box"-like fascia which may cover original fascia. Slim painted pilaster to left of shop, with simple, possibly incomplete bracket. Plaster on right painted in colours of shop to the right and seems to be a different design. Attractive cross-hatch like detailing, probably metal, possible vent function, on tops of the two display windows. Display window on the left is larger, neither has transoms or mullions. Posts at corners of front and side glass window are attractive metal. Square "cement"- look tiles to centre recessed, multi-paned timber entrance door with "art nouveau" look handle and clear transom window above, Separate entrance upstairs on right through painted wood panelled door, mail box and transom above which matches transom over central entry door. Timber stall riser with vent on right hand one.	21/09/1993	This shop front is not as intact as others in the terrace, but it retains enough that is original to justify its listing. This section of Upper Street and its shops was demolished in 1886 to widen the road, and new terraces of shops with offices and flats above were constructed. No. 296 was for some 80 years the offices of the North London Victuallers Protection Society, later Association.		1486	
UPPER STREET	297		No. 297	UPPER STREET	N1 2TU	Angel and Upper Street		c 1887-1888.	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front with three storeys, one built into roof, of offices and flats above. Stone pilasters on either side of shop, one on the right half painted in the shop's colours and half to match adjoining building. Two pilasters to the left, both painted in colours of No. 297, one seems to have originally belonged to No. 296 to the left of No. 297. Timber painted fascia and cornice canopy. Multi-paned display window, facing onto front and side. Mullion divides front display window in two, transom window above divided by four small mullions. Recessed timber panelled entry door and separate timber panelled door with clear transom window to upstairs on the right. Rendered stall riser.	21/09/1993	Despite some alteration, this shopfront retains enough original features to justify its listing. This section of Upper Street and its shops was demolished in 1886 to widen the road, and new terraces of shops with offices and flats above were constructed. A dairy was run from No. 297 from 1900 until WW II. The shop has also been an electrical shop, a diner, a pizza restaurant and an outsize ladies clothing outlet.		1487	
UPPER STREET	321		No. 321	UPPER STREET	N1 2XQ	Angel and Upper Street		c1887-1888	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Now combined with No. 322. Both are late 19th century timber shop fronts with three floors of offices and flats above, both are well restored. Stone pilasters with ornate brackets on top on either side of the now extended shop front are partially painted in Currell's colours and in the colours of shops adjoining on either side. The central pilaster is white to match the now-combined shop front. Both fascias bear the same signage and may be covering original fascia. No. 321: large front display window with two mullions. Panelled timber door to upstairs transom window above with one transom, one mullion. Side door into office 1/3 panelled with post box, then glass, with glass transom window above. Stall riser painted or rendered.	09/09/1999	This section of Upper Street was widened in 1886 and the existing shops demolished. New terraces of shops with offices and flats above were constructed. No. 321 was among other things a perambulator maker, wholesale cigar merchant, book edge gilder, electrical engineer's office and a tailoring shop. Currell's Estate Agent occupied No. 221 at time of the 1999 listing and remains there (2017) No. 321 has now been combined with No. 322 next door and their integration into one business has been sensitively done. The combined shopfront remains attractive and of historical and architectural interest, both in its own right and as part of an integrated terrace.		1624	

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UPPER STREET	322		No. 322	UPPER STREET	N1 2XQ	Angel and Upper Street	1832-1883	c1887-1888.	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Two shopfronts at nos. 321 and 322 now combined into one. Both are late C19th timber shop fronts with three floors of offices and flats above. Stone pilasters with ornate brackets on top on either side of the now extended shop front are partywall-line in two colours of shops on either side. The central pilaster is white to match the now-combined shop front. Both fascias bear the same signage and may be covering original fascia. No. 322: two glass display windows, each with side aspect and one transom. Metal vent strip above windows. Recessed timber entrance door with two clear glass panes topped by glass transom window. Timber panelled entrance door to upstairs to right with transom window with one mullion, one transom. Rendered stall risers under each window, lower than on no. 321. The three integrated units are flanked by stone pilasters topped with ornate brackets and each original shop front is divided from the other by two further such pilasters with brackets.	21/09/1993	This section of Upper Street and its shops was demolished in 1886 to widen the road, and new terraces of shops with offices and flats above were constructed. No. 322 has now been combined with No. 321 next door and their integration into one business has been sensitively done. The combined shopfront remains attractive and of historical and architectural interest, both in its own right and as part of an integrated terrace.		1490	
UPPER STREET	323		No. 323	UPPER STREET	N1 2XQ	Angel and Upper Street		c1887-1888.	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Two shop fronts Nos. 323 and 324 have been combined to form a restaurant. First shopfront has 3 floors of shops and offices above, the other has only 2 upper floors. Interesting multi-panelled glass panes (some of them coloured) in top half of upper half of transom windows on 2nd and third floors. Stone pilasters with brackets at either end of the combined premises. Third pilaster with bracket where the two shop fronts have been joined. Timber frontage, fascia board over original fascia. Corporate logo signage (2017) on no. 324 overpowers the traditional aspect of both shops. No. 323 has large display window with one mullion and one transom. Transom windows above both sides of main display window. What was door to into the shop at no. 323 is now a window, not as high as the display window, with a transom window above and what appears to be the original timber door frame around it. The entrance to no. 323 upstairs is a timber panelled door to the left of the shop. It has a transom window above with one mullion. Painted stall riser.	21/09/1993	This section of Upper Street and its shops was demolished in 1886 to widen the road, and new terraces of shops with offices and flats above were constructed. Camden Publishing was founded in 1904 at No. 323, linked with the business of Thomas Miles who established a newspaper shop and library elsewhere in Upper Street in 1812. In 1989 the shop front was called "The Bookshop." No. 323 has been combined with No. 324 to form a restaurant. Some alterations have been made but the two shopfronts remain an important part of the terrace as a whole.		1491	
UPPER STREET	324		No. 324	UPPER STREET	N1 2XQ	Angel and Upper Street		c1887-1888	Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Two shop fronts Nos. 323 and 324 have been combined to form a restaurant. First shopfront has 3 floors of shops and offices above, the other has only 2 upper floors. Interesting multi-panelled glass panes (some of them coloured) in top half of upper half of transom windows on 2nd and third floors. Stone pilasters with brackets at either end of the combined premises. Third pilaster with bracket where the two shop fronts have been joined. Timber frontage, fascia board over original fascia. Corporate logo signage (2017) on no. 324 overpowers the traditional aspect of both shops. No. 324 has two double aspect display windows with no transoms or mullions, large recessed double door entrance, one third panelled wood with glass paned windows, The timber parts of the door are stained (2017). Painted stall riser.	21/09/1993	This section of Upper Street and its shops was demolished in 1886 to widen the road, and new terraces of shops with offices and flats above were constructed. No. 324 was an electrical engineers for over 50 years. In 1989 it was the Upper Street Fish Shop. No. 324 has been combined with No. 323 to form a restaurant. Some alterations have been made but the two shopfronts remain an important part of the terrace as a whole.		1492	

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UPPER STREET	338		No. 338	UPPER STREET	N1 0PB	Angel and Upper Street		c1790s with later alterations	Georgian/Victoria n classical tradition/shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front with three floors of flats/offices above, third floor may be later addition. Building attractive, but shopfront condition poor (2017). Fascia set above shop. Awning. Large display window on left with transom window above, no mullions. Outsize door to right of display window with timber frame, rest is glass with transom window above.. Painted timbered door marked 338a to upstairs at right, with small transom strip of multi-paned glass divided by five small mullions and one transom. Stall riser under display window with metal vent inset.	21/09/1993	This shop has earlier origins than those further towards Highbury Corner. Records for probate and bankruptcy hearings suggest that addresses in this area were occupied by tradesmen in the 1840s, among them a pharmacy. Buildings in this area may be even older. The strip of land south of Islington Green was partially built on in the mid 1700s with small houses and shops facing both the High Street and Camden Passage behind. The shopfront itself may also pre-date the two stories above it. The shop's flat roof is similar to the two story shop front and upper floor of the row of buildings at Nos. 344-346 Upper Street which appear to have been built as the owner-occupier shops of an earlier era than the commercial developments of the 1880s further north up Upper Street. Buildings existed on this site in the 1790s so No. 338 could have had its origins as one of the almshouses or cottages inhabited by Irish workers shown in a 1791 drawing. Some details in the floors above the shop front pre-date shops further north towards Highbury corner. Many shopfront details have disappeared but because it is smaller and earlier than surrounding shops it makes an important contribution to this part of Upper Street.		1494	
UPPER STREET	344		No. 344	UPPER STREET	N1 0PD	Angel and Upper Street		c1790s with later alterations	Georgian/Victoria n classical tradition/shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Small shop front with only one floor above, flat roof. Pilasters with elaborate brackets on either side. Cornice, rendered, small panels or windows in what may have been original fascia, awning, then metal bar above which may be remnant of an earlier and larger awning. Door to left with modern door furniture. Large display window. Second floor, sash window with one mullion, the surround on the right is missing.	21/09/1793	This shopfront pre-dates many of the other shopfronts close by and further up Upper Street towards Highbury Corner. Elaborate pilasters with brackets resemble those found on earlier shops in Camden Passage. It is an important contributor to the line of shops and other businesses in this part of Upper Street.		1495	
UPPER STREET	353		No. 353	UPPER STREET	N1 0PD	Angel and Upper Street		C1790s with later additions	Georgian/Victoria n classical tradition/Baroque detailing	Shopfront	Shopfront	Corner shopfront with two stories above. Facing Upper Street: timber frontage. Two rendered fluted pilasters on either side with small Ionic volutes above. The same Ionic pilasters can be found on the Camden Passage side of the building and on a shopfront at no. 3 Camden Passage which backs onto no. 353 Upper Street. Rendered dentil cornice above timber fascia. Four large clear glass display windows on Upper Street frontage, divided in two and separated from slightly recessed door by painted timber columns. Lower third of slightly recessed central door is panelled timber with glass window above, with glass transom window above that. Non-matching panelled timber stall risers under each display window. Camden Passage front plainer with two narrow windows and entry doors. Above the Upper Street shopfront: two symmetrically placed recessed sash inset windows with two panes each crossed by a mullion, topped with a recessed semi-circular decorative tympanum. Windows divided by fluted metal bars with decorative brackets. Second floor: five rounded openings of four windows with central smaller blank opening. Dentillated frieze below second floor windows and keystones linking to 1st floor window arches.	21/09/1993	This building is hard to date because the original 1790s core, if it remains, has later detailing on the Upper Street front. The shopfront has lost some of the features described in the original 1993 listing, but retains enough to justify its continued listing. Of particular note are the pilasters with Ionic volutes on either side of the Upper Street front and also facing the Camden Passage side. Corinthian volutes are more usual. The decoration above the first floor windows is individual and stylish and the top floor openings add balance to the facade. The shopfront is on an important corner. Part faces Camden Passage, and part faces the wider section of Upper Street before it divides at Islington Green.		1496	

