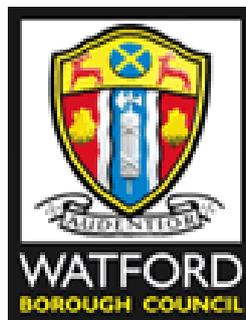


# Nationally Listed Buildings in Watford



**Updated 2014**



## 1.0 Introduction

1.1 A '*Listed Building*' is a building, object or structure that has been judged to be of national historical or architectural interest. It is included on a register called the "List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest," drawn up by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. At a national level English Heritage (EH) administers the listing system on behalf of the Secretary of State.

1.2 Nationally Listed Buildings are subject to national and local policies. These are set out in:

- [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (2012);
- [Watford District Plan 2000](#) (2003)\*;
- [Watford Local Plan: Part 1: Core Strategy](#) (2013)\*;
- [Watford Local Plan: Part 2: Development Management Policies](#) (draft)\*.

\*(The Watford Local Plan replaces the Watford District Plan.)

1.3 Nationally Listed Buildings are located throughout Watford, with a concentration along The Parade and High Street. Some of the buildings are situated within Conservation Areas and are subject to the relevant planning policies concerning Conservation Areas, as well as the specific policies relating to Listed Buildings. The contents of the List of Buildings of National Interest are also included on the Historic Environment Record maintained by Hertfordshire County Council. While this does not additionally increase the level of protection afforded to the buildings, it does reinforce and aid the recognition of their contribution to the wider historic environment.

## 2.0 The Listing Process

2.1 The first buildings to be Nationally Listed in Watford were designated in 1952, with the most recent addition occurring in 2008. There are currently 92 buildings on the national list from the District but this figure may be

subject to change in the future. Applications to have a building Nationally Listed are made to English Heritage, who assess the application before passing on their recommendations to the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport – who makes the final decision.

2.2 The principal criteria used for assessing whether a building should be Nationally Listed are:

- *Architectural interest: buildings which are nationally important for the interest of their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also important examples of particular building types and techniques.*
- *Historic interest: this includes buildings which illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history.*
- *Close historical association with nationally important buildings or events.*
- *Group value, especially where buildings are part of an important architectural or historic group or are a fine example of planning (such as squares, terraces and model villages)*

### **3.0 Nationally Listed Buildings and development**

#### **3.1 Can I do work to a listed building?**

3.1.1 Regular maintenance and 'like for like' repairs do not need listed building consent but it would be required if the repairs include removal of historic material or changes to its character.

3.1.2 Internal painting and decorating does not generally need listed building consent if it includes matching paint and materials, while the replacement of a modern kitchen or bathroom fittings would not require consent. Refurbishment involving the removal of internal features, such as doors, fireplaces, plasterwork, panelling or other historic fittings constitutes alterations and listed building consent is required before work is carried out.

3.1.3 External painting may require consent if the new paint colour does not match the existing as it may affect the character of the Listed Building.

3.1.4 Advice on alterations and repairs is available from the Council and engagement is recommended to avoid the potential for later enforcement action. You can contact us if you are unsure whether you need permission, or for more advice on what type of work would require listed building consent.

### **3.2 How do I apply for listed building consent?**

3.2.1 You will need to fill in a listed building application form, which is available on the Council website. The listed building consent process is very similar to the planning process and for most cases it will take 6-8 weeks to process an application.

3.2.2 Advice to owners or developers and their professional agents is an important part of the listed building application process and the Council's Conservation Officer is available to discuss your proposal before you submit your application. Advice can be given on appropriate alterations and extensions to historic buildings. Except for the simplest applications it is advisable to employ an agent who is familiar with work to historic buildings.

3.2.3 If you are in any doubt, you should check with a Planning Officer if planning permission or listed building consent is needed before starting any work to a listed building.

### **3.3 What can the Council do about neglected listed buildings?**

3.3.1 Not all listed buildings are cared for by their owners. In certain cases of deliberate neglect or long term vacancy, a listed building is put on the register of Buildings at Risk. A register is drawn up by English Heritage and updated annually. It brings together information on listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments known to be at risk from neglect, decay or redundancy.

3.3.2 The Council monitors Buildings at Risk and seeks long term solutions for neglected, redundant or derelict listed buildings. Some of the buildings are the subject of refurbishment proposals and will be removed from the register of Buildings at Risk when works are complete. The Council also compiles a local

assessment of 'Buildings at Risk' and updates this every five years. A copy of the most recent report is available here:

<http://www.watford.gov.uk/listedbuildings>

3.3.3 The Council has legal powers to serve an Urgent Works Notice or Repairs Notice on a listed building owner, requiring repair works to be carried out. The notice will specify the works, which are considered reasonably necessary for the preservation of the building. An Urgent Works Notice is restricted to emergency repairs only - for example works to keep a building wind and weather-proof and secure against vandalism. A Repairs Notice is not restricted to urgent works and may include works to preserve architectural details but can not be used to restore lost features.

3.3.4 In extreme cases where building owners have not taken reasonable steps to preserve a listed building, the Council can do the work at the owner's cost or compulsorily purchase a Building at Risk.

### **3.4 How do I report a Listed Building at risk?**

If you are aware of an historic building which is either derelict or not being properly preserved you can contact the Council, who will inspect the building and advise you what action they intend to take.

## **4.0 Further Information**

4.1 For preliminary advice on works to Nationally Listed Buildings, contact Watford Borough Council's Development Control Section or Conservation Section on *01923 226400* or *01923 278398*, before submitting an application.

4.2 The following organisations may be able to provide further information:

- English Heritage  
East of England Region  
24 Brooklands Avenue  
Cambridge  
CB2 2BU
- Heritage Protection Branch - Culture Team  
Department for Culture Media and Sport  
2-4 Cockspur Street  
London  
SW1Y 5DH

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk>

<http://www.culture.gov.uk/>

- The Listed Property Owners Club Ltd.  
Lower Dane  
Hartlip  
Kent  
ME9 7TE

<http://www.lpoc.co.uk/>

- Hertfordshire Building Preservation Trust  
The Castle  
Hertford  
SG14 1HR

<http://www.hertfordshirebpt.org/>

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<b>Watford Tunnel, south entrance to west tunnel</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	3/12		
Map reference	TQ 0994 9861		
Date Listed	26.08.1952		
Council Ward	Nascot	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1837 classical stone entrance to original tunnel of London-Birmingham Railway. Robert Stephenson, engineer. Round-headed archway with classical front , channelled rustication, moulded imposts, heavy detail cornice with plain pediment over. Brick side abutments with detail cornice carried over. The tunnel is over a mile long and 10 men were killed building it.</i></p> <p><i>J C Bourne: <u>Drawings of the London and Birmingham Railway</u> 1839</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The tunnel entrance is 25 feet high and 24 feet wide, and the tunnel is 1 1/10 miles long, excavated from chalk and gravel. The ten men were killed when one of the six vertical shafts, 8-9 feet in diameter, gave way when the tunnel was almost finished. It took a month to clear out, and the hole became a ventilation shaft.</p>			

<b>1a Carey Place</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/54		
Map reference	TQ 1126 9624		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>C16-C17 timber-framed house, rendered with plain tile roof and brick eaves stack. Two-storey. Three bays, originally jettied with 2 bay upper hall spanned by tie-beam truss, apparently of lower King-and-Queen strut type. Mixed fenestration, some with glazing bars.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The first floor partitions, except between the hall and chamber, are either modern or C18th, and although the fireplaces are C19th the date of the central chimney shaft cannot be certain and may well be earlier. The eastern wall was faced in brick in the C18th, when sash windows were also inserted. Much original work has been concealed preventing closer dating. (S Castle: <u>Timber-framed buildings in Watford</u> pp18-19 1977)</p> <p>This with 137 and 139 High Street (see listings 47 and 48) was originally all one building. Until the construction of the Harlequin Centre, the road it fronted onto, Carey Place, used to run from the High Street to Derby Road. Having escaped the demolition proposed at the time the Harlequin Centre was being designed, it was extensively refurbished by the developer.</p>			

<b>Watford Station, Cassiobury Park Avenue.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	508026		
Map reference	TQ 0958 9659		
Date Listed	15.09.2010		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	No
<b>Original Listing Information:</b>			
<p>Metropolitan Railway station, opened 1925.  ARCHITECT: Charles Walter Clark  MATERIALS: Station building is of variegated brown brick with vitrified brick plinth, clay tiled roof and timber multipane sash and casement windows. Platform has glazed steel canopies with brick waiting-room building beneath.  PLAN: The building, on an embankment above track level, has central booking hall flanked by shops, railway offices and toilets. Domestic accommodation in first floor flat above. Stairs to rear lead down to canopied island platform with waiting rooms and toilets.  EXTERIOR: A rectangular one-and-a-half-storey structure in an Arts and Crafts-influenced vernacular manner. Dominant hipped roof with tall brick stacks and three hipped dormers. Polygonal metal canopy on twin Doric columns projects in front of main entrance, which has part-glazed double doors with overlight and flanking windows. Small windows on either side with large panelled notice boards beneath. Shops in outer bays, that to right retaining its original shop-front. Rear elevation, overlooking the platform, is taller and has large sash windows and three dormers similar to those in front.  INTERIORS: Booking hall has square central light-well lit with projecting cornice and moulded panelling. To right, sea-green and mauve Metropolitan tiling, hardwood surround to former telephone kiosk and panelled hardwood door to ladies' toilets, which retain original cubicles and wood-block floor. Single broad flight of steps with moulded hardwood handrails lead down to platform; extensive original tiling to flanking walls. Island platform sheltered by W-section glazed canopies on steel stanchions, Beneath are two free-standing timber signboards. Rectangular brick building contains waiting room with boarded walls and built-in seating. Original cubicle partitions and signboards in gents' toilets behind.  HISTORY: The Metropolitan Railway was the world's first underground line, opened in 1863 to ease surface traffic congestion and provide a passenger link between London's main northern railway termini at Paddington, Euston and Kings Cross. From the late 1860s the Metropolitan began to expand gradually through the northern suburbs and into the countryside beyond, where the company reaped large profits</p>			

from the development of commuter housing. Harrow was reached in 1880 and Rickmansworth in 1885, with the line eventually extending as far as Aylesbury. A number of branch lines diverged from the trunk route. One of the most ambitious of these, first planned in 1912 but not opened until 1925, ran from Moor Park via a series of cuttings and bridges to the major town of Watford. A suburban terminus was built by the Metropolitan's in-house architect CW Clark; the Borough Council's refusal to allow track to be laid across municipally-owned Cassiobury Park meant that the initial plan to bring trains through to the High Street had to be abandoned. The line was initially operated as a joint venture between the Metropolitan and the London and North Eastern Railway, with the former running electrified stock into Baker Street, and the latter operating steam-hauled services via the Great Central line to the Midlands and North. The LNER withdrew from the partnership within a year, however, and the line never justified the immense cost of its construction. A goods yard to the south of the site eventually closed in 1960; the station itself has seen comparatively little alteration, save for the installation of Unified Ticketing System (UTS) barriers, ticket machines and sales windows during the 1980s. Charles Walter Clark (1885-1972) designed around 25 new and rebuilt stations for the Metropolitan Railway between 1910 and 1933, part of the renewal programme that accompanied the railway's electrification. Around five of these are already listed at Grade II. He employed a grandiose Classical style for the company's central London properties, listed examples of which including the Baker Street head offices (1913) and stations such as Praed Street/Paddington (1914) and Farringdon (1922). For out-of-town stations he developed a brick-built domestic revival manner, intended to evoke the local rural vernacular and set the tone for ensuing suburban development: as well as Watford and its neighbour and contemporary Croxley, this is seen at Stanmore and Kingsbury (both 1932) on what is now the Jubilee Line.

#### SOURCES:

Davidson, A V., CW Clark: a Case for Conservation? (unpublished MSc thesis, Oxford Brookes University, 2008).

Lawrence, D., *Underground Architecture* (1994).

Simpson, B., *A History of the Metropolitan Railway* (2003), vol.1 ch.7.

Original drawings held by Watford Borough Council.

Design audit, list of railway heritage features and station history, held by London Transport Museum.

Metropolitan Railway Ltd., *Watford's New Railway* (1925).

London Transport Museum, *Watford Station History* (2002).

**REASONS FOR DESIGNATION:** Watford Station, Watford, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

\* Architectural Interest: the most complete surviving example of this distinctive group of suburban Metropolitan Line stations, with Clark's homely, vernacular design and features such as original tiling.

\* Historic Interest: the design epitomises the aesthetics of 'Metroland', an inter-war movement to the rural suburbs, named by John Betjeman, that captured large parts of the nation's architectural imagination.

