

APPENDIX 3

Potters Bar

including Bentley Heath, Kitts End & Ganwick Corner

POTTERS BAR

23 & 25 Barnet Road, Potters Bar			
Original use	Commercial / Residential		
Current use	Commercial / Residential		
Construction date/period	c1900		
Local list no.	53		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Two shops with living accommodation above each. Red, two storey, semi-detached building with a gabled tile roof with one chimney stack, located along the road near the crossroad junction with Southgate Road, Mutton Lane and the Great North Road in the centre of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong character and retains many of its original features including two early 20th century shop fronts. Both properties are similarly designed and should be considered as a pair.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was probably constructed c1900 (between 1898 and 1910) during the late 19th / early 20th century development of Potters Bar to the south and southeast of the town centre. It is part of a row of early 20th century shops located south of the High Street all of which are differently styled. Other buildings in this row have few surviving original features.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Both ground floor shop fronts have separate projecting hoods, three decorative consoles on pilasters dividing the two properties (since tiled over) and a dentilled cornice to each. The narrow timber window frames and doorway to no. 25 are likely to be original. The timber window frames and doorway to no. 23 have probably been replaced but are in keeping in style and proportion. Above the shops are four recessed windows, two to each property, with decorative stone (now painted) lintels above. Central, brick moulded, corbel under projecting eaves. Above the corbel on the roof between the two properties is raised brick coping with a kneeler towards the front of the building.</p>			
<p>2013 Review</p> <p>KEEP</p>			

Potters Bar Old Baptist Church, Barnet Road, Potters Bar			
Original use	Religious		
Current use	Religious		
Construction date/period	1868		
Local list no.	54		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Church, now church hall. Single storey, yellow brick, mid Victorian church with a gabled slate roof facing onto Barnet Road, to the south of the Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong architectural design and retains some of its original features.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment Due to its size it makes a significant contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The church has strong community significance. Designed by the architect W Allen Dixon in 1868, it replaced an earlier Baptist Church of 1789. In 1945 it suffered some damage from a V2 rocket. A new Baptist Church has been constructed next to the old church, which is now used as a church hall.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two doorways to the front with arch headed openings and keystone, a recessed double door, and a plain fanlight above. Between each doorway is a triple arch headed recessed window with a central keystone, a stone hood mould, and a projecting moulded sill on four corbels. Worn inscribed stone plaque under reading 'This foundation stone was laid by the Revd Richard Ware Pastor of this church during the past 35 years. August 20th 1868. W Allen Dixon Architect, London'. Dentilled string course above the doorways. Large, central, rose window above in an arch headed recess with red and yellow brick headers, side pilasters supporting an arched yellow and blue brick relief arch and stone hood mould. Raised arch headed cream brick detailing at eaves with corbels. Kneelers to each end and raised coping. Yellow brick side returning walls with four recessed panels containing three arch headed windows and a bulls eye window. Pilasters between each panel. Brick detailing under the eaves within each panel. Some blue detailing also.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

The Tudor House, 2 Billy Lows Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1926		
Local list no.	55		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: House. One and a half storey mock-Tudor building with a steep, gabled tile roof and rear decorated chimney, located on the corner of Darkes Lane and Billy Lows Lane in Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong design of the domestic mock-Tudor style and retains most of its original features.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment Due to its corner position it makes a significant contribution to the local landscape.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building is thought to have been designed in the mid - late 1920s for the Olympia Ideal Home Exhibition of 1926. The building was purchased after the exhibition for re-erection on the current site.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two large gables to the front, one forming a jettied porch, with curved and straight timber framing within the external walls and rendered brickwork between the struts. Series of ground and first floor windows with lattice leaded-effect lights with single or double panes, and transom and mullion windows. Doorway within an internal porch under a gabled jetty. Two small gabled dormers also with curved timber framing above the windows, one divided into two parts the other divided into three parts both with lattice leaded-effect lights. To the front is a low brick wall with herringbone panels and capped piers.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

Air Raid Warden's Post, Billy Lows Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Military		
Current use	Military - unused		
Construction date/period	c1940		
Local list no.	56		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Air raid warden's post. Single storey, red brick building with a flat roof, located at west edge of Parkfield (opposite 110 Billy Lows Lane) to the northwest of Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Local historic interest The building dates to the early 1940s and is believed to be an air raid warden's post rather than an air raid shelter. It forms part of a wider group of WWII defences constructed in Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Red brick, single storey, WWII building with four and a half inch thick concrete roof. Most of its former doors and window openings have been blocked and the building is partly hidden by a tree.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

59, 61, 63, 65, 67 & 69 Church Road, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1890		
Local list no.	57		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Row of six houses. Brick, rendered and painted white, two storey, row of terraced houses with a gabled slate roof and two chimney stacks, located along the roadside to the north west of Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong character typical of the late 19th century terrace and retains some of its original features.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment The building forms a row of similarly designed properties, and due to its size makes a contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building is thought to date to c1890. The row stands opposite a triangular piece of land between Church Lane and Osbourne Road on which formerly stood St Michael's Church (built in the late 19th century, demolished between 1935 and 1960) and formed part of the early settlement of Little Heath. The terrace is a good example of surviving late 19th century workers cottages in Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Six, deeply recessed, ground and first floor windows with segmental headed openings and projecting sills. Although two properties have replaced their windows, four properties retain their 6-over-6 ground and first floor sash windows. Six, deeply recessed, doorways with segmental headed openings. There is also a single passage entry to the centre of the row with segmental headed opening that provides access to the rear gardens. Two remaining large chimney stacks also rendered.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

9 & 11 Cotton Road, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1895		
Local list no.	58		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Semi-detached house. Red brick, two storey, symmetrical building with a half hipped slate roof, projecting eaves and large central decorated chimney stack, located on the south side of Cotton Road east of the crossroads with The Causeway, the High Street and Hatfield Road in Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a distinctive design and retains most of its original features. Both properties are similarly designed and should be considered as an identical pair.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment Nos. 9 & 11 are one of group of six identical contemporary semi-detached houses which lie along Cotton Road and as such make a significant contribution to the local area. Nos. 1 – 8 are larger semi-detached properties but are not included as they have been altered.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built between 1890 and 1898 by Samuel Worboys Ltd (established 1885) on land formerly part of the Manor of Wyllyotts. The land had been in the ownership of the Cotton family since 1789 until the late 19th century when it was purchased by Samuel's father, Gabriel Worboys. Four pairs of semi-detached houses were first built by Worboys in 1890 (nos. 1 & 3, 2 & 4, 5 & 7, 6 & 8), and by 1898 nos. 9 – 20 were added. Cotton Road was named after Thomas Cotton, the first People's Churchwarden who held office for 31 years and lived in a house to the north where the present police station stands.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two ground floor bay canted window each comprising a central 2-over-2 sash window with horns and a 1-over-1 sash window either side. Pierced cornice and sloping slate roof. Four deeply recessed, first floor, arch-headed windows each forming two pairs comprising two 1-over-1 sash windows, two projecting sills, two arch stone headers and gable above with decorative bargeboards. Two small brick enclosed porches, one to each side, with a gabled slate roof and gothic arch-headed side windows. Under the front eaves is a row of raised decorative yellow brickwork and a moulded central stone corbel (decorative brackets under removed).</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

13 & 15 Cotton Road, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1895		
Local list no.	59		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Semi-detached house. Red brick, two storey, symmetrical building with a half hipped slate roof, projecting eaves and large central decorated chimney stack, located on the south side of Cotton Road east of the crossroads with The Causeway, the High Street and Hatfield Road in Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a distinctive design and retains most of its original features. Both properties are similarly designed and should be considered as an identical pair.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment Nos. 13 & 15 are one of group of six identical contemporary semi-detached houses which lie along Cotton Road and as such make a significant contribution to the local area. Nos. 1 – 8 are larger semi-detached properties but are not included as they have been altered.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built between 1890 and 1898 by Samuel Worboys Ltd (established 1885) on land formerly part of the Manor of Wyllyotts. The land had been in the ownership of the Cotton family since 1789 until the late 19th century when it was purchased by Samuel's father, Gabriel Worboys. Four pairs of semi-detached houses were first built by Worboys in 1890 (nos. 1 & 3, 2 & 4, 5 & 7, 6 & 8), and by 1898 nos. 9 – 20 were added. Cotton Road was named after Thomas Cotton, the first People's Churchwarden who held office for 31 years and lived in a house to the north where the present police station stands.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two ground floor canted bay window each comprising a central 2-over-2 sash window with horns and a 1-over-1 sash window either side. Pierced cornice and sloping tile roof. Four deeply recessed, first floor, arch-headed windows each forming two pairs comprising two 1-over-1 sash windows, two projecting sills, two arch stone headers and gable above with decorative bargeboards. Two small brick enclosed porches, one to each side, with a gabled slate roof and gothic arch-headed side windows. Under the front eaves and in the two gables is a row of raised decorative yellow brickwork, a moulded central stone corbel and a series of decorative brackets.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

