

Appendix 1 – 35 Proposed Additions to the List of Locally Listed Buildings

1) The Air Raid Wardens' post, no. 21, in Station Road, North Harrow

Proposed by Pat Clarke and Graham Elcombe of the Pinner Local History Society. This building has architectural and historic interest as highlighted by its proposed local list description: 'About forty-two Air Raid Warden's posts were set up in Pinner, usually in private houses until the permanent brick posts were built. Post 21 still stands in Station Road, North Harrow near Canterbury Road. on an area of greenery along a residential street, in front of a former restaurant. It is a small, rectangular, red brick building probably with 0.3m thick brick walls and a flat concrete roof. It conforms roughly to the Home Office guidance for such posts with features designed to counter the damaging effects of blast and bomb fragmentation such as reinforced brick walls, no windows and a flat concrete roof designed to resist the penetration of incendiary bombs. The interior has not been inspected.

History: Air Raid Precaution (ARP) centres were built to co-ordinate local government responses to air raids and contained control centres, air filtration plants and other features. The voluntary ARP Wardens were set up under the 1937 ARP Act which outlined provision for 'the protection of persons and property from injury or damage in the event of hostile attack from the air'. The ARP services were activated following the Munich crisis in the Autumn of 1938. Following the appointment of Sir John Anderson as head of the ARP Department in late 1938, along with an increased urgency in the provision of civilian air raid shelters, provision of purpose built ARP posts was made. Until then ARP posts had been located in adapted suitable existing properties (where most stayed for the duration of the war). In May 1939 the ARP Department advised local authorities that they may spend £50 for protected shelters rising to £75 for larger examples. Advice was given for small flat-roofed, above ground structures but no national standard was provided and local patterns were used. ARP Wardens' posts were a vital part of Civil defence co-ordination and from them communications would have been maintained with other posts to enable early warning of raids to be given, and emergency assistance rendered in the case of attack to injured or trapped victims in nearby streets'.

Source of information: Pinner Local History Society, British Listed Buildings website entry for a World War II Air Raid Wardens' Post at Dover Priory Station <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-504206-world-war-ii-air-raid-wardens-post-at-do> accessed 15th December, 2011 and English Heritage Listing Selection Guide 'Military Structures'.



2) 22 and 24 Ashbourne Avenue, Harrow

This property has some architectural and historic interest. 'Built between 1914 and 1932 and of interest for its unusual, agricultural style design which comprises an elongated predominantly single storey, white rendered building with a few small casement windows and a steeply pitched, pan-tiled roof. Central projecting hipped gable end block facing Ashbourne Avenue, with red tile hanging. This begins above ground floor level and is jettied. Below this is a central tunnel which is important in framing views from Roxeth Hill to the open land behind. It makes an important contribution to the Roxeth Hill Conservation Area'.

Source of information: site assessment; historic OS maps and local history library research.



3) Bentley Priory Manor House

The lodge has architectural and historic interest as indicated by its proposed local list description: 'Originally a lodge to the grade II* listed Bentley Priory mansion house. Historic OS maps show it was constructed after 1864 but before 1880 as a small lodge with alterations and extensions post 1930. Sales particulars from 1880 state it is an 'ornamental entrance lodge, built of red bricks, with thatched roof and handsome oak porch, and oak carved bargeboard and stone mullioned windows' The ornate oak porch as well as some stone mullioned windows and oak carved bargeboard remain. The ornate Tudor-style chimney appears to be an original feature and also remains. The post 1930 extensions are in keeping with its Tudor lodge character'.

Source of information: 1880 sales map and sales description for the Bentley Priory Estate from the Local History Library; historic Ordnance Survey Maps and site assessment.



4) Bernays Park Shelter

This building was recommended for local listing within the Old Church Lane Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy and has architectural and historic interest as highlighted by its proposed local list description: 'Attractive building with 5 gable ends in a row on its front elevation. Built circa 1930 under the instruction of Samuel Wallrock as a group along with Cowman's Cottage, the Church House Cottage and The Church House, and the Old Manor House, the Coachhouse and Gatehouse when the nearby 17th century Old Manor House was demolished. It was probably constructed using some of these materials, as were the adjoining row from Cowman's Cottage to the Church House. It was built as a group with these in an attempt to create a row of deliberately period, Tudor style buildings. It is particularly strongly connected to Cowman's Cottage since it was built to form the adjoining Cow Sheds. In 2011 the building is in a poor condition and is being propped up'.

