

News from Ladbroke

The Newsletter of the Ladbroke Association

Spring 2008



2, 4 & 6 Holland Park Avenue.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF HOLLAND PARK AVENUE

Holland Park Avenue is one of London's most ancient thoroughfares. The Romans made it their main road into London from Silchester and the West, but it probably existed as an ancient British trackway long before that. In Roman times it ran through a densely forested area, part of the huge forest that was later known as the Forest of Middlesex (which according to a 12th century description was full of red and fallow deer, boars and wild bulls).

After the Romans left, the road appears to have deteriorated to such an extent that the then smaller parallel road to the south that is now High Street Kensington took over as the main way into London for travellers from the West of England. But the old road continued to be used by travellers from Oxford and Uxbridge, and until the 19th century it was known as the Uxbridge Road, or sometimes simply the "North Highway".

From the Middle Ages onwards, the forest was gradually cleared, to be replaced by arable farmland and meadows. Gravel pits began to be worked at what is now Notting Hill Gate, and a straggling village developed along that part of the road at a fairly early stage. But the Holland Park Avenue section of the road remained in open country until the early 1800s. The grounds of Holland House ran right down to the road on the south side. Almost the only buildings were a large house just west of Princedale Road which was the "handsome pleasant seat" of the owner of the Norland estate; a farm on the site of the Mitre pub, called Notting Hill Farm; and a hostelry called the Plough (a name appropriately indicative of the rural nature of the area) more or less opposite the end of Campden Hill Road (which was then known as Plough Lane).

The road was known for its robbers and footpads. In the 14th
(Continued on Page 2)

AGM

2 July 2008

The 39th Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held on Wednesday 2 July at 7.00 for 7.30 p.m. at **St. Peter's Church Hall**, 59a Portobello Road, W11 3DB.

An agenda will be available at the meeting (and will be posted on the website in advance of the meeting). All are welcome to attend.

We already have nominations for two new committee members: Peter Chapman and Alex Bell.

Any further nominations for new officers and committee members should be sent to the Chairman of the Ladbroke Association, 8 Horbury Mews, W11 3NL, not later than Thursday 26 June.

All nominations should have a proposer and a seconder.

GARDEN WALK

The Association is holding another of its walks around some of the communal gardens in the Ladbroke estate on **Wednesday 11 June**.

It will be led by Henrietta Phipps, whose knowledgeable insights are invaluable for understanding how each garden was designed and developed. There will be drinks following the walk.

A separate invitation with further details will be sent out to members nearer the time. Places are restricted, so those wishing to join the walk will need to book in advance.

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century, one Thomas de Holland was robbed of a cart and its goods at “Knottynghull”, and there are a number of other accounts of robberies down to the 18th century. For instance, in 1751, at the level of Holland Park, two gentlemen were robbed of their watches and money by men in black masks – 18th century hoodies – “who swore a lot and appeared to be in liquor”. In 1767, it was decided to install lights and appoint watchmen along the Bayswater Road because it was “infested in the Night-time with Robbers and other wicked and ill-disposed persons, and Robberies, Outrages and Violences are committed thereon”, but that no doubt merely caused the robbers to move west to prey on travellers on the unlighted and unwatched section near Holland Park.

The road was often in poor condition, and this was what led to the establishment of the turnpike gate that became known as Notting Hill Gate, so that tolls could be raised from travellers to keep the road in repair. The private Act of Parliament passed in 1714 to authorise the collection of tolls on the road between Uxbridge and Tyburn (Marble Arch) noted that the road “by reason of the many heavy carriages frequently passing, has become very ruinous and many parts are so bad that the same are very dangerous to such persons as have occasion to travel through the road and in the winter season the road is almost impassable for horses, coaches, chariots, carts and other carriages”. Notting Hill Gate was one of several turnpikes subsequently set up on the road from Uxbridge; it was finally removed in the 1860s.

Around the mid-18th century, 170 acres of land to the north of Holland Park Avenue, between Portland Road and Ladbroke Terrace, were acquired by Richard Ladbroke, a member of a rich family of bankers (the land on the south side of Holland Park Avenue belonged to Lord Holland of Holland House). Richard Ladbroke and his descendants did nothing with the land – beyond enjoying its revenues – until 1819, when the estate was inherited by his grandson, James Weller Ladbroke.