17 & 19 Cotton Road, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1895		
Local list no.	60		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Semi-detached house. Red brick, two storey, symmetrical building with a half hipped slate roof, projecting eaves and large central decorated chimney stack, located on the south side of Cotton Road east of the crossroads with The Causeway, the High Street and Hatfield Road in Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a distinctive design and retains most of its original features. Both properties are similarly designed and should be considered as an identical pair.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment Nos. 17 & 19 are one of group of six identical contemporary semi-detached houses which lie along Cotton Road and as such make a significant contribution to the local area. Nos. 1 – 8 are larger semi-detached properties but are not included as they have been altered.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built between 1890 and 1898 by Samuel Worboys Ltd (established 1885) on land formerly part of the Manor of Wyllyotts. The land had been in the ownership of the Cotton family since 1789 until the late 19th century when it was purchased by Samuel's father, Gabriel Worboys. Four pairs of semi-detached houses were first built by Worboys in 1890 (nos. 1 & 3, 2 & 4, 5 & 7, 6 & 8), and by 1898 nos. 9 – 20 were added. Cotton Road was named after Thomas Cotton, the first People's Churchwarden who held office for 31 years and lived in a house to the north where the present police station stands.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two ground floor canted bay window each comprising a central 2-over-2 sash window with horns and a 1-over-1 sash window either side. Pierced cornice and sloping tile roof. Four deeply recessed, first floor, arch-headed windows each forming two pairs comprising two 1-over-1 sash windows, two projecting sills, two arch stone headers and gable above with decorative bargeboards. Two small brick enclosed porches, one to each side, with a gabled slate roof and gothic arch-headed side windows. Under the front eaves and in the two gables is a row of raised decorative yellow brickwork, a moulded central stone corbel and a series of decorative brackets.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

10 & 12 Cotton Road, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1895		
Local list no.	61		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Semi-detached house. Red brick, two storey, symmetrical building with a half hipped slate roof, projecting eaves and large central decorated chimney stack, located on the north side of Cotton Road east of the crossroads with The Causeway, the High Street and Hatfield Road in Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a distinctive design and retains most of its original features. Both properties are similarly designed and should be considered as an identical pair.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment Nos. 10 & 12 are one of group of six identical contemporary semi-detached houses which lie along Cotton Road and as such make a significant contribution to the local area. Nos. 1 – 8 are larger semi-detached properties but are not included as they have been altered.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built between 1890 and 1898 by Samuel Worboys Ltd (established 1885) on land formerly part of the Manor of Wyllyotts. The land had been in the ownership of the Cotton family since 1789 until the late 19th century when it was purchased by Samuel's father, Gabriel Worboys. Four pairs of semi-detached houses were first built by Worboys in 1890 (nos. 1 & 3, 2 & 4, 5 & 7, 6 & 8), and by 1898 nos. 9 – 20 were added. Cotton Road was named after Thomas Cotton, the first People's Churchwarden who held office for 31 years and lived in a house to the north where the present police station stands.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two ground floor canted bay window each comprising a central 2-over-2 sash window with horns and a 1-over-1 sash window either side. Pierced cornice and sloping roof. Four deeply recessed, first floor, arch-headed windows each forming two pairs comprising two 1-over-1 sash windows, two projecting sills, two arch stone headers and gable above with decorative bargeboards. Two small brick enclosed porches, one to each side, with a gabled slate roof and gothic arch-headed side windows. Under the front eaves and in the two gables is a row of raised decorative yellow brickwork, a moulded central stone corbel and a series of decorative brackets</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

14 & 16 Cotton Road, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1895		
Local list no.	62		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Semi-detached house. Red brick, two storey, symmetrical building with a half hipped slate roof, projecting eaves and large central decorated chimney stack, located on the north side of Cotton Road east of the crossroads with The Causeway, the High Street and Hatfield Road in Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a distinctive design and retains most of its original features. Both properties are similarly designed and should be considered as an identical pair.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment Nos. 14 & 16 are one of group of six identical contemporary semi-detached houses which lie along Cotton Road and as such make a significant contribution to the local area. Nos. 1 – 8 are larger semi-detached properties but are not included as they have been altered.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built between 1890 and 1898 by Samuel Worboys Ltd (established 1885) on land formerly part of the Manor of Wyllyotts. The land had been in the ownership of the Cotton family since 1789 until the late 19th century when it was purchased by Samuel's father, Gabriel Worboys. Four pairs of semi-detached houses were first built by Worboys in 1890 (nos. 1 & 3, 2 & 4, 5 & 7, 6 & 8), and by 1898 nos. 9 – 20 were added. Cotton Road was named after Thomas Cotton, the first People's Churchwarden who held office for 31 years and lived in a house to the north where the present police station stands.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two ground floor canted bay window with a pierced cornice and sloping tile roof. No. 14 retains a central 2-over-2 sash window with horns and a 1-over-1 sash window either side. Four deeply recessed, first floor, arch-headed windows each forming two pairs comprising two windows with arch stone headers, two projecting sills and gable above with decorative bargeboards. No. 14 has retained its pair of 1-over-1 sash windows. Two small brick enclosed porches, one to each side, with a gabled slate roof and gothic arch-headed side windows. Under the front eaves and in the two gables is a row of raised decorative yellow brickwork, a moulded central stone corbel and a series of decorative brackets.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

18 & 20 Cotton Road, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1895		
Local list no.	63		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Semi-detached house. Red brick, two storey, symmetrical building with a half hipped slate roof, projecting eaves and large central decorated chimney stack, located on the north side of Cotton Road east of the crossroads with The Causeway, the High Street and Hatfield Road in Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a distinctive and retains most of its original features. Both properties are similarly designed and should be considered as an identical pair.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment Nos. 18 & 20 are one of group of six identical contemporary semi-detached houses which lie along Cotton Road and as such make a significant contribution to the local area. Nos. 1 – 8 are larger semi-detached properties but are not included as they have been altered.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built between 1890 and 1898 by Samuel Worboys Ltd (established 1885) on land formerly part of the Manor of Wyllyotts. The land had been in the ownership of the Cotton family since 1789 until the late 19th century when it was purchased by Samuel's father, Gabriel Worboys. Four pairs of semi-detached houses were first built by Worboys in 1890 (nos. 1 & 3, 2 & 4, 5 & 7, 6 & 8), and by 1898 nos. 9 – 20 where added. Cotton Road was named after Thomas Cotton, the first People's Churchwarden who held office for 31 years and lived in a house to the north where the present police station stands.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two ground floor canted bay window comprising a central 2-over-2 sash window with horns and a 1-over-1 sash window either side. Pierced cornice and sloping roof. Four deeply recessed, first floor, arch-headed windows each forming two pairs comprising two 1-over-1 sash windows, two projecting sills, two arch stone headers and gable above with decorative bargeboards. Two small brick enclosed porches, one to each side, with a gabled slate roof and gothic arch-headed side windows. Under the front eaves and in the two gables is a row of raised decorative yellow brickwork, a moulded central stone corbel and a series of decorative brackets.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