<b>14 Chalk Hill</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	4/28		
Map reference	TQ 1195 9544		
Date Listed	04.08.1975		
Council Ward	Oxhey	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>C17 rendered timber-framed former farmhouse. Two storey with plain tile roofs. C17 rectangular block, gable ended with C19 bargeboards. Later brick chimney on front wall and 2 glazing bar sash windows to front and 2 to gable end. Angled queen-post roof trusses. Ceiling beams to ground floor and later C18 to early C19 fireplace. To rear C18 range with hipped valley roof, rendered. Glazing bar sashes and casements. C19 wood porch.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The original partitions on the ground floor have been removed and the ceiling beams and wall posts are concealed in C18th panel boxing. Upstairs are two rooms with walls of lath and plaster and C18th doors. In the loft are trusses identical to those at 129-131 High Street.</p> <p>S Castle: <u>Timber-framed buildings in Watford</u> pp28-30 1977</p>			

<b>Church of St Andrew, Church Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	4/18		
Map reference	TQ 1068 9759		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Nascot	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<b>Original Listing Information:</b>			
<p><i>1853-7 by S S Teulon. South aisle 1865, North aisle 1871. Flint and stone Decorated Gothic church with North East tower, nave with gabled aisles and chancel with organ loft and vestry. Plain tile roofs, fish-scale banded. 81' North East tower with paired traceried bell openings, angle-pinnacles and recessed octagonal lead cap. Five bay nave. 3 bay chancel with 2 elaborately carved windows each side. Five light East window. East end vestries and organ. South aisle with South West Porch, transeptal gable, South East porch and at East end narrow lancet with, above, window of 3 grouped trefoils in moulded surround. Diagonal buttresses.</i></p> <p><i>Open timber roofs, arch braces on corbels. Octagonal and round piers, naturalistic foliage carving to caps of 2 Eastern piers and chancel arch. North aisle blocked off and modern ceiling. East end arcading and carved stone 'Last Supper' reredos. East window stained glass 1866 by Mughes, good stained glass in South Aisle, South East window circa 1865 richly coloured, South West window with 9 Flemish C17 style roundels.</i></p> <p><u><i>Building News 1857 931</i></u></p>			
<b>Additional Information:</b>			
<p>The church was built to serve the needs of the increasing numbers of people who came to live in this part of Watford from the 1840s onwards. Built on land that had been part of the Earl of Essex's Cassiobury Estate, it was consecrated in 1857. The addition of the south aisle in 1865 was the work of the architect W.W. Baldwin.</p> <p>The principal architect of the church, Samuel Sanders Teulon (1812-1873), was born in Greenwich and later lived and had his architectural practise in London. He was on the R.I.B.A. Council and over the course of his career was responsible for the design of 114 new or restored churches.</p>			

<b>The Salters' Co, Almshouses, Church Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	4/17		
Map reference	TQ 1046 9776		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Nascot	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1863 by TC Sorby. Formal group of Bath stone Gothic almshouses around 3 sides of a courtyard. Highly picturesque, one and two storeys with plain tile roofs and prominent chimneys. Long main range symmetrical except for centre block. Small cottage range each side. Prominent centre with crow-stepped gable and asymmetrical tower, battlemented with ornamental Gothic bell-opening over a clock over an amorial panel. Big oriel window central to gable with buttress below and damaged canopied niche above. Flanking centre, each side, in sequence, arcaded one storey passage, 2 storey 2 gabled cottage with mullion and transom windows, 2 bay arcaded passage, 2 one storey cottages, projecting gabled with canted sided bay windows, a further 2 bay arcaded passage, and finally a 2 storey, 2 gabled cottage. Side ranges asymmetrical cottages, each gabled and 2 storey at north end and with 2 bay arcade and one storey gabled south end, the treatment similar to main range. Arcade arches depressed and with stone Gothic column between each pair. Some diaper work in blue brick. Built to house 12 females and 8 males.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>These almshouses were built by one of the City of London Livery Companies, The Salters' Company, sometimes also known as the Drysalters. They were designed to house pensioners moved from the Company's cramped City almshouses. Not all the buildings here are part of the original listed building: the site was extended first by the range of single storey houses on the Church Road frontage and in 1992 further almshouses were built in the gardens at the back.</p> <p>The architect, Thomas Charles Sorby (1836-1924), was born in Yorkshire but worked principally in London before a later move to Canada. He became the County Court Surveyor in London in 1867 and designed a number of high profile buildings during the course of his career.</p>			

<b>Bedford &amp; Essex Almshouses, 1-8 Church Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/49		
Map reference	TQ 1101 9624		
Date Listed	26.08.1952		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1580 row of 8 almshouse cottages. Rendered, one storey and attic. Plain tile roofs with 4 massive paired brick chimney stacks. Regular front of 3 big gables and 2 smaller end gables. Overhanging eaves. Wood mullioned windows, 4-light in large gables, 2-light in end gables and ground floor. Simply moulded door openings, paired in central 3 sections. Queen strut roof trusses with straight bracing. Built by Francis, 2nd Earl of Bedford to house 8 poor women from Watford, Chenies and Langley.</i>  <u>RCHM</u> 139.13</p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>These almshouses are amongst the oldest buildings to have survived in Watford. Originally the front doors opened onto Church Street. In 1930 there was a plan to demolish them, to make way for a car park, but a public campaign, led by Councillor Bickerton, secured their survival and refurbishment.</p>			

<b>Church of St Mary, Church Street.</b>			
Listing grade	I		
Reference number	10/48		
Map reference	TQ 1107 9630		
Date Listed	26.08.1952		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)

**Original Listing Information:**

*Flint and stone church mainly C15. Hertfordshire type broad west tower, 3 stages, diagonal buttresses, battlements, north-east stair turret and lead spirelet. Low, broad 6 bay-nave with clerestory. Low pitched timber roof with arched braces on corbels. Octagonal piers. Aisles. Chancel mostly C15, chancel arch and piscina C13. C15 south chapel much altered 1871. 1597 north chapel with Tuscan column to chancel opening and mullion and transom east window. Six light chancel east window. Major restoration 1871, J T Christopher, architect: exterior refaced, battlements added to tower, south aisle walls rebuilt and new roofs to south aisle, south and north chapels. Ornate stone font carved by Forsyth and stone reredos carved by E Renversey. Pulpit of 1714 by R Bull, carved borders to panels. Stem cut down 1848.*

*Outstanding monuments in north chancel chapel, notably 2 wall monuments by Nicholas Stone: Sir Charles Morison 1598 and opposite, his son also Sir Charles 1628. Wall monument to Lady Dorothy Morison circa 1618. Later marble tablets of note to Anne Denne 1790, by J Golden, to Henry Ewer 1667 and to J Vernon. Mid C18. Brasses to Hugh de Holes and his wife, early C15 and to 3 Morison retainers, early C17. French or Flemish vestment cupboard circa 1730 with carved reliefs. Royal arms painted 1736. Outside north porch 4 stone pineapples, C18 finials to tower removed 1871.*

*Modern church hall extension to south.*

RCHM 139.2 Architect 21.10.1871 and 6.10.1883

**Additional Information:**

The church of St Mary's is the central parish church of Watford and is Watford's oldest building. The date of the first church on this site is not known, but no part of the existing building dates from earlier than about 1230. The parts of the 13<sup>th</sup> century structure (Early English style of architecture) still remaining are the Chancel with double piscina and doorway originally giving access to a rood loft, and the south arcade of the Nave (pillars and arches).

Most of the current building dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> Century, though the exterior was extensively repaired in 1871: it was then that the flint facing was put on the outside walls, which remains such a distinctive feature of the church. The 1871 refurbishment was designed by the architect John Thomas Christopher. However, a plan for alterations from this period also exists by the architect Sir George Gilbert Scott. The interior was restored in 1848 and the church centre on the south side is a modern addition (1979).

The roof was once again restored in 1987. Some of the timbers were infected with death watch beetle and the parapet stonework in the tower had begun to crumble. Parts of the lead roof were replaced and steel pins inserted into some of the timber joints to prevent the roof sagging any further and the walls bowing outwards. A total of 2440 organ pipes were removed, and the organ cleaned and rewired. The total cost of repairs was £250,000 - much of which was raised by public fund-raising events.

<b>Clutterbuck Tomb, St Mary's Churchyard, Church Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/74C		
Map reference	TQ 1104 9623		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>The Clutterbuck tomb. Fine later C18 stone tomb with rounded ends and bulbous moulded top, formerly supporting an urn. Swept up base with cable moulding and upright fern leaf. Fluted frieze around top with moulded cornice.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>In the vault beneath the tomb, the bodies of a number of the Clutterbuck family are interred. One of them, Robert Clutterbuck, lived at Watford House and wrote 'The History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford'. In the 1770s he owned much land formerly associated with Watford House.</p> <p>The tomb comprises an ornately carved marble rectangular sarcophagus with semi-circular ends set on Portland stone base slabs.</p>			

<b>Dalton/Guest Tomb, St Mary's Churchyard, Church Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/74D		
Map reference	TQ 1105 9625		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Dalton/Guest tomb. Circa 1830 sarcophagus on lions feet with acroteria at angles.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The sarcophagus honours the memory of Elizabeth Maria Dalton (died 1832) and her husband Christopher Dalton (died 1852), as well as John (died 1832) and Elizabeth (died 1847) Guest – who were the parents of Elizabeth Dalton.</p> <p>The chest tomb is constructed from Portland stone slabs and sits on a solid base slab made from the same material.</p>			

<b>Morison Tomb, St Mary's Churchyard, Church Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/74E		
Map reference	TQ 1107 9624		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Morison tomb. Mid C18 chest tomb with moulded base, fielded oblong panels and quarter baluster angles.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Interred in the chest tomb are the remains of Ralph Morison (died 1780) and his wife Elizabeth Morison (died 1772), as well as their two children William and Elizabeth Morison.</p>			

<b>Tomb 10m south of chancel of St Mary's, St Mary's Churchyard, Church Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/74F		
Map reference	TQ 1108 9629		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Chest tomb formerly with urn. Late C18 with rusticated corner strips and oval panels.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The Harty tomb contains the remains of William Harty, a resident of the town, who died in 1794 aged 70. Also buried here is his son, William, who is described as "late of Kingston, Jamaica". Other members of the family are also buried here.</p>			

<b>Dundas Tomb, St Mary's Churchyard, Church Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/74G		
Map reference	TQ 1109 9629		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Dundas tomb. Late C18 chest tomb with paired round plaques in square frames. Rounded top. Moulded base.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The tomb is in memory of James Dundas (died 1793) and his wife Christian Dundas (died 1792), as well as their daughter Herriot Dundas (died 1786). James was the commander of the ship 'Earl Fitzwilliam' in the service of the East India Company, one of several people from Watford who served in India.</p> <p>The chest tomb is constructed from Portland stone and sits on a 8 base slab made from the same material.</p>			

<b>Deacon/Stracy Tomb, St Mary's Churchyard, Church Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/74H		
Map reference	TQ 1109 9629		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Deacon/Stracy tomb. Mid C18 chest tomb with armorial plaque at West end. Quarter baluster corners.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The chest tomb is in memory of a number of people who were part of the extended families of Deacon and Stracy.</p> <p>The chest tomb sits on a moulded plinth which consists of 4 main stones made from Portland stone. Four panels comprise the tomb with gadrooning, fluting, egg and dart moulding. The ledger slab is a fossiliferous limestone.</p>			

<b>Fawcett Tomb, St Mary's Churchyard, Church Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/74I		
Map reference	TQ 1108 9630		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Fawcett tomb circa 1800 chest tomb with urn on top. Curved corners and oval end panels.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The chest tomb is in memory of John Fawcett (died 1799) and his wife Mary Fawcett (died 1802), as well as their daughter Ann Lewin (died 1808) and her husband Thomas Lewin (died 1829). Also Thomas Henry Lewin (died 1795) and Henry Lewin (died 1798) – both sons of Thomas and Ann Lewin.</p>			

<b>Tomb 5m east of Fawcett Tomb, St Mary's Churchyard, Church Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/74K		
Map reference	TQ 1109 9630		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Mid C18 chest tomb with worn slate panels, fielded end panels. Quarter baluster corner.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This tomb is known in local folklore as the 'fig tree tomb', in reference to the fig tree that used to grow from around the base of the structure. Popular with Victorian tourists, it is said to be the tomb of an atheist who had argued about whether there was a god or life after death. To end the argument, they asked for something to be buried with them that could then germinate. If it grew from their heart and out of the tomb, it would prove that life after death existed. A fig tree grew did grow; however, during restoration work in the late 19th Century, it was discovered that the fig tree grew from a church vault, rather than the tomb. The story is also questionable as it is unlikely an atheist would have enjoyed a burial spot right outside a church. Ultimately, the tree was killed by frost in the early 1960s.</p>			

<b>Shipton/Finch Tomb, St Mary's Churchyard, Church Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/74L		
Map reference	TQ 1109 9631		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Shipton/Finch tomb. Early C18 with 2 square fielded panels each side and relief carved strips flanking, fleur-de-lys- and interlaced foliage</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The Shiptons and Finches buried here represent the earliest burials found in any of the local chest tombs, with Isaac Finch Junior dying in 1725, six years before his father. The Finches can be traced in the Watford area from as early as the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and in particular during the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> centuries when they are connected with Frogmore House in the Lower High Street</p>			

<b>Headstone of George Edward Doney, Church Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	505034		
Map reference	TQ 1102 9625		
Date Listed	22.08.2008		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<b>Original Listing Information:</b>			
<p><i>The tomb is situated in an enclosed, wedge shaped section of the churchyard of St Mary, Watford, approximately 50m SSW of the tower. The churchyard was altered in 1952. A tall headstone of 1809, crowned with a shouldered segmental arch. Within the arch, a simple scrolled design; a beaded border follows the outline of the headstone. The inscription is in Roman and italic letters: 'IN MEMORY OF GEORGE E.D DONEY, / A Native of Virginia, / (who died 44 Years discharged / the duties of a faithful honest/servant/to the EARLS OF ESSEX) / he died 3<sup>d</sup> September, 1809. // Poor Edward blest the pirate Bark which bore / His captive Infancy from Gambia's shore / To where in willing servitude he won / Those blest rewards for every duty done / Kindness and praise the wages of the Heart. / None else to HIM could joy or pride impart / And gave him, born a Pagan and a Slave / A FREEMANS Charter and a CHRISTIANS grave.' The churchyard contains ten other listed tombs, all chest tombs. The church itself is listed at Grade I.</i></p>			
<b>Additional Information:</b>			
<p>George Edward Doney was born in Gambia, West Africa, c1758. He was sold into slavery and taken to Virginia, USA, where he most likely lived on a cotton or tobacco plantation. Although the circumstances surrounding his arrival in England are unknown, he entered the service of the 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Essex in 1766, aged about eight years old. There is no information as to his role in the Earl's household, but given the quality of the tombstone and affectionate inscription, we know that he had earned the position of particular distinction and affection within the family.</p>			
<p>The tomb was Listed, along with a number of other structures elsewhere in the country, to mark UNESCO International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade in 2008.</p>			