The latter determined on developing part of the estate to meet the increasing demand for housing within easy reach of London.

It was natural that he should begin with the frontage of the Uxbridge Road, the only real road in the neighbourhood. In 1823 he signed two agreements with developers, one covering the part of the northern side of the road to the west of Notting Hill Farm, and one the part of the road to the east. Under these agreements, the developers undertook to build a certain number of houses. In exchange, once the houses were built, Weller Ladbroke granted the developers 99-year leases of the new houses, which they could then sub-let for income, paying Weller Ladbroke a rising ground rent, so that both parties were in profit.

In 1824, the first houses were erected on the north side between Ladbroke Terrace and Ladbroke Grove, and in the next 10 years building extended to Clarendon Road, the farm being replaced by an inn. Almost all these houses are still standing. The two trios of houses at Nos. 2-6 and 24-28 with their huge and magnificent Doric columns are particularly remarkable, and Nos. 24-26 were deliberately sited to close the vista for those looking down the eastern side of Campden Hill Square, on which building began around the same time.

As was typical of the period, each separate terrace of houses was

given its own name and numbering system. Thus, the houses between Ladbroke Terrace and Ladbroke Grove and the first 12 houses west of the Mitre were part of “Notting Hill Terrace” (and Campden Hill Square, which was built by the same developer around the same time, was called Notting Hill Square); then came Boyne Terrace and Boyne House where the Underground Station now is; and finally between the station and Clarendon Road there was Grove Terrace. It was not until the 1870s that this part of the Uxbridge Road was renamed Holland Park Avenue and the present street numbering system introduced.

In the mid 1830s the building boom collapsed as it became clear that the area was still too far west of London to be attractive. All activity on the Ladbroke estate stopped and the houses on the Uxbridge Road, along with a few built at the same time on the other side of the road and at the southern end of Ladbroke Grove and Ladbroke Terrace, remained for the next decade surrounded by countryside. But in the 1840s, demand for housing revived, and over the next three decades the rest of the Ladbroke estate was completed. The few gaps that remained in Holland Park Avenue were filled in; Nos. 54 and 56, for instance, were built around 1860. Finally, in 1900, Boyne House made way for the Holland Park Station on the new “Central London Railway”.



*Horse-drawn bus in Holland Park Avenue c.1900 (looking west)
Old postcard by courtesy of RBKC*

STREET HISTORIES

This article on pages 1 & 2 is the first part of a longer one that is being prepared for the Ladbroke Association website. We are planning histories of all the streets in the Ladbroke area, illustrated by Thomas Erskine's photographs. Histories of Arundel Gardens and Boyne Terrace Mews are already on the website; Blenheim Crescent and Bulmer Mews will follow shortly. We would very much like to include stories (including those about famous residents of the past) contributed by our members. So if you know anything interesting about your street or your house (or others in the Ladbroke area), please do contact:

editor@ladbrokeassociation.org

or write to:

The Editor, 13 Ladbroke Grove, London W11 3BD.

HOW CAN THEY DO THIS TO OUR TREES?

In 2005, the Royal Borough published a "Tree Strategy" (which can be read on the RBKC website). This is full of good stuff, emphasising, for instance the environmental benefits of urban trees – clean air, shade, a home for wildlife. But it is sometimes hard to believe that the Council follows its own strategy, judging by the number of trees felled or heavily pruned in the Borough.

In late March 2008 three large street trees in Ladbroke Road (outside numbers 2-4; opposite number 73; and in front of the Police flats) were felled by tree surgeons contracted by RBKC. There was no prior warning to either local residents or the Association. All three appeared superficially to be in good health, although the Council subsequently told us that they considered the trees to be actually or potentially dangerous.

Following vociferous protest by local residents and by the Ladbroke Association, RBKC has agreed that, in future, when the Council intends to fell street trees which do not constitute an immediate danger to the public, it will inform local residents associations in advance why felling is necessary and also of any replanting plans. The Association intends

to make sure that this procedure is adhered to and will, if it thinks it is necessary, commission its own expert to provide an assessment of the tree under threat.

It would be a great help if local residents were to inform the Association by e-mail of any instances when they hear of street trees within the Conservation Area that are to be felled or indeed have been felled.

Pruning or butchery?