Source of information: site assessment, local history library research, the Old Church Lane Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy adopted by Harrow Council 2006 and Cherry and Pevsner's 'The Buildings of England London 3: North West'.



5) Boundary stones

Recommended by Pat Clarke and Graham Elcombe of the Pinner Local History Society. They have architectural and historic interest as highlighted by their proposed local list description: 'Boundary stones erected in 1855 to mark the boundaries of Pinner Parish at important points. Stones were usually erected at each point where the boundary changes direction. They were made of stone, six inches square in section, and three feet long, most of which was below ground when erected. The tops were rounded, and each bears the mark 'P' and is and below it '55'. All of them are shown on the Ordnance Survey's 25 inch to the mile map of the parish published 1865. Several replacement stones were erected in 1910 after a perambulation of the boundary. These stones are marked 'Pinner 1910' but it is not clear if any of these survive. The remaining boundary stones are of the 1865 type.

1) In a garden at No 48 Potter Street (near Northwood Hills). Only about 50 yards from the other Potter St boundary stone on the corner of Potter St and Hillside Road (Pinner Hill).



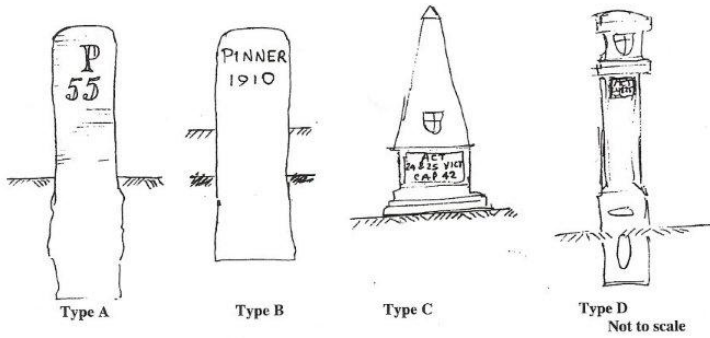
2) On the corner of Potter St and Hillside Road (Pinner Hill). Just outside the fence of a house (Monk's Rest). Currently partly reburied for protection, so it's not readily visible at present. Only about 50 yards from the other Potter St boundary stone in the garden of number 48.



3) Boundary stone on Grimsdyke Golf Course at Map Reference 133 926, where the Pinner Parish boundary turns South-East at its junction with Harrow Weald parish. It is lying flat in a ditch, at the corner of two hedges



TYPES OF BOUNDARY MARKERS: A check-list



- A. Parish boundary stones erected in 1855. Stone is (insert colour & type of stone) measuring approx. 3' 0" overall and 6" x 6" in section. The exposed half is sawn and the lower section rough hewn.
- B. Similar to Type A. The length is not known since both surviving examples are deeply embedded. As indicated, the stones were erected in 1910.
- C. Coal Duty boundary marker approx. 5' 0" high and obelisk in shape. Constructed of cast-iron and is the standard type found beside railway lines. Embossed City of London coat-of-arms on each face of top section and plates on each face of plinth marked: 'ACT – 14 & 15 VICT – CAP 42'. This type was erected in 1861.
- D. Coal Duty boundary marker approx. 4' 0" high and square in section. Constructed of cast-iron and is the standard type found beside roads. These were manufactured by Henry Grissill, Regents Canal Iron Works, London. Embossed coat-of-arms at top on front only together with inscribed plate as for Type C. The plates were attached in 1861. **Tony Venis**

We have received the following 'Round-Robin' from one of our earliest long-term members and thought it might be of interest to our readers – Michael Maurice was (and still is) much involved with conservation issues and council planning in the Pinner area.(Ed.)

Source of information: the Pinner Local History Society..

6) 36 Bridge Street, Pinner

The property has good quality architectural interest as highlighted by its proposed local list description: 'A good example of an inter-war bank which were usually built in a Classical to Neo-Georgian manner to create a prominent landmark on high streets, embodying solidity and respectability. Attractive, red-brick three storey with almost symmetrical, classical to neo-Georgian style frontage. Good original timber casement windows at ground floor level with leaded lights and stone surrounds and key stones, and timber sash windows at first and second floor level. First floor windows have original gauged brick arches above them. The roof is steeply sloped framed by short chimney stacks either side. A key feature is the untouched stone canopy porch above the entrance door with decorative, classical supporting brackets. '

Source of information: Site assessment and local history library research.