<b>The Mrs Elizabeth Fuller Free School, Church Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II*		
Reference number	10/50		
Map reference	TQ 1107 9622		
Date Listed	26.08.1952		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (St Mary's)
<b>Original Listing Information:</b>			
<p><i>1704 school building. Brick with red brick and stone dressings. Two storeys and attic. Plain tile hipped roof surmounted by 6 sided cupola with lead dome. Two hipped dormers. Regular front. Three window range. Centre breaks forward with pediment. Wood dentil eaves cornice. Stone quoins to centre bay and outer angles. Stone band across. Stone central doorcase with moulded architrave and enriched segmental pediment on brackets. Inscription to Mrs Fuller in broad frieze below. Ten panel double doors. Large round-headed windows with gauged brick arches, wooden y-tracery and leaded lights. Oval keyed window in pediment with ornamental stucco scroll beneath with MDCCIV in raised letters. Large ground floor single room with panelled dado, original panelling with pilastered arcade motif to East wall. Fine circa 1600 fireplace surround with Ionic pilasters flanking 2 oval panels to over mantel.</i></p> <p><u>RCHM</u> 139.12.</p>			
<b>Additional Information:</b>			
<p>The inscription over the entrance to the building reads "Anno Domini 1704. This Free School was built and endowed for the teaching of poor children at the proper cost of Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller of Watford Place ...." At first 40 boys and 14 girls between the ages of 7 and 14 were taught in the big school room on the ground floor by a schoolmaster and a school mistress who also lived in the building. In 1884 the school moved to a new building in Derby Road (see listing 24) and the building became St. Mary's Infant School. Later still the building was used by St. Mary's church as a church hall, until it was sold and converted into offices.</p>			

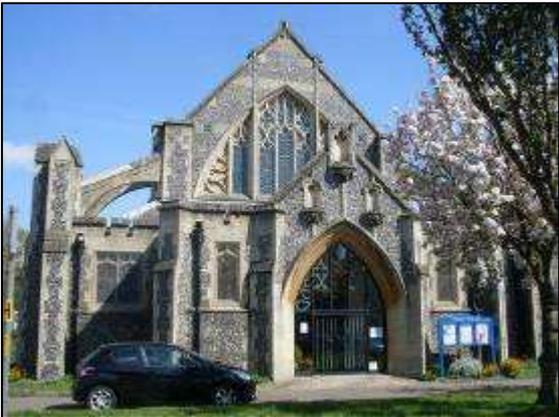
<b>Beechen Grove Baptist Chapel, Clarendon Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	7/37		
Map reference	TQ 1103 9665		
Date Listed	12.09.1980		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<b>Original Listing Information:</b>			
<p><i>1877 by J W Chapman. Late Romanesque style. Three bay nave, aisles choir with apsidal baptistry.</i></p> <p><i>Apsidal west end with ambulatory and transepts. North-west porch with staircase block. Tall south-west tower and porch. Tile roofs.</i></p> <p><i>Grey stock brick with red brick and Bath stone dressings. Decorative bands and strings on gables and tower. Western apse enriched with shallow arcading and slender pilasters. Tower with pyramidal cap. Round arched windows and prostyle porticoes. Interior with gallery at west end. Arcades with moulded caps carrying enriched semi-circular arches. Plate tracery clerestory windows in rectangular recesses.</i></p> <p><i>Flat ceiling with covered cornice decorated with stencil foliage designs. Triple arch to chancel flanked by pulpit and precentor's desk. Later schools to rear.</i></p>			
<b>Additional Information:</b>			
<p>Baptists have worshipped in Watford since early in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and there had been two previous meeting houses in Watford before this was built, designed to seat 850 people and costing £9,000. Originally there was a graveyard next to it but the burials were moved to Vicarage Road Cemetery to make way for the development of the ring road. There was even a suggestion in the 1970s that the building might be demolished, but this came to nothing. Instead, during the 1980s, part of the site was developed, with a floor inserted above the nave and other building refurbishments.</p>			

<b>The Palace Theatre, Clarendon Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	7/36		
Map reference	TQ 1097 9658		
Date Listed	14.07.1982		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1908 by W A Theobald with red brick and Bath stone front added 1909-10 by Wylson and Long . Facade 3 storeys with structural attic over modillioned cornice and entablature. Three sash windows in 2 floors in centre, stone Renaissance surrounds. Ends formed as taller towers with leaded domes. Frieze to attic with panel inscribed 'Palace Theatre'. Entrances under flat canopy. Lively interior with Renaissance style plaster. Plain proscenium arch in pilasterd surrounds with broken segmental pediments over. Plain proscenium arch with scrolled brackets in upper corners. Oval ceiling panel with decorative border.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The theatre opened in 1908 as a "Palace of Varieties". For a while music hall acts alternated with plays and early films and from the beginning touring companies visited. In the 1930s weekly repertory was established and this continued during and after the war. By 1965 the theatre was in financial difficulties and with the backing of Watford Council a Civic Theatre Trust took over the building. It has since been refurbished while retaining much of its original "lively interior". The front façade was renovated in 2011. The former theatre store on Watford House Lane is Locally Listed.</p>			

<b>London Coal Duty Boundary Marker, Colne Bridge.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	4/76		
Map reference	TQ 1164 9656		
Date Listed	08.03.1991		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Coal duty boundary marker. 1861; for the City of London. Ashlar. Square plinth; stepped tapered base with cornice surmounted by obelisk bearing City of London coat of arms in relief on south-east face. The structure approx 4 m tall. The obelisk formed part of the system of boundary markers which defined the area within which incoming coal was taxed. It was originally located on the opposite side of the River Colne (at TQ 11665 96542); it was repaired and relocated by Watford Borough Council in 1984.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Coal duty posts were set up by the City of London to mark the points at which coal going into London became liable to a tax. This was levied originally to help to pay for the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire, though these marker posts date from the renewal of the legislation in 1861. There are several in this part of Hertfordshire, of different designs, of which this is the largest.</p>			

<b>The Baptist Tabernacle, Derby Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/45		
Map reference	TQ 1129 9647		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1887. Large brick Gothic chapel. Cross-plan with gabled front and transepts. Two conical roofed turrets on spare bases clasped between nave roof and lower transept roofs. Overhanging eaves on brackets. Triple lancet windows contained in overall pointed arched recess with hood mould over. Main front recess is carried down to ground with decorated stamped brick panels and, below, 3 segment headed ground floor windows. Main recess flanked by buttresses and a narrow light in pointed arched recess each side. Outer porches, separately roofed in angle between nave and chancel embracing bases of towers. Porch roofs hipped carrying on line of main roofs above.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This is one of several Baptist chapels in Watford of which only this and Beechen Grove Baptist Chapel (see listing 20) are Nationally Listed.</p> <p>The architect William H. Syme was born in Edinburgh but lived and worked in Watford for much of his life. A Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Syme also designed a number of other notable buildings in Watford including St Mathews Church, Bushey Baptist Church and a number of Locally Listed school buildings.</p>			

<b>Main Block at Watford Central Primary School, Derby Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/75		
Map reference	TQ 1133 9645		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1884 brick board school. Central 2-storey block with steep hipped slate roof, bargeboarded gables and central timber and copper fleche. Gable to centre front. Five window range. Moulded brickwork to eaves and gable, long corbels and moulded brick cornices between. Windows mostly plate glass casements with fixed top-lights with glazing bars. Cambered window heads with fluted keystones. Broad band of pressed brick decoration between floors with Higher Elementary Schools incised. Buttresses between windows with stone set-offs, narrow string over at springing level of upper window heads. Central 1st floor window flat-headed with stone tympanum over in Gothic moulded brick arch rising into gable. Moulded brick Gothic central doorway with deep-set door.</i></p> <p><i>To each side one storey wings, 3 windows to west, 4 windows to east with triple windows under stone lintels. Outer sections gabled with moulded Gothic arch over windows and small Gothic lunette above lintel, over central light.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The "Endowed School", which opened here in 1884 replaced The Free School in St. Mary's churchyard (see listing 19). Like the Free School it accommodated both boys and girls though they were taught separately. When this building in turn became too small for its purpose first the girls, in 1907, followed by the boys in 1912, moved to new purpose built schools, still known now as Watford Grammar School for Girls and Watford Grammar School for Boys (see listing 85). This building was then used as a Higher Elementary School, hence the inscription on the main block. After that it became a Central School and now it is home to the Central Primary School.</p>			

<b>Church of St Michael, Durban Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	4/24		
Map reference	TQ 1082 9639		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Vicarage	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1911-13 and 1926 by F B Bond. Free Gothic of C16 type. Flint with Bath stone dressings and slate roofs. Long nave with aisles with lean-to western narthex porch, 1911-13. Crossing tower, chancel north-east chapel and south transept/organ loft 1926. Flint facing not applied to tower and transept yet. Elaborate west front with stone bands and dressings. Main west window broad 2-centred arch with 5-light traciered window with traciered stone outer panels. Large stone mullions flanking central 3 lights carried up to gable. Square corner buttresses to which spring stone flying buttresses, one diagonally from angle of narthex and aisle and one parallel to west front. Narthex with crenellated parapet and projected centre with big moulded arch and 3 stone framed niches above, central one at apex of coped gable. Three-sided projection at south-west corner for baptistery. Six-bay nave with 3-light aisle windows and paired clerestory windows, square heads, cusped. Chamfered nave piers, moulded arches above die into piers. Arched braced ceiled roof springing from corbels over piers and at apex of arches. Transverse aisle arches. Stone rear arches to aisle and clerestory windows. Wide moulded tower arches with west rood beam. Apsidal east end to north-east chapel and two 3-light north windows. Chancel east end traceried with glazing to vesica shaped light only. Large organ gallery to south side, later C19 wooden Gothic organ front. Large wooden Gothic altar and reredos carved, with painted panels.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The parish of St. Michael is one of several formed from the old parish of St. Mary's Watford. Consecrated in 1913, it was built to serve the needs of those moving to this part of the town as the farmland of Harwoods Farm and Cassiobridge Farm was sold for housing. The statement above "Flint facing not applied to tower and transept yet" refers to the fact that there was never enough money to complete the building to the original design.</p> <p>The architect, Frederick Bond Bligh (1864-1945), was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and in a notable career largely specialised in ecclesiastical works.</p>			

<b>Church of St Matthew, Eastbury Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	4/29		
Map reference	TQ 1175 9531		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Oxhey	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1880 by W H Syme of Watford. Red brick Gothic church with north-west tower and spire. Nave and aisles, chancel with 5 sided apse, small north and south transepts. Plain tile roofs. Lancet windows, single in aisles, double in clerestory and triple in transepts. Long single lights to apse. Moulded brick hood-moulds and strings. Some pressed brick ornament. Tower with 2 light bell-openings and broach spire above, brick with 3 stone bands.</i></p> <p><i>Open timber roofs, principal arch braces carried on wall-shafts in nave, similar shafts to brick chancel arch. Boarded chancel roof. Pressed brick frieze below clerestory. Early C20 carved oak pulpit lectern, screen (now at west end) and alter rails. In north aisle is original elaborate painted wooden reredos circa 1880-90 by J E K Cutts, moved from chancel. In south transept luminous stained glass circa 1916 by Carl Parsons.</i></p> <p><i><u>Builder</u> 29.5 1880</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>St. Matthew's is another church which was built to serve a once rural area that, until this period, was part of St. Mary's, Watford. It was built largely through the efforts of the Reverend Newton Price who was appointed minister of Oxhey Chapel in 1872 and vicar of St. Matthews on its consecration in 1880.</p> <p>The architect William H. Syme was born in Edinburgh but lived and worked in Watford for much of his life. A Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Syme also designed a number of other notable buildings in Watford including the Baptist Tabernacle on Derby Road, Bushey Baptist Church and a number of Locally Listed school buildings.</p>			

<b>Holy Rood House, Exchange Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	9/43		
Map reference	TQ 1087 9635		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<b>Original Listing Information:</b>			
<p><i>Circa 1890 presbytery of Holy Rood Church, by J F Bentley. Flint and roughcast to front, 2-storey with plain tile roof and 2 truncated brick stacks with stone band. Deep eaves roof. Three window range. Roughcast first floor with 2 slayed oriel windows rising to eaves and one triple window, flush to wall. Small paned sash windows. Ground floor flint-faced with stone string over. Moulded gothic arched doorway with deep set. Adjoining to south 3 light stone mullioned window with flat moulded head. To north 2 wood small paned sashes, flush to wall, inner one longer 3 light, outer 4 light. South gable end flint and stone faced. Tile-hung north gable with swept out eaves. West side projecting wing with paired gables, tile-hung with swept out eaves. Two groups of triple windows, small-paned sashes in rendered wall below</i></p>			
<b>Additional Information:</b>			
<p>Originally tucked away at the side of Holy Rood Church (see listing 74), the Presbytery now faces onto the busy Exchange Road.</p> <p>The architect, John Francis Bentley (1839-1902), was born in Doncaster but lived and worked for most of his life in London. As well as designing the adjacent Holy Rood Church and former school building (see listing 82), Bentley was the architect for Westminster Cathedral. In 1902 it was announced that Bentley was to receive the Royal Gold Medal – the highest possible honour bestowed by the Royal Institute of British Architects.</p>			

<b>Sugden House, 2 Farm Field.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	1408090		
Map reference	TQ 0937 9836		
Date Listed	02.07.2012		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	No

### Original Listing Information:

A detached house built in 1956 for Derek and Jean Sugden, designed by Alison and Peter Smithson. The garden was designed and planted by Jean Sugden.

**MATERIALS:** second-hand London stock bricks built around a nine inch brick crosswall frame with exposed reinforced concrete beams. The roof is covered with tiles.

**PLAN:** square in plan, incorporating a garage to the north-east.

**EXTERIOR:** a two-storey house with a catslide roof over the single-storey garage and enclosed yard. There are two ridge stacks. All of the windows are metal casements.

The near symmetrical front elevation faces south-west and overlooks the garden.

There is a garden door to the right, a large central window and a smaller window to the former playroom to the left. Above at the first floor are two inverted 'L'-shaped windows. The fenestration to the south-east and north-west elevations is more irregular.

The garage door and entrance are at the south-east elevation; a large stepped window lies to the left of the entrance door and lights the dining area. At the first floor, there is another inverted 'L'-shaped window and two rectangular lights at the apex of the roof over the stairs. At the north-west elevation, the yard has been glazed; a door leads from the former playroom to the garden, with a large window to the left.

**INTERIOR:** a semi-open plan on the ground floor with room divisions between the dining space, living room and kitchen formed by cupboards and curtains. On the ground floor, the brick crosswalls and Columbian pine joists are exposed in the ceiling; the living room is higher to allow steps up to the master bedrooms directly above on the first floor. The underfloor heating by Benhams is overlain by Loliondo teak strip floors in the living room and playroom and polyvinyl tiling in the dining room, hall and kitchen. In the living room there is a brick fireplace with concrete lintel and tiled surround. Service rooms run along the length of the garage wall, accessed from the dining area; at the first floor this linear space is used for storage. An open staircase with simple stick balusters, designed by Alison Smithson, leads to the first floor, where the rooms have french-polished Columbian matchboard ceilings and tongue-and-groove boarding to the floors. The original doors, door furniture, light switches and fittings remain throughout. In the living room, kitchen and master bedrooms are cupboards and shelving designed by Alison Smithson.