The Council has also been pruning yet again the plane trees in Ladbroke Grove and Ladbroke Road, much to the distress of many residents. They

have explained to us that because both streets are major risk areas for subsidence, they have a "risk limitation strategy" of pruning these trees every two years rather than every three, as pruning reduces the root growth that causes subsidence. The pruning is, however, extremely brutal, leaving nothing but the very largest branches. We are glad that mid-way through the pruning exercise the Council responded to the protests of residents by leaving a few of the smaller branches - or "furnishing growth" - on the trees (although they claim that this will make no difference to the regrowth of the trees).



Butchered!



With furnishing growth

We also think that the pruning could be more selective; and it would be a lot less distressing if alternate trees were pruned in different years.

Valuing trees

The Council says that its pruning policy has substantially reduced the number of damage claims against it. Nevertheless, we suspect that insurers are far too ready to ask for trees to be felled or pruned. Their Pavlovian reaction tends to be to seek to eliminate any potential risk, often without any real individual assessment being made. In many cases, the cause of subsidence is dry weather or broken drains rather than trees. It is important, therefore, for the Council to have ammunition to enable it to resist pressure from insurers.

London Councils have recently developed a valuation system whereby trees can be given a monetary value according to a formula that takes account of size, health, historical significance and the number of people living nearby to enjoy the tree. Most street trees are expected to be valued at around £10,000, although some exceptionally large ones in public areas like garden squares could have a valuation running into the hundreds of thousands. The value would be one of the factors taken into account in deciding whether to grant permission to fell. RBKC has not yet decided whether to adopt this system. As a first step it is going to value a sample of trees in the central area of the borough to see what the results are. We shall be watching this exercise with interest.

PLANNING MATTERS

Parking in front gardens

The Council is becoming increasingly resistant to hard standing for parking spaces in small front gardens. This issue arose recently in connection with plans to replace the current undistinguished modern building with underground garage at No. 16 ½ Lansdowne Walk with a new two-storey brick building in “contemporary style”, without a garage. The Council agreed to the plans last December, but subject to a condition that there should be no parking in the front garden

area and that the old garden wall (demolished to allow access to the underground garage) should be reinstated. The applicants have now asked for the removal of this condition.

The Ladbroke Association Committee has encouraged the Council to stand its ground. Front gardens are an important part of the charm of our area.

Permeable surfaces in front gardens

There are also ecological reasons for reducing the area covered by concrete: gardens provide an important soak-away for rainwater and reduce the risk of flooding. A recent report showed that just a 1% decrease in run-off from surface areas can lead to a 9% decrease in sewage flood incidents when runoff swamps sewage capacity. The Government has acted on this report by introducing from October a requirement for planning permission if home-owners want to pave their front garden with impermeable materials like asphalt. Planning permission will not be required if porous materials are used.

Single family houses

Almost all the houses on the Ladbroke estate were originally intended for single families. Since the dark and Rachmanite days of the 1950s, when a large majority of houses were in multi-occupation, the trend has increasingly been towards reconversion by new owners to single family occupation. Recently, however, given the pressure on housing in the borough (and the pressure from the Government to build yet more dwellings), the Council has become more reluctant to agree reductions in the number of accommodation units.

This was an issue recently over a house on the north side of Arundel Gardens. It had originally been ten flats and the owner first obtained planning permission to reduce the number of flats to four. He then sought permission to convert the whole house into a single dwelling for himself and his family.

This was refused. However, he persisted and was finally granted permission on the basis that he (in combination with a developer)

would create new dwellings elsewhere in the borough to make up for the loss of accommodation involved in the reconversion to a single family house rather than to the four flats.

The Ladbroke Association committee finds itself in a difficult position on this issue. There is a lot of sympathy among committee members for the principle of returning the houses of the estate to their original one family usage (although 19th century census returns show that even in those days quite a few were used as lodging houses). But we are a conservation association and multi-occupation itself does not necessarily detract from the area’s charm and amenities, especially as one of the attractions of the area has long been its social mix. So unless there are special circumstances, the committee generally remains neutral on such proposals.

