

Details of Proposed non-designated Heritage Assets

Building/ Structure	Ownership	Architectural significance	Historic significance	Townscape	Merits of inclusion	Sources
Public art (The Workers)		In the Eastern Bloc style.	Sculpture, 1995, by artist Kevin Harrison (1953 -) for Harlesden City Challenge. Harrison's work is figurative, generally in painted steel or fibreglass. His themes are urban life, human frailty, the squalor, violence and general untidiness of life, as well as its counterpart, the abundant humour that emerges from it and makes it bearable. Many of his public sculptures can be seen around the East End of London. He often initiates workshops for school children. This sculpture represents people struggling together to put up a yellow and green spotty, joke corporate flag. The humour is that it's like a soviet realist sculpture but in this one the workers are struggling to put to up a funny thing.	The sculpture is on the corner of Rucklidge Avenue but it does not stand out as townscape feature.	The sculpture is in good condition and liked by the local community. It was funded through City Challenge and introduced to the location through consultation with local schools.	www.kevinharrisonsculptor.com www.rosersouse.wordpress.com/2012/03/31/what-is-it-with-the-art-in-harlesden/
Harlesden Baptist Church	Private	Baptist Church, 1890 consisting of baptistery, nave, aisles, short transept, tower and spire. Huge central rose window.	The great expansion of nonconformity from the late 1870s until the First World War mirrored the growth of building in Willesden with chapels and mission halls opening in the rapidly developing	Landmark building within the area	The building is well maintained and although the spire has been truncated it still retains its original late	www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol7/pp242-246

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		Constructed of red brick and Bath stone dressings. Unusual mixture of decorative gothic and early English styles.	districts of Kilburn, Harlesden, and Willesden, especially during the 1880s and 1890s.		Victorian character and general appearance.	
Harlesden Branch Library	Public	Branch Library. 1893 by John Cash. Solid, red brick, with brick and stone dressings. Detailed with one large Dutch gable over original entrance (featuring a stone crest) and two smaller gables to the return. Welsh slate roof and timber casement windows.	Harlesden was at the height of its prosperity at the turn of the century. Largely middle-class, it had a strong sense of identity compounded largely of civic pride and religious nonconformity. Nine churches and chapels were built between 1876 and 1902 as were a court house, the library, a constitutional clubhouse, and a jubilee clock, the focus of High Street.	The library is a local focus point.	The building is well maintained and although it has been altered it still retains its original late Victorian character and general appearance.	www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol7/pp182-204
St Margaret's & St Georges	Private	Presbyterian cruciform chapel, 1876, by Thomas Arnold (1838 - 1912). Red brick with stone dressing in the decorated gothic style. Detailed	Willesden Presbyterian's originally met in a hall seating 150 at Fortune Gate, Harlesden. It was replaced by St. Margaret's which was built 1876 and enlarged 1884 to seat 645. Galleries added 1894. Became	A corner site, and a very attractive building the church is a landmark in the street.	The building is well maintained and preserved.	www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol7/pp242-246 www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect

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		with clock, finial, Gothic tracery, stained glass windows and buttresses. Welsh slate roof with crested ridge tiles. Red brick boundary wall and stone piers and courtyard.	St. Margaret United Reformed church 1959 and St. Margaret and St. George United Reformed and Moravian church 1974. Thomas Arnold was born in Edinburgh in 1838 and articulated to David Cousin, City Architect of Edinburgh from 1853. In 1863 he moved to London to become assistant to Sir Horace Jones and commenced independent practice in 1869 designing various Presbyterian and congregational churches.			full.php?id=100065
All Souls Church Vicarage	Private	Vicarage, 1894, possibly by architect E J Tarver, in the eclectic Arts and Crafts style. London stock brick and tall chimney stacks. Steep pitched roofs, dormers and gables. Features elaborate leaded glass windows, clay tile hanging and brick dentils.	The parish of All Souls, Harlesden, was formed in 1875 from Willesden, Acton, St John's, Kensal Green, and Hammersmith. Mission services had been held by the curate of St Mary's, Willesden, at Harlesden institute from 1858. The parish church at Station Road, Harlesden, was built and consecrated in 1879. It replaced an iron church dating from 1867. The vicarage was built at the same time.	Attractive building within the street that is part of the setting and curtilage of listed church.	The building is well preserved.	http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol07/pp236-241
Church of God of Prophecy	Private	Methodist chapel, 1901. Red brick and stone dressings, buttresses and railings. Gabled front facing	Free (later United) Methodist chapel seating 250 built 1888 in Tubbs Road, Harlesden. New red	A landmark in the High Street and on Tubbs Road.	The 1901 building is well maintained and preserved. The	www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol07/pp242-246