Chestnut Tree House, Darkes Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1908		
Local list no.	64		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: House. Asymmetrical, brick rendered, two and a half storey building with a gabled tile roof, a central hip, and three tall rendered chimney stacks, facing toward the road located north of Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong architectural design and retains most of its original features.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was designed by Sir Banister Flight Fletcher (1866 – 1953). Built in 1908, it was formerly named 'The Fifth House', then later 'Chestnut House'. Fletcher studied architecture at Kings College and University College, London and joined his father's architectural and surveying practice in 1884. He served on the committee at the Royal Institute of British Architects before becoming President of the RIBA in 1929 – 1931. Ten of Banister's designed buildings are statutory listed buildings. His first notable work was in Oxford Street, but he became involved in the Potters Bar Garden Estate development in the early 20th century. Fletcher designed a small number of houses in Potters Bar; three survive, two of which are statutory listed buildings (Seldown and Tiverton). He was an architectural historian and an author, and along with his father wrote 'A History of Architecture' in 1897 (now in its 20th edition and called 'Sir Banister Fletchers History of Architecture').</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three multi-paned ground floor windows each divided into four parts, and three multi-paned first floor windows also divided into four parts. Within the front wall of the house are three angled rendered projections that carry through from ground to first floor level including through all the windows. Continuous sill to the first floor windows and a tile string course above the ground floor windows. Ground floor doorway with a timber panelled door next to the central window. Above each of the two outer first floor windows is a small rendered gable with a ventilation hole. Within the centre of the raised hipped part of the roof is a long narrow box dormer with a window divided into six parts. Projecting eaves over the first floor. Either side of the house are projecting side roofs at different levels that mirror one another.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

69 – 111 Darkes Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Commercial / Residential		
Current use	Commercial / Residential		
Construction date/period	1953		
Local list no.	65		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Seven shops with offices / accommodation above. Symmetrical, red brick, three storey building with shops on the ground floor, a parapet concealing the roof, facing onto the road with the commercial area west of the Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong design and, although its ground floor shop fronts have been replaced, it retains many other original features to the first and second floors.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment The building comprises a row of similar properties. Due to its size and form it makes a significant contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built in the 1953 as a row of seven shops with fourteen flats above. It is an example of modern shop design in Potters Bar and has remained relatively unaltered.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. The ground floor is divided into eight units with five separate shops. The first and second floors are also divided into five units; the two end wings have three bays, the central section and adjoining units have six bays each. The central section breaks through the roof line with a stepped design. The end wings also have parapets, one with a pediment above (the parapet above the other wing has been re-built and the pediment removed). The central section has a stone-effect linear motif below the roof line within the parapet and a stone-effect three-sided label within which are set four first floor and four second floor windows. Either side of the central section are six similarly styled first and second floor iron framed windows with a string course above. At each end a further three bays have modern dividing pilasters, three first floor windows and three second floor windows. The ground floor comprises shops fronts and all original iron framed windows on the first and second floor are in situ.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

165 – 173 and 177 Darkes Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Commercial / Residential		
Current use	Commercial / Residential		
Construction date/period	1935		
Local list no.	66		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Three shops with offices / accommodation above. Symmetrical, red brick, mock-Georgian, three storey building with three shops and a hipped roof facing onto the road with the commercial area west of the Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a classical design in the mock-Georgian style and retains some of its original features.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built in 1935 as three shops with flats above and is an example of surviving modern shop design in Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three ground floor shop fronts, one to each unit with consoles supporting a string course. The first and second floors are divided into three units, each of three bays. The central, three bay, wing to the first and second floors breaks through the roof line and has a curved cornice, three long first floor 6-over-6 sash windows and three shorter 6-over-6 sash windows to the second floor. Its central windows are treated with a stone-effect surround, the upper window having a curved cornice on consoles above and stone-effect balcony on consoles with railings below. Three first floor windows each side of the central unit; the central window is a tripartite window with a keystone above. Three smaller second floor windows, also each side of the central unit, all of the same style. There are two small chimneys that project above the roof line, one each end of the central unit.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

197 Darkes Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1924		
Local list no.	67		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: House, now care home. Red brick, two storey building with hipped roof and single chimney stack, located close to the corner with Billy Lows lane, within the commercial area west of the Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a good character of 1920s domestic design and retains most of its original features.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was constructed in 1924. Designed by the architect CWS Smith, it was built for and occupied by Sir Edward Appleton (1892 - 1965). From 1933 the house was occupied by Dr Brown, a medical practitioner in Potters Bar for many years, but is currently being used as a home for the elderly. Sir Edward Appleton: Appleton lived at the property between 1924 and 1933 and won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1947. Originally from Bradford, at the age of 18 he won a scholarship to St John's College, Cambridge University. After serving in WWI, he returned to Cambridge to study unresolved problems in radio transmission and in 1924 was appointed to the Wheatstone Chair of Physics at Kings College, London. In 1925 Appleton was the first to demonstrate the existence of reflective surface within the ionosphere. Two years later discovered the 'Appleton Layer' and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1933 Appleton and his family moved from Potters Bar to Hampstead, and during WWII he became one of the Government's chief scientists before being awarded his Nobel Prize.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey, rectangular projecting bay with a flat roof and transom and mullion windows to both the ground and first floors. Four recessed ground floor windows comprising three single windows and one transom and mullion window, all with stone lintels above and projecting sills. Four recessed first floor windows comprising two single windows and two transom and mullion windows, all with projecting sills. Doorway with an internal, arched headed, porch and central keystone, and a part glazed door. Projecting eaves. It has a low brick wall to the front and an original small, detached, garage to the side.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

75, 77 & 79 High Street, Potters Bar			
Original use	Commercial / Residential		
Current use	Commercial / Residential		
Construction date/period	c1875		
Local list no.	68		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Row of three shops with offices / accommodation above. Yellow brick, two storey building with a hipped slate roof and two chimney stacks, located along the street in the centre of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Local historic interest The building is thought to date to the mid - late 19th century (by 1881). It stands in front of Salisbury House (a mid 18th century statutory listed building) and is one of the older buildings found on the High Street. Although some changes have been made, it retains part of its later 19th century retail character.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three modern, ground floor, glazed shop fronts with large windows and a doorway. Four pilasters and consoles survive from earlier shop fronts survive. Six, recessed, first floor, 2-over-2 sash windows with horns and projecting sills. Red tile ridges to slate roof.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

80, 82 & 84 High Street, Potters Bar			
Original use	Commercial / Residential		
Current use	Commercial / Residential		
Construction date/period	c1925		
Local list no.	69		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Row of three shops with offices / accommodation above. Dark red brick, two and a half storey building with a hipped tile roof and two chimney stacks, located along the street in the centre of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong character with Arts & Crafts detailing. Although the ground floor shop windows have been replaced, it retains some its original features.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building is thought to have been built in the 1920s (between 1919 and 1935) in the Arts and Crafts style. It forms part of the early 20th century commercial High Street development in Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three modern shop fronts to the ground floor (no. 80 retains the cornice above a later shop front). Four windows to the first floor comprising two divided into five parts with brick mullions, one at each end, and two central windows each divided into two parts with brick mullions. All first floor windows have a sloping window sill and label above. Bow at first floor level is carried through the centre of the first floor windows at each end of the building. Large, central, tile hung gable at attic level with a window and a hipped roof, and two box dormers (one either side) also with hipped roofs. Tile relief work to corners of the building and between each of the properties. Projecting eaves with timber floor joists exposed under for decoration and cornice.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

86 High Street, Potters Bar			
Original use	Commercial		
Current use	Commercial		
Construction date/period	1929		
Local list no.	70		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Former bank. Red brick, single storey building with a hipped tile roof behind a parapet, facing onto the High Street at the corner with The Walk in the centre of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong architectural design and retains most of its original features.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment It holds a prominent corner position on the street and as such makes a significant contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built in 1929 by the National Westminster Bank. It is currently vacant but forms part of the early 20th century commercial High Street development in Potters Bar. Along The Walk to the north side of the building is a George V pillar post box.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Stone effect base, pilastered classical door surround, and a pediment and dentilled cornice. Three, long, 9-over-6 sash windows with a base light and horns. Keystone above and a stone-effect raised apron under each below the continuous stone-effect sill. Projecting plain cornice and frieze. Brick parapet with blind panelling hides a hipped roof. A rainwater head is dated to '1929' and is probably related to a construction date. Long windows along the side return wall and a further doorway.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