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UPPER STREET	10 and 11		Nos. 10 and 11	UPPER STREET	N1 0PQ	The Angel		Mid 1800s	Georgian	Homes and commercial	Residential and commercial above, retail below.	Remnant of 18th century terrace. Three storey, parapet. Each two windows wide, now one property. Double pitched roofs with single dormers. Later skylights. Plain clay tiles renewed. Stucco fronted. 18th century exposed box frames to windows. Windows altered. Modern shop front.	01/02/1981	This part of Upper Street has a scattering of comparatively plain 18th century upper stories above modern shops. They are mixed with more elaborate 19th century buildings, also visible above later commercial frontages. They establish the pattern for Upper Street as it proceeds towards Highbury Corner. Nos. 10 and 11 are the first of these. They are built on the raised western side of Upper Street, which gives them a prominent position, an important part of The Angel streetscape. They are rendered and retain their box sash windows with glazing bars.		952	
UPPER STREET	106A		No. 106A	UPPER STREET	N1 1QN	Barnsbury		Late 1800s.	Victorian	Shopfront	Shopfront	Listed as a shopfront. Wooden with new timber fascia. Small brick step into shop, wooden stallriser to plate glass window for half the width, glass shop door, wooden pilaster and separate door to upstairs to the right. Transom above shop window and doors with two rows of four glass windows; traditional sunshade below fascia. Stone pilasters and ornate brackets to each side.	21/09/1993	106A Upper Street is listed as a shopfront. Much of it has been renewed but it retains its character with pilasters and brackets at the side. This was a part of Upper Street where new purpose built shops were erected in the 1860-80s, as it developed as a shopping centre. Despite its renewed woodwork, No. 106A preserves the character of those times very well. It makes an important contribution to the rich and varied streetscape of this part of Upper Street.		1462	
UPPER STREET	114 and 114a		Nos. 114 and 114a	UPPER STREET	N1 1QN	Upper Street (North)		Early 1800s	Georgian	Residential	Commercial	Classical traditional four storey. Each two windows. Stock brick. Parapets. Stone coping to 114a. Gauged brick arches. First floor windows in arched recesses, arches spring from stone string course. Victorian sashes. Modern shop fronts.	01/01/1985	Nos. 114 & 114a are comparatively early Upper Street buildings and so may pre-date the commercial development of the street from the mid century onwards. If so they would have been built as residences with the shopfronts inserted later. On the other hand they are built forward of the old street line which can be seen as far as No. 112, so may have been built as shops. In 1890 No. 114 was taken by a hairdresser, Christina Watts, and it has remained a hairdresser ever since. These are important buildings in Upper Street and good examples of their period.		1020	
UPPER STREET	134-137 (consec)		Nos. 134-137 (consec)	UPPER STREET	N1 1QP	Upper Street (North)		1888	Victorian	Shops/homes above	Commercial/r residential	Three storey to parapets. Mixed styles with classical elements. Slated roofs, Nos. 135/136 butterfly pattern. Centre bays with higher parapet, bare but for stucco decoration, framed by red brick pilasters. Two pairs of key-stoned red brick segmental arches to each centre bay upper floor. Stucco pilasters and capitals to first floor windows, corniced. Side bays have moulded surrounds to side windows with broken pediments. Nos. 135/136: early 20th Century shop front with recessed centre doorway.	01/01/1985	Nos. 134 to 137 Upper Street were built in 1888 to replace earlier shops with protruding bay windows at the time of the widening of Upper Street. According to Jim Connell's History of Upper Street the Vestry demanded that the shops be set back so the pavement could be widened and paid £1 per foot for the surrendered ground. James Allen, bootmaker, had a shop here from 1900 to 1942. The French and Vienna Baking Company opened at No. 137, also in 1900 and it remained a baker until 1980. The shopfront to Nos. 135-136 remains a good example of early 1900s shopfront style.		1025	
UPPER STREET	144-146 (consec)		Nos. 144-146 (consec)	UPPER STREET	N1 1QY	Upper Street (North)		Late 1800s	Victorian Flemish/Arts & Crafts	Shops/homes above	Commercial/r residential	French or Flemish renaissance influence. Three storeys, three gables to hipped slated roof. Ornamental plastered red brick chimney stacks. Terracotta façade, previously brown and light cream, painted over. Three units divided by pilasters with capitals and pinnacles linked by sill line and second floor cornice. Gable windows with ornamental surrounds, round topped in centre. First floor windows to each unit with three transom panes over pairs of casement windows. No. 144's lacks ornamental transom glazing bars. Shop pilaster with cherub motif matching those at Nos. 140a-143, partially obscured by flat fascia, remains between No. 144 and 145. Modern shop fronts.	01/01/1985	Nos. 144-146 Upper Street combine a late Victorian Arts & Crafts style with the Flemish Baroque found elsewhere along the Upper Street elevations. The shopfronts are modern and the traders within have changed many times, with no longstanding occupants. It has an interesting overall design incorporating varied details to gables and windows, and pays tribute to Nos. 140a - 143 adjacent by the copied shop pilaster between Nos. 144 and 145, partially obscured by the fascia.		1030	

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UPPER STREET	151 & 152		Nos. 151 & 152	UPPER STREET	N1 1RA	Upper Street (North)		Late 1800s-early 1900s	Late Victorian Arts & Crafts	Shops/ homes above	Commercial	A pair of four storey buildings with third floor gables to front of mansard roof. Third floor rendered gables with round gauged brick arches with side wings over fanlights and 4 casement windows, showing some Arts & Crafts influence. Pairs of wide windows to first and second floors. Second floor windows with red brick mouldings and pilaster surrounds. First floor with long rubbed brick oval arches, key-stoned and supported on pilasters, and decorative fanlights. First floor windows with mullions and pairs of 3 part casements; second floor casements plain glass. No. 152 third floor casements retain 4 X 8 glazing bars. Modern shop fronts: No. 152 retains console brackets either side of flat fascia. Entrance to upper storeys to left of No. 151.	01/01/1985	Nos. 151 & 152 Upper Street were built after the widening of the street in the 1880s and the opening up of the entrance to Waterloo Terrace. It is a good example of the variety of styles that were used when the street was rebuilt. Nathan Blackman ran a hardware shop in No. 151 from 1920 to 1984. Otherwise the shops have been occupied by a variety of traders, most staying for only a few years.		1033	
UPPER STREET	154/155	Waterloo House	Nos. 154/155	UPPER STREET	N1 1RA	Upper Street (North)	1891		Late Victorian Baroque/ French Renaissance	Shop/homes	Commercial	The shop at the front is numbered 154 and the upper storeys entered from the side are numbered 155 Upper Street. Three storeys with truncated gables to front. Domed circular corner turret, corbelled over entrance. Red brick, stone and stucco dressings with string courses continuing round turret to side elevation. First and second floor four windows to front, two small windows in corner turret, pairs of windows at side and single windows lighting stair at half landing levels over entrance to No. 155. Mullioned windows first floor with segmental arches and second floor with pointed ogee arches and keystones, divided by 3/4 brick and stone columns on corbels. Ground floor three bold strong Romanesque arches (one at side) with moulding on cluster column reveals. Overall design shows French renaissance influence. Moulded brickwork below turret bearing the dates 1891 on street front and 1652 at side, with between them an emblem of a ram suspended by a band, probably signifying the use of the building as a tailor's shop when it was rebuilt. Corner entrance to shop with impressive door surround with baroque cornice incorporating scrolled broken pediment. Side entrance with ogee arch and four round topped minor stair windows in stucco panel bearing cartouche with name and number "WATERLOO HOUSE 155 Upper Street".	01/01/1985	Nos. 154/155 Upper Street is an important and unusual building architecturally and historically. It has bold stone and stucco detailing, with decorative brick work and an imposing Baroque doorcase. The dates 1891 and 1652 on the turret refer to the dates of the original building on this site and its replacement, which demonstrates the commercial success of the tailoring business carried on here by John Nobbs. A watercolour dated c.1840 in the Islington Local History Centre shows the previous buildings, one of which carried over an archway leading to Waterloo Terrace, where Nobbs lived before the street widening of 1886. The premises on this site were occupied by Nobbs from 1851, and he was responsible for the 1891 rebuilding. He and then his sons and subsequently other tailors carried on that business until 1930, when the building was acquired by the Midland Bank, which remained there until 1977. A roof extension for a residential flat was added in 2004.		1035	
UPPER STREET	182 and 183		Nos. 182 and 183	UPPER STREET	N1 1RQ	Upper Street North		c 1840	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition	Home/shop	Commercial	Three storey. Vernacular, derived classical traditional one large window to each upper floor. Stock brick. Stone parapet. Moulded surrounds to windows. Original or early glazing bars with 8 and 12 paned glazing to the left. Some shopfront details remain with separate access doors to upper floors.	01/01/1985	In contrast to the buildings on the other side of Sutton Dwellings, Nos. 182 and 183 Upper Street appear to have been built as shops. So they may date from the 1840s when this part of Upper Street developed as a shopping street. They do not appear in their current form in an etching dated 1840 of the old Hare & Hounds next door. They are too narrow above to provide much living accommodation though both have separate access to the upper floors. The upper windows have elaborate moulded surrounds and No 182 retains its twelve and eight light glazing.		1037	

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UPPER STREET	196/197		Nos. 196/197	UPPER STREET	N1 1RQ	Upper Street North		Early 1800s	Georgian	Home/shop	Commercial/residential	Five storey classical traditional but extended upward later. Four windows. Stock brick. Parapet. Gauged brick flat arches. Stone sills. Partly earlier 1800s glazing bars. Traditional shop front with corniced fascia, early 1900s.	01/01/1985	Nos. 196 and 197 Upper Street make up one of the area's earlier buildings, and it is locally listed as such, not as a shopfront. They are early enough to have been built as residences, with shopfronts inserted in the ground floor when Upper Street developed as a shopping centre in the 1850s. No. 196 housed a butcher in that decade. They are five floors high, unusually lofty for this part of Upper Street, though the top two floors seem to have been added later. The two shops below were combined in the 1900s, and retain a pilaster and bracket in the left hand side, with a spacious fascia and cornice above.		1038	
UPPER STREET	236 to 240 (Consec)		Nos. 236 to 240 (Consec)	UPPER STREET	N1 1RU	Upper Street North		1806 (date on building)	Georgian	Homes	Commercial/residential	Terrace of five. Four storeys, two windows each, yellow stock brick, some painted. Parapets. Gauged flat brick arches to recessed sash windows, many with original glazing bars. First floor windows in arched recesses. Modern ground floor shops. Tablet on No. 238: Sebbons Buildings 1806.	01/12/1970	Nos. 236-240 Upper Street date from 1806 according to the stone tablet on the 2nd floor of No. 238. At this date they would probably have been built as houses with the shop fronts inserted later. As a late Georgian terrace they are a rare survival from that period on this side of Upper Street. The upper floors have gauged brick flat heads to the windows and the first floor windows are set in arched recesses. It bears the name "Sebbons Buildings" on the plaque. The Sebbons family had property in the area in the 18th century and one of its members was landlord of the Angel & Crown, the pub next door at No. 235 Upper Street. So this short terrace of buildings is important both for its architecture and for its connection to the local history of this part of Upper Street.		209	
UPPER STREET	305/307		No. 305/307	UPPER STREET	N1 2TU	St Mary's		1880s	Victorian Arts & Crafts Dutch	Shop below residential above	Commercial	Dutch influence. Three storey. Red brick. Four double windows in large segmented (first floor) and round (second floor) brick arches with keystones. Two stepped Dutch gables containing small round windows summounted by stucco moulded pediments with terra cotta decoration. Shopfront below with multipaned window, pilasters and brackets at the side and wooden stallrise and fascia. Recessed access doors to left and right.	1 Jan 85	Nos. 305/307 Upper Street's chief point of interest is its roof line, which is formed of a pair of stepped Dutch gables with pediments above. From around 1890 it was Henry Tyler's boot factory, closing during the First World War. Since then the ground floor shop has had a number of occupants, including a pharmaceuticals supplier, Butler and Crisp. The shopfront is currently (2019) unoccupied. This building is a fine example of late Victorian Arts & Crafts design with Dutch influence, and an important element in the short sequence of buildings between St. Mary's Church and the former Islington Chapel.		1027	