## HISTORY

No. 2 Farm Field, the Sugden House, was built in 1956 to the designs of Alison and Peter Smithson for Derek and Jean Sugden, who had considerable input into the final scheme. Derek Sugden was a founder-partner of Arup Associates, and later a founder of Arup Acoustics. He met Peter Smithson when the latter was working with his colleague Ronald Jenkins on a design for the Coventry Cathedral competition in 1951. When the Sugdens bought a plot of land in Watford, Derek Sugden discussed his ideas with Smithson, who volunteered himself as architect. Sugden says his brief was 'for a simple house, an ordinary house, but that this should not exclude it from being a radical house' (Webster, 1997). With a budget of approximately £2,500, the first scheme by Alison Smithson was rejected by the Sugdens because they did not want a butterfly roof with a deep valley gutter, and preferred the kitchen to be facing the north-west, rather than the south-east. Alison Smithson was 'very cross' that her scheme was not accepted, but the revised design with a reversed plan and gabled roof by Peter Smithson was taken forward, with Alison concentrating on the interior detailing. Jean Sugden designed and planted the garden. The building is little altered, attesting to its successful and practical design. On the first floor, the north-east bedroom, once open to the stairs was enclosed with a pine-clad partition with the approval of Peter Smithson. The play room is now the study, the boiler has been relocated and the yard glazed in.

## SOURCES:

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Davies, Colin, Sugden House, 2006.

Hobhouse, Niall; Hutton, Louisa; Krucker, Bruno. Article by Sugden, Dennis, Architecture is Not Made With the Brain: The Labour of Alison and Peter Smithson, 2005.

Webster, Helena, Modernism without Rhetoric, 1997.

## REASONS FOR DESIGNATION:

\* Architectural Interest: the design of the completed house combines the visionary aesthetic of the Smithsons with the indelible stamp of their clients. The superficial simplicity of the exterior treatment belies the subtle nuances of the design, expressed particularly in the form and arrangement of the windows;

\* Alterations: the building is little altered;

\* Plan-form: the simple ingenuity of the plan form is attested by the thoughtful application of levels to denote different use of spaces while still maintaining an open plan;

\* Materials: the imaginative use of exterior and interior materials exemplifies what was described by Alison and Peter Smithson as a 'reverence for materials' ;

\* Interior: fixtures of note and craftsmanship include the free-standing fireplace, carefully placed storage units, and built-in cupboards designed by Alison Smithson. The finishes are thoughtfully applied, denoting different areas of use within the house;

\* Rarity: the architectural partnership of Alison and Peter Smithson was one of the most influential of the post-war period nationally and internationally. Sugden House is one of their few domestic commissions which came to fruition.

<b>Cassio Bridge Lodge, 67 Gade Avenue.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	3/15		
Map reference	TQ 0911 9616		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Early C19 picturesque timbered lodge to Cassiobury Park. Plain tile roof with central brick and stone chimney with cluster of 4 stacks. Two storey, gable ended with gabled side wing to left and 2 storey porch to right. Lodge is entirely clad in small split logs set in patterns of squares and lozenges and applied in short vertical lengths to the bargeboards. Leaded light casements.</i></p> <p><i>Three sided window bay with tiled roof projects from road front ground floor. Originally built for 2 families, and illustrated in Britton's <u>Account of Cassiobury</u> 1837.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This is one of several lodges to the former Cassiobury of the Earls of Essex which has survived (see also listings 38 and 39) and is unusual for the way it is faced with split logs of different sizes instead of the more common timber boards.</p>			

<b>Gateway and attached walls approximately 30m northwest of 42 The Gardens.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	3/17		
Map reference	TQ 0962 9737		
Date Listed	29.06.1988		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	No
<b>Original Listing Information:</b>			
<p><i>Gateway and attached walls. Mid/late C16, altered c. 1830. Walls of mid/late C16 red brick moulded stone string course and head corbels adjoining gateway; ends of each wall have mid C19 brickwork, probably representing the truncation of the more extensive C16 walling. Gateway, of stone ashlar and stuccoed c.1830, has offset diagonal buttresses with gabled tops to front and chamfered to rear; parapet with moulded string course. Tudor arched doorway has label mould with carved stops and blank shields in spandrels to rear, and hood mould with head stops over mould arch to front which is flanked by port cullis to right and carved flower to left. History: the walls and gateway were formerly part of the gardens of Cassiobury park, a large house built from 1554 for the Earls of Essex and which was demolished in 1927.</i></p>			
<b>Additional Information:</b>			
<p>Small pieces of masonry from Cassiobury House and its outbuildings still survive in some of the gardens of the houses on the modern Cassiobury estate, of which this is one. (See also listing 84)</p>			

<b>Bridge 163, 50m south-west of Grove Wharf, Grand Union Canal.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	5659		
Map reference	TQ 1040 9688		
Date Listed	18.10.1985		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Partly in Three Rivers District Council area. Roving bridge carrying towing path over Grand Union Canal. c. 1800. Whitewashed brick. Cambered humpback over a single arch. Segmental coped parapet. Curved splays to banks on E side, straight sides to W with right angle turn to ramp up on N side.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The bridge was built to provide access across the newly opened section of the Grand Union Canal. The section of the canal that runs through Watford was constructed during the 1790s and clauses in the Act of Parliament that allowed its construction stipulated that the stretch of canal was to be made as attractive as possible.</p>			

<b>Russell's, Greenbank Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	3/5		
Map reference	TQ 0904 9923		
Date Listed	24.08.1979		
Council Ward	Nascot	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Later C18 red brick villa, altered in C19. Formerly part of Cassiobury estate. Two storey. Hipped low pitch slate roofs. Modillion eaves cornices. Entrance front originally 3 bay, extended to 4. Centre breaks forward with pediment. Sill band at 1st floor. Glazing bar sashes. Window heads slightly cambered. Circa 1900 projecting stone porch, glazed between piers on high plinth. Cornice and balustrade over. Projecting ground floor brick extension to left.</i></p> <p><i>South, garden front similar but with modern bargeboards to wide pedimental gable. Five bays. Projecting centre with big full height semi-circular bow, lead roof extending up into gable. Central stone Tuscan pedimented doorcase. Modern ground floor extension to left. C19 triple window to right. Long plain east front with later additions. North service wing, mostly C19 has a small cupola bellcote with vane dated 1718, possibly that removed from summer house of Watford House, demolished in 1904.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>At one time it accommodated the mother and unmarried sisters of the Earl of Essex, who moved from Cassiobury House to this “dower house”. Known originally as Russell Farm and later as Russell House, it was let for many years before it was bought after the Second World War by Hertfordshire County Council, who used it as a residential home for the elderly. When Hertfordshire County Council no longer required it, it remained empty for many years before being bought by a developer, who has converted the house into flats and built houses in its grounds.</p>			

<b>Canal Bridge, 200m north of Dower House, Grove Mill Lane.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	3/7		
Map reference	TQ 0862 9882		
Date Listed	15.11.1973		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	Yes (Grove Mill)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Early C19 brick bridge, elaborately stuccoed, carrying approach drive to Grove. 15' wide, humped. Segmental arch with radiating voussoirs and keystone, flanked each side by small segment headed arches between panelled piers. Parapet with piers ornamented with oval plaques, dummy balustrade over dental cornice. (Partly in former Watford Rural District area).</i></p> <p><i>W B Johnson: <u>Industrial Archaeology of Hertfordshire</u> 1970 p.121.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Like Bridge 163 (see listing 31), this is one of several bridges built by the Grand Union Canal Company, in this case to provide access to The Grove, in whose grounds it stands, from Hempstead Road. The Earl of Clarendon was able to insist on a more elaborate bridge being built here than the canal company built elsewhere.</p>			

<b>Heath Farm House and 11 and 12 Heath Farm Court, Grove Mill Lane.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	3/10		
Map reference	TQ 0896 9864		
Date Listed	26.08.1952		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	Yes (Grove Mill)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>C18 to C19 brick and weatherboard house on late C17 core. Two parallel ranges, 2 story and attic with plain tile roofs. Earlier north range of brick below and weatherboard above almost entirely rebuilt 1979. No original external features survive. South range early C19 painted brick, 5 windows, casements in segments headed surrounds to 1st floor. Ground floor full height openings and lean-to veranda with slate roof and trellis work. End-wall chimneys. Minor part-rendered range at north end.</i></p> <p><i>Home of W B Brett, 1st Viscount Esher (1818-99) Master of the Rolls 1883.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The building here was originally a farmhouse with outbuildings adjacent to it. All the buildings became very dilapidated after the Second World War and in the 1970s extensive redevelopment of the site took place. A number of houses were built within the grounds of the farm house and the house itself was split into three units, currently known as 11, 12 and 14 Heath Farm Court.</p> <p>Formerly listed as Heath Farmhouse.</p>			

<b>Canal Cottage, Grove Mill Lane.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	3/9		
Map reference	TQ 0887 9865		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	Yes (Grove Mill)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Early C19 painted brick cottage. One storey with hipped slate roofs. L plan. Brick eaves cornice. Entrance front 2 windows with central door. Two windows to canal. Round headed openings with glazing bar sashes. Round arched door recess. Blank upper lunette. Late C19 one window extension, gable ended with projecting 3 sided window with lean-to roof. Brick ridge stack on canal side.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This cottage was built by the Grand Union Canal Company to house one of its employees. The property was extended in 2012.</p>			

<b>Dower House, Grove Mill Lane.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	3/8		
Map reference	TQ 0875 9855		
Date Listed	26.08.1952		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	Yes (Grove Mill)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Late C17 to early C18 red brick house. Plain tile hipped valley roofs. Early C18 west front to river, 2 storey, 5 windows. Moulded brick pilasters to each with minimal entablature section over. Wood moulded eaves cornice. Exposed box glazing bar sashes in gauged brick flat-headed surrounds to 1st floor. Two C19 projecting bays to ground floor under overall lean-to slate roof. Central door. Attached at south-west angle is mid to later C18 corner block, 2 window range each side, upper ones blocked to west face. Gauged brick window heads and glazing bar sashes. Brick dental cornice. North, entrance front has 3 renewed mullion and transom type windows with glazing bars. Six panel door with pedimented hood on brackets. To left, end elevation of a separately roofed east range shows thin timber-framing to 1st floor. Hipped gable above. Rendered east face. At south-east angle a C19 range with hipped south gable and triple windows.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Little is known about the early history of this house which was named Grove Mill House until its sale in the 1970s, after which it became known as the Dower House. If or when it was used as a “dower house” is not clear, though in the 1840s and 1850s the occupier was the Honourable Mrs. Villiers. Villiers is a family name of the Earls of Clarendon, owners of The Grove.</p> <p>Formally listed as Grove Mill House.</p>			

<b>Little Cassiobury and former stable block to rear, Hempstead Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II*		
Reference number	4/23		
Map reference	TQ 0956 9773		
Date Listed	26.08.1952		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<b>Original Listing Information:</b>			
<p><i>Small formal late C17 red brick mansion, a dower house of Cassiobury. Two storey and attic. Hipped plain tile roofs. Three flat topped dormers with moulded cornices. Nine window range to front with projecting 3 window centre and very narrow one window ends. Wood modillion cornice, brick platband. Exposed box glazing bar sashes. Gauged brick flat heads to surrounds. Outer windows narrow. Central door with later moulded doorcase and pediment on brackets. Inside a panelled entrance hall with corner archways to staircase and through passage. Fielded panels, moulded cornice, fluted pilaster each side of fireplace. Arches with keyblocks and moulded imposts. Panelled staircase wall.</i></p> <p><i>To rear a former stable block altered circa 1930 by C Williams-Ellis, with 3 round headed doorways, pantile hipped roof and in centre C18 stone panel of Essex arms found in grounds.</i></p> <p><u>Country Life</u> 13.8.1938</p>			
<b>Additional Information:</b>			
<p>Next to West Herts College in Hempstead Road, it was built to accommodate widowed and unmarried members of the Essex family, who were the owners of Cassiobury House. Under the ownership of Mr Lancelot Hill, the house was extensively renovated internally during the 1930s by the acclaimed architect Sir Clough Williams-Ellis.</p> <p>The building was subsequently acquired by the County Council in 1939 and was subject to further internal renovations and additions. The building was described by Pevsner in 1977 (p.387) as 'the best classical house in Watford' but is currently unoccupied and its future use remains uncertain.</p>			

<b>Garden Cottage, 129 Hempstead Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	3/13		
Map reference	TQ 0997 9756		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Early C19 half-timbered former lodge to Cassiobury House. Two-storey with hipped valley roof, plain tiles and central brick chimney in the valley. Two window range to south front, small projected oriels to 1st floor, supported on brackets, with leaded casements and tiled roof. Canted sided ground floor bay and plank door. To road side 3-light projecting ground floor bay window and small oriel above similar to south front. Leaded casements and tiled roofs. Brick lean-to addition to north side.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This and 235 Hempstead Road (see listing 39) are some of the only lodges to have survived on the Hempstead Road boundary of the Essex family's Cassiobury House. As it is not included in Britton's <b>Account of Cassiobury</b>, as are other lodges, it may have been built shortly after that book was published in 1837.</p>			

<b>Toll Gate Lodge, 235 Hempstead Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	3/11		
Map reference	TQ 0941 9842		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Early C19 picturesque half-timber and brick cottage. Former Ridge Lane Lodge to Cassiobury estate illustrated in Britton's <u>Account of Cassiobury</u> 1837. Originally unusual plan, for 2 families divided horizontally with external stair. Two storey with fish-scale tiled roof, half-hipped gables to north and south and central brick chimney. Two window range. Applied half-timbering to 1st floor and fish-scale tile-hanging in gables. Small projecting oriel window to 1st floor and larger ground floor bay on south end, fish-scale tiled roofs. Later lean-to addition along east wall. Plain tile roof.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Called "Ridge Lane Cottage" in Britton's <b>Account of Cassiobury</b>, it was given the name Toll Gate Lodge later. It was not however actually a toll house. Tolls were collected by the Sparrow's Herne Turnpike Trust (see listing 54) between 1762 and 1872 at a gate in the Hempstead Road near Ridge Lane.</p>			

