

1) Proposed local list description and map for St John the Evangelist and Old Stanmore Church churchyard

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

- (A) Date and rarity.** The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:
- i. sites formed before 1750 where at least a proportion of the original layout is still in evidence
 - ii. sites with a main phase of development post-1840 which are of special interest and relatively intact, the degree of required special interest rising as the site becomes closer in time
- (B) Further considerations** which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:
- i. Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events
 - ii. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

Summary and introduction:

The site includes the two focal points of the 1632 grade II* listed Old Stanmore Church which is a highly picturesque brick ruin, and the Church of St John the Evangelist of 1850 which is also grade II* listed. The former was built to replace a medieval church in place here from 1300. The 1632 church is a rare example of an early Caroline Classicism brick church showing the impact of Inigo Jones. Whilst the site had a main phase of development after 1840 given the second church's construction then, and as many of the monuments date to the 19th century, a significant part of its origins date to the 1632 church, with many 18th century monuments. The churchyard's monuments, the churches (and associated lych-gate), and the lodge, are of value for both architectural interest and their historical association with significant persons. The grade II listed World War I war memorial of 1920 is in the form of a large Celtic cross and an imposingly large example of its type, one possessing considerable group value with the highly picturesque churchyard. The churchyard forms part of and has a strong group value with the Old Church Lane Conservation Area, and its other heritage assets within, which is protected due to its unusual mix of very old buildings and 1930s development in an "Old-World" style which successfully attempts to mimic the historic buildings around it.

Details:

The two churches form the centre-points of the designed historic landscape: Old Stanmore Church built 1632 and attributed to Nicholas Stone, and St John the Evangelist built 1850.

Both are grade II* listed. The former is a highly picturesque roofless ruin constructed of red brick with Portland stone dressings and has a rectangular plan with west three-stage tower with diagonal buttresses and stair tower to the north-east corner; reinforced with later massive brick buttresses. The church is of significant architectural importance as a rare example of an early Caroline Classicism brick church showing the impact of Inigo Jones. It was stark in its simplicity without aisles or a choir. Churches of this period are relatively few. The ruin is open to the public each summer and some services are still held there, weather permitting.

The church also has historic interest given an association with significant persons. It was consecrated in 1632 by Archbishop William Laud (then Bishop of London later to become Archbishop of Canterbury, who was arrested in 1641 for High Treason and beheaded in 1645), this church replaced an earlier medieval building and was paid for by Sir John Wolstenholme (1562-1639), a Collector of Customs and founder member of the Council of the Virginia Co. of North America. The family had come to Stanmore in 1540 and may have lived in the original Manor House where Sir John was born. A city merchant adventurer, he financed two expeditions to the north-west passage in 1610 and 1615. Cape Wolstenholme at the entrance to Hudson's Bay, Wolstenholme Town in 1618, the first English settlers along James River in Virginia but in 1662 the townspeople were massacred.

Nicholas Stone, Master Mason to Charles I, was paid for a font and supplying a porch here. The coffin of the 4th Earl of Aberdeen, Prime Minister in 1852-55 under Queen Victoria, is deposited in a vault here. Lord Abercorn is also buried here. There is also historic significance as the interior has numerous memorials and ledger slabs were retained and placed inside the tower. The Gothic Hollond tomb of 1867 was built (of red sandstone and marble) in the centre of the former nave, together with other Victorian graves. The Victorian mausoleum of the Hollond family of Stanmore Hall has been reduced to a horizontal stone slab as a result of vandalism.

The church of St John was built in 1848-1850, a handsome building by Henry Clutton in Decorated Gothic style, with the former church unroofed at that time. The church has historic interest due to associations with significant persons given the monuments housed there, which were transferred from Old Stanmore Church. These include those to: John Burnell (d.1605), John Dalton (d.1785), Sir John Wolstenholme (d.1699) under canopied monument, Sir John Wolstenholme (d.1634; effigy by Nicholas Stone), John Wolstenholme (d.1669), John Dalton (by Bacon 1791), Elizabeth Dalton (d.1812) and First Earl of Aberdeen (by Boehm, 1875).

There are numerous other C18 and early C19 wall monuments in the tower. Notably the church has 2-light stained glass windows by Edward Burne-Jones (1885) on its south aisle and there is a five-light east window, by Thomas Willement circa 1849 (artist in stained glass to Queen Victoria). Its north aisle has 2-lights circa 1896 in the style of C E Kempe, possibly by Burlison and Grylls

The large churchyard contains many tombs and monuments of architectural and historic interest scattered among the grass. These include the grade II* listed monuments: the Philip Jackson monument, an 18th century short obelisk, on scroll feet standing on plinth in the north-east corner of old church; the urn tomb to Mary Wood north of the east end of Old Church (born 176(?)) which is an urn with scrolls to corners of base, pedestal with wreathed circular panels on each side and the tomb of W S Gilbert (d1911) to the south west of the newer church of white marble and has an angel with wings displayed above a cambered slab and chamfered base. It also includes the grade II listed tomb of Betty Jellicoe d.1911 of Carrara marble a variant on the Athenian stela or grave-maker. or grave-marker, comprising a scallop-headed upright, against which is a high relief carving of an angelic girl, clutching a posy of flowers and soaring heavenwards. The inscription closes 'Gracious Saviour Gentle Shepherd / Little Ones Are Dear to Thee / Gathered with Thine Arms and Carried / In Thy Bosom May she be / Sweetly Fondly Safely Tended / From all Want and Danger free'. It is an unusual memorial, probably incorporating a portrait of the dead girl, encapsulating the tender sentimentality of its date.

Colonel Mark Beaufoy (d1827) is also buried here, an astronomer and physicist who erected in 1820 a 20 foot obelisk in the grounds of what is now RAF Bentley Priory, then Glen House with inscriptions giving the height above sea level, latitude and longitude and compass bearings. At 23, he was the first Englishman to climb Mont Blanc and became Governor of Harrow School.

The churchyard also contains a connection to national events as it holds a grade II listed World War I memorial of 1920, in the form of a large Celtic cross, with interlace enrichment to the arms of the cross and upper parts of the shaft, provides an attractive landmark within the CA. It is of grey Cornish granite, roughly hewn to the base and its two-stage base stands on three square steps. It has good rectangular bronze panels to each side of base list the names of the 57 men of Stanmore who sadly did not return from action in the Great War; the front panel reads '1914 - 1918. Remember with thanksgiving the true and faithful men who in these years of war went forth from this place for God and the right, the names of those who returned not again are here inscribed to be honoured for evermore'. It is an imposingly large example of its type, and one possessing considerable group value with the churches behind, and their highly picturesque graveyard.

There is an associated lych-gate to the church which is curtilage listed grade II*. It is of architectural interest due to its contribution to the streetscene and as it strongly complements the setting of the church St John Evangelist behind. Its very decorative carved oak details are of particular note.

The lodge in the churchyard, number 1 Uxbridge Road, is known as Hollond Lodge in memory of Robert Hollond. It is an attractive Victorian building with decorative tile roof, and ornate ceramic panels on walls. It has exposed timber framing in common with other buildings in the wider Old Church Lane CA. It is grade II listed.

The churchyard includes many fine trees including a huge old oak, two notable Yews and a large Wellingtonia. Neat clipped hedges surround the churchyard.

Sources:

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner 'The Buildings of England London 3: North West' Penguin 1999 edition

WW Druett, 'The Stanmores and Harrow Weald through the Ages', 1938

Old Church Lane Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy

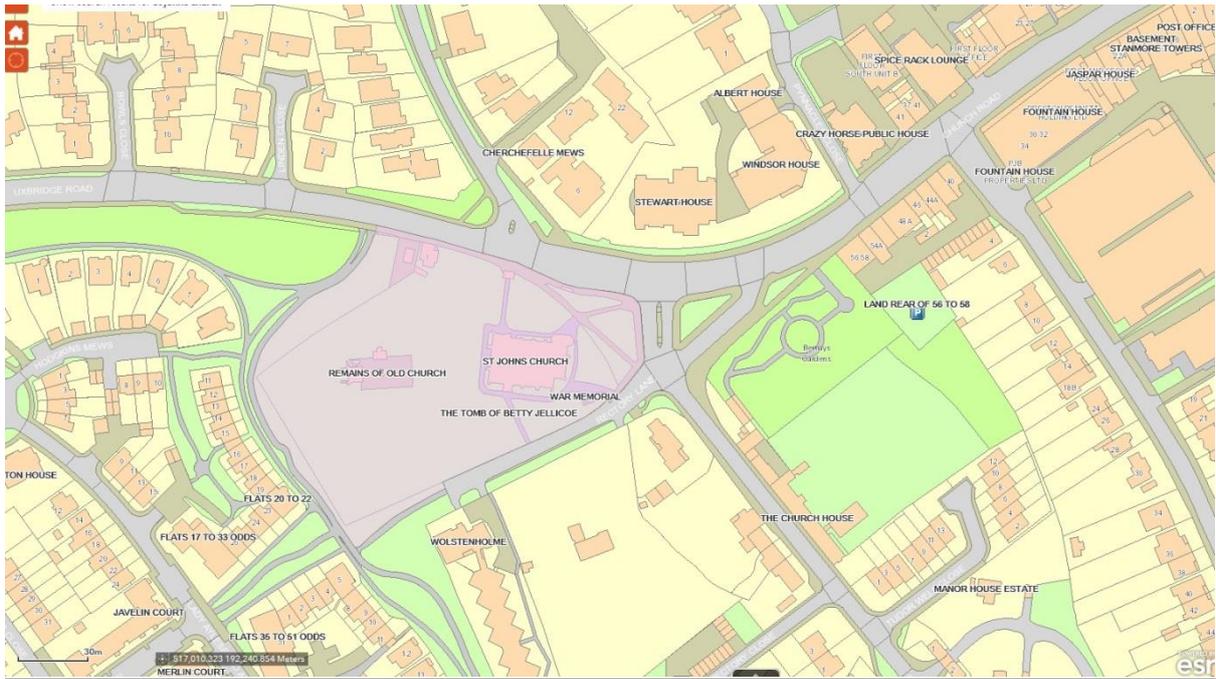
Illustrations: Print of old church in 1807 in 'The Salubrious Air' Stanmore and Harrow Historical Society (n.d.)