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UPPER STREET	327-329		Nos. 327-329	UPPER STREET	N1 2XQ	Angel and Upper Street		c1887-1889.	Victorian shopfront	Shopfronts	Shopfront	Nos. 327-329 have been combined to form Chesterton's estate agents. Shop fronts, flats and offices in upper 2 floors of 327, upper 3 floors above 328-329, third floor in roof. The entire frontage of the building at 327-329 has been painted white and each unit is topped by a large timber fascia, probably covering original fascia. The three integrated units are flanked by stone pilasters topped with ornate brackets and each original shop front is divided from the other by two further pilasters with brackets. No. 327: 2 large display windows with front and side aspect, , attractive metal bars at corners, Metal strip vent function above windows at 327, only visible on side aspects to recessed entry door, bottom third panelled wood, topped by glass and glass transom window above that, no mullions. Painted, rendered stallrisers under each display window, with metal vents in both. 328 2 large display windows with front and side aspects, transom across these windows and above opening to recessed timber framed door. Apparently modern tiling before this door which is smaller than at 227, 3/5 panelled with letter box, then glass pane then smaller transom window above. Further transoms along entire length of shop, above both display windows and above front of recessed central portion of shop front. Access to upstairs from large double door in 329, with letter box.	21/09/1993	This section of Upper Street and its shops was demolished in 1886 to widen the road, and new terraces of shops with offices and flats above were constructed. William G. Fuller and Co, a metal manufacturer, had its premises at no. 327 for 40 years. Later it was an antique shop. It has been combined by its current occupants (2017) Chesterton's estate agents with its neighbours Nos. 328 and 329. The shops still form part of an integrated terrace of historical and architectural interest.	Previously listed as 327	1493	
UPPER STREET	345 and 346		Nos. 345 and 346	UPPER STREET	N10PD	Angel and Upper Street		c1790s with later alterations	Georgian/Victorian classical tradition/shopfront	Shopfronts	Shopfronts	Timber frontage, rendered painted fascia. Rendered pilasters with fluting, and elaborate scroll bracket added to the pilasters. Display window on right with side aspect, no mullions or transoms, leading to recessed door on the left. Metal bars with claw tops at edges of display window. Clear transom window running across shop above display window and recess in which door is set. Metal ventilation grill above. Clear glass display window with side aspect with no mullions, recessed door to the left, one third panelled timber, then glazed. High stall riser. Sash window on upper floor. Shop front formerly joined with No. 345. Timber frontage: appears to have lost any pilasters it might have had, perhaps when shops redivided, and seems smaller than the other shops in this small terrace. Protruding upper frame with slight overhang. One square display window sitting on rendered timber stall riser. The surfeit of posters, advertisements and signage serve to obscure many traditional features of the building and some might object to the rather startling bright pink that this interesting shopfront has been painted. Signage, particularly the large round protruding sign with the shop name, also does not appear in keeping with Islington's recommendations for listed buildings.	21/09/1993	These shops have earlier origins than many of those around them. Records for probate and bankruptcy hearings suggest that addresses in this area were occupied by tradesmen in the 1840s, among them a pharmacy. Buildings in this part of Upper Street may be even older. The strip of land south of Islington Green was partially built on in the mid 1700s with small houses and shops facing both the High Street and Camden Passage behind. Buildings existed on this site in the 1790s so Nos. 345 and 346 could have had their origins as one of the alms houses or cottages inhabited by Irish workers shown in a 1791 drawing. The unique size and aspect of the three small shopfronts at 345 and 346 makes it likely that they significantly pre-date many of the other shopfronts near them. They have similar scroll brackets to those in Charlton Place and Camden Passage, which may give clues as to the dating of this small terrace of shopfronts. These buildings are an important part of the Upper Street line of shops.		1530	

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UPPER STREET	44-46	The STEAM PASSAGE Public House	No. 44-46	UPPER STREET	N1 0PN	The Angel		1820s-1830s. Later alterations.	Georgian above. Updated Victorian pub front below	Home/Public House	Public House	Three storey. Ground floor pub front. Two wooden pilasters carrying entablature remain on the original premises at Nos. 44 and 45. First floor four windows with stucco pilaster surrounds. Stucco pilasters meet stucco band at second floor level. Second floor, three windows, rounded. Stock brick. Windows not original. Pub frontage extended into No. 46 since original listing. Upper parts described under that entry.	01/11/1979	This pub has an interesting history. It was originally The Star & Garter and there are records of a pub here as early as the 1820s, not much more than an alehouse in a private residence. The landlord is named as Stephen Horn. It obtained a full licence in 1831 which was probably when the building was fully converted into a public house. For many years the landlord was Len Harvey, middleweight, light heavyweight and heavyweight champion of Great Britain and the Empire in the 1930s and early 1940s. He was knocked out by the younger Freddie Mills in 1942 and then retired. Harvey died in 1976, when the pub was briefly renamed The Champion in his honour. There is still a picture of him at the back of what is now the Steam Passage Tavern. Above the pub front are two floors of the original early to mid 1800s building, though the glazing bars have been replaced on the windows. The pub front retains some original features on the original premises at 44 & 45 Upper Street. It has been extended into No. 46 since the original 1979 listing. It is an important landmark on Upper Street, both as a building and as a famous old pub.		509	
UPPER STREET	46-49 (Consec)		Nos. 46-49 (Consec)	UPPER STREET	N1 0PN	The Angel		1880s-1890s	Victorian classical tradition. Baroque details	Shops. Homes above	Commercial	Four storey. Ground floor shop fronts with consoles. First floor two windows with rounded arches, each bay divided by brick pilasters. Red brick arches to windows. Second floor gauged flat brick arches (red brick) to windows. Stucco band at third floor level. Baroque gables with single window, curved supporting parapets and pediment (stucco). Slate Mansard roof behind. Pattern continues for single bay on Berners Road.	01/11/1979	Nos. 46-49 Upper Street are a sequence of shops turning the corner into Berners Road. Their main features are the Queen Anne Baroque style gable ends at the top, similar to those above shops in Islington High Street. They also have prominent and elaborate pilasters and consoles separating the shopfronts, which are otherwise modern. They are later in date than their neighbours further south and are part of the development of Upper Street as a shopping centre in the late 1800s. These shops may have seen better days, but they are a prominent reminder of Upper Street's importance in late Victorian retailing.		510	
UPPER STREET	63/64		Nos. 63/64	UPPER STREET	N1 0NY	The Angel		Mid 1800s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Shop/Home	Commercial	Three storeys. Ground floor modern shop front. First floor three windows rounded, stucco architraves. Stucco. Second floor three windows rectangular with applied rusticated keystones and inset scrolls. Ornate cornice with two strips of dentillation. Parapet roof.	01/11/1979	Nos. 63 and 64 Upper Street date from the mid 1800s and therefore might have been built as a shop, unlike its earlier near neighbours at Nos. 60 and 61 which would have been terraced houses with shopfronts inserted later when Upper Street developed as a shopping centre. However like No. 62 it has very elaborate upper floors so might also have been built early enough to have begun life as a smart three bay Italianate residence facing the Green. Its three first floor windows are rounded with stucco architraves. The second floor windows are rectangular with rather eccentric applied keystones, voussoirs and scrolls. Above is an elaborate dentillated frieze. Nos. 63 and 64 makes a nice pair with 62 next door and contributes to the streetline facing Islington Green.		517	
UPPER STREET	71-73 (consec)		Nos. 71-73 (consec)	UPPER STREET	N1 0NY	The Angel	1902		Edwardian Baroque	Shops/Residential above.	Residential and commercial	Intact block. Red brick. Three storey. Ground floor shop fronts. Stone string courses. Two windows to each bay. Nos. 71 and 73 first floor stone architraved windows with keystone - second floor windows architraved with heavy cornice above. No. 72 first floor and second floor windows with stone architraves and pediments and keystone. Gable to No. 72 with date 1902. Nos. 71 and 73 with mansard roof and single dormer. Modern shop front.	01/11/1979	Nos. 71-73 Upper Street makes up a complete Edwardian block of housing with shops. It is an important part of the view from Islington Green with a thoughtful alignment of the cornice above the third storey with that of No.74. A one-time resident of No 72 was Gracie Fields (1899-1979), an actress and singer.		523	
UPPER STREET	76-79 (consec)		Nos. 76-79 (consec)	UPPER STREET	N1 0NU	The Angel		1820s-1840s	Georgian	Homes	Commercial/residential	Three storey with flat roof projecting ground floor shops. Nos. 76 & 77 three windows rounded, mansard roof. No. 76 with three dormers. No. 77 with one. No. 77 brick dentil course at eaves. Nos. 78 and 79 two windows with gauged flat brick arches. No. 78 mansard roof with one dormer. No.79 parapet roof. Painted brickwork detail.	01/11/1979	This line of late Georgian houses predates the purpose built shops further north. The shopfronts would have been added in the 1860s-80s as Upper Street developed as a shopping centre. The original upper stories are hard to see unless you cross the road to Islington Green. The upper two stories and Mansard roof show what the original street line would have been like before Upper Street became fashionable for its clothes shops in the late 1800s.		525	

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UPPER STREET	87 and 88		Nos. 87 and 88	UPPER STREET	N1 0NP	The Angel		Early-Mid 1800s	Late Georgian/Early Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential and commercial	Three storey flat-fronted two-bay house (plus mansard roof attic storey on No. 87). Parapets of patterned brick and stone. Stock brick. Windows with flat gauged brick arches in round arched recesses. Modern shop fronts. Three metal braces in end terrace wall of No. 87.	01/02/1981	Nos. 78 and 88 Upper Street predate the purpose built shops further north. The shopfronts would have been added in the 1860s-80s as Upper Street developed as a shopping centre. The upper stories and Mansard roof show what the original street line would have been like before this part of Upper Street became fashionable for its clothes shops in the late 1800s.		945	
UPPER STREET	268		No. 268	UPPER STREET	N1 2UQ	Upper Street North		1880s	Late Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Commercial	Shop front. Timber frontage. Original stone pilasters with prominent brackets. Main and side windows with single transom, recessed timber door arch-shaped glass inset. Rendered stallriser. Fanlight above main door four equal panes of glass.	21/09/1993	This parade of shops, starting at No. 260 on the corner of Canonbury Lane, was built in the 1880s when Upper Street was widened. No. 268 is a fine example of the late Victorian and Edwardian shop fronts which survive in this row of Upper Street shops. All have been adapted over the years, but No. 268 retains its elegance, together with Nos. 262 and 266.		1478	
UPPER STREET	302		No. 302	UPPER STREET	N1 2TU	St Mary's		1880s	Late Victorian shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shopfront. Timber stallriser. Stone pilasters. Multi-paned window. Separate entrance to upstairs on right. Ornate brackets connecting a slim timber fascia.	21 Sep 93	No. 302 Upper Street is listed as a shopfront. It is one of a line of shops built in the 1880s after Upper Street was widened. It is last of the Upper Street buildings before the sequence associated with St. Mary's Church, beginning with the Vicarage next door. No. 302 retains most of its original features, with elaborate pilasters and brackets, a multi paned window and timber stallriser and fascia. It is currently (2019) a cafe.		1488	
UPPER STREET	303		No. 303		N1 2TU	St Mary's		Rebuilt 1886	Victorian Arts & Crafts	Public Building	Commercial	Three storey and dormer. Red brick and pink stone, with Arts & Craft and Baroque decorations. Strong stone mouldings. Pedimented dormer and staircase windows with decorative terracotta tilework. Blue brick plinth. Panalled door. North facing gable with circular window below.	1 Jan 85	No. 303 Upper Street was for many years the Islington Dispensary. It was originally built in 1821 but was replaced by this building when the street was widened in the 1880s. It was maintained by voluntary donations and subscriptions and offered free medical care for "such poor persons as are properly recommended", usually by the charitable subscribers. It suffered bomb damage in 1940 and was closed in 1946 when the National Health Act provided free health care for all. No. 303 Upper Street is a fine Victorian Arts & Crafts building in a prominent position and an important piece of Islington's medical history.		1026	
UPPER STREET	309		No. 309	UPPER STREET	N1 2XQ	St Mary's		1880s	Victorian Arts & Crafts Dutch	Commercial	Commercial	Dutch and Baroque influence, as next door at Nos. 305/307. Four story stock brick with red brick dressings. Large first floor projecting timber bay in segmental arched recess. Strong red brick dentillated cornice at fourth floor level. Rusticated red brick quoins and keystones. Groundfloor shopfront: dentillated cornice with double brackets to the right and overlapping Nos. 305/307's pilaster to the left. Recessed entrance. Single transomed window divided by a single mullion in upper part.	1 Jan 85	No. 309 Upper Street uses the same late Victorian Dutch and Baroque revival styles as its neighbour, Nos. 305/307. The details are different but they both have Dutch gables, though of different types and both use brickwork in a sculptural Baroque manner. Like its neighbour this building is a fine example of late Victorian Arts & Crafts design with Dutch influence, and an important element in the short sequence of buildings between St. Mary's Church and the former Islington Chapel. .		1028	