88 – 110 High Street, Potters Bar			
Original use	Commercial / Residential		
Current use	Commercial / Residential		
Construction date/period	1935 / 6		
Local list no.	71		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Row of twelve shops with offices / accommodation above. Symmetrical, three storey, red brick building with a hipped tile roof and five chimney stacks, facing the road at the corner of the High Street and The Walk in the centre of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong design in the mock-Georgian style and retains some of its original features</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment The building comprises a row of similar properties. It holds a prominent corner position in the High Street and due to its size makes a significant contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built in 1935/6 as twelve shops with flats over. It was probably the longest row of shops and accommodation designed for the High Street in Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Divided into five parts; a central section flanked either side by two matching blocks and the two ends of the building returning with hipped roofs. Ground floor shops project out from the first and second floors. Projecting eaves with timber floor joists exposed under for decoration. Central section includes stairwell access with a rendered porch with arch headed brick detailing and keystone at first floor level. Paths along the roofs of the ground floor shops to twelve first floor doors with plain fanlights. 6-over-9 sash windows to the first floor and 6-over-6 sash windows to the second floor, all flush with wall and have a projecting concrete sill. Art deco detailing on the ground floor parapet of no. 96. The majority of the original sash windows survive, and many of the original cornices with a plain frieze survive above the shop fronts.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

151, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165 & 167 High Street, Potters Bar			
Original use	Commercial		
Current use	Commercial		
Construction date/period	1930		
Local list no.	72		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Row of seven shops. Red brick, single storey building in the Modernist Movement style with stone-effect treatments, located on the corner of the High Street and Oakmere Lane in the centre of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance The row has a strong design in the style of the Modern Movement and retains some of its original features.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment Each property forms part of a row that holds a prominent corner position in the High Street and, if restored, could make a significant contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building retains most of its 1930s modernist character, despite the insertion of some modern shop fronts.</p>			
<p>Full description: L-shaped plan. Three doorways with moulded surrounds and keystone in a door case breaking through the roof line, ball finials to pilasters with line detail. Chamfered corner with a further doorway also with a moulded surround and keystone in a door case that breaks through the roof line with ball finials above pilasters. Plain date stone above doorway inscribed '1930'.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

High Street, Potters Bar – Wall forming southern boundary of Metroline bus			
Original use	Monument		
Current use	Monument		
Construction date/period	Likely between first and third quarter of 18 th Century.		
Local list no.	–		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Last remnant of red brick wall to north edge of the historic Parkfield estate.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance Substantial wall possibly to pre-1745 Cattal House and forerunner to the Parkfield Estate. Constructed of local soft red bricks.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment Forms a highly visible element in the streetscene, section nearest High Street in relatively good repair.</p> <p>Local historic interest Last remnant of northern edge of Parkfield Estate. The original ‘Cattal House’ was demolished by 1745. Replaced by ‘Easy Lodge’ built c. 1770. Re-named Cedar Lodge by 1835, then ‘Parkfield’ by 1859. After 1892 it was leased successively to Henry Burt (Chair of Middlesex CC); Sir Lionel Fletcher (shipping magnate); a house of prayer; and a girl’s school. Potters Bar Urban District Council bought part of the estate as open land. The house was demolished in 1936, and later, a block of flats erected, named ‘Parkside’.</p>			
<p>Full description: Brick wall in soft red bricks, in Flemish Bond. Approximately 3 m high. Shoulder and buttressing at approximately 2m height on northern side, at 3m intervals. Mostly soldier course and tile creasing as capping, probably modern. Eastern section in poor state of repair, leaning. Western section onto High Street in fairly good state, but needs some localised repairs to prevent further deterioration.</p> <p>2013 Review ADD</p>			

King Charles the Martyr Church, Mutton Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Religious		
Current use	Religious		
Construction date/period	1939-41		
Local list no.	—		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Church. Red-brown brick with stone detailing and tile roof. Standing on a corner plot, at the junction of Mutton Lane and Dugdale Road where it provides a local landmark. The dedication to King Charles I (executed 1649) is one of only 6 such dedications in England.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance Outstanding example of Anglican architecture at a significant turning point of the 20th century. Closer inspection of the building demonstrates high quality craftsmanship and great attention to details of design. The overall form has been described as that of an early 17th century barn. The Church was designed by Messrs. Eden and Marchant.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment Due to its size, the Church makes a significant contribution to the local area and impacts upon the skyline of Potters Bar with its distinctive gable end elevation and striking roof slopes. When the nearby Church Hall and Vicarage were constructed later, these share the common curtilage.</p> <p>Local historic interest The creation of the Parish in 1937 was the result of the suburban growth of the area from the 1930s and it emerged as a separate entity from the original medieval parish of South Mymms. The cost of construction, £9,000, was shared between the Royal Martyr Church Union and the Bishop of London's Forty-Five Churches Fund. The Parish was subsequently transferred to the Diocese of St Albans.</p>			
<p>Full description: Broad rectangular plan incorporating side aisles within the main space together with the chancel area. The east elevation contains a large traceried window in the Decorated Style and two lower windows with Tudor detail at the ends of the aisles. Further windows are found in the low north and south walls. The west end has a semi-circular apse-like projection. Two projecting porches north and south – the northern porch has a bell cope.</p>			
<p>2013 Review ADDED TO LOCAL LIST</p>			

Our Lady and Saint Vincent RC Church, Mutton Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Religious		
Current use	Religious		
Construction date/period	2005-6		
Local list no.	—		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Church. Red Flemish bond brick, facing on to Mutton Lane with subsidiary buildings at the side and rear. The building provides a local landmark due to the circular projection near the thoroughfare and the notable roof form of the main structure.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance The building has a strong 21st century architectural design and was winner of an RIBA East Award. The designer was Francis Weal & Partners. The overall form is described as ‘antiphonal’ (derived from forms of monastic worship, including music). A governing oval form is combined with a strong east-west axis.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment Due to its size, the Church makes a significant contribution to the local area and impacts upon the streetscape of Potters Bar with its distinctive walls and roof.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building replaces the demolished church of Our Lady of the Assumption. This stood on the same site 1950-2004.</p>			
<p>Full description: Oval plan with circular projection to the south containing a chapel of prayer and having a cruciform window motif created through voids in the brickwork. The double pitch roof contains skylights along the ridge and windows at the intersection of the brick masonry walls and the eaves of the roof. At the eastern and western ends there are circular stained glass windows. The buildings to the side and rear consist of a spacious flat-roofed vestibule and parish office and a larger area to the north for general use within a square-plan and under an extensive single pitch roof (also brick but stretcher bond).</p>			
<p>2013 Review ADDED TO LOCAL LIST</p>			

Strafford Arms Public House, Mutton Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Commercial		
Current use	Commercial		
Construction date/period	1936/7		
Local list no.	—		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Public house. Red English bond brickwork with stone details. Two and a half storey building with hipped tiled roof and two chimney stacks facing Mutton Lane and set back from the road towards the edge of the town with views overlooking agricultural land to the north.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong character typical of a purpose-built public house of the period and retains the majority of its original features.</p> <p>Local historic interest The public house was named after a lapsed beer house in Bentley Heath once belonging to Lord Strafford. The Camron Brewery applied to develop the current site as a licensed house in 1936. The development of the public house was completed on 29th March 1937.</p>			
<p>Full description: Central building with extensions to the rear. Balanced façade of brick with stone detailing. Square mullioned windows symmetrically arranged. Hipped tiled roof with two chimneys – one either side of the central building. Further modern extensions and modern terraced area to the rear with large area for car parking at the front.</p>			
<p>2013 Review ADDED TO LOCAL LIST</p>			

Windmore Hall, Mutton Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c.1911		
Local list no.	—		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Private house divided into six apartments in 1989 in secluded grounds on the edge of Potters Bar. Flemish bond red brick at ground floor level and tile hung above. Two storey building with attics. Two chimney stacks with diagonal shafts, one central and one to the left of the front façade.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance Good example of pre-WWI Edwardian building type in the Arts and Crafts style.</p>			
<p>Full description: Main building with wings leading off the rear at either side. The building has had some alterations since being converted into six apartments but the essence of the original building remains. Main building is three bays with gables above. Some original fenestration remains. Decorative diagonal shafted chimneys and hung tiles typical of the period.</p>			
<p>2013 Review ADDED TO LOCAL LIST</p>			