London Gardens Online: <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=HRW044>

National List descriptions:

- Old Stanmore Church: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079747>
- Church of St John: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1193096>
- Monument to Philip Jackson in churchyard of Old Stanmore Church, between east end and road to north: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079748>
- Urn tomb to Mary Wood North of East End of Old Stanmore Church: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1358617>

- Grave of W S Gilbert to south west of church of St John:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1193140>
- Chest tomb adjacent to north east corner of Old Stanmore Church:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1193135>
- War Memorial: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1096148>
- Lodge: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1096147>



2) Proposed local list description and map for Waxwell Close and the gardens of Waxwell Farmhouse

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

(A) Date and rarity. The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:

- i. sites with a main phase of development post-1840 which are of special interest and relatively intact, the degree of required special interest rising as the site becomes closer in time

(B) Further considerations which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:

- i. Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events
- ii. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

Summary and introduction: The houses of Waxwell Close and their communal garden are of special interest as they were built as artisans' cottages in 1927 for low wage earners at the behest of Reginald Brightman, the owner of nearby Waxwell Farmhouse. This was in response to Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's appeal for a larger stock of housing of moderate rates. They are now privately owned. The gardens to the early C17th Waxwell Farmhouse are of special interest for their association with Waxwell Close and for remaining open and largely intact since the 1890s when the Captain and Mrs Trotter purchased the property, converted the house and laid out beautiful gardens. The Waxwell Close plot that was laid out as Waxwell Close was purchased in 1915 by Mrs Trotter, whose heir Brightman was. The gardens have a strong association with the grade II listed Waxwell Farmhouse and form part of the Waxwell Close Conservation Area.

Details:

Waxwell Close, a semi-circular neo-Georgian style development, was designed and laid out in 1927 at the behest of Reginald Brightman in response to Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's appeal for a larger stock of housing of moderate rates. Bridgeman's enthusiastic response was probably a result of his strong socialist ideals. He was the heir of Mrs Annie Trotter of Waxwell Farmhouse (grade II listed today) who had purchased the plot for Waxwell Close in 1915 and who was throughout her life a committed Christian and, like her husband Captain Edward

Trotter, a philanthropist who had worked in the slums. Waxwell Close is has been designated a conservation area since 1980.

Waxwell Farmhouse dated from 1600 and continued in farming use until the 1890s when it came into the ownership of the Trotters. In the words of E A Jelf writing in the early C20th, the Trotters converted the house into a 'beautiful place of residence, with lovely flower and fruit gardens, and wild walks ending in a fairy dell'. The Elizabethan house was extended with a mock-rustic wing. The plot of land later developed as Waxwell Close plot remained undeveloped until 1926 and, together with land where Nos. 68 and 98 - 118 (even) Waxwell Lane were built, was owned in the late C19th by William Barber and later by T. Evans.

Mrs Trotter spent her last years at Farm Cottage, which adjoined the Farmhouse. In 1947 Waxwell Farmhouse was purchased by The Grail, a Roman Catholic lay community of women, who lived and ran a centre here until 2012, when they are relocating to Winchester. The property has now been purchased by Westminster Diocese. By the 1960s the Farmhouse was expanded with an accommodation block, chapel and meeting hall and until 1991 The Grail used to host an annual summer garden party open to the public. The garden is special today for having remained largely intact.

The gardens are associated with the top of the Lane where is another heritage asset, the Wax Well from where the road takes its name, the blocked-up brick well-head remaining in an area of grass beside the road. So-called by the C13th, it may be Anglo-Saxon in origin and the waters reputedly had miraculous powers, apparently curative of eye troubles and even benefiting those 'on the point of death'. Water from the well was the main source for the local population until the Colne Valley Water Company was established in 1873. A pump was installed in Victorian times and was last used in c.1900.

Sources:

Joanne Verden 'Ten Walks Around Pinner', (The Pinner Association) 1999 ed; LB Harrow 'Waxwell Close Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy (Draft)' (2008/9);

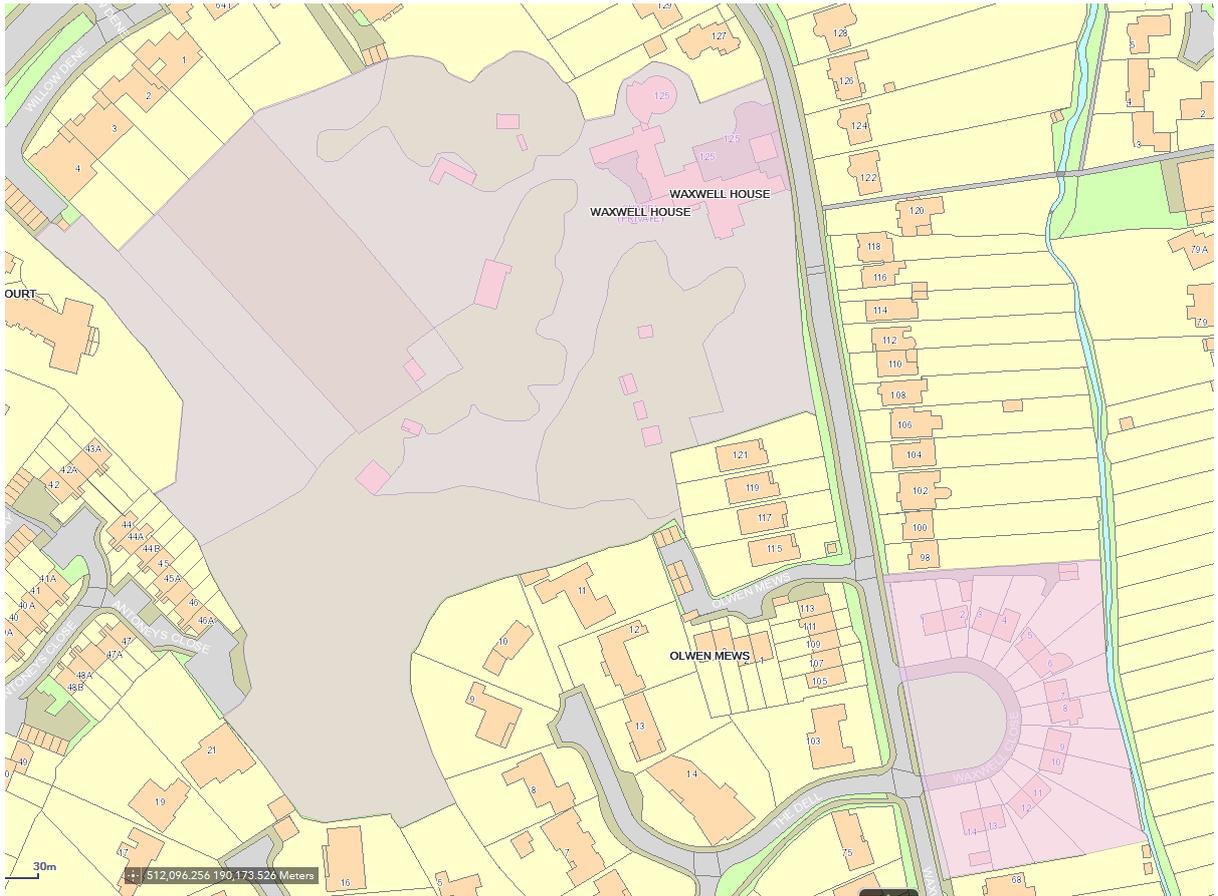
Walter W Druett 'Pinner Through the Ages' (1st published by Hillingdon Press, 1937, reprinted by Ringstead Press, 1980)

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

London Gardens Online: <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=HRW053>

National list description:

Waxwell Farmhouse: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079661>



3) Proposed local list description and map for the Cedars

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

(A) Date and rarity. The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:

- i. sites with a main phase of development post-1840 which are of special interest and relatively intact, the degree of required special interest rising as the site becomes closer in time

(B) Further considerations which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:

- i. Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events
- ii. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

Summary and introduction:

The Cedars is of special interest for being a part of the former gardens and parkland of a now demolished C19th house once owned by Thomas Blackwell of the well-known Crosse & Blackwell food processing company. It retains a large number of very fine trees, including notable lime, many Lebanon cedars and Wellingtonias, several large oaks and yews, interspersed with laurel shrubberies, flowering shrubs and trees. It has a strong group value with the grade II listed entrance gates, gate piers and curved flanking railings 50 yards east of Courtenay Avenue. This former entrance has remarkable stone gate piers, wrought iron gates and curved flanking railings and remains on the Uxbridge Road. The Cedars is also associated with the locally listed All Saints Church, Harrow Weald and the grade II listed church of St Anslem at Hatch End.

Details:

In 1834, Thomas Blackwell, who came from a prominent local family and with his friend Edmund Crosse is famous for the food processing company that bears their names, married Jane Ann Bernasconi, the heiress to The Cedars, then known as Clock House. The house had large surrounding gardens and parkland. The house used to stand in the north- west corner of what is now a public park until at least 1956.

The house was later enlarged by his eldest surviving son Thomas, later Sir Thomas, Francis Blackwell, who owned and farmed much land in the area around Watford and Harrow. At his father's death in 1879 he assumed control of the Crosse and Blackwell business, and he was a prominent local benefactor. His many charitable works included the presentation of Harrow Weald Recreation Ground to the parish, the restoration of Harrow Weald's parish church of All Saints (which is locally listed), and the donation of a site for the church of St Anselm at Hatch End which is grade II listed. Like his father, when he died in 1907 he was buried in Harrow Weald churchyard.

Thomas Blackwell held parties for local children in the grounds of The Cedars, which contained a small rabbit warren that provided food for residents. An area of mature woodland in the north-west was planted with numerous exotic trees and shrubs including maples, pines, Portugal and cherry laurels, rhododendron, Chinese privet and bamboo.

At one time there was a sundial that commemorated a visit by Sir Walter Scott in 1806, when he was staying at Bentley Priory (q.v.), an occasion recorded in Walter Druett's 'The Stanmores and Harrow Weald Through the Ages' (1938).