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		High Street with twin entrances and huge decorated traceried windows and attached tower. Return to Tubbs Road with perpendicular windows and paired gables. Further on, smaller chapel, 1888, rendered gable end facing Tubbs Road with perpendicular quoined windows in symmetrical arrangement. Welsh slate roof. Rendered sides with more perpendicular quoined windows and buttresses.	brick chapel for 450 built alongside on High Street, 1901. Closed 1963. Became		older chapel altered.	
Le Junction	Private	Public House and Hotel, 1894, formerly Willesden Junction Hotel. Substantial corner pub with projecting granite fronts, portico and granite pilasters. Continuous decorative metal balconette to first floor. Upper windows feature curved pediments and brackets.	Attractive public house which forms part of the Victorian history of the area. It was originally tied to the Cannon Brewery Co. Ltd which in 1895 had 110 public houses. Cannon Brewery was acquired by Taylor, Walker & Co. Ltd. In 1930.	An attractive landmark in the street.	The building retains much character and architectural detailing despite loss of original windows and corbelled cornice.	http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=Cannon_Brewery_Co._Ltd
Postal Delivery Office	Private	General Post Office, 1894, extended 1910. Single storey, constructed in red brick with stone dressings. Entrance block with brick pierced parapet and	Post Office branches, along with the Royal Mail delivery service, were formerly part of the General Post Office (GPO) and later the Post Office corporation. The GPO created a network of post offices	A well known local landmark, the building provides interest in the	The building is well preserved and retains original windows, doors and	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Post_Office

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		stone bracketed entrance. Stone architraves to windows. 1911 extension features a large set-back gable facing the road. Huge shouldered, arched, tripartite, multi-paned, sash window to exposed gable topped with the Royal Cypher of Edward VII. The whole ensemble complete with boundary wall, piers, railings and post box.	where senders could submit items. All post was transferred from the post office of origination to distribution points called sorting stations, and from there the post was then sent on for delivery to the receiver of the post.	street.	decorative elements. It makes a positive contribution together with boundary features.	
The Shawl	Private	Baptist church hall dating from 1906. Red brick Dutch gabled front (now painted white). Full width arched glazed shopfront with black granite pilasters topped with swan-neck pediments. Two reliefs featuring instruments. Stone dressings and parapet coping. London stock brick returns with pointed arch windows (boarded over) between buttresses. Slate roof.	Opened as Tavistock Hall, seating 500, in 1906 for the former 1182 Baptist Chapel on adjacent site. The Hall used as youth and community centre 1978 and converted into a public house in 1996.	The hall is a feature of this part of the High Street which is otherwise predominantly retail premises.	The conversion to the new use has retained much original detailing.	www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol7/pp242-246
The vacant HSBC Building, 60 High Street	Private	Corner building, constructed in Portland stone with several decorative features and detailing is virtually unaltered, with the original	This c.1925 building ,sits on the site of a former butchers but has always been a bank until closing recently. In 1901 a butcher named Johnson was there, and another butcher named Alfred Dangerfield from	The corner plot and robust nature within the street makes the building stand out.	The building is virtually unaltered, although, the roof has been replaced and the front door	"Kelly's Directory of Kilburn and Willesden" and Sources: https://en.wi

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		timber sash and metal fame windows remaining.	about 1920 to 1925. After that number 60 seemed to be home to more white collar companies. For example from 1926 to about 1940 it was home to the Royal London Mutual Insurance Society. The ancestor to HSBC, Midland Bank was located at 62 for a few years starting in 1926 but later expanded to occupy both number 60 and 6		exchanged with a modern design. None of this spoils the character of the building. For example, the original timber sash and metal fame windows remain. It has been well maintained.	kipedia.org/wiki/Midland_Bank https://en.wiki.org/wiki/Royal_London_Group_Street Directories.