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UPPER STREET/FLORENCE STREET	274 and 275		Nos. 274 and 275	UPPER STREET/FLORENCE STREET	N1 2UA	Upper Street		1880s	Victorian classical tradition/Baroque	Ground floor shop. Residential above	Ground floor shop. Residential above	1880s four storey, four bayed, commercial building with retail usage to ground floor and elevations facing Upper and Florence Streets; access to upper floors from entrance in Florence Street. Of London stock brick with giant brick pilasters to corners and the centre of both elevations, with recessed panels at third floor and entablature level; heavy string courses demarcate floor levels. Roofs concealed behind flat parapet with deep plain entablature; 1918 photograph indicates a heavy, dentilled, cornice – now missing. Third floor windows butt up to the entablature and have stucco architraves; second and first floor windows are also architraved but with cornices – segmental to the second floor but missing from the first floor (the 1918 photograph indicates these would have been pedimented) The ground floor is stuccoed with a modern plate glass shop front, returning onto Florence Street.	01/11/1979	Nos 274 and 275 Upper Street stands on the corner with Florence Street. The old St. Mary's Vestry Hall was on the opposite corner, now occupied by a petrol station. It is a substantial four storey building, built as shops with residences above, with the cornices and pilasters remaining of the original shopfronts. The upper floor windows have stucco architraves with stucco bands and a plain parapet above. It is an important landmark in this part of Upper Street. It also has an interesting history. In 1890 E. Strugnell, a trunk maker occupied No. 274. Robert Newbon, auctioneer, estate agent & valuer, displaced by road widening further down the street, moved to 275 in 1886. He died in 1891 leaving his business to two friends. As Newbon, Edwards & Shephard the business thrived and expanded into No. 274, continuing until 1972. Norman Stanley Parkes carried on the same business in No. 274 with a firm of solicitors, Margolis & Co, taking over No. 275. In the 1980s London Friend, a social centre for gays and lesbians was at No. 274 and firm of contract cleaners at No. 275. Thomson Currie, a local estate agency originally founded in 1889, subsequently took over both shops with Colorama photographic services occupying the rear of the building in 1976 with its entrance in Florence Street.		475		
WAKLEY STREET	14		No. 14	WAKLEY STREET	EC1V 7LT			Early 1800s	Georgian	Home	Residential	Early 1800s. Four storeys with two windows per floor Mixed stock brick. Parapet. First floor flat gauged brick arches to recessed sash windows with original glazing bars. Second floor flat segmented brick arch. Shop windows and doorways removed for domestic conversion. Rendered ground floor. Mansard roof conversion with two dormer windows. Modern brick ground floor one story extension to rear.	01/12/1970	No. 14 Wakley Street is a lonely building marooned in a desert of mediocre modernity and traffic blight, the last of its kind in the street. It is a classic late Georgian terraced house., quite plain in itself but its changing facade and use reflect the local social history.	(note no 15 originally part of listing now demolished)	211	1.14	
WAKLEY STREET	29 & 30	WAKLEY STREET												Demolished	212			
WALLACE ROAD	2-28 (consec)		Nos. 2-28 (consec)	WALLACE ROAD	N1 2PG	Canonbury		c1865-70	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Five terraces in a T-formation of three storey and semi-basement houses. Nos. 2-8 Wallace Road: 14 bays, 7 houses, 6 front entrances on facade with No. 2 set back; No. 8 front entrance at side. 9-12 Wallace Road (cul de sac) 9 bays, four houses of two bays each; No. 12 three bays. Nos. 13-14 Wallace Road (end of cul de sac) four bays, two houses (multi-family bad condition). 15-20 Wallace Road (cul de sac) 12 bays, 6 houses of two bays each. Five front entrances on facade. No 15 front entrance at side, altered. Nos. 21-28 Wallace Road 16 bays, 8 houses of two bays each. Six front entrances on facade with No. 28 set back; No. 21 front entrance at side. Stock brick with stucco window surrounds, cornice (missing from Nos. 21-28) and parapet, semi-circular second floor sash windows apart from two rectangular sash windows at No. 2. Stucco balustrades to rectangular sash first floor windows with stucco bracketed pediments. Stucco bracketed continuous cornice to ground floor windows, stucco mullions to three-segment windows apart from rectangular sash windows to end of terraces at Nos. 2-8 and 21-28, and No. 16. Basement stucco facade and plain windows reflecting those above on ground floor. Steps to front doors featuring stucco pilasters with acanthus capitals (except Nos. 13 and 14 have plain capitals) and fanlights. Ornate cast iron	01/09/1978	The North London Railway was built in 1850 and new housing was developed close to its stations. Like nearby Harecourt Road, Wallace Road, then Douglas Road North, took advantage of its proximity to Canonbury Station and became a prosperous new neighbourhood. Its five three storey and semi-basement terraces make up twenty seven houses in all, to a uniform design. The basement is stucco but above is all London stock brick with plentiful stucco decoration. The terraces are unified by two stucco cornices, one above the ground floor windows and one at roof level. The second floor windows are arched, with comparatively plain stucco architraves. The first floor windows have mini balustrades, forming blind balconettes at their base, and bracketed cornices above. The ground floor windows are tripartite, with brackets supporting the continuous cornice. The front doors, up six steps, are flanked by pilasters with acanthus capitals. Most have original cast iron railings. The Wallace Road development is remarkably complete and self contained, some of the best mid 1800s terraces in this part of Islington.		313		

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WALLACE ROAD	1	Hope Villas	No. 1	WALLACE ROAD	N1 2YS	Canonbury		c1880	Victorian Gothic	Home	Residential	Formerly detached house, two storey and basement, hipped slate roof with side chimney stack, stock brick, stone lintels and sills, full height bay window with turret, three ornate cast iron finials to roof and turret, stone mullions to bay and stone pilasters both with composite capitals on ground floor. Corner extension of two bays to left of building connecting it to 102 St Paul's Road with mansard roof and dormers 1974-75. Further developments 2016-17.	01/09/1978	No. 1 Hope Villas forms the hinge at the intersection of Wallace Road and St. Paul's Road, with a commanding Victorian turret and ornate finials. It has survived bombing, modern development and neglect. It was derelict in the 1970s and was expanded, connecting it to No. 102 St. Paul's Road, with Mansard roof and dormers in 1974-5. It was developed further in 2016-17, but the original detached part of the house can still be seen from Wallace Road, with the newer bits shielded by trees.		312	
WATERLOO TERRACE	2-17 (consec)		Nos. 2-17 (consec)	WATERLOO TERRACE	N1 1TG	Barnsbury		c1852	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Flat fronted terrace of 16 houses, basement and three storey, each two bay, stock brick, stucco rendering on the basements. Paired doorways, except for Nos. 2 and 17. The entrance doors are set back into the houses, up external steps bridging the area in front of the basement, with the doorways framed by flat pilasters and capitals in stucco with plain frieze and cornice over. The ground floor windows are framed by classical mouldings in stucco with cornice over. All the window sashes retain their glazing bars with horizontal bars and margin lights. Nos. 2 to 4 at one end and Nos. 15 to 17 at the other break forward slightly from the rest of the terrace and have quoins in stucco on the corner towards the rest of the terrace. Nos. 6, 7 and 8 have a moulded stucco cornice across the top of the facade while the others have a blank stucco band at the top of the facade and have probably lost a similar cornice.	01/02/1980	Nos. 2-17 Waterloo Terrace is a terrace of sixteen houses, three storeys over basements, faced in yellow stock brick dating from about 1852. Their classical detail is austere, with flat pilasters in stucco each side of the entrance doors with moulded cornice over, and moulded stucco surrounds and cornices for the ground floor windows. The front doors are in pairs apart from the end houses, a Victorian feature. The front wall of the three houses at each end projects forward from the front wall of the other houses, and each of the two corners set forward from the central facade is decorated by prominent stucco quoins. Another distinctive feature is the glazing bars in the sash windows, consisting of horizontal bars and margin lights. This is very similar to the glazing pattern in nearby Milner Square of about 1840. This is a distinctive and well preserved example of 1850s Victorian Islington classicism.		886	
WATERLOO TERRACE	1	PREMIER HOUSE	No. 1	WATERLOO TERRACE	N1 1TG	Upper Street North		1890s	Victorian Arts & Crafts, Queen Anne revival. Norman Shaw influence.	Homes	Residential	Five storey block of flats of considerable size and elaboration. The facade is in nine bays divided by tall thin flat pilasters. From the left, the first and ninth bays have canted bay windows for the ground, first and second floors. The second, fifth and eighth bays have twin pairs of segment headed windows with aprons and an extra level at the top with a round headed window crowned by a moulded brick pediment, the pediment being missing at the head of the fifth bay. The windows in these bays are vertically placed half a window lower than the corresponding windows in the other bays, suggesting that there are staircases in these bays. The fourth and sixth bays have rectangular bay windows to the ground first and second floors. The pattern generally is of segment headed windows with prominent keystones in brick, sometimes in pairs divided by a brick mullion, sometimes single windows with a central wooden mullion. The facing material is a mixture of yellow and red brick, with prominent features picked out in red brick, notably segmental arches and keystones over windows, window surrounds, aprons under windows and the bay windows. The fourth floor is painted white over stucco, except on the second, fifth and eighth bays, which are brick faced the whole way up.	01/02/1980	No. 1 Waterloo Terrace is a substantial five-storey block of flats dating from the 1890s. It is nine bays wide with the bays divided by tall thin flat pilasters. The facing materials are an attractive combination of red and yellow brick, with stucco painted white on the fifth floor. The casement windows are nearly all segment headed and many have prominent keystones in brick. The glazing of the windows has a distinctive pattern of a large lower section with glazing bars in the shape of a cross, and a small upper section with small panes set in Georgian style glazing bars. This building is an impressive and rather overwhelming example of a Queen Anne revival Arts & Crafts design probably influenced by the work of Norman Shaw.		885	