7) Case is Altered PH

The building has local architectural and historic interest as highlighted by its proposed local list description: 'A public house of 1800 with some later extensions. A simple but attractive building, which was once a cottage. The pub originally catered for the rural population and the local brick workers, but now caters for the many walkers and day-trippers to this part of Harrow. Its early construction, well-preserved central core and local historic interest warrant the building for local listing'.

Source of information: Site assessment, local history library research, the Brookshill Drive and Grimsyke Estate Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy and Cherry and Pevsner's 'The Buildings of England London 3: North West'.





8) Chapel, Lodge (660) and entrance gates and pillars Pinner New Cemetery Pinner Road

These buildings were highlighted to the council by local architect John Orchard of Orchard Associates Chartered Architects in response to the request for proposals for locally listed buildings.

The Chapel, Lodge and entrance gates have architectural, historic and group value as highlighted by their proposed local list description: 'The iron gates and stone lodge and chapel were built as a group in 1933 by S.W. Richardson. The lodge and chapel are of dry Tudor design and are approached through the attractive grand iron gates and stone pillars. Of interest as a good example of one of a number of chapels which were built to serve the new suburbs between the two World Wars since it remains unaltered externally (no inspection inside). It is also for its group value with each other and as this grouping was built and laid out to relate to and harmonise with the entrance boulevard to the grade II listed Pinner Court and locally listed Elm Park Court either side, which were also constructed in the early 1930s. The lodge was largely rebuilt and repaired following World War II bomb damage.



Chapel



Entrance gates



Entrance lodge



1940s photograph of the entrance lodge following bomb damage

Source of information: Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner's 'The Buildings of England London 3: North West'; site assessment and historic photograph from Pat Clarke of the Pinner Local History Society.

9) The Cottage and Spindle Cottage, Cuckoo Hill, Pinner

These properties have architectural and historic interest as highlighted by their proposed local List description: '1920s two storey residential houses in an attractive Arts and Crafts style. They feature gable dormers, clay tile hanging with banding patterns, tall chimneys, steeply sloping roofs and hipped tiled roofs fronting the road. They form a largely symmetrical pair and appear much unaltered. They have been largely unaltered and complement one another as a pair'.

Source of information: site assessment and consultation with Hillingdon Council. The buildings were once in their borough and were on their Council's local list at that time.



10) Drinking fountain, Old Church Lane

The bowl has local architectural and historic interest as highlighted by its proposed local list description: 'this bowl of what was once a drinking fountain/ water trough given to the village by Agnes Keyser of Warren House, a platonic friend of King Edward VII in whose name she founded the now famous hospital 'for officers' in London. Bowl was located in the Edwardian era at the top of Stanmore Hill at the junction with Green Lane'.



Source of information: Local History Library and 'Stanmore and Harrow Weald, Past and Present' by Don Walter. 2) Whitefriars First & Middle Schools, Whitefriars Drive, Wealdstone

This property has architectural and historic interest as highlighted by its proposed local list description: 'Edwardian two-storey school designed of 1910 by HG Crothall. Creates a landmark feature in the streetscene and is a good example of an early effort by the Middlesex County Council of the London Board School type with an imposing two-storey centre and gabled wings. Such 1930s examples demonstrate how variety of massing of simple forms was used to give individuality. The architect is of interest, other school buildings by this architect

are listed or locally listed in this borough including Vaughan Centre and Harrow High School. It is an aesthetically pleasing, largely symmetrical design, constructed of yellow stock brick and features clay tiled roof, gauged red brick arches and white render key above windows and two original partial curved roof dormers and original timber sash windows’.

Source of information: Cherry and Pevsner’s ‘The Buildings of England London 3: North West’ page 300 and local history library research and site assessment.

11) Gate Piers at entrance to Park Drive

Whilst these pillars do not satisfy the criteria for national listing, English Heritage highlighted their local interest within their decision not to nationally list them.