Sources:

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

London Gardens Online: <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=HRW008>

Walter W Druett, 'The Stanmores and Harrow Weald Through the Ages' (Hillingdon Press, 1938) p234;

Joanne Verden 'Ten Walks Around Pinner', (The Pinner Association) 1999 ed.;

Teresa Farino, Charlotte Pagendam, Sue Swales & Mathew Frith, 'Nature Conservation in Harrow', Ecology Handbook 13 (London Ecology Unit) 1989

National list descriptions:

Church of St Anselm: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245432>

Gates, gate piers and curved flanking railings 50 yds east of Courtney Avenue: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194336>

4) Proposed local list description and map for Byron Recreation Ground and Wealdstone Cemetery

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

(A) Date and rarity. The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:

- i. sites with a main phase of development post-1840 which are of special interest and relatively intact, the degree of required special interest rising as the site becomes closer in time

(B) Further considerations which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:

- i. Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events
- ii. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets.

Summary:

Byron Recreation Ground is of special local interest for its locally listed building that is the Skate Park, or 'Solid Surf' designed by Adrian Rolt of G-Force and built in 1978 by Skate Park Construction. It is also of special interest for its association with significant persons being named after Lord Byron who was educated at Harrow School. It was laid out around 1902 and has some of its original layout as highlighted by historic OS maps though this once included a pavilion and bandstand, no longer in existence. There are tarmac paths around its perimeter and various walks, with trees, shrubberies and some formal beds near the entrance. A line of Lombardy poplars marks the eastern boundary of the park along the iron railings abutting Wealdstone Cemetery. Wealdstone Cemetery is of associative interest, being built at the same time with good original stone and brick banded gate piers and entrance gates of the same design as those at the recreation ground entrance. Its Superintendent's house remains and was originally the gatehouse at the entrance to the recreation ground on Stuart Road. It has some interesting early 20th century monuments.

Details:

Byron Recreation Ground

Byron Recreation Ground was probably laid out at around the same time as Wealdstone Cemetery (q.v.), which opened in 1902, since the entrance gates to both have brick and stone banded gate piers and gates, and the gatehouse at the entrance of the park was originally the Cemetery Superintendent's residence. The station was opened as Harrow Station in 1837 when Wealdstone was still a village, and the area to the west of the recreation ground was developed gradually from the 1850s as Harrow Park estate was laid out. Industrial development began in the late C19th with the suburban housing accelerating from the interwar period. The original layout of the park included a pavilion and bandstand which are no longer in existence. The park has tarmac paths around its perimeter and various walks following the original layout, with trees, shrubberies and some formal beds near the entrance. A line of Lombardy poplars is along the iron railings abutting Wealdstone Cemetery on the eastern boundary of the park.

There is associative interest with Lord Byron who the park is named after. He enjoyed his formative years in Harrow before he became one of England's greatest poets and a European luminary, is commemorated in the naming of Byron Recreation Ground. Lord Byron's lyricality, cultural openness, and flamboyance are qualities embodied by the park. Despite physical ailments, Lord Byron was an enthusiastic participant in a variety of physical activities during his five years at Harrow School, culminating in his selection for the school in its very first cricket match versus Eton at Lord's in 1805.

Skate Park within Byron Recreation Ground

Harrow Skate Park, or 'Solid Surf', is within Byron Recreation Ground. This is a locally listed building within its own right. This was designed by Adrian Rolt of G-Force and built in 1978 by Skate Park Construction. Rolt's designs are still considered to be the best of their kind, constructed of shotcrete (pressurised concrete), and based on the Californian prototypes which themselves derive from elements of the public realm such as empty swimming pools and drainage conduits, common along the Californian coast at the height of the sports popularity. Indeed the pool at Harrow Skatepark was based on the keyhole pool at Skateboard Heaven in Spring Valley, California. *Iain Borden, Skateboarding, Space and the City: Architecture and the Body, (Berg, 2001) p.70-1*

Solid surf is one of the most noted skateparks in the UK, due to its age and design, and is favourably compared to other classic seventies skatepark designs such as Marina del Rey (Los Angeles) and "Pipeline" (Upland, California) in the USA. *The City Cultures Reader (Routledge Urban Reader) by Malcolm Miles and Tim Hall (Routledge 2003), page 43.*

The Harrow Skate Park consists of a number of bowls or hollows of various shapes, scooped out of the level surface of the recreation ground and surfaced using

pressurised 'shotcrete' – the latter given a coarse aggregate finish to increase friction. A concrete 'lip' surrounds each bowl. The areas between were all originally grassed, but were concreted over in the eastern part of the site c.2003 to allow a smoother transition between one bowl and the next. The site as a whole forms an east-west rectangle, and is surrounded by a high chain-link fence.

Features include:

- **THE PEANUT:** near the western edge of the site – a roughly oval bowl comprising two unequal lobes.
- **THE SLALOM:** along the northern boundary of the site – a long straight runway with a ramp to the west and a double-lobed bowl (known unofficially as 'the Bollocks') to the east. Mid-way are two timber and metal 'grindboxes', installed c.2010.
- **THE CLOVER:** south of the Slalom – four small bowls of unequal depth, arranged in a clover-leaf formation with a shallow concrete lip separating each from each.
- **THE POOL:** east of the Clover – a deep twin-lobed bowl with a ramp at one end and a metal rim, the inside painted blue with mosaic edging to resemble a Californian swimming pool.

- **THE SNAKE:** on the eastern boundary – a serpentine formation, shallow at one end and gradually deepening towards the other.
- **THE HALF-PIPE:** south of the Snake – a deep capsule-shaped bowl, its sides swept up into freestanding walls.

The remains of a further feature, **THE PERFORMANCE BOWL**, lie beneath the grass to the east of the Peanut, This was a deep, irregularly shaped bowl with an upswept wall (similar to those on the Half-Pipe) at one side. The wall was demolished when the site closed in the early 1980s, and for this reason the Performance Bowl has never been brought back into use and remains infilled.

South of the Peanut is the former **FREESTYLE AREA**, essentially a flat concrete surface with a ramp at one end. Since 2009 this has been submerged beneath a timber structure comprising three semi-cylindrical ramps.

Between the Freestyle Area and the Half-pipe is the former **SHOP**, a prefabricated metal kiosk installed by the entrepreneurs who reopened the site in the late 1980s.

The high quality technical design, (developed and advocated by Rolt), relative rarity and intactness of the park has afforded it a privileged status among the sport's

aficionados and it is recognised as one of the two most intact surviving and still operational members of a small national collection. Others include the 'Barn' at Brighton, 'Skatecountry' in Bristol and the 'Maddog Bowl' in London's Old Kent Road – all constructed of shotcrete and employing a series of standardised elements inspired by Californian prototypes. Their fundamental character, a series of concrete-filled depressions in the ground has made it relatively easy to destroy most skateparks. With this in mind, the protection of 'Solid Surf', a rare cultural architectural asset, is felt to be of considerable importance.

While most purpose-built skate parks of the 1970s were the result of a fairly short-lived craze, they represent a unique period of cultural history that should be celebrated regardless. The social and cultural value of the park is exemplified by the fact that it is still in operation, despite various periods of decline and proposals for redevelopment, all of which so far have been successfully stopped.

Since the seventies the park has been the starting ground for a number of professional skaters and BMX users such as Steve Douglas. Furthermore, its significance has been noted by the leading architectural historian Professor Iain Borden who stated it was used in the eighties by "the best-known London skaters and 'H-Boyz' (Harrow regulars)". *Iain Borden, Skateboarding, Space and the City: Architecture and the Body, (Berg, 2001) p.124.*

Harrow Skatepark, also known as 'Solid Surf' was considered by English Heritage for national designation in August 2013. It was turned down, despite the report recognising its significance within the minority culture of skating which was at its height during the late 1970s and has continued to have a cult following since. The report noted that while Harrow Skatepark is of 'undoubted local interest' and 'unusually intact', the best and the most-preserved of the surviving 1970s parks is the 'Rom' at Romford. Also designed by Adrian Rolt, it is roughly contemporary with Harrow, but agreed to be both technically superior and physically more complete.

Since being turned down in August 2013, the 'Rom' in Essex, acknowledged as Harrow's big sister skatepark, and also designed by renowned skatepark designer Adrian Rolt of G-Force, has been designated as a listed building at Grade II (11 September 2014). With this in mind and in advance of the following statement, it would seem only appropriate that Harrow Skatepark be granted local listing protection.

In conjunction with the national listing of the Rom in Hornchurch Essex, English Heritage Sports Historian Simon Inglis conducted the 'Played in London' project, in part resulting in the aforementioned decision. As part of his extensive research Inglis stated "We honed in on 'the Rom' because of the six or seven survivors from the 1970s, it retains more of its original features than any other and is still essentially complete. We were also impressed by the skatepark at Harrow, and many skateboarders will be familiar with the old skateparks at Kennington and Stockwell, plus of course the famous concourse at the South Bank". Another recent article in the Guardian dated 31st October 2014 entitled "After Rom in Essex, other skateparks that deserve heritage status – in pictures". The article notes Harrow is the

sister park to the Rom, only emphasising the argument for local listing.
<http://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/gallery/2014/oct/31/after-rom-in-essex-other-skateparks-that-deserve-heritage-status-in-pictures>

Harrow Skate Park or Solid Surf is an icon of the British skateboard scene, the sister park to the now nationally listed 'Rom' and thus an important and enduring strand in late-C20 and contemporary youth culture. With this in mind, it is felt that Harrow Skate Park should be locally listed in order to acknowledge and protect its architectural, social, and cultural significance not only in Harrow but also as part of a small national collection of iconic architectural phenomena

Byron Recreation Ground is an important local heritage asset for partly due to the strong synergy and group value it shares with the locally listed Harrow Skate Park; they are both important and historic landscapes to each other by dint of proximity, setting, natural and man-made features, purpose and usage over the past 41 years, and add to the conservation and enjoyment of the overall historic environment, which includes the pre-First World War Wealdstone Cemetery.