Lychgate, Mutton Lane Cemetery, Mutton Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Religious		
Current use	Religious		
Construction date/period	1909		
Local list no.	73		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Lychgate. Timber, church-style, lychgate at the entrance to the Mutton Lane cemetery with a half hipped tile roof, located along the roadside to the northwest of Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong character typical of gothic lychgate design and retains most of its original features.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building has strong community significance. It was built in 1909 in the gothic style utilising traditional techniques. Restored in the 1980s by Hertfordshire County Council.</p>			
<p>Full description: Square plan. Constructed in pegged timber. Four main corner posts with a central opposing doorway comprising timber post at the jambs with curved bracing to the beam above the doorway that rest on moulded corbels forming a gothic headed opening. The side walls are timber studded with internal boarding below the external moulded midrail. Either side of the doorway above the midrail on both sides is an open panel with a timber mullion dividing two openings with trefoil heads, and above to the centre is a quatrefoil. The doorway has a pair of low timber gates with studded hinges. In the gable above are boards punched with quatrefoils in diamond shaped moulding. Deep decorative bargeboards have trefoil punched moulding. Above the doorhead in the beam running over the doorway is inscribed 'To the glory of god and in the memory of RHBC 1909'.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

War Memorial, Mutton Lane Cemetery, Mutton Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Monument		
Current use	Monument		
Construction date/period	1948		
Local list no.	74		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: War memorial. Small inscribed stone war memorial located in a separate memorial garden of remembrance, on the edge of the Mutton Lane cemetery to the northwest of Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Local historic interest The memorial was dedicated at a ceremony in 1948 to those who died in POW camps during WWII and were buried in cemeteries in Poland, Indonesia, Myanmar (formerly Burma), Singapore, France and Thailand. The Mutton Lane Memorial is thought to be one of two such memorials to British servicemen who died abroad while serving in WWII. The garden of remembrance in which the memorial stands was provided by the Potters Bar and Little Heath Urban Council Prisoner of War Fund, it was re-opened with a second ceremony in 2002. Some of POWs commemorated worked on the Burma-Siam railway, which was completed in 1943 for the Japanese army, and included the building of the Bridge over the River Kwai.</p>			
<p>Full description: Small, inscribed, upright stone standing on a roughly bonded stone base. It reads 'Prisoner of War Garden of Remembrance 1939 – 1945' and lists eight local servicemen who lost their lives while prisoners of war.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

37 Southgate Road, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1880		
Local list no.	75		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: House. Brick, rendered, two storey detached house with a hipped tile roof, facing the road within a residential area to the southeast of Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong character typical of the 19th century and retains most of its original features.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building is thought to have been built in c1880 (between 1876 and 1897). It is one of a row of houses located southeast of the High Street and is part of the 19th century development of Potters Bar to the south and southeast of the town centre. Unlike its neighbouring properties, it has retained its late 19th century character and features and is therefore been included.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Large, deeply recessed, 2-over-2 sash window with side lights on the ground floor and two deeply recessed 2-over-2 sash windows on the first floor, all with a heavily moulded surround. Two decorative cast iron columns in front of the sash window either side of main light. Arch headed porch with roll moulding and recessed doorway with a plain fanlight. Deep band at first floor level over the ground floor doorway and window. Low brick rendered wall with capped piers and gothic style iron railings and gate.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

Morven Park House, Morven Park, The Causeway, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1874		
Local list no.	76/01		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Former house, now care home. Substantial Victorian, yellow brick, two and a half storey building with red brick detailing, several large decorated chimney stacks, and a part hipped and part gabled roof standing within park land to the north of Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong design typical of the mid Victorian period and retains some of its original features.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment The house and park make a significant contribution to the local area and Morven Park House should be considered as part of a group along with the lodge, gate piers, stables, cottage and farm buildings.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building is thought to have been constructed in c1874 for Arthur Sanderson of Sanderson & Sons Ltd, a wallpaper manufacturer in Chiswick. Sanderson worked closely with CFA Voysey, an architect of the Arts & Crafts Movement, from the 1890s to design interior schemes. In return Voysey designed their printing works, The Sanderson Factory (Voysey House), in 1902 which is a grade II* statutory listed building. Since 1923 Arthur Sanderson & Sons have supplied wallpapers, paints and fabrics to the Crown. Morven Park House was built on the site of the 'Clock House', a former 16th and 18th century house that was demolished for the construction of Morven, its lodge, stables and farm buildings. Bought by the National Trust in c1930, it remains owned by the Trust. There is also a well recorded on the site that is covered with a millstone and may have been associated with the former 'Clock House'.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Large, two storey, canted bay with a brick cornice comprising three ground floor and three first floor windows. Gable above the bay with an arch headed window. Projecting sills with corbels, stone lintels to the first floor windows and arch brick header to the ground floor windows. Two further first floor and ground floor windows also with projecting sills with corbels and stone lintels. 1-over-1 sash windows to all. Main doorway under a columned canopy. Red brick banded detailing, string course and decoration under the eaves. Hipped dormer windows to the sides of front gable. Several large chimney stacks with decorative details.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

The Lodge and Gate Piers, Morven Park House, The Causeway, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1840		
Local list no.	76/02		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Former lodge / gatehouse and gate piers, now part of care home. Brick, rendered and painted white, two storey brick building and three brick gate piers, standing along the road to the north of Potters Bar town centre at the entrance into Morven Park.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance The lodge and gate piers have a strong character and also retain most of their original features.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment The lodge and gate piers should be considered as part of a group along with the Morven Park House, stables, cottage and farm buildings, and as such they make a significant contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The gate piers are thought to be contemporary with Morven Park House that was built in the late 1870s for Arthur Sanderson of Sanderson & Sons Ltd, a wallpaper manufacturer in Chiswick. Sanderson worked closely with CFA Voysey, an architect of the Arts & Crafts Movement, from the 1890s to design interior schemes. In return Voysey designed their printing works, The Sanderson Factory (Voysey House), in 1902 which is a grade II* statutory listed building. Since 1923 Arthur Sanderson & Sons have supplied wallpapers, paints and fabrics to the Crown. Morven Park House was built on the site of the 'Clock House', a former 16th and 18th century house that was demolished for the construction of Morven, its lodge, stables and farm buildings. However, the lodge and piers maybe 30 years earlier than the current house, thereby belonging to the former 'Clock House'. Bought by the National Trust in c1930, it remains owned by the Trust.</p>			
<p>Full description: The lodge: rectangular plan with a central projecting wing and a small single storey outshut to the rear. Four, arch headed, deeply recessed, first floor windows with projecting sills; two 2-over-2 sash windows with horns to the central projecting wing and two 1-over-1 sash windows with horns, one to each side of the wing. Band at first floor level under the first floor windows. Ground floor windows to side return walls similarly styled. Hipped slate roof and a large central rendered chimney. Projecting hanging eaves with widely spaced timbers under.</p> <p>Three gate piers; a widely spaced pair with a large double wooden gates provide access to the main house and a further pier to the east with a wooden gate providing access to the adjacent lodge. Each pier has chamfered and stopped corners, a projecting black painted base, and a low cap to the top with a plain cornice under.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

Former stables, Morven Park House, The Causeway, Potters Bar			
Original use	Industrial		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1878		
Local list no.	76/03		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Former stables, now part of care home. Series of adjoining single and two storey brick buildings, now painted white, standing along the road to the north of Potters Bar town centre next to the lodge and gates near the entrance into Morven Park.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong character and although converted retains some of its original features.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment The stables should be considered as part of a group along with the Morven Park House, lodge, gate piers, cottage and farm buildings and as such makes a significant contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building is probably contemporary with Morven Park House, built in the late 1870s for Arthur Sanderson of Sanderson & Sons Ltd, a wallpaper manufacturer in Chiswick. Sanderson worked closely with CFA Voysey, an architect of the Arts & Crafts Movement, from the 1890s to design interior schemes. In return Voysey designed their printing works, The Sanderson Factory (Voysey House), in 1902 which is a grade II* statutory listed building. Since 1923 Arthur Sanderson & Sons have supplied wallpapers, paints and fabrics to the Crown. Morven Park House was built on the site of the 'Clock House', a former 16th and 18th century house that was demolished for the construction of Morven, its lodge, stables and farm buildings. The clock within the roof turret is thought to date to 1820 and therefore may have belonged to the former 'Clock House'. The buildings were bought by the National Trust in c1930 and remains owned by the Trust.</p>			
<p>Full description: Roughly L-shaped plan. The stables comprise three buildings; the main part being two storey with a half hipped roof with a central clock tower and bell turret above. Single storey rear wing and a single storey side wing with a raised parapet. Several ground and first floor recessed sash windows with painted brick lintels and keystones. Stepped brick cornice under the eaves. Rear chimneys. Rainwater heads and down pipes (possibly cast iron).</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