Subterranean development

The Association continues to be concerned about the future structural risks of the double basements being created under terrace houses for swimming pools and gyms. The Council has also been worried and recently commissioned a report from engineering consultants Ove Arup (available on the RBKC website). This confirms that extending downwards beneath an existing old building, especially in a terrace, is “a challenging and potentially hazardous undertaking”. The report nevertheless concludes that there is little risk *if* the work has been undertaken “by experienced competent teams who recognised the potential hazards and mitigated against them”. But that is a pretty important *if*.

The Council are putting some follow-up questions to Ove Arup and we will continue to watch this closely. We believe that the study may have under-estimated some of the problems, including the length and gravity of the nuisance caused to neighbours during the work. One difficulty is that at present we have only anecdotal evidence of the damage caused to neighbouring properties, either during construction or later. We may therefore conduct our own survey of residents affected by their neighbours’ subter-

ranean developments so as to get a better idea of the extent and type of problems that arise.

Keeping to planning permissions

If any members believe that building works near them have been taken forward in a way that is inconsistent with the relevant planning permission, it would be helpful if they could let the Association know. We can then, if appropriate, ask the Council to investigate.

OBJECTING TO PLANNING APPLICATIONS

The Association is always ready to consider objecting to planning applications that would compromise the integrity of the Ladbroke Conservation Area.

But we cannot always help, and it is important that neighbours make their own representations to the Council on applications that would adversely affect them. This article aims to explain the process and highlight the pitfalls.

When the Council receives a planning application in a conservation area, it is required to advertise it in a local newspaper (the Kensington and Chelsea Informer) and also to put up "site notices" on or near the property – these are the plastic covered yellow sheets that one sees attached to front gates or some other handy feature. The Council also sends letters to the occupiers of immediately neighbouring properties, notifying them of the application and telling them how to comment.

The site notices and letters give only the briefest details of what is planned, but the full application can be viewed on the Council website

www.rbkc.gov.uk

or at the Town Hall. Far too often, architects draw plans in a way that is difficult for the lay person to interpret, and their drawings (which now include wonderful computer-generated photograph-style colour images) often show the new structure from an angle that disguises objectionable features. So for anything complicated, it is well worth asking to see the planning officer dealing with the application and then to go through the plans with them. He or she will also be able to

give you an indication of the Council's general attitude to applications of that sort. The planning officer always visits the site and can look at particular problems drawn to his or her attention.

All comments on the application must be sent to the Council within 21 days of the site notices being put up and the letters sent. We think this period is too short. In particular, during the summer when people are away on holiday, they may not be aware that an objectionable application has been made until it is too late to comment. Not surprisingly, canny architects often deliberately choose to submit their more controversial applications during the holiday period. So it is well worth asking neighbours to look out for planning applications and to alert you if any come in while you are away.

There is a pro-forma on the Council website that can be used, but letters or emails commenting on an application do not have to take any particular form. Before writing to the Council, it is well worth talking to the person putting in the application or to their architects (the latter is usually best if the applicant is a developer). Quite often householders or architects are prepared to consider small adjustments to their plans to avoid objections. And – although it is trite to say it – if both sides discuss and understand each other's concerns, a friendly compromise can often be worked out.

Except in the case of major applications, if the Council receives fewer than three valid planning objections, the matter does not go to the Planning Applications Committee but the decision is delegated to Council officers. So it is well worth encouraging neighbours similarly affected to send in their own objections.

If the matter goes to the Planning Applications Committee, which usually meets on a Tuesday evening, objectors will be notified and can attend the meeting (as can any member of the public). The chairman of the committee also normally allows the applicant and one objector to address the meeting for a maximum of five minutes

each, to put their respective cases. So it is worth the objectors getting together and choosing a spokesperson.

In really difficult cases it may be worth employing a planning consultant to put the objectors' case. It is also worth attending a previous planning meeting to get a flavour of the proceedings.

Councillors in the ward in which the development is planned also have a right to address the Planning Committee and, if sufficient residents approach their Councillor, he or she may well be prepared to speak on behalf of the objectors. Councillors who are actually on the Planning Committee are required to keep an open mind before the meeting so that they can look at each application with suitable objectivity. So, although objectors can approach them, they will not be able to express a view in advance of the meeting. The Chairman of the meeting often visits the site of applications being dealt with by the committee prior to the meeting.