Wealdstone Cemetery

Wealdstone Cemetery is of associative interest, being built at the same time with good original stone and brick banded gate piers and entrance gates of the same design as those at the recreation ground entrance. Its Superintendent's house remains and was originally the gatehouse at the entrance to the recreation ground on Stuart Road. Serpentine tarmaced paths run through the cemetery, which has some scattered trees and a number of flower beds, with gravestones and monuments set in grass. There are some interesting early 20th century gravestones and monuments.

Sources:

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

London Gardens Online: <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=HRW006>

Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner, 'The Buildings of England London 3: North West' (Penguin, 1999 ed)

Iain Borden, Skateboarding, Space and the City: Architecture and the Body, (Berg, 2001) <http://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/gallery/2014/oct/31/after-rom-in-essex-other-skateparks-that-deserve-heritage-status-in-pictures>

The City Cultures Reader (Routledge Urban Reader) by Malcolm Miles and Tim Hall (Routledge 2003), page 43.



5) Proposed local list description and map for Stanmore Recreation Ground

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

(A) Date and rarity. The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:

- i. sites with a main phase of development post-1840 which are of special interest and relatively intact, the degree of required special interest rising as the site becomes closer in time

(B) Further considerations which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:

- i. Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events
- ii. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

Summary and introduction: The site of Stanmore Recreation Ground is of special interest partly for being part of the estate of Stanmore Hall originally built in the 18th century by the Duke of Chandos who owned the Canons estate. Therefore, there are strong associations with the grade II* listed Stanmore Hall and the Little Common Conservation Area. It is thought that the 1st Duke of Chandos owned and probably built Bowling Green House, more or less on the site of the present Stanmore Cricket Club ground. Therefore there is a history of Stanmore has a history of having a bowls green extending back over at least 300 years. The recreation ground is also important for being purchased by public subscription and charitable donations in the 1930s to ensure this land remained open space. It has fine trees at the entrance on Dennis Lane including mature oak and areas of shrub planting near the pavilions. The opening event in the 1930s was attended by Sir John Fitzgerald and the Earl of Cavan.

Details:

Stanmore Recreation Ground is located north of Coverdale Close, Stanmore with entrances on Stanmore Hill and Dennis Lane. It extends to 2.63 hectares providing one senior football pitch, one bowls green (Stanmore Bowls Club), changing facilities, café, children's nursery, children's play area, and a car park. The changing facilities, café and nursery are currently under reconstruction.

The recreation ground is part of the estate of Stanmore Hall originally built in the 18th century by the Duke of Chandos who owned the Canons estate. Reference to OS County Series maps, scale: 6 inches to 1 mile, for 1868-1877 and 1897, show field boundaries much as they are today surrounding the Recreation Ground. Each of these maps also show Stanmore Hall Farm on both sides of Dennis Lane with farm buildings located where Hall Farm Close stands today, off Dennis Lane. It seems therefore the land now forming Stanmore Recreation Ground was originally agricultural land with similar boundaries to the present day, and formed part of Stanmore Hall Farm and therefore the Stanmore Hall Estate, at some point. There are therefore strong associations with the Little Common Conservation Area and the grade II* listed Stanmore Hall.

In the late C18th the owner of Stanmore Hall was James Forbes (1749-1819) who had married Rose Gayland of Stanmore in 1788. He had travelled to India for the East India Company between 1765 and 1784, and was very knowledgeable about Indian culture, flora and fauna, later publishing 'Oriental Memoirs'. He enlarged the house and undertook works in the garden, which included building a small octagonal pagoda in which he displayed Hindu sculptures that he had been given by the Brahmins of Hindustan. Stanmore Hall was conveyed by the then owner Thomas Teed to Matthew John Rhodes in 1842 and the house was re-sited in order to command south-easterly views. In 1847 Stanmore Hall was purchased by Teed's son-in-law Robert Hollond MP, whose widow Ellen Julia (nee Teed) lived here until her death in 1884. The Hollond mausoleum was in the old parish church at Great Stanmore (q.v.), but it was later vandalised and reduced to a slab.

In 1889 the estate was purchased by William Knox D'Arcy, who had made a fortune in Australia in partnership with 3 prospectors who found gold in 1882 and later developed the Anglo-Persian Oil Field. He not only modernised Stanmore Hall but also laid out the garden 'on a lavish scale. [. . .] He introduced many rare and tropical plants and laid down magnificent glass houses, but the show piece was a waterfall and ornamental lakes, which he stocked with fish, plants, and waterfowl'. He lived here until his death in 1917. The house was then used as an assize court and during WWII was used by US troops and then a nurses' home for the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital in 1947 until 1971.

By the 1930s the grounds were already being built over by new houses and the recreation ground appears on OS Maps of the 1930s. The Hendon Rural District Council Minutes dated 6 November 1930 record that a Parochial Committee constituted by the whole of the Members from time to time of the Great Stanmore Parish Council and the Rural District Councillors from the said parish be formed', 'for layout, maintenance, and upkeep of 4a. 3r. 26p. of land to be used as Public Open Space and Recreation Ground between Stanmore Hill and Dennis Lane (more

particularly described in a Conveyance to the Rural District Council dated 27 January 1930)' ¹

The Recreation Ground was formally opened as the Great Stanmore Recreation Ground, on Saturday, 7 May 1932 by General the Earl of Cavan (a vice president of the National Playing Fields Association). Many guests attended including Sir John and Lady Mildred Fitzgerald (who owned Warren House) and the band of the Royal Horse Guards performed from a bandstand².

Sir John Fitzgerald introduced the Earl of Cavan, who in his speech mentioned that funds to had come from various sources: '£1000 was raised by local subscriptions and donations', and the National Playing Fields Association and the United Kingdom Carnegie Trust together gave a further £550, to raise the £1,550 required to acquire the land. He also mentioned that it was important to keep children off the streets and the physical welfare of the nation would be protected. He said he was 'proud to know that this little bit of green England would always remain open space' and 'houses would spring up all around, but this area would always be to them what Hyde Park was to London'³.

The Harrow District Council Minutes dated 6 November 1934 record they 'Read a letter dated 23 October 1934 from Sir John Fitzgerald, offering to convey to the Council for the purpose of extending Great Stanmore Recreation Ground certain land adjoining the entrance to the Ground from Dennis Lane'. They resolved 'that the Council accepts from Sir John Fitzgerald the conveyance, free of cost, approximately 1.1acre of land adjoining, and south of the entrance to Great Stanmore Recreation Ground from Dennis Lane'. The land was to be laid out as a bowling green if practicable, not as tennis courts⁴.

Clearly the land gifted by Sir John Fitzgerald to extend the Recreation Ground in 1934, to create the bowling green which remains in place today, was by then under his ownership, and had therefore been purchased by the Warren House Estate, as had the land to the East of Dennis Lane, now known as Stanmore Country Park.

Stanmore Past by Eileen M. Bowlt notes that 'The 1st Duke of Chandos owned and probably built Bowling Green House, more or less on the site of the present Stanmore Cricket Club ground. It was let to Samuel Symons along with the bowling green, for £10 a year in 1714 and was probably the same building where the young James Bridges had enjoyed convivial meals with friends after games of bowls in the 1690s, when he had been visiting his aunt, Lady Drax, in Stanmore.'. So it seems

¹ Hendon RDC Minutes 1930 – 1933.

² Harrow Observer, 13 May 1932

³ Harrow Observer, 13 May 1932

⁴ Harrow UDC Minutes 1935 - 1935

Stanmore has a history of having a bowls green extending back over at least 300 years.

Sources:

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

London Gardens Online: <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=HRW051>

National list description:

Stanmore Hall: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194606>

Walter W Druett 'The Stanmores and Harrow Weald Through the Ages' (The Hillingdon Press, 1938)

Email from Trevor Gray dated 26th March 2019



6) Proposed local list description and map for the St Mary's Churchyard and Churchyard Extension, Harrow on the Hill

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

(A) Date and rarity. The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:

- i. sites with a main phase of development post-1840 which are of special interest and relatively intact, the degree of required special interest rising as the site becomes closer in time

(B) Further considerations which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:

- i. Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events
- ii. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

Summary and introduction:

The St Mary's Churchyard and Churchyard extension on Harrow on the Hill are special for history dating back to the 12th century as well as much 19th century development remaining intact. The (grade I listed) church has a Norman west tower with layers of history since – its lead spire being a landmark for miles around and being part of the 1846 restoration of the church by Giles Gilbert Scott. Churchfields shows evidence of medieval farming. The old part of the churchyard surrounds the church with Limes, 19th century Planes and several Yews. There is a 20th century parish room to the north of the church and 19th century extension to the burial grounds, laid out in a planned quarter-circle, with curving terraces. It is dominated by Yews, ragged Cedar of Lebanon, Scots Pine, Rhododendron, Holly and a large Beech multi-stemmed at base. The site contains numerous 19th century monuments (some listed) of architectural and historic interest including the Peachey tomb where Lord Byron a pupil at Harrow School used to compose his early poetry. At the entrance to the church is a lych gate of 1861, now grade II listed. The group value with these heritage assets adds interest.

Details:

Harrow School's buildings now dominate the old village of which St Mary's was the parish church, with a history dating back to at least medieval times. It is on the site of an old hilltop settlement which may have been a pagan religious centre. The

Domesday Book refers to a priest but not a church and the earliest records are of a church consecrated by Lanfranc, the first Norman Archbishop of Canterbury in 1094; the Archbishops owned the church from the Middle Ages. The church was built piecemeal and has some earlier remnants including a late 12th century font.

St Mary's today has an octagonal lead landmark spire on its 12th century west tower, 13th century chancel with lancet windows, 13th century nave and rebuilt and restored by Giles Gilbert Scott in 1846-49.

The old part of the churchyard surrounds the church with Limes along the eastern boundary, numerous shrubs, 19th century Planes and several Yews. The 20th century parish room and memorial garden is to the north of the church. The mid-19th century detached extension to the burial grounds is on the west slopes, laid out in a planned quarter-circle, with curving terraces. It is dominated by Yews, ragged Cedar of Lebanon, Scots Pine, Rhododendron, Holly and a large Beech multi-stemmed at base. It also contains numerous good 19th century monuments.