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WESTBOURNE ROAD	6-12 (even)		Nos. 6-12 (even)	WESTBOURNE ROAD	N7 8AU	St. Mary Magdalene	1855-60		Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Shops/homes	Commercial/residential	A three storied terrace of four properties in London stock brickwork. Roofs concealed behind a flat parapet with independent dormers to each. First and second floor windows are set within double height recessed panels with brick segmental arches; window openings also have brick segmental arches. All windows are modern and differ in form and material; some openings have been enlarged. Shop fronts are modern, those to Nos. 6 and 12 of timber in traditional form.	01/02/1980	Nos. 6-12 Westbourne Road were built between 1855-60, shortly after the road was first developed. The upper parts have windows more typical of Victorian industrial buildings than residential and may reflect the rapid deterioration of this area after the development of the nearby cattle market in the 1850s. Much of it was redeveloped after the Second World War and the building of the Westbourne Road Estate, between 1971-6, has radically altered the character of the area. This terrace is one of the few surviving 1800s structures in the road.		767	
WESTBOURNE ROAD	13-23 (odd)		Nos. 13-23 (odd)	WESTBOURNE ROAD	N7 8AN	St. Mary Magdalene	1861-2		Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Commercial Residential	A three storey, plus attic, terrace, of six units in London stock brickwork with dentilled cornice; (dentils missing from No. 15 and all decorative cornice detail missing from No. 13). Roofs concealed behind the flat attic parapet. Attic windows sit on the cornice and have flat gauged brick arches; both first and second floor windows are set within double height recessed and rendered panels with segmental arches breaking into the lower section of the cornice. Second floor windows are tri-partite with stucco architraves and the first floor windows are similar but with additional console bracketed cornices. The ground floor to No. 13 retains its original domestic form with entrance door and offset tri-partite window; the rest of the terrace has shop-fronts, all modern and differing in form and material. The shop-front to No.23 returns a short way into Bride Street.	01/02/1980	Westbourne Road was laid out in 1850 and Nos. 13-23 were built between 1861-2. At least some of the shopfronts were perhaps inserted later. The area north of Offord Road declined quickly from the 1850s onwards because of the development of the nearby Metropolitan Cattle Market, later the Caledonian Market. It never recovered, in spite of the market's closure in 1963 and much of it was redeveloped in the 1970s. This terrace is one of the few surviving 1800s groups of buildings in Westbourne Road.		768	
WESTBOURNE ROAD	14	EX "ARUNDEL ARMS" Public House	No. 14	WESTBOURNE ROAD	N7 8AU	St. Mary Magdalene	1853		Victorian Italianate	Public House	Commercial/Residential	Former corner public house. London stock brick with quoined stuccoed corners. Three storeys with attic level above original main cornice, now stripped of all decoration. Roof concealed behind attic parapet cornice. First floor sash windows have stucco pedimented gables and pilasters with composite capitals. Second floor windows have simple stucco architraves; attic windows are unadorned. The original ground floor pub frontage is largely intact. Both facades are similar but the Bride Street elevation is of two rather than three bays in width.	01/02/1980	No. 14 Westbourne Road is a fine 1850s public house building retaining its Italianate upper floors and its original pub frontage. The first licensee is named as John Glenn in 1853. The area north of Offord Road declined quickly from the 1850s onwards because of the development of the nearby Metropolitan Cattle Market, later the Caledonian Market. It never recovered, in spite of the market's closure in 1963 and much of it was redeveloped in the 1970s. The pub closed in 2008.		766	
WESTBOURNE ROAD	76	St. David's Hope Church	No. 76	WESTBOURNE ROAD	N7 8BZ		1935-36		Gothic Perpendicular/Old English	Place of worship	Place of worship	Brick. Gothic arches. Symmetrical facade. Central bay and two aisles. Left hand aisle, single Early English style window. Central bay five light Perpendicular style window. Right aisle three stepped smaller Early English style windows.	1 02 80	The current structure of St. David's church was built in 1935-6 by TF Ford, incorporating the arcades of EF Blackburne's church of 1866-9, which had burned down (Cherry & Pevsner). Blackburne's builder was Dove Brothers, based for many generations not far away in Cloudeley Place. The church now has a modern porch. It is an important landmark in an otherwise drab section of Westbourne Road.		765	

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WESTBOURNE ROAD	1 and 3		Nos. 1 and 3	WESTBOURNE ROAD	N7 8AR	St. Mary Magdalene		c1850	Victorian classical tradition, Italianate	Homes	Residential	Italianate semi-detached villas of two bays. London stock brick to first and second floors with string course at 2nd floor level and rusticated stucco to ground floors and semi-basements. Slate hipped roof with dormers over a heavy stucco dentilled cornice, (missing to No.1). Stucco architraves to 1st and 2nd floor windows, the 1st floor additionally with console bracketed pediments; ground and 1st floor windows both with cast iron decorative pot guards. Single storey raised side entrance to No. 3; entrance to No. 1 now incorporated into adjacent modern structure. Basement area protected by cast iron railings set between stucco piers.	01/11/1979	Nos. 1 and 3 Westbourne Road make up a pair of imposing 1850s villas with strong Italianate detail, much of it still surviving. No 3 retains its overhanging eaves and original side entrance porch, both of which No. 1 has lost. They vary slightly in their glazing bars pattern. Otherwise they survive as a pair of ambitious 1850s villas. They are good examples of middle class semi-detached houses of the period. In the 1850s the southern end of Westbourne Road had a higher social status than the northern end and this was reflected in the type and size of houses built.		564	
WHARF ROAD	0	WHARF ROAD BRIDGE		WHARF ROAD	N1 8PZ	Duncan Terrace/Colebrook e Row		1830 - 1835	Victorian Industrial	Other Historic Structure	Road Bridge	Single span elliptical arch bridge. Stock brick with string course (part missing) solid parapet, pilasters & coping. Parapets rebuilt.	01/05/1979	Wharf Road bridge is an early 1830s elliptical arch brick road bridge built over the Regent's Canal and largely in its original form. It is part of the significant growth in canal building in the early 1800s and was built after the Regent's Canal's completion in 1820. It provides a north-south route over the canal, with access to the towpath.		417	
WHARFDALE ROAD	1-17 (odd)		Nos. 1-17 (odd)	WHARFDALE ROAD	N1 9SB	Keystone Crescent		c1830s	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Terrace, classical tradition. Three storey and basement. Parapet stock brick with rusticated stucco ground floor. Flat gauged brick arches to upper windows. Many with original glazing bars. Decorative cast iron front railings.	01/02/1981	Nos. 1-17 Wharfdale Road were built ten years or so after the opening of the Regent's Canal in 1820. The canal attracted industries that made it hard to develop residential streets nearby and the area was known for its noxious trades, the processing of animal carcasses, gas works and tile kilns among them. Around the corner off Balfe Street was Albion Yard, built at around the same time, making graphite for blacking stoves. Attempts were made to revive the area, and this terrace may have been among them. They are handsome but small scale houses, built to a good standard with attractive detailing.		979	
WHARFDALE ROAD	2 - 4	THE DRIVER Public House	Nos. 2 - 4	WHARFDALE ROAD	N1 9RY	Keystone Crescent		c1930	Mock-Georgian	Public House	Commercial	1930s public house, "The Driver, formerly The General Picton. The entrance has been moved to the outer corner, previously a window. Symmetric corner site with Killick Street. Splayed corner. Four storeys, including tiled mansard with hipped tiled dormers. Red brick upper floors, vousoir arches to windows, keystones to first floor. Crittal windows. Ground floor projecting 1930s pub front, timber, with granite pilasters and fascia. Good survivor of its period.	23/04/2002	Nos. 2-4 Wharfdale Road was The General Picton public house, now The Driver (2019). It was built in the 1930s era of improved pubs and road-houses. Its style is restrained mock-Georgian with red brick-work, fan-lights, sash windows, stallrisers and pilasters on its ground floor frontage. General Picton served under Wellington in the Peninsular wars. He was the most senior officer to die at the battle of Waterloo in 1815.		1668	
WHARFDALE ROAD	37	CENTRAL STATION Public House	No. 37	WHARFDALE ROAD	N1 9SD	King's Cross		1860s. Tiling later, 1910s?	Victorian classical tradition Italianate.	Public House	Public House	1860s four storey corner public house. Ground floor rusticated stucco with round arch windows and corner entrance. Upper floor stock brick with six over six timber sash windows; stucco quoining, window surrounds, cornice at second floor and parapet and recessed panel to splay corner. Good later tiling to ground floor pub front. Separate later rear entrance on Balfe Street with tiled stallrisers, bar window with multipaned glass and recessed glazed timber door. Perhaps the same date as the tiling.	03/04/2002	The Central Station pub is a fine 1860s Victorian public house in a prominent position on the corner with Balfe Street. The large arched windows on the ground floor and sash windows on the upper levels give the pub some extra grandeur among the relatively humble houses in the surrounding streets. Probably in the early 1900s the ground floor frontage was tiled, and an extra entrance added on Balfe Street. These add to the building's distinction and give it some architectural variety.		1669	

