

corner of the building is chamfered and full height pilasters run between windows, articulating the facade. The roof line is gabled but appears altered, possibly as a result of WWII bomb damage.

5.18 Nos. 47-51(odd) Shepherds Bush Green (1870's) is a four storey (including semi basement) terrace of five houses in stock bricks capped by a strongly moulded cornice and balustrade. The raised ground floor of each has a Doric portico forming a terrace to the first floor and is flanked by a three storey bay. Windows are sashes with Italianate surrounds. Although currently given over to hotels and commercial use, the fabric is almost intact. (The balustrade to No. 51's portico has been replaced, brickwork has been painted and some sashes replaced inappropriately). The terrace is the sole survivor of a type that flanked the entire south side of the Green up to WWII.

5.19 Romney Court (BOM) is a boldly simple six storey block of flats in the "International Style" from the 1930's. Shops at ground floor level flank an "Art Deco" entrance porch. The Shepherds Bush Green frontage is geometric and unadorned, with flat parapets. A full height window to the central, projecting bay, expresses the lifts and main stairwell. Flanking bays have corner windows with multi-paned metal casements. The bulk of the building to the rear is designed in a more utilitarian manner.

5.20 The conservation area extends to include properties along the northern end of Shepherds Bush Road. On the western side there is a remnant of a nineteenth century terraced property and a 1930's development with an infill building between the two. These are of a similar scale and grouped together set back from the road.

5.21 On the eastern side is the Baptist Church (BOM), The Tabernacle, designed in 1907 by the architect P W Hawkins ¹². It is the third church on this site replacing two earlier temporary "tin Tabernacles", and is a simple gabled brick structure with stone quoins and window surrounds and a tiled roof. Side extensions are

similar in style but with flat roofs. To the south side is a brick tower with stone surrounds to the louvred sounding chamber which is surmounted by a slated spire. It has a well matching 1990's extension to the south. The whole ensemble is an individualistic adaptation of the Perpendicular style. The Miller House, Miller's Way, to the rear of the Church, is an interesting house and outbuilding with decorative features.

5.22 The Grampians (BOM, 1935) by the architects Collcutt and Hamp ¹³ is a ten storey block of flats in reddish brown brick capped with a deep concrete parapet. The block extends rearward to a great depth. The plan form derives from the site's former use as an embanked railway line. The frontage, set back from the pavement line, forms a series of stepped and projecting blocks articulated by quoin and string courses in a contrasting brick and with projecting balconies. Windows are multi-paned steel casements with a horizontal emphasis. Interest lies in the ground and first floors which project outwards from the central entrance portico in a series of curved,



The Grampians, locally listed.

stepped bays flanked by pylons. The bays are stone faced with an overlay of "Art Deco" motifs. The shops to the ground floor are lit by full height glass blocks.

5.23 Near the eastern end of the Common along Uxbridge Road is the White City Arch (BOM). Built in 1908 it was created by Imre Kiralfy. This was the original entrance to the 1908 Franco-British Exhibition though it has long since been stripped of its cupolas and rococo decoration. It is an important landmark feature at this end of the Common and would benefit from sympathetic restoration work or appropriate decoration in-keeping with the redevelopment of the land previously containing the White City Exhibition.

5.24 Shepherds Bush Station (Central line) dates from 1910 and is by the architect Harry B Measures. It is a simple single storey building in terracotta tiles with deep entablature. The station was built to a standardised Central Line design conceived by Harry B Measures; similar designs, for example, were employed at Holland Park, Lancaster Gate and Marble Arch.

5.25 There then follows the bridge across the roads to the Shepherds Bush Centre. Though outside the conservation area boundary this Centre has a significant impact upon it. Built in 1968 it consists of residential tower blocks and a shopping centre. The design and scale of the development is unsympathetic to the character of the Green and the surrounding development.

5.26 The remainder of the north side of Uxbridge Road consists of a mixture of Victorian, Edwardian and modern properties with retail and other commercial uses at ground floor. They are important in terms of the scale of the development and the backcloth they provide to the Common. They include several buildings of merit and are potentially outstanding. Unfortunately many have inappropriate and out of scale fascias. Some of the properties are now described in more detail.

5.27 The Mail Coach PH, No. 28 Uxbridge Road, c1932 was designed by A W Bloomfield. There has been an Inn on this site since at least 1839.

5.28 Nos. 54-90(even) Uxbridge Road (BOM, 1908-10) is a four storey red brick terrace with stone dressings which is surmounted by steep tiled roofs. The roof line is articulated by a variety of gables, finials and chimneys. The ground floor is given over to retail and commercial use with a variety of shopfront designs. Individual properties are indicated by full height stone pilasters to their elevations. Medallions in the gables date the property.