As a schoolboy at Harrow, Lord Byron used to lie on the table-top of the tomb of John Peachey in the churchyard to compose his early poetry, a spot with fine views where he 'used to spend hours musing and gazing over the countryside'. It was later referred to by him as "my favourite spot". The tomb is now grade II listed due to this association. Next to the Peachey tomb, now railed, is a plaque commemorating Byron's connection with this place, inscribed with a poem he wrote here. His illegitimate daughter Allegra by Claire Clairmont, the stepsister of Mary Shelley, was later buried in the churchyard and there is a plaque in her memory on the porch wall of the church.

She had died in 1822 in Italy aged 5, and Byron brought her body back to England for burial at Harrow. However, the rector of St Mary, outraged by Byron's reputation and her illegitimacy, only permitted her to be buried at the entrance of the church without a grave plaque, and he later refused to bury Byron at Harrow. Allegra's memorial plaque was placed here in 1980 by the Byron Society, inscribed with words from a letter Byron wrote to Shelley after her death: 'I suppose that Time will do his usual work... - Death has done his'. Other literary figures attending Harrow School include Richard Brinsley Sheridan (1751-1816) and Anthony Trollope (1815-1882).

Churchfields below the graveyard to the west show evidence of medieval farming, with terracing to allow use of plough and oxen on the steep slope. To the north of the church is a small area of private woodland reputed to have contained carp ponds dating from at least 1323 belonging to the Archbishops. In 1569 two men were caught breaking into the 'water of John Warren at Harrow Well' and taking a 100 carp 'worth 40 shillings'.

The site has strong group value with many listed buildings since the Peachey tomb, the grave of Thomas Port, the Leighton family tomb and the lych gate are all grade II listed, whilst St Mary's Church is grade I listed. The site is also an Archaeological Priority Area.

The Leighton family tomb c1867 of granite, brick and mosaic tiles has design interest given the gothic tomb incorporates colourful mosaics and playful monograms. It celebrates the nationally significant book illustrator and cover designer. The 1838 slate headstone to Thomas Port is 12 yards west of the south porch of St Mary's Church is for the memory of Thomas Port who died in a railway accident. The lych gate to the memory of John William Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow 1801-61 is of architectural interest given its timber frame with fretted bargeboards to gable ends, on a brick dwarf wall and chamfered pad stone and tiled roof.

Sources:

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

National List descriptions:

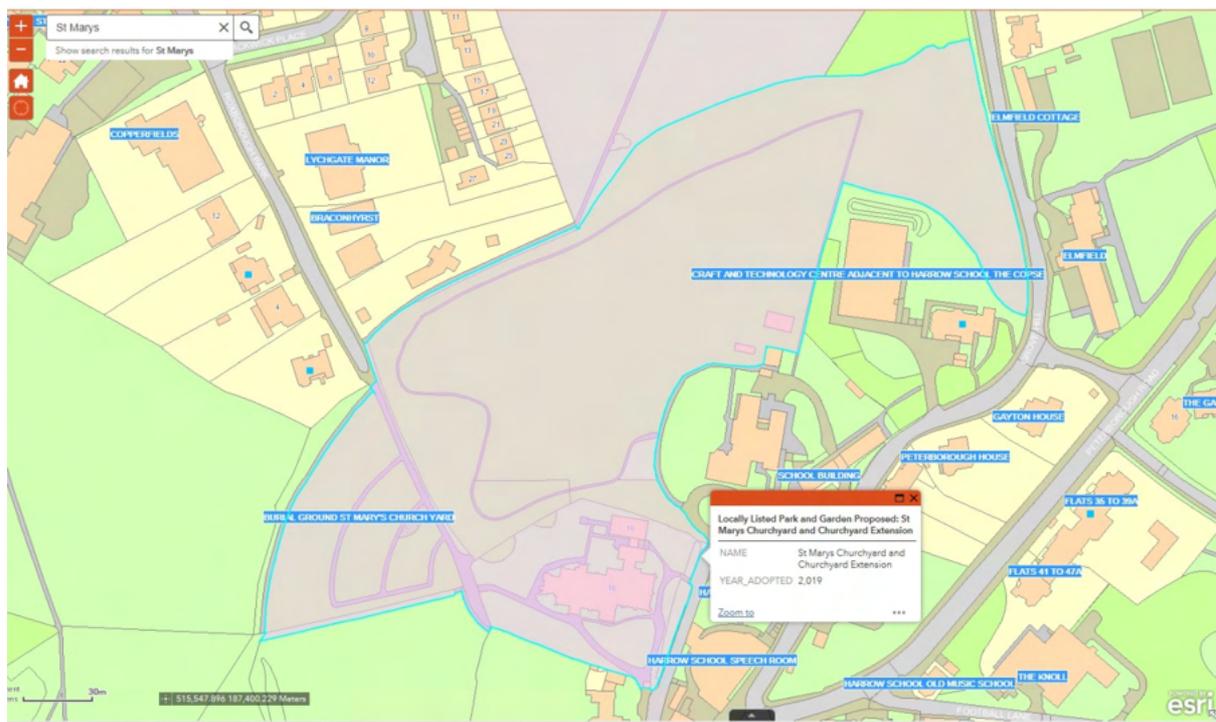
Leighton Family Tomb <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1433435>

St Mary's Church <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079742>

Lych Gate <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1286339>

Grave of Thomas Port <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079743>

The Peachey Tomb <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079744>



7) Proposed local list description and map for St John the Baptist Churchyard, Pinner

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

(A) Date and rarity. The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:

- i. sites formed before 1750 where at least a proportion of the original layout is still in evidence

(B) Further considerations which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:

- i. Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events
- ii. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

Summary and introduction:

The site has its origins pre-1750 as the church dates back to possibly the 13th century with many later layers of interest including a 1989 extension to the Church Hall commissioned from architects Weston Williamson, completed in 1994 and winner of an RIBA Award in 1996. There are associations with significant persons and other heritage assets. In the churchyard which is in the Pinner High Street conservation area, is a now grade II listed monument by celebrated garden writer John Claudius Loudon to his parents William (d.1809) and Agnes (d.1831). Outside the porch are a series of graveslabs to Sir Christopher Clitherow's grandsons Thomas (d.1688) and Christopher (1685), to Sir Bartholomew Shower of Pinner Hill (d.1701) and Thomas Hutchison of Pinner Park (d.1656). The lych-gate was erected as a WWI memorial. Near the new Church Hall is the Calvary Garden, an area railed off for the ashes of those cremated, which was redesigned with York stone paths, grass areas and flower planter in 1977.

Details:

Until 1766 St John's was a Chapel of St Mary's Harrow on the Hill (q.v.), and was part of the deanery of Croydon that came under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was also the Lord of the Manor of Harrow. However St John's was an important place of worship by the C14th when a market and fair were held in Pinner, whose High Street with its timber-framed buildings still retains a village

atmosphere. The Charter was granted to the Lord of the Manor in 1336 allowing a weekly market and 2 fairs to be held here, and a fair is still held on the first Wednesday following Spring Bank Holiday. Suburban development took place in the early C20th once the railway reached the area, with Pinner Station opening in 1885 and Rayner's Lane Station in 1906. The Metropolitan Railway set up companies to develop its lands not required for the railway.

The knapped flint church retains its late medieval flint and stone battlemented west tower and west doorway; the cruciform plan and part of the north east wall may date from C13th; the east window is C15th and the south chapel was added in 1859. Some of the monuments in the church date from the C16th and C17th, such as a brass to Anne Bedingfield of 1580 and a fine monument to Sir Christopher Clitherow, a City merchant who owned the estate now Pinner Hill Golf Course (q.v.). In 1879/80 the church was restored at the behest of W A Tooke of Pinner Hill, when the south chapel was also lengthened. In 1958 the vestry was rebuilt and in 1989 an extension to the Church Hall was commissioned from architects Weston Williamson, which was completed in 1994 and won an RIBA Award in 1996.

In the churchyard, south of the church, is an 'eccentric' monument that was erected by the celebrated garden writer John Claudius Loudon to his parents William (d.1809) and Agnes (d.1831), who had leased Woodhall Farm in Pinner (q.v.). The monument, described by Pevsner as 'a tall tapering mass of masonry with an arch cut into the foot on each side; higher up, two ends of a sarcophagus stick out incongruously', was the subject of unfounded rumours that the bodies were buried in the sarcophagus rather than in a vault below ground, as was actually the case. This legend may have arisen due to the words cast in the ironwork: 'I byde my time'. A former Poet Laureate, Henry James Pye (d.1814), is commemorated by a tablet over the south door of the church and outside the porch are a series of graveslabs to Sir Christopher Clitherow's grandsons Thomas (d.1688) and Christopher (1685), to Sir Bartholomew Shower of Pinner Hill (d.1701) and Thomas Hutchison of Pinner Park (d.1656), which used to be in the church floor. The churchyard was closed to burials in 1861. The lych-gate was erected as a WWI memorial.

Near the new Church Hall a row of bay trees in tubs line the church wall, opposite which is the Calvary Garden, an area railed off for the ashes of those cremated, which was redesigned with York stone paths, grass areas and flower planter in 1977 as a gift of Cyril Ellement and family in memory of his wife Violet. Within this garden under the yew tree is a memorial to William Skenelsby, a centenarian.

Sources:

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

London Gardens Online: <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=HRW043>

National list description:

St John's Church <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1286312>

Monument to William and Agnes Loudon <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079745>



8) Proposed local list description and map for Small Green in Front of Church Farm

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

(A) Date and rarity. The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:

- i. sites formed before 1750 where at least a proportion of the original layout is still in evidence

(B) Further considerations which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:

- i. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

Summary and introduction:

This small green in front of Church Farm and opposite St John the Baptist's church is of special local interest as it was donated by a John Edward Clarke for the benefit of the people of Pinner in July 1924 as a public open space in perpetuity. It has a strong association with the Pinner High Street Conservation Area in which it is set, forming a good part of its village character, and is in the setting of: the grade II listed Church Farm, the grade II listed brick wall between Church Farm and number 82 Paines Lane, the grade II* listed St Johns Church and the grade II listed Haywood House, 64 High Street.