The Cottage, Morven Park Farm, The Causeway, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1878		
Local list no.	76/04		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: House. Two storey brick building, pebble-dash render and painted white with a gabled slate roof and chimney stack, located along the road to the north of Potters Bar town centre east of Morven Park House, lodge and stables.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment The cottage should be considered as part of a group along with the Morven Park House, lodge, gate piers, stables and farm buildings and as such makes a significant contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building is probably contemporary with Morven Park House, built in the late 1870s for Arthur Sanderson of Sanderson & Sons Ltd, a wallpaper manufacturer in Chiswick. Sanderson worked closely with CFA Voysey, an architect of the Arts & Crafts Movement, from the 1890s to design interior schemes. In return Voysey designed their printing works, The Sanderson Factory (Voysey House), in 1902 which is a grade II* statutory listed building. Since 1923 Arthur Sanderson & Sons have supplied wallpapers, paints and fabrics to the Crown. Morven Park House was built on the site of the 'Clock House', a former 16th and 18th century house that was demolished for the construction of Morven, its lodge, stables and farm buildings. The building was bought by the National Trust in c1930 and probably remains owned by the Trust.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two storey house with an adjacent single storey extension facing the road to the east. The house has two deeply recessed, first floor casement windows with projecting sills, two flush ground floor casement windows, an off-centre recessed doorway with a plain fanlight above, and a tall decorated chimney towards the front slope of the roof. The single storey wing has two recessed windows with projecting sills and a gabled slate roof.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

Farm buildings at Morven Park Farm, Morven Park, The Causeway, Potters Bar			
Original use	Agricultural		
Current use	Unknown		
Construction date/period	c1878		
Local list no.	76/05		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Farm buildings. Brick, painted white, single storey farm buildings with gabled slate roofs, located next to The Cottage, east of Morven Park House, along the road to the north of Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance Although plain and functional in appearance, they have a strong planned design and some of the buildings retain their original features.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment The farm buildings should be considered as part of a group along with the Morven Park House, lodge, gate piers, stable and cottage, and as such makes a significant contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The farm buildings, although partly converted, are probably contemporary with Morven Park House, built in the late 1870s for Arthur Sanderson of Sanderson & Sons Ltd, a wallpaper manufacturer in Chiswick. Sanderson worked closely with CFA Voysey, an architect of the Arts & Crafts Movement, from the 1890s to design interior schemes. In return Voysey designed their printing works, The Sanderson Factory (Voysey House), in 1902 which is a grade II* statutory listed building. Since 1923 Arthur Sanderson & Sons have supplied wallpapers, paints and fabrics to the Crown. Morven Park House was built on the site of the 'Clock House', a former 16th and 18th century house that was demolished for the construction of Morven, its lodge, stables and farm buildings. The buildings were bought by the National Trust in c1930 and probably remain owned by the Trust.</p>			
<p>Full description: U-shaped farmyard plan. Two and a half sided courtyard of single storey buildings with slate roofs and several windows and doorways. Flat buttresses to the east range, double doors to the north range, and an arch headed window and door to the west range. Their original purpose is unknown, but they may have been used as cow and cartsheds for the dairy farm. Within the farm site is also a covered well fitted with a small pump.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

Stormont School, The Causeway, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Educational		
Construction date/period	1874		
Local list no.	77		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Former house, now school. Substantial, yellow brick, two and a half storey Victorian building with six large decorated chimneys and a hipped slate roof set back from the road next to Morven Park House, north of Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a distinctive design typical of the mid Victorian period and, even though it is now used as a school, retains many of its original features.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment The building is located within large grounds adjacent to Morven Park and as such makes a significant contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built in 1874. The land on which Stormont was built may have been part of the former 'Clock House' estate. The style of the house is contemporary with the neighbouring Morven Park House, built in c1874 for Arthur Sanderson of Sanderson & Sons Ltd, a wallpaper manufacturer in Chiswick. Sanderson worked closely with CFA Voysey, an architect of the Arts & Crafts Movement, from the 1890s to design interior schemes (see Morven Park House). Although separate from Morven Park, it is possible that Sanderson was responsible for the construction of both large properties. The owner of the building was given approval to convert it into a private school in 1944 and it is now a preparatory school for girls.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two large two storey canted bays with three ground floor and three first floor windows. Projecting sills with continuous row of modillions under. Stone lintels to the first floor windows and arch brick header to the ground floor windows. Stone lintels of first floor bay windows rest on Corinth capitals. Several further first floor and ground floor windows with projecting sills and curved brick headers with dripstone. 1-over-1 sash windows to all. Large tripartite window facing east with stained glass to all three windows including a central panelled 'east west hames best'. Main doorway under a canopy with ornate metal posts and base panels. Pilastered doorcase with Corinth capitals, panelled door and sidelights. Buff brick banded detailing, string course and decorated brick cornices under the eaves. Timber conservatory to the west side with a yellow brick base, stained glass to a central gable and a sloping roof. Stone plaque dated 1874. Attached east wing with three ground floor windows and a door and five first floor windows (one now a door to fire escape). Similar designs features to openings such as projecting sills, curved brick headers with dripstone, buff brick banded detailing, string course and decorated brick cornices under the eaves. Also mostly 1-over-1 sash windows.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

The Former Police Station, The Causeway, Potters Bar			
Original use	Public Building		
Current use	Public Building		
Construction date/period	1891		
Local list no.	78		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Former Police station. Red brick, two storey building with a hipped slate roof and two large decorated chimney stacks, located on the corner of The Causeway and Cotton Road close to the junction with High Street and Hatfield Road north of Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong design and retains many of its original features.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment Due to its corner position the building makes a significant contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built as the Metropolitan Police Station in 1891. It has strong community significance and was used as the local police station by Hertfordshire Police until 2011. The Metropolitan Police were formed the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829 under Sir Robert Peel covering the districts of Westminster, and part of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent. Potters Bar was formerly part of Middlesex within the County of London until 1965 when it became part of Hertfordshire.</p>			
<p>Full description: Square plan. Projecting front rectangular bay with an over hanging gable, plain bargeboards and suspended timber work (with pegs). Chamfered doorway with stone-effect detailing, and a porch with a sloping tile roof. Three windows to the first and ground floor with stone effect lintels. Slim tile string course at sill level and a deep stone effect sill above the ground floor windows and a recessed inscribed plaque, 'METROPOLITAN POLICE'. To the side return is a two storey, three sided, canted bay window with a sloping tile roof and a tile hung gable above. Over hanging gable, plain bargeboards and suspended timber work (with pegs). To the rear is a further projecting wing with a gabled slate roof. All the windows retain their sashes (1-over-1, 4-over-1, 6-over-1) and some have chamfered orange brick surrounds and reveals. Cornice-style decorative guttering leading to cast iron down pipes and decorative rainwater heads. Roll top clay ridge tiles and projecting eaves to all.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

St Mary's and All Saints Church, The Walk, Potters Bar			
Original use	Religious		
Current use	Religious		
Construction date/period	1914		
Local list no.	79/01		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Church. Bath stone church and attached hall to the rear with mostly gabled tile roofs, located along The Walk to the west of Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance The church has a distinctive architectural design and has retained most of its original features which include a mixture of Gothic (geometric) and Tudor (perpendicular) architecture at the east end. Later 20th century style at the west end. The attached hall to the south has a Tudor-style and is likely to be part of the earlier plan of the church.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment The church and attached hall should be considered as part of a group along with the adjacent brick church hall. Due to its size it makes a significant contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The church and attached hall have strong community significance. The church was constructed in 1914, just before the beginning of World War I, and was built due to a fire that had damaged the roof of St John the Baptist in 1911 that was located along the High Street (now the War Memorial & Gardens). Mr J Hart gave the site to Father GRP Preston, Vicar of Potters Bar from 1913 – 1920, and the dioceses granted £2,000 towards the costs with local fund raising adding another thousand pounds. Designed by the architect JS Alder and built in Bath stone, it was consecrated in 1915 by Dr Winnington-Ingram, Bishop of London.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan comprising a nave, chancel and side chapel with an attached rear hall. Church: stepped buttressing to corners and elevations toward the east end. Large, gothic-arched, tracery, east window and several gothic arched clerestory windows to the north side. Large gabled wing to the north with a porch and doorway with a side turret. The north side chapel at the east end has a three-sided bay with a slim gothic arched window in each face and stepped buttressing between. Towards the west end is a yellow brick addition (c1965) with side buttresses, low double doors, a deep balcony above and a large west window with close vertical tracery in concrete. Hall: small stone hall built in the Tudor-style with a long transom and mullion stone window divided into nine panes that breaks through the roofline under a gable with kneelers. Drip label moulding above with stops. Further window divided into three parts.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