These pillars’ local architectural and historic interest is highlighted by the suggested local list description: ‘19th century gate pillars to the former south drive to the former Harrow Weald Park Estate with its central mansion house (demolished 1956). There are two entrances to the estate, both originally with gate lodges. The North Lodge on Brookshill survives and the associated stone gate piers are listed at Grade II. The South Lodge on Park Drive has been demolished. Of local importance due to their association and construction as a surviving element of the former Harrow Weald Park estate. Harrow Weald Park was an ambitious and extensive house of remodelled in a Gothic style with battlements and pinnacles all of stone, to the designs of Robert Frere after its purchase by Alexander Sim, a timber merchant, in 1867. Architect Robert Frere, had been influenced by Charles Barry who worked on the Gothic Houses of Parliament until his death. Pillars have a Gothic design. All the piers are of yellow stock brick, with darker bricks laid at the corners to give a quoin effect, and have stone caps. The inner piers have domed caps decorated on two sides with a wreath design in relief. These caps originally had acorn finials which are now lost. The outer piers are more slender and have plain domed caps. As with the piers to the northern gate they would appear to date from the later C19, possibly when the house was remodeled in 1867.’



Source of information: Site assessment; local history library research and English Heritage report.

12) Grave of Leefe Robinson, off the Uxbridge Road opposite All Saints Church

The grave is of good architectural and historic interest as highlighted by its proposed local list description:

'Of local and national historic interest as the grave is to Leefe Robinson who won a Victoria Cross – and national fame – as the first airman in the First World War to bring down a German Zeppelin over British soil. Subsequently shot down himself and imprisoned, he was so weak on his return home that he quickly fell victim to influenza epidemic of 1918. There is some quality of interest in the physical fabric of the grave. It is constructed of Cornish granite and comprises an upright carved cross with a base with Roman style lead lettering attached directly onto the grave. Leefe Robinson is therefore of national importance'.

Source of information: Site assessment and local history library research.



13) Harrow College, Brookshill, Harrow Weald, HA3 6RR

The building that now houses the Harrow College campus on Brookshill has local architectural and historic interest as highlighted by its proposed local list description:

'Main block, facing onto Brookshill, constructed around a quadrangle with two front-facing wings with a prominent central entrance between them, the latter placed in the middle of a projecting block of three gabled bays. Walls of multi-coloured bricks and roofed with hand-made red sand faced tiles. The school was designed 1932 by W. T. Curtis, Chief Architect to the County of Middlesex from 1930 to 1946. It illustrates the goal of local authorities at the time who wanted to build impressive structures that proclaimed the hopes placed in education as a force for social improvement. Several of Curtis schools are grade II listed. A full set of original plans and elevations for HWCS are held at the London Metropolitan Archives (LMA). The original 1930s buildings survive almost in their entirety, with the form of the two extending wing with a central aggrandised entrance retained, with additional later buildings from the 1960s and 80s set back from Brookshill.

In terms of age and rarity the school is special as whilst there was a boom in secondary school building in the London suburbs in 1930s, this did not really take off until the mid 30s due to the financial crisis, whereas HWCS was constructed very early and is of a significant design. HWCS therefore represents an important mark of social history, in terms of the 1930s boom of suburban expansion. It also appears to be the earliest educational building W. T. Curtis designed. HWCS is a significant example of school building prior to the boom of functional, 'Dudok-inspired' modernist style school buildings often built on the cheap. It is of a relatively austere period design, in a Tudor Revival tradition. It also has an air of the Arts and Crafts tradition, in its red-brick construction of English cross bond brickwork, in multicoloured brick with bold architectural elements such as the prominent central chimney feature in the front façade. It has dramatic high pitched gabled roofs, both gables and chimney stacks adding interest to the skyline. Of particular architectural interest is the Gothic style entrance arch, as well as the high quality of brick mouldings, for example the brickwork hood mouldings above the windows. Of largely symmetrical layout, it has a strong design with much architectural projections and recessions creating a varied visual display. If original fittings and features, such as panelling and fitted furnishings for example in specially designed science laboratories, do survive, they would add to the interest'.

Source of information: English Heritage Education Buildings Selection Guide April, 2011; Harrow Observer and Gazette; London Metropolitan Archives and 'Report of the head of Planning and Development: Weald College, Brookshill: Future Development', London Borough of Harrow, Development Services Committee, 21 June, 1993, a copy of which is in the Harrow Local History Library.