The Council do not have a free hand in deciding on planning applications, as they are tightly bound by central government rules and a decision that goes against those rules is likely to be overturned on appeal. Generally, Councils should normally abide by the policies set out in their "Unitary Development Plan". That of the Royal Borough can be consulted at the Town Hall or on the Council website. It covers everything from not building on green spaces to maintaining the privacy of neighbouring properties. The best hope of getting a planning application refused is to show that it is against the policies set out in the Unitary Development Plan. So do look at the Unitary Development Plan, and draw attention to anything that seems to go against it, both in your letter of comment and in any subsequent address to the planning committee.

It is also worth remembering that it is not always necessary to get a planning application turned down; sometimes the required objective can be achieved by the imposition of conditions by the Council, e.g. as to the way the work should be done or the materials to be used.

POST OFFICE CLOSURES

One of the two post offices in Kensington threatened by closure is our very own Punjanis at the Holland Park end of Ladbroke Grove. On 26 March the Council organised a public meeting in the Town Hall, attended by representatives of the Post Office, for residents to speak their minds. Speakers included both our current M.P., Sir Malcolm Rifkind, and that longtime resident of the Ladbroke area, ex-Postmaster General and doughty fighter for threatened post offices, Tony Benn.

It is a tribute to the devoted service that the Punjanis have given the community since the family took over in 1992 that the hall was packed out and there was standing room only. The Post Office representatives noted that the attendance was both more numerous and younger than at either of the similar



*Post Office at 2 Ladbroke Grove
[Copyright Thomas Erskine]*

NEW BUS ROUTE IN LADBROKE GROVE

The Council has been pressing Transport for London (TfL) for some time to run a bus route down the southern part of Ladbroke Grove. TfL have now decided in principle to operate a single decker bus from the north end of Ladbroke Grove down to Holland Park Avenue and then on to Acton, running about every 10 minutes.

Your committee is extremely concerned about this proposal, which has reached an advanced stage without any warning being given to the residents of Ladbroke Grove. We can well understand the Council's desire to improve transport links for residents of the north of the Borough. But we see no reason for achieving this through a bus route on a previously unbussed road

meetings that they had attended in Hammersmith and Fulham and in Haringey, despite the fact that those boroughs are threatened with the loss of six post offices each rather than just two in our borough (the other is in Stratford Road). Despite the (relative) youth of the audience, some of the most telling representations came from elderly speakers from sheltered accommodation in the Ladbroke area, including Chartwell House in Ladbroke Terrace and Sheppard House in Lansdowne Walk, who described in detail the difficulties faced by the mobility impaired in getting to the post office at the top of Church Street and standing in the lengthy queues there. The Post Office representatives (who were not impressive) were left in absolutely no doubt of the strength of feeling on the proposed closure.

Since the March meeting the Post Office has announced that, following the consultation period, the two closures in this Borough will go ahead. The Leader of our Kensington and Chelsea Council, Cllr Merrick Cockell, who is also the Leader of London Councils, has announced that London Councils will be working with the new Mayor of London, Boris Johnson, to do all in their power to get these decisions changed.

through a conservation area where there is no significant demand for bus services.

There are other more sensible alternative routes and we are taking this up vigorously with the Council and are considering employing a traffic consultant.

If the route does go ahead, there will need to be new bus stops in the part of Ladbroke Grove not now served by buses. The Council has pressed for not more than three or possibly two new stops, fewer than TfL originally wanted. Even three stops would mean the loss of 17 residents parking spaces, although the Council claim that they could make this up elsewhere in the area so that there would be no net loss.

TfL will be issuing a consultation document on their proposals, probably in late May. But



Some doubledecker buses are at present using Ladbroke Grove

concerned residents might like to write straight away to their ward Councillors and TfL. The E-mail address for all representations to TfL is:

customerservices@tfl-buses.co.uk

or letters need to be posted to: 84 Eccleston Square, SW1V 1PX. Your Ward councillors prefer to be contacted by E-mail using the general format:

Cllr.<surname>@rbkc.gov.uk

MORE BOOKS ABOUT NOTTING HILL

As anybody who has visited a local bookshop recently will be aware, two new books about Notting Hill have been published, both by local residents and both with good photographs of inter alia the Ladbroke area.

The first, "Notting Hill" by the photographer Derry Moore (published by Frances Lincoln Ltd in 2007), is in a coffee table format with a brief introduction and a large number of beguiling photographs of Notting Hill and its people.