5.29 Nos. 92-94(even) Uxbridge Road (BOM, 1905) is a symmetrical three storey red brick building in "Queen Anne" style with a steep tiled roof above a deep entablature with pediments articulating the end bays. The windows have leaded lights in stone surrounds and the first floor window to the central bay is full width with a segmental head and prominent keystone.



Part of Uxbridge Road frontage to the Common.

5.30 Nos. 96-108(even) Uxbridge Road (BOM, 1905) is a bold, asymmetrical, three storey building of red brick with stone dressings and a tiled roof. The ground floor is given over to retail and commercial use with a variety of shopfront designs. The composition of the facade which includes a date plaque is composed in an "Arts and Crafts" style, with recessed balconies, crenellated bays and a variety of gables. The windows are mullioned.

5.31 Nos. 114-132 Uxbridge Road are a four storey terrace built of yellow brick. There are shops at the ground floor, and sash windows with substantial window dressings to the floors above. No. 122 is notable in that it is three storeys with a balustrade. The window dressings differ though the rhythm of the facade follows that of the terrace.

5.32 Sketty Terrace (1870's), No. 134-140(even) Uxbridge Road, is a handsome four storey stock brick building with a strong dentiled and balustraded entablature and Italianate window surrounds with contrasting segmental and triangular pediments. Apart from some replacement windows and a section of missing entablature, the building retains its original appearance. It is representative of the type of property lining the north side of the Common at the height of the area's mid Victorian prosperity.

5.33 156-162 (even) Uxbridge Road (1820's) are the four sole survivors of the terraced ribbon development housing lining the north side of the Common in the Early 19th Century. A butterfly roof fits behind a flat parapet and the individual houses are articulated by shallow projecting bays with recessed panels. The original fenestration pattern has been altered to No. 156 and 162, and only No. 158 retains the correct type of sash.

5.34 The former Beaumont Arms, No. 170 Uxbridge Road, is now called Edwards. The present building dates from 1884/5 but there has been a public house on this site from at least 1826. The former name probably relates to John Thomas Barber Beaumont, a builder, or his family who owned land in the area from 1811 onwards. The Moon on the Green, No. 172 Uxbridge Road, opened as a public house in 1990. The building was previously part of a row of shops built in 1899.

5.35 Bush Green House, No. 5 Uxbridge Road, is on the southern side of Uxbridge Road. It was built in 1900 by the London County Council Architects Department ¹⁴. Formerly a fire station,

this building is a restrained Free Classical Design in red brick with a projecting gabled corner bay and gabled dormers in a steep tiled roof. Windows are mullioned and transomed with quoined stone surrounds, and there is a heavy stone cornice at second floor level.



Locally listed Passmore Edwards Library.

5.36 Passmore Edwards Library on the junction of Pennard Road and Uxbridge Road is a Building of Merit by the architect Maurice B Adams ¹⁵. Dating from 1895 it is a red brick building in Free Classical style with asymmetrical bays under a symmetrical gabled roofline with slate hipped roof and dormer windows. Ground floor windows are mullioned and transomed and all windows have stone surrounds. The entrance is set within an asymmetrical colonnade with attached columns. The modern, single storey, extension in Pennard Road does not echo the main building.

B Caxton Road and Environs

5.37 This sub-area to the north of the green consists mainly of development of a smaller scale to that elsewhere in the conservation area set within a close knit street pattern. The buildings are generally Mid to Late 19th Century residential terraced developments. There are also some feature buildings, some workshop/light industrial uses and an area of local authority housing redeveloped in 1959.

5.38 The site of the 1908 White City Exhibition to the north and east is visible from much of the sub-area with the bulk and scale of the brick warehouse and shed development contrasting with the residential scale of the area. There are

views of Shepherds Bush Common and mature trees to the south along Caxton Road and Aldine Street. The street trees throughout the sub-area provide links with the Common and are important green features in the townscape.

5.39 Two storey terraces, some with semi-basements, form the main building type with three storey properties, usually in groups of two, breaking the skyline in places. The dominant building material is stock brick though many terraces are faced with gault brick and some properties are built of red brick.

5.40 The properties follow a uniform building line to provide a homogeneous townscape. The uniform appearance of each group is important in defining the quality and character of the area. Richness in the townscape is achieved through the variety in detailing and appearance of the different terraces.

5.41 Some terraces have ground floor bays, others have two storey bays with hipped roofs. The detailing to these bays varies, some with tiles, some with rustication and others with columns. These details are also seen in lintels and panels above doors and other windows. Some properties have pitched roofs to the bays which run across the main entrance to form porches.