14) Harrow Weald Recreational Ground Memorial Gateway

English Heritage determined not to statutory list this memorial in 2009 but highlighted its significant local interest. The memorial is of considerable local architectural and historic interest as highlighted by its proposed local list description: 'Memorial gate opened in June 1911 in commemoration of Thomas Francis Blackwell of Crosse and Blackwell, jam manufactures, picklers and canners. Stands at the entrance to the Harrow Weald Recreation Ground, the site of which was donated to the parish of Harrow by Thomas Blackwell in 1895. It was erected by subscription, with donations made by grateful local residents. A contemporary article in the Harrow Observer (23 June 1911) states that the structure was designed by a Mr Roumieu. Squat T-shaped building with three gables, of red brick laid in Flemish bond, with open timber framing to the upper half of the two side wings, where brackets support projecting eaves. The roof is covered in clay tiles, and the roof timbers are visible on the inside. The wide

entrance has a segmental arch, above which, under the apex of the roof, is a small carved stone niche. Below this is a stone band with the inscription 'ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF/THOMAS FRANCIS BLACKWELL. J.P./THE DONOR OF THIS GROUND TO THE PARISH'. Underneath is a date stone inscribed '1911'. Of considerable local interest as a memorial to local benefactor and jam manufacturer, Thomas Blackwell'.

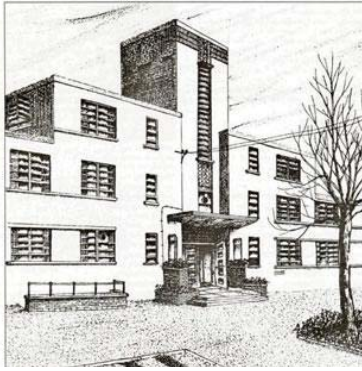
Source of information: English Heritage 2009 decision report on a proposal to nationally list the building.



15) Heathfield School for Girls, Beaulieu Drive

Of local architectural and historic interest as highlighted by its proposed local list description:

'School built as Pinner County Grammar School, 1937 by W.T.Curtis (Architect to Middlesex County Council) and H.W. Burchett. Curtis and Burchett were architects for many notable 1930s modernist school buildings including De Bohun School, LB Enfield (grade II listed) and Lady Bankes School, Dawlish Drive Hillingdon (grade II listed). Also, Curtis is responsible for the nationally listed Court House, Rosslyn Crescent in Harrow. Of interest as a good illustration of the Middlesex County Council tastes for inter-war school design illustrating Modern Movement architecture. It is on a quadrangular plan, with one of the best of Curtis and Burchett's formal fronts in the modern manner, inspired by W.M.Dudok. There were many Dudok-inspired modernist schools built on the cheap in the later 1930s, but this example is very boldly massed and quite complete. Dutch architect Dudok received the RIBA Gold Medal in 1935 and the AIA Gold Medal in 1955. Dudok borrowed extensively from Frank Lloyd Wright and the American Prairie School utilizing the brick architecture and the dramatic asymmetrical massing of geometrical forms common to this style. This is shown for example with its slit or ban/ribbon window openings, original fenestration square and linear (though partly replaced by double glazing), full length/height (wall) glazing and high level ribbon windows. It steps up from one-storey wings by two and three storeys to a central four-library tower over the entrance. Continuous stone sills produce horizontal articulation; discreet brick fins add vertical interest on the tower and upper walls. There have been some alterations and extensions since it was built but the integral character and special interest remains intact'.



Sketch of the frontage when completed taken from the website of Pinner County Grammar School completing 75 years in 2012. <http://www.pinneroldstudents.co.uk/>



Historic photograph of the frontage



Historic photograph





Current photographs

Source of information: Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner's 'The Buildings of England London 3: North West'; site assessment; historic sketch; photographs from the Pinner Grammar School Website; and English Heritage Listing Guidance on Schools published 2011.