<b>South Lodge, Hempstead Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	3/6		
Map reference	TQ 0892 9894		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Nascot	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Circa 1835 painted brick lodge to Russell's. Originally Russell Farm Lodge and illustrated clad in patterns of split logs in Britton's <u>Account of Cassiobury</u> 1837. One storey cross plan with central triple chimney stack with moulded cornice and base. Fish-scale tiles. Gable ends to north and south, 3-sided canted bay to west and hipped gable to east. Plain chamfered window surrounds to west bay, renewed bargeboards to south gable and small projecting 3 sided window bay with tiled roof, and leaded casements with top lights. Blank panel with chamfered border above.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Further along Hempstead Road towards Hunton Bridge is another lodge to Russell's House, which is Locally Listed and called West Lodge.</p>			

<b>Manor House, 79 &amp; 81 High Road, Leavesden.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	1/1		
Map reference	TL 0991 0013		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Woodside	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Circa 1700 red brick formal house. Two storey and attic. Plain tile hipped roof with 2 gabled dormers. Five window range, gauged brick heads and moulded brick panels below 1st floor sills. 1st floor centre window in moulded brick pilaster frame and with more elaborate moulded brick panel below. Bottom moulding serpentine cut. Gauged brick heads to ground floor windows with painted keyblocks. Central wood doorcase, moulded architrave and pediment on brackets. Six panel door. Interior altered.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The Manor House is the only survivor of a group of older buildings that used to exist along this section of the High Road in Leavesden.</p>			

<b>63 &amp; 65 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/46		
Map reference	TQ 1102 9644		
Date Listed	17.06.1980		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1889 bank building, originally Bucks and Oxon Bank. Tall 3 storey brick and terracotta elevation, now painted with free Gothic detail. Four bay front with gable over centre 2 bays. Ground floor arcade of 4-centred arches with foliate capped pilasters and ornate moulding to 2 centre bay spandrels. Upper floors divided 1-2-1 with plaster strips at 1st floor. String courses across. 1st floor window with stilted concave corner heads and ornate hood moulds. 2nd floor windows with moulded flat heads. Festoon panels below. Pointed arch tympanum over centre pair with decorative carving, linked hood moulds and carved panel in spandrel between. Small lunette above. Gable coped with kneelers and finial, paired cornice on console brackets and large terminal console brackets. Slate roof and moulded brick end wall chimneys.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Built for the Bucks and Oxon Bank, to replace their first, more modest branch, it passed to Lloyd's Bank when that Company absorbed the Bucks and Oxon. It remained Lloyd's main High Street branch until the 1980s, when the bank developed the site next door and the old building was converted into a shop. An unusual building, it provides a striking elevation in this part of the former market place.</p>			

<b>73 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/47		
Map reference	TQ 1106 9640		
Date Listed	25.10.1977		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Circa 1905 bank. Single storey banking hall with offices to rear. A sophisticated Baroque revival design achieving a monumental scale despite the actual size of the building and the narrowness of the site. The forebuilding is faced in horizontal grooved Portland ashlar. Triumphant arch entrance front of Roman Ionic engaged columns on pedestals and archivolt arched doorway. Richly carved festoons above the window and doorheads. Entablature with panelled lined parapet and central section of balustrading. Behind and with its front pediment lined up on the balustrade of the forebuilding's parapet, rises the centrepiece of the banking hall. This is built in stone, on a Greek cross plan with very shallow, pedimented breaks to each front and bulbous-based, lead clad, shallow saucer dome with vase finial. The exposed side elevation below the pedimented attic is faced in brick and has a stone architrave window with cartouche keystone and elongated shallow consoles supporting moulded cornice. Plain brick office range to rear with Portland stone coping to wall head carried through from Greek cross centrepiece.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>A banking hall facing onto the former market place was built for the London, City and Midland Bank, later known as Midland Bank and now part of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Plans were passed in June 1907 but the bank did not open on this site until 8<sup>th</sup> February 1909. It has survived redevelopment on each side, the building of Charter Place leaving one side more exposed than it originally was when a narrow passageway, Chequers Yard, led from the High Street at this point towards Beechen Grove.</p> <p>The architect, Thomas Bostock Whinney (1860-1926), lived and worked in London and designed many banking premises during his career. He was a student of the Royal Academy and was made a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. In 1895 he married one of Charles Dickens granddaughters.</p>			

<b>97 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/51		
Map reference	TQ 1113 9633		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Early C18 red brick house, much altered. Three storey with modern ground floor shop. Three window range above, segment headed openings with moulded brick sill panels below 2nd floor windows, 1st floor sills obscured. C19 margin-light sliding sashes. Ionic 2 storey pilasters with moulded brick capitals formerly each side, but right side largely destroyed. Fragment of capital survives. Fine moulded brick entablature removed circa 1906 and replaced by simpler attic with side piers and parapet. Photographs pre 1906 NMR.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Adjacent to Marks &amp; Spencer's and isolated by redevelopment on both sides, its projecting front marks the old building line in this part of the High Street. The modern shopfront detracts from the integrity of the original design of the building.</p>			

<b>129 &amp; 131 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/52		
Map reference	TQ 1117 9630		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>C17 timber-framed house, much altered. Two storey and attic. Plain tile roof with one dormer to right. 129 has modern shop front wholly obscuring elevation. 131 has modern ground floor and stuccoed walling above with sliding sash window. Five bay interior with angled queen post roof trusses. Wagon way through left side and to rear projecting plastered 1st floor, possibly a gallery.</i></p> <p><i>S Castle <u>Timber-framed buildings in Watford</u> 1977 pp27-28</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Although now numbered 129 and 131 High Street, this was originally one building and since its refurbishment has remained as one shop. The wagon way, mentioned above, survives and at the time of the refurbishment a name plate titled 'Albert Street' was put up in this location. This was one of the names by which this narrow road was known, Chater's Yard being another, after the firm of chemists who occupied the shop for many years.</p>			

<b>133 &amp; 135 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/53		
Map reference	TQ 1124 9624		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Circa 1830-50 stucco fronted brick house. Three storey with hipped slate eaves roof. Two window range. Modern ground floor. Three fluted Ionic pilasters above. Flat-band between 1st and 2nd floors. Windows in moulded architraves. C19 sliding sashes. Included for group value.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Now two separate shops, it is immediately apparent that this is a single building. When new, in the first half of the nineteenth century, it would have been an attractive town house.</p>			

<b>137 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/55		
Map reference	TQ 1125 9623		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Early C18 painted brick house, rebuilding of part of C17 timber-framed house, the rest of which survives to the rear and in No. 139. Front range 2 storey with hipped plain tile roof. Three window range to 1st floor, blank centre, exposed box sashes to sides. Gauged brick flat headed surrounds. Centre window head has serpentine incised into the leading edge of bricks. Moulded wood box cornice. Ground floor modern. Early C17 rear range, rendered with one sash. Inside were fireplace and painted amorial panel dated 1614, now in St Albans and Watford Museums respectively. Some further C17 painted floral decoration survives. C17 staircase to attic.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This, with 139 High Street (listing 48) and 1A Carey Place (listing 2) was in the 17<sup>th</sup> century all one L-shaped building. This part was rebuilt in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century; when new it must have stood out as a “modern” intrusion amongst its “old fashioned” timber and plaster neighbours.</p>			

<b>139 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/56		
Map reference	TQ 1126 9623		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Early C17 end bay of house, now largely No. 137, much mutilated. Two storey, one window range with plain tile roof. Exterior walls altered, modern ground floor, stuccoed above. Listed as part of early C17 range of No. 137.</i></p> <p><i>S Castle <u>Timber-framed buildings in Watford</u> 1977 pp 20-22.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This was originally part of 137 High Street and 1A Carey Place. It was not rebuilt, as was 137 High Street, but its timber and plaster exterior had been much altered by the insertion of a shop front even before a fire, at the time the site for The Harlequin was being cleared, damaged it further. It has been extensively refurbished but still shows the proportions of its early 17<sup>th</sup> century projecting first floor.</p>			

<b>141 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/57		
Map reference	TQ 1126 9622		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Much altered C16 timber-framed house. Two storey front, plain tile roof. Front entirely obscured by modern shop and ground floor gutted. Two-bay upper hall survives substantially within. Queen strut collar-and-tie-beam roof with arched braces below. Some fire-damage. Listed as part of timber-framed group 137-41 High Street.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This building is considered to be even earlier than its neighbours at 137-139 High Street. Also damaged by fire in July 1988 at the same time as 149, it was entirely dismantled and rebuilt. The difference between the original and the new wood shows clearly on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor elevation. The shopfront is new and does not replicate what would have originally been here.</p>			

<b>145 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/58		
Map reference	TQ 1127 9622		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Later C18 red brick house. Two storey. Parapet. Plain tile roof. Three window range. Gauged brick flat window heads to 1st floor, modern ground floor shop with, to right, broad segment-arched carriage entrance with WH 1786 inscribed in keystone.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Like 129-131 High Street, this building has a wagonway to one side. Though the date on the keystone suggests that it was built in 1780, it may have replaced an earlier timber-framed building on this site.</p>			

<b>149 &amp; 151 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/59		
Map reference	TQ 1128 9621		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>C17 or earlier timber-framed house refronted in stucco in earlier C19. Two storeys, parapet, plain tile roof with 3 axial ridge stacks. Three window range, sliding sashes, glazing bars survive in left window only. Modern ground floor.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>It was not uncommon for timber framed houses to be refronted as this was. It was a way of modernising a house without going to the expense of a complete rebuilding as happened at 137 High Street and may have happened at 145 High Street.</p>			

<b>Frogmore House, High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II*		
Reference number	4/26		
Map reference	TQ 1168 9576		
Date Listed	26.08.1952		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1716 red brick house. Three storeys. Hipped plain tile roofs. Four window range to road, formal window range to road, formal 5 window south front. Road front has moulded wood eaves cornice, blank openings to leftbay of ground floor and 2 left bays above. Gauged brick flat heads and exposed box sashes to windows. C19 sashes. Raised brick bands between floors. Fine doorcase with fluted plasters on panels set against channelled rusticated surround. Doric frieze above with relief carved metopes. Flat hood carried on ornately scrolled brackets. Rain water head dated 1716. South front has rebuilt parapet, similar fenestration and brick bands. Small rectangular sunk panels over ground and 1st floor windows. Centre bay slightly projected. Moulded wood doorcase, modern flat hood on finely carved brackets. Projecting later extension to ground floor left side. Rendered north wall. Panelled hall with open well staircase with carved brackets, twisted balusters and column newels.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This property was once a desirable residence with gardens stretching along the High Street to the Colne Bridge and behind the house to the river. The whole site was bought by the then Watford and St. Albans Gas Company in the early 1900s, for an extension to the gas works which then lay between Bushey Arches and the Colne Bridge. The house was used at first for the manager and was converted to flats in 1947. It has been left derelict for some years and is in need of renovation work.</p>			

<b>Bushey Arches Railway Viaduct, High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	4/27		
Map reference	TQ 1187 9546		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Oxhey	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1834-7 brick and stone railway bridge carrying London-Birmingham Railway over London-Watford road. Robert Stephenson, engineer. Five arches, ca. 30' span and 25' height each. Rusticated stone voussoirs and stone course below parapet. Parapet rebuilt. A C20 bridge parallel obscures the south side.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>At the time this railway bridge was built it lay just within the parish of Bushey hence its name. When it first opened, the railway between London and Birmingham consisted of only two lines. A third line was opened through Watford in 1858, followed by a fourth line in 1874 which entailed a new bridge being built on the south side of the original one. This last was itself rebuilt in 1963 to accommodate the electrification of the line. The side towards Watford, however, remains much as Robert Stephenson designed it. (See listing 92).</p>			

<b>Sparrows Herne Trust Turnpike Marker, High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	4/75		
Map reference	TQ1185 9553		
Date Listed	08.03.1991		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Turnpike road marker. Probably early C19; for the Sparrows Herne Trust. Cast-iron post approx 0.6 m high with square base and round-faced upper part bearing relief legend, 'SPARROWS HERNE TRUST'. The trust operated from 1762 to 1873 between London and Buckinghamshire via Watford and Tring. There is one other surviving marker at Tring (qv. Tring, Herts; 11/85).</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>There were two turnpike roads that crossed through Watford, the aforementioned Sparrows Herne Trust with tollhouses at Bushey Arches and near Ridge Lane, and the Hatfield Trust which set up tollhouses in North Watford and Hagden Lane. This post marks the approximate position where one of the toll-gates belonging to the Sparrows Herne Turnpike Trust stood (See listing 39). This Trust, like others of the period, was set up to provide a means of improving the condition of the main road, the turnpike, from Bushey Heath through Watford to Aylesbury. The toll money was used to pay for repairs to the road. The marker is located next to the pavement on the eastern side of the Lower High Street, close to Bushey Arches.</p>			

<b>58 High Street</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	9/40		
Map reference	TQ 1096 9646		
Date Listed	04.03.1974		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Circa 1830-40 stuccoed building, 2-storey with raised parapet. Slate roof. L plan. Front range 3 bays with heavily moulded detail. Angle piers, frieze and cornice. Parapet with corner blocks and panelled centre block. 1st floor windows in projecting flat-headed architrave surrounds. Still brackets. Ground floor windows with heavy neo-Grec surrounds. Former central door in pilasters surround with entablature. Side elevation of gable end and further 2 bay range. Pilasters and entablature carried around with moulded pedimental feature with framed panel in gable. Stuccoed chimney above. Two bay range has 1st floor windows identical to front range, divided by pilasters. Ground floor paired windows in each bay, in architrave surrounds with flat hoods on brackets, keystones and panelled aprons. In gable end door paired with a window, similarly treated.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This house was built to be the home of one of Watford's early doctors. Although surgeries were held here, it was essentially a family home, though, facing as it did on to the market place, its peace must often have been disturbed by the noise and smells from the weekly Tuesday livestock market and the Saturday general market. It was a bank from the 1920s and was converted into a public house and restaurant in the 1990s.</p>			