The second, "Notting Hill behind the scenes" by Hermione Cameron (published in 2007 by BehindTheScenesPublishing.com) is more original. The author, who used to write history articles for The Hill, has amassed an amazing collection of old postcards of the area, mostly dating from the last decades of the 19th century and the early part of the 20th. Her book contains a selection of these with a commentary.

They are of interest not just because they show the buildings as they were then but also because of the many human scenes – horse-drawn buses, Victorian matrons and street urchins. A fascinating book.

NOTTING HILL GATE MASTER-PLAN

RBKC is required by the Government to produce a Local Development Plan for the whole borough with a time horizon to 2028. This exercise is underway with public consultation at various stages. A final plan has to be submitted to the Secretary of State by March 2009.

As part of this exercise, RBKC appointed consultants, Urban Initiatives, to prepare a master-plan for the possible future development of Notting Hill Gate. Although most of Notting Hill Gate lies outside the Ladbroke Conservation Area, the Association felt that it should put forward its views because the Gate has a major impact on the lives of residents within the Area.

These are some of the points that we included in our submission to Urban Initiatives:

- The Gate should remain the major shopping area for local residents, with improved shopping to reduce car trips to major supermarkets elsewhere, not least to allow for a low carbon economy.



The Gate should remain a major shopping area for local residents.

- There should be a mixture of shopping mall, small offices and flats, with a major refurbishment of those 1960s buildings that are retained.

- As the land on the north side of the EDF site in Victoria Gardens is vital to any proposal for any imaginative redevelopment of the north side of the Gate, current the propos-



Victoria Gardens with the EDF site entrance half way along on the right.

als to build on this strip should not be allowed to go ahead.

- Accessibility for pedestrians should be improved, for instance, by moving the current tube entrances from the pavement into the adjoining shopping areas.



A proposed major refurbishment of the 1960s buildings?

In addition, the shop fronts opposite the north end of Kensington Church Street should be removed, to give a wider pavement space and also to reveal the historic buildings (including the old Lloyds Bank building) now largely hidden behind them.



Above, shopfronts opposite the north end of Kensington Church Street and Below, the open space in front of Newcombe House to be retained?



The Coronet, on the south side is a listed building and must be retained.



Campden Hill Towers on the north side is unlikely to be redeveloped.

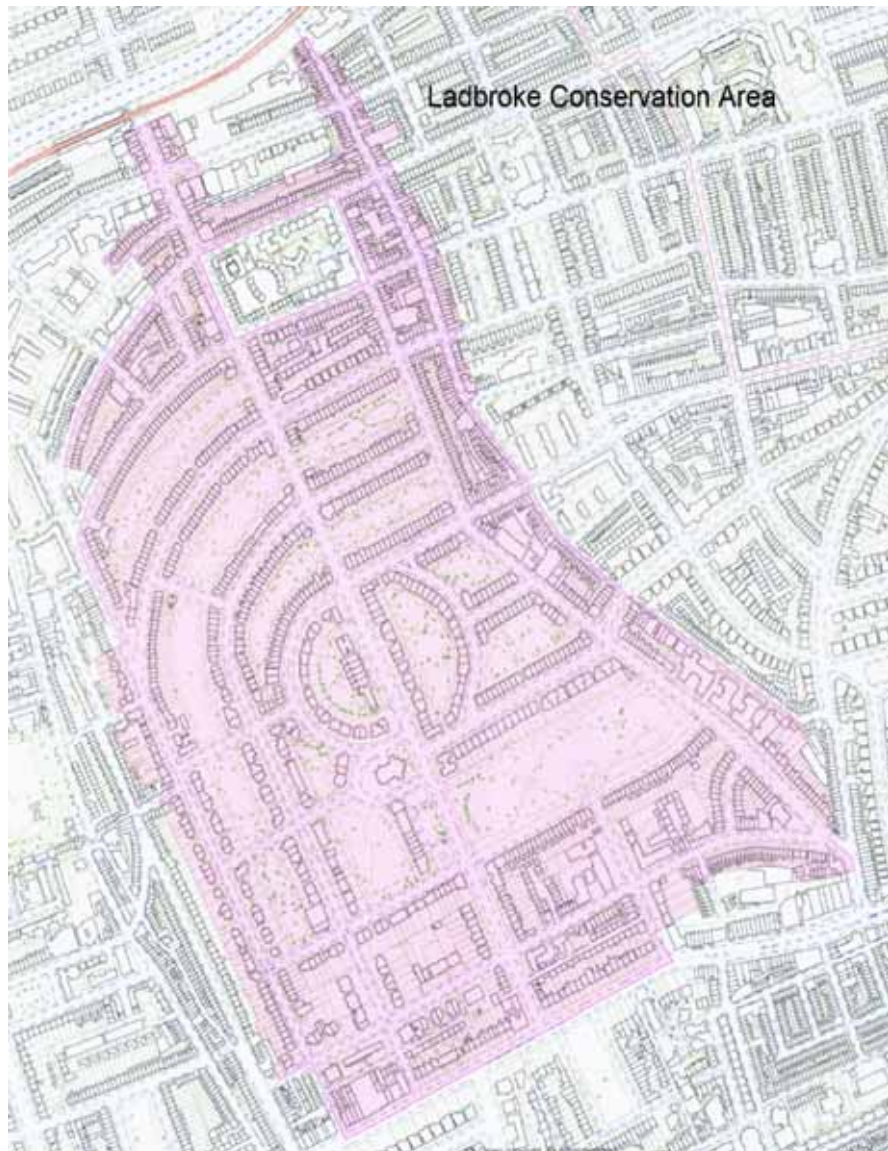
The Campden Hill Towers flats on the north side of the Gate are most unlikely to be redeveloped as the lengths of the extended leases on the residential accommodation would now make this difficult to achieve in the short term.