St Mary's and All Saints Church Hall, The Walk, Potters Bar			
Original use	Religious		
Current use	Religious		
Construction date/period	c1914		
Local list no.	79/02		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Church hall. Red brick, single storey hall with a gabled tile roof adjacent to St Mary's & All Saints Church, located along The Walk to the west of Potters Bar town centre.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong character typical of the period and retains some of its original features.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment The church hall should be considered as a group along with the church and as such makes a significant contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The church hall has strong community significance. It is thought to have been constructed around the same time as the neighbouring church in 1914, just before the beginning of World War I, following a fire that had damaged the roof of St John's Church in 1911. Mr J Hart gave the site to Father GRP Preston, Vicar of Potters Bar from 1913 – 1920, and the dioceses granted £2,000 towards the costs with local fund raising adding another thousand pounds. The church was consecrated in 1915 by Dr Winnington-Ingram, Bishop of London.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. A mixture of Tudor and Romanesque architecture with brick side buttresses, tall arch headed windows (some with transom and mullion windows others with curved heads and looping tracery). Roll moulded bargeboards and stone-effect banding. Doorway at the west end has a curved headed opening in the porch, and there is a projecting brick bay at the west end of the building, lower in height than the main hall, with chamfering and a lambs tongue stop to its top corners.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

Mimms Hall Lodge, Warrengate Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1850		
Local list no.	80		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Former lodge / gatehouse, now a house. Flint with brick dressings, single storey building with a gabled slate roof and three decorated chimney stacks, located close to the road near the entrance to Mymms Hall Farmhouse next to Mimmshall Brook on the outskirts of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong character and retains most of its original features.</p> <p>Contribution to the local built environment It is part of the historic curtilage of Mymms Hall, now Mymms Hall Farmhouse (a 16th century statutory listed building with two listed barns) with which it forms a group, and as such makes a significant contribution to the local area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building would have been constructed in mid 19th century (c1850) as the only entrance lodge / gatehouse to Mymms Hall, located to the south east.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Mainly flint with brick dressings in the style of quoin stones to the four corners of the buildings and around all openings. Plain bargeboards. Central doorway with a boarded and part glazed door, segmental brick headers and brick dressings. Two windows (one either side of the doorway) with brick dressings and a brick moulded label above. Central chamfered brick mullion dividing the windows into two parts each with metal framed, diamond lattice glazing. Tall pair of chimney stacks to centre above the entrance on a brick rectangular base.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

3 & 4 Mimms Hall Cottages, Warrengate Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1905		
Local list no.	81		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Two cottages. Red brick, two storey semi-detached building with a gabled tile roof and central decorated chimney stack, located close to the road northwest of Mymms Hall Farmhouse next to Mimmshall Brook on the outskirts of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong character typical of the period and retains most of its original features. Both properties are similarly designed and should be considered as an identical pair.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building would have been constructed between 1898 and 1914 (c1905) as one of a pair of estate cottages to Mymms Hall. It is part of the historic landscape of Mymms Hall, now Mymms Hall Farmhouse (a 16th century statutory listed building with two listed barns) and is the better surviving pair of contemporary estate cottages.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan with two, single storey, side wings with hipped tile roofs. Two ground floor multi-paned timber windows with segmental brick headers and a projecting sill, each divided into three parts. Two first floor multi-paned timber windows with a projecting sill, each divided into three parts. Arch headed window to the first floor in each end wall over the staircase. Main doorway to the front of each recessed side wing.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

Bridge, Warrengate Lane, Potters Bar			
Original use	Industrial		
Current use	Industrial		
Construction date/period	c1870		
Local list no.	82		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Bridge. Red brick parapet walls either side of Warrengate Lane over the Mimmshall Brook, close to the entrance to Mymms Hall Farmhouse on the outskirts of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Local historic interest The structure would have been constructed in the mid - late 19th century (c1870). The road would probably have formerly passed through the brook, which may have been impassable at times. The bridge enabled the continued use of this old route throughout the year.</p>			
<p>Full description: Two, red brick, parapet walls of a bridge carrying the road over Mimmshall Brook. Fifteen rows of Flemish bond with brick coping above. The base two rows are partly covered in a cement render. Short returning walls at right angles slope diagonally to the floor. Metal cast plaque with four square bolted corner projections with an inscription in relief that reads 'County of Middlesex Locomotives Act 1898...notice is hereby given that the use of locomotives on this bridge is prohibited by the bye-laws made under the above actby order of Richard Nicholson Clerk of the County Council'.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

Anti-Tank Defences and Pillbox, Potters Bar Golf Club, Potters Bar			
Original use	Military		
Current use	Military - unused		
Construction date/period	c1940		
Local list no.	83		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Anti-tank defences and pillbox. A row of fourteen concrete blocks with a detached brick and concrete pillbox located, at the foot of the railway embankment within the grounds of the Golf Club, Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Local historic interest The building and defences were built in c1940 as a contemporary group and also form part of a wider group of WWII defences in Potters Bar. Surviving anti-tank defences of this size are rare and this is a relatively complete example of this type.</p>			
<p>Full description: Pillbox; hexagonal plan. Single storey, WWII, brick and concrete pillbox (type 24, Wills 1985) with a thick concrete roof. Roughly one opening per face with a single doorway entrance. Well hidden by vegetation and stands next to a stream along the railway embankment. Anti-tank defences; line of fourteen cube, WWII, anti-tank concrete blocks that climb across the stream and up the embankment to the railway line.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

Pillbox, Potters Bar Golf Club, Potters Bar			
Original use	Military		
Current use	Military - unused		
Construction date/period	c1940		
Local list no.	84		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Pillbox. Single storey, WWII brick and concrete pill box with a thick concrete roof located within the fairway at the Golf Club, Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built in c1940. It forms part of a wider group of WWII defences constructed in Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Full description: Square plan. Single storey, WWII, concrete pill box with a thick concrete roof. Roughly one opening per face with a single doorway entrance. Well hidden by vegetation.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

16 Bentley Heath Lane, Bentley Heath, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1800		
Local list no.	85		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Two cottages. Brick, rendered, two storey building with a hipped tile roof and chimney, located along Bentley Heath Lane to the southwest of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong rural character typical of the period and retains most of its early features.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building may originally date to the late 18th / early 19th century. It forms part of the early history of Bentley Heath and stands next to the almshouses (statutory listed building, built by G. Byng, Second Earl of Strafford, for the Wrotham Park Estate in 1864). It is also located close to Bentley Heath Farm (statutory listed building, late 17th early 18th century) to which it may have once belonged as farm workers cottages.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Three, ground floor, multi-paned, casement windows with segmental heads and projecting sills, each divided into two parts. Three, recessed, first floor, 2-over-2 sash windows with horns, segmental heads, and projecting sills. Two recessed doorways with boarded doors, one with a segmental headed opening. Roll clay ridge tiles to the roof.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

50 Bentley Heath Lane, Bentley Heath, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1870		
Local list no.	86		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Two cottages. Red brick, one and a half storey, semi-detached estate cottage with a gabled slate roof, dormers and decorated Tudor-style chimney stack, located along Bentley Heath Lane to the southwest of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong character typical of Wrotham estate designed cottages and retains most of its original features. Both properties are similarly designed and should be considered as an identical pair.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building forms part of the early history of Bentley Heath. Built by the Second Earl of Strafford of the Wrotham Park estate in 1870. The estate owned many properties in the borough including the nearby Bentley Heath Farm. The Second Earl also built many other estate cottages and farmhouses in the area, and also Trinity Church, Bentley Heath in 1866 (a statutory listed building). Nos. 50 & 52 form part of a larger group of estate cottages.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan with two side wings with a gabled slate roof. Two, recessed, ground floor windows with projecting sills, gauged brick headers, and a heavy moulded hood above. Two, small, recessed first floor windows that break through the roof line under a gabled dormer. Each with a projecting sill, gauged brick lintel and a heavy moulded hood above. Both side wings comprises a porch with a segmental headed doorway, a recessed boarded door, a heavy moulded hood above and a monogrammed 'S' plaque, dated 1870. Although no. 52 has a small extension, the houses retain their early cottage character.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