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WHARFDALE ROAD	42-46		Nos. 42-46	WHARFDALE ROAD	N1 9XW	King's Cross		c1850	Victorian classical tradition industrial	Industrial Building	Commercial/Residential	Three storey warehouse building with facades to Wharfdale Road and Crinan Street, splayed at corner. Six bays to each frontage. Engineering brick base and door and window heads. Stone dressings at cornice, at entrance in Crinan Street and on chimney. Stone pediment to Wharfdale Road. Rest stock brick. Ornamental parapet. Metal windows. Handsome building reflecting past commercial activity of the area. Group value with warehouses immediately to the north.	07/09/1998	Nos. 4 - 14 Crinan St and Nos. 42 - 46 Wharfdale Rd have been combined on the corner between the two streets. They were both built around 1850 and were once warehouses on the edge of the Battlebridge Basin. From 1906, Nos. 4 - 14 Crinan Street became Porter's bottling works. In 1988 the building was internally modified for use by Fitch Benoy, architects. The buildings have now been combined into one commercial and residential building. It has a distinctive design, with yellow stock bricks, red brick window heads and a Baroque pediment to the doorway. There is a separate arched entrance on Wharfdale Road with modern door below.	Original listing No. 48 but description matches Nos. 42-46	1615	4.16	
WHARFDALE ROAD	57 - 63 (odd)		Nos. 57-63 (odd)	WHARFDALE ROAD	N1 9RZ	King's Cross		1901	Late Victorian/Edwardian Arts & Crafts	Industrial Building	Commercial	1901 red brick commercial. Two storeys with third storey in two small gables. Central ornamental pediment. Large windows and loading bays to ground and first floor. Additional storeys added above since the original listing. Some windows replaced but the architectural character of the building has been retained.	01/08/1998	Nos 57 - 63 Wharfdale Road is a late Victorian or Edwardian industrial building with the Queen Anne and Arts & Crafts detailing fashionable at the time. It has been sympathetically updated in the early 2000s, with unobtrusive new windows and doors and an additional storey above. It is dated 1901 on the central pediment of the building. It retains its cast iron railings at the front. It is a fine building in its own right, and adds to the value of the group of buildings at the corner of York Way and Wharfdale Road.		1614		
WHARFDALE ROAD	39 - 51		Nos. 39-51	WHARFDALE ROAD	N1 9RZ	King's Cross		1840s	Early Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Terrace of seven houses, 1840. Each three main storeys with basement level and roof extension. Mansard roof extension of slate tiles. Stucco cornice and blocking course on Nos. 39-45, stock brick dentil detailed cornice on Nos. 47-51. Each house two bays wide. Stock brick gauged arches to first and second floor windows. Recessed, square frame sash windows with timber frames, six over six except for roof extension where two over two. Uniform rusticated stucco front facade. Square frame doorways with semi-circular fanlights and panelled doors. Cast iron railings.	03/04/2002	Nos. 39 - 51 Wharfdale Road make up an interrupted terrace of seven early Victorian houses. Each has three storeys with a Mansard roof and basement. Nos. 47 - 51 have a distinctive dentil cornice of stock brick. All seven have a uniform stucco groundfloor and cast iron railings. These houses were built after the completion of the Regent's Canal in 1820 and before the building of King's Cross station in 1852. The canal attracted industries such as gas works and tile making. Round the corner off Balfe Street the Albion works manufactured graphite for blacking stoves. From the 1850s, the Caledonian cattle market added the trades associated with the disposal of animal carcasses and the often violent cattle drovers frequented the local pubs. There must have been plenty of work for the inhabitants of these houses, but the neighbourhood must have been a difficult place to live.		1670		
WHARFDALE ROAD	21 to 35 (odd)		Nos. 21 to 35 (odd)	WHARFDALE ROAD	N1 9SD	King's Cross		Early 1800s or earlier	Georgian	Homes	Residential	Early 1800s. Two storeys and basement level. Each two bays wide. Yellow stock brick. Stucco cornice and blocking course. First floor with gauged flat brick arches to recessed sash windows with original glazing bars, six over six. Square headed, recessed doorways. Rectangular patterned fanlights, pilaster jambs carrying cornice heads and panelled doors. Rusticated stucco front facade with plain band at first floor level. No. 21 with side entrance on Northdown Street and two first floor windows. No.35 with side entrance on Balfe street with one ground floor window and one bricked up window on first floor above doorway. Cast iron railings.	25 09 03	Nos. 21-35 Wharfdale Road make up an uninterrupted terrace of seven Georgian houses, of two storeys with basement. They are of stock brick with rusticated stucco on the ground floor and a moulded cornice across all seven houses. They seem to have been built at around the same time as the Regent's Canal, which was begun in 1812 and finished in 1820. The canal transformed this part of Islington, bringing with it all sorts of noxious trades which must have made living near the canal very difficult. To make matters worse, the opening of the Caledonian Market further up the road attracted the drovers, who drank in the local pubs, and the many unpleasant trades involved in the disposal of animal carcasses. The revival of the King's Cross area in the 2010s has given these houses a new lease of life and they are now an important part of the area around the station and the canal.		213		
WHARTON COTTAGES WHARTON STREET	0		Coachhouse at Wharton Cottages, Wharton Street	WHARTON COTTAGES WHARTON STREET	WC1X 9PH	New River		c1850	Victorian classical tradition	Coachhouse	Residential	Plain stock brick, high single storey with hayloft. Gable ends.	01/02/1980	Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Wharton Street are at the edge of the Lloyd Baker estate, down the hill towards King's Cross. Lloyd Square was completed in 1833, mainly designed by W.J Booth, son of the family estate surveyor. Wharton Cottages, carriageway, and yard are in a group set back from the street, behind a gateway at No. 36 Wharton Street. They would have provided accommodation for coaches, coachmen and others, serving the grander houses around them. Access currently restricted		891		

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WHARTON COTTAGES WHARTON STREET	0	CARRIAGEWAY & YARD	Entrance carriageway to and yard, at Wharton Cottages, under and rear of No. 36 Wharton street	WHARTON COTTAGES WHARTON STREET	WC1X 9PH	CA37 - Priory Green		c1840	Victorian	Other Historic Structure	Paving	Carriageway and yard paving with granite and other (whinstone?) sets and parallel stone inset slabs for carriage wheels. Granite sets over yard.	01/02/80	Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Wharton Street are at the edge of the Lloyd Baker estate, down the hill towards King's Cross. Lloyd Square was completed in 1833, mainly designed by W.J Booth, son of the family estate surveyor. Wharton Cottages, carriageway, and yard are in a group set back from the street, behind a gate at No. 36 Wharton Street. They would have provided accomodation for coachmen and others, serving the grander houses around them. These paving sets are an unusual survival of the original paving for the access in and out of the coachyard.		892	
WHARTON COTTAGES WHARTON STREET	1, 2 and 3		Nos. 1, 2 and 3	WHARTON COTTAGES WHARTON STREET	WC1X 9PH	New River		c1850	Victorian classical tradition.	Homes	Residential	Irregular group of two storey coachmen's cottages, one detached. No.1, stock brick, segmented gauged brick arches, wood mullioned bay window. Nos. 2 and 3 rendered, some lintels, some mullioned triple windows. Parapets.	01/02/1980	Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Wharton Street are at the edge of the Lloyd Baker estate, down the hill towards King's Cross. Lloyd Square was completed in 1833, mainly designed by W.J Booth, son of the family estate surveyor. Wharton Cottages, carriageway, and yard are in a group set back from the street, behind a gateway at No 36 Wharton Street. They would have provided accommodation for coachmen and others, serving the grander houses on the main street. Access currently restricted.		890	4.17
WHITE CONDUIT STREET	2		No. 2	WHITE CONDUIT STREET	N1 9EL	Chapel Market/Penton Street	Shopfront 1922	House 1830s	Early 1900s shopfront style	Shopfront	Shopfront	S. Cohen (Costumier, Furrier). Proposed for a statutory listing in 1993 though not listed in 2018. Two rendered pilasters and brackets, back painted glass fascia, timber cornice, two awnings. Timber panelled door, clear glass fanlight (two mullion, two transom) three bays to shop front - obscured by roll-down metal shutter.	21/09/1993	This shopfront at No. 2 White Conduit Street is a remarkable survival, with the S. Cohen nameplate still just showing on the fascia, and 'costumier' and 'furrier' either side. When the shopfront was built in 1922 he was a humble draper, perhaps aiming higher. The current proprietor (2018) takes her responsibility towards her shopfront seriously and still sells second hand furs. It is a paradise for bargain hunters. The house above is not locally listed but is a well preserved 1830s building.		1497	
WHITE LION STREET	55	CRAFT BEER Co.	No. 55	WHITE LION STREET	N1 9PP	Chapel Market/Penton Street		c1903	Edwardian brewers' Arts & Crafts	Public House	Public House	Public House. The Lord Wolsley. Timber frontage; four panelled stallrisers. Five pilasters, fascia (attached name) and cornice. Two granite pilasters, render brackets, two lanterns, four clear glass windows (one transom above three mullion, one transom). One double timber panelled/glass door, obscured glass fanlight (five mullion, two transom). Two timber panelled/glass door, same fanlight (five mullion, two transom).	21/09/1993	No. 55 White Lion Street became a beer house in the 1860s. It was originally the Sir Garnet Wolsley and then the Lord Wolsley when he was enobled. The present pub dates from around 1903. It has a mainly unaltered Edwardian exterior and has been extended into the mid 1800s house next to it. The wooden stallrisers remain, along with the window frames and doors. Granite pilasters topped with large consoles bookend the frontage. The fascia and its current name (Craft Beer Co.) is obscured by a floral display (2018). It is a nice, well preserved and looked after, Edwardian pub frontage.		1498	
WHITE LION STREET	72		No. 72	WHITE LION STREET	N1 9PP	Chapel Market/Penton Street		House c1788	Shop front late 1800s	Shopfront	Shopfront	Shop front. Dual timber frontage; White Lion Street and Baron Street. White Lion Street: One pilaster (second lost) wooden stallriser, clear glass window with side aspect (two mullions). Timber fascia and cornice. Corner: Double metal and glass door. Baron Street: One pilaster (hidden?) wooden stallriser, clear glass window, fascia and cornice. Rough render wall.	21/09/1993	No. 72 White Lion Street is an important corner shopfront in a prominent position. It has lost many of its original features since its 1993 listing but some pilaster details may remain in the wooden fascia. The building as a whole is a valuable survivor of the original Georgian street, built in the 1780s by John Brown, bricklayer. There was a baker at this corner from the 1840s until the 1970s. The Victorian shop may have lost some of its detail but it is an important survivor nonetheless.		1499	3.26

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WHITE LION STREET	73	THE THREE JOHNS	No. 73	WHITE LION STREET	N1 9PF	Chapel Market/Penton Street	1889-1901		Late Victorian/Edwardian public house style.	Public House	Public House	Three Johns Public House. Dual granite frontage, White Lion Street and Baron Street. Baron Street: Five pilasters, three stallrisers, clear glass window (two mullions, two transom) above top transom. Nine mullion and cut glass. One window, all same, three mullions. Two windows with side aspects (two transom, above top, same). Recessed timber panelled/glass door. Timber panelled door, clear glass fanlight (two mullions, one transom) - separate access upstairs. (All round - timber fascia (painted name), dentil cornice hanging sign). Corner: Two pilasters, timber panelled/glass double door cut glass fanlight (four mullion, three transom). White Lion Street: Two pilasters, stallriser, clear glass multi-paned window (similar to above).	21/09/1993	A pub has stood on this corner since the 1780s. The building we see now dates from the very end of the Victorian and the beginning of the Edwardian eras, built for Watney Combe Reid between 1899 and 1901, while the old Queen was dying and Edward VII was coming to the throne. There is some difference of opinion about the origin of the name. The more prosaic accounts are that the three local men who developed the site on a lease in 1781 were all called John, or that Msrs. Watney, Coombe and Reid were all called John. The most interesting is that it was named after John Wilkes, the radical thinker of the 1700s, together with John Horne, a follower of Wilkes, and John Glyne, his lawyer. The Three Johns has also been identified by recent historians as the location for one of the key events in pre-revolutionary Russian history. It was here in August 1903 that Lenin, Trotsky and about 50 other committed agitators met to plot the downfall of Tsarist Russia, and disagreed so much that they divided into the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks, splitting socialism's history for ever. Visiting now, it is hard to see how they all fitted in, let alone split. Like many good pub stories, others lay claim to them. The 1905 Congress, it is claimed, took place in an upstairs room at the Crown and Woolpack in Clerkenwell. A man from Special Branch hid in a cupboard but didn't understand a word of what went on. He spoke no Russian.		1500	
WHITEHALL PARK	80	KENT HOUSE	No. 80	WHITEHALL PARK	N19 3TN	Whitehall Park	1897 engraved on terracotta tile on front façade.		Late Victorian Arts & Crafts	Home	Residential	Detached red brick asymmetrical corner house. Red tiled roof, dormer windows, cross gable facing down Whitehall Park. Small hipped roof projecting out of main roof and turret with spire at the corner with Gresley Road. Mock half timbering and render areas, bays, sash windows with narrow framed panes along the top of the upper sashes, arrow framed panes along the top of the upper sashes. Possibly more modern: small conservatory style porch and long glass fronted bay with panelled roof.	01/02/1980	No 80 Whitehall Park is a few years later than the R.W Hall terraces nearby. It is a sprawling red brick building with corner turret and partially mock Tudor timber façade. It incorporates some of the features of the various revival styles that were popular towards the end of the Victorian era but is a different variant from most of the rest of Whitehall Park, to which it is roughly at right angles. It makes a strong statement at the top of the hill facing down the main section of Whitehall Park.		854	
WHITEHALL PARK	2 to 16 (even)		Nos. 2 to 16 (even)	WHITEHALL PARK	N19 3TL	Whitehall Park	completed 1891		Late Victorian Eclectic Queen Anne French Flemish	Homes	Residential	Red brick 2 storey plus dormers terraced houses (some with basements), mostly with slate roofs (many with spade shaped tiles); many with cast iron decorative railings; substantial chimney stacks; turrets on corners or marking the curve of the road; red brick and stucco gables with sun pattern decorations rising above the dormer windows in front of the main roof, and, below the windows, joining the square bay that fronts the house; extra projecting bay on the ground floors; sash windows on most of the houses including tripartite windows on the two main floor with plain sashes below and arched pattern in the upper sash; deep porches, many with dado tiles and wooden doors with patterned glass window panes; front gardens, some with encaustic tiled paths; many with brick burr rubble boundary walls.	27790	Whitehall Park was one of the last north Holloway estates to be developed. It was designed by R.W. Hall and begun in 1889. Together with Gladsmuir Road it was completed in 1891, one of the first streets built in what is now the Whitehall Park Conservation Area. R.W Hall was clearly an architect with a vigorous imagination. His style is hard to pin down. His roof lines are French/Flemish, with turrets at the end of the terrace. Other detail is Queen Anne or Arts & Crafts and the overall impression is of an architect who took considerable care with his elevations and detailing. This is an important terrace and one of the architectural highlights of north Islington.		853	