Details:

This is a small green in front of Church Farm and opposite the grade II* listed St John the Baptist's church (q.v.) at the junction of Paine's Lane and High Street, separated from the main road by low white painted posts and chains, white bollards to the (private) roadway in front of the houses. A plaque set into a block of stone records that it was donated by John Edward Clarke for the benefit of the people of Pinner in July 1924 as a public open space in perpetuity. The green forms a key part of the village character of the Pinner High Street Conservation Area. It provides a valuable setting to the grade II listed Church Farm, one of Pinner's oldest buildings, has remnants from the C16th, C17th and C18th building such as interior wooden panelling. It was a working farm until 1906 although by then the farmland belonging to it was at a distance, along Rayners Lane.

Sources:

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

London Gardens Online: <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=HRW012>

Joanne Verden 'Ten Walks Around Pinner', (The Pinner Association) 1999 ed.

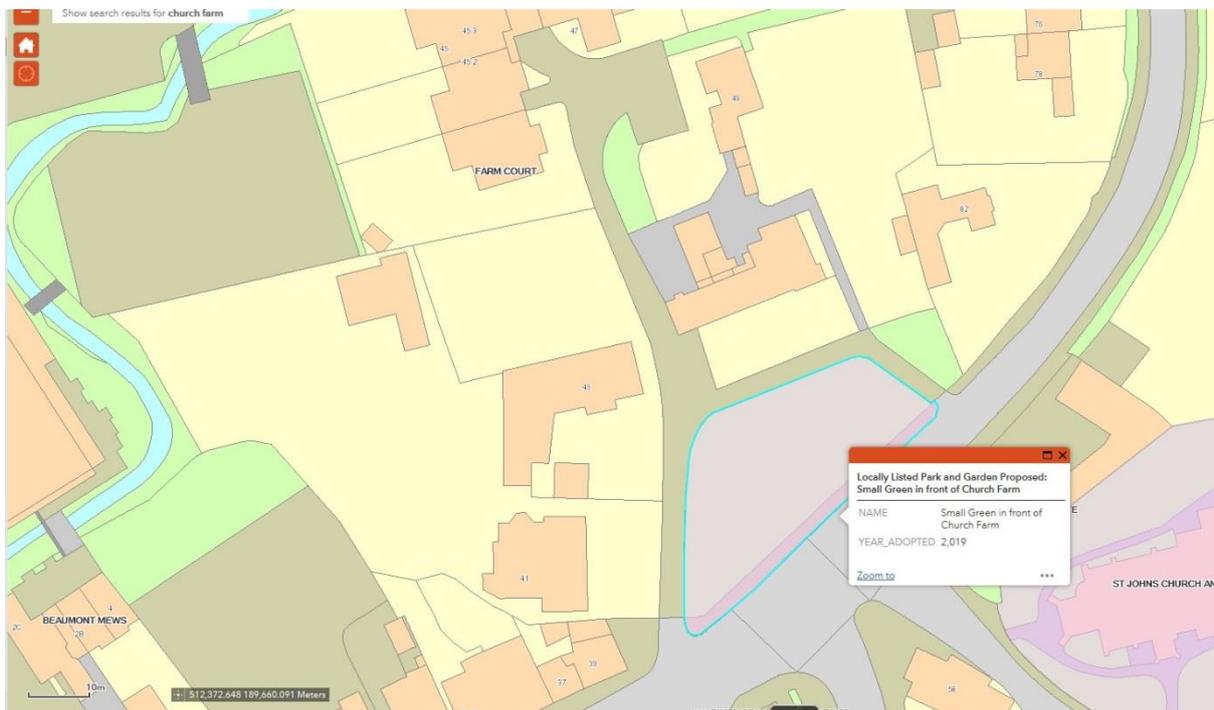
National List descriptions:

Brick wall between Church Farm and No 82 Paines Lane: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079679>

Church Farmhouse: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1285921>

Church of St John the Baptist: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1286312>

Haywood House, 64 High Street <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079706>



9) Proposed local list description and map for Pinner Hill Golf Course

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

(A) Date and rarity. The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:

- i. sites with a main phase of development post-1840 which are of special interest and relatively intact, the degree of required special interest rising as the site becomes closer in time

(B) Further considerations which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:

- i. Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events
- ii. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

Summary and introduction:

Pinner Hill Golf Course is of special interest for being a golf course laid out in 1927, on the landscaped parkland of Pinner Hill House dating back to the 18th and 19th centuries. The C18th house now the Clubhouse for Pinner Hill Golf Club remains on the site, which was founded in 1928. There are associations with significant persons given the earlier house on the site in the 1630s was built for Sir Christopher Clitherow, and the owners of the current house dating to the 18th century were Lady Jane Brydges and A W Tooke. The pre-golf landscape character is predominantly C19th, but there are some remnants from the earlier period, including an icehouse near the house, as well as an old yew tree and C18th trees in the parkland. There is strong group value with the Pinner Hill Conservation Area, the grade II listed Tooke's Folly, the grade II* listed St John's Church, Pinner and the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the ice house.

Details:

The Pinner Hill estate was a large landscaped park and house dating back to the 18th century. It was broken up for residential development after its sale in 1919 and the main house and immediate surrounding land became a golf club.

Pinner Hill Golf Course is of special interest as its main phase of development was in the 1920s and it has remained relatively intact since. There is added interest given the site is on the 18th and 19th century landscaped grounds of Pinner Hill House. The first house here was built in the 1630s for Sir Christopher Clitherow, a City merchant, who is buried at St John the Baptist Church, Pinner (now grade II* listed). The

present Pinner Hill House dates from the C18th, and the garden front was probably built for Lady Jane Brydges who lived here from 1755.

From 1844 the Pinner Hill estate belonged to A W Tooke, an eccentric C19th landowner, who paid for the restoration of St John's Church which is now grade II* listed. On Pinner Hill Road, the High Barn (LBII) is a surviving example of Tooke's characteristic estate improvements.

From the earlier period, one exceptional old yew and an icehouse near the house survive, as well as C18th trees in the parkland, but by the 1970s a car park and a house had been built in the former walled garden. The pre-golf landscape character is predominantly C19th, with Scots pine, lime and horse chestnut trees, and some clumps. The approach from the south, now a private residential road, is still lined with many mature trees.

The estate was broken up for residential development after its sale in 1919. The 18-hole golf course was designed in 1927 by J H Taylor, a grand champion golfer, who was of the opinion that 'it would one of the finest, if not the finest, course around London' according to an advert for 'Golf at Pinner Hill' in Ideal Home magazine in December 1927.

This also referred to the 'delightful old mansion on the estate, with its gardens and specimen trees' that was being converted as the club house. The estate's 'glorious scenery and wonderfully invigorating air' as well as 'its delightful views in all directions' were praised, and it was noted that 'a few sites adjoining the golf course are available for the erection of houses of character and distinction'.

Pinner Hill Golf Club was formed in 1928 at the instigation of F L Griggs who became the Club's first President. Apart from minor alterations, the course layout is still that of 1927.

There is then a strong association with other heritage assets namely the Pinner Hill Conservation Area, the grade II listed St John's Church, Pinner and the grade II listed Tooke's Folly.

Sources:

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

London Gardens Online: <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=HRW032>

Ken Kirkman 'A History of Pinner Hill House and Estate', Albury Enterprises, 1993;

Pinner Hill Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy

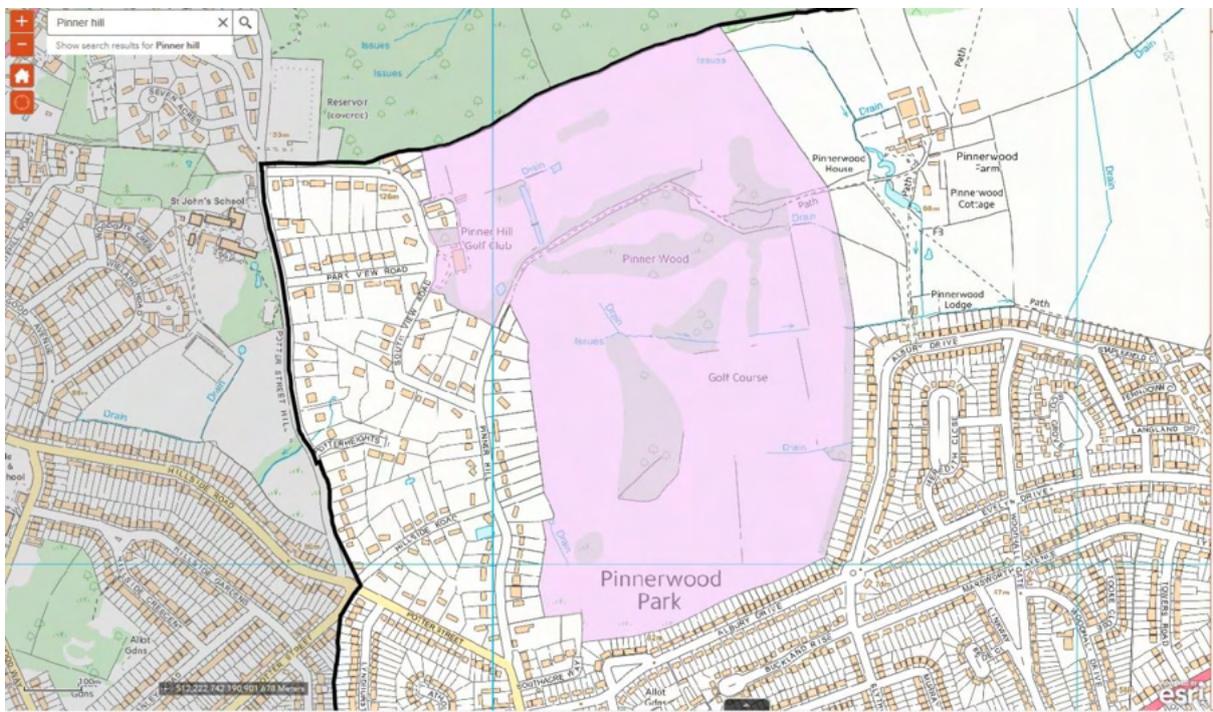
Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner, 'The Buildings of England London 3: North West' (Penguin, 1999 ed), p288.