North Kensington Action Plan

As part of this same exercise, in February 2008 RBKC also produced for comment a "North Kensington Action Plan".

A number of public consultation meetings at which the Association was represented took place in March and April. The next stage is the drawing up of some "preferred options" on which there will be consultation in August and September 2008. Amongst the many topics it deals with are the future of Portobello Road; the renewal of the housing estates in North Kensington; and improving transport links, business and shopping opportunities and housing in the Kensal and Latimer Road area.

Details of these plans and other papers can be found on the Council website: www.rbkc.gov.uk



THE OFFICERS AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE LADBROKE ASSOCIATION

Officers:

President: Sir Angus Stirling
Chairman: David Corsellis
Hon Treasurer: Paul Bastick
Hon Secretary: Anne Chorley

Committee Members:

Jan Brownfoot,
 David Campion,
 Maurice Fraser,
 Sandra Kamen,
 Andrew Lamont,
 David Marshall,
 Peter Mishcon,
 Malcolm Pawley,
 Peggy Post,
 Robina Rose.

Minutes Secretary: Anne Chorley
Newsletter: Sophia Lambert

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE LADBROKE ASSOCIATION

The Association is a charitable non-political organisation. Its constitution requires it to promote and encourage the following objects by charitable means but not otherwise:

- ♦ To encourage and promote high standards of architecture and town planning within the Ladbroke Estate Conservation Area
- ♦ To stimulate and promote public interest in, and care for the beauty, history, and character of the neighbourhood
- ♦ To encourage the preservation, development and improvement of features of general public amenity or historic interest.

The complete constitution of the Ladbroke Association is on its website at:

www.ladbrokeassociation.org

and the website also includes much historical information about the conservation area.

The artwork and layout for this Newsletter was composed by David Campion using the Adobe InDesign software. Printing was done by Prontoprint Notting Hill Gate.

TO JOIN THE LADBROKE ASSOCIATION

If you wish to join or support the Ladbroke Association, please complete this standing order form and send it to Paul Bastick, the Hon Treasurer, 75A Ladbroke Grove, W11 2PD. The minimum subscription is £15 for family or individual membership but many members pay more to support our activities. We would also greatly appreciate it if you could complete a Gift Aid Form which is available from the above address.

To:.....Bank plc Sort Code:

Address of Bank:

Please pay to Barclays Bank plc, 212 Regent Street, PO Box 4BP, London W1A 4BP Sort Code: 20-71-74, immediately and thereafter on 1 April each year until further notice the sum of £..... for the credit of the Ladbroke Association (Account No: 80522635)

Name: [Please print]

Signed..... Date.....

Address.....

.....Postcode:.....