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WHITEHALL PARK	1 to 69 (odd) 18 to 78 (even)		Nos. 1 to 69 (odd) 18 to 78 (even)	WHITEHALL PARK	N19 3TS	Whitehall Park	Completed 1891		Late Victorian Eclectic Queen Anne French Flemish	Homes	Residential	Red brick 2 storey plus dormers terraced houses (some with basements), mostly with slate roofs (many with spade shaped tiles); many with cast iron decorative railings; substantial chimney stacks; turrets on corners or marking the curve of the road; red brick and stucco gables with sun pattern decorations rising above the dormer windows in front of the main roof, and, below the windows, joining the square bay that fronts the house; extra projecting bay on the ground floors; sash windows on most of the houses including tripartite windows on the two main floor with plain sashes below and arched pattern in the upper sash; deep porches, many with dado tiles and wooden doors with patterned glass window panes; front gardens, some with encaustic tiled paths; many with brick burr rubble boundary walls.	01/02/1980	Whitehall Park was one of the last north Holloway estates to be developed. It was designed by R.W. Hall and begun in 1889. Together with Gladsmuir Road it was completed in 1891, one of the first streets built in what is now the Whitehall Park Conservation Area. R.W Hall was clearly an architect with a vigorous imagination. His style is hard to pin down. His roof lines are French/Flemish, with turrets at the end of the terrace. Other detail is Queen Anne or Arts & Crafts and the overall impression is of an architect who took considerable care with his elevations and detailing. This is an important terrace and one of the architectural highlights of north Islington.		852	
WILLOW BRIDGE ROAD	1-5 (odd)		Nos. 1-5 (odd)	WILLOW BRIDGE ROAD	N1 2LB	Canonbury		1850s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Basement and three storey stock brick. Doors and windows on ground floor with stucco architraves with pediment. No.5, first and second floor windows with plain stucco surrounds. First floor windows with stucco architraves and console bracketed cornice. Second floor windows with stucco architraves. Elaborate doorways with depressed arched pediments above scrolled pediments and entablatures below.	01/02/1980	These are grand Canonbury villas probably by James Wagstaff. He was an architect, developer and surveyor based in Upper Street and Highbury in the mid and later 1800s. He made a building agreement in 1847 for the land between Alwyne Villas and Canonbury Park South where he built houses in Alwyne Villas, Alwyne Road and Place, and Willow Bridge Road. He built them between 1848 and 1860, so these must have been among the last. The detailing, particularly the stucco surrounding the doorways, is highly elaborate. These villas are important Canonbury buildings.		594	
WILLOW BRIDGE ROAD	9-13 (odd)		Nos. 9-13 (odd)	WILLOW BRIDGE ROAD	N1 2LB	Canonbury		Late 1800s	Late Victorian, some Baroque details	Homes	Residential	Three storeys and basement. Red brick with bays. Stone lintels above doors and windows. Casement windows. Part of terrace.	01/02/1980	Nos. 9-13 Willow Bridge Road are part of a terrace of late Victorian functional red brick dwellings. Their red brick stands out from the earlier London stock brick of the surrounding Canonbury terraces. They have casement windows and stone lintels without much other decoration. No. 13 has a coach house to the side, with a Queen Anne style Dutch gable and medallion. They make a nice contrast to the grand classically inspired villas next door and opposite.		595	
WILLOW BRIDGE ROAD	10-14 (even)		Nos. 10-14 (even)	WILLOW BRIDGE ROAD	N1 2LA	Canonbury		Late 1890s-early 1900s	Late Victorian or Edwardian Queen Anne/Baroque	Homes	Residential	Symmetrical red brick block with gables and bays. Some ornate brick work and Baroque detailing. Three storey and basement. Middle section Mansard roof with dormers. Casement windows. Arched pilastered doorways with semi circular fanlights, NO. 10's with original stained glass.	01/02/1980	Nos. 10-14 Willow Bridge Road make up a short terrace of three red brick residences, with strong Queen Anne style features. The central bay has a Mansard roof with dormers, above a cornice and pediment. The whole group is symmetrical, with high quality brickwork. Most original features are still in place. No. 10 retains an ornate stained glass fanlight. As with Nos. 9-13 Willow Bridge Road, they contrast nicely with the earlier stock brick and stucco building elsewhere in Canonbury.		596	
WILLOW BRIDGE ROAD	16-22 (even)		Nos. 16-22 (even)	WILLOW BRIDGE ROAD	N1 2LA	Canonbury		1860s	Victorian classical tradition Italianate	Homes	Residential	Two pairs of semi-detached villas. Basement and three storey. Stock brick. Stucco architraved windows. Ground and first floor windows console bracketed pediments. First floor with arched heads. Ornate stucco entrances with pilasters, brackets, cornices and balustrades. Some ground floor window with cast iron window guards.	01/02/1980	These are grand Canonbury villas probably by James Wagstaff. He was an architect, developer and surveyor based in Upper Street and Highbury in the mid and later 1800s. He made a building agreement in 1847 for the land between Alwyne Villas and Canonbury Park South where he built houses in Alwyne Villas, Alwyne Road and Alwyne Place, and in Willow Bridge Road. He built them between 1848 and 1860, so these must have been among the last. The detailing, particularly the stucco surrounding the doorways, is highly elaborate. These villas are important Canonbury buildings.		597	

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WORSHIP STREET	21		No. 21	WORSHIP STREET	EC2A 2DW	Bunhill Fields and Finsbury Square		Late 1800s	Victorian Baroque	Industrial Building	Commercial	Similar in style to warehouse/showroom buildings nearby in Tabernacle Street. Five storey classical/Baroque late Victorian industrial building, three bays. Modernised ground floor. Large-scale flattened pilasters running through first, second, third floors. Stock brick with stone mullions and decorated frieze round arched windows at fourth floor. Baroque effects in pilasters, capitals and frieze.	01/09/1978	No. 21 Worship Street follows the pattern of the larger 1800s furniture industry buildings in South Shoreditch. It has additional neo-Baroque flourishes at the roof line. It is a fine building which has been adapted well to modern needs.		331	
WRAY CRESCENT	2-8 (even)		Nos. 2-8 (even)	WRAY CRESCENT	N4 3LP	Tollington Park		c1870	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	A pair of semi-detached Victorian villas with classical detailing. Slate roofs with projecting eaves and decorative eave supports. Stock brick with large stucco quoin stone detailing. Three storeys with basement level. Steps up to main entrance. Wide wooden door with plain portico and decorative brackets. First floor window, triple aspect bay with sash, plain stucco surround. Large first floor window, triple aspect, sash, classical pediment and stucco surround. Second floor windows two small arched sash with moulded detail. Moulded stucco banding decoration.	01/03/1988	Nos. 2-8 Wray Crescent make a fine pair of semi-detached Victorian villas that have retained many of their original features. They add character and interest to the street and provide variety to the range of Victorian design in the Tollington Park Conservation Area.		1237	
WRAY CRESCENT	14, 16, 22, 24		Nos. 14, 16, 22, 24	WRAY CRESCENT	N4 3LP	Tollington Park		c1870	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Four semi-detached Victorian villas with classical detailing. Slate roof with projecting eaves and eave brackets. Yellow stock brick with large stucco quoin stones. Three storey with basement level. Steps to main entrance, wide wooden doors. Moulded pediment with decorative brackets. Large, triple aspect bay window with moulded stucco surround. Three rectangular sash windows to first floor with simple stucco surrounds, central window has a small pediment with decorative brackets. Three sash windows with arches and simple stucco moulding surrounds to second floor. Basement level white render.	01/03/1988	Nos.14,16,22, and 24 Wray Crescent are attractive Victorian villas with fine detailing and good proportions. They add character and interest to the Conservation Area.		1238	
WYCLIF STREET	14	ST. JAMES'S VICARAGE	No. 14	WYCLIF STREET	EC1V 0EL	Northampton Square		1874	Victorian Gothic	Vicarage	Commercial	Former Rectory to St. Peter's Church, St. John Street (demolished), corner of Wyclif Street and Tompion Street. Detached, with asymmetrical floor plan, three storeys. Gothic style. Steep pitched and hipped slate roof with gables front and rear. Prominent chimney stacks. Stock brick with stone string courses and window heads. Two small sash windows on second floor and three on first floor. Two ground floor bay windows. Gothic entrance porch with stone steps and cast iron railing. Panelled brick boundary wall on Wyclif Street with brick piers, capped by stone copings. Good individual quality of materials and craftsmanship. Date plaque: 'St Peters Vicarage, 1874'. Now offices	24/07/2000	No. 14 Wyclif Street is the former rectory to St. Peter's Church, on the corner with St. John's Street, demolished after war damage. It was designed by Jesse Christian Hukins and built 1874-75. He also built much of the church, after the original designs by E.L. Blackburne proved too expensive. The rectory is a remaining link to the church and a contrast to the mid 1900s utilitarianism of the estate. Previously listed as 14 Wyclif Street, it has now been sensitively repurposed and incorporated into the National Centre for Social Research and is part of their offices. The former Wyclif address is no longer in use and the building is now considered part of 35 Northampton Square EC1V 0AX.		1648	4.18
WYNDHAM CRESCENT	8-12 (consec)		Nos. 8-12 (consec)	WYNDHAM CRESCENT	N19 5QJ			c1880	Victorian classical tradition	Homes	Residential	Three storey mansion flat terrace, grey brick with stone bay windows to the full height, lintels and porches, slate roofs. Porch surrounds with Corinthian pilasters and pediments. No 12 has a "Dutch" gable end with blank panel below.	01/11/1978	Nos 8-12 make up a handsome sequence of three story bayed mansion dwellings rising up one side of Wyndham Crescent. Elaborate pediments and pilasters surround the doorways. No. 12 has a grand Dutch gable with blank panel below.		387	