<b>156 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/60		
Map reference	TQ 1127 9618		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>C16 timber-framed house refronted in stucco in C19. Two-storey, double fronted with plain tile roof and one end-wall chimney. Three window range, blank in centre, casements to sides. Band between floors. Pilastered doorcase with moulded hood on brackets. C19 sashes each side. Door to right of front with simple moulded surround. Originally a 3 bay upper-hall within with queen-strut collar-and -tie beam trusses. Stop chamfered tie-beams. Arched wind-bracing. To rear a C17 2 gabled extension.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This is another example of a timber framed house which has been refronted. In this case the stuccoed front wall hides the original projecting first floor. It is believed to be the oldest public house in Watford.</p>			

<b>158 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/61		
Map reference	TQ 1128 9617		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Early C18 stuccoed brick house on core of C17 timber-framed building. Plain tile roof, hipped on south angle. Modern ground floor. Two windows above, exposed block glazing bar sashes with panels in stucco facing between and to left side. Rendered rear range with 1st floor casement.</i></p> <p><i>S Castle <u>Timber-framed buildings in Watford</u> 1977 p. 23.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Although this does not look like a timber framed building, it was one originally. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century it would have had exposed beams on the front elevation, similar to those to be seen now at 139-141 High Street.</p>			

<b>160 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/62		
Map reference	TQ 1128 9617		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Mid C19 stucco-faced building, former Three Crowns PH. Two storeys. Plain tile roof with end wall stacks. Two windows to 1st floor, C19 sashes in architrave surrounds. Ground floor paired round-arched windows each side of round arched central doorway. Panelled pilasters and central column with hop and vine capital to windows. Panelled pilasters and moulded arch to door. Quoin blocks at angles of ground floor only. Listed for group value.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The bracket which used to carry the pub sign can still be seen on the front of this building, and there is another on the side in Crown Passage.</p>			

<b>166 &amp; 168 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/64		
Map reference	TQ 1130 9615		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Mid C18 painted brick pair of houses, much mutilated. Three storeys. Hipped plain tile roof. Four window range. Brick dentil cornice. Exposed box sashes. Blank panels to left side of number 166. 1st floor window surrounds altered on No. 168 and sashes renewed, with glazing bars. Ground floors modern.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>These have been so altered that it is difficult to imagine what they must have been like before they were converted into shops. At one time they must have provided comfortable homes for large households.</p>			

<b>172 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/65		
Map reference	TQ 1131 9614		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>C17 timber-framed house refronted in C19. Painted brick, 2-storeys and parapet. Two large paired sashes above, modern ground floor. Two bay frame with timber-framed gable surviving. Centre beam removed.</i></p> <p><i>S Castle <u>Timber-framed buildings in Watford</u> 1977 p.23.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Whereas other 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed houses were refronted in stucco, this one was done in brick. It is just possible to see the steeply pitched roof, often a sign of an early building, behind the parapet.</p>			

<b>174 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/66		
Map reference	TQ 1132 9613		
Date Listed	15.09.1982		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (High Street / King Street)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Late C17 timber-framed house refronted in stucco in early C19. Two window range, C19 sashes. Modern ground floor. Plain tile roof, hipped at south end with truncated brick chimney stack at rear corner. Tie beam and rafter roof.</i></p> <p><i>S Castle <u>Timber-framed buildings in Watford</u> 1977 p.23.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Like its neighbour at 172 High Street, this is hiding an early roof behind a 19<sup>th</sup> century front. It is the last of the timber-framed houses in this part of the High Street as the others were demolished to make way for the ring road.</p>			

<b>Watford Museum, 194 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/66		
Map reference	TQ 1139 9602		
Date Listed	15.09.1982		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1775 large red brick mansion. Three storeys parapet and slate roof. Two storey wings added circa 1807. Centre 5 window range, centre 3 bays breaking forward with pediment over. Bulls-eye window in pediment. Wood dentil cornice. Gauged brick flat heads to windows, glazing bar sashes. C19 central doorcase with hood on console brackets. To rear 2 full height curved bays with triple windows, added circa 1807. Wings 3 window range, parapets, altered. Rainwater head on north side dated 1775, with initials J A D possibly Dyson, brewers on the site. Head office of Benskin's brewery from 1868. Interior mostly altered during C19.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>When this house was built in 1775 it was the home of Edmund Dawson. Later, it passed to John Dyson and then to Joseph Benskin. At first the Benskin family lived there but in time the house became the Company's head office and it continued to be brewery offices until the entire site was bought by Watford Council in 1975. The house now accommodates Watford Museum which opened in 1981.</p>			

<b>Iron Railings in front of Benskin's Brewery Site, High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/70		
Map reference	TQ 1140 9601		
Date Listed	23.01.1973		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>C19 cast iron-railings with Adam style urns at intervals set on rendered plinth wall with stone coping.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Watford Museum now occupies the building behind the railings.</p>			

<b>198 High Street. Brewery Building.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/68		
Map reference	TQ 1141 9600		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Probably early C19 red brick 2 -storey range, with hipped plain tile roof and octagonal ventilating turret with vane. Short end to street possibly C19, one window range and brick band. Group value with Nos. 202-202A High Street.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This small building was originally part of the brewery but it was extensively altered when 200-204 High Street were rebuilt (see listings 65 and 66).</p>			

<b>202 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	11/69		
Map reference	TQ 1142 9599		
Date Listed	23.01.1973		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Late C18 to early C19 3-storey house. Stock brick front, red brick sides. Four window range, gauged brick flat-headed surrounds and C19 sashes to right. Modern casements to left. Parapet. Sill band at 1st floor. Ground floor 4 flat-headed windows flanked by round headed doorway. Blank panels on south gable wall.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This house and no. 202A used to be numbered as 200, 202 and 202A. They used to belong to Benskins and were left empty when Ind Coope sold the site. Only the front elevation of the buildings remained standing when they were eventually re-developed.</p>			

<b>202A High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	11/71		
Map reference	TQ 1143 9598		
Date Listed	23.01.1973		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Late C18 red brick house, set back from street. Two storeys and attic. Mansard plain tile roof with flat-topped dormer. Parapet. Three window range of C19 sashes with stuccoed window heads. Stuccoed round arched central door with keystone. South end wall stack.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>As with no. 202 High Street (listing 65), only the front elevation was part of the original building.</p>			

<b>212 &amp; 214 High Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	11/72		
Map reference	TQ 1144 9595		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Mid C19 stock brick and stucco pair of houses incorporating fragments of a C16-C17 timber-framed house.</i></p> <p><i>Three storey, slate roofs behind parapets, half-hipped at south end.</i></p> <p><i>No. 212 has 2 window range of sashes in moulded surrounds. Large stucco dentil cornice and parapet. Stucco panel between 1st and 2nd floors. Modern ground floor. Two rendered gables to rear. A circa 1600 collar-and-tie-beam truss was found in the party wall between the houses.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>These two old houses, isolated now between a modern building and a car showroom are a sad reminder of an earlier period. Once, their tall brick three storey frontages stood proudly amongst a row of more modest cottages.</p>			

<b>Church of All Saints, Horseshoe Lane.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	2/2		
Map reference	TL 1148 0086		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Woodside	Conservation Area	No
<b>Original Listing Information:</b>			
<p><i>1853. Sir G G Scott. Flint and stone decorated Gothic church. Plain tile roofs with fish scale bands. Nave, chancel, lean-to aisle, west tower and south porch. Tower rises from roof, plain, square with coped parapet at ridge level to nave, narrow shingled bell-stage with gabled bell openings raising into base of slim broach spire, also shingled. Two-light windows with trefoil and quatrefoil heads, larger and more elaborate to chancel, with hood moulds. Angle buttresses with stone set-offs. Gabled timber south-west porch, tiled with cusped bargeboards. Above, 2 stone carved roundels, angels carrying scrolls. Two heavy buttresses to west end with long 2-light window between. Within, 3 bay nave, 2 bay chancel. Round columns to south arcade. Moulded tower and chancel arches on carved corbels. Open timber roofs, scissor rafters to nave. Stone pulpit and font circa 1853. Painted wood retable, C14 italian style, later C19. Chancel and south aisle glass circa 1853-60, all by Wailes. Patterned glass west window also circa 1853.</i></p>			
<b>Additional Information:</b>			
<p>The architect, Sir George Gilbert Scott (1811-1878), was one of the most important designers of the nineteenth century and had a career marked by a series of highly prestigious achievements. Born in Gawcott, Scott lived and worked for most of his life in London but was involved in projects throughout the country and beyond. He was for many years Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy and was President of the Royal Institute of British Architects between 1873-1876. Some of his most notable projects include the designs for Glasgow University, the Foreign &amp; Colonial Offices in London and St Pancras Station. He was knighted for services to architecture in 1872.</p>			

<b>48 Kings Close, Sikh Community Centre. (Formerly Watford County Court House).</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	9/10000		
Map reference	TQ 1100 9615		
Date Listed	17.05.1996		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>See under: Sikh Community Centre (formerly Watford County Court House), Lady's Close.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This was the Judge's entrance to the Court House (see listing 73), marked by the Royal Coat of Arms over the doorway.</p>			

<b>Watford Place, 27 King Street.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	10/63		
Map reference	TQ 1109 9613		
Date Listed	26.08.1952		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Large stucco faced house of circa 1797, altered circa 1822. Two storey centre, one storey wings. Parapets. Slate roofs. Centre originally 3-storeys. Five window range, square headed windows above, long round headed windows below. Glazing bar sashes. Cornice, platband between floors and moulded ground floor sill band over basement. Central 3 bay porch, 4 Ionic columns with entablature. Curving side walls with round arches openings. Wide steps up. Wings two windows each with cornice carried around from centre block platband. Blank arched basement openings. Garden front similar, but without porch, basement and ground floor windows set in arches recesses and simple architrave surrounds applied to 1st floor windows with flat cornices over.</i></p> <p><i>Inside: central staircase hall with palmette balusters to stair and landing. Coved ceiling with plaster decoration. Good cornices and fireplaces.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This is the third house to bear the name Watford Place. Though used as offices for many years, it was built to be a family home and stood in large grounds. When sold in 1851 by Jonathon King, the then owner, much of the estate was split into building plots and a new road, King Street, was cut through from the High Street, along the line of the old carriage drive to the house.</p>			

<b>Kytes House, Kytes Drive.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	2/3		
Map reference	TL 1184 0081		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Meriden	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Early C19 brown brick house. Two storeys with low pitched hipped slate roofs. Originally a projecting centre of 2 bays with 2 bay wings. Two and 3 windows to end elevations. Glazing bar sashes and a raised brick band around beneath eaves. Later red brick additions include lower 2-storey blocks with slate roofs flanking centre, a slate roofed glazed passage at the west end, and similar open verandah across the centre and right side, all with brick pilasters and stucco capitals. A 3-sided bay projects from the centre beneath the verandah roof.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Used by the army in the Second World War, the house was bought by a Trust afterwards using funds raised by the Order of St John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society. Bungalows for disabled people were built in the grounds immediately adjacent to the house, which was retained for use by the Trust. The rest of the estate was sold for housing and was developed in the 1950s.</p>			

<b>Outbuilding to north of Kytes House, Kytes Drive.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	2/4		
Map reference	TL 1185 0084		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Meriden	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Early C19 brown brick house. Two storeys with low pitched hipped slate roofs. Earlier C19 single storey red brick range, gable ended with slate roof. Six window range to front set in pilastered arcade. Minimal brick bands as caps to piers. Two doors and 4 windows, all round headed. Nogged brick cornice. Blank arcade on west side.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>See information provided for Listing 71.</p>			

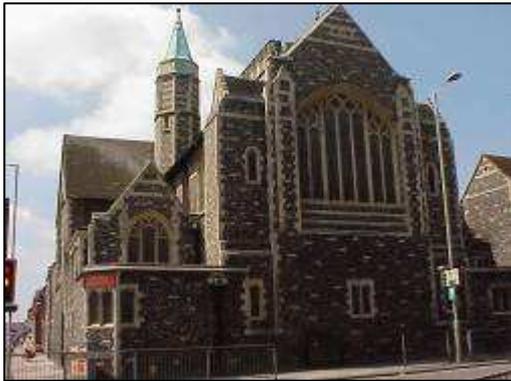
<b>Sikh Community Centre, Lady's Close. Formerly Watford County Court House).</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	9/10		
Map reference	TQ 1100 9615		
Date Listed	07.12.1992		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No

**Original Listing Information:**

*Former County Court House. Circa 1858. Red brick facades in Flemish bond and dressings of blue brick and Portland stone; side and rear elevations of stock brick. Roofs concealed by parapets. Red brick stacks. Plan: Front range contains entrances, offices and main stairs, with courtroom behind at centre and judge's chamber and clerk's room at back. Cells now in side entrance block south facing King's Close. Classical style. Exterior: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 1:2:1:2:1 bay west front to Lady's Close, centre and end bays break forward. Stone modillion cornice and blocking course and moulded stone band and plinth moulding. Ground floor round arch windows and doorways with blue brick dressings, stone voussoirs and imposts, the doorways in centre and end bays with panelled pilasters and carved capitals and semi-circular fanlights; panelled doors on right, the other doors blocked; sash windows with margin panes on ground floor. First floor 12-pane sashes in moulded brick architraves with small keystones and stone cills, centre in moulded stone eared architrave with panelled apron. Entrance block to Kings Close; 1 storey, 3 bays, central doorway similar to those at front, flanked by large round arch windows with 2 stone arch lights with central colonette and large keystones rising into brick dentilled stone cornice above with blocking course and large Royal arms at centre. Interior: Courtroom has walls with large blind arcade, panelled doors with moulded architraves and lantern concealed by C20 suspended ceiling. Open-well main staircase with stick balusters and mahogany handrail. Secondary stairs with wreathed handrail. Jurors' room at front on first floor with console brackets supporting ceiling beams.*

**Additional Information:**

This was Watford's first purpose built court house, the magistrates and judges having previously used various buildings, including a local hotel. The judges had their own entrance round the corner in what was then King Street (see listing 69) with the royal coat of arms over the doorway. When the building was no longer required by the Lord Chancellor's Department, it was converted by the Sikh community.