5.42 Further variety is provided by some double fronted properties, like No. 14 Tadmore Street forming part of the overall terrace. Variety is provided at roof level by some terraces, like Nos. 4-10(even) Caxton Road and Nos. 1-25 (even) Sterne Street having parapets. These form a strong line to the roof of the properties which contrasts with the pitched roof of the other terraces.

5.43 Numerous properties have been altered and this has a negative effect on the character of the individual terraces and the area as a whole. Alterations include replacement windows and doors and some properties have been inappropriately painted or rendered. Numerous properties have been re-roofed with inappropriate

materials. Brackets and stucco detailing have been obscured or removed from some properties.

5.44 In the eastern part of the sub-area there is a group of Grade II listed properties, nos. 1-24 (consec.) Shepherds Bush Place (formerly Providence Place). It is an Early 1840's attractive terrace of two storey cottages in stock bricks with shallow pitched slate roofs. Simple multi-paned sash windows have flat brick arches, doors have semi-circular heads with simple fan lights. The attractiveness of the group is also supported by the pretty cottage style gardens with simple timber picket fences.



Listed Grade II terraced properties in Shepherds Bush Place

5.45 None of the original front doors survive at Nos. 1-24 (consec) Shepherds Bush Place and some fanlights have been blocked in. Several cottages have been inappropriately roofed in concrete tiles and some brick arches and the whole facade of No.4 & 9 has been painted. The ground floor windows to Nos. 3-4 vary in form and differ in proportion to the rest of the terrace. It is possible these two cottages were rebuilt following war damage. If the opportunity arises the east side of the street should be completed with matching cottages where they are missing.

5.46 Nos. 28-32(even) Sterne Street were built around 1910 and are by the architect George Walton. They are three two storey buildings each with two flats, designed as a single composition, with a steep slate hipped roof and pitched dormers wholly in the roof space; the central house breaks forward as a gabled bay. The front elevation is rendered and the doors recessed in arched

porches. Windows are multi-light, mullioned and transomed, with casements and top hung openings, the latter are multi-paned in the "Queen Anne" style. Few of these windows, regrettably, have survived.



Listed Grade II terraced properties in Sterne Street.

5.47 Nos. 33-53(odd) Sterne Street (1922) were also designed by the architect George Walton¹⁶ and are listed Grade II. These are two terraces of two storey cottages. They have stock brick ground floors and painted, rendered, first floors and low pitched slate roofs. The windows are multi-paned and made of rolled steel. These are a late work of this architect who lived in No. 53 at the end of the terrace. This house has a hipped roof and the rendered first floor is extended to form a deep parapet. The flank wall is faceted to the curve of the road.

5.48 The most recent development in Sterne Street includes the terraced Vanderbilt Villas. Of a scale sympathetic to the listed properties opposite they respect the character of the area. There is also a housing association development of a suitably sympathetic scale behind Vanderbilt Villas.

5.49 Sherrington Villa (BOM, 1873), No. 15 Tadmor Street, is a three storey (plus semi basement) detached house in stock bricks with gabled front, shallow brick pilasters to the front door and a two storey bay. Windows are plain sashes. A plaque in the gable names and dates the house. The original gate posts and railings survive. The house is larger and grander than other properties in this road. No. 14 Tadmor Street is a double fronted house.

5.50 Lytton House(BOM), No. 31 Bulwer Street was built around 1910. It is a four storey red brick, stucco and rough cast building in the "Arts and Crafts" style. A central gable is flanked by two bays capped by inverted semi-circular pediments. The steep tiled roof sweeps forward over deep eaves to align with the bays. Windows have multi-paned upper sashes in the "Queen Anne" style.

5.51 The Meeting Hall (BOM) at No. 16 Wood Lane was built as a Territorial Army drill hall in 1898. It is a simple gabled stock brick building with contrasting red brick pilasters, window surrounds and carved pediment to the central bay. Windows are metal framed with arched heads. It is dated in carved brickwork within circular red brick panels. The overall style is Italian Romanesque. The side elevation has recessed brick panels and is of a more utilitarian design. It incorporates the caretakers house at 58 Bulwer Street.

5.52 The streets have a uniform building line with the properties set back behind small front gardens or the basement wells. The planting in many front gardens adds interest and softens the townscape. The trees at No.1 Tadmor Street and No. 1 Sterne Street are of particular interest to the townscape providing green features along the street edge.

5.53 The street edge is formed by a variety of boundary treatments. Numerous properties retain their original railings, others have low brick walls with hedges behind and others have picket fences. There are a variety of modern walls and fences but a strong edge has been retained between the public and private street space.

5.54 Views to the backs of properties at junctions are important because of the street layout with the break between the rear elevations and side elevation of the properties reflecting the pattern of the terraced development. There are views of the nine storey tower of the development at 92-94 Uxbridge Road. This is of an