Chestnut Cottage, 32 Bentley Heath Lane, Bentley Heath, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1800		
Local list no.	87		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: House. Red brick, two storey building with a gabled tile roof and chimney stack, located along Bentley Heath Lane to the southwest of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Local historic interest Although altered, the house may originally date to the late 18th / early 19th century. It forms part of the early history of Bentley Heath and stands next to the almshouses (statutory listed building, built by G. Byng, Second Earl of Strafford, for the Wrotham Park Estate in 1864).</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan with single storey extensions to the sides and front. Modern casement windows, two to each floor of the main house and also the single storey side extension with the gabled tile roof. Modern porch to the front with the main door. The single storey, side outshut with a sloping tile roof has a further doorway. The small chimney in the gable end has been inserted above an earlier, now blocked, window. In the rear garden wall is an Edward VII post box.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

1 & 2 Dancers Hill Road, Kitts End, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1876		
Local list no.	88		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Two cottages. Red brick, one and a half storey, semi-detached estate cottage with a gabled slate roof, dormers and decorated Tudor-style chimney stack, located along Dancer Hill Lane near Kitts End to the southwest of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong character typical of Wrotham estate designed cottages and, although a few of the windows have been replaced, it retains some of its original features. Both properties are similarly designed and should be considered as an identical pair. Nos. 1 & 2 form part of a larger group of estate cottages.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built in c1876 by the Second Earl of Strafford of the Wrotham Park estate. The estate owned many properties in the borough and the Second Earl built many estate cottages, farmhouses, and a church.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan with two side wings with a gabled slate roof. Two, recessed, ground floor windows with projecting sills, a gauged brick headers, and a heavy moulded hood above. Two, small, recessed first floor windows that break through the roof line under a gabled dormer, each with a projecting sill, a gauged brick lintel, and a heavy moulded hood above. Each side wing comprises a porch with a segmental headed doorway, a recessed door, a heavy moulded hood above and a monogrammed 'S' plaque, much eroded. The front of the building is constructed in dark red brick while the side elevations are in a red / orange colour brick.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

1, 2 & 3 Oakgate Cottages, North Road, Kitts End, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1928		
Local list no.	89		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Row of three cottages. Brick, one and a half storey, building in the Arts and Crafts style with a part pavilion and part gabled slate roof, and four rendered chimney stacks, located along North Road at Kitts Ends near Bentley Heath to the southwest of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong design with Arts & Crafts style detailing and retains most of its original features. Each property should be considered as part of a row three similar cottages.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built c1928 (between 1916 and 1935) next to Oak House which was owned and occupied by James Charles Jay in 1926. Jay may have been responsible for the construction of Oakgate Cottages. Oak House is not included.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular symmetrical plan with two projecting end wings. Six, flush, ground floor, multi-paned, transom and mullion windows with projecting sills. Blind semi-circular panel above each. Five box dormer windows with flat roofs; two to each projecting side wing within the pavilion end roofs and a central dormer with two windows within the gable (possibly inserted). Central doorway with an internal porch, pilastered doorcase and semi-circular pediment above. Two further doorways also with a pedimented doorcase to each side elevation of the end wings. Circular bulls-eye window above. Projecting eaves and dark painted rendered base sill.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

2 & 3 The Cottages, North Road, Kitts End, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1857		
Local list no.	90		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Two cottages. Red brick, one and a half storey, semi-detached estate cottage with a gabled slate roof and decorated chimney, stack located along North Road to the southwest of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong character typical of Wrotham estate designed cottages and retains most of its original features. Both properties are similarly designed and should be considered as an identical pair. Nos. 2 & 3 form part of a larger group of estate cottages.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building forms part of the early history of Kitts End and were built by the First Earl of Stafford of the Wrotham Park estate in 1857. Sir John Byng was created the First Earl of Stafford in 1847 and his family seat originated in Wrotham, Kent. The 'K' monogramme may relate to John Byng's original family seat in Kent; later Wrotham Park estate buildings are monogrammed with 'S', as they were built under the Second Earl of Stafford at Wrotham Park. The Second Earl built many other estate cottages and farmhouses in the area. Nos. 2 & 3 form part of a larger group of estate cottages and is one of two early Wrotham Park estate cottage to be designed and built (Kitts End Cottages, Kitts End Road are also included). The 'EE' monogramme is unusual as most later Wrotham Park estate buildings are monogrammed with 'S' having been built under the Second Earl of Stafford at Wrotham Park.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two, recessed, ground floor windows divided into three parts with sloping brick sills, gauged brick headers, and a heavy moulded hood above. Brick supporting arch above each ground floor window. Two, small, recessed first floor windows each with a sloping brick sill and gauged brick headers above that break through the roof line under a gabled dormer. Ground floor doorway under a sloping, slate roofed, bracketed hood. Recessed boarded door. Monogrammed 'K' plaque, dated 1857 above the doorway.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

1, 2 & 3 Strafford Cottages, Dancers Hill Road, Ganwick Corner, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	1876		
Local list no.	91		
Group value	Yes	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: Row of three cottages. Red brick, two storey estate cottage with a gabled slate roof, two large decorated chimney stacks, located along Dancers Hill Road near Ganwick Corner to the southwest of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance It has a strong character typical of Wrotham estate designed cottages and retains most of its original features. Strafford Cottages share a similar plan and features with Lower Kitts End farm, South Mimms (also included on the list), and form part of a larger group of estate cottages.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building was built in 1876 by the Second Earl of Strafford of the Wrotham Park estate. The estate owned many properties in the borough, and the Second Earl built many estate cottages, farmhouses, and a church.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan with three projecting front wings and two projecting side wings. The central front projecting wing comprises the main doorway on the ground floor with a segmental headed arch above, a moulded brick label, a roll moulded door frame, a wooden door and a monogrammed 'S' plaque, dated 1876. Narrow, recessed, first floor window above the door with gauged brick headers above, a moulded brick label, and a projecting sill. Window to each side return. Identical features to both projecting side wings. Four remaining ground floor windows with gauged brick headers above, a moulded brick label, and a projecting sill comprising two large windows (one in each projecting wing) and two smaller windows (one in the wall of each recess). Two remaining small first floor windows also with gauged brick headers above, a moulded brick label, and a projecting sill (one to each projecting front wing). The front of the building is constructed in dark red brick while the side elevations are in a red / orange colour brick.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

Homefield, Barnet Road, Ganwick Corner, Potters Bar			
Original use	Residential		
Current use	Residential		
Construction date/period	c1785		
Local list no.	92		
Group value	No	Conservation area	No
<p>Brief description: House. Part brick and rendered, two storey, part timber and weatherboarded building with a part pantile and part tile roof and central chimney stack, set back from the road at Ganwick Corner to the south of Potters Bar.</p>			
<p>Reason for nomination:</p> <p>Architectural significance Although the house has been altered, it is reported to be the only known timber framed and brick noggin (in-fill panel) building in the Potters Bar area.</p> <p>Local historic interest The building is thought to date to between 1776 and 1787. The house remains in the ownership of descendants of its original owners. In 1776 John Pickles purchased The Duke of York Public House (a mid-18th century statutory listed building located opposite) and in 1785/7 also purchased land in the area after it had been released by The Royal Chace of Enfield. Pickles built Homefield, which was the first of several later houses at Ganwick, and it is said that the two original rooms and coachman's quarters remain unchanged. All the houses at Ganwick remained in the occupation and ownership of the Pickles family until the 19th century when some were sold to the Byngs of Wrotham Park Estate along with The Duke of York.</p>			
<p>Full description: Rectangular plan. Two, two storey bays with projecting gabled tile roofs, finials and decorative bargeboards. Two, recessed, 1-over-1 sash windows to each of the two ground and first floor bays with a recessed 1-over-1 sash window to each side return. All with projecting sills. Central doorway with a bracketed hood over. Several other ground and first floor casement windows and doors including a projecting, slate roofed bay with double doors. Small attached weatherboarded outbuilding and an attached flat roofed addition. Sun Insurance Firemark dated 1790.</p>			
<p>2013 Review KEEP</p>			