<b>Holy Rood Church, Market Street.</b>			
Listing grade	I		
Reference number	9/44		
Map reference	TQ 1087 9635		
Date Listed	12.09.1980		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No

**Original Listing Information:**

*Roman Catholic. 1889-1900 by J F Bentley. Outstanding late Gothic revival church. Flint and stone Gothic of Herts. Perpendicular type. Five bay nave with 2 bay widths transepts, clerestory, low pitch roofed aisles, 3 bay chancel with upper level ambulatory 2 bay north-east and south-east chapels with low vestries extending out to line of east end. South-west porch. Clapsed between transepts and chancel, 2 octagonal stair turrets with copper caps. North-west tower built 1894-1900, flint below, top band of flint and stone chequer work, bell stage banded flint and stone with 2 light openings. Panelled battlements and lead spirelet over corner stair turret. Stone banding is also used in all the gables and on the 2 octagonal turrets. Large perpendicular style transept, east and west windows.*

*Within, elaborate and complete set of fittings by Bentley unequalled elsewhere in his work, notably in chancel and east chapels, west baptistry and north aisle chantry chapel to S T Holland, the donor. Painted decoration to roofs and walls opus sectile (tile) panels, rich and elaborate marble and stone altar and reredos with tabernacle (1899) and altar furniture by Bentley. Rood beam across chancel arch, oak sedilia, painted stone piscina and aumbry. Tile and marble floor. Exceptional metalwork, especially the grilles, screens and altar rails, also electric light fittings (1899). Pulpit (1893), heptagonal marble font with oak cover. Rich fittings especially to the Holland chantry. Two canopied shrines with alabaster statues, 2 Virgin and Sacred Heart. Stained glass by Bentley an east window (1899). East chapels, transepts, (1894), 2 south aisle windows and 2 in chantry. Later fittings of note include west window 1904 Burlison and Grylls and Stations of the Cross circa 1910 by N H J Westlake.*

**Additional Information:**

Catholics began worshipping again in Watford in the 1860s and from the 1880s had a small chapel in Water Lane. When Market Street was laid out in 1888, Stephen Taprell Holland, of Otterspool House, Aldenham, bought a plot of land for a church and commissioned the architect J.F. Bentley. He also paid for much of the building costs. The foundation stone was laid in 1889 and the first part of the building opened for worship in 1890. Building continued for some years and the completed church was consecrated in 1900. Extensive cleaning and redecoration was carried out in the 1990s.

The architect, John Francis Bentley (1839-1902), was born in Doncaster but lived and worked for most of his life in London. As well as designing the adjacent Holy Rood House (see listing 28) and former school building (see listing 82), Bentley was the architect for the highly prestigious commission of designing Westminster Cathedral in London. In 1902 it was announced that Bentley was to receive the Royal Gold Medal – the highest possible honour bestowed by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

<b>Former Reeds School, Orphanage Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	4/21		
Map reference	TQ 1133 9727		
Date Listed	15.09.1982		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1871 by Henry Dawson. Former London Orphan Asylum. Extensive Gothic group of institutional buildings built for 5-600 orphans and 100 servants for £63,000. No plaster was used to save on maintenance. Stock brick with red brick, terracotta.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The London Orphan Asylum was one of several charitable bodies which moved in the 19<sup>th</sup> century from London to build in the cleaner air of Watford. The site to build on was located by William Fellows Sedgwick and purchased in 1867 for £6500. The foundation stone was laid on the 15<sup>th</sup> July 1869 by the Prince of Wales and the buildings were officially opened by Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck on the 20<sup>th</sup> July 1871. The architect, Henry Dawson (1827-1915), was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and also served on the RIBA Council.</p> <p>When the children were evacuated from here in 1940, the building was taken over by the then Ministry of Works and used as a hospital. After the war it was used as offices for many years by the Ministry of Labour until it was sold for housing in the 1980s. Work began on the site in 1989. Houses and flats were built in the grounds and finally the listed buildings were converted into flats.</p>			

<b>Former chapel of London Orphan Asylum, Orphanage Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	4/22		
Map reference	TQ 1131 9719		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1871 by Henry Dawson. Polychrome brick Gothic chapel with stone dressings. Four and a half bay nave, transepts and chancel with 3-sided apse. Plain lancet windows and small raises in transept gables. Ornate west front with clasping buttresses alternately brick and stone finishing in octagonal stone pinnacles. Brick main gable wall with stone niche and finial at apex, large stone plate-traciated rose set back in Gothic arch with polychrome brick voussoirs and stone side shafts. Hood mould over and string at base of recess and at springing level. Slightly projected gabled porch with stone shoulders, coping and apex. Polychrome brick arch with side shafts. Within, chancel not visible below windows. Original stained glass windows survive. Vehicle entrance broken through nave wall on west side.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Built to serve the children of the London Orphan Asylum, it is many years since it has been used as a chapel. At the time that the whole site was sold for housing development (see listing 75), it was intended to use this building for community use. As no organisation could be found to take it on, planning permission was granted for conversion to flats.</p> <p>The architect, Henry Dawson (1827-1915), was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and also served on the RIBA Council.</p>			

<b>85, 87, 89 and 91, 93 &amp; 95 (Monmouth House) The Parade.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	7/35		
Map reference	TQ 1076 9673		
Date Listed	25.11.1977		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Substantially early to mid C17 red brick house built for R Carey, Earl of Monmouth, died 1639. The northern half was entirely rebuilt 1927 by H Colbeck to match southern half, which was heavily restored. The rebuilt parts used bricks from Cassiobury House. Three storey range, 4 coped gables with parapets between. Eight window range to 1st floor, 4 windows to 2nd. Restored casement windows in segment arched openings. Three light windows to 1st floor and outer 2nd floor openings. Four light in centre windows. Brick string between 1st and 2nd floors. Modern ground floor. Two-gabled south end wall with 2 large chimney stacks, part rebuilt. To rear of this section short C19 wing.</i></p> <p><i>Interior of old section includes much restored C17 oak stair with moulded rail, turned balusters and square newels. Panelled entrance hall with key blocked arched surround to entry. Moulded oak fireplace to 2nd floor upper hall. Tie-beam-and-collar roof trusses with queen struts. Some panelled doors on this floor.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>When built, this house stood in grounds which extended back beyond the current railway line. After its sale in 1771 it was split into two and was altered again in about 1816 when the northern end was refaced. In 1927 the entire building was converted into shops and offices by Bracey and Clark and the northern end was again altered, this time to match the southern end.</p>			

<b>151 &amp; 153 The Parade.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	7/34		
Map reference	TQ 1065 9686		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Circa 1920 Portland stone fronted bank. Formal classical front of 3-storeys with pantiled attic 4 flat dormers. Three window range, monumentally treated with wide central section treated as 2-storey height opening with Ionic columns in antis and full entablature light across. Antae are simply pier caps flanking the outer first floor windows. Over entablature large semi-circular opening with giant triple keystone reaching to eaves. To each side the facade is slightly advanced with plain windows with triple keystones rising into a raised band running across to central keystone. 1st and 2nd floor windows with glazing bar sashes. Central 2-storey opening and lunette with bronze glazing bars well set back. Ground floor outer doors, large in moulded architrave with flat cornices over on scrolled brackets. Panelled double doors with metal traciered fanlights. Plinth across centre raised in centre for night safe.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Built for the Westminster Bank, it opened in 1930, at the time that this part of The Parade was being developed for commercial purposes. When it was no longer needed by National Westminster, it was converted into a public house, known then as "The Bank". Since then the external decoration has been altered several times.</p> <p>The building was designed by the architect Septimus Warwick (1881-1953), who is most famous for his work in London, where he designed The Wellcome Building on Euston Road and was involved in the development of Canada House. A Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Warwick was elected to the RIBA Council between 1911-1913.</p>			

<b>The Bandstand, The Parade.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	7/33		
Map reference	TQ 1056 9689		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Circa 1900 octagonal iron bandstand, re-erected here. Eight slim columns with wrought iron railings between and scrolled ironwork forming segmental arches below roof. Further ornamental cresting above eaves and at the crown, the latter with a small beaten metal plaque on each face and iron flowers. Scrolled iron vane on top.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This bandstand was originally erected in Cassiobury Park in 1912 by Hill and Smith. This company has been formed in 1824 and were based at the Brierley Hill Works on the outskirts of Dudley. The bandstand was dismantled in 1972 by the Council and was put into storage, before being re-erected in its current location in 1976. It is due to be relocated back to its original location in Cassiobury Park in 2015.</p>			

<b>14 &amp; 16 The Parade.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	7/38		
Map reference	TQ 1087 9655		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Circa 1500 timber-framed house of 3 bays, extended by one bay over carriage entrance in late C16. Externally altered. Two storey, stuccoed with plain tile roof. Three projecting flat-topped, 3-sided windows to 1st floor. Modern ground floor shop fronts and through carriageway to left. To rear, C18 brick range, 2-storey with hipped plain tile roof and windows in segment arched surrounds. Within, a presumed 2 bay upper hall with chamfered tie-beam and arch braces. Queen strut truss with collar. Arch wind braces. North end-bay originally 2-storey. Late C16 south end has Queen strut collar-and-tie-beam truss. Brick chimney stack with large lintel at 1st floor, demolished above roof level.</i></p> <p><i>S Castle <u>Timber-framed buildings in Watford</u> 1977 pp. 11-12.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This seems to be the oldest surviving domestic building in Watford, predating both the Bedford Almshouses (listing 7) and The One Crown (listing 56). It provides interesting evidence of the extent of the town in the late medieval period. Used as a shop since at least the 19<sup>th</sup> century, possibly earlier, the shop windows are modern.</p>			

<b>War Memorial, The Parade.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	7/32		
Map reference	TQ 1052 9689		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Erected circa 1925 in front of Peace Memorial Hospital and re-erected here. Three cast bronze figures on a Portland stone base. Sculptor Mary Pownall Bromet. Central standing male nude with outstretched arm, 'Victory', with seated nude figures, to left 'To the Fallen' dated 1914, to right 'To the Wounded' dated 1916.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>These three bronze statues, made in plaster during the First World War by local sculptor, Mrs Bromet of Oxhey, were offered by her, as a group, to the Peace Memorial Hospital in the 1920s. Money was raised by local subscription to cast them in bronze and erect them and they were unveiled in 1928. They were moved to their current location in 1971.</p> <p>Though now the focus of Remembrance Day services, Watford's official war memorial stands in Vicarage Road cemetery. Erected in 1929 by the Imperial War Graves Commission, it is a "Cross of Sacrifice" like others put up by the Commission throughout the world.</p>			

<b>Former Holy Rood R.C. School, Percy Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	9/42		
Map reference	TQ 1085 9635		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1893 by J F Bentley, altered 1898 and later. Modest flint and brick school building. Plain tile roof. Gabled cross-wing at west end, long main range with rear, south-east wing attached. One storey. Three windows to North-west gable, tall pair in centre, lower flanking windows, stone lintels with brick relieving arches. Glazing bars, top lights to centre pair. Four groups of three glazing bar casements to main range, north side. Rear wing has tile hung gable with row of 4 casements. Included for group value.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>When Holy Rood primary school moved to Greenbank Road, part of the site was sold for housing and the construction of flats was approved in 1984. This building became the church's parish centre.</p> <p>The architect, John Francis Bentley (1839-1902), was born in Doncaster but lived and worked for most of his life in London. As well as designing the adjacent Holy Rood Church (see listing 74) and House (see listing 28), Bentley was the architect for the highly prestigious commission of designing Westminster Cathedral in London. In 1902 it was announced that Bentley was to receive the Royal Gold Medal – the highest possible honour bestowed by the Royal Institute of British Architects.</p>			

<b>Former Convent of St Vincent, Percy Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	9/41		
Map reference	TQ 1082 9634		
Date Listed	15.09.1982		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1890-2 convent buildings. Purple brick with red brick dressings. Neo-late C17 style. Two storey and attic. Tiled hipped roof with 8 pedimented dormers. Wood modillion cornice at eaves. Irregularly spaced windows, glazing bar sashes in gauged brick head surrounds. Apron panels below 1st floor windows. Projecting brick angle quoins at outer corners and separating 1st 3 window section from main 9 window block. Brick string between floors. Stuccoed main doorway set to right. Ionic half columns and entablature, with small open pedimented niche above containing statue. Later chapel to rear, purple brick, Perpendicular style.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The convent was built for an order of Dominican nuns who had had a convent and girls' orphanage in Watford since 1883. When Percy Road was being developed they bought a plot of land here, adjacent to Holy Rood church. This was later extended to accommodate boys. The Dominicans moved from the convent in 1935 and the building was used by the school (See listing 82), before being converted to residential uses.</p>			

<b>Cassiobury Court, Richmond Drive.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	3/14		
Map reference	TQ 0946 9740		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>Circa 1805-15 former stables to Cassiobury Park, severely altered in conversion and listed as a remnant of the house. Red brick 2-storey castellated range flanked by 3-storey blocks with flat parapet. Seven window centre, one window ends. Modern concrete lintels to centre windows, gauged brick heads survive at ends but original hood moulds, battlements and string course have gone.</i></p> <p><i>Lower range to north, battlemented with 6 modern windows. Original 4-centred arched doorway survives and some 'arrow-slits'. Canted corner with another 4 centred arched doorway and then large battlemented carriage entry with brick buttresses and chamfered 4-centred archway. Interior of court wholly rebuilt.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This building is the most substantial surviving vestige of the estate buildings relating to Cassiobury House. As an outbuilding, it survived the demolition of the main house in 1927 and has had varied uses, including as a riding school in the 1930s. In 1951 it was partly rebuilt as an old people's home; however, it has since come into alternative use.</p> <p>Technical analysis in 2010 suggested that the historic core has much earlier origins than the List description above would suggest, with brickwork and a roof structure indicative of an early 18th century date. This period is poorly documented, but the work is of the highest quality and possibly by a notable architect. The building was later extended and modified in the Gothic style by James Wyatt from 1799, when the mansion was remodelled and other estate buildings were constructed in like style.</p>			

<b>Watford Boys Grammar School, Rickmansworth Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	3/16		
Map reference	TQ 0979 9632		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	No
<b>Original Listing Information:</b>			
<p><i>1910-12. Russell and Cooper. Very long neo-Georgian brick school building. Purple stock brick with red brick dressings. Two storey and attic, slate roofs and flat-topped dormers with glazing bars. Wood dentil eaves cornice. 3-9-3 centre range, the ends slightly projected and the roof above slightly hipped. Two bridge ridge stacks. Exposed box sashes with glazing bars. Brick aprons beneath. Gauged brick heads and stone keystones to ground floor windows. Ornate central stone porch of early C18/Baroque type. Bolection moulded door surround, Roman Doric pilasters flanking carrying entablature and open segmental pediment, armorial cartouche in tympanum with dates 1704 and 1884 (dates of foundation of previous Watford schools). Each side of this central range is recessed 5 window section, 5 dormers, 5 bulls-eye windows with keystones to 1st floor, 4 small glazing bar sashes with relieving arches to ground floor, large 20 pane sashes similar to centre block above, 3 dormers. At east end is an additional 5 window section similar to centre.</i></p> <p><i>To rear large hall, parallel to front, with 3 round headed windows under broken segmental pediment gables. Large flat headed windows between. Glazing bars. Octagonal cupola on brick base with copper dome. Four rear wings with pedimental gables and moulded wood cornices. Ornamental drainpipes with 1911 date on hopper-heads.</i></p>			

**Additional Information:**

This school was built to house the boys from the former Endowed School in Derby Road (listing 25). Following the changes in education brought about by the 1902 Education Act, more children were staying longer at school. Even after the girls had moved in 1907 from Derby Road to their own purpose-built school in Lady's Close, the school was overcrowded. A large site was therefore bought in Rickmansworth Road and the new boys' school was opened by Lord Clarendon in 1912.