National list descriptions:

Pinner Hill Golf Club House, and boundary wall extending northwards from Club House. <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1358625>

Tooke's Folly at Pinner Hill Farm: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079682>

Scheduled Ancient Monument list description: Pinner Hill ice house <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017203>



10) Proposed local list description and map for the Little Common, Stanmore

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

- (A) Date and rarity.** The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:
- i. sites formed before 1750 where at least a proportion of the original layout is still in evidence
- (B) Further considerations** which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:
- i. Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events
 - ii. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

Summary and introduction: These former common lands of the once rural Stanmore are of special interest given the small area contains woodland and four artificially created ponds. There are two Brewery Ponds and two Spring Ponds, probably created as village ponds. Of the latter, Pump Pond retains the old 19th century pump (now locally listed), while to the north Caesar's Pond may have existed in Roman times. The Brewery Ponds served Clutterbuck's Brewery, with the Old Brewery House surviving as a grade II listed building. Overlooking Little Common is a group of C18th and C19th cottages variously listed or locally listed and nearby is Stanmore Hall which is grade II* listed.

Details:

Like the adjacent and much larger Stanmore Common, Little Common Stanmore is part of the old common lands of Stanmore. There were two manors, Great Stanmore and Little Stanmore, and the area was rural until the C20th.

The landscape is of special historic interest given the land is former common lands of Stanmore containing woodland and four artificially created ponds. The two Brewery Ponds were constructed c.1900, the largest of which supplied Clutterbuck's Brewery then on Stanmore Hill. The Old Brewery House circa 1760 remains today for its national historic and architectural interest and is grade II listed.

The other two ponds are older and are the two artificially created (by damming) Spring Ponds which are probably former village ponds. One has the old 19th century pump on brick base (albeit the handle is missing) and is therefore known as Pump

pond. This pump is locally listed. It is a tall cast iron pump approximately 2.2m high and 250mm in diameter.

The other Spring pond to the north of village pond is known as Caesar's Pond. This is probably the oldest of the four ponds and may have been in existence from Roman and Saxon times, and so-called possibly because Caesar is said to have drunk from its waters, or because it was used by Roman Legionnaires when they were at Sulloniaca, on the other side of Edgware Road, then called Watling Street.

There is strong group value with other heritage assets. Little Common has a group of 18th century and 19th century cottages overlooking the pond which are often listed or locally listed in recognition of their national and local architectural and historic interest e.g. 18-22 Little Common are locally listed (row of red brick cottages), 13 Little Common is grade II listed 2 storey, three bay cottage, 11 Little Common is locally listed 2 storey with gabled third storey, 12 Little Common is locally listed house with 3 bays and diapering. 122 Wood Lane is locally listed orange brick house and 124 Wood Lane is locally listed. There are listed walls e.g. south-west from corner of No.3 Little Common and north-east to rear of No.2, and wall fronting road between Nos.2 & 3; Nos.5 & 5A Little Common and attached outbuildings; No.13; Nos.36-43 consecutive.

Nearby to the south is the grade II* listed Stanmore Hall. The original house was built in the C18th by the Duke of Chandos who owned the Canons estate and was added to by later owners. In 1847 it was re-sited, when the present house was built by J M Derick for John Rhodes; it was restored after a fire of 1979 and is now used as offices. To the south, Stanmore Recreation Ground is on land that was probably once part of the Stanmore Hall estate.

Nearer the ponds, north of Stanmore Hall is the grade II listed complex of 36-43 Little Common built 1860-1870 as a complex built to house staff and to stable horses for Stanmore Hall. Red brick composition overlooking Spring Pond, with bargeboarded gables and elaborate chimney stacks.

Sources:

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

Teresa Farino, Charlotte Pagendam, Sue Swales & Mathew Frith, 'Nature Conservation in Harrow', Ecology Handbook 13 (London Ecology Unit) 1989;

Walter W Druett, 'The Stanmores and Harrow Weald Through the Ages' (Hillingdon Press, 1938)

Stanmore Tourist board <http://www.stanmoretouristboard.org.uk/spring-ponds-stanmore.html>

London Gardens Online: <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=HRW026>

National List descriptions:

- 36 – 43 Little Common: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1358653>
- 13 Little Common: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079666>
- The Old Brewery House <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079649>
- Parson Cottage and Attached Outbuildings to Rear: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1358637>
- Wall fronting road between Nos 2 and 3, Little Common: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1286014>
- Stanmore Hall, Wood Lane <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194606>
- Wall from south-east corner of No 1 Little Common running into Wood Lane and terminating approximately 13 yds from corner with Stanmore Hill: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1358652>
- Boundary wall fronting road from The Garth to the Lodge of Stanmore Hall: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1358672>
- Stanmore Hill (east side) Stanmore Boundary wall fronting road from Nos 118, 126 and 128 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079648>
- No 187 (The Rookery) including stables Stanmore Hill <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1358645>



Lower Spring Pond Stanmore Source of photo:
<http://www.stanmoretouristboard.org.uk/spring-ponds-stanmore.html>



Lower Spring Pond Stanmore Source of photo:
<http://www.stanmoretouristboard.org.uk/spring-ponds-stanmore.html>



The Victorian Water Pump at the edge of Lower Spring Pond Source of photo: <http://www.stanmoretouristboard.org.uk/spring-ponds-stanmore.html>



11) Proposed local list description and map for Headstone Manor Recreation Ground

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

(A) Date and rarity. The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:

- i. sites formed before 1750 where at least a proportion of the original layout is still in evidence

(B) Further considerations which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:

- i. Sites which are early or representative examples of layout or a type of site, or the work of a designer (amateur or professional) of national importance
- ii. Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events
- iii. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

Summary and introduction: The area is of special local interest as Headstone Manor Recreation Ground is a remnant of a medieval estate once owned by the Archbishops of Canterbury, and the moated manor house remains in the park. The land was worked as a farm until the 1920s, and in 1925 it was sold to Hendon Rural District Council and opened as Headstone Park in 1928. Headstone Manor became a Museum and Heritage Centre in 1968 and since 1986 has been Harrow Museum and Heritage Centre. There is a strong association with significant figures of the past and strong group value with other heritage assets (such as the nationally listed Headstone Manor house, barns and granary and the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the moat and manor house).

Details:

Headstone Manor is the earliest timber-framed house in Middlesex, dating from 1344, encapsulated within a later house and sited on the only complete moat in the county, also 14th century, fed by the Yeading Brook, and probably ornamental. There is strong associations with significant figures of the past. The Manor was owned by the Archbishops of Canterbury from 9th century and was an estate of some 250 acres. The manor house rebuilt in 1344 by John Strafford then Lord of the Manor.

After 1546 ownership of the manor went to Sir Edward North. During the Civil War in 1631 it was owned by Simon Rewse and his family, Francis Rewse a cavalier knighted by Charles I. Debts forced him to sell the manor in 1649 and the house was added to it in the 1770s. The manor garden, north-east of the house, has a simple lawn. The recreation ground is a remnant of the medieval estate and was worked as a farm until the 1920s when it was sold to Hendon Rural District Council in 1925 although by then land was increasingly sold for housing development. It was opened as Headstone Park in 1928. Towards the end of the 19th century Headstone Races had been held in a couple of fields but were suppressed in 1899 due to rioting.

Headstone Manor became a museum in 1968 and since 1986 has been Harrow Museum and Heritage Centre. In 2017 a restoration of the site was completed which included converting part of the site to a wedding venue. The site includes a tithe barn, small barn and granary and Lottery funding was received for restoration. The barn is 150 feet long and 25 feet wide and dates from 1506; it was used for stabling and crop storage by the Archbishops and tenants. The barn was dilapidated by the 1920s and in 1943 some repairs were undertaken and it became the Barn Theatre, used as part of the wartime 'Holiday-at-Home' Scheme. In 2016 its restoration was again completed and it was converted to a wedding venue. The small barn is probably late 18th / early 19th century and was damaged by fire in the mid-1970s and remained a skeleton until 1995 when reconstruction began, reopening in 1996 and used for displays. In 1991 a late 18th century granary was brought from Pinner Park Farm, where it had stood near the site of the moat.

Within the area of the recreation ground is Headstone Copse, enclosed by fencing to the south-east of the moated manor which has probably existed as woodland for centuries, with mature oak and ash and old hedgerow along the east; the Yeading Brook runs through it.

Headstone Manor may have been the inspiration of Antony Trollope's Monkton Grange in his novel Orley Farm written in 1862. He lived in Harrow 'in utter misery' from 1816 -1834.

There is strong group value with other heritage assets as Headstone Manor house is grade I listed and the house and moat form a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The barn south-west of the manor is grade II* listed. The C17th outbuilding parallel to barn to south of Manor is grade II listed. The granary is also grade II listed.

Sources:

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

'Harrow Museum and Heritage Centre at Headstone Manor: A Friendly Guide', 1996

London Gardens Online: <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=HRW023>

National List descriptions:

Former granary: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1420464>

Outbuilding parallel to barn to south of Headstone Manor (formerly listed as outbuildings under Headstone Lane): <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079684>

Headstone Manor: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1285855>

Barn south-west of Headstone Manor (formerly listed as tithe barn under Headstone Lane): <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1358623>

Headstone Manor moated site <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005558>



12) Proposed local list description and map for Harrow Cemetery, Pinner Road

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

(A) Date and rarity. The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:

- i. sites with a main phase of development post-1840 which are of special interest and relatively intact, the degree of required special interest rising as the site becomes closer in time

(B) Further considerations which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:

- i. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

Summary and introduction:

Harrow Cemetery is of interest as a 19th century cemetery founded by Harrow Burial Board in 1887 and consecrated in 1888. The cemetery has a small one-storey red-brick chapel but the entrance lodge which is locally listed in 'Norman Shaw style', although the lodge was demolished in 1985. At the entrance are wooden gates and piers, leading to a straight axial drive with lawns on either side. Cemetery planting includes a couple of araucaria, flowering cherries, holly and yew, and four London planes along the road boundary and the southern part has formal flower beds with some exotic shrubs.

Details:

Although family plots are still in use it is no longer used for burials, having been superseded by Harrow Weald Cemetery and Pinner New Cemetery.