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WYNFORD ROAD /COLLIER STREET /RODNEY STREET /CALSHOT STREET	0	PRIORY GREEN ESTATE	Priority Green Estate bounded by Calshot Street, Collier Street, Rodney Street and Wynford Road.	WYNFORD ROAD /COLLIER STREET /RODNEY STREET /CALSHOT STREET	N19DQ	Priority Green		1947-57	Modernist/Brutalist	Homes	Residential	Priority Green Estate, designed 1938, built 1947-57 by Skinner, Bailey and Lubetkin for Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury. Major social housing scheme following on from their work at Spa Green Estate and Bevin Court. Comprises the following: Kendal House and Redington House, both eight storey deck access blocks, oriented north-south, arranged symmetrically around open space. Calshot, Grendon, Paveley, Tornay and Foliot Houses - four storey blocks with distinctive Tecton chequer-board tiling, brick and render, orientated east-west. Priory Heights (formerly Wynford House) comprising three blocks, 11 storeys, recently refurbished by Avanti Architects including penthouse roof extensions. Bas relief sculpture on south side. The boiler house/hall - single storey circular service block, originally serving the whole estate.	24/07/2000	This is one of the most important developments of modern Islington. As a result of the 1935 Housing Act, that led local authorities to survey and tackle overcrowding, Berthold Lubetkin and his firm won a competition for working people's flats in Finsbury, itself severely overcrowded. Since Finsbury had an obligation to re-house all residents displaced by the new development, the new buildings had to be high density and taller than the original design. So lifts were added, unusual for working class flats. The designs were of high quality and innovative, now becoming more respected as the reputations of the modernists or "brutalists" are revalued. Priory Green estate is set within a landscaped area with an emphasis on the green open spaces between the blocks. The setting of the individual blocks within the landscape, the views in and around the site, are important to the overall design ideas of the architects. The development of this area of Finsbury by Lubetkin and his successor Franck is one of the great achievements of London housebuilding before and after the Second World War.		1650		
YERBURY ROAD	18-26 (even)		Nos. 18-26 (even)	YERBURY ROAD	N19 4RJ	Mercers Road/Tavistock Terrace		c1870	Victorian classical tradition/Gothic	Homes	Residential	Two storey plus attic gabled houses, with elaborate wooden finials and barge boarding. In stock brick with stucco bays and door and window arches.	01/02/1980	This gabled terrace is the best of the varied rows of villas and terraces in Yerbury Road. It is also the best preserved. Its design is repeated further up the road towards Wedmore Street and elsewhere in north Islington. It was clearly a popular template for its builder, with steep pitched gables, wooden roofline decoration and stuccoed bays and doorways. It is repeated further north in the borough, in Hargrave Park.		784		
YORK WAY	24	THE FELLOW (former DUKE OF YORK) public house	No. 24	YORK WAY	N1 9AA			1840s	Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Public House	Derived classical traditional/Italian influence. Three storey plus dormer. Stock brick, stucco dressings. Hammered quoins. Moulded cornices and window surrounds. Pilaster ground floor with dentilled capitals. Refurbished 2008.	01/12/1982	No. 24 York Way is a fine public house, renamed after refurbishment. This was one of the many local pubs whose main trade came from cattle drovers and slaughterhouse men. Most of these local pubs would have been 'men only' and referred to as 'Spot & Sawdust', the sawdust being used to sweep up the blood after drunken fights, especially on pay days. The nearby Metropolitan Meat Market in Copenhagen Fields was opened in 1855 and blighted much of the surrounding neighbourhood.		1008		
YORK WAY	34		No. 34	YORK WAY	N1 9AB			1860s	Victorian industrial	Industrial Building	Commercial	Two storey stock brick office to front with three storey warehouse behind. Windows either side of former works entrance. Beyond this is main workshop with cast iron piers. M-shaped roof with timber tresses. Links to rear three storey block with cast iron columns and timber floor, original wall crane.	07/09/1998	No. 34 York Way was formerly the Henry Pontifex Copper and Brass Works, built in 1866. It is an unusually coherent surviving example of a mid-Victorian factory complex in Islington. It has been restored since its original listing. It is now (2017) occupied by an architectural engineer.		1598		
YORK WAY	36-40		Nos. 36-40	YORK WAY	N1 9AB			c1850s, 1890s and 2006 additions	Victorian industrial	Industrial Building	Commercial	Four storey, 11 bay brick range to Railway Street and three storey range to York Way with pediment/gables of c1890s. Stock brick with red brick detail. 2006 restoration and additions.	07/09/1998	Nos. 36 - 40 York Way was developed in around 1856 as a corrugated iron factory for the St. Pancras Ironworks, with a central paved courtyard. It was restored in 2006 with some additions in the courtyard. It makes an important contribution to the industrial character of the area.		1601		
YORK WAY	52	Lincoln Lounge. Former Lincoln Arms	No. 52	YORK WAY	N1 9AB			Late 1800s	Victorian classical tradition. Jacobean detailing	Public House	Public House	Red brick with moulded stone or glazed tile dressing. Four storey. Modest renaissance influence. Jacobean influence in bold rectilinear decoration. Centre bay with animated composition in stucco cartouches.	01/12/1982	No. 52 York Way is a four-storey pub with unusual Jacobean influence in its decoration. It was restored in 2006. The original pub name, Lincoln Arms, remains above the door with wrought iron work.		1010		
YORK WAY	54		No. 54	YORK WAY	N1 9AB				Modern	residential above ground floor retail	54 London GRAPHICS CENTRE art suppliers 56-60 PRET A MANGER coffee shop	Terrace of three 1860s retail premises, with first floor and second floor mansard. One central window on first floor and single dormer. Welsh slate double pitch mansard roof. Moulded window surrounds and cornice. Modern shop fronts. Group value.	07/09/98	This three-storey brick new build matches the proportion of the pub to its north (left hand side) - the ground floor was an extension to the pub next door	DEMOLISHED?	1605	1.15	

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Street Name	Street Number	Building Name	Street Number	Street Name	Post Code	Conservation Area	Date Built (actual)	Date Built (estimated/unconfirmed)	Architectural Style	Building Type	Current Use	Description of Building	Date of Local Listing	Historic Significance	NOTES	LBoI Local List Ref.	Demolished, altered or queried Reference
YORK WAY	146	THE OLD SCHOOL	No. 146	YORK WAY	N1 0AE		1880s		Victorian Gothic	Educational Building	Residential	Four storey former London Board School, red brick with stone horizontal bands and lintels, ceramic tile infill panels to arches, sash windows.	01/11/1978	This was formerly York Way school, built in the 1880s and therefore by T.J. Bailey and his colleagues at the London School Board. It was modernised 1969 and converted to flats in 2000. It is more Gothic in its detailing than is usual for London board schools in Islington. Taken together these board schools are one of Victorian and Edwardian municipalism's outstanding achievements. This school represents a time when there was an important shift in education from religious to local government foundations.		381	
YORK WAY	0	FORMER YORK ROAD STATION	Not numbered	YORK WAY	N1		1906		Edwardian Arts & Crafts	Public Building/Underground Station	Disused.	Claret-coloured faience tiles from the Leeds Fireclay Company. Heavy dentilled cornice. Four arched bays to York Way, two bays on splay. A shadow of original lettering clearly visible.	22/10/1999	These Edwardian underground stations are some of the best known landmarks in London, with their ox-blood red terracotta tiles from the Leeds Fireclay Company, heavy cornices and semi-circular first floor windows. York Road station served the Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton Railway, now the Piccadilly Line. It conforms to the uniform Arts and Crafts style developed by Leslie Green for the Underground Electric Railways Company of London. It was built in 1906 and closed in 1932 because of lack of custom and to cut journey times. With the redevelopment of the former King's Cross and St Pancras railway yards there has been some discussion about re-opening the station. Sadly it seems not to be economically viable.		1636	
YORK WAY	26	Former RAILWAY TAVERN Public House												Demolished	1531		
YORK WAY	256	Former Butchers Arms public house	No. 256	YORK WAY	N7 9PQ		1862		Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Residential	Ground floor pub front, stucco pilasters and cornice. Stock brick upper floors. First floor windows: Stucco architraves with console bracketed pediment.	01/02/1980	This pub dates from when the Caledonian cattle market was active (opened 1855, closed 1963). It was converted into flats in 1997 but now (2017) has a rather forlorn air. Ground floor entrances have been crudely blocked. However, it retains some of its grandeur and is an important memorial of the cattle market.		726	
YORK WAY	0	MAIDEN LANE BRIDGE (East half)		YORK WAY / REGENT'S CANAL	N1C 4BZ	Regent's Canal West	1819 - rebuilt 1852, 1923, and 1998		Victorian Industrial	Other Historic Structure	Bridge	Cast iron single-span road bridge over canal, with cast iron beams and parapet, and brick jack arches. Rusticated sandstone quoins.	01/05/1979	Maiden Lane Bridge has had several significant developments over the past century, to accommodate traffic and comply with European load bearing legislation. However, it has retained its historic, Victorian, elements in the red-brick work forming the bridge pillars either side of the canal, complete with Canal Trust plaque detailing the significance of the structure.		395	
YORK WAY	30													Demolished	1604		
YORK WAY	302 & 304 Pentonville Road & 2 YORK WAY N1		Nos. 302 & 304 Pentonville Road & 2 YORK WAY N1	YORK WAY	N1 9NR		c1850		Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Residential or commercial above. Commercial/restaurant below.	Simple form with classical/renaissance traditional and influence. Four storey. Parapet. Pale grey brick, stone dressings. Simple upper cornices. Minimal moulded surrounds to windows, round-arched at first floor. Refurbished 2002	01/12/1982	This magnificent classical renaissance style corner building was originally The Maidenhead Tavern and later The Victoria hotel & pub. A wall mounted boundary marker reads 'St. M. II BOUNDARY 37ft 6 ins W 1883'. It was restored in 2002 and is now (2017) a McDonald's restaurant on the ground floor.		1007	
YORK WAY	4,6,8 & 10		Nos. 4,6,8 & 10	YORK WAY	N1 9AA		c1850		Victorian classical tradition	Homes above. Ground floor shops	Commercial and residential	Terrace of 1850s four storey brick (painted), round arched first floor windows, cast iron balconies, dentil decoration to parapet. Modern shop fronts, timber access gates to No. 10 with wicket. Group value with No. 2 York Way.	07/09/1998	This mid-19th century terraced block, in need of restoration, has an access yard (once used by horse transport). The floors above with round arched first floor windows & cast iron balconies are now used as residential accommodation. They have group value with No. 2 York Way.		1596	
YORK WAY	12, 14, 16 & 18		Nos. 12, 14, 16 & 18	YORK WAY	N1 9AA		c1850		Victorian classical tradition	Homes. Commercial below	Residential and commercial above. Commercial below	Terrace of four three storey brick buildings c1850. Round arched first floor windows, pairs of second floor windows linked by stucco moulding decoration. First floor cast iron balconies. Modern ground floor shop fronts, separated by original corbelled brackets.	07/09/1998	These make up a terrace of three storey buildings, originally residential accommodation above shops and cafes. Appropriately the ghost signage of 'Refreshments' has remained above today's (2017) chicken restaurant. The entrance to the Regent's Quarter is next door to the north.		1597	
YORK WAY	28													Demolished	1603		

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YORK WAY	56, 58 & 60		Nos. 56, 58 & 60	YORK WAY	N1 9AB		1853		Victorian classical tradition	Public House	Commercial	Timber frontage. Panelled opening stallriser, two pilasters, clear glass window (one transom below obscured), iron strip vent. Panelled/mottled glass door, clear glass fanlight and iron strip vent. Angle recessed doorway. Double panelled/mottled glass door and single door (same) to both, clear glass fanlight and iron vent strip. Timber pilaster. Panelled/mottled glass door, clear glass fanlight and iron strip vent. Ornate ironwork grille and sliding metal gate across entrance. Two granite pilasters, timber fascia (painted name) render brackets, hanging sign, one lantern.	21/09/1993	This former pub was originally 'The Ambassador', one of many corner pubs along York Way used mostly by cattle drovers. The nearby Metropolitan Meat Market in Copenhagen Fields was opened in 1855 and blighted much of the surrounding neighbourhood. It has been renovated and its interior gutted but its exterior with its Mansard roof has been retained. Now (2017) it is a Pret a Manger.		1532	

Disclaimer

This Review has been carried out by volunteers under the direction of the Building Exploratory and completed by members of the Islington Society who have assembled the information in this document to the best their abilities, for the benefit of Islington.

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