The architects, Sir Edwin Cooper (1874-1942) and Samuel Bridgman Russell (1864-1955), went into partnership together in the early 1900s – a joint venture that lasted until 1912. The partnership was highly successful in winning design competitions during this period, with successes including: the Law Courts in Hull, Middlesbrough Public Library, the Royal Grammar School in Newcastle and the Rochester Technical Institute.

Cooper, in his own right, was a very distinguished architect. A Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects from 1903, Cooper later served on the RIBA Council, as well as serving as the President of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. He was awarded his knighthood in 1923, made an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1930 and was awarded the Royal Gold Medal in Architecture in 1931. His most famous work is probably the former headquarters of the Port of London Authority on Trinity Square in London. Russell had a successful career, albeit one which did not reach the heights of Cooper's. He was also elected on to the RIBA Council but latterly worked more in a local authority context in Hitchin. For a number of years he was the Chief Architect in the Ministry of Health.

<b>Watford Boys Grammar School Master's House, Rickmansworth Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	3/16A		
Map reference	TQ 0975 9626		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	No
<b>Original Listing Information:</b>			
<i>Circa 1910-12 by Russell and Cooper. Neo-Georgian brick house similar in style to adjoining school building. Purple brick with red brick dressings. Two storey with slate pyramid roof and central brick stack. Three window range of glazing bar sash windows.</i>			
<b>Additional Information:</b>			
Currently in use by the Grammar School as offices and tutorial rooms. Original plans describe it as a 'caretakers cottage and heating chamber'.			
The architects, Sir Edwin Cooper (1874-1942) and Samuel Bridgman Russell (1864-1955), went into partnership together in the early 1900s – a joint venture that lasted until 1912. The partnership was highly successful in winning design competitions during this period, with successes including: the Law Courts in Hull, Middlesbrough Public Library, the Royal Grammar School in Newcastle and the Rochester Technical Institute. Cooper, in his own right, was a very distinguished architect. A Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects from 1903, Cooper later served on the RIBA Council, as well as serving as the President of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. He was awarded his knighthood in 1923, made an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1930 and was awarded the Royal Gold Medal in Architecture in 1931. His most famous work is probably the former headquarters of the Port of London Authority on Trinity Square in London. Russell had a successful career, albeit one which did not reach the heights of Cooper's. He was also elected on to the RIBA Council but latterly worked more in a local authority context in Hitchin. For a number of years he was the Chief Architect in the Ministry of Health.			

<b>Watford Town Hall, Rickmansworth Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	7/10003		
Map reference	TQ 1053 9681		
Date Listed	21.12.1994		
Council Ward	Park	Conservation Area	Yes (Civic Core)

### Original Listing Information:

*Town Hall. Designed 1935, built 1937-39 by Charles Cowles-Voysey, assisted by John Brandson-Jones and Robert Ashton. Cowles-Voysey was the master planner, and John Brandon-Jones did much of the detailed design work. Reinforced concrete frame clad in hand-made bricks, tiled roofs. Radial plan on corner site, with main entrance in central concave facade, originally fronting roundabout, from which stretch wings from either side (the longer, to Rickmansworth Road, with assembly hall at end reached via separate entrance) and council chamber in angle to rear. First floor committee rooms, principal offices and mayoral suite over entrance. Three storeys. Principal concave elevation of seven bays with central double doors reached up steps under lantern clocktower. All windows casements, those of first floor of full height opening on to balcony. 17 bay recessed side return to pedestrian precinct, 13 bay range to Rickmansworth Road culminates in projecting 3 bay assembly room with its own entrance comprising three pairs of glazed double doors under canopy. Cut-brick panels over 1st floor full-length casements in moulded brick surrounds. The principal rooms of the interior are highly decorative, inventive, and survive remarkably completely. Staircase hall panelled in stone, with Imperial stair rising between square columns. Bronzed balustrade incorporating stylised female figures. At top of stairs a curved corridor reflects the form of the facade, and double doors lead to three curved committee rooms, with folding screens so they can be thrown into one. These rooms fully panelled in contrasting veneers, with Soniac plaster cornices, original light fittings and clocks. Member's room and mayor's room to either side finished in the same manner, with raised and fielded panelling over curved wooden fireplaces and simpler cornices.*

*To rear of this suite is double-height council chamber, with original fixed seating arranged on steps in three main circles. The council chamber is remarkable for the survival of its original woven acoustic panels, set between bands of hardwood veneer, and with deeply trabeated ceiling also as an acoustic aid. To rear of raised mayoral bench a tapestry panel bearing the borough arms by Anne Brandon-Jones. Original light fittings and 8 panelled doors. The assembly hall has its own foyer, with coved ceiling. Assembly hall likewise in more streamlined style with full working stage behind proscenium arch, flat sprung floor and balcony, the 1st with curved front under which*

*original light fittings remain. Coved ceiling. Buffet to left with columns and more traditional mouldings.*

*Included as an unusually rich and complete surviving town hall of the later 1930s, showing that the classical style could still be inventive in the service of civic dignity. The building compares well with other town halls by this distinguished practise who specialised the genre.*

*Sources: Architects' Journal, 30 November 1939.*

**Additional Information:**

For many years, first the Urban District Council, followed by the Borough Council had operated from offices in Upton House on The Parade. The Council had bought the large house then standing on this site, The Elms, in 1919 and the Peace Memorial Hospital was built on part of it in the 1920s. For some years the Council considered converting the house, then let, to municipal offices, but finally decided to commission a purpose-built town hall. The Elms was demolished in 1937, the foundation stone was laid in May 1938 by the Mayor, T. Rigby Taylor and the building was at an advanced stage when the Second World War started. Permission was given for the work to continue and the building was officially opened in 1940 by the Countess of Clarendon.

The assembly hall element of the building is now known as the Colosseum and is a prominent local venue for the arts. Renowned for its acoustic qualities, the building has been used for the recording of a number of film soundtracks including the Sound of Music, the Lord of the Rings and Star Wars trilogies. The Town Hall has also been used for the filming of scenes for a number of prominent television programs including ITV's Midsummer Murders and the BBC's Eastenders.

<b>The Old Station House, 147A St Albans Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	4/19		
Map reference	TQ 1082 9760		
Date Listed	20.02.1979		
Council Ward	Nascot	Conservation Area	Yes (Nascot)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1836-7. The original Watford Station on the first section of the London-Birmingham line. A very modest one storey brick building, slate roofed. Parapet around with cement trim treated as minimal pediment in end gables. Two chimneys each end. Two windows, glazing bar sashes with painted reveals and slightly arched heads. Plain central door with fanlight. Four similar windows to trackside. Evidence in different brickwork that 2/3 of entrance side and 1/3 of track side has been rebuilt.</i></p> <p><i>A rare survival of the earliest railway age, used by dowager Queen Adelaide when resident of Cassiobury and by Queen Victoria 1843. Replaced as station 1858.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Built in 1837, this station was first used in that year when the first section of the London and Birmingham opened. Designed by George Aitchison and built by William Starie of London, this small building accommodated the booking office and 1st and 2<sup>nd</sup> Class waiting rooms. From here steep steps led down to the trackside and adjacent to it was a building to house a pumping engine, plus a locomotive shed and a carriage shed. This first Watford Station was 17 1/2 miles from London.</p>			

<b>Benskins House, Station Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	8/39		
Map reference	TQ 1091 9736		
Date Listed	12.09.1975		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1860 by J Livock. Large yellow brick and stucco hotel associated with the station of 1858. Italianate. Three storey. Hipped slate roof with bracketed eaves, tall corniced brick chimneys at the corners and central pair of stacks, corniced and linked by an arch.</i></p> <p><i>Five window range to front, 3 windows to side. 1st floor windows in pilastered surrounds with moulded caps, egg-and-dart moulded arches over with shell lunettes. Stucco arches link centre three windows of front to form 5 arch feature. Moulded course above from which break forward panelled sills of 2nd floor windows with brackets. Sliding sashes. Stuccoed ground floor front with pilasters and entablature. Central porch with Tuscan columns and outer square piers. Projecting ground floor to side with large 3 light windows with pilasters flanking central slightly projecting doorcase with three-quarter columns. Entablature overall. Garden side doorway dated 1860. To arched centre window head. Pilaster and entablature treatment to right side ground floor. Banded brick between pilasters.</i>  <i><u>Builder</u> 1860 585.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Built for a local publican on land adjacent to the railway station and on land bought from the railway company, the Clarendon Hotel as it was called was designed by an architect, J. Livock of London, known for work for a number of railway companies. It was built to serve passengers passing through the station and included stables where carriages might be left or hired. More recently it has been used as offices by the brewery which owned it and is currently a public house.</p>			

<b>Church of St John, Sutton Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	8/39		
Map reference	TQ 1119 9674		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	Yes (Estcourt)
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1891-3 by Eley E White of Christopher and White. Tall stone Gothic church in the manner of J L Pearson. Tower and spire never built. Rubble stone walls, overall slate roof with slim lead fleche over chancel arch. Four bay nave, slightly narrower 3 bay chancel, 6 bay aisles ending one bay short of east end. West narthex with gabled south-west porch. Small gabled porch in south aisle. Square turrets, panelled and with steep pyramid caps at each corner of nave and at east corner of aisles. Buttresses with set-offs to aisles, narthex and chancel. West 3-light window with quatrefoils in head, flanked by single lancets. Three lancets to east window. South-west porch with moulded arch, mouldings dying into piers, 5 stepped lancets above cut across by a string course. Open timber nave roof. Stone vaulted chancel. Ribs quadripartite. Clerestory openings shafted with shaft-rings. Elaborate east window treatment of 3 cusped arches on ringed shafts screening lancets behind. Large stone reredos and elaborate timber road-screen.</i></p> <p><i><u>Building News</u> 64 1893 867.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>The dedication stone was laid in 1891 and the church consecrated in 1893. It was designed to be a “Chapel at Ease” to St. Mary’s to provide for those who lived on the Sutton-Sotherton-Estcourt estate and in the Waterfields area, and only later became a separate parish. The tower and spire that are shown on the original plans for the building, but were never actually built, would have been more than double the height of the building that was constructed.</p> <p>The architect, Eley Emlyn White (1853/1854 - 1900), was in professional practice with John Thomas Christopher - who lived in Watford for a period of time. Based in Bloomsbury Square in London, Christopher &amp; White were responsible for a number of local projects – such as alterations to St Mary’s Church and new build housing designs in Nascot and Watford Heath. White was an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.</p>			

<b>Administration Block at Watford General Hospital, Vicarage Road.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	4/73		
Map reference	TQ 1056 9575		
Date Listed	15.09.1982		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1838 and later former Watford Union Workhouse. Low front range demolished 1950 leaving open courtyard plan. Brick ranges, part 2 1/2, part 2-storeys. Slate roofs, hipped on taller blocks. 2 1/2 storey centre and square pavilions at end of main range and on road front ends of wings. Connecting ranges of main front and side wings 2-storey only. Centre block and end pavilions have stucco sill bands. Centre 5 window range, square wood ventilating turret on ridge. Centre 3 bays project slightly. Glazing bar sashes to 1st and ground floors, in gauged brick flat headed surrounds. Above, 3 small arched windows set together in centre. Six pane windows to outer bays. Added later porch, brick with pediment on pilasters.</i></p> <p><i>Road front pavilions have been altered. Originally triple sash to courtyard and blank triple window to road on 1st floor and blank triple arcade to attic on road front. Two storey connecting wings plainer with ground floor sashes and upper casements. Some alterations including 2 ground floor 3-sided bay windows to left.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>This Union Workhouse was built following the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 to replace Watford's old Parish Workhouse, which used to stand opposite the parish church in Church Street. "Union" refers to the grouping of parishes who supported the workhouse and whose paupers could be accommodated there. The architect was T.L. Evans.</p> <p>Renamed Shrodells in the 1930s, it became a geriatric hospital when the National Health Service was established in 1948. With the development of Watford General Hospital on this site, to replace the Peace Memorial Hospital, this central block came to be used as offices.</p>			

<b>Five Arches Railway Viaduct, 200m north of Water Lane.</b>			
Listing grade	II		
Reference number	4/25		
Map reference	TQ 1166 9657		
Date Listed	07.01.1983		
Council Ward	Central	Conservation Area	No
<p><b>Original Listing Information:</b></p> <p><i>1836-7 railway bridge carrying former London-Birmingham Railway over River Colne, by R Stephenson. Brick, 5 ca 40' span arches, 45' high in centre. Brick arches with projecting courses at springing and parapet levels. Abutments with 2 shallow depressed arches each end. Widened 1849 and 1875, but original bridge remains on west side.</i></p> <p><i>J Bourne: <u>Drawings of the London and Birmingham Railway</u> 1839.</i></p>			
<p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p>Like the Bushey Arches (see listing 53) this massive railway viaduct had to be built to carry the London and Birmingham Railway at an even gradient over a dip in the land, in this case the river valley. It too had to be widened in 1858 and 1874 and further work was done here in the 1960s at the time the line was electrified.</p>			

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