Sources:

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

London Gardens Online: <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=HRW016>

Hugh Meller & Brian Parsons, 'London Cemeteries, An Illustrated Guide and Gazetteer', 4th edition (The History Press, 2008);

Teresa Farino, Charlotte Pagendam, Sue Swales & Mathew Frith, 'Nature Conservation in Harrow', Ecology Handbook 13 (London Ecology Unit) 1989



13) Proposed local list description and map for Grovfields, Grove Hill

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

(A) Date and rarity. The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:

- i. sites formed before 1750 where at least a proportion of the original layout is still in evidence

(B) Further considerations which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:

- i. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

Summary and introduction:

Grovfields is of special interest for having evidence of early medieval, or possibly earlier, agricultural use, a post-medieval earth mound and sites of medieval ponds and sluice. The land comprises a steep grassy slope on one side of Harrow Hill, rising up towards the parish church of St Mary's. The land here was part of the estate of Harrow Manor in the C11th and later part of Rectory Manor estate. Now public open space, it is traversed by tarmac paths with perimeter trees, and has fine views over Harrow. There is strong group value with the grade II listed war memorial and the Roxborough Park and the Grove Conservation Area in which the land is sited.

Details:

The Grove Open Space, or Grovfields, is a steep grassy slope on one side of Harrow Hill rising up towards St Mary's parish church (q.v.) at the top of the hill. There is evidence of early medieval, or possibly earlier, agricultural use on Harrow Hill in the form of 8 wide terraces or strip lynchets. Other archaeological discoveries here include a post-medieval earth mound at the top near the path that leads to the church and churchyard, as well as the sites of medieval ponds and sluice at the bottom of the hill, and the possible location of a medieval carriageway near the hedged War Memorial. This was erected after WWI in the corner of the site at the junction of Grove Hill and Lowlands Road, which until c.1920 was the site of the village pound.

The land here was once part of the estate of Harrow Manor, recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086 when it was owned by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In

1094 the manor was subdivided and it became part of Rectory Manor estate. The Rectory Manor House may have been located on The Grove, land that is now owned by Harrow School. In 1537 Rectory Manor was leased to Thomas Wriothsley, who became the Earl of Southampton, and who built fishponds in order to breed carp and to supply the house with water. The estate went through a succession of owners including Lord North, the Pitt family, and the Rushout family. The latter family became the Barons of Northwick who also owned the Manor of Flambards (q.v.). In 1805 the estate reputedly had pleasure grounds, woodland, ponds, lower gardens and kitchen gardens, and by 1865 most of the land was part of the Roxborough Estate.

The public open space today is traversed by tarmac paths, with perimeter trees, and fine views over Harrow from the top. A steel sculpture of a leaf has been erected in the north-west corner and symbolises the greenness of Harrow.

Sources:

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

London Gardens Online: <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=HRW015>

National list description:

Harrow on the Hill War Memorial: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1376638>



14) Proposed local list description and map for Eastcote Lane Cemetery, South Harrow

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

- (A) Date and rarity.** The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:
- i. sites with a main phase of development post-1840 which are of special interest and relatively intact, the degree of required special interest rising as the site becomes closer in time
- (B) Further considerations** which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:
- i. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

Summary and introduction: Eastcote Lane Cemetery is of special interest for retaining some of its original simple 1920s layout along with its picturesque Arts and Crafts style entrance lodge with small turret and rustic wooden gates. The lodge has a number of palm trees and conifers and a central tarmac path runs from the entrance, crossed partway along its length by another path, the circular junction surrounded by 4 trees. There is a strong group value with the brutal, modernist grade II listed St Paul's in Corbins Lane built 1937-1938 N F Cachemille-Day as this is highly visible in views from the cemetery.

Details:

The cemetery was established by Roxeth Burial Board and opened in 1922. It later transferred to Harrow UDC when the Burial Board disbanded. Now surrounded by suburban housing, the small cemetery has modest headstones set among the grass with trees predominantly along the Eastcote Lane boundary. At the entrance are rustic wooden gates and a picturesque red brick lodge with small turret. Around the lodge a number of palm trees and conifers have been planted. A central tarmac path runs from the entrance, crossed partway along its length by another path, the circular junction surrounded by 4 trees.

Beyond the housing to the east side of the cemetery is the massive, rather brutal but quite splendid pale grey bulk of the church of St Paul's in Corbins Lane is visible,

built 1937-8 by N F Cachemaille-Day and described by Nikolaus Pevsner as 'one of his most daring modernist buildings'.

Sources:

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

London Gardens Online: : <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=HRW013>

Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner, 'The Buildings of England London 3: North West' (Penguin, 1999 ed), p262.

National List Description of Parish Church of St Paul: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079712>



15) Proposed local list description and map for All Saints Churchyard Harrow Weald and All Saints Churchyard extension

This area meets the following criteria for local listing:

- (A) **Date and rarity.** The older a designed landscape is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. Likely to be designated are:
- i. sites with a main phase of development post-1840 which are of special interest and relatively intact, the degree of required special interest rising as the site becomes closer in time
- (B) **Further considerations** which may influence selection, and may exceptionally be sufficient by themselves to merit:
- i. Sites having an association with significant persons or historic events
 - ii. Sites with a strong group value with other heritage assets

Summary and introduction:

The All Saints churchyard and extension are special for being built post-1840 and still relatively intact, with a focal point being the (now grade II* listed) All Saints Church. The walled burial ground was in use from 1845/6 and contains a number of fine trees, including an old yew. The grade II listed lych-gate at the entrance focuses views towards the church along with a lime walk leading to the church. The churchyard is bounded east and west with Horse Chestnuts and in the north, a block of woodland, chiefly self-sown containing Sycamore scrub, but with occasional Yew, Holly and Laurel, and possibly vestigial path-layout. The associations with significant persons of William Butterfield, Burne-Jones, Edmund Crosse and Thomas Blackwell provide additional historic interest. The extension to the churchyard south of Uxbridge Road was opened in 1884 contains hawthorn hedge boundary with interesting tombs and monuments set among the grass, and scattered trees, and an informal path between two entrances. The grade II listed monument to Leefe Robinson is of particular historic interest here.

Details:

All Saints Churchyard Harrow Weald was laid out to relate to the (now grade II* listed) church in 1842-45 which forms the focal point. The churchyard leads to the church which was first built as a stone church with chancel designed by JT Harrison,

with nave and south aisle added by William Butterfield in 1849-1852 who later widened the north aisle and built the tower in 1889-1892. The church has stained glass windows by William Morris's company including work by Burne-Jones.

The church has low walling to Uxbridge Road and the entrance is through a picturesque timber framed lych-gate (now grade II listed) which has a dedication dated 1866 to Edward Monro, who served as the first vicar of All Saints' until 1860. There is a lime walk leading to the church. The churchyard is bounded east and west with Horse Chestnuts and behind the church is a block of woodland, chiefly self-sown containing Sycamore scrub, but with occasional Yew, Holly and Laurel, and possibly vestigial path-layout.

Historic map regression shows the simple churchyard layout is special partly as it remains largely as it did when first laid out. There is added historic interest as a monument commemorates WS Gilbert (d.1911) who lived nearby at Grims Dyke.

There is also historic interest among the monuments in the churchyard are also the tombs of Edward Crosse and his wife, 1863 and close by the Blackwell family tomb, c1871. Edmund Crosse and Thomas Blackwell were friends all their lives, having met when they were both working as 15 year olds for West and Wyatt, food preservers in oil. They bought the business in 1830 when Mr Wyatt retired and it became Crosse and Blackwell. Blackwell's son, Thomas Francis Blackwell, was a major landowner and farmer in the area, living at the Cedars and an important local benefactor, sponsoring the rebuilding of All Saints in 1890. The family is recalled in the Blackwell Hall, which opened in 1985 to replace an earlier church hall that had been donated by Mr and Mrs Blackwell in memory of their two sons who died in WWI

To the south of the church, across Uxbridge Road is All Saints Churchyard extension which was opened in 1884 to provide more space for burials and was donated by Alexander Sim of Harrow Weald Park. Sim was buried here in 1885 later joined by his wife in 1909. The grounds have a hawthorn hedge boundary and interesting tombs and monuments set among the grass and scattered trees, and an informal path between two entrances. The primary monument of interest is the grave of Captain William Leefe Robinson VC who shot down a Zeppelin in World War I. This is grade II listed as a memorial to the first Royal Flying Corps pilot to shoot down a German Zeppelin over England during the First World War. Robinson's death on the last day of 1918 is also a poignant reminder of the Spanish Influenza pandemic which claimed millions of lives worldwide at the end of the war.

In the setting of the original churchyard, behind is the site of the original vicarage. This and the woodland beyond, Bentley Day Centre Wood, is now the Bentley Old Vicarage Nature Reserve, which has paths running through it and contains a number of fine trees including Lombardy poplar and apple trees. The main areas of the churchyard and the woodland are now managed for wildlife interest, with grass in the churchyard left uncut until July. The churchyard is particularly pretty in the spring when primroses, violets, celandine and anemones abound.

All the memorial inscriptions in both the churchyard and cemetery extension have been recorded by the Central Middlesex Family History Society.

Sources:

London Parks and Gardens Trust, The London Inventory Historic Green Spaces, Harrow 2003

Ben Weinreb & Christopher Hibbert, 'The London Encyclopaedia' (Macmillan, revised ed. 1993);

Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner, 'The Buildings of England London 3: North West' (Penguin, 1999 ed);

Pamela Davies, 'The Parish Church of St Anselm Hatch End' 1998; All Saints' Church website;

Walter W Druett 'The Stanmores and Harrow Weald Through the Ages' (Hillingdon Press, 1938)

<http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk/gardens-online-record.php?ID=HRW002>

National List descriptions:

- Lych gate to south of Church of All Saints: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194308>
- Grave of Captain Leefe Robinson VC: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1414459>
- Tomb of Edmund Crosse (died 1862) and his wife Laura Jane (died 1877) south of east end of Church of All Saints: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1079654>
- Family tomb of Thomas Blackwell, adjacent to south east corner of church of All Saints: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1194325>