16) Herondale, 26 and 28 Gordon Avenue

Recommended for local listing by John Williams of the Stanmore Society. Herondale is of architectural and historic interest as highlighted by its proposed local list description: 'Herondale (numbers 26 and 28 Gordon Avenue) was constructed in 1891-2, one of a number of large villas built along Gordon Avenue after the opening of Stanmore station in 1890, now a house within Old Church Lane Conservation Area. It is of local interest for their association with Alfred Waterhouse and his firm. The *Buildings of England (London 3: North-West, p.294)* describes it as a late work by Alfred Waterhouse (1830-1905) - one of the leading architects of the Victorian era, whose best-known projects include Manchester Town Hall and the Natural History Museum in London. The Waterhouse practice was a large one though, and this was perhaps the work of one of the firm's more junior architects. It is built of red and brown brick in a picturesque Domestic Revival style, with tile-hanging to the upper floors and an array of irregularly-placed gables and dormers. It is in a Norman Shaw manner which Waterhouse used for his later houses. The entrance is set within an off-centre porch with heavy baluster uprights. Inside the principal grand staircase survives, with heavy shaped balusters and square supporting piers, as do original timber doors with upper half comprising decorative glazing. The house is now divided into two separate properties and has been extended to the north. In terms of alteration its footprint has changed little, but the strange appearance of some of the elevations but it may have been partly remodelled. The large flat-roofed projections on the garden side of No. 28 and to the rear of No. 26 are certainly later additions. Herondale is thought to have been constructed for one of the railway directors along with the associated coach house which is now quite altered. Local rumour has it that the bell tower was asked for by the original owners in order to summon the master of the house from the golf course at meal times!'

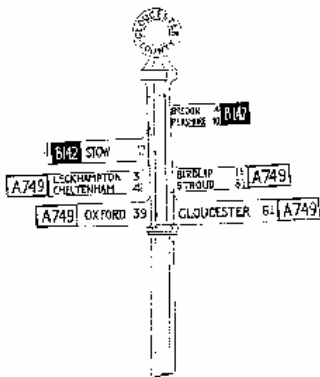


Source: Site assessment, Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner 'The Buildings of England London 3: North West' and the Stanmore Society.

17) Historic Fingerposts in Harrow

Recommended for local listing by the Council's 2008 Heritage Street Furniture Survey.

The proposed local list descriptions explain their local architectural and historic interest: 'Harrow's remaining finger posts are a relatively rare survival of a once common feature throughout England and Harrow. They have survived two major culls: one during the war when fear of invasion meant direction signs were removed, and in 1966 when 'the Worboys report' standardised traffic signs. The DoT's 1930s brochure suggests some features may be missing. Some of the direction signs on the remaining fingerposts have probably been lost over the years as the fingerposts were erected to indicate the direction of 'B' roads as well as 'A' roads. This explains the location of the fingerposts adjacent to the borough's 'A' and 'B' Roads. Many also displayed a ring top or 'annulus' finial with name of the local highway authority (e.g. Harrow Council) on the top.



The manufacturer: 'The Royal Label Factory (RLF) Stratford upon Avon' produced posts for other locations. More complete examples exist in Ayrshire, Scotland (below). Original RLF fingers were originally cast in 'Spelter' an industrial form of zinc. Rounded ends on the Ayrshire posts match those on the Harrow fingers indicating that these are an RLF variation probably between 1921 (first government circular) and 1930 when a second circular recommended the use of square ended finger posts.




Two types of Harrow fingerposts:

Harrow 'Type 1' (Kenton Rd/ Peterborough Rd) – Made between the first Government Circular of 1921 and the second in 1930. It is likely that this post displayed an annular or ring top 'annulus' finial with name of the local highway authority (maybe Harrow Council) on the top. The column and fingers were both supplied by the RLF. The fingers had rounded ends (the manufacturer's preference).



Harrow 'Type 2' (along Uxbridge Road) – Made after 1930 when another Government Circular recommended square ended fingers. The post is simpler and was probably supplied separately by another manufacturer (explaining the difference in column style from Type 1). It is likely RLF still supplied the fingers. It is unclear if these are the original finials or if they would have had a ring top. Note: recent restoration has given preference to rounded fingers so they now no longer match.



Fingerpost	Photo	Proposed local list description
<p>Corner of Kenton Road and Peterborough Road</p>		<p>Cast iron column 'stamped Royal Label Factory, Stratford Upon Avon'. 2 direction fingers one indicating an 'A' road. Painted in white. Between 1921 – 1930. A review of the traffic signing system in 1921 recommended that signs displayed the roads classifications for the first time. Thus it was necessary to incorporate the road numbers on directional signs. To this end, fingerposts were standardised with place names in 3-inch high black block capitals on a white background. 'Class I' roads were indicated by a black 'A' and number on a white background, and 'Class II' roads were indicated by a white 'B' and number on a black background. This finger post is missing several of its original fingers including those that would have indicated the 'B' roads.</p>

Junction of Pinner Hill & Uxbridge Road



Cast iron column with finger posts. Between 1930 – 1933. Review of the traffic signing system in 1921 recommended that signs displayed the roads classifications for the first time. Thus it was necessary to incorporate the road numbers on directional signs. To this end, fingerposts were standardised with place names in 3-inch high black block capitals on a white background. `Class I' roads were indicated by a black `A' and a number on a white background, and `Class II' roads were indicated by a white `B' and number on a black background.

Junction of Paines Lane & Uxbridge Road





As above.

Junction of Old Church Lane and Uxbridge Road



As above.

<p>Uxbridge Road (Harrow Weald)</p>		<p>As above although missing fingerposts.</p>
<p>Junction of Old Redding and Oxhey Lane</p>		<p>Hollow section cast iron column coated with black and white plastic. Cast iron fingers with support brackets top and bottom. 1933 – 1963. Black and white columns were introduced between 1933 and the Worboys Report in 1963. The relative modern column construction suggests that this sign dates from the late 50s early 60s.</p>

Source of information: The Council's 2008 Heritage Street Furniture Survey and a site assessment.

18) 66 Hutton Lane

This building has local architectural and historic interest as highlighted by its proposed local list description: ‘

Of interest as a strikingly unaltered example of a pre-fabricated building that formed the building type for one of the estates, known as Hutton Gardens, built by the British Iron and Steel Federation in the late 1940s. This estate comprised two-storey prefabricated houses designed by Sir Fredrick Gibberd, a very significant modernist designer. The [British Iron and Steel Federation](#), an association of steel producers, was formed in 1934 in order to provide central planning for the industry. Post-war, BISF became key in the new housing programme. It sponsored a solution for a permanent steel framed housing. The BISF house is of a conventional design, with simple architectural devices of projecting window surrounds encasing [Crittall Hope](#) windows,¹ and differing cladding to the upper and lower stories deal with the junction between components in an understated fashion. Traditional materials could be incorporated or simulated, for example steel sheet profiled to match timber weatherboarding to the upper. The BISF house also uses tried and tested methods, with a simple over-site slab ground floor and render on metal lath cladding. The building provides an example of how aesthetically good emergency construction could be when texture, colour, and those details unaffected by shortage of materials were handled with taste. The upper floor is faced with corrugated-steel sheets, originally painted in dark colours. The graceful porch has slim tubular steel shafts. The building was produced by the British Steel Homes company, the BISF was a successful design in numerical terms, thanks to the backing of its trade sponsors, who could ensure a supply of steel. The BISF also benefited from a guaranteed order of 30,000 units given directly by the Government in 1941. Interestingly, mortgages for BISF houses are

available from a limited number of Lenders who now view such properties to have a similar lifespan to that of a traditional brick constructed house.



Source of information: site assessment, Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner's 'The Buildings of England London 3: North West',

19) This building has local architectural and group interest as highlighted by its proposed local list description:

'Number 16 Kerry Avenue was built in the early 1970s and was designed by Gerd Kauffman Associates. It has both architectural interest and group value as it is an example of the later 20th century overt and progressive Modernist style of some quality, that therefore relates well to the 1930s buildings in that conservation area which form the earliest Domestic group in west London to adopt the principles of the Modern Movement. The walls are of simple brown brick with large aluminum framed glazed doors and windows. . It was described within a contemporary article as 'a low spread building with sharp angular roof shapes and large areas of blank brickwork balanced by wide windows'. The house was intended to have form dictated by function, use strong shapes and keep its eyes on the country view. The house is built on half an acre of sloping ground that overlooks the Stanmore Country Park to the side. The house forms what has been described as an "exciting living area", (*Interior Design*, June 1972, 406-408) with different levels of light intensity relating to the function of the rooms of the house. Monopitch rooflights allow sunlight into the centre of